

A. W. H.

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## The Chronicle.

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### TAXATION OF U. S. STOCKS HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS.

MR. ROBINSON, Comptroller of the State of New York, by his letter of June 28, 1865 (*see CHRONICLE of July 15, 1865, p. 75*), favors the doctrine that the capital of National banks invested in United States stocks is taxable under the laws of this State. His argument is that although United States stocks held by a State bank are exempt from taxation, yet "Congress has made no such exemption in the case of National banks." This may be resolved into two propositions: first, no Act of Congress for the purpose of such exemption has been passed; and second, without an Act of Congress the exemption does not arise. Both these propositions are erroneous. Let them be considered separately.

*First.* The Act of Congress passed February 25, 1862, entitled, "An Act to authorize the issue of United States Notes and for the Redemption or Funding thereof, and for Funding the Floating Debt of the United States," (Ch. 33, p. 345, *et seq.*) provides, in sec. 2, as follows: "All stocks,

bonds and other securities of the United States, held by individuals, corporations or associations within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority." This explicit language meets every possible case of a holder of government stocks. A National bank is an "association" and is a "corporation;" it is so defined by the Act of Congress of June 3, 1864 (Ch. 106, p. 101, sec. 8); and taking the two acts together, Congress has thus plainly declared that the government stocks which such National banks may hold shall be exempt from State taxation.

This exemption was declared by Congress for reasons which seemed to it weighty. Whether or not the exemption was wise, is a question we are not at present discussing. The Federal Government was seeking to borrow money in vast amounts. This very Act of February 25, 1862, provided for such borrowing; and the exemption from State tax was held out as an inducement to capitalists to make the loans, and as a means of perpetually keeping up the credit and value of government securities. The exemption from a State tax, of from one to three per cent per annum on the amount loaned, was a bonus to the lenders; and under its influence the banks of this city promptly came forward and made the first advance, and thus started the government with means to carry on the war. No class of persons came to the help of the government sooner, and stood by it more firmly, than the banks and capitalists who accepted the terms thus proffered, and advanced their money on the faith of the National Word.

The Tax Commissioners of this city in 1862 proceeded to assess the banks for the whole of their capital, without deducting the amount invested in U. S. stocks. The question coming before the Supreme Court in this city, it was there decided that the exemption should be allowed upon all stocks issued after the passage of the Act of February 25, 1862, but not on stocks previously issued. (*People ex rel. The Hanover Bank vs. The N. Y. Tax Commissioners. 37 Barbour, 735.*) That case with others, went to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment was affirmed. Thence they were carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the complete exemption, both of stocks issued after, and stocks issued before. February 25, 1862, was distinctly pronounced. (*2 Black's Reports, 620. Bank of Commerce vs. New York City.*)

This exemption is not at all interfered with by the Act of Congress of June, 1864, which declares that nothing in that Act shall be construed to prevent the shares in National banks from being included in the assessment of the property of the stockholder under State



laws. (Ch. 106, p. 111, sec. 41.) The exemption from tax is not given by that Act of 1864, but by the previous Act of 1862. Nor is it an exemption conferred on a bank, or its stockholders, because they are incorporated under the National law. It is simply an exemption of the holders of government stocks, whether such holder be an individual, or a State bank, or a National bank, or an insurance company, or any other association or corporation. The 41st section of the Act of 1864 makes National banks subject to the same rules of taxation as State banks; but it does not take away from State banks or National banks, or the stockholders of either, the exemption from taxation on United States stock, which exemption was declared by a previous statute. Without this 41st section a National bank, probably, would not be liable to any State tax, although it might hold taxable property; and with this section in the law, the stockholders in a National bank are subject to be taxed on taxable property of the bank, and are exempt on its exempt property.

*Second.* An enactment of this right of exemption in the Act of Congress, is not necessary to the existence of such exemption. The right of the holder of United States stocks to be free from taxation thereon by State authority, arises out of the constitution of the United States, and requires no law of Congress to give it effect. The power of the Federal Government to borrow money and issue bonds and stocks for the loans, is a sovereign power; and no State has power to check, restrain, or in any way qualify or impair its exercise by imposing a tax in the bonds or stocks, or on the holder of them. This principle was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States as early as 1829, in the case of *Weston v. The City Council of Charleston* (2 Peters 449,) and never has been departed from or qualified by that court. In that case there was no enactment or provision in any Act of Congress giving or declaring the exemption from taxation. The authority of that decision was fully recognized and sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, at the December Term of 1862, in the cases in 2 Black's Report's above cited. It is also to be remarked, as particularly decisive of the point now under consideration, that one of the causes then decided, that of the Bank of the Commonwealth, (p. 635, note) arose in 1861, before the law of February 25, 1862, was passed, and when there was no Act of Congress declaring an exemption. (See 2 Black, 635 note, and 23 N. Y. 192.) The highest court of the nation, to which the pronouncing of constitutional law is absolutely committed, has thus established the right of banks to such an exemption, although no act of Congress may have conferred it:—being exactly the reverse of the State Comptrollers second proposition.

It being thus clear that Congress has declared the exemption of United States stocks in favor of National Banks as well as all others, and also that without any Act of Congress for that purpose every National Bank, like any other party, is entitled, upon principles of Constitutional law, to have exemption of its United States stocks; it becomes proper to remark further, that all attempts to take away the right by State interference, must fail. After the decision in 2 Black, 620, above cited, the legislature of this State on the 29th of April, 1863, passed a Statute for the purpose of taking away from banks the right they had so fairly purchased. By that Statute it was attempted to lay a tax on the amount of the capital and not on the property of the bank, and thus by a verbal distinction to compel the holders of exempt stocks to pay taxes on the amount of them as something different from the stocks themselves. Many banks of this city again resorted to the Supreme Court of the United States, and at the last Decem-

ber Term of that Court, the ingenious scheme of the New York Legislature was defeated. That experiment of 1863 involved the city of New York in heavy costs and expenses of litigation, and brought not a dollar to its treasury. The Legislature of 1865, have invented another plan for depriving the National Banks of the exemption; namely, by directing that the capital of every such Bank be assessed to the several stockholders by name, but that it be assessed at the place where the bank is situated, and be collected through the bank by seizing the dividends of the stockholders. The inventors vainly supposed that learned courts, accustomed to exercise scrutiny, could not see that the capital, being exempt because in United States stocks, was so exempt to every party in interest, be it the Bank as an Association or Corporation, or its stockholders as individuals. If a million of dollars is invested in Government Bonds, that million of dollars is free from the State's power of taxation: and it makes no difference with the exemption whether the whole million be owned by one individual, or by a firm of three or four partners, or by a bank of a hundred stockholders. The ultimate and actual ownership of the bonds,—the real and virtual investment of the money,—is that of the several members of the firm or the several shareholders of the bank; and the exemption clings to the subject itself,—the government stocks,—whoever may be the proprietor, and in whatever form his ownership may be exercised.

This act of 1865 violates the proviso of the act of Congress, upon which it must rest for support. The Act of Congress provides that shares of National Banks shall not be taxed higher than shares of State Banks; but this Act of the Legislature aims to tax for United States stock, the shares of the National Banks alone, thus making them bear a tax higher by its whole amount than the State Banks. Whatever be the rate of tax, say two per cent., on National Bank shares representing government stocks, it is just so much more than the State Bank shares, representing similar stocks, are subject to.

This effort to defeat, through Legislative manipulation in 1865, a clear right, purchased by the banks and secured to them on the fundamental laws of the Union, must end like the similar attempt made by the Act of 1863.

The State Act of 1865 bears on its face enough to condemn it in any legal tribunal, as being designed to obstruct and hinder the National Government in what it considers to be its necessary and proper legislation. The Act imposes taxes on National Banks, for the capital invested in United States stocks, and leaves all the State Banks free from taxes on such investments. Such discrimination against National Banks, not only is a violation of the very terms of the Act of Congress, which limits the right to tax National Banks to the same rate as State Banks, but it is as rude a breach of the rights of the United States Government, as would be a fine imposed on a citizen for accepting a federal office or working for the federal government. Congress establishes a National Bank system, to regulate commerce, to supply a paper currency, and to absorb, carry and hold the National debt; and the State Legislature resists it by the penalty of taxation. The Act of 1865, in effect proclaims, that every bank now exempt from taxation to the extent of United States stocks, shall lose such exemption the moment it submits to and adopts the National regimen which the supreme law of Congress has ordained.

What has been said above makes the duty of the assessors plain. From the gross amount of capital, and ninety per cent. of the accumulated profits of a National Bank, deduct the amount of its United States stocks, and the residue is the taxable capital; which residue divided by the number of shares, gives the true sum to be assessed for each share to the holder thereof.



## AMERICAN OCEAN ENTERPRISE.

THE observant citizen, who has occasion to cross the East or North River ferries, will notice the number of foreign flags that float from the masts of the shipping at our wharves. The eye cannot linger upon any point in the forest of tall spars that girdle the island, without resting upon the symbol of some European nationality. It is true that the beautiful device and glowing colors of the American standard are also there, attesting that the glory and power of the Republic have survived the ordeal of civil strife; but it cannot be denied that the floating stars are less numerous than they were five years ago, while the cross of St. George and the tri-color of France are significantly abundant.

There is something in this, suggestive of reflection and of action. Five years ago the marine service of the United States bore fair to distance competition, and the sceptre of commercial supremacy was within our grasp. But from the outbreak of the rebellion to its suppression, the interval has been one of complete paralysis to American ocean enterprise. It is not simply a pause in the mission of advancement that we have to contemplate; but an actual and deplorable retrogression; and while receding from the position attained by the energy of our merchants and the skill of our shipbuilders, we have the mortification of seeing our great rivals make use of the opportunities that we have lost.

In 1860, the value of British exports amounted to £135,891,227,—at that period the highest annual export that had ever been reached. The returns of the Commissioners of British Customs in 1864 exhibited the value of exports at £16,302,604,3, a gain of nearly twenty-five millions sterling. This prosperity of British commerce is due to the absence of American competition, induced by the unavoidable influences of civil war. Free from those influences, it is within the power of American tact and enterprise to recover the lost ground; but it is imperative that immediate and vigorous efforts be made to that end, for it must be confessed that England and France have displayed a consummate skill and a far-seeing sagacity in turning our misfortunes to their advantage.

The extent to which England has appropriated the carrying trade of the United States is hardly appreciated beyond the sphere of those directly interested. In 1863, no less than 608 United States vessels, constituting a tonnage of 328,665 were transferred to the British flag. The vessels transferred during the war probably exceed one thousand in number, and embrace a tonnage of over a million. When to this vast subtraction from our marine service is added the actual capture and destruction of American ships by rebel privateers and cruisers, and the appropriation of merchant vessels for government uses, the present lamentable condition of American ocean transportation can be readily conceived.

The return of peace should be the signal for our mercantile communities to awaken to renewed life and activity. Now let American capitalists and merchants, shipowners and shipbuilders, come forward with alacrity, and re-adjust the machinery of progress, and put the wheels in motion with redoubled impetus. There is no necessity for any breathing space between the close of war and the resumption of the instruments that render peace prosperous and glorious. There is no occasion now for merchants to be timid and lukewarm in pushing into the fields of adventure. No hostile cruisers are upon the main, no corsairs are upon the track of oceanic travel. The government has demonstrated its power to protect the interests of the people upon sea and land, and the navigable waters of the globe invite the genius of American commerce to resume the old channels of intercourse, and to explore new paths of profit and advancement. American shipyards, where those beautiful models of naval architecture

that have excited the admiration and the envy of the world, were constructed in the day of our commercial superiority, are now no longer devoted to government uses, and are open to supply the demands of private enterprise. The country is replete with all the elements essential to the restoration of the national prestige upon the ocean. We have skillful shipbuilders, practised artisans, enterprising merchants, men of abundant capital, and an intelligent and generous public, eager to encourage works that promise to serve the general convenience, and to enhance the national reputation. The foundries and shipyards that for four years have been employed without interruption in fulfilling government contracts, have been so many schools for the attainment of proficiency in the construction of ships and engines. We have, besides, the stimulus of pride, that cannot fail to goad us to extraordinary exertion, in the presence of foreign superiority, in those spheres that we have selected for our own supremacy. And, moreover, we have the incentive of the material wants of our commercial and travelling communities, that absolutely demand the restoration of the carrying trade of this country to American bottoms, and the conveyance of American mails and passengers under the American flag.

It is, if not disgraceful, at least humiliating and most prejudicial to American interests, that foreign companies should monopolize the mail and passenger carriage between this country and Europe. Of all the several lines of steamers that ply on the Atlantic, not one is identified with the nationality of this Republic. The trade, and especially the passenger, transit between Europe and America has increased rapidly within the last five years, and promises a progressive value.

Among the effects of the restoration of peace will be an impetus to the tide of pleasure seekers to and from the Old and the New World. The opportunity for profitable investment stares us in the face; and it is not presumable that there is not intelligence and enterprise enough on this side of the great thoroughfare to compete for the golden prize.

In this connection, we are glad to chronicle the first step, which, if properly encouraged, will be a giant stride in the right direction. A report has been published of a project to establish a line of American Steamers, for mail, passenger, and freight service between America and Europe, upon a scale that will immediately convey the palm of superiority to this country. The proposition involves certain improvements and modifications that commend themselves to the attention of the commercial community; and we notice, with pleasure, that they have already received the commendation of gentlemen of thorough experience on the subject of ocean navigation. But whether this or some other plan be adopted, it is gratifying to see such evidence of the vitality of American progress, knowing that no such enterprise having the requisites of success will be defeated through lack of popular or individual encouragement.

## THE GOLD SUPPLY OF THE WORLD.

THE relations of gold to commerce are abnormally interesting just at this moment in America; but, quite independently of the disorder into which those relations have here been thrown by our inconsiderate financial legislation during the war, the question of the gold supply is always a leading topic of the day.

It is now nearly twenty years since the discoveries in California, closely followed by similar discoveries in Australia, and provoking a decided increase in gold production of older auriferous regions, fixed the attention of capitalists, financiers and political economists all the world over upon the probable effects on prices and on society of so sudden and enormous a development of the supply of the precious metal. The only



precedent to which speculators on this subject could refer was furnished by the consequences of the discovery of America in the sixteenth century; and it is instructive to see, as we only now do, how utterly fallacious were the inferences drawn from this precedent, even by the most careful thinkers, and by men who honestly tried to make due allowance in forming their deductions, for the different circumstances of the two cases.

So notable an economist as M. Michel Chevalier, endorsed and supported by Richard Cobden, who thought his views on the subject worthy of translation into English by his own pen, came to the most alarming conclusions as to the probable effect of the new gold production upon the financial balance of modern commerce. A startling and sustained rise in prices was confidently anticipated. De Quincey, in one of his remarkable papers, published in 1854, drew a most appalling picture of the profound perturbation which awaited the world of trade, and urged the expulsion of gold from its functions as money.

During the twenty years through which we now look back upon the first influx of the Californian and Australian gold into the bullion-vaults of Christendom, what, however, has really been the course of things, and what are the present aspects of the relation of the world's gold production to the world's commercial demands?

So far are the predictions of those who foretold a disorganizing rise in prices as the result of the opening of the new gold fields from having been borne out, that exactly the reverse effect has followed the real action of the gold discoveries upon human society. The following table gives us the comparative prices of the leading articles of consumption named, at London, on the 1st January 1857 and the 1st January 1865, respectively. The first named date marks a period of ten years from the commencement of what De Quincey calls the "gold deluge," by which time the influence of this fatal Pactolus may be assumed to have begun to make itself really felt:

PRICES AT LONDON.			
January 1st. 1865, lower than January 1st. 1857.			
Sugar.....per cent	35	Timber.....per cent	6
Wheat.....	40	Lead.....	20
Tea.....	83	Tallow.....	37
Copper.....	24	Leather.....	22
Iron.....	22		

Yet during the eight years from 1857 to 1865, over \$350,000,000 in gold and over \$160,000,000 in silver were added to the world's current supply of the precious metals. And if we go back in our comparisons to the average of prices for the period 1845-50, which comprises the years of commercial prostration caused by the railway panic in England and the revolutions throughout Europe, and gives us, therefore, an exceptionally low standard of prices, we find the average prices of 1865 still falling below those of the point from which the theorists of the gold-panic of twelve years ago took their departure. Wheat, for example, that article of prime necessity, averaged 28 per cent higher in the London market between 1845 and 1850 than its price on the 1st of January, 1865.

These results have attended the steady flow of gold from the mines of the Pacific and the Southern Seas. What are we to look for, should that flow commence, as it already seems to be commencing, to diminish seriously in volume? The following table of the world's gold supply is perhaps the most striking form in which this most interesting fact can be stated:

AVERAGE GOLD SUPPLY PER YEARS FOR THE YEARS STATED.			
	Old Sources.	Cal. & Aust.	Total.
1849-51.....	£13,500,000	£10,300,000	£23,900,000
1852-56.....	14,000,000	24,700,000	38,700,000
1857-59.....	14,600,000	21,900,000	36,500,000
1860-63.....	15,300,000	18,300,000	33,600,000

Here we see that the world's supply of gold has been fall-

ing off instead of increasing as a total during the last ten years, and that the only increase which has taken place during that period has been in the yield of the old sources of supply, and particularly of the Oural mines, an increase resulting from the natural operation of a large demand, and of freely competing sources of supply.

In fact, therefore, if we are to look forward to any grave perturbations as resulting from the relations of the world's gold supply with commerce, the danger would seem to be in the direction of a scant rather than of an over-stock of that metal for the service of the world's exchanges, increasing as those exchanges have for the last twelve years increased under the widening operation of commercial liberty, and of sound financial principles at a rate little appreciated even by those who live among the daily marvels which thence result.

During these twelve years, for example, the foreign trade of both England and France has literally doubled! The export of articles of British produce, which in 1852 reached £78,000,000, in 1864 amounted to £160,000,000. What is true of Great Britain and France would have been true also of the United States but for our unhappy war with its attendant mistakes in finance and commercial legislation. It is, however, true of our domestic trade: it is true in a measure nearly or quite equal of the commercial activity of Germany, of Italy, of the Low Countries, of Australia, even of Russia and of Spain. India and the Levant, which ten years ago were still the gulf of specie, have partaken in this wonderful modern movement, as appears from the statistics of their commerce since 1861. Indeed, if the history of the past twenty years, brings into grave discredit the prophecies of the best reputed speculative writers, it also encourages in the most solid and legitimate fashion the hopes of those who anticipate from the liberties of human activity and enterprise, an era of general progress and prosperity such as the kindest enthusiasts of the past have scarcely dared to dream of.

#### THE MONEY MARKET—PRESENT AND FUTURE.

THE extreme ease which has lately characterized the money market would appear to have come to an end. Money which, but a fortnight ago, sought investment at four per cent. is now actively inquired for at six. If the currents of trade were left free to flow in whatever channels they pleased, the causes of this abrupt change in the supply of loanable funds might furnish an interesting source of enquiry; but directed as they are at pleasure by the uncontrolled operations of the fiscal Department of the Government, it becomes scarcely worth while to enter into a train of speculation which it is known before-hand must sooner or later come to a halt at the doors of the United States Treasury. When the summer shall have passed away, however, and Congress having met shall resume the exercise of that great discretionary power now reposed in the Secretary of the Treasury, which finds for its apology the pressing exigencies of the late war, then the prospective operations of the Treasury will, through the public debates of Congress, be as easily foreseen by all as they now are only by a few, and the normal ebb and flow of capital, and the courses of trade will once more assert their rightful sway over the market rate of interest.

With this view it may not be uninteresting to glance at the course in which the great currents of capital are now flowing, so that merchants and capitalists may trim their sails to suit the influence which they will exert over their business transactions when they are once more permitted to flow unobstructed.

The position of the United States Treasury, hampered as it is, by extra burdens, partly the work of Congress, and partly the result of the tremendous conflict which the country has just passed through, is not one of ease. The Secretary's



post is no sinecure. What with a large deficit in the Internal Revenue, an exhaustion, when the present seven-thirty loan shall have been filled, of the lawful power to borrow money on long bonds, the falling due of large temporary obligations, and, besides all this, the incessant demand for the liquidation of war debts which is kept up on all sides, the Treasury is in the position of some noble animal of the chase, burdened by a young and helpless offspring, and driven to bay by a pack of hungry wolves. It is, therefore, not surprising that the effect which its operations may have upon the market rate for money should be a matter of but secondary importance to the harassed and bewildered Secretary. The first object of all is to get money—it matters not how. Fortunately everything tends to favor this object, and were the Treasury burdened by no other obligations than the demand of its creditors its course were easy enough. As it is, the path it has to steer is full of intricacies, and to simplify it, the money market has to be moulded to suit the passing occasion.

In despite, however, of these diversions of the Treasury, which necessity impels it to make, the great currents of capital continue from time to time to assert their sway.

Previous to 1857 a steady flow of loanable capital occurred towards this country from Europe. The calamities of that year, however, terminated it, and if the official tables of imports and exports are to be trusted, the flow has never yet fully returned.

TABLE SHEWING THE EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS FOR AND SINCE THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1858.

	Merchandise.	Coin and Bullion.
1858.....	\$43,031,271	\$33,358,651
1859.....	18,021,332	56,453,622
1860.....	37,959,755	57,996,104
1861.....	58,781,283	.....
1862.....	24,119,152	20,472,688
1863.....	97,864,538	72,780,377
1864.....	12,151,521	91,970,044
	\$200,928,852	\$333,030,486
		290,928,852
		\$623,959,338
Less excess of imports of Coin and Bullion for 1861, over exports of same.....		\$16,548,431
Grand total of excess of exports over imports....		\$607,410,907

So large an excess of its exports over its imports does not show that a country is losing by its foreign trade, but it shows that productive capital is flowing away from it towards more inviting places of investment.

But we do not place much reliance on these figures. The export valuations are known to have been, at least until with the past year or two, totally unreliable, and not to mention numerous smaller sources of error, no allowance is made for the often considerable sums of coin brought hither by the hands of immigrant passengers. Yet we still believe the outflow to have been greater than the inflow. The financial crisis of 1857 was not confined to the United States, and much of the capital which at first took alarm here and found its way to Europe, soon made its way back again. But the war of 1861 was wholly American and the signs of the outflow of productive capital from the time of its inception to that of its close are unmistakeable. The question now is, will this floating capital of the world, and the accumulation which intervening years have added to it, find its way once more to the United States. The temptation is very great to say yes, but candor compels us to carefully weigh all the circumstances which surround the case before returning an answer to so important a question.

In 1857 and 1858 occurred in England one of those quiet but powerful revolutions in commerce—revolutions which only occur when growing public intelligence prompts the removals of such restrictions upon the entire freedom of

commercial intercourse, as the law in all countries more or less imposes. By the Statutes 20 and 21 Vict. c. 49 and 21 and 22 Vict. c. 91, was enacted the law now known as the Limited Liabilities Act. The great principle recognized by this law had been for a long time practised on the Continent of Europe, and this probably accounted, to a very great degree, for the abundance of capital, and the low rates of interest which up to that time had prevailed, and which even now still prevail there. This principle is that the liability of shareholders in a joint stock enterprise shall be limited to the loss of the shares held by them, instead of being liable *in solido* as was ruled by the common law merchant. At once a great flood of pent up capital began to rush into the open market for investment. Wealthy annuitants weary of two per cent per annum, retired merchants indisposed to exert further personal efforts towards the accumulation of wealth, and yet anxious to participate in the ventures of the day, noblemen who disdained to become merchants, but who were willing to be shareholders; ladies of wealth, unused to business; widows and orphans fearful of its risks—all these classes could employ part of their fortunes in joint stock enterprises, with the surety at least of not losing any more than they choosed to embark in them. From 1858 to the present time joint stock enterprises have increased in such numbers that immense sums of capital which had previously lain heaped up in England, and remained almost stagnant for want of employment, are now occupied in productive enterprises of every conceivable nature, stimulating invention, improvement and economy, and generating new wealth at every turn.

Until about the year 1861, the effects of the Limited Liabilities Act in England were scarcely discernable. Permanent investments made previous to the passage of the Act had to run their course, and people had to become familiar with its operation, so that it did not seriously interfere with the return to this country of that foreign capital which the occurrences of 1857 had partially frightened away. Besides, as we have already remarked, the panic of that year was not confined to the United States. But when, by the war of 1861, foreign investments in American enterprises were once more rendered insecure, and capital flowed away from this country towards Europe, the usual heaping up of capital in England incident to such an occurrence did not happen. The numerous Limited Liabilities companies at once distributed it into every possible avenue of investment.

The question now takes this shape: are there enterprises in this country which are offered to the competition of foreign capitalists, and which are of sufficient attractiveness to tempt towards the United States the capital at present invested in other countries through the Limited Liabilities companies of Great Britain and the Continent. We think there are, possibly not now, but certainly upon the formal announcement of peace, which the government must soon make. With that security to the investments of capital which the resumption of civil law will afford, and with the guarantee against future disturbances which the removal of slavery furnishes, it would seem more than probable that little by little the surplus wealth of our friends across the water will find its way towards investment in the magnificent enterprises which the benignity of our climate, the productiveness of our soil, the exuberance of our mineral deposits, and the genius of our people continually bring to light.

But it will take, perhaps, two or three years yet to bring this about; and, during this time, let us not forget in our commercial legislation the example which the passage of the English Limited Liabilities Act affords of the pecuniary ad-



vantages of an occasional well-timed removal of some time-honored legal restriction to trade. A due regard to the necessity of bidding higher for the use of capital than our neighbors do, either by offering for it increased rates of interest, or increased security and freedom, will do much towards hastening the return of European capital towards this country for investment. Meantime, we do not apprehend any material fall in the rate of interest, and we think it safe for merchants and capitalists to predicate their investments upon the rates which now rule in open market.

#### LIABILITIES AND RESOURCES OF THE TREASURY.

THERE can be little doubt that the late Secretary of the Treasury under-estimated the probable wants of the Treasury, when he asked Congress for an appropriation of \$600,000,000 to meet the disbursements up to December next. Already over \$550,000,000 of that amount is exhausted, leaving less than \$50,000,000 of the seven-thirty notes to be yet sold, as the sole loan resources of the Treasury until Congress again assembles,—a period of five months. It thus becomes a very important question how will the demands upon the Treasury, during the long interim, be provided for? The data for estimating the probable expenses of the government during the next five months is very uncertain; but it is practicable, nevertheless, to make an approximate calculation. The only branches of the public service in which any important reductions of expenditure may be anticipated, are the War and Navy Departments. With these exceptions, the disbursements of the government may be expected to continue to the close of the year at about the rate of the last fiscal year; and even in these departments an immediate material reduction is not to be deemed probable. In respect to the larger expenditures of the Navy and War Offices, the government takes a credit averaging fully four months, so that, up to the middle of August, the accounts of both branches must be estimated upon the highest war scale; and, indeed, as there was no material change in the condition of either arm of the service until the middle of May, beyond the cessation of the waste connected with actual fighting, it would not appear warrantable to reckon upon any important reduction in their actual expenditures until after that date. It would therefore seem that, until the middle of September, the demands upon the Treasury must be estimated at but little below the rate current during the most costly periods of the war. From that period until Congress is able to authorize the raising of further means, it may, perhaps, be a fair estimate to reckon the probable disbursements at two-thirds the late ratio. At this rate, we should have the following as the probable demands upon the Treasury from the present time to the middle of December:

July 15th to September 15th.....	\$200,000,000
September 15th to December 15th.....	200,000,000
Total for next five months.....	\$400,000,000

To this \$400,000,000, falling due on account of ordinary expenditures, must be added about \$100,000,000 for Certificates of Indebtedness maturing chiefly before October, making the total of disbursements to be provided for, \$500,000,000.

The resources for meeting these requirements are the unsold balance of the 7.30 loan, the internal taxes and the customs duties, with an uncertain amount from miscellaneous sources such as the sale of property of the War and Navy Departments, captures of war and confiscated estates. Estimating the income from customs, for the period, at the rate of \$90,000,000 per annum, and from internal revenue at the rate of \$250,000,000 per annum, we should have the following as the probable receipts of the Treasury from these sources for the five months.

From sales of 7.30 loan.....	\$50,000,000
From Customs duties.....	87,500,000
From Internal Revenue.....	104,000,000
From Miscellaneous sources.....	25,000,000

Total probable income for next five months.... \$216,500,000

The recent increase in subscriptions to the 7.30 loan have probably very largely augmented the unexpended balance in the Treasury. On account of this unusual balance on hand, and the large surplus of gold in the Sub-treasury (amounting to about \$35,000,000), it may be considered proper to add to the above enumerated available means say \$35,000,000; which would make the resources of the Treasury, for the next five months, in round numbers, \$250,000,000; which is \$250,000,000 below the probable expenditures.

To meet this probable deficiency of \$250,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury has the sole resource of issuing Certificates of Indebtedness. Either a large amount of claims upon the Treasury must be allowed to stand over until new appropriations have been made by Congress, or the larger creditors of the government must accept payment in this class of securities. Neither course is so desirable as prompt cash payments; but necessity fixes the choice between these alternatives; and all parties will prefer the issue of Certificates. It is quite likely, therefore, that by the middle of December, if this plan is pursued, the amount of Certificates of Indebtedness outstanding will reach \$300,000,000.

The Secretary, however, has authority, under the Act of March 3, 1865, to convert, at the option of the holder, "any Treasury notes, or other obligations bearing interest" into Seven-thirty notes, or any other class of bonds authorized under the \$600,000,000 loan Act. Should he avail himself of this authority, by converting the maturing Certificates of Indebtedness into Seven-thirties, or into gold interest bonds, he might thereby avoid the issue of Certificates of Indebtedness to a very large amount.

Such, then, being the wants of the government, and such its resources, the question arises is it not advisable that an Extra Session of Congress should be called to authorize a new loan? At present the public are disposed to lend liberally to the government; there is, however, no certainty as to how long this disposition will continue. The prevailing dullness of trade throws upon the market a large amount of unemployed capital, which naturally seeks investment in national securities. Can we be certain that next year the recuperation of commerce will not place these idle means in trading and industrial enterprises, leaving much less money at the disposal of the government?

Is it not, therefore, important to borrow as much as possible now, while the public are so willing to lend? There may be political considerations which make the President indisposed to summon Congress before the regular period; but, to us, it appears that financial prudence would dictate the calling of an Extra Session.

#### THE MARKET VALUE OF LOANABLE CAPITAL.

THE high rates of interest which prevailed in England after the persecution of the Jews in the reign of Henry III. are, as has been indicated in a previous article, directly attributable to that event, and as by the canon law which prevailed in most parts of Christian Europe the taking of interest was prohibited to all except Jews, it follows that wherever the canon law was at that time observed, the market value of loanable capital throughout the continent afforded an excellent indication of the comparative state of freedom and security enjoyed by that people. Accordingly in the various trading cities of Southern Europe which owed their origin to the breaking up of the Roman Empire, and were peopled by the descendants of those who had once been educated and



refined and filled with the not altogether forgotten spirit of Roman freedom, while the market rate of interest stood at 43 to 70 per cent. in England, and the legal rate 48 per cent. in France, the current rate was as low as from 4 to 8 per cent. in Venice, and the legal rate 18 per cent. in Aragon and 20 per cent. in Modena. This was during the period from A. D. 1253, the year of the Jewish massacre in London to A. D. 1290, when Edward I. finally expelled the Jews from the kingdom. Venice, Aragon and Modena were all republics at that period, and under the benign influence of freedom, not alone were the Jews protected in person and property, and left free to make what bargains they pleased, but the outcast and persecuted from all lands were welcomed with open hospitality, and covered by the ægis of the law. Another result of these stray bits of freedom, sandwiched as it were between the revolting despotisms which surrounded them on all sides, was that they built the foundation for all that critical and æsthetic culture and all that commercial greatness and national wealth, for which Italy was for a long time unrivalled. As to Aragon, the historical accounts of the social consequences which proceeded from her republican form of government are strangely deficient, but it is to be presumed that they did not differ from the beneficial results which have at all times been observed to flow from free governments.

From the passage of the Statute of Jewry, A. D. 1290, to the end of the fourteenth century we have been enabled to gather but two accounts of the rate of interest. In France, A. D. 1311, Philip IV. fixed the interest that might be legally exacted in the fairs of Champagne at 20 per cent (Robertson: *View of the State of Europe*, note xxx) though the general market rate was probably nearer 50 per cent. In Florence (then a Republic) A. D. 1336, the state borrowed money of individuals upon an assignment of the taxes, paying 15 per cent., but as Tuscany was agitated at the time by the civil wars between the Bianchi and the Neri, the common rate was, as Hallam remarks, (*Midd. Ages* ii. 400) much lower.

During the fifteenth century we can find but little mention in history of the rate of interest which prevailed in England. In A. D. 1488, the third statute of Henry VII. was passed, totally prohibiting the taking of interest. The Statute is entitled "An Act against Usurie and Unlawful Bargaynes," and recites that "ymportable damages, losses, and empoverysching of this realme, ys had by dampnable bargaynes, groundyt in usurie, colorde by the name of new chevesaunce, &c.," and enacts that all such contracts shall be void, and the seller, owner, bargainer, or promiser be liable to a penalty of £100 for every such bargain.

The framer of this Act after an attempt to define what constitutes usury—feeling apparently that he had not been very successful—had recourse, by way of example, to this addition: "that is to say, for havying one hundred pound (c. li.) in money or in merchandise or otherwise, and, therefor to pay or to find suretie to pay six score pounds (vjxx li.) or more or less." No term is here mentioned; but taking the ordinary mode of measuring interest, by the year, this example would seem to point to 20 per cent per annum as a common rate at the time." (Hodge on *Interest* chap. i.) At Piacenza, A. D. 1490, the rate of interest was as high as 40 per cent. (Robertson: *View etc.*, note xxx). But this was after its republican form of government had been destroyed, and when it was convulsed by the bloody and despotic rule of the Sforzas.

This brings us down to the beginning of the sixteenth century and the discovery of America. A new era now opened in the history of the rate of interest in Europe. The Jews had been expelled from England A. D. 1290. From France they had been for the last time banished under Charles VI., A. D. 1395. Spain drove them out A. D. 1492. Sicily ban-

ished them A. D. 1493. Portugal followed A. D. 1495. Germany, Switzerland, and the rest of Italy had already banished them. The Republic of Poland was therefore, their only refuge, and thither accordingly they flocked from all parts of Europe.

The opening of America was soon to have a powerful effect upon the supply of loanable money. Though after a while new accessions of money cease to have any influence upon the rate of interest, because they adjust themselves to the quantity of exchanges to be made, and simply raise the prices of commodities; yet there is a time when such accessions of money have a marked effect upon interest.

This time occurs soon after the increase of currency, and before the increase of prices. During this interregnum while prices are the same as before, there is more money in circulation, and it consequently becomes redundant and seeks employment at lower rates than usual. And if new supplies of money are constantly added, the rate of interest, unless new employment is found for the money, such as the supplying of a government loan for instance, is constantly kept down; for the redundancy of the circulating medium is always first perceived in the fall of the rate of interest before it is lost in the rise in prices.

This is precisely what occurred after the discovery of America; new supplies of the precious metals, which were almost invariably coined and put into circulation, kept constantly coming from the "Indies," and before this increase of the circulating medium produced any effect upon prices, loanable money became common and cheap. In Genoa, one of the earliest ports to feel the effects of the new turn which commercial affairs had taken, the rate of interest A. D. 1545 was 10 per cent., (*Macpherson's Hist. Com.*, ii., 103), and this was precisely the rate adopted in the same year by law in England. The market rate in that country however, must have been higher, because Genoa was a republic, and a free port of entry, and possessed at that time the only bank of deposit that existed in Europe, but one. Besides this, there is reason to believe that the ten per cent. legal rate adopted in England A. D. 1545, was so adopted because that was the current market rate at the time in Genoa for mercantile credits, and Genoa, as Macpherson remarks, was then the chief seat of bankers and dealers in money, and regulated, in a great measure, the rate of interest throughout Europe. If this was the case, the probability is that the rate was lower in Genoa than elsewhere at the time, and consequently in England it must have been higher. On the other side we read that, in the 37th year of the reign of Henry VIII., land in England was only worth twenty years' purchase! (*Hodge on Interest*, chapter ii).

But this is evidently not all of the story. Some other consideration must have entered into the bargain besides the rent, and this is made more than likely when we learn that the seller of the land was the king himself. Up to this time, since the expulsion of the Jews, the taking of interest had been entirely forbidden in England. The king was, therefore, somewhat bound to set the example of accepting a low rate. In A. D. 1545 the legal rate fixed by Charles V., in the Low Countries, was 12 per cent. (Robertson, note xxx.) Two years later, Edward VI. ascended the throne of England. After getting in debt himself to banks and individuals abroad to the extent of £132,372 10s., at the rate of 14 per cent interest per annum (*Sinclair, Hist. Public Revenue*, i. 339), he totally forbade the taking of interest in England. A. D. 1552 (*Statutes of the Realm*, iv. 155). The ordinary rate of interest in England, after the passage of this act, was 14 per cent. (*Hume, Hist. England*, chap. xxxv.) Dr. Wilson, whose book was published at the time, says it was 12 and 14, and sometimes even 20 and 30 per cent. (*Dr.*



*Wilson's Dialogues*, p. 78.) Queen Mary, who succeeded Edward in 1553, continued the same prohibition, but borrowed money herself at 12 per cent interest on bond and mortgage, the bond being her own and the mortgage upon her own private estate, while the lender was the City of London. (*Sinclair*, i. 342.) About A. D. 1560 the rate of interest charged by the merchants of Antwerp in a loan to Queen Elizabeth, guaranteed by the City of London, though any rate at all was forbidden by law, was 10 to 12 per cent. (*Stow's Survey of London*, i. 286; *Hume: Appendix No. 3*; *Sinclair*, i. 187.) At the same period, on the accession of Charles IX. of France, the rate of interest paid upon the public debt of that kingdom, amounting to 43,483,000 livres, was 12 per cent (*Hist. of the Reformation*. London: 1847; i. 222), and this was believed at the time to be lower than the current rate in England. (*Hodge on Interest*, chap. iii.) *Sinclair*, in another place (i. 175—note), says that the current rate at the time in England was 14 per cent on State security. It was under this reign, in A. D. 1571, that the prohibitory law of Edward VI. was repealed and one similar to that of 37th Henry VIII. enacted in its stead, limiting the rate of interest to 10 per cent. Since that time the taking of interest has never been forbidden in England, for, to the honor of Elizabeth, the statute just quoted was made perpetual. (*Statutes of the Realm*, iv. 917.) In Scotland, from 1586 to 1633, the legal rate was also 10 per cent. (*Macpherson, Hist of Commerce*, ii. 223, 376 and 382.)

We have hitherto omitted any mention of the effect which the discovery of America had upon the rate of interest in Spain, because the only authority we have been able to find on the subject is hardly entitled to credit. Montesquieu, in his *Esprit des Lois*, liv. xxii. chap. 6, quotes the "Inca" Garcillasso de la Vega (*Commentaries* translated by Sir Paul Rycaut, knight. London: 1688), in support of the assertion that after the discovery of America, the rate of interest in Spain fell from 10 per cent to 5. This was hardly possible with interest at 10 to 15 per cent in Genoa, Venice (in A. D. 1600. *Colwell's Ways and Means of Payment*, p. 301, note 2), the Low Countries, and in France and England. Besides the edict of Charles V., A. D. 1545, fixing the rate of interest in the Low Countries at 10 per cent, extended likewise over the kingdom of Spain. Finally, Sir Josiah Child (*Discourse concerning Trade, &c., considered*, p. 6,) speaks of the rate of interest in Spain, from a half century to a century later, as being 10 or 12 per cent, adding that "there, notwithstanding they have the only trade in the world for gold and silver, money is nowhere more scarce."

The rise in the rate of interest at Venice, from 4 to 8 per cent in the 12th century to 15 at the close of the 16th, must have excited attention. The cause is the same which, we have seen, influences the rate of interest in all countries—peace and freedom; or war and tyranny. In the 12th century Venice was a republic, and at peace. Towards the close of the 16th century, after a series of exhausting wars, she signed a peace at Noyon, which left her stripped of her wealth and population and shorn of her power; while the terrible Council of Ten, which governed her domestic affairs, ruled so sternly and secretly, that for over half a century the only account which appeared of its proceedings in the conspiracy of 1618 was to be found in Otway's "Venice Preserved."

## Foreign News.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO JULY 8.

Business operations have been almost completely suspended in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament and the excitement of a general election. Transactions have been for the most part con-

finied to the ordinary routine of business, and there has been a marked absence of anything like speculative excitement. The half yearly settlement, which occurs almost on the eve of the elections, also contributes to the stagnation. The semi-annual settlement is eminently satisfactory, but few defaulters being reported, and none in the regular trade. Some firms are said to have experienced a severe strain, but they passed the ordeal, and are now in the enjoyment of good credit. The quarterly and half yearly settlements coming, threw a large amount of money into the Bank, and the partial stringency experienced towards the close of the month has almost totally disappeared.

Comparatively few failures are reported. Some houses dependent on the Indian trade have failed to meet their engagements in consequence of want of remittances. Of these the heaviest is the firm of John S. Bell & Co., with liabilities to the amount of 380,000*l*, including 80,000*l* of acceptances on consignments, which are supposed to be of full value. A favorable liquidation is expected.

The suspension is also announced of the London firm of C. J. Nasmyth & Co., with liabilities to the amount of 70,000*l*. The failure is in consequence of the depreciation of Indian cotton, in which they were largely interested.

Messrs. Oslerrath & Co., of Upper Thames street, have also failed to meet their liabilities. The liabilities are said to be many.

But few new enterprises are announced, and these are chiefly in the conversion of old firms into joint stock companies. The marked increase of the joint stock system during the half year that has closed excited general attention. The subject is earnestly canvassed, and discussion seems to be favorable to a mode which has excited considerable distrust in the mercantile world.

The Phoenix Biscuit Works of Messrs. Parkinson & Salmon, of Stepney, have been merged in a joint stock company, with a capital of £200,000.

A prospectus has been issued of the United Service Company, with a capital of £2,000,000 (£500,000 to be first subscribed), in shares of £10, for the purpose of undertaking the business of agents and bankers to the army, navy, and civil service in England, India, and the colonies, and also a system of life assurance.

Crop reports from the northern and midland counties are less favorable than was anticipated. The spring frosts and the continued drought, which has lasted a full month, have operated against wheat. From careful returns it appears that the wheat crop, under any circumstances, must be below an average one; barley an average; oats, beans and peas under average; potatoes a full crop; half the crop of Swedes a failure; common turnips it is too soon to judge upon.

The failure of another India house in London was announced on the 8th of July. Scott, Bell, & Co., the East India merchants, suspended payments. The liabilities amount to an aggregate of 800,000*l*. This occurrence has excited apprehensions in the trade, as likely to involve other firms.

The intelligence from India by the last telegrams is more favorable. At Calcutta and Bombay confidence was being gradually restored. Imports were rising, and at Calcutta goods and twists were in demand at improved rates.

The advices by mail, however, show that the markets had experienced a severe shock. The dealers and speculators who were making such extraordinary fortunes, have an opportunity of studying the reverse of the picture, in their efforts to meet liabilities. The numerous bubble schemes have experienced a collapse. Even the great Back Bay Reclamation Company has had its extraordinary general meeting, and its excited shareholders demanding dividends which as yet cannot be paid. The Back Bay Company is of course in a very different position from some of the bubble schemes which started up during the excitement, as it has actual possession of land for reclamation in a position so contiguous to Bombay that as soon as any portion of it is ready for occupation it is at once taken up. In the accounts presented, the original capital of the company is put down as 2,000 shares at Rs. 5,000 each, or Rs. 1,00,00,000, while the premium on 400 shares sold at auction is stated to be no less than Rs. 1,06,19,744; that is, the premium on 400 shares, sold at a time of high speculative excitement, brought more than the original price of the whole 2,000 shares of which the capital was composed. The shareholders who were lucky enough to pay the absurd premium, seek to get their own money divided in the shape of dividend, but the directors decline to deal with it in that manner. At a meeting of the Bombay Finance Corporation it was stated that the chairman had that day taken the benefit of the Insolvent Court, that the manager had been superseded and gone to England, and that the solicitor and two directors were absent!

The *Bombay Gazette* mentions that the trust deed of Mr. B. H. Cama was sent home by last mail, signed by all the principal creditors. The Bank of Bombay is stated to be the largest creditor of all the local banks, and Mr. Premchand Roychand (well known in connection with the formation of companies), has claims against the estate chiefly in time bargains to the amount of 70 lacs of rupees!

At the last biddings for bills on India at the Bank of England the minimum price was, as before, 1*l* 10*d* on Calcutta and Madras, and 1*l* 10*d* on Bombay. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at and above 1*l* 11*d*. and on Bombay at and above 2*s*, will receive in full. These rates are rather higher than at the last biddings, indicating



some increase in the demand for means of remittance.

The Liverpool cotton market has been dull, and prices are easier. Purchasers hold back expecting a decline in the market. On the 5th the sales amounted to 5,000 bales, at a decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. 1,000 bales were for export and speculation.

In the colonial and foreign produce markets there has again been a very active demand for sugar, which is again rather dearer. With this exception transactions have been of moderate extent, without a material change in the value of any kind of colonial produce. The coffee sales have been small and at firm rates. The public tea auctions have progressed languidly, at yesterday's prices. In rice and saltpetre transactions have been unimportant. The jute sales, although large, have passed off with better spirit, a large proportion finding buyers. Cochineal is firmly held but meets only a dull demand. The price of English tin was reduced.

Almost every branch of business was experiencing the effects of the election excitement, in a dullness that will probably continue for several weeks until the elections terminate. The banking, mining, railway, and other securities are only quoted at nominal rates, there being little or no demand.

At Manchester, buyers either keep aloof altogether, or offer terms that are too low for manufacturers to accept. Producers have, besides, to compete with the parties anxious to re-sell. Prices are, therefore, very irregular, and, on the whole, still in favor of the buyer.

At Blackburn the market is very quiet. Manufacturers generally are working up their contracts, and buying as little yarn as possible. The business done has been inadequate to test prices, but are decidedly lower in all numbers.

The reports from Leeds, Halifax, Preston, and other places, indicate quiet rather than depression, both buyers and manufacturers awaiting better terms, and the latter, for the most part fully employed.

Railroad communication from Atlanta to Columbus, Ga., is now open via Opelika. Trains are also running between Opelika and Cheraw, Ala., forming connection with stages to Montgomery. The railroad from Chattanooga will be completed the coming week.

It is a moderate estimate to put the various railway works now in hand, or shortly to be commenced, in and around London, at an aggregate length of 120 miles, and involving an outlay of about £30,000,000. This vast network of railways is designed for the convenience of a population already exceeding 3,000,000.

In England, as appears from the following extract from a London paper, the custom of insuring against railroad accidents has become very general: "No less than 200 excursionists' insurance tickets were issued by the Railway Passengers' Insurance Company for the train that ran off the line at Rednal, and claims have already been made by the holders of nineteen of these for injuries more or less severe, and in one instance likely to prove fatal. Two of the injured in the collision near Keynsham were also insured, and it is already known that two of the sufferers by the disaster at Staplehurst had taken the same precaution. One of these is a really remarkable incident of the advantages of accidental assurance. Mr. James Dunn was killed, and as he had paid 4d. for a return journey insurance ticket, his family became entitled to £500."

Returns of the iron trade for the last six months are more favorable, although there are a few less furnaces in blast. Repairs and improvements of furnaces, together with a brief strike of the puddlers have tended to diminish production somewhat. The local consumption has been brisk, and extensions are taking place in old foundries, and new ones are in course of construction. The orders for manufactured iron have been more numerous, and the makers are now very well employed at advancing rates.

#### THE CONTINENT.

##### PARIS DATES TO THE 31<sup>st</sup> JULY.

Trade in France has become very stagnant. There is a large increase of money on deposit, with but limited demand for regular dealers. The increase of bills discounted at the Bank of France, appear to have been exceptional. The bullion is increasing, and everything indicates a season of dullness. The stagnation of English trade has evidently extended to France, the two countries evincing an increasing sympathy with the financial phases of either.

The sugar trade had not yet recovered from the effects of the late crisis. A Marseilles letter says that at a general meeting of the shareholders of the Rostand Sugar-refining Company, held on Saturday last, the balance-sheet showed that the liabilities were 26 millions and the assets 19. The deficit is therefore seven millions, estimating the premises and plant at cost price.

The journals of the centre and south of France state that a general rain set in there on Thursday morning and appeared likely to continue, greatly to the satisfaction of farmers and gardeners, whose crops had begun to suffer from the long drought.

The statement that a modification in the National Bank of Austria was intended, is without foundation.

The overthrow of the Schmerling Ministry will, it is expected,

restore something like order in Austrian finances. For several years past this Ministry has been conspicuous for liberal expenditures and illiberal measures. M. Von Schmerling always turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances of the Reichsrath on the perpetual deficits on budgets, and the ruinous losses incurred by borrowing money each year to liquidate the arrears of the preceding year. The condition of affairs that led to the retirement of the late Ministry is embodied in the following speech of Count Auersperg, a member of the Opposition:

I am no financier, but I have acquired the conviction that the State expenditure rests upon exactly the same basis as private expenditure, and that well-ordered outlay upon a large scale achieves precisely the same results as well-ordered outlay in a family. Order is based upon regulation of the expenditure according to the revenue; its result in family life is happiness, in State life a position commanding respect abroad, and the happiness of the nation at home. If I see the father of a family constantly at the pawnbroker's door, and the farmer regularly pledging his harvest before it is reaped, without their saving these pressing resources for the hour of need, I know what to think of the housekeeping of those men. It is not to be denied that the channel into which the vessel of the State has been driven is leading it irresistibly towards the whirlpool of financial catastrophe, and it is now essential to employ all means at our command for its salvation, for we have reached that point when the expedients hitherto used to furnish the increased resources demanded refuse their aid. It is impossible to increase taxation further. After many experiments, not always successful, we have come back to loans, but loans have their limits. The creditor is generally a good accountant, and if he sees in prospect a State debt and the military expenditure swallow up half the revenue, and 26 millions of the other half are unavailable as arrears of taxation, he will not be in a hurry to advance his capital to such a state. Nor will the constitutional apparatus—viz., the assent of the two Houses of the Reichsrath—be sufficient to meet these objectionable calculations of the State creditor. Economy is indispensably needed to restore the balance. As the initiative has not been sufficiently taken by those immediately called to its adoption, it becomes the duty of the representative to take that initiative so far as lies within their competence.

The means of the new Ministry for reorganizing the desperate situation of Austria do not inspire much confidence in Vienna. The outlook is gloomy, and the prospect is not rendered more favorable by the political relationship of the Empire with other states, and especially with Prussia. As an evidence of what may occur it is stated that the highest military authorities at Vienna represent that the entire army is to be placed on a peace footing immediately, more, that sweeping retrenchments will be forthwith made.

The king of Italy has issued a decree raising the capital of the National Bank by 60,000 lire, by the emission of 60,000 new shares.

#### COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE fiscal year closes with the month of June, and below we give the comparative imports for the twelve months:

##### FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Entered for consumption.	\$109,216,485	\$139,034,083	\$67,079,520
Entered for w'housing...	53,233,076	83,459,792	82,206,122
Free goods.....	16,426,814	10,374,108	10,603,200
Specie and bullion.....	1,731,490	2,099,057	1,890,431
Total ent. at port.....	\$180,607,865	\$234,967,045	\$161,779,273
With'd'n fm. wh'se.....	38,109,477	63,095,973	76,267,862

This shows a decrease from last year at the port of New York alone of \$73,187,772.

Below will be found a classified statement of imports:

##### IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—CLASSIFIED.

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Dry goods.....	\$61,963,037	\$83,234,966	\$49,853,939
General mdse.....	116,913,948	149,633,022	110,034,903
Specie and bul.....	1,731,490	2,099,057	1,890,431
Total impts.....	\$180,607,865	\$234,967,045	\$161,779,273

From the above it appears that the falling off is not only in dry goods, but, to a considerable extent in general merchandise.

The following is a statement of the comparative custom receipts at New York in June, for six months, and for the fiscal year ending June 30:

##### REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS IN NEW YORK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
In June.....	\$3,738,934 06	\$3,311,148 43	\$7,837,075 84
Prev. 5 mos...	20,104,143 91	39,152,076 55	28,358,501 23
Tl in 6 mos...	\$23,843,077 97	\$42,463,224 98	\$36,695,577 07
Tl fiscal ye'r..	51,033,306 61	77,506,201 43	61,169,478 80

These sixty-one millions have been collected on a dutiable value of \$143,000,000.

The exports, (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports the last six months are as follows;



EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR SIX MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1ST.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic produce.....	\$87,793,182	\$85,386,922	\$68,148,767
Foreign free goods.....	556,351	357,665	634,896
Do dutiable.....	3,312,095	4,131,855	2,143,022
Specie and bullion.....	20,631,967	29,152,121	17,915,759
Total exports.....	\$112,293,601	\$119,028,563	\$88,842,444
Do exclusive of specie..	91,661,634	89,876,442	70,926,685

The following are the relative figures for the year :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH.			
	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Domestic produce.....	\$177,967,406	\$161,842,911	\$184,617,834
Foreign free goods.....	3,091,863	838,526	2,419,689
Do dutiable.....	5,663,275	6,244,339	15,835,262
Specie and bullion.....	52,092,637	58,274,220	39,589,259
Total exports.....	\$238,815,181	\$227,199,996	\$242,462,044
Do exclusive of specie..	186,722,544	168,925,776	202,872,785

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for general merchandise and dry goods) July 13th and July 20th :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1862.	1863.	1864.
Dry goods.....	\$1,077,029	\$665,348	\$1,468,394
Gen. merchandise..	2,365,655	1,585,783	2,460,043
Total for the week	\$3,442,684	\$2,251,131	\$3,928,437
Previously reported	86,840,773	94,202,658	132,878,470
Since January 1st.	\$90,288,457	\$96,453,789	\$136,801,907

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending July 17 and since January 1st :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week....	\$3,086,987	\$2,281,885	\$7,879,920
Prev. reported...	66,631,340	99,320,280	97,142,440
Since January 1st	\$69,718,327	\$101,602,165	\$105,022,360

The following is the letter of Mr. Clark, Comptroller of the Currency, respecting the taxation of shareholders of National Banks :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,  
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1865.

DEAR SIR :

Your letter of the 15th instant, addressed to the Hon. R. W. Taylor, in reference to the right of municipal authorities to tax the capital stock of National Banks, has been handed to me for an answer.

It is not, of course, within the province of this bureau to decide the question raised. In my opinion, however, the shareholders of National Banks are entitled to exemption from State taxation upon that portion of their stock that is invested in the United States Bonds.

This opinion is predicated upon the decision referred to, which exempts from taxation that portion of the capital stock of a bank that is invested in United States bonds, and though it is possible that State courts may make a distinction, I think that each individual shareholder is entitled in equity to the same benefits that would accrue to them if they were taxed in their corporate capacity.

Your attention is called to the provision of the latter part of the forty-first section of the National Currency Act, which provides that the tax imposed by the laws of any State upon the shares of National Associations shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under the authority of the State where such Association exists.

I am clearly of the opinion that a State Bank, after its conversion into a National Institution, can be only subject to, and must be taxed in accordance with, the provisions of the National Currency Act referred to above.

The act of Congress must prevail over any State enactment on the subject.

Very respectfully, yours,

F. CLARK, Comptroller.

## The Bankers' Gazette.

FRIDAY July 21, 1865.—P. M.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—The supply of money has been less abundant, during the week, and the rate on loans 1 a 2 per cent higher than last week. The Treasury has drawn freely upon its deposits in the national banks, leaving, for the moment, a diminished supply for street purposes. The

"bull" clique of gold speculators have also been large purchasers of gold, and have borrowed probably two to three millions during the week for the purpose of enabling them to take off the market gold that has come out of the Sub-Treasury. These movements, connected with a steady flow of money toward the West and Southwest, have been the chief causes of the reduction in the supply of unemployed funds. It is not to be presumed that the change will prove anything more than temporary; as the money taken off the market must find its way here again within a comparatively short period. The Government is now making a very large reserve of funds, for the payment of the troops, an important proportion of which is taken from this city, and will tend to diminish the supply here, until a short time after the soldiers have received their pay.

The rate of interest, upon call loans, has ranged from 5 7 per cent. The banks have generally charged 6 per cent; the 7 per cent rate bring mostly on loans on gold; private bankers have loaned a considerable amount at five per cent. To-day, the rate favors the borrower, and more is lent at the lower quotation.

Discounts are more active. There is a fuller supply of bills, and especially of grocers' paper; the rates are a fraction higher for all except strictly "gilt edge" short date notes; the extremes are 61-2 a 10 per cent. We quote the best grades of the several classes of paper as follows :

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Dry Goods.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2	Bankers.....	6 1/2 a 7
Grocers.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2	Produce Commission...	8 a 10

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.**—The stock market has exhibited considerable irregularity during the week. The advance in the rate of interest has checked speculative operations, producing at the beginning of the week a decline in prices; from which there has been a rally towards the close. The market continues in the hands of the brokers. The outside public take very little interest in the ups and downs of prices, and cannot be induced to take ventures. A feeble "short" interest has been developed by the decline of prices; but at the close of the week the "bears" are disposed to cover their contracts in anticipation of a further rise in prices.

There have been some disappointments as to dividends on railroad stocks. It is still quite uncertain whether a half yearly dividend will be paid on Erie. It is announced, on good authority, that Michigan Southern will pass its dividend; the report, however, has no effect upon the price. Parties in the management of the road have sold "short" to a large extent, and the anticipation of their purchases to cover contracts keeps the price firm. The New York Central has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, which is 1 per cent less than was expected. Illinois Central has been unusually firm, owing to the continued large exports of the stocks. The price has advanced from 121 1-2 ex. div., on Wednesday, to 122 yesterday. The speculation on Quicksilver has declined, but the price appears likely to maintain a permanent advance;

The following have been the closing prices of leading stocks at the Stock Exchange, on each of the last six days :

	July 16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.
Canton Company.....	39 3/4	39 3/4	39	38 3/4	40	40 3/4
Quicksilver.....	60	56 3/4	55 3/4	55	57	57 3/4
Mariposa.....	—	—	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	13
Cumberland Coal.....	—	43	41	41	42	43
Atlantic M. S. S.....	158 3/4	158 3/4	160	161 1/2	162	164
New York Central.....	95	94 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4
Erie.....	80 3/4	82 3/4	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 3/4	82 3/4
Hudson River.....	109 3/4	108 3/4	107 3/4	107	107 3/4	108 3/4
Reading.....	100 3/4	101 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4	100 3/4	102
Michigan Southern.....	64 3/4	63 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	63 3/4	65
Michigan Central.....	—	108	106	—	107 3/4	—
Illinois Central.....	—	x.d. 121 1/2	122 3/4	126 3/4	129 3/4	128 3/4
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	68 3/4	67 3/4	66	65 3/4	67	67 3/4
Chicago and N. W.....	27 3/4	27 3/4	26 3/4	26	27 3/4	27 3/4
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	62 3/4	62	60 3/4	58 3/4	61 3/4	62 3/4
Rock Island.....	107 3/4	106 3/4	105	104 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4
Fort Wayne.....	97 3/4	98	95 3/4	95 3/4	98 3/4	99

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**—Government securities have



sympathised with the general 'dullness' of the market, and have experienced an additional depression arising from the uncertainty as to the future course of the finances. Some anxiety is felt, among the larger holders and dealers, to know what measures the Secretary of the Treasury will adopt for meeting the inevitably large expenditures from the present time until the meeting of Congress,—a period of five months. The only borrowing resource left is about \$30,000,000 of the third series of the seven-thirty Treasury Notes, which added to the income from internal revenue, from customs and miscellaneous sources may produce an aggregate of perhaps \$225,000,000 of receipts for the five months. As this will probably not more than half equal the expenditures, the question is agitated whether the Secretary will make up the deficiency by the issue of Certificates of Indebtedness, or by an unauthorized temporary loan, or partially by the conversion of the large amount of certificates now maturing into Treasury notes or bonds, as authorized by the loan act of March, 1865. So long as it is uncertain what kind of securities may be directly affected by the Secretary's plans, all are somewhat depressed. Sixes of 1881 have declined 1 per cent during the week; five-twenties, o. i., 1-4; do., new issue, 1-8; ten-twenties, 7-8; seven-thirties, second series, 1-4, and new certificates 3-8.

During the early part of the week there were considerable purchases made on foreign account; but at the close there is a predominance of sellers, and the tendency of prices is downward. Weak holders are throwing their bonds upon the market, which are bought chiefly by the larger dealers, but only at a price which they consider will fully cover risks. The new issue of certificates are selling at 97, "to arrive." and 97 5-8 a 97 3-4 for present delivery.

The following are the closing quotations for the public securities at the Stock Exchange on each of the last six days:

	July 15th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	107%	107%	107%	107%	107	106%
U. S. 5.20's c., o. iss.....	105%	105%	105	105	105	104%
U. S. 5.20's c., n. iss.....	105%	105	104%	104%	104%	104
U. S. 10.40's coup.....	97%	97%	97%	97	96%	97
U. S. 7.30 Treas. Note.....	100	100	99%	99%	99%	99%
U. S. 7.30 2d Series.....						
U. S. 6's certificates.....	99%	99%	100	99%	100	100
U. S. 6's certif. n. iss.....	98%	98%	98	98	97%	97%

**GOLD MARKET.**—The "bull" clique continues to control the gold market. The combination has been strengthened, so as to enable the party to purchase a very large amount during the week. As, however, the demand is confined to purchases for customs duties, and the "bears" have wanted but little to cover their sellers' options, the transactions of the bulls have had but little effect upon the premium. Some important parcels of specie have been received from Canada, for the purchase of Exchange on London, which have partially counteracted the operations for an advance. The Secretary of the Treasury has been a seller during the last two or three days, but to what extent is unknown outside the Department. It is probable that the Secretary is selling a portion of the surplus in the Treasury to provide for the payment of the interest on Seven-thirties, due August 15th. The rate of interest on the borrowed gold has ranged for 5 per cent. per annum to 1-32 of 1 per cent. per day.

The only exports of specie since our last have been \$22,846 on the 15th, for Liverpool, and \$77,000 to-day for Havre.

The following has been the highest and lowest quotations for gold, on each of the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
July 15.....	142½	142	July 19.....	143½	142½
July 17.....	142½	142	July 20.....	142½	142½
July 18.....	143½	143	July 21.....	142½	142½

The transactions for last week at the Custom House and Sub Treasury were as follows:

	CUSTOM HOUSE. Receipts.	SUB-TREASURY. Payments.	Receipts.
July 10.....	\$446,270 11	\$3,234,096 19	\$3,301,159 36
July 11.....	440,912 28	6,843,776 69	7,843,383 00
July 12.....	449,949 46	4,017,767 59	7,598,664 03
July 13.....	381,646 15	3,514,958 07	5,015,060 44
July 15.....	457,249 82	2,871,515 64	3,002,697 55
Total.....	\$2,834,349 44	\$24,213,367 80	\$33,213,240 55
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of July 10.			39,420,398 17
			\$72,633,638 39
Deduct payments during the week.....			21,213,367 80
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$48,420,270 59
Decrease during the week.....			8,999,872 42

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**—The market has been abundantly supplied with bills on London and the Continent, and the rates of Exchange have tended steadily downward. The amounts drawn against shipments of five-twenties have been quite considerable, besides which there is a fair supply of produce and cotton bills. At the Government cotton sale, held yesterday, a good proportion of the offering was sold to English purchasers, which will result in the increase of bills next week. The demand for bills has been to a limited extent reduced by some importers making remittances in five-twenties, in preference to bills of exchange. The following are the rates at the close of the day's business:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108½ a 109
" 3 days.....	109½
Merchants'.....	107½ a
France, long date.....	5.18½ a 108½
France, short date.....	5.16½ a 5.15
Antwerp.....	5.22½ a 5.18½
Swiss.....	5.20 a 5.17½
Hamburg.....	85½ a 85½
Amsterdam.....	40½ a 40½
Frankfort.....	40½ a 40½
Bremen.....	77½ a 78½
Prussian Thalers.....	70½ a 71½

**NEW YORK CITY BANKS.**—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the city of New York, for the week ending at the commencement of business on July 15th, 1865:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$7,445,283	\$9,441,784	\$45,830	\$15,262,373	\$1,451,071
Manhattan.....	5,704,781	1,050,266	15,744	6,702,162	2,467,706
Merchants.....	7,027,813	712,624	26,191	5,226,448	1,782,188
Mechanics.....	5,501,911	332,087	24,563	4,604,451	1,398,925
Union.....	4,865,803	235,526		3,718,537	1,971,888
America.....	3,443,367	1,410,692	8,930	9,377,967	3,649,864
Phoenix.....	3,608,843	160,307	19,723	3,254,504	1,261,609
City.....	5,070,243	150,206		3,307,308	164,453
Tradesmen's.....	3,020,531	37,550	230,177	2,114,846	665,801
Fulton.....	2,267,569	342,921	27,152	2,699,951	840,897
Chemical.....	4,948,106	939,426	23,920	6,066,661	1,657,642
Mercht. Exchange.....	2,568,325	12,470	8,620	1,829,866	456,528
National.....	2,248,890	866,818	14,642	1,102,646	298,474
Butch. & Drovers..	2,252,287	71,110	41,740	2,015,886	856,104
Mech's & Trad's..	1,732,556	96,065	59,309	1,496,854	470,406
Greenwich.....	639,691	71,418	10,105	638,377	179,001
Leather Manf.....	2,924,083	77,502		2,440,246	541,840
Seventh Ward.....	398,555	31,211	16,977	355,234	895,612
State of N. Y. ....	5,767,652	509,949	22,303	4,776,312	1,029,686
Amer. Exchange.....	10,353,062	861,772	18,081	7,073,461	2,148,208
Commerce.....	16,912,393	940,300	335,000	7,752,601	3,005,000
Broadway.....	5,467,274	181,915	820,391	5,132,722	1,974,850
Ocean.....	1,844,364	74,166	11,795	1,604,387	662,193
Mercantile.....	3,220,763	88,343	4,430	3,021,211	1,047,911
Pacific.....	1,342,879	17,672	57,051	1,677,439	429,085
Republic.....	1,432,366	95,610	75,000	3,830,883	915,435
Chatham.....	1,667,062	21,218	6,354	1,755,522	666,273
People's.....	1,826,869	45,728	9,838	1,166,906	209,057
North Amer.....	3,513,991	97,051	31,054	2,608,236	726,083
Hanover.....	2,223,980	67,907	30,419	1,546,763	522,450
Irving.....	1,376,758	30,405	18,432	1,405,302	526,104
Metropolitan.....	8,845,329	178,952	59,683	7,096,810	3,264,000
Citizens.....	1,388,395	39,171	21,074	1,151,615	417,416
Nassau.....	2,349,458	183,263	5,121	2,104,808	518,797
Market.....	2,513,239	71,184	8,000	2,222,881	632,031
St. Nicholas.....	2,128,420	31,559	16,384	1,454,043	793,433
Shoe and Leather..	3,374,166	89,615	524,793	2,781,771	1,042,890
Corn Exchange.....	2,921,296	171,078	41,591	2,498,465	835,000
Continental.....	3,374,911	294,191	11,151	2,540,818	904,000
Commonwealth.....	2,800,532	418	23,927	4,181,343	1,431,742
Oriental.....	1,049,941	946	15,581	1,019,986	255,233
Marine.....	1,605,452	2,600		1,587,524	461,700
Atlantic.....	1,109,007	30,341	49,236	958,875	255,272
Imp. and Traders..	4,910,352	51,713	26,110	4,388,201	676,719
Park.....	12,250,104	231,425	289,963	12,041,745	3,614,309
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,714,559	17,173		1,507,202	444,930
Grocers.....	930,663	26,565	3,315	980,273	316,406
North River.....	1,553,499	31,545	14,583	1,542,653	312,832
East River.....	415,418	12,925	74,061	524,700	150,133
Man. and Mer.....	2,293,866	24,450	1,488	2,044,743	1,192,079
Fourth National...	16,034,344	72,669	1,482,600	18,158,133	4,188,221
Central.....	15,214,796	42,033	973,923	16,463,062	4,063,172
Second National...	1,472,605		270,000	1,147,280	336,032
Dry Dock.....	247,494	41,623	17,330	250,854	30,800
Bull's Head.....	330,954	11,161	114,656	916,202	
Manufacturers'.....	249,472	14,932	53,004	304,370	61,215
Totals.....	\$221,235,092	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,283	60,054,646



At the corresponding period of the last three years, the same items compared as follows:

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862.....	\$148,827,423	\$31,926,609	\$9,155,301	\$129,455,977
1863.....	173,126,387	38,254,427	5,880,623	163,819,544
1864.....	199,043,887	21,234,854	4,724,083	151,816,947
1865.....	221,255,082	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,288

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks' Statements for each week of the current year:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Clearings.
Jan. 7....	195,044,687	20,152,892	3,183,526	147,821,891	.....	585,055,671
Jan. 14....	189,686,750	21,357,608	3,074,029	143,931,299	.....	518,780,682
Jan. 21....	187,060,586	20,211,569	2,979,851	156,068,355	.....	611,194,907
Jan. 28....	186,117,375	18,896,985	2,957,899	149,247,991	.....	655,828,878
Feb. 4....	185,639,790	19,682,803	2,863,646	152,703,816	.....	661,814,484
Feb. 11....	185,515,904	20,297,346	2,821,996	156,711,166	.....	584,179,409
Feb. 18....	186,365,126	20,682,819	2,855,982	156,150,684	.....	518,805,222
Feb. 25....	183,584,735	20,092,373	2,739,388	153,948,481	.....	451,028,121
Mch. 4....	186,569,665	19,830,183	2,720,666	153,009,588	.....	511,361,887
Mch. 11....	188,120,890	20,787,883	2,741,684	152,134,448	26,713,408	412,802,453
Mch. 18....	211,486,651	22,256,596	4,662,505	174,479,837	33,645,014	625,739,238
Mch. 25....	207,677,503	22,066,524	4,457,162	166,956,508	85,295,153	604,796,728
Apr. 1....	204,458,855	20,584,668	4,888,980	173,870,491	42,989,382	509,148,691
Apr. 8....	204,153,839	20,045,906	4,773,528	174,550,185	46,424,957	488,653,684
Apr. 15....	206,508,095	19,533,734	4,757,862	177,815,945	51,061,462	427,761,675
Apr. 22....	204,723,196	19,122,283	4,700,210	184,244,399	59,954,987	272,740,215
Apr. 29....	204,277,578	19,049,913	4,660,659	193,183,733	66,096,274	359,950,814
May 6....	212,172,277	20,058,399	4,856,987	200,466,785	66,258,549	508,899,215
May 13....	218,502,980	23,553,231	4,889,562	203,369,886	61,052,537	511,914,441
May 20....	219,810,780	23,194,402	5,032,944	208,354,725	55,625,517	510,767,845
May 27....	212,445,121	22,063,929	5,066,693	197,081,017	54,524,078	429,221,798
June 3....	210,416,543	21,346,493	5,323,032	186,935,650	51,065,440	389,049,879
June 10....	208,392,615	18,480,620	5,402,758	185,509,953	56,201,886	420,542,766
June 17....	208,944,311	16,680,877	5,647,944	189,947,334	62,567,844	542,070,189
June 24....	218,590,280	15,906,813	5,789,070	187,508,986	53,560,589	519,448,415
July 1....	218,585,421	15,854,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	478,720,318
July 8....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	193,199,005	62,519,708	875,504,141
July 15....	221,255,082	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,288	60,054,646	550,959,812

The deviations from the previous week are as follows:

Loans.....Inc.	\$2,743,107	Circulation.....Inc.	\$249,171
Specie.....Inc.	1,299,847	Net Deposits.....Inc.	2,221,278
Legal Tenders.....Dec.	2,465,062		

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up to the 17th inst., present the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	July 10.	July 17.	
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350	
Loans.....	50,188,778	50,221,528	Inc. \$32,750
Specie.....	1,187,700	1,152,911	Dec. 84,789
Legal Tenders.....	19,664,913	19,850,500	Inc. 195,587
Deposits.....	41,344,059	43,966,927	Inc. 2,452,877
Circulation.....	6,758,585	6,821,938	Inc. 73,353

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks at monthly periods since 1863:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5, 1863.....	\$37,679,675	\$4,510,750	\$4,504,115	\$28,429,188
July 6, 1863.....	35,936,811	4,360,745	2,564,553	28,504,544
January 4, 1864.....	85,693,808	4,158,585	2,055,810	29,878,920
July 4, 1864.....	40,918,009	3,955,866	2,154,528	37,945,305
January 3, 1865.....	48,059,403	1,803,583	2,793,468	39,845,963
February 6, ".....	50,269,478	1,702,776	4,893,178	38,496,337
March 6, ".....	49,228,540	1,889,264	5,346,021	38,391,622
April 3, ".....	50,522,030	1,843,223	5,893,626	38,816,847
May 1, ".....	51,726,389	1,262,258	6,441,407	44,794,824
June 5, ".....	53,956,683	1,253,782	6,717,758	41,518,579
July 10, ".....	50,188,778	1,187,700	6,758,585	41,344,056
July 17, ".....	50,221,528	1,152,911	6,821,938	43,966,927

NATIONAL BANKS AUTHORIZED.—The following National Banks were authorized during the week ending July 15, 1865:

Names.	Locations.	Capital.	Names.	Locations.	Capital.
National.....	Chattanooga, Pa.	\$180,000	Vermont.....	Brattleboro, Vt.	150,000
First.....	Frostburg, Md.	50,000	First.....	Hagerstown, Md.	69,070
National Me-			National.....	Baltimore, Md.	1,210,700
chanics.....	Baltimore, Md.	600,000	National In-		
First.....	Rome, N. Y.	100,000	urance.....	Detroit, Mich.	200,000
First.....	Cedarsburg, Wis.	50,000	Easton.....	Easton, Md.	200,000
Genesee Riv.	Mt. Morris, N. Y.	100,000	Pittston.....	Pittston, Pa.	200,000
National.....	Nebraska City, N.	50,000	Nat'l State	Elizabeth, N. J.	400,000
Laurenceb'g.	Laurenceb'g, Ind.	200,000	Merchants'	Bangor, Me.	100,000
National War-			Merchants'	Milwaukee, Wis.	100,000
ren.....	Warren, R. I.	200,000	Berkshire.....	Adams, Mass.	100,000
National B'k			Wareham.....	Wareham, Mass.	100,000
of Del'ware	Wilmington, Del.	110,000	State.....	Keokuk, Iowa	150,000
Produce.....	Woonsocket, R. I.	160,000	Traders.....	Boston, Mass.	600,000
Westchester			Manufactur'	New York	250,000
County.....	Peekskill, N. Y.	200,000	First.....	Hoboken, N. J.	110,000
Nat. Globe.....	Woonsocket, R. I.	100,000	First.....	Alton, Ill.	100,000
Nat. Bank of			Rockland.....	Rockland, Me.	150,000
W. Virginia	Wheeling, W. V.	200,000	Harrison.....	Cadiz, Ohio	100,000
Calais.....	Calais, Me.	100,000	Salem Nat'l		
Parkersburg.	Parkersb'g, W. V.	125,000	Banking Co	Salem, N. J.	75,000
Alton.....	Alton, Ill.	100,000	Mechanics'	Trenton, N. J.	350,000
City.....	Providence, R. I.	450,000			
Capital New Banks.....		\$7,789,770			
Previously authorized.....		356,230,986			

Whole number of banks authorized to date, 1,447, aggregate capital, \$364,020,756

The following National Banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of the public money:

Exchange, Richmond, Va.; National Bank of the Commonwealth, New York; Ocean, New York.

The Amoskeag National Bank, of Amoskeag, N. H., has been discontinued as a depository.

The total amount of circulation issued to National Banks during the week ending July 15th, was \$5,031,410; which, added to the \$149,088,605 previously issued, makes the aggregate circulation issued to that date, \$154,120,015.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from October, 1863, to latest dates:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
October, 1863.....	94	\$7,184,715	.....
January, 1864.....	137	14,528,712	\$29,155
April, ".....	357	42,204,474	12,144,650
July, ".....	489	95,312,945	25,825,695
October, ".....	524	99,339,400	51,394,150
Jan'y 7, 1865.....	685	145,524,560	78,724,520
" 21, ".....	736	169,099,296	83,058,200
Feb. 4, ".....	782	179,121,296	87,288,300
" 18, ".....	815	186,041,735	73,555,380
Mar. 4, ".....	855	192,949,736	99,325,600
" 18, ".....	908	202,944,486	104,750,540
Apr. 1, ".....	973	225,246,300	111,634,670
" 22, ".....	1,041	246,054,170	119,961,800
May 6, ".....	1,117	264,954,170	126,360,330
" 20, ".....	1,172	281,868,820	130,680,170
June 8, ".....	1,212	298,971,020	135,607,060
" 17, ".....	1,297	310,295,891	140,797,755
July 1, ".....	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
" 8, ".....	1,410	356,230,986	149,093,605
" 15, ".....	1,447	364,020,756	154,120,015

### BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.  (Marked thus * are National.)	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
	Par of Shares.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	
American*.....	100	500,000				
American Exchange*	100	5,000,000	May and Nov..	May .....	5	114 114
Atlantic*	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	6	
Bowery*						
Broadway*	26	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	12	200
Brooklyn.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	—	
Bull's Head*	50	200,000	Quarterly.....	July .....	3	
Butchers & Drovers'	25	800,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	120
Central*	100	2,000,000	May and Nov..	May .....	7	103 103
Central (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	—	
Chatham*	25	450,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	7	125
Chemical.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.....	July .....	6	
Citizens'	25	400,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5 & 5 ex.	
City.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov..	May .....	6	175
City (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	—	
Commerce*	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	105
Commonwealth*	100	750,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	99 100
Continental*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	4	
Corn Exchange	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	February .....	5	95
Currency*	100	100,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	—	
Dry Dock.....	30	200,000	Quarterly.....	July .....	3	
East River*	50	259,150	Jan. and July..	July .....	4	100
Eighth*	100	250,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	
Fifth*	100	150,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5 & 3 ex.	
First*	100	500,000	May and Nov..	May .....	10	
First (Brooklyn)*			Jan. and July..	July .....	7 & 5 ex.	
Fourth*	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	March .....	5	99 100
Fulton.....	30	600,000	May and Nov..	May .....	5	
Far. & Cit. (Wm'sbg)	20	160,000	March and Sept.	March .....	—	
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct..	April .....	5	
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	May and Nov..	May .....	6	150
Grocers*	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	
Hanover*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	106
Importers & Traders'	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	4	105 106
Irving*	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	4	106
Leather Manufact'rs*	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug..	February .....	5	
Long Island (Brook.)	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug..	February .....	4	
Manhattan.....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug..	February .....	5	
Manufact'rs (Wbg)	30	210,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	—	
Manufac. & Merch'nts	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	
Marine.....	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug..	February .....	6	
Market*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	4	
Mechanics'.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5 & 5 ex.	106
Mechanics (Brook.)	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	—	
Mech. Bank Asso.*	25	500,000	May and Nov..	May .....	5	103
Mechanics & Traders'	25	600,000	May and Nov..	May .....	5 & 5 ex.	115
Mercantile*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	125
Merchants*	50	3,000,000	June and Dec.	June .....	5	107
Merchants' Exch.*	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	100 102
Metropolitan*	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5 & 5 ex.	123
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	4	107
Nassau (Brooklyn)	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	—	
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct..	April .....	5	
New York*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	110 119
New York County*	100	200,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	9	
New York Exchange*	100	150,000	Quarterly.....	July .....	3	
Ninth*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	
North America*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5 & 5 ex.	107
North River.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	6	
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	February .....	4	86 90
Oriental.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug..	February .....	5	
Pacific.....	50	422,700	May and Nov..	May .....	5	
Park*	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	6 & 10 ex.	140 150
Peoples'.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	
Phoenix*	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	95
Republic*	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	February .....	5	109 103
St. Nicholas*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	February .....	5	100
Seventh Ward*	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	—	
Second*	100	300,000	May and Nov..	May .....	—	
Shoe & Leather.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct..	April .....	4	
Sixth*	100	200,000	May and Nov..	May .....	—	
State of New York..	100	2,000,000	May and Nov..	May .....	5	
Tenth*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	5	
Third*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	February .....	5	
Tradesmen's*.....	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	6 & 4 ex.	125
Union.....	50	1,500,000	May and Nov..	May .....	5	
Williamsburg City ..	60	500,000	Jan. and July..	July .....	4	121



## SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 21.)

SECURITIES.							SECURITIES.						
	Satur	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.		Satur	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
<b>American Gold.</b>							<b>Railroad Stocks.</b>						
United States 6s, 1867. registered							Brooklyn City	10					
do do 6s, 1868. coupon							Central of New Jersey	100					
do do 6s, 1868. registered							Chicago and Alton	100	97	99		100	102
do do 6s, 1881. coupon	107%	107%			107%	106%	do do preferred	100					
do do 6s, 1881. registered							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	100					
do do 6s, 5-20s. coupon	105%	105%	105	105	105	104%	Chicago and Milwaukee	100	27%	27%	26%	26	27%
do do 6s, 5-20s. registered	105	105	104%	104%	105%		Chicago and Northwestern	100	62%	62	62%	58%	61%
do do 6s, 5-20s (new)	105%	105	104%	104%	104%	104%	do do preferred	100	107%	106%	105	101%	107%
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881							Chicago and Rock Island	100	133	133	133	133	133
do do 6s, do do. (yearly)	102						Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	50	68%	67%	66	65%	67
do do 5s, 1871. coupon							Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	103				
do do 5s, 1871. registered							Cleveland and Toledo	50					
do do 5s, 1874. coupon							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	100					
do do 5s, 1874. registered							Eighth Avenue	100	80%	82%	81%	81%	81%
do do 5s, 10-40s. coupon	97%	97%		97	96%	97	Erie	100					
do do 5s, 10-40s. registered	97						do preferred	100					
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes. 1st series	100	97%			99%	99%	Hannibal and St. Joseph	100					
do do do do do. 2d series	100						do do preferred	100					
do do do do do. 3d series	400						Harlem	50	75				
do do 6s, Certificates, (old)							do preferred	100	108%	107%	107	107%	108%
do do 6s, do (new)			98	98	97%		Hudson River	100	121%	122%	126%	129%	130
<b>State.</b>							Illinois Central	100					
California 7s, large			114				Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50					
Connecticut 6s, 1872						95	Joliet and Chicago	100					
Georgia 6s							Long Island	50					
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860							Marietta and Cincinnati	100					
do Registered, 1860							do do 1st preferred	100					
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860							do do 2d preferred	100					
do do do do 1862							Michigan Central	100	108	106	106%	106%	106%
do do do do 1865							Michigan So. and N. Indiana	100	64%	63%	62%	62%	64%
do do do do 1870							do do guaranteed	100					
do do do do 1877							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	100	36%			35%	90
do do do do 1879							do do 1st pref.	100					
do do do do 1879							do do 2d pref.	100					
do War Loan							Milwaukee and St. Paul	100					
Indiana 6s, War Loan							do do preferred	100					
do 5s							Mississippi and Missouri	100					
do 2s							Morris and Essex	100					
Iowa 7s, War Loan							New Jersey	100	95	94%	93%	93%	94%
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72							New York Central	100					
Louisiana 6s							New Haven and Hartford	100					
Massachusetts 5s							Norwich and Worcester	100					
Michigan 6s, 1873							Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25%	25%	24%	23%	24%	25
do 6s, 1878							do do do preferred	100					
do 6s, 1883							Panama	100	97%	97%	95%	95%	98%
do 7s, 1868							Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	100	100%	101%	100	99%	100%
do 7s, 1878							Reading	50	36				
do 7s, War Loan							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	100	60	60			
Minnesota 8s							do do do preferred	100					
Missouri 6s							Second avenue	100					
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.)	84	71	71	71%			Sixth avenue	100					
do 6s, (Pacific RR.)	72	71					Third avenue	100					
New York 7s, 1870						99	Toledo, Wabash and Western	50					
do 6s, 1865							do do do preferred	50					
do 6s, 1866							<b>Railroad Bonds:</b>						
do 6s, 1867							Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.						
do 6s, 1868							do do 2d mort.						
do 6s, 1872							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877						97
do 6s, 1873							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund			97			
do 6s, 1874							do do 1st mortgage						
do 6s, 1875	97			98			do do Income						
do 6s, 1877							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.						
do 5s, 1866							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage						
do 5s, 1868							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund						
do 5s, 1871							do do Interest						
do 5s, 1874							do do Extension		85	85	85	85	
do 5s, 1875							do do 1st mortgage						
do 5s, 1876							do do 2d mortgage						
North Carolina 6s			77	77	77%		Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage						
Ohio 6s, 1868							Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2d mortgage						
do 6s, 1870							do do 3d mortgage, conv.						
do 6s, 1875							do do 4th mortgage					97	
do 6s, 1886							Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund						
do 5s, 1865							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.			102%			
Rhode Island 6s							do do do 2d mort.						
South Carolina 6s							Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868						
Tennessee 6s, 1868							do 2d mortgage, 1864						
do 6s, Long Loans	71%	71	70%	71			do 2d mortgage, 1879						
Vermont 6s							do 3d mortgage, 1883			100			100
Virginia 6s, coupon			60				do 4th mortgage, 1880	94%		94%			
Wisconsin 6s							do 5th mortgage, 1888						
do 6s, War Loan							Galena and Chicago, extended						
<b>Municipal.</b>							do do 2d mortgage						
Brooklyn 6s							Hannibal and St. Joseph, Land Grants						
do 6s, Water Loan	97						Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72						
do 6s, Public Park Loan			85				do Consolidated and Sinking Fund						
do 6s, Improvement Stock							do 2d mortgage, 1868						
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan							Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869						
Kings County 6s							do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885						
New York 7s, 1875							do 3d mortgage, 1875						
do 6s, 1876							do convertible, 1867						116
do 6s, 1878							Illinois Central 7s, 1875			114			
do 6s, 1887							Lackawanna and Western Bonds						
do 5s, 1867							Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage						
do 5s, 1868							Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72						
do 5s, 1870							do do 8s, new, 1882						
do 5s, 1873							Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund						
do 5s, 1874							do do 2d mortgage, 7s		88%				
do 5s, 1875							do do Goshen Line, 1868						98
do 5s, 1876							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.						
do 5s, 1890							Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mortgage						
do 5s, 1898							do do Income						
do 5s, F. Loan, 1868							Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants		94	94	94		
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>							New York Central 6s, 1883						
Atlantic Mail Steamship	100	158%	158%	160	161%	162	do do 6s, 1887						
Brunswick Land		12%	13%	12%	12	117%	do do 6s, Real Estate						
Canton, Baltimore	100	39%	39%	39	38%	40	do do 6s, subscription						
Central Coal	100	52	50	50		50%	do do 7s, 1876						
Central American Transit	100						do do 7s, convertible, 1876						
Cumberland Coal, preferred	100		43	41	41	42	Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage	101					
Delaware & Hudson Canal	100		145	x130			Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.						
Harlem Gas	50						do do do 2d mort.						
Manhattan Gas Light	50						do do do 3d mort.						
Mariposa Mining	100		12	12	12%	13	St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, 1st mort.				92		
Metropolitan Gas							do do do 2d, pref.		71%				
New York Gas							do do do 2d, income						
Nicaragua Transit							Toledo and Wabash, 1st mortgage			94			
Pacific Mail Steamship	100	285					do do 1st mortgage, extended						
Pennsylvania Coal	50		150				do do 2d mortgage						
Quicksilver Mining	100	60	56%	55%	55	57	do do Interest Bonds						
							do do Equipment						



## NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.		Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Payable	MARKET.		DENOMINATIONS.		Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Payable	MARKET.	
			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked				Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.															
National Securities.															
Bonds of 1847.....registered.		9,415,250	6	Jan. & July	1867	115	142 1/2	Municipal Securities.		\$90,000	5		'70 '74		
do do 1848.....coupon.		8,908,342	6	Jan. & July	1868	113		ALBANY, N. Y.—City Scrip.		225,000	6		'65 '69		
do do 1860.....coupon.		7,032,000	5	Jan. & July	1871	112	112	do do City Scrip.		850,000	6		'70 '82		
do do 1861.....registered.		20,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1874	94	99	do do Alb. Nor. RR.		300,000	6		1879		
do do 1861.....coupon.		282,570,650	6	Jan. & July	1881	107	107	ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa.—City Bds.		600,000	4		var.		
do do 1861.....registered.		1,016,000	6	Jan. & July	1881	106 1/2	107 1/2	do do RR. Bds.		4,963,000	5	J., A., J. & O.	1870	84	
Oregon War Bds (yearly) coupon.		514,780,500	6	May & Nov.	1882	104 1/2	105	BALTIMORE, Md.—Improvement.		820,000	6	do	1870	89 1/2	
do do (1/2 yearly) coupon.		90,789,000	6	Jan. & July	1884	104 1/2	104 1/2	do do N.W. Virg. RR.		1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	100	100 1/2
Bonds (5-20s) of 1862.....coupon.		172,770,100	5	Mar. & Sept.	1904	97	97 1/2	do do Water Loan.		3,500,000	6	May & Nov	1875	100	100 1/2
do do 1864.....coupon.		300,000,000	7.30	Feb. & Aug.	1867	99 1/2	99 1/2	do do York & Cum. R.		1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1886	100	100 1/2
do do (2d series).....		300,000,000	7.30	Jun. & Dec.	1868			do do B. & O. R. coup.		5,000,000	6	J., A., J. & O.	1890	100	100 1/2
do do (3d series).....		84,481,750	7.30	Jan. & July	1868			do do B. & O. RR.		554,000	6	M., J., S. & D.	1890	100	
Debt Certificates.....		126,536,000	6	Maturity	1 year		99 1/2	BANGOR, Me.—City Debt		197,700	6		'65 '82		
State Securities.															
ALABAMA—State Bonds.....		3,423,000	5	Jan. & July	1877			do do Railroad Debt.		740,000	6		'65 '74		
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds.....		3,926,000	7	do	'78 '80	115 1/2	99	BOSTON, Mass.—City Bonds.		583,205	4 1/2		'78 '79		
do do War Bonds.....		803,000	7	do	1872	95	96	do do City Bonds.		4,113,866	5		'65 '85		
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds of 1862		3,000,000	6	do	'72 '82			do do City Bonds.		791,050	6		'67 '77		
do do War (10-40) B. of '64		2,000,000	6	do	1904	75		do do Water Loan Stg.		1,049,711	4 1/2		'72 '73		
GEORGIA—State Bonds.....		2,073,750	6	do	1880			BROOKLYN, N. Y.—City Bonds.		1,063,000	5	Jan. & July	'65 '71		
do do do.....		525,000	7	do	1872			do do Improved St'k		631,200	6	do	'65 '95		93
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.....		3,747,000	6	do	1870			do do Pub. Park L'n.		121,540	6	do	1869	85	100
do do Registered Bonds.....		3,293,274	6	do	'70 '77			BUFFALO, N. Y.—Municipal Bonds		5,550,000	6	do	'81 '97		
do do Coupon Bonds.....		1,700,900	6	do	1860			do do Municipal Bonds		216,000	6		'65 '79		
do do do.....		803,000	6	do	1862			CHICAGO, Ill.—City Bonds.		299,000	7		'65 '82		
do do do.....		28,000	6	do	1865			do do City Bonds.		571,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881		
do do do.....		1,116,500	6	do	1870			do do City Bonds.		360,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do do do.....		490,000	6	do	1877	92		do do Sewerage Bonds		913,000	7	do	'79 '87		
do do do.....		236,000	6	do	1879			CINCINNATI, O.—Municipal		1,030,000	6	do	1888		
do do War Loan Bonds.....		2,000,000	6	do	1879	100		do do Water Bonds.			9	Apr. & Oct.	1895	89	
INDIANA—State Bonds.....		5,325,500	5	do	pleas.	86		CLEVELAND, O.—City Bonds.			7	do	var.		
do do do.....		2,058,173	2 1/2	do	pleas.	75		do do Water Bonds.			7	do	1879		
do do War Loan Bonds.....		1,225,500	6	May & Nov.	1881	96		do do Sewerage Bonds.			7	do	1890		
IOWA—State Certificates.....		200,000	7	Jan. & July	1887			DETROIT, Mich.—City Bonds.		20,000	8	do	1871		
do do War Loan Bonds.....		800,000	7	do	1877			do do City Bonds.		256,363	7	June & Dec.	'69 '79		
KANSAS—State Bonds.....		200,000	7	do	'76 '78			do do City Bonds.		50,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1865		
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.....		4,800,000	5	do	var.			do do Water Bonds.		650,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	85	
do do State Bonds.....		800,000	6	do	var.			DUBUQUE, Io.—City Bonds.		319,457	8	Various.	'65 '72		
do do War Loan.....		2,000,000	6	do	1871			do do Railroad.		400,000	7	Jan. & July	'75 '77		
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).....		516,000	6		dem.	70		HARTFORD, Ct.—City Bonds.		125,000	6	Various.	'65 '80		
do do State Bonds (RR).....		3,942,000	6		'67 '69	65		do do Park Bonds.		130,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1882		
do do State Bonds for B'ks.		5,398,000	6			70		do do Railroad Bonds.		500,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
MAINE—State Bonds.....		703,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	'64 '67			do do Water Bonds.		375,000	6	June & Dec.	1883		
do do War Loan.....		2,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1881			JERSEY CITY, N. J.—City Bonds.		122,000	6	Various.	'65 '81		
MARYLAND—State Bonds.....		8,171,902	5	Quarterly	var.			do do City Bonds.		118,000	7	do	'65 '75		
do do State Bds. coupon.		3,192,763	6	Quarterly	var.	100		do do Water Bds.		650,000	9	Jan. & July	'77 '83	92	95
do do State Bds. inscribed		1,727,000	6	Quarterly	1890	100		LOUISVILLE, Ky.—City Bonds.			7	Various.	var.		
MASSACHUSETTS—State Scrip.		1,200,000	5	Jun. & Dec.	'63 '74			do do City Bonds.			6	do	var.		
do do State Scrip.		6,500,000	6	do	'65 '80			MAYSVILLE, Cal.—City Bonds.			10	May & Nov.	1887		
do do Bounty F'd L'n.		2,100,000	5	Jan. & July	'71 '78			do do City Bonds.			8	do			
do do War Loan.....		6,500,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	1865			MILWAUKEE, Wis.—City, re-adj'd		911,500	4	June & Dec.	1894		
MICHIGAN—State Bonds.....		250,000	7	Jan. & July	1868			NEWARK, N. J.—City Bonds.		219,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	'70 '83		
do do State Bonds.....		1,000,000	6	do	'73 '78			do do City Bonds.		100,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		
do do State Bonds.....		700,000	7	do	1878	95		NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—City Bds.		425,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'65 '84		
do do State Bonds.....		750,000	6	do	1883			NEW LONDON, Ct.—City Bonds.		150,000	6	Jan. & July	'67 '87		
do do War Loan.....		700,000	7	do	1866			NEWPORT, R. I.—City Bonds.		150,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73 '84		
MINNESOTA—State Bonds.....		250,000	8	do	1867			NEW HAVEN, Ct.—City Bonds.		200,000	6	Jan. & July	'70 '81		
MISSOURI—State Bonds.....		539,000	6	do	1883	70 1/2	71 1/2	do do Water Stock.		3,000,200	5	May & Nov.	1870		
do do State Bonds for RR.		13,700,000	6	do	'71 '89	70	72	do do Water Stock.		2,147,000	5	do	1880		
do do State Bonds (Pac. RR)		7,000,000	6	do	'71 '87			do do Croton W'r S'k		900,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	1890		
do do State Bonds (H. & St. J.)		3,000,000	6	do	'71 '85	83		do do Croton W'r S'k		100,000	6	do	1890		
do do Revenue Bonds.....		436,000	6	do	1866			do do W'r S'k of '49		483,900	5	May & Nov.	'75 '79		
do do State Defence. warrant		780,000		do				do do W'r S'k of '54		1,878,900	5	Apr. & Oct.	1875		
NEW HAMPSHIRE—State Bonds.		535,100	6	Feb. & Aug.	1876			do do Bu. S'k No. 394		190,000	5	May & Nov.	'70 '73		
do do War Fund Bds			6	Jan. & July	var.			do do Fire Indem. S.		402,768	5	do	1868		
NEW JERSEY—State Scrip.		95,000	6	do	'71 '72			do do Central P'k S.		399,300	5	Jan. & July	1898		
do do War Loan Bonds.		731,000	6	do	1870	102 1/2		do do Central P'k S.		275,000	6	do	1898		
NEW YORK								do do C.P. Imp. F. S.		2,083,200	6	Feb. & Aug.	1887		
do do General Fund.....															



## The Commercial Times.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, July 21.

The speculative spirit, which we had to notice for a fortnight past, as prevailing in the general markets, seems to have culminated within the past two or three days, and left business dull, and prices in a most unsettled condition. The chief cause of this change, we take it, is the failure of the movement for a rise in gold. The decline in the premium to 42½ from about 44 early in the week, is accepted as evidence that the advance to 50 will not be realized; consequently, some of those who had purchased merchandise on the basis of such anticipations, are now anxious to sell, even at a loss.

The most marked decline has been in cotton and "shipping" breadstuffs, amounting on the average to about ten per cent. Cotton goods have also yielded a fraction. Groceries remain pretty steady as to prices, but from active business have become quiet. Naval stores and petroleum have declined. Pork has been under speculative control, and has advanced with large fluctuations, but closing feverish and unsettled. In other leading staples we have no important changes to make.

## RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865

	Coast- wise.	North Riv.	Erie R.R.	Camd. & Amboy R.R.	Hud. Riv'r R.R.	Cent'l N. J.	Per Exp's.	Total.
Flour.....bbls.	3,880	31,991	25,422	888	282	1,774		62,458
Corn Meal.....bgs.		200						1,774
Corn Meal.....bbls.	1,501	1,862	2,899	100				5,862
Whiskey.....	196	952	59	404				1,611
Wheat.....bush.	1,777	483,207	8,299					488,288
Corn.....		605,903	1,510					607,413
Oats.....		411,293	1,874	335		1,073		414,575
Rye.....		25,951				145		26,096
Malt.....		80,777	1,194	382				82,353
Barley.....		8,812		154				8,966
Grass Seed.....				40				40
Flaxseed.....		5,963						5,963
Beans.....								
Pear.....		240						240
Beef.....bbls. & ter.		312	40	9				361
Pork.....bbls.	14	364	327					705
Cutmeats.....pkgs.			116					116
Lard.....bbls. & te.		50	88					133
Lard.....kgs.	105							105
Ashes.....pkg.	15	481	68					564
Tallow.....	60	23	18	4		40		145
Grease.....		151		29				180
Oil Cake.....		1,835	2,531					4,366
Stearine.....	87	186	100	25				298
Dried Fruits.....	20							20
Eggs.....bbls.		60	84	538		425	2,992	4,099
Lard Oil.....								
Cotton.....bales.	9,868	165	1,635	2,636				14,354
Wool.....	402	569	1,294	476				2,741
Hemp.....								
Hops.....			44					44
Hides.....No.	87,096		994	467				88,557
Leather.....sides.	2,050	2,949	14,810	640		11,500		81,949
Tobacco.....hhds.	667	87	2,159	400				3,813
Tobacco.....cs. &c.	902	304	125	49				1,380
Rice.....tcs. & bbls.	239							339
Rice.....bgs.								
Rosin.....bbls.	1,711							1,711
Tar.....	160							160
Pitch.....	62							62
Spirits Turpen.....	130							130
Crude Turp.....	695							695
Copper.....	15	174	11					200
Copper Plates.....		130						130
Lead.....pigs.		2259						2,259
Spelter.....slabs			600					600
Sugar.....bbls.	690							690
Sugar.....hhds.	170							170
Starch.....pkgs.								
Butter.....	133	1,215	724	1,298	1,830	800	7,901	13,896
Cheese.....		2,468	4,451		15,686			22,605
Petroleum.....bbls.			9,522	1,204		6,661		12,887
Peanuts.....hhds	2,908							2,908
Molasses.....bbls	70							70
Molasses.....hhds	160							160
Linseed.....bgs	900							900

We give, as a comparative statement, the receipts of a few leading articles per all routes since Jan. 1st, and for the same period last year:

	Since Jan. 1 1865.	Same time 1864.
Cotton.....bales	217,285	178,490
Flour.....bbls.	1,564,985	2,152,860
Corn Meal.....	197,990	187,930
Wheat.....bush.	2,139,680	5,827,790
Corn.....	3,303,110	2,065,070
Rye.....	90,525	64,885
Barley, &c.....	508,075	712,900
Oats.....	3,256,185	3,593,200
Beef.....tcs. and bbls.	76,895	62,565
Pork.....bbls.	156,700	248,510
Bacon, &c.....pkg.	91,995	287,770
Lard.....	82,160	160,150
Cheese.....	178,260	221,180
Butter.....	818,760	208,280
Rosin.....bbls.	87,161	10,332
Crude Turpentine.....	2,750	5,317
Spirits do.....	5,230	5,413

Tar.....	6,590	16,484
Rice.....tcs.	7,650	9,545
Ashes.....	10,925	22,610
Tobacco, domestic.....pkgs.	51,520	127,820
Tobacco, foreign.....	12,285	18,190
Tallow.....	9,415	35,875
Wool, domestic.....bales.	35,875	71,480
Wool, foreign.....	32,230	25,485
Hops.....	13,415	227,270
Whiskey.....bbls.	33,730	1,233,600
Leather.....sides	1,233,600	1,880,800
Oil, sperm.....bbls.	19,685	40,812
Oil, whale.....	55,970	46,052
Oil, petroleum.....	238,040	343,420
Oil, lard.....	4,690	8,495
Whalebone.....lbs.	461,800	565,500

Imports of a few important foreign articles for the week, together with a comparative statement.

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1st.	Same time 1864.
Coal.....tons	6,293	110,722	81,912
Cotton.....bales	230	35,046	29,649
Coffee.....bags	18,576	328,938	499,313
Molasses.....hhds.	3,614	97,247	78,375
Sugar.....hdds, bbls. and tcs.	12,788	204,662	146,512
do.....bxs. and bags	13,365	198,223	155,516
Teas.....pkgs.	10,729	295,873	512,225
Tobacco.....do	972	13,035	22,495
Wool.....bales	2,111	34,512	84,898

The exports from this port of some of the leading articles of domestic produce have been as follows:

	Last Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Cotton.....bales	1,844	26,895	22,878
Flour.....bbls.	34,048	739,320	1,230,506
Corn Meal.....	1,416	81,587	71,907
Wheat.....bush.	112,085	809,465	8,204,536
Corn.....	97,656	544,901	244,095
Beef.....tcs. and bbls.	1,156	61,777	59,903
Pork.....bbls.	2,650	76,660	86,432
Bacon.....100 lbs.	5,215	258,921	772,765
Lard.....	713	160,514	346,149
Cheese.....	18,067	167,694	190,699
Butter.....	4,037	65,733	64,578
Ashes, Pots.....casks.	308	5,895	4,363
Ashes, Pearls.....	28	465	446
Beeswax.....lbs.	1,845	137,700	267,731
Hops.....bales.	72	11,789	16,772
Rosin.....bbls.	887	8,595	860
Spirits Turp.....		631	317
Tar.....		5,127	678
Tallow.....100 lbs.	3,476	120,891	225,657
Tobacco.....pkgs.	3,916	88,936	61,964
Tobacco.....lbs.	10,986	2,118,863	2,501,883
Oil, Sperm.....galls.		56,982	758,296
Oil, Whale.....		11,804	187,730
Oil, Petroleum.....	287,816	4,297,350	7,988,113
Oil, Lard.....	2,224	28,290	359,784
Seed, Clover.....bags.		10,995	18,666
Staves.....M	171	7,423	8,808
Oil Cake.....100 lbs.	20,649	273,491	356,768
Whalebone.....lbs.		152,311	379,297

The following are detailed statements of the exports and imports for the week:

## EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 18, 1865.

CRONSTADT.		DANISH WEST INDIES.	
Ex. lgw'd, bxs. 1,000	\$10,177	Flour, bbls. 1,212	9,008
Petl'm, gls. 122,864	\$69,470	Butter, lbs. 1,470	471
Quercitron, bx. 150	\$784	Lard oil, galls. 32	50
Total.....	\$80,431	Corn meal, bbls. 25	125
		Hams, lbs. 893	196
		Books, cs. 1	128
		Drugs, pkgs. 11	280
		Lard, lbs. 2,850	489
		Cotton gins, No. 10	521
		Total.....	\$13,191
		HAMBURG.	
		Pig iron, tons. 65	1,700
		Ext. lgw'd, bxs. 200	2,273
		Mahogany, lgs. 416	2,095
		Rye, bush. 19,000	15,280
		Tobacco cs. 250	15,500
		Rosin, bbls. 200	1,600
		Tobacco, hhds. 19	2,000
		Total.....	\$41,346
		BREMER.	
		Ashes, bbls. 149	6,042
		Tobacco, cs. 458	25,632
		Tobacco, hhds. 155	3,978
		Rye, bush. 16,375	16,366
		Ess. oils, cs. 1	101
		Sew mach, cs. 16	650
		Tobacco, hhds. 401	116,173
		Skins, cs. 2	700
		Rosin, bbls. 325	2,000
		Rye, bush. 16,375	16,366
		Apples, bbls. 50	650
		D'd fruit, bbls. 50	400
		Total.....	\$179,378
		DUTCH WEST INDIES.	
		Beef, bbls. 21	161
		Vinegar, bbls. 10	93
		Hams, lbs. 171	41
		Mf Tob, lbs. 4,313	1,676
		D'd Fish, bxs. 20	6
		Candles, bxs. 20	68
		Total.....	\$12,545
		ANTWERP.	
		Moss, bales. 4	20
		Starch, bbls. 100	2,800
		Mahogany, lgs. 197	1,736
		Coffee, bags. 464	11,475
		Staves, No. 14,400	1,410
		Tobacco, cs. 40	1,169
		Tobacco, hhds. 103	25,479
		Mf. tobac, lbs. 584	193
		Tall'w, lbs. 105,100	11,967
		Flour, bbls. 100	569
		Pot ashes, bbl. 159	6,818
		Miscellaneous.....	21
		Total.....	\$63,757



## LIVERPOOL.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Wheat, bu. 92,339	123,026	Molasses, hhds. 220	7,640	Hops, bales. 72	3,500
Tobacco, hhds. 408	168,158	Beef, tcs. 545	11,990	Rags, bales. 176	940
Bacon, lbs. 421,620	69,813	Lamps, pkgs. 6	600	Leather, bls. 52	2,746
Che'se, lbs. 657,634	257,702	Books, cs. 3	550	Oil ca'e, lbs. 476,718	10,097
Ore, bxs. 4	700	Clothing, cs. 1	275	Opium, cs. 5	2,286
Petro, gals. 58,935	28,016	Corn, bu. 76,562	62,432	Spelter, pks. 14,794	15,680
Machinery, cs. 2	435	Lard, lbs. 4,481	3,853	Staves, No. 24,000	2,400
Butter, lbs. 369,041	75,497	Cotton, bls. 1,844	330,052	Cattle hfs, bgs. 97	105
Tallow, lbs. 207,400	26,040	Furs, cases. 1	1,189	Sew mach, cs. 30	6,152
Ashes, cks. 28	4,500	Drugs, cs. 1	50	Miscellaneous. 358	
Beeswax, lbs. 1,845	915	Ind. R. goods, cs. 1	200		
Hams, lbs. 8,960	1,388				

Total.....\$1,219,279

## LONDON.

Flour, bbls. 6,043	47,045	Furs, bales. 8	3,000	Oil cks, lb. 1,588,198	39,322
Edge tools, bxs. 40	890	Lamps, pkgs. 17	2,500	Hides. 1,000	1,500
Staves. 18,000	1,500	Beef, tcs. 28	1,194		
Cedar, logs. 1,350	2,500	Tobacco, hhds. 832	326,459		

Total.....\$425,910

## GLOUCESTER.

Wheat, bushels. 12,590	17,000				
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## GLASGOW.

Wheat, bu. 7,519	9,500	Cheese, lbs. 131,956	20,869	Shoe pegs, bbls. 30	150
Rosin, bbls. 288	2,830	Butter, lbs. 3,000	700	Starch, bxs. 200	1,040
Staves. 8,200	1,860	Tobacco, hhds. 90	49,200	Bacon, lbs. 66,817	10,879
Corn, bu. 15,062	12,460	Beef, tcs. 91	3,683		
Sew mach, cs. 70	1,780	Tallow, lbs. 35,066	8,827		

Total.....\$123,758

## QUEENSTOWN.

Petroleum, gallons. 88,674	46,592				
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## BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Flour, bbls. 1,5147	95,606	Leather, sides. 437	2,674	Rosin, bbls. 20	116
Print'g pa. bls. 12	729	Saddlery, cs. 1	211	Corks, bales. 2	75
Bread, pkgs. 65	225	Tobacco, hhds. 20	3,684	Hams, lbs. 1,193	298
Boots & sh's, cs. 4	500	Hay, bales. 284	959	Kerosene, gals. 6,875	3,773
Tobacco, cs. 7	698	Pork, bbls. 2,095	40,927	Corn, bush. 2,600	2,245
Beans, bbls. 62	290	Beef, bbls. 337	3,014	Paper, rms. 500	175
Hams, lbs. 2,412	487	Cheese, lbs. 7,212	1,273	Feed, bags. 300	200
Butter, lbs. 19,487	4,092	Hides. 310	330	Miscellaneous. 126	
Pitch, bbls. 50	150	Mf tob, lbs. 5,419	1,500		
Cornm'l, bbls. 319	1,326				

Total.....\$165,718

## BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Furniture, cs. 86	2,372	Books, cs. 4	140	Beef, bbls. 21	572
Machinery, cs. 27	2,853	Cordial, bbls. 1	117	Nails, kegs. 6	60
Pork, bbls. 39	1,040	Tombstone. 1	117	Bricks. 8,000	84
Cornm'l, bbl. 502	2,540	Candles, bxs. 6	31	Mf tob, lbs. 905	363
Cheese, lbs. 2,280	335	Rice, bbls. 10	144	Live stock. 10	1,300
Matches, cs. 10	160	Potatoes, bbls. 20	100	Porter, bbls. 30	450
Lumber, ft. 18,000	702	Mf iron, pkg. 40	130	Clothing, cs. 2	362
Butter, lbs. 2,770	1,002	Drugs, cs. 219	4,141	Hardware, cs. 2	131
Rum, bbls. 1	115	Flour, bbls. 2,405	17,255	Tobacco, cs. 15	768
Oil, gals. 205	240	Bread, pkgs. 100	377	Soap, bxs. 108	233
Shoes, cs. 18	1,061	Lard, bbls. 6,004	1,333	Pkd fish, bbls. 27	348
Brn. bags. 146	201	Corn, bu. 1,012	885	Miscellaneous. 1,798	
Ale, bbls. 70	1,120	Kerosene, gals. 2,900	1,170		
Rope, coils. 3	119	Shingles. 38,000	314		

Total.....\$46,383

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Flour, bbls. 826	5,739	Trucks. 3	90	Lard oil, gals. 80	130
Peas, pkgs. 130	820	Pork, bbls. 30	735	Candles, bxs. 100	340
Cheese, lbs. 1,900	315	Potatoes, bbls. 100	400	Matches, cs. 30	400
Lard, lbs. 1,800	395	Cornm'l, bbls. 350	1,860	Shooks. 200	300
Bread, pkgs. 200	735	Corn, bush. 820	832		
Hams, lbs. 1,141	268	Butter, lbs. 600	162		

Total.....\$13,161

## FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Pork, bbls. 50	\$1,250	Beans, bags. 20	61	Codfish, qtls. 4	50
Hams, lbs. 4,905	1,140	Tobacco, cs. 16	594	Tobacco, hhds. 43	15,436
Flour, bbls. 1,025	7,830	Staves. 4,000	350	Corn meal, bbls. 20	162
Dr'd fish, bbls. 450	180	Beef, bbls. 44	1,790	Miscellaneous. 26	
Petrol'm, gals. 3,178	1,946	Lard, lbs. 5,000	1,100		
Lumber, ft. 8,392	188	Corn, bush. 400	404		
Carriages. 3	865	Onions, bbls. 35	145		

Total.....\$32,927

## MALAGA.

Staves. 95,520	\$13,977				
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## CUBA.

Furniture, cs. 146	\$3,737	Cast steel. 35	361	Petrol'm, gal. 1,000	660
Machinery, cs. 29	3,911	Iron, bars. 466	2,170	Candles, bxs. 200	950
Bricks. 30,000	248	I R goods, cs. 2	354	Mf tobac, lbs. 2,946	766
Drugs, pkgs. 111	3,005	Paint, pkgs. 380	323	Lumber, ft. 25,000	550
Hams, lbs. 3,490	780	RR spikes, pks. 59	575	Bricks. 4,500	1,037
Salt, sacks. 600	1,080	R R cars. 2	380	Glassware, cs. 11	300
Paper, reams. 1,000	380	Live stock, head. 3	890	Ag'l implts, pkgs. 6	220
Soap, boxes. 200	430	Hardware, cs. 52	3,443	Springs, blds. 25	794
Codfish, qtls. 100	720	Shooks. 3,593	9,020	Bar tin, pkg. 1	180
Rice, bags. 100	840	Corn, bush. 600	510	Linseed oil, bbls. 5	255
Hops. 6,000	360	Lard, lbs. 7,821	1,500	RR chains, bls. 338	1,863
Mould sand, ck. 28	105	Pork, bbls. 20	680	Miscellaneous. 1,311	
Gin, cs. 50	150	Flour, bbls. 300	2,590		

Total.....\$47,428

## PORTO RICO.

Flour, bbls. 100	\$700	Ke'sene, gals. 500	330	Butter, lbs. 1,285	337
Corn meal, bbl. 150	787	Hoops, bbls. 1,381	1,381	Candles, bxs. 150	510
Pork, bbls. 20	510	Potatoes, bbls. 30	120	Onions, bbls. 60	240
Lard, lbs. 3,750	731	Rye flour, bbls. 20	110	Carriage. 1	275
Cheese, lbs. 2,603	338	Corn meal, pch. 10	265	Shooks. 200	500
Bread, bbls. 25	100	Hams, lbs. 1,866	438		

Total.....\$7,672

## LEGHORN.

Tobacco, hhds. 299	\$46,925	Staves. 3,000	740	Dry goods, cs. 1	90
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Total.....\$47,255

## GENOA.

Tobacco, hhds. 326	\$95,838	Clocks, cs. 1	16	Ex Lwood, bx. 550	2,544
Quercitr'n, bxs. 50	223	Staves. 6,000	350	Ex fustic, bxs. 23	280

Total.....\$99,251

## HAYTI.

Flour, bbls. 3,429	\$24,079	Sugar, bxs. 20	617	Butter, lbs. 2,720	644
Rice, bags. 100	1,246	Rice, bbls. 50	610	Tobacco, bales. 68	1,706
Pkd fish, bbls. 251	2,015	Crackers, bbls. 50	196	Hardware, pkgs. 1	26
Haddock, pkgs. 51	724	Ag'l implts, pkgs. 2	23	Cheese, lbs. 1,497	224
Beef, bbls. 63	1,693	Lard, lbs. 15,748	3,354	Soap, bxs. 900	3,360
Furniture. 28	28	Oats, tush. 81	57	Tongues, bbl. 1	50
Kerosene, gals. 30	29	Codfish, pkgs. 174	4,855	Peas, bbls. 50	253
Hams, lbs. 1,935	426	Pork, bbls. 380	11,667		

Total.....\$57,912

## MEXICO.

Tobacco, cs. 25	\$2,900	Stationery, cs. 3	350	Carriages. 6	4,400
Clothing, cs. 1	190	Oats, bags. 250	610		
Ice, tons. 257	1,028	Hay, bales. 50	150		

Total.....\$9,028

## NEW GRANADA.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Leather, cs. 1	\$119	Soap, bxs. 100	506	Stationery, cs. 3	165
Lard oil, gals. 2,112	8,196	Tobacco, cs. 3	219	Sew mach, cs. 2	120
Bread, pkgs. 4	120	Nails, kegs. 59	418	Ag'l implt, pkgs. 3	430
Matchee, cs. 10	135	Pump. 1	102	Tobacco, bls. 30	432
Flour, bbls. 221	1,786	Sugar, bbls. 70	2,100	Potatoes, bbls. 30	62
Cutlery, box. 1	80	Cement, bbls. 100	160	Kerosene, gals. 500	350
Clothing, bls. 5	562	Cop'r waste, vats. 2	340	Tongues, bbls. 2	62
Dry goods, cs. 3	750	Ale, bbls. 4	70	Alcohol. 10	249
Rope, coils. 31	3,311	Hams, lbs. 7,132	1,054	Anchors. 6	114
Drugs, cs. 88	1,882	Candles, bxs. 24	108	Mf tobac, lbs. 1,117	436
Machinery, cs. 54	6,211	Butter, lbs. 3,273	969	Lumber, ft. 9,252	700
Boots & shoe, cs. 1	367	Hardware, cs. 24	1,690	Blacking, bxs. 3	120
Beef, bbls. 8	253	Lard, lbs. 3,933	837	Miscellaneous. 1,869	
Cheese, lbs. 570	80	Preserves, cs. 8	182		
Champagne, bs. 15	160	Mf iron, pkgs. 158	5,478		

Total.....\$38,804

## BRAZIL.

Flour, bbls. 2,020	16,000	Ag'l implam'ts. 12	589	Drugs, cs. 137	835
Hoop skrts, bxs. 7	2,445	Clocks, cs. 53	1,255	Machinery, pkgs. 33	2,300
Perfumery, pkgs. 25	275	Resin, bbls. 54	317	Keros'ne, gals. 5,000	3,209
Perfumery, bxs. 5	120	Blacking, cs. 12	696	Miscellaneous. 154	
Lumber, ft. 38,074	900	Flour, bbls. 150	1,200		
Cotton gins. 53	4,000	Medicines, pkgs. 50	800		

Total.....\$35,086

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Lumber, feet. 336,250	\$10,478				
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Grand total.....\$2,847,757

## IMPORTS (OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1865.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

China, Glass, & E'ware—	Quan.	Value.	Musical—	Quan.	Value.	Miscellaneous—	Quan.	Value.
China. 64	\$3,256	Jewelry, &c.—	1	200		Baskets. 134	431	
Earthenware. 588	13,487	Jewelry. 7	16,687			Bricks. 173		
Glass. 10,351	17,697	Watches. 3	3,885			Buttons. 55	14,457	
Glassware. 30	1,360	Leather, Hides, &c.—				Clay. 1,141		
Glass plate. 83	11,241	Bristles. 18	2,517			Cheese. 87	5,256	
Drugs, &c.—		Hides, dressed. 70	32,483			Cigars. 13,851		
Acids. 46	4,449	Hides, undressed. 31,196				Coal, tons. 6,293	15,088	
Ammonia, sul. 20	1,686	Patent leather. 2	1,170			Corks. 2,842		
Argols. 5	1,500	Liquors, Wines, &c.—				Cotton, bales. 230	15,333	
Bark Peruv. 250	3,630	Brandy. 10	261			Cocoa, bags. 221	4,757	
Bl. powder. 940	13,222	Rum. 20	553			Coffee, bags. 18,576	336,143	
Brims'ne, tnl. 33	1,000	Whisky. 3	196			Fancy goods. 36,955		
Caustic soda. 42	1,439	Wines. 2,199	21,294			Feathers. 3,344		
Camphor. 10	290	Cha'p'ne bkt. 1,681	19,432			Fire crackers. 4,719		
Chalk. 3	64	Metals, &c.—				Flax. 5	984	
Cream tartar. 10	2,429	Chains & anch. 31	2,965			Fish. 950	8,457	
Gum crude. 156	9,028	Cutlery. 39	15,107			Flour sago. 513		
Gum arabic. 9	578	Gas fixtures. 1	300			Gunny cloth. 293	9,188	
Gum copal. 2	210	Guns. 15	4,032			Guano. 120	1,566	
Indigo. 92	11,978	Hardware. 40	5,069			Hair. 65	7,337	
Oils. 36	3,920	Iron, hoop, tons. 5	218			Hair cloth. 1	389	
Oil, ess. 66	5,108	Iron, pig, tons. 280	4,324			Hemp. 376	5,883	



Penang were taken in at 20s. 63 tons loose sold, 14s 6d. India-rubber firm; 71 packages West India sold, good thin sheet 1s 5d a 1s 5½d; thick, 1s 1d; and lump, 1s 1d. 168 packages Guayaquil out, 12½d; 11 packages ordinary African out, 1s 8d.

A Singapore circular of 20th May is received, from which we obtain the following:

Arrack continues in demand at \$45 to 50. Betelnut wanted at \$2.50 per picul. Cassia Lignea quite nominal at \$16. Camphor enquired for, sales of unpacked at \$22 per picul. Cloves: large supplies have come to hand, which are held for \$7. Coffee is exceedingly scarce, and nothing offering just now—Bonthyne nominally \$15.25 to 15.75, Bally \$12 to 12.50, Campar trifling sales at \$10.50 to 10.75. Cubebs: no further supplies, last sales at \$17.50 per picul. Cutch enquired for but nothing offering, nominally \$4. Gambier: immediately after departure of last mail prices receded, and rather extensive transactions have taken place at gradually declining prices, the article is to-day offered at \$3.95. Gamboge: nothing of note has been done, the article is very scarce, a trifling sale of first rate quality at \$35. Gum Damar: very little doing \$7 to 8 per picul. Gutta Percha: prime quality in active demand, at the advanced rates of \$50 to 55, inferior entirely neglected. Hides have been enquired for and are rather scarce, Buffalo of good quality are wanted at \$7.25 to 7.75. Cow \$10 to 10.50. Horns are very scarce, and much wanted at \$7.75 to 8. India Rubber supplies limited, last sales at \$29.50. Mace in little demand and no sales made, nominal value \$25. Nutmegs good picked are worth \$35 per picul. M. O'Pearl Shells: no arrivals, last sales of Macassar at \$30 and Soolo at \$18. Black Pepper has been in active demand, Singapore has been taken at \$5.85, Kongpoot and Penang \$5.65 to 5.80. White Pepper: advices by last mail have checked the demand, sales of Singapore at \$10.50, Rio \$9.80 to 10.25. Rice, prices have been rather weaker during the past fortnight, owing to rather extensive arrivals from the Burmah ports. Rangoon White is worth at \$110 to 120 according to quality, Rangoon Cargo \$95. Clean \$97½ to \$100 Bassein \$95 to 97½ for good cargo. Rattans the market has been completely cleared. Lunti \$5 to 5.25, Coti \$4 to 4.50. Straits \$3 to 3.50.

Sapanwood without alteration \$1.80 to 2. Sandalwood: about 100 tons have been taken at \$2.65 cash, no stock in importers hands left. Sago Flour, no arrivals during the last fortnight, Borneo in demand at \$2.50, Singapore \$2.40 to \$2.50. Pearl Sago, our manufacturers have raised their demand considerably, and firmly hold out for \$3.25; last sales at \$3.15. Sticklack: supplies on hand, and offered at \$10 for good clean. Sugar very scarce, even for local consumption. Dark Penag \$3.25 to \$3.75, Siam No. 1, \$7.75 to \$8, No. 2 \$7.50 to \$7.75, No. 3, \$6.85 to \$7.25. Tea, common Junk, in large supply, and freely offered at \$2.50. Teel-seed, small supplies, which are readily taken at \$1.30. Tin, Malacca sales at \$21.75 to \$22. Junk Ceylon scarce at \$21. Tortoiseshells, inferior qualities offered at \$200 to \$300, of prime qualities the market is entirely bare.

Havana dates to the 15th are received. A trade circular reports: SUGAR (clayed).—There has been a fair inquiry this week for the United States, but very little demand for Europe; for the former, buyers have been paying 7½ a 8 reals for No. 12, according to quality and condition of the sugars, and for the latter quarter on the basis of 7½ a 7¾ reals. The purchases have principally consisted of the medium and lower descriptions, say below No. 12; Derosnes No. 18-19 have shared in the demand for United States at the enhanced rates of 9 1-2 a 10 reals.

With a partial variation in our previous figures, we now quote—

Dutch Standard.....	Nos. 7 a 10	6½ a 7½ rials
do .....	Nos. 11 a 12	7½ a 7¾ rials
do .....	Nos. 13 a 14	8 a 8½ rials
do .....	Nos. 15 a 17	8½ a 9 rials
do .....	Nos. 18 a 20	9½ a 10½ rials
Whites, inferior to middling.....		9½ a 10 rials
Whites, good to fine.....		10½ a 11 rials
Whites, superfine and florete.....		12 a 13 rials

No. 12 at 7½ rials per arroba; 47s. 6d. freight, and 16 per cent premium of Exchange; 25s. 1d. sterling per cwt. free on board; and 28f. 38c. per 50 kilos (without Exchange); Exchange on Paris at 3 per cent premium.

Last year at this date No. 12 being at 9½ rials, freight 65d., and Exchange 11, stood in at 31s. 2d. per cwt. f. o. b.

This year the exports of sugar from Havana and Matanzas, up to the 30th June, show an increase of about 18 per cent.

As will be observed below, the receipts still exceed those of previous years; such is also the case with the shipments, the excess over last year's export from Havana and Matanzas now making the equivalent of 174,000, boxes, including hhd. sugar.

The total Exports from both ports, from 1st of January to date, compare thus:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
United States.....	234,954	114,917	48,232
Great Britain.....	333,139	415,915	418,156
North Europe .....	60,316	33,528	64,006
France.....	188,969	160,831	127,965
Spain.....	203,313	168,198	198,707
South Europe.....	17,074	15,316	12,181
Other parts.....	23,295	19,701	19,799
Total.....	1,061,060	928,450	889,046

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Havana.....	287,667	805,751	289,973
Matanzas.....	75,461	42,810	42,952
Boxes .....	363,128	348,561	332,925

From New Orleans, we learn of small deliveries of Louisiana sugar at that market, but it is stated that the crop prospects are so slight as to be hardly worth estimating.

#### COTTON.

The market became very dull immediately subsequent to our last, and prices have declined about one cent per lb. on average daily. The deliveries at this and the Southern markets have largely increased, and spinners have retired. The market necessarily drops to an export figure, and the Liverpool advices are very disappointing, showing a slight decline instead of the expected advance.

The sale of Government cotton on Thursday, brought prices down to an export figure. The following are particulars (gold prices, or currency at 142½ for gold):

	per pound.
	cts.
155 bales Middling fair.....	37½ a —
229 bales fully Middling.....	33 a 33½
1614 bales fully low Middling .....	30½ a 31
1755 bales fully good Ordinary .....	26½ a 27½
578 bales Ordinary.....	23½ a —
29 bales pickings.....	20½ a —
634 bales first quality Sea Island.....	80 a 85½
735 bales second do do .....	70 a —
500 bales third do do .....	51 a —
91 bales saw-ginned.....	52 a —
20 bales stained.....	25½ a —
20 bales secoy .....	21 a —

Of this quantity about half of the Upland, besides the Sea Island, was taken for export.

The sales for the week have been about 8,000 bales. Receipts, 14,530 bales. Exports last week, 1,844 bales (to Liverpool). Stock, about 50,000 bales. To-day's market was steady but rather quiet.

The following are closing quotations:

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	34	35	35	35
Good Ordinary.....	39	40	40	40
Middling.....	49	48	48	48
Good Middling.....	49	50	50	50
Middling fair .....	51	52	52	52

Late advices from Savannah quote:

Ordinary.....	22 a —
Good Ordinary.....	26 a —
Low Middling.....	28 a 30
Middling.....	32 a 35
Strict Middling.....	35½ a 36
Good Middling.....	37½ a —
Fair Middling .....	38 a 39

#### SEA ISLAND.

Fine Sea Island.....	55 a 63
Common second class do.....	50 a 54
Saw Gin do.....	35 a 45
Saw Gin stained do.....	15 a 25
Roller Gin do do.....	20 a 27

The same report adds:

"Cotton to New York, in steamships, 1c per lb. A ship will load during the week for New York with 2,000 bales, but the rate has not transpired. Some 2,000 bales of cotton are now on the river, and will arrive during the week."

The following is the last weekly statement from New Orleans:

#### STATEMENT OF COTTON FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING JULY 6, 1865.

Stock on hand September 1st 1864.....bales	4,575
Arrived during the week.....	7,850
Arrived previously.....	96,802— 104,650
	109,225
Exported during the week.....	8,616
Exported previously.....	75,652— 84,263
Stock on hand and on shipboard .....	24,968

Advices to the evening of the 10th report receipts for four days 11,300 bales, with the stock increased to 30,000 bales.

A telegram from New Orleans, 19th July, quotes Middling 47c; dates from St. Louis, 17th July, 45c; Memphis, 13th, 41c.

We have by telegraph a summary of the Liverpool Brokers' Circular, of the 8th July. It reports sales of the week at 31,500 bales, including 6,500 to speculators, and 7,000 to exporters. The market has been irregular and closed dull with a still downward



tendency, at a decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d a 1d. The authorized quotations are: Middling uplands 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ d; middling Orleans 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ d; Middling Texas 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ . The sales, Friday, are estimated at 10,000 bales, the market being firmer under the Scotia's news and  $\frac{1}{4}$ d a  $\frac{1}{4}$ d higher, mainly on the fine qualities. The stock in port is estimated at 368,000 bales, of which 29,000 are American.

## BREADSTUFFS.

The market for Flour has been quite irregular. Some speculative feeling has been shown. But the advices from Europe have given promise of better crops, the premium on gold has not been fully supported; the receipts have somewhat increased, (although still moderate) and the tendency has latterly been slightly downward. It is especially true of the lower grades; the rapid advance in extra state having been followed by considerable reaction, amounting in all to nearly half a dollar a barrel. The medium and good grades of Western Store have done better. There is a report of a considerable damage to crops of Winter Wheat in Ohio and Indiana, as well as Maryland (already noticed) which has led to some speculation.

Wheats have slightly but steadily declined for spring samples, while Red and Amber Winter, for the reason noticed above, have somewhat improved, with more activity. White Wheats have also been active. Corn has been in large supply, but with an active demand, prices have ruled in favor of the seller. In other Coarse Grains the fluctuations have been unimportant.

At to-day's market prices were very irregular.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ...per bbl.	\$5 60	a \$6 00
do Extra State.....	6 30	a 6 60
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	7 00	a 7 10
do Extra Western, common to good.....	6 50	a 8 60
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	8 75	a 11 25
do Southern, supers.....	7 00	a 7 90
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	8 00	a 11 50
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	6 50	a 8 75
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 25	a 5 75
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	5 40	a ..
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....per bushel	1 30	a 1 38
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 35	a 1 41
do Red Winter.....	1 65	a ..
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	1 70	a 1 78
Corn, Western Mixed .....	77	a 83
do Western White.....	94	a ..
do Western Yellow .....	..	a 85
do Southern Yellow.....	85	a ..
do Southern White.....	Nominal.	
Rye, Western.....	95	a 97
do North River.....	1 05	a 1 10
Oats, Western.....	59	a 60
do State.....	55	a ..
do Canada.....	50	a ..
Barley.....	1 00	a 1 30
Barley Malt.....	1 50	a 1 65

The movement of Breadstuffs at the West, have been as follows:

The following will show the weekly receipts of flour and grain at the places indicated for the week ending July 15:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
Chicago .....	30,099	253,181	929,512	209,106	4,656	26,301
Milwaukee ....	6,988	204,103	1,898	7,838	....	1,792
Toledo.....	18,055	42,627	9,380	11,833	....	....
Detroit.....	16,755	7,255	3,892	4,802	400	341
Cleveland ....	4,211	7,608	833	3,750	200	150
Totals .....	76,108	514,724	965,515	237,329	5,256	28,585
Prev. week.	82,862	644,809	870,693	362,551	7,951	16,544

The following will show the shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, for the week ending July 15, and destination:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
To Buffalo.....	21,459	325,450	688,915	410,150	....	....
To Oswego.....	....	106,122	58,200	....	....	....
To Pt. Colb'e....	....	45,800	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensburg	4,741	28,711	5,500	....	....	....
To Dunkirk ....	15,702	....	4,202	....	....	....
To Cleveland ...	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Pt Huron ...	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Saginaw .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Coll'gwd....	....	9,050	....	....	....	....
To Sarnia.....	8,033	14,500	12,540	....	....	....
To Montreal....	3,300	28,000	14,250	....	....	....
To Kingston....	....	10,000	....	....	....	....
To other points .	292	....	18,725	775	100	....
By railroad ....	9,222	2,247	7,519	27,849	....	378
Totals.....	62,749	575,880	799,851	438,774	100	378
Prev. week...	65,261	516,547	539,191	274,125	....	16,251

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of flour and grain from Jan. 1 to July 14 for four years:

## RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour .....	486,391	664,019	716,678	822,568
Wheat .....	3,855,880	4,625,795	3,928,434	5,817,579
Corn.....	8,954,939	8,823,128	17,487,509	13,691,715
Oats .....	5,136,163	3,443,669	2,933,572	1,252,344
Rye .....	267,908	282,599	365,492	521,981
Barley .....	282,479	151,440	153,890	444,464

## SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour .....	370,933	663,413	789,516	715,433
Wheat .....	2,785,913	5,220,205	3,290,122	6,006,650
Corn.....	8,304,179	6,193,815	16,726,111	11,476,266
Oats .....	4,566,596	5,014,035	2,288,857	1,055,666
Rye .....	163,221	141,496	313,902	413,197
Barley .....	112,874	73,395	39,436	144,614

Liverpool dates to July 8th, report:

"Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat flat at a decline of 1d. a 2d. Winter Red, American, 8s. 2d. a 8s. 10d. Corn quiet and easier; mixed, 26s. 6d. a 28s."

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 21.

The market has been excited, with an increased volume of business, but accompanied by considerable irregularity of tone and prices. The restoration of communication with the Southern States, and the restoration of railroad communication in the interior, with the marketing of a portion of the staples of that region, have led to some of the old July business, that was denominated the "early Southern trade." This, however, has been but moderate. The chief element of activity has been speculative, based on a deficient supply of goods to meet the early demand.

DOMESTIC COTTONS have attracted the most attention. In fact, it may be almost said that other branches of trade are lost sight of. Early in the week the movement was very strong, and prices were tending to a further advance. But the increased receipts of Cotton at the ports, and at this port, together with the partial failure of the speculation for a rise in gold, dampened the ardor of purchasers, and the close is rather still. The receipts of cotton at this market thus far for July are about forty thousand bales.

STANDARD SHEETINGS have been a little mismanaged, and the market for them weakened in consequence. Last week a leading brand was held at 35c., but as this price could not be realized—favorite marks being sold at 34c.—the advanced price was abandoned, and the goods were rather urged at 34c., when buyers withdrew, and now only purchasers were to supply immediate wants. This day there were sales made by speculative holders at 33c.

IN PRINTS and PRINTING CLOTHS much excitement has prevailed. Standard 64 x 64 cloths have sold at 25 cts. on the spot, a price that carries up the cost of first-class madder prints to about the current selling prices, and necessitating a further advance if a profit is to be realized. We do not learn, however, that any advance is as yet established. Sprague's sell at 29 and 31c.; Merrimac, 30 and 32c.; Cocheco, second class, 30c.; Arnold, 27c.; American, 29c. net, without stock.

BLEACHED GOODS are offered more freely, but prices are well supported at 50c. for York mills; 49c. for Wamsatta; 46c. for White Rock; 44c. for Dwight; 23c. for Pearl River.

DRILLS are rather scarce, but in only moderate demand, at 34c. for Boott and other standard marks.

CORSET JEANS firm at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Amoskeag, &c., and 27c. for Bates, &c.

STRIPES and TICKS, as well as heavy Denims, have been quiet and unchanged, and close dull.

DELAINES have been firm and active; Pacific and other standard goods at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 31c., but the close is less buoyant. The dark goods are, however, but sparingly offered as yet.

GINGHAMS have been in demand, and close dull at 27 a 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. as we give a table of jobbers prices in our DAILY BULLETIN.

to mark.

WOOLEN GOODS have been very active, and many leading styles have slightly improved, although the upward tendency has been partially checked at the close, in the general subsidence of speculative feeling. The choice styles of fancy cassimeres are in light stock, and new goods are quickly taken up. Union goods and satijets have sold well, but are not so active. Flannels and Kentucky Jeans are slightly higher and active. Coarse goods are rather dull.



FOREIGN GOODS show a considerable increase of business over last week, but cannot be called active as yet. Prices in most cases are slightly hardening. Unfavorable reports from the silk crops have stimulated those goods, and enabled retailers to get better prices, and to sell more freely. Linens and some fine heavy cotton fabrics are in considerable stock, and are rather pressed for sale. Broadcloths and other woollens for men's wear are in small stock, but it is very difficult to realize a profit upon them, owing to the competition of domestic goods. Very fine well finished and light weight goods are doing better. The importation, of which so much has been said, as threatening to be unprecedentedly heavy, is still on a moderate scale.

The latest advices from the English manufacturing towns represent trade as being much depressed, through the reaction that had set in from the recent speculative excitement. A considerable fall in prices of staple goods was anticipated.

The importation of dry goods at this port for the week ending July 19, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

**DRY GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION AT THIS PORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1865.**

	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1380 \$545,694	286 \$125,740	2725 \$1,064,708
do cotton...	304 91,593	310 95,848	1488 371,041
do silk...	403 356,005	142 96,508	586 655,691
do flax...	724 120,934	935 98,632	1133 308,159
Miscellaneous dry goods.	256 100,255	132 30,018	344 123,642
Total.....	3072 \$1,214,481	1805 \$446,746	6276 \$2,523,241

Withdrawn from warehouse and thrown into the market during the same period:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	231 \$98,336	396 \$94,559	1190 \$512,035
do cotton...	260 44,089	96 35,880	172 49,805
do silk...	21 26,041	227 291,542	110 116,618
do flax...	137 23,925	11 2,303	410 83,813
Miscellaneous dry goods.	11 7,953	3 1,493	67 16,337
Total.....	660 \$200,344	733 \$425,777	1949 \$778,706
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3072 1,214,481	1805 446,746	1949 2,523,241
Total th'wn upon mark't.	3732 \$1,414,825	2538 \$872,523	8325 \$3,301,947

Entered for warehousing during the same period:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	923 \$348,460	1269 \$563,485	1164 \$487,138
do cotton...	87 29,296	326 118,302	96 21,898
do silk...	108 150,794	224 207,309	162 253,977
do flax...	425 93,006	620 137,884	238 66,478
Miscellaneous dry goods.	32 9,542	26 12,365	87 14,127
Total.....	1575 \$631,108	2465 \$1,039,345	1748 \$843,618
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3072 1,214,481	1805 446,746	6276 2,523,241
Total entered at the port.	4647 \$1,845,589	4270 \$1,486,091	8024 \$3,366,859

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending July 19, 1865:

**IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19, 1865.**

**ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.**

**MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens.... 550 \$265,396	Gloves..... 102 \$27,211	Worsted y'n. 38 \$8,541
Cloths.... 135 65,089	Worsted's 931 377,158	Braids & bds 78 38,964
Carpetings... 187 41,364	Delaines.... 2 986	Cot. & wor'd 548 195,508
Blankets.... 85 14,535	Hose..... 14 4,829	
Shawls.... 52 23,172	Merinoes.... 3 1,955	Total..... 2725 1,064,708

**MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Cottons.... 349 \$118,228	Velvets..... 32 12,155	Gloves..... 103 22,513
Colored.... 159 39,408	Ribbons.... 1 461	Spool..... 209 32,291
Prints.... 31 8,933	Laces..... 39 17,134	Hose..... 513 105,159
Ginghams... 12 3,061	Braids & bds. 18 5,703	
Muslins.... 3 799	Handker'fs. 7 2,000	Total..... 1488 \$371,041
Emb'd mus.. 7 2,571		

**MANUFACTURES OF SILK.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Silks.... 174 281,198	Laces..... 95 94,135	Braids & bds. 13 10,021
Crapes.... 19 12,462	Gloves..... 5 1,572	Silk & wor'd 14 7,949
Plushes.... 3 2,775	Cravats.... 2 1,574	do. & cotton 33 19,722
Velvets.... 46 41,303	Raw..... 80 102,693	
Ribbons.... 102 80,287		Total..... 586 \$655,691

**MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Linens.... 975 \$236,817	Laces..... 15 25,426	Threads.... 61 17,063
do & cot. 1 320	Hdkfs..... 43 23,461	Hemp yarn.. 38 5,072
		1,133 \$308,159

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Le'th'r glo's. 23 \$21,312	Clothing.... 37 3,961	Straw goods. 7 1,795
Kid do 6 3,386	Embroideri's 69 53,891	Feath. & flow. 148 21,854
Matting.... 4 523	Millinery... 8 1,212	Susp. elast. 14 5,416
Oil cloth.... 2 107	Corsets.... 26 10,180	
		344 \$123,642

**WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.**

**MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens.... 330 \$263,501	Shawls.... 31 21,177	Hose..... 2 534
Cloths.... 39 18,465	Gloves..... 11 5,307	Merinos.... 3 1,789
Carpetings... 1 229	Worsted's 523 213,404	Braids & bds. 7 8,354
Blankets.... 9 1,265	Delaines.... 16 8,401	Cott & wor'd 218 74,642
		1,190 \$512,035

**MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Cottons.... 45 \$14,539	Shawls.... 4 1,832	Gloves.... 18 4,978
Colored.... 68 17,019	Laces..... 2 1,563	Spool..... 7 2,438
Prints.... 2 397	Braids & bds 3 1,036	Hose..... 7 1,704
Velvets.... 10 3,114	Handker'fs. 6 1,185	
		172 \$49,805

**MANUFACTURES OF SILK.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Silks.... 32 \$53,329	Velvets.... 11 6,702	Raw..... 5 3,605
Ponges.... 9 1,795	Ribbons.... 45 43,936	Silk & wo'd.. 5 4,424
Crapes.... 1 168	Laces..... 4 2,759	
		110 \$116,718

**MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Linens.... 352 \$71,975	Handkfs.... 3 795	Thread'.... 55 10,863
		410 \$83,813

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Leath gloves 3 \$3,693	Straw goods. 33 1,215	Sus. & elast.. 29 11,329
Matting.... 2 100		
		67 \$16,337

**ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.**

**MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens.... 157 \$66,575	Shawls.... 33 18,046	Worst'd yarn. 6 1,846
Cloths.... 17 7,972	Worsted.... 593 265,086	Braids & bds. 4 2,308
Carpeting... 4 1,368	Delaines.... 19 8,089	Cott. & wors. 192 66,882
Blankets.... 56 7,212	Merinos.... 84 42,054	
		1,165 \$487,138

**MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Cotton.... 4 \$1,274	Ginghams... 18 1,703	Gloves..... 9 629
Colored.... 44 12,958	Muslins.... 2 385	Hose..... 15 2,524
Prints.... 3 1,986	Embr'd mus. 1 439	
		96 \$21,898

**MANUFACTURES OF SILK.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Silks.... 119 \$216,871	Velvets.... 16 13,038	Laces..... 3 1,412
Crapes.... 1 999	Ribbons.... 23 21,657	
		162 \$253,977

**MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Linens.... 229 \$62,258	Handker'fs 7 3,749	Threads.... 2 471
		238 \$66,478

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Leath. gloves. 3 \$1,056	Matting... 40 44	Straw goods. 44 13,027
		67 \$14,121

**THE CATTLE MARKET.**

BEEVES.—The receipts this week were increased 1,374 head, but the addition was not felt at Bull's Head in consequence of the unusually small supply of last week; many wholesaling and other butchers at that time bought below their wants, as the bulk of the cattle was held at prices greatly above their views; but the supply being again chiefly in the hands of speculators, the market was firm at the ruling rates of last week, viz: Extra Cattle 17½c per lb, Prime 16½ a 17c, Good 15½c a 16c, Medium 14c a 15c, Poor 12½c a 13½c, Poorest 11c a 12c, average price 14½. The stock was much superior in quality to any receipt of the past several weeks, and the general selling prices were from 13½c a 16. Milch Cows are quoted per head, Extra, \$85 a \$110, Good \$65 a \$80, Common \$45 a \$50. There is a little more activity, and the above prices show an advance of \$5.

SMALL STOCK.—Veal Calves sold well at a range of 8½c a 12c, good descriptions bringing 10c a 11c. Sheep and Lambs were very abundant, but the scarcity of beef has helped to close out most of the supply at better prices. We quote Sheep (sheared), Extra, per lb, 6½c a 7c; do do, Fair to Prime do 6c a 6½c; do do, Common to Fair 5½c a 6c. Lambs 10c a 12c per lb. The receipts of Swine were about 2,000 head below the city requirement, and a liberal supply is all that will enable packers to enter the market. We quote best Corn Hogs 12½c a 12¾c per lb, Medium and Ordinary 12c a 12½ do do, Distillery Fed 11½c a 11¾c do do.

The receipts of all stock for the week ending July 18 were as follows: Beeves 5,449 head, Cows 91 do, Veals 2,125 do, Sheep and Lambs 17,508 do, Swine 6,423 do.

The following are among the railroad dividends payable in July:

	Per ct.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	Quarterly 2½
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.....	Semi-annually 5
Hartford and New Haven.....	Quarterly 3
Panama.....	Quarterly 5
Terre Haute and Richmond.....	Semi-annually 6
Northern Central.....	Quarterly 2
Boston and Providence.....	Semi-annually 5
Fitchburg.....	Semi-annually 3
New York, Providence and Boston.....	Quarterly 3
New York and New Haven.....	Semi-annually 4
Norwich and Nashua.....	" 4
Delaware.....	" 3
Worcester and Western.....	" 3
Cape Cod.....	" 3½
Concord and Portsmouth.....	" 3½
Providence and Worcester.....	" 4
Camden and Amboy.....	" 5
Central of New Jersey.....	Quarterly 2½
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula.....	Quarterly 5
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	Semi-annually 10
Little Miami.....	" 5
Michigan Central.....	" 4



## PRICES CURRENT.

## WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports under flags that have no reciprocal treaties with the United States.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

**Aches**—Duty: 15 ¢ cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Market weak.

Pot, 1st sort. . . . . ¢ 100 lb . . . @ 7 50  
Pearl, 1st sort. . . . . ¢ . . . @ 7 75

**Anchor**—Duty: 2½ ¢ cents ¢ lb.

Of 209 lb and upward . . . ¢ lb . . . @ 13

**Barilla**—Duty free.

Teneriffe. . . . . ¢ ton. . . @ . . .

**Beeswax**—Duty, 20 ¢ cent ad val.

Dull and nominal.

Yellow, Western and South. ¢ lb . . . @ 55

**Bones**—Duty, on invoice 10 ¢ cent.

Rio Grande shin. . . . . ¢ ton 35 . . . @ . . .

**Bread**—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Pilot . . . . . ¢ lb . . . @ 5½

Navy . . . . . ¢ lb . . . @ 4½

Crackers. . . . . 9 @ 14

**Breadstuffs**—See special report.

**Bristles**—Duty, 15 ¢ cents; hogs hair, 1 ¢ lb.

American, gray and white. . . ¢ lb . . . @ 1 50

**Candles**—Duty, tallow, 2½ ¢; spermaceti and wax, 8 ¢; stearine and adamantine, 5 ¢ cents ¢ lb.

Quiet and steady.

Sperm, plain . . . . . ¢ lb . . . @ 35

Sperm, patent. . . . . ¢ lb . . . @ 45

Stearic . . . . . ¢ lb . . . @ 30

Adamantine (boxes) (light weights) . . . @ 20

**Cement**—Rosendale. . . . . ¢ bbl . . . 1 60

**Chains**—Duty, 2½ ¢ cents ¢ lb.

One inch and upward . . . ¢ lb . . . @ 9

**Coal**—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 ¢ ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 ¢ cents ¢ 28 bushels of 80 lb bushel.

Liverpool Orrel. . . ¢ ton of 2,240 lb . . . @ 7 50

Liverpool House Cannel . . . . . @ 8 00

Nova Scotia . . . . . 8 50 @ 9 00

Anthracite, by dealers ¢ ton of 2000 lb . . . @ 8 50

**Cocoa**—Duty, 3 ¢ cents ¢ lb.

Caracas. . . . . (in bond). ¢ lb . . . @ . . .

Maracaibo . . . . . do . . . @ . . .

Guayaquil . . . . . do . . . @ 55

Para . . . . . do . . . @ 20

St. Domingo. . . . . do . . . @ . . .

**Coffee**—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 ¢ cents ¢ lb; all other 10 ¢ cent ad valorem in addition.

There has been a large business in Rio, Java and St. Domingo, at full prices.

Java . . . . . currency. ¢ lb . . . @ 38

Rio, prime. . . . . gold. . . @ 22

do good. . . . . cash. . . @ 21½

do fair. . . . . duty. . . @ 20

do ordinary. . . . . paid. . . @ 18½

do fair to good cargoes . . . @ 19½

do fair to good cargoes, (gold, in bond) . . . @ 14½

Laguayra . . . . . currency . . . @ 31½

Maracaibo . . . . . do . . . @ 29

Jamaica . . . . . do . . . @ 28½

St. Domingo. . . . . gold . . . @ 18½

do (in bond). . . . . gold . . . @ 13½

**Copper**—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2½ ¢; old copper, 2 ¢ cents ¢ lb; manufactured, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. ¢ square foot, 3½ ¢ cents ¢ lb. All cash.

Market slightly better.

Sheathing, new. . . . . ¢ lb . . . @ 45

Sheathing, &c., old . . . . . @ . . . 30  
Sheathing, yellow. . . . . @ . . . 30  
Pig, Chile. . . . . @ . . . 45  
Boltz. . . . . @ . . . 45  
Braziers. . . . . @ . . . 45  
American ingot. . . . . 29½ @ 80

**Cordage**—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2½; other untarred, 3½ ¢ cents ¢ lb.

Manila. . . . . ¢ lb . . . @ 22½

Tarred Russia. . . . . @ . . . 19

Tarred American . . . . . @ . . . 27

Bolt Rope, Russia. . . . . @ . . . 27

**Corks**—Duty, 50 ¢ cent ad val.

1st regular, quarts. . . . . ¢ gross . . . @ 45

1st regular, pints. . . . . 39 @ 40

Mineral . . . . . 50 @ 52

Phial. . . . . 10 @ 50

**Cotton**—See special report.

**Drugs and Dyes**—Duty, Alcohol, 40 ¢ cents ¢ gallon; Aloes, 6 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Alum, 60 ¢ cents ¢ 100 lb;

Argols, 6 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Arsenic and Assafoetida, 20;

Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 29; Balsam Tolu, 30;

Balsam Peru, 50 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1½; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 ¢ cents

¢ lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 ¢ cents ¢ 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll

Brimstone, \$10 ¢ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 ¢ ton, and 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 ¢ cents ¢ lb;

Castor Oil, \$1 ¢ gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1½; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, ½; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile

Flowers, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 ¢ cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 ¢ cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Gueda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil

Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 ¢ cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 ¢ lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 ¢ cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Phosphorus, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Quicksilver, 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Sal Eratus, 1½ ¢ cents ¢ lb; Sal Soda, ½ ¢ cent ¢ lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, ½; Sugar Lead, 20 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 ¢ cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 ¢ oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 ¢ cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 ¢ lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

Market more active, especially for chemical, and prices firm.

Aloes, Cape. . . . . ¢ lb . . . @ 25

Aloes, Socotrine. . . . . 85 @ 4½

Alum . . . . . 50 @ 70

Annato, fair to prime. . . . . 12½ @ . . .

Antimony, Regulus of. . . . . 35 @ 40

Argola, Crude, Oporto. . . . . (gold) 27 @ . . .

Arsenic, Powdered. . . . . 4 @ 40

Assafoetida . . . . . 25 @ 40

Balsam Capivi. . . . . (gold) 41 @ 70

Balsam Tolu. . . . . @ 2 60

Balsam Peru. . . . . @ 1 75

Bark, Calisaya. . . . . @ 55

Berries, Parisian. . . . . 4½ @ 4½

Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle. . . (gold) 22 @ . . .

Bi Chromate Potash. . . . . 3½ @ . . .

Bleaching Powder. . . . . 30 @ 31

Borax, Refined. . . . . 62 50 @ 65 00

Brimstone, Crude. . . . . 5 @ . . .

Brimstone, Am. Roll. . . . . 6½ @ 6½

Brimstone, Elor Sulphur. . . . . @ 35

Camphor, Crude, (in bond). . . . . 95 @ 1 00

Camphor, Refined. . . . . 18 @ 19

Cantharides. . . . . 3 15 @ 3 40

Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk. . . 30 @ 50

Cardamoms, Malabar. . . . . 36 @ 50

Castor Oil (cases). . . . . ¢ gallon 5 25 @ 5 50

Chamomile Flowers. . . . . do 62 @ . . .

Chlorate Potash. . . . . do 90 @ 77½

Caustic Soda. . . . . do 1½ @ . . .

Citric Acid. . . . . do 33½ @ . . .

Cochineal, Honduras. . . . . 45 @ . . .

Cochineal, Mexican. . . . . 12½ @ 13½

Copperas, American. . . . . 12½ @ 13½

Cream Tartar, prime. . . . . (gold) 60 @ 80

Cubebs, East India. . . . . 7½ @ 8

Cutch . . . . . 95 @ 1 00

Epsom Salts. . . . . 80 @ 90

Extract Logwood. . . . . 65 @ 85

Flowers, Benzoin. . . . . 22 @ 25

Gambier. . . . . 1 00 @ . . .

Gamboge. . . . . 28 @ 30

Ginseng, Southern and Western. . 19 @ 20

Gum Arabic, Picked. . . . . 36 @ . . .

Gum Arabic, Sorts. . . . . (gold) 70 @ 40

Gum Benzoin. . . . . 40 @ 45

Gum Kowrie, good to prime rough 85 @ 1 00

Gum Gedda. . . . . 3 12½ @ 3 15

Gum Damar. . . . . 5 50 @ . . .

Gum Myrrh, East India. . . . . @ 5 50

Gum Myrrh, Turkey. . . . . 3 00 @ 3 50

Gum Senegal. . . . . 40 @ 76

Gum Tragacanth, Sorts. . . . . 45 @ 48

Gum Tragacanth, white flakey. . . 23 @ 24

Hyd. Potash, French and English. . 30 @ 38

(gold) 8½ @ 8½

Iodine, Resublimed. . . . . 9 @ . . .

Ipecacuanna, Brazil. . . . . 1 00 @ 1 25

Jalap. . . . . @ . . .

Lac Dye, good and fine. . . . . 40 @ 42

Licorice Paste, Calabria. . . . . 23 @ 24

Licorice Paste, Sicily. . . . . 30 @ 38

Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid. . . 8½ @ 8½

Licorice Paste, Greek. . . . . 9 @ . . .

Madder, Dutch. . . . . (gold) 1 00 @ 1 25

Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do . . . @ . . .

Manna, large flake. . . . . @ . . .

Manna, small flake. . . . . @ . . .

Manna, Sorts. . . . . @ . . .

Nutgalls Blue Aleppo. . . . . 80 @ 90  
Oil Anis. . . . . 75 @ . . .  
Oil Cassia. . . . . 5 00 @ . . .  
Oil Bergamot. . . . . 8 25 @ 8 50  
Oil Lemon. . . . . 5 00 @ 5 50  
Oil Peppermint, pure, in tin. . . 5 00 @ 5 25  
Opium, Turkey. . . . . (gold) 5 70 @ 5 85  
Oxalic Acid. . . . . @ . . . 65  
Phosphorus. . . . . 1 00 @ . . .  
Prussiate Potash. . . . . 35½ @ 37½  
Quicksilver. . . . . (gold) 53 @ . . .  
Rhubarb, China. . . . . 3 00 @ . . .  
Sal Eratus. . . . . @ . . . 20½  
Sal Ammoniac, Refined. . . (gold) 9½ @ . . .  
Sal Soda, Newcastle. . . . . 1 90 @ 2 00  
Sarsaparilla, Hond. . . . . 40 @ . . .  
Sarsaparilla, Mex. . . . . 25 @ . . .  
Seneka Root. . . . . 60 @ . . .  
Senna, Alexandria. . . . . 24 @ . . .  
Senna, East India. . . . . 18 @ 22  
Shell Lac. . . . . 50 @ 62½  
Soda Ash (80 ¢ cent). . . . . (gold) 2½ @ 2½  
Sugar Lead, White. . . . . 40 @ . . .  
Sugar Lead, Brown. . . . . @ . . . 40  
Sulphate Quinine. . . . . ¢ oz. 2 20 @ 2 20  
Sulphate Morphine. . . . . 8 10 @ . . .  
Tartaric Acid. . . . . (gold) ¢ lb 61 @ . . .  
Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 29 @ . . .  
Vitriol, Blue. . . . . 1½ @ . . .

**Duck**—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Ravens, Light. . . . . ¢ pce 16 00 @ . . .

Ravens, Heavy. . . . . 22 00 @ . . .

Scotch, Goureck, No. 1. . . . . 26 00 @ . . .

Cotton, Phenix, No. 1. . . . . ¢ yard 95 @ . . .

**Dye Woods**—Duty free.

More doing on a light stock.

Camwood. . . . . (gold). . . ¢ ton 150 00 @ . . .

Fustic, Cuba. . . . . 45 00 @ 48 00

Fustic, Tampico. . . . . @ . . .

Fustic, Tabasco. . . . . @ . . .

Fustic, Savanilla. . . . . (gold) @ 21 60

Fustic, Maracaibo. . . . . do @ . . .

Logwood, Laguna. . . . . do @ . . .

Logwood, Campeachy. . . . . (gold) 20 00 @ . . .

Logwood, Hond. . . . . (gold) 19 00 @ . . .

Logwood, Tabasco. . . . . (gold) 26 00 @ 27 00

Logwood, St. Domingo. . . . . 25 00 @ 25 00

Logwood, Jamaica. . . . . (gold) 14 00 @ 15 00

Lima Wood. . . . . (gold) 60 00 @ 65 00

Barwood. . . . . (gold) 30 00 @ . . .

Sapan Wood, Manila. . . . . @ 47 00

**Feathers**—Duty: 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Prime Western. . . . . ¢ lb . . . 65 @ 0 66

do Tennessee. . . . . @ . . .

**Fire Crackers**—Duty: \$1 ¢ box of 40 packs.

Canton, 40 packs, No. 1, (cash) . . . 8 75 @ 4 00

**Fish**—Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon, \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 ¢ bbl.; on other Fish, Pickled, smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 ¢ cents ¢ 100 lb. Produce of the British North American Colonies, FREE.

Cod firm; mackerel unchanged.

Dry Cod. . . . . ¢ cwt. 6 75 @ 7 00

Dry Scale. . . . . 5 00 @ . . .

Pickled Cod. . . . . ¢ bbl. 6 50 @ 7 00

Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. Shore . . . 22 50 @ 23 00

Mackerel, No. 1, Bay. . . . . 13 50 @ 13 75

Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. Shore . . . 15 25 @ 15 75

Mackerel, No. 2, Bay. . . . . 12 50 @ 12 75



Opossum	3	@	10
Raccoon	30	@	60
Skunk, Black	30	@	50
do Striped	15	@	35
do White	2	@	8
<b>Gold Prices.</b>			
Goat, Curacao, No. 1	35	@	37½
do Buenos Ayres	36	@	37½
do Vera Cruz	45	@	47½
do Tampico	45	@	47½
do Matamoros	42½	@	45
do Payta	35	@	37½
do Madras	85	@	87½
do Cawnpore	85	@	87½
do Cape	85	@	87½
<b>Deer Skins, in merchantable order.</b>			
Deer, San Juan and Chagres per lb	40	@	50
do Bolivar City	30	@	32½
do Honduras	50	@	52½
do Sisal	45	@	47½
do Para	45	@	47½
do Missouri	45	@	47½
do Texas	45	@	47½
do Arkansas	45	@	47½
do Florida	45	@	47½

**Glass**—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2½ cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1½; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30, 2½; all over that, 3 cents per lb.

**American Window**—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

6x8 to 8x10	5 50	@	7 25
8x11 to 10x15	6 00	@	7 75
11x14 to 12x18	6 50	@	9 25
12x19 to 16x24	7 00	@	9 50
18x22 to 20x30	7 50	@	11 75
20x31 to 24x30	9 00	@	14 50
24x31 to 24x36	10 00	@	16 00
25x36 to 30x44	11 00	@	17 00
30x46 to 32x48	12 00	@	18 00
32x50 to 32x56	13 00	@	20 00
Above	15 00	@	24 00

(The above is subject to a discount of 40 @ 45 per cent.)

**French Window**—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

(Subject to a discount of 35 @ 40 per cent.)

**Gunny Bags**—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.

Market dull.

Calcutta, light and heavy . . . pce 26½ @ 27½

**Gunny Cloth**—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.

Calcutta, standard . . . yard . . . @ 21½

Market quiet.

**Gunpowder**—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less per lb, 6 cents per lb, and 20 per cent ad val; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 per cent ad val.

Blasting (A) . . . per keg of 25 lb . . . @ 6 50

Shipping and Mining . . . @ 6 50

Rifle . . . 8 50 @ 1 15

Sporting, in 1 lb canisters . . . per lb 48 @ 1 15

**Hair**—Duty FREE.

Rio Grande, mixed . . . (cash) . . . per lb 30 @ 31

Buenos Ayres, mixed . . . 27 @ 28

Hog, Western, unwashed . . . 10 @ 12

**Hay**—North River, Shipping per 100 lb . . . 1 00 @ 1 15

Market very firm. New arriving freely; selling at 65 for prime.

**Hemp**—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$5; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ter; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

Firm; sales to-day 2,000 bales Manila, to arrive, 10c, gold.

American, Dressed . . . per ton 255 00 @ 265 00

do Undressed . . . 165 00 @ 175 00

Russia, Clean . . . 350 00 @ 400 00

Jute . . . 175 00 @ 190 00

Manila . . . (gold) . . . per lb 10 @ 11

Sisal . . . 14½ @ 15

**Hides**—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 per cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE. (Nominal.)

There has been only a limited business, holders being very firm.

**Cash—Gold—**

B. A., 20 @ 25 lb selected . . . per lb 17½ @ 18½

Rio Grande, 20 @ 23 lb, selected . . . 17 @ 18

R. G. & B. A. Green Salted Cow . . . 9½ @ 10

Rio Nunez . . . 17½ @ 18

Gambia and Bissau . . . 17½ @ 18

Orinoco . . . 15½ @ 16

San Juan, etc . . . 14 @ 14½

Savanna, etc . . . 11 @ 11½

Maracaibo, Salted . . . 11 @ 11½

do Dry . . . 13 @ 13½

Maranham, Dry Salted Ox and Cow . . . 10 @ 10½

Pernambuco, Dry Salted . . . 10½ @ 11

Bahia, Dry . . . 12½ @ 13

do Dry Salted . . . 12½ @ 13

Matamoros . . . 12½ @ 13

do Dry Salted . . . 12½ @ 13

Tampico . . . 13½ @ 14

Vera Cruz . . . 13½ @ 14

Porto Cabello . . . 12½ @ 13

Minos . . . 10½ @ 11

Rio Hache . . . 10½ @ 11

Bogota . . . 13½ @ 14

Truxillo . . . 12½ @ 13

St. Domingo and Port-au-Platt Dry . . . 10½ @ 11

Curacao . . . 10½ @ 11

California, Dry . . . 15½ @ 16

California, Dry Salted . . . 11 @ 11½

California, Green Salted (currency) . . . 10½ @ 11

Dry Western . . . 10½ @ 11

Green Salted Country and West'n . . . 8 @ 8

City Slaughter . . . 8 @ 8

City Slaughter, Association . . . 9 @ 9

Penang Cow	..	@	..
Manila Buffalo	..	@	..
Calcutta Buffalo	..	@	..
Calcutta Kips, Slaughter	..	@	..
Calcutta Kips, Dead Green	..	@	..
Singapore	..	@	..

**Honey**—Duty, 20 cents per gallon.

Cuba . . . (duty paid) . . . per gall. 1 20 @ 1 22½

do . . . (in bond) . . . .. @ ..

**Hops**—Duty: 5 cents per lb.

There is rather more doing at steady prices.

Crop of 1864 . . . per lb 15 @ 35

do of 1863 . . . 10 @ 25

**Horns**—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces FREE.

Ox, Rio Grande . . . per C 13 00 @ 18 00

Ox, American, selected . . . 13 00 @ 15 00

**India Rubber**—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.

Para, Fine . . . per lb 70 @ 70

Para, Medium . . . 60 @ 60

Para, Coarse . . . .. @ 50

East India . . . .. @ 50

Carthagenia, etc . . . 48 @ 50

Guayaquil . . . .. @ ..

**Indigo**—Duty FREE.

Jobbing business only.

Bengal . . . per lb 1 65 @ 2 40

Orude . . . 1 30 @ 1 60

Kurpan . . . 1 10 @ 1 70

Madras . . . 75 @ 1 40

Manila . . . 90 @ 1 40

Guatemala . . . 1 30 @ 1 70

Caraccas . . . (gold) 85 @ 90

**Iron**—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1½ cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1½ cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1½ to 1½ cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

There is a better demand for American, with a slight improvement. Scotch quiet.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton 40 00 @ 45 00

Pig, American, No. 1 . . . 35 00 @ 36 00

Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) . . . 155 00 @ 160 00

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes . . . (STORE PRICES) 100 00 @ 105 00

Bar, English and American, Refined . . . 90 00 @ 95 00

do do do Common . . . 135 00 @ 140 00

Scroll, English . . . 127 50 @ 137 50

Ovals and Half Round, English . . . 132 50 @ 140 00

Band, English . . . 130 00 @ 140 00

Horse Shoe . . . 102 50 @ 130 00

Rods, English, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch . . . 135 00 @ 200 00

Hoop, English . . . 9½ @ 10½

Sheet, Russian . . . 2½ @ 25

Sheet, English, Single, Double and Treble . . . 6½ @ 9½

do Am. do do do . . . 6½ @ 9½

Rails, English . . . (gold) . . . per ton 57 00 @ 58 00

do American . . . 58 00 @ 65 00

**Ivory**—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.

East India, Prime . . . per lb 3 00 @ 4 00

East India, Billiard Ball . . . 4 50 @ ..

African, West Coast, Prime . . . 2 75 @ 3 75

African, Scrivellois, West Coast . . . 1 75 @ 2 75

**Laths**—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.

Better supply and lower.

Eastern . . . per M 2 00 @ ..

**Lead**—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1½ cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2½ cents per lb.

Firm.

Galena . . . per 100 lb 9 25 @ 9 50

Spanish . . . 9 00 @ 9 12½

German, Refined . . . 9 00 @ 9 12½

English . . . 9 00 @ 9 12½

Bar . . . .. @ 12

Pipe and Sheet . . . .. @ 16

**Leather**—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 per cent ad val.

Quiet and unchanged.

Oak, (slaughter,) light . . . per lb 35 @ 37

do middle . . . 41 @ 42

do heavy . . . 41 @ 42

do crop . . . 38 @ 50

Hemlock, middle, R. Grande & B. . . 30½ @ 32

Ayres . . . 30 @ 31½

do middle, California . . . 28 @ 29

do middle, Orinoco, etc . . . 28 @ 29

do light, R. Grande & B. Ayres . . . 28 @ 29

do light, California . . . 27 @ 28

do light, Orinoco, etc . . . 26 @ 27

do heavy, R. Grande & B. . . .. @ ..

Ayres . . . 30 @ 31½

do heavy, California . . . 29½ @ 31

do heavy, Orinoco, etc . . . 25 @ 26½

do good damaged . . . 23 @ 26½

do poor damaged . . . 18 @ 26

do upper, in rough, slaughter . . . 24 @ 26

Oak, upper, in rough, slaughter . . . 30 @ 35

**Lime**—Duty: 10 per cent ad val.

Quiet.

Rockland, common . . . per bbl. .. @ 1 20

do lump . . . .. @ 1 60

**Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.**—Duty, Lumber, 20 per cent ad val; Staves, 10 per cent ad val; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Lumber and Timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.

More plenty, and dull at our quotations.

Spruce, Eastern . . . per M feet 17 00 @ 19 00

Bird's-Eye Maple, Logs per sup. feet 8 @ 10

Black Walnut, Logs . . . 8 @ 10

Black Walnut, Crotches . . . 18 @ 25

Bik Walnut, Figured and Blistered . . . 22 @ 1 25

Yellow Pine Timber . . . .. @ ..

White Oak, Logs . . . per M feet 70 00 @ ..

White Oak, Plank . . . 60 00 @ 70 00

White Pine Shipping Boards . . . 21 00 @ 22 00

<b>STAVES</b> —			
White oak, pipe, extra . . . per M.	..	@	160 00
do pipe, heavy . . .	..	@	180 00
White oak, pipe, light . . .	..	@	110 00
do pipe, culls . . .	..	@	70 00
do hhd., extra . . .	..	@	180 00
do hhd., heavy . . .	..	@	110 00
do hhd., light . . .	..	@	70 00
do hhd., culls . . .	..	@	60 00
do bbl., extra . . .	..	@	125 00
do bbl., heavy . . .	..	@	90 00
do bbl., light . . .	..	@	55 00
do bbl., culls . . .	..	@	35 00
Red oak, hhd., heavy . . .	..	@	70 00
do hhd., light . . .	..	@	40 00
HEADING—white oak, hhd. . .	..	@	120 00

**Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood**—Duty free.

Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot . . . 75 @ 1 10

do St. Domingo, ordinary logs . . . 17 @ 20

do Port-au-Platt, crotches . . . 75 @ 1 00

do Port-au-Platt, logs . . . 14½ @ 20

do Nuevitas . . . 18 @ 25

do Mansanilla . . . 18 @ 25

do Mexican . . . 20 @ 23

do Honduras (American wood) . . . 15 @ 23

Cedar, Nuevitas . . . 20 @ 23

do Mansanilla . . . 17 @ 20

do Mexican . . . 15 @ 17

do Florida . . . per cubic ft. 1 50 @ 2 00



**Petroleum**—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.

Is lower, and closed weak, especially for crude, with more doing.

Large receipts and cancelled foreign orders have depressed the market.

Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity ... per gall.	31	@	32
Refined, free .....	63	@	70
do in bond .....	50	@	52
Naptha, refined .....	43	@	..
Residuum .....	10 00	@	..

**Plaster Paris**—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 per cent ad val.

Blue Nova Scotia .....	per ton.	@	..
White Nova Scotia .....	..	@	3 75
Calcined, eastern .....	per bbl.	@	2 40
Calcined, city mills .....	..	@	2 50

**Provisions**—Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents; beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. Produce of the British North American Provinces. Free.

In pork there has been a further speculative advance. Lard, also, and other "hog products" are higher; the whole market closing quiet.

Beef, plain mess .....	per bbl.	9 00	@	12 00
do mess, extra, (new) .....	..	12 00	@	15 00
do prime mess .....	..	nominal.		
do India .....	..	nominal.		
do India mess .....	..	nominal.		
Pork, prime mess, (new) .....	..	23 50	@	24 00
do clear, (new) .....	..	nominal.		
do mess, West'n, (1 year old and new) .....	..	27 50	@	31 50
do prime, West'n, (old and new) .....	..	22 00	@	23 00
do thin mess .....	..	nominal.		
Lard, in bbls .....	per lb.	15 1/4	@	22 1/4
Hams, pickled .....	..	21	@	22 1/4
do dry salted .....	..	20	@	21 1/4
Shoulders, pickled .....	..	15	@	16
do dry salted .....	..	14	@	15
Beef hams .....	per bbl.	25 50	@	27 50
Butter, Western .....	per lb.	20	@	26
do N. York State dairies, new .....	..	26	@	33
do Orange County .....	..	34	@	35
Cheese, common to choice, (new) .....	..	10	@	16

**Rice**—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.

The market is quiet but prices very strong.

Carolina .....	per 100 lb.	9 50	@	10 75
East India, dressed .....	..	8 75	@	9 75
Patna, cargo styles .....	..	..	@	..

**Salt**—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb.; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.

Turks Islands .....	per bush.	55	@	56
Cadiz .....	..	..	@	..
Liverpool, ground .....	per sack	1 70	@	1 80
do fine, Ashton's .....	..	..	@	3 50
do fine, Worthington's .....	..	2 75	@	3 00
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's .....	..	3 00	@	..
do fine, Marshall's .....	..	..	@	3 00

**Saltpetre**—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.

Refined, pure .....	(cash) per lb.	..	@	24
Crude .....	(cash) ..	14 1/4	@	15
Nitrate soda .....	(cash) ..	5 1/4	@	6

**Seeds**—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per lb.; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb.; and grass seeds, 30 per cent ad val.

Market quiet.				
Clover .....	per lb.	..	a	..
Timothy, reaped .....	per bush.	..	a	..
Canary .....	per bush.	4 50	a	5 50
Linseed, American, clean .....	per tee	..	a	..
do American, rough .....	per bush	2 00	a	2 40
do Calcutta (at Boston) .....	..	3 10	a	..
do Calcutta (at New York) .....	..	3 12	a	3 14
do Bombay (at New York) .....	..	..	a	..

**Shot**—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Drop .....	per lb.	..	a	14
Buck .....	..	..	a	15

**Silk**—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 per cent.

Tsateles, No. 1 @ 3 .....	per lb.	13 50	a	14 00
Taysams, superior, No. 1 @ 2 .....	..	12 00	a	12 50
do medium, No. 3 @ 4 .....	..	10 50	a	11 00
Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2 .....	..	13 25	a	13 50
do usual reel .....	..	none.		
Japan, superior .....	..	13 50	a	14 00
do No. 1 @ 3 .....	..	11 00	a	12 50
China thrown .....	..	17 50	a	21 00

**Soap**—Duty: 1 cent per lb., and 25 per cent ad val.

Market firm.

Castile (gold) .....	per lb.	16 1/4	a	..
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**Spelter**—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per 100 lb.

Plates, foreign .....	(cash) per lb.	..	a	9 1/2
do domestic .....	..	8 1/4	a	9

**Spices**—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. (All cash.)

Inactive.

Cassia, gold .....	per lb.	75	@	..
do (in bond) .....	..	26	@	27
Ginger, race and African .....	..	19	@	22 1/4
Mace .....	..	1 10	@	1 15
Nutmegs, No. 1 .....	..	1 20	@	1 25
Pepper .....	..	31	@	32
do gold (in bond) .....	..	6 1/4	@	7
Pimento, Jamaica .....	..	23	@	24
do (in bond) .....	..	..	@	..
Cloves .....	..	35	@	37 1/4

**Spirits**—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50.

Domestic whisky has further improved, closing quiet.

Brandy, Cognac .....	gold ..	4 50	@	9 00
do Rochelle .....	do ..	4 25	@	4 60
Rum, St. Croix .....	do ..	3 25	@	..

Gin, Holland .....	do ..	2 60	@	3 10
Whiskey, Scotch .....	do ..	3 50	@	4 00
Domestic Liquors.—Cash.				
Alcohol, 80 and 95 per cent .....	..	4 00	@	..
Brandy, gin, and pure spirits .....	..	..	@	2 28
Rum, pure .....	..	..	@	2 35
Whisky .....	in bbls.	2 10	@	2 11

**Steel**—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 2 1/2 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per lb; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents per lb and 10 per cent ad val. (Store prices.)

English, cast. (2d & 1st qty) .....	per lb	19	@	24
do spring. (2d & 1st qty) .....	..	12	@	14
do blister. (2d & 1st qty) .....	..	13	@	20
do machinery .....	..	14	@	16
German .....	(2d & 1st qty) ..	15	@	17
American blister .....	..	12	@	14
do cast, hammered .....	..	20	@	22
do cast, rolled .....	..	13	@	16
do spring .....	..	12	@	14
Milan, (in bond) .....	..	..	@	..

**Sugar**—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 3; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 3 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

The past has been another very active week in raw sugars, closing quiet. The sales foot up, 10,000 hhd., 14,000 bxs. and 12,000 bgs.

New Orleans .....	per lb	..	@	..
do clarified .....	..	..	@	..
St. Croix .....	..	..	@	..
Porto Rico .....	..	11	@	15 1/4
Cuba, Muscovado .....	..	10	@	15
do fair refining .....	..	11 1/4	@	..
do good refining .....	..	12	@	..
do fair to good grocery .....	..	12 1/4	@	13
do box, Nos. 7 @ 10 .....	..	11	@	12
do box, Nos. 11 @ 12 .....	..	12 1/4	@	12 1/4
do box, Nos. 13 @ 15 .....	..	13	@	14
do box, Nos. 16 @ 18 .....	..	14 1/4	@	15 1/4
do box, Nos. 19 @ 20 .....	..	16	@	16 1/4
White .....	..	16 1/4	@	17
Manila .....	..	10 1/4	@	..
Brazil, brown .....	..	10 1/4	@	11
Melado .....	..	7	@	8 1/4
Stuarts' loaf .....	..	..	@	20 1/4
do best crushed .....	..	..	@	20
do granulated .....	..	..	@	20
do ground .....	..	..	@	20
do white—A .....	..	..	@	19
do yellow—C .....	..	..	@	18

**Sumac**—Duty: 10 per cent ad val.

Sicily .....

**Tallow**—Duty: 1 cent per lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.

The market closes easier, but active.

American, prime, country and city .....	per lb	11 1/4	@	11 1/4
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**Teas**—Duty: 25 cents per lb.

The market has been active at advanced prices for

Oolong .....	..	..	@	..
Hyson .....	..	1 00	@	1 55
Young Hyson .....	..	85	@	1 70
Gunpowder and Imp .....	..	1 10	@	1 85
Hyson skin and Twankay .....	..	55	@	85
Japan (uncolored) .....	..	95	@	1 20
Oolong .....	..	75	@	1 50
Souchong and Congou .....	..	55	@	1 50

**Tin**—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 per cent ad val.

Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Market steady.

Banca .....	(gold) per lb	23	@	23 1/4
Straits .....	(gold) ..	..	@	26 1/4
English .....	(gold) ..	24	@	24 1/4
Plates, charcoal I. C. .....	per box	13 00	@	..
do I. C. coke .....	..	10 25	@	12
Terne, coke .....	..	9 50	@	10 00
do charcoal .....	..	13 25	@	13 50

**Tobacco**—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb.

A very active demand has prevailed, with an upward tendency for leaf.

Kentucky—				
Lugs and low leaf .....	per lb	6	a	9
Medium to good .....	..	10	@	16
Fine to select .....	..	18	@	20

**Seed Leaf**—

Connecticut and N. York, fillers .....	..	7	@	10
do do wrappers .....	..	15	@	30
do do running lots .....	..	12	@	15
Pennsylvania and Ohio, fillers .....	..	6	@	7
do do wrappers .....	..	10	@	15
do do running lots .....	..	9	@	11

**Foreign**—

Havana, wrappers. (duty paid) .....	..	1 20	@	2 00
do assorted. (duty paid) .....	..	1 00	@	1 50
do fillers. (duty paid) .....	..	90	@	1 10
Yara, assorted. (duty paid) .....	..	80	@	1 00
Cuba, assorted. (duty paid) .....	..	70	@	80
St. Domingo, assorted (in bond) .....	..	6	@	20
Ambelema, Giron, and Carmen (in bond) .....	..	6	@	20

**Manufactured**—Tax paid.

5's and 7's—best .....	..	..	@	..
do medium .....	..	..	@	..
do common .....	..	..	@	..
10's and 12's—Best .....	..	55	@	62 1/4
do medium .....	..	50	@	55
do common .....	..	37 1/4	@	45
Half pounds, bright—best .....	..	..	@	..
do medium .....	..	..	@	..
do common .....	..	..	@	..

82's .....

Negrohead twist, (Western) .....

do (city made) .....

Pounds (Western)—extra fine, .....

do do Fine .....

do do .....

Pounds (Western) medium .....	80	@	85
do do common .....	65	@	75
Pounds (Virginia)—extra fine, .....	..	@	..
do bright .....	..	@	..
do do fine .....	..	@	..
do do medium .....	..	@	..
Navy pounds—best .....	65	@	70
do medium .....	60	@	65
do common .....	50	@	60

**Whalebone**—Duty: foreign fishery, per cent ad val.

Market firm; moderate inquiry.

South Sea .....	per lb	1 20	@	1 25
North west coast .....	..	..	@	..
Ochotsk .....	..	1 40	@	..
Arctic .....	..	1 40	@	..

**Wine**—Duty: value set over 50 cents per gallon 20 cents per gallon and 25 per cent ad valorem; over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 per cent ad valorem; over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 per cent ad val.

Madeira .....	per gall.	5 50	@	15 00
Sherry .....	..	4 00	@	13 00
Port .....	..	3 00	@	11 00
Burgundy port .....	..	1 75	@	2 40
Lisbon .....	..	2 00	@	2 60
Sicily madeira .....	..	1 30	@	2 00
Red, Spanish and Sicily .....	..	1 60	@	1 90
Marseilles madeira .....	..	1 75	@	1 90
do port .....	..	1 85	@	2 00
Malaga, dry .....	(gold) ..	..	@	1 15
do sweet .....	(gold) ..	..	@	1 10
Claret, low grades. (gold) .....	per cask	35 00	@	50 00
do low grades. (gold) .....	per dozen	2 75	@	3 00

**Wire**—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 per cent ad val.

No. 0 to 18 .....	..	30	per ct.	off list.
No. 19 to 36 .....	..	40	per ct.	off list.
Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plata .....	..	7 1/4	@	8

**Wool**—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 3 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 per cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 per cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

The market has been very active throughout the week, and so closes.

American, Saxony fleece	per lb	75	@	77
do	full blood Merino	70	@	74
do	$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ Merino	67	@	70
do	native and $\frac{1}{2}$ Merino	65	@	67
Extra, pulled		70	@	72
Superfine, pulled		63	@	70
No. 1, pulled		64	@	65
California, fine, unwashed		42	@	44
do	common, unwashed	20	@	25
Peruvian, unwashed		35	@	37
Chilian Merino, unwashed		35	@	40
do	Mestiza, unwashed	30	@	33
Valparaiso, unwashed		30	@	32
S. American Merino, unwashed		35	@	37
do	Mestiza, unwashed	32	@	35
do	common, washed	25	@	27
do	Entre Rios, washed	45	@	47
do	Creole, unwashed	40	@	45
do	Cordova, washed	55	@	65
Cape Good Hope, unwashed		33	@	37
East India, washed		25	@	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
African, unwashed		20	@	30
do	washed	35	@	43
Mexican, unwashed		30	@	35
Texas				nominal.
Smyrna, unwashed		25	@	32
do	washed	42	@	45
Syrian, unwashed		27	@	32



## AN HISTORICAL REVIEW OF INTEREST.

The earliest account which we now possess of the rate of interest in England is from the *Chronicle of Joceline de Brakclond*, and relates to about the year A.D. 1173. From that time forward we have here and there isolated accounts of the prevailing rates of interest at various times. Sometimes the legal rate, which, by the way, is no indication whatever of the market rate, because the market rate of interest includes insurance for varying degrees of risk assumed by the lender—sometimes the rate at which the State borrowed—sometimes that at which the sovereign borrowed—either on his own responsibility, or endorsed by the faith of a city, or the security of a pledge—sometimes the rate at which merchants borrowed, and sometimes that at which land was mortgaged.

From the year A.D. 533, when the law of interest was regulated by the code of Justinian to the ninth century, nothing occurs in history to indicate what was the rate of interest in Europe. By that law persons of illustrious birth were confined to the moderate rate of 4 per cent, while 6 was pronounced to be the ordinary and legal standard. For the convenience of manufacturers and merchants 8 per cent was allotted; to loans on shipping 12 per cent was granted, but except in such "perilous" business no higher rate than 8 per cent was permitted (*Gibbon's Hist. Dec. & Fall, chap. xlv.*) These rates can, however, be no possible indication of the true value of loans of money at that time, and could only have been enacted by the crafty and unscrupulous emperor, in order that he might take advantage of them for his own benefit. Rome had long since been reduced by repeated invasions from the North, and the reign of Justinian, a Byzantine emperor of vulgar origin, was filled with wars, conducted by his general, the able Belisarius. It is only relieved by one white mark—the great code of civil law called the Pandects, framed by Tribonian and other lawyers, which now passes by the emperor's name, and which contains the law of interest just quoted.

Nevertheless, this law appears to have remained unimpaired until the Christian Church began to assume temporal power, when, in A. D. 800, during the reign of Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, the taking of interest was entirely forbidden by the canon law. (*Macpherson's History of Commerce, i. 250.*) The same influence next extending to the Eastern Empire, the Basilics, a partial and mutilated version of the Pandects were published by the Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and contained a similar prohibition. This was about A. D. 950. (*History Decline and Fall, chap. liv.*) Next, at a great council held at Westminster on the 8th or 9th September, 1126, for the purpose of regulating the discipline of the Church and the lives of the priesthood, all clergymen were ordered to abstain from interest and "base lucre"—*usuram et turpe lucrum*. (*History of Commerce, i. p. 318.*) From this time to the year 1197 there is no reason to doubt that the taking of interest was interdicted by law, but in that year, again through the influence of the Church, Christians were forbidden to take interest. This was in the reign of Richard I. Of course, this threw the entire business into the hands of the Jews, and this monopoly partly laid the foundation of that extraordinary wealth which they subsequently possessed; though often and dear were the penalties they were made to pay for the privilege thus conferred upon them unasked.

The reluctance of the early Christians to take interest, arising partly from ignorance of the true nature of capital and partly from canonical prohibitions, seems to have thrown the business of money lending into the hands of the Jews in other countries besides England. "The Jews," says Mr. Hallam (*Middle Ages, ii. p. 400*), "were noted for usury

in France as early as the sixth century. For several subsequent ages they continued so to employ their capital, with little molestation from the clergy," and "often with some encouragement from princes." In the twelfth century they possessed landed property in Languedoc, and were even appointed there, as well as in Spain, to important civil offices. "If an historian of Philip Augustus may be believed, they possessed (A. D. 1180) almost one-half of Paris." (*Ibid. i. p. 157.*) And all from the enjoyment of an almost priceless monopoly.

The statute of A. D. 1197 (reign of Richard I.) is the earliest enactment upon the subject mentioned in English history, though the labors of a learned association have given to the world some curious and precise information on the subject. This is contained in the *Chronicle of Joceline de Brakclond*, mentioned above, from which it appears that in 1173 William, the sacristan of the monastery of St. Edmundsbury, borrowed from Benedict, a Jew of Norwich, certain sums of money, for which he paid interest at rates varying from 16 to 19 per cent per annum, giving Benedict his bond therefor, sealed with the convent seal. Subsequently, Benedict had to go to law for the recovery of his loan, and it seems he won the case. In *Magna Charta*, granted 15th June, 1215, the clause relating to interest, as interpreted by Blackstone, Hallam and Hume, clearly recognizes the law as enacted in 1197.

After the death of Henry II. the Jews fell into disfavor, and were made the subject of frequent persecutions under King John. In the succeeding reign of Henry III. open war was declared against them, and in A. D. 1253 seven hundred of them were slain in London (*Stow's Survey of London, p. 106*). An immediate rise in the rate of interest occurred. Hume says it was 50 per cent. (*History of Eng., chap. xii*), and Mathew Paris asserts that at the same period the debtor paid 10 per cent. every two months.

In the year 1248 the rate of 43 1-3 per cent. was given for a loan of money, as is evidenced by a close-roll of that period. In the year 1272 a bond granted Bonami, a Jew of York, by Sir Hugo de Nevill, a Lincolnshire knight, bore precisely the same rate of interest. As by ordering that all Jews who lent money on interest should first procure a royal license to do so, and from the evidence adduced by Mr. Bond (*Archæologia xxvii. 225*) and the author of *Anglia Judaica*, there is reason to believe that the English monarchs participated in the gains derived by the Jews from this business—a portion, perhaps a large portion, of this 43 1-3 per cent. went to the crown, while another large portion served to cover the risk or insurance, so that it is impossible to ascertain what portion of it represented the actual value of loanable money. Taking the St. Edmundsbury transaction for a guide, it was probably not much over 15 per cent. All this time the rate of interest in the Republic of Venice was but 4 per cent. (*Macpherson's Hist. Com., i. 341*), though in the instance given the loan was a forced one, and was probably below the rate current in the Rialto. This was in A. D. 1171. In Flanders, A. D. 1201, it was from 20 to 30 per cent. (*Robertson's View of State of Europe, note xxx*). In Verona, A. D. 1228, it was 12 1-2 per cent. (*Mid. Ages, ii, 400*), though as this was the legal rate it affords us no definite indication of the state of the market. In Aragon, A. D. 1270, the legal rate was 18 per cent. (*View of State, &c., note xxx*). In Modena, A. D. 1270, the legal rate was 20 per cent. (*Mid. Ages, ii, 400*). Taking a general view of the state of maritime Europe up to the persecution of the Jewish money lenders by Henry III. of England, A. D. 1272, it would seem that the rate of interest for mercantile transactions, varied from 4 to 8 per cent in England, and probably not much over that in France.



## RAILROAD EARNINGS—MONTHLY.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.													
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1864	207,298	229,041	226,733	197,267	214,679	314,521	332,098	406,076	446,044	396,847	381,810	357,556	3,709,970
1865	354,755	384,147	448,815	406,680	460,422								
CHICAGO AND ALTON.													
1860	55,734	55,123	74,690	63,995	86,211	76,426	81,453	103,635	94,928	107,758	73,751	64,937	938,641
1861	81,531	75,621	78,361	65,358	75,250	63,761	73,474	136,897	141,174	122,487	104,254	80,296	1,098,464
1862	73,169	98,591	110,935	72,196	81,994	90,625	95,096	128,191	132,639	119,409	115,201	111,955	1,225,001
1863	109,850	101,855	104,372	122,084	132,301	145,542	149,137	157,948	170,044	170,910	156,869	153,294	1,673,706
1864	100,991	154,418	195,808	162,723	178,786	206,090	224,257	312,165	354,554	320,879	307,803	252,015	2,770,484
1865	261,908	232,583	288,159	263,149	312,316								
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND													
1860	72,834	66,703	77,408	89,170	104,272	100,403	82,895	139,049	134,500	145,889	92,873	75,457	1,181,008
1861	83,080	63,975	77,007	76,609	102,163	90,621	88,410	130,542	154,084	152,587	123,319	118,753	1,261,050
1862	120,776	90,607	75,676	76,459	102,353	138,374	119,947	117,086	146,268	161,503	188,795	185,595	1,423,439
1863	140,024	130,225	122,512	126,798	144,995	170,937	139,142	160,306	210,729	216,080	196,485	201,134	1,959,267
1864	158,735	175,482	243,150	185,013	198,679	205,865	224,980	307,874	376,860	324,665	336,617	321,087	3,095,470
1865	305,554	246,331	289,403	186,172	227,260	311,180							
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.													
1863	232,208	202,321	221,709	240,051	280,209	359,888	275,506	299,607	473,186	551,122	435,945	404,183	3,975,935
1864	273,876	317,839	390,355	371,461	466,830	565,145	482,054	519,306	655,864	708,714	705,496	545,943	5,858,297
1865	585,675	481,165	506,290	467,710	568,904	727,192							
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO.													
1860	59,856	56,779	75,709	62,264	55,652	52,778	44,781	61,791	72,389	79,673	76,304	82,220	780,236
1861	78,170	67,210	86,260	76,032	65,907	55,085	50,386	66,573	84,603	94,406	82,467	82,400	889,499
1862	85,239	76,918	85,663	90,334	65,302	63,137	52,269	60,285	84,640	98,528	88,401	106,253	965,959
1863	106,263	88,468	103,175	87,215	69,716	64,910	71,716	78,538	102,176	112,507	117,284	164,896	1,167,544
1864	145,916	146,839	165,780	127,278	103,407	99,569	90,882	95,134	130,551	150,397	143,836	186,920	1,579,539
1865	154,058	176,105	203,529	158,077	125,000	100,000	113,515	154,245	182,110	183,649	184,614	208,291	1,942,990
ERIE.													
1859	304,708	319,598	372,296	380,343	349,953	33,657	361,819	359,114	455,235	465,959	536,608	414,764	4,651,049
1860	354,000	345,000	423,811	457,161	393,409	393,409	319,955	477,642	600,104	587,242	561,448	412,723	5,335,424
1861	404,507	391,932	458,560	547,174	506,610	430,063	372,705	419,010	515,948	719,354	734,108	714,211	6,214,183
1862	699,097	601,595	638,006	626,070	587,416	528,842	595,024	615,962	756,421	885,136	902,906	963,559	8,400,334
1863	845,695	839,949	956,445	948,059	848,783	770,148	731,243	687,092	816,801	965,294	1,024,649	1,035,321	10,469,481
1864	984,837	934,133	1,114,508	1,099,507	1,072,293	1,041,975	994,317	1,105,364	1,301,005	1,222,568	1,224,909	1,334,217	13,429,648
1865	908,341	886,039	1,240,626	1,472,120	1,339,279	1,225,528							
HUDSON RIVER.													
1859	192,161	190,589	175,773	121,123	141,269	115,444	125,305	155,164	156,973	170,157	157,443	232,038	1,933,434
1860	212,714	209,422	161,047	134,006	156,281	129,996	140,860	167,220	180,000	193,951	169,549	220,370	2,075,822
1861	223,157	205,343	167,560	139,751	150,808	122,683	114,804	135,299	146,424	173,261	197,762	246,288	2,028,537
1862	307,330	281,568	308,963	202,246	192,442	151,427	159,769	193,442	212,118	239,911	270,083	408,571	2,922,970
1863	458,953	425,047	366,802	270,676	244,771	202,392	190,364	219,561	268,100	302,174	295,750	484,550	3,726,440
1864	501,231	472,240	356,626	278,540	281,759	253,049	273,726	306,595	361,600	340,900	340,788	507,552	4,274,556
1865	525,936	418,711	424,870	311,540	351,759								
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.													
1860	185,257	185,926	209,994	183,758	219,890	188,060	193,931	248,971	259,643	321,059	243,163	225,196	2,664,848
1861	321,844	279,268	229,334	192,054	199,488	177,829	189,230	268,863	289,862	284,020	243,249	224,401	2,599,612
1862	190,130	236,637	181,084	191,648	206,246	269,282	261,079	352,786	414,543	410,836	372,598	359,463	3,445,827
1863	299,944	271,085	275,643	289,224	334,687	407,992	343,929	511,305	478,576	496,483	487,679	424,531	4,571,025
1864	327,900	416,588	459,762	423,797	406,373	510,100	423,578	640,179	799,236	661,391	647,141	603,402	6,327,447
1865	546,410	522,555	592,276	491,297	454,604	590,060							
MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.													
1862	33,904	26,252	25,891	38,579	32,668	29,384	37,271	56,687	46,452	81,329	55,257	48,544	512,218
1863	38,203	53,778	60,540	64,306	35,326	40,706	58,704	52,864	77,112	83,069	76,764	68,863	710,223
1864	56,540	77,874	90,855	73,215	86,964	75,055	89,533	94,375	96,062	90,576	97,047	92,772	1,017,865
1865	98,112	86,636	93,503	82,186	73,842								
MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.													
1860	37,520	32,301	39,501	45,811	59,082	48,797	37,429	60,229	139,761	163,615	90,900	44,895	799,841
1861	54,246	44,027	43,637	49,102	112,266	141,771	107,117	90,463	184,726	177,879	130,184	67,990	1,153,407
1862	83,903	62,907	47,010	61,769	130,218	144,915	108,721	76,163	109,661	154,369	122,272	61,835	1,163,734
1863	67,130	76,132	44,925	88,177	106,967	111,260	71,587	69,533	155,417	205,055	138,342	112,913	1,247,258
1864	102,749	115,135	88,221	140,418	186,747	212,209	139,547	113,399	168,218	178,526	149,099	117,013	1,711,281
1865	98,183	74,283	70,740	106,689	146,934								
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA.													
1859	104,345	106,828	143,626	145,253	138,084	123,796	101,710	151,170	173,870	218,465	196,495	152,172	1,754,819
1860	131,467	119,833	166,454	170,842	175,481	134,688	127,273	136,821	223,851	273,722	203,492	134,972	2,068,896
1861	140,925	116,938	153,170	186,951	170,362	161,391	126,558	178,773	235,69	276,181	231,265	189,077	2,189,077
1862	163,152	153,728	157,500	192,120	200,526	181,983	180,915	226,819	276,109	325,818	305,284	279,539	2,647,838
1863	248,784	230,508	257,227	268,613	264,935	241,236	189,145	238,012	308,106	375,567	332,360	348,048	3,302,541
1864	256,600	304,445	338,454	330,651	2677								



## The Railway Monitor.

### EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

**JUNE RAILROAD EARNINGS.**—The earnings of railroads from traffic continue to increase as the year progresses, and promise to surpass all that has heretofore taken place. This is the case throughout the Northern States without exception. In the meantime the cost of labor and material has been constantly decreasing, so as to ensure a larger per centage of profits to the companies than during the preceding two years, and fortify their ability to make liberal dividends. As an example of this favorable progress—exhibiting as it certainly does, a correspondingly increased business movement throughout the country—we compare, in the following table, the earnings of several of the principal roads for the month of June, 1863 and 1864, thus:

Railroads.	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Pr ct.
Atlantic & G't Western...	\$314,521	\$521,174	\$206,653	or 65.71
Chicago & Alton.....	206,090	343,985	137,895	or 67.39
Chicago & N'western.....	565,145	727,192	162,047	or 28.67
Chicago & Rock Island...	243,178	311,180	68,002	or 27.98
Erie.....	1,041,975	1,225,528	183,553	or 17.61
Illinois Central.....	510,099	590,061	79,962	or 15.67
Marietta & Cinn.....	78,697	110,185	31,488	or 40.01
Mich. Central.....	265,780	365,662	99,882	or 37.59
Mich. S'n & N'n Ind.....	315,253	402,122	86,864	or 27.56
Pit'b'g. F. Wayne & Chic.	532,911	650,310	117,399	or 22.03
Racine & Miss.....	20,101	27,532	7,431	or 37.00

**"ON TO RICHMOND."**—Trains are running with regularity and despatch to Richmond, over the Washington Branch, the Orange and Alexandria, and the Virginia Central railroads. A messenger of the Adams Express Company accompanies each train, and as soon as the bridge across the Rappahannock River is finished, which is already in a forward condition, that company will put on an express car. Thus, the barriers erected by the rebellion are gradually being broken down, and intercourse between the several sections of the Union peacefully resumed.

**RAILROADS IN GEORGIA.**—The special correspondent of the *World*, writing from Columbus, Ga., on the 4th inst, thus describes the condition and prospects of the railroads in that direction:

"This is one of the most inaccessible spots in the country at this time, and is about the territorial centre of the Confederacy as it stood for a year back. The following will give an idea of the ways and means of travel in Georgia and Alabama. Approaching from the North, via Nashville, the railroad is running without interruption to the bridge at the Chattahoochee, twenty miles north of Atlanta. The bridge, it is said, will be finished next week. The latter city was conspicuous as one of the great railroad centres, where the great lines running north and south and east and west intersected, and is now only a mass of ruins. Its extensive depots and shops are burned, and the wrecks of locomotives, car-wheels, and other stock, strew the ground. From Atlanta to Augusta the road is now open, and the distance, one hundred and seventy-five miles, is made in sixteen or eighteen hours. Westward, the road is open to West Point, where the bridge is destroyed across the Chattahoochee, and the crossing is made in flats. The road is then open, but running with very dilapidated and scant means to Chehaw, forty-five miles, leaving forty-five more miles to be made by wagon to Montgomery. This little branch of railroad between West Point and Montgomery is about the worst and most pestiferous in the South. It is of a different gauge from the connecting roads, and of strap rails. The Confederate military authorities tried to re lay it of the same gauge, but, by some unknown influence, were ineffectual. At the present time, although running but one engine and a couple of flat cars, they charge ten cents per mile, which they do perhaps lawfully, but refuse to take greenbacks, except at fifty cents per dollar, which brings them clearly within the province of military interference. At Columbus the bridges across the river are also burned. The road between here and Macon is also torn up; two or three weeks will be necessary to repair it. Columbus is at the head of the navigable waters of the Chattahoochee, whence boats of light draft can run during most of the year to Apalachicola in Florida. At present there is but little for boats to do. At Eufala, a hundred miles below here, the railroad is nearly opened to Macon, which is the means of communication between the two points."

**FRESHET DAMAGES.**—An almost unprecedented rain storm took place on the 16th inst., by which the Schuylkill and Raritan rivers became overflowed, and spread their waters over large surfaces, destroying in their course buildings, bridges, fences, etc., and submerging railroad tracks and trains in *transitu*. The Schuylkill Canal is badly damaged, and the Norristown Railroad in many parts undermined and carried away. Along the line of the Raritan, fields of

grain and meadows were completely flooded, and the former entirely ruined. At Middlebrook a bridge was completely undermined, and caused the smashing up of a freight train of the Central Railroad at midnight. The Delaware and Raritan Canal was broken at several places, and a number of boats, barges, and lumber rafts were floated off. At Somerville two hundred feet of the road bed of the South Branch Railroad, near the bridge across the Raritan was washed away. Such a destructive freshet has not occurred since that which desolated the country in 1811.

**ANOTHER RAILROAD TO THE GOLD REGIONS.**—The Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad, which may be considered as the intermediate branch of the Great Pacific Railroad, starting from the Missouri river, at a point between Omaha the initial point of the Northern Branch, and Kansas City of the Southern Branch, is being rapidly pushed along, and it is estimated that the first fifty miles will be in running order by the first of November. It is also said that the whole road, from Atchison, on the Missouri, to a junction with the Southern Branch, on the Republican river, will be completed within a year from the present time. These prognostications, however, appear to us rather problematic, seeing that the Southern Branch is as yet in operation only forty miles to Lawrence, and has taken two years to complete thus far, and that, at the same rate of progress, it would take at least ten years more to complete it to the point where the junction is to take place. Hence, we must take these assertions with the necessary pinch of salt. Still we anticipate a great and immediate change for the better in the prospects of the great continental line; and, now that the war is over, and labor and money abundant, there is no reason why progress, so much demanded, should not be made. At the Pacific side of the mountains the progress has been more sustained, and has worked wonders. The mountains, indeed, have already been reached, and trains are running from Sacramento, a distance eastward of more than fifty miles. This fact should stimulate our eastern capitalists to renewed efforts, and call into activity the ample resources which are now, unfortunately, held in abeyance for some cause or other not well understood by the public.

**PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE SECURITIES.**—*Fernon's Register* gives the following catalogue of the liens on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad:

1. A seven per cent first mortgage on forty miles of road, from Sunbury to Williamsport.....	\$1,000,000
2. A six per cent first mortgage on 248 miles of road from Williamsport to Erie.....	5,000,000
3. A second mortgage on the whole road, held by the State of Pennsylvania, and to bear interest from and after January 1, 1872.....	4,000,000
4. A third mortgage on the whole road, bearing seven per cent.....	3,000,000
Making a total of all mortgages of.....	\$13,000,000

The third mortgage bonds at 75 per cent, at which they were contracted for by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will put the road in efficient condition to earn, at no distant day, sufficient to pay interest on all the loans, and also dividends on the stock capital.

**WESTERN (Mass) RAILROAD.**—The Directors of the Western Railroad have voted to increase the capital stock of the corporation by the addition of 5,150 shares at the par value of \$100 each, being one new share for every ten shares of the stock in existence. This will bring the capital up to \$5,665,000. Present stock holders have the privilege of taking the new stock until August 1, after which all remaining untaken will be disposed of at auction for the benefit of the corporation.

**RAILROADS IN SWITZERLAND.**—The Swiss Minister of the Interior reported at the end of 1864 that the total extent of railroad lines within the Confederacy was 818.75 miles. At the close of 1854, only 21.88 miles were in working order; so that, notwithstanding the natural difficulties with which the railroad engineer has to contend in Switzerland, 797.87 miles of line have been opened up in the last ten years. At the close of 1864, 57½ miles more were also in course of construction. Railroads in Switzerland have not, however, been on the whole economically successful. The Swiss territory has an area of 15,272 square miles, and a population of 2,524,240 souls; and hence one mile of railroad to every 18.6 square miles, and every 3,082 inhabitants.



## RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd.
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
Atlantic and Great Western (Pa.):							Des Moines Valley:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	95	99	Mortgage Bonds.....	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1872		
2d do.....	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds.....	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch.....	400,000	7	do	1882			Detroit and Milwaukee:						
Atlantic and Great Western (N. Y.):							1st Mortgage, convertible.....	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	1,000,000	7	do	1879	95	99	2d do.....	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
2d do.....	1,000,000	7	do	1881			Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:						
Atlantic and Great Western (Ohio):							1st Mortgage.....	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	4,000,000	7	do	1876	95	95	Dubuque and Sioux City:						
2d do.....	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage, 1st section.....	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		
Atlantic and St. Lawrence:							1st do 2d section.....	600,000	7	do	1894		
Dollar Bonds.....	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			Eastern (Mass.):						
Sterling Bonds.....	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			Mortgage, convertible.....	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
Baltimore and Ohio:							do do.....	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834.....	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867			East Pennsylvania:						
do do 1855.....	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	98½		Sinking Fund Bonds.....	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
do do 1850.....	700,000	6	do	1880	98½	100	Elmira and Williamsport:						
do do 1853.....	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	100½	101	1st Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1880		
Bellefontaine Line:							Erie Railway:						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible.....	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage.....	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	101½	
1st do do extended.....	422,000	7	do	70-79			2d do convertible.....	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep.	1879	103	
2d do do.....	116,000	7	do	1870			3d do do.....	6,000,000	6	do	1883	100	
1st do (P. & C.).....	650,000	7	do	1870			4th do convertible.....	3,634,600	7	April & Oct.	1880	94	
2d do do.....	347,000	7	do				5th do do.....	1,002,500	7	June & Dec.	1888	94	
Belvidere Delaware:							Erie and Northeast:						
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.).....	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			Mortgage.....	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
2d Mort. do.....	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep.	1885			Galena and Chicago Union:						
3d Mort. do.....	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877			1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882	102	
Blossburg and Corning:							2d do do.....	1,336,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	95	100
Mortgage Bonds.....	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			Grand Junction:						
Boston, Concord and Montreal:							Mortgage.....	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
1st Mortgage.....	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865			Great Western, (Ill.):						
1st do do.....	200,000	6	do	1865			1st Mortgage West. Division.....	1,000,000	10	April & Oct.	1868		
2d do do.....	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			do East. do.....	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
2d do do.....	100,000	6	do	1870			Hannibal and St. Joseph:						
Sinking Fund Bonds.....	200,000	6	do	1889			Land Grant Mortgage.....	3,344,000	7	April & Oct.	1881		
Boston and Lowell:							Convertible Bonds.....	822,000	7	Jan. & July	1883		
Mortgage Bonds.....	400,000	6	do	1873	93		Harrisburg and Lancaster:						
Buffalo, New York and Erie:							New Dollar Bonds.....	661,000	6	do	1883		
1st Mortgage.....	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877			Hartford and New Haven:						
2d Mortgage.....	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1872			1st Mortgage.....	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
Buffalo and State Line:							Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:						
1st Mortgage.....	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage.....	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Income.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			2d do sinking fund.....	1,003,000	6	do	1876		
Erie and Northeast:							Housatonic:						
1st Mortgage.....	149,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage.....	191,000	6	do	1877		
Camden and Amboy:							Hudson River:						
Sterling Loan (£418,950).....	3,061,458	6	Ap'l & Oct.	67-75			1st Mortgage.....	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	103½	
Dollar Loans.....	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883			1st do do.....	110,000	6	do	1869		
Dollar Loan.....	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889			2d do sinking fund.....	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	103½	
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan.....	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893			3d do do.....	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	100	
Camden and Atlantic:							Convertible.....	1,002,000	7	do	1867	94	
1st Mortgage.....	1,035,275	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			Huntington and Broad Top:						
Cattaraugus:							1st Mortgage.....	500,000	6	do	1870		
1st Mortgage.....	141,000	7	do	1882			2d do.....	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875		
Central of New Jersey:							Illinois Central:						
1st Mortgage.....	1,400,000	7	do	65-70	102		1st Mortgage, convertible.....	7,975,500	7	April & Oct.	1875	115	116
2d do.....	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	103		1st do Sterling.....	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
Central Ohio:							Redemption bonds.....	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
1st Mortgage W. Div.....	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890			Indiana Central:						
1st do E. Div.....	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			1st Mortgage, convertible.....	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
2d do do.....	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep.	1865			2d do do.....	364,000	10	do	1870		
3d do (Sink. Fund).....	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882			Indianapolis and Cincinnati:						
4th do do.....	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage.....	500,000	7	do	1866		
Income.....	1,192,200	7	do	67-62			2d do do.....	400,000	7	do	1862		
Cheshire:							Real Estate Mortgage.....	200,000	7	do	1858		
Mortgage Bonds.....	600,000	6	do	95-80			Indianapolis and Madison:						
Chicago and Alton:							1st Mortgage.....	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.....	554,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	97		Jeffersonville:						
1st do do.....	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	95	98	1st Mortgage.....	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept.	1861		
2d do income.....	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	87½	90	2d do do.....	392,000	7	April & Oct.	1873		
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:							Joliet and Chicago:						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.....	470,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	109	109½	1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	500,000	8	do	1883	85	
do do inconvert.....	3,163,000	8	do	1883			Kennebec and Portland:						
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860).....	781,000	7	M'ch & Sep.	1890			1st Mortgage.....	800,000	6	do	1870		
Chicago and Great Eastern:							2d do do.....	230,000	6	do	1861		
1st Mortgage.....	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			3d do do.....	250,000	6	do	1862		
Chicago and Milwaukee:							La Crosse and Milwaukee:						
1st Mortgage (consolidated).....	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898			1st Mortgage, Eastern Division.....	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Chicago and Northwestern:							2d do do.....	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		



## RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

Description.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:						
New Haven and Northampton:						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873		
New Jersey:						
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873		
New London Northern:						
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
New York Central:						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	93	96
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	91	
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	85	
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	104	106
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876		106
New York and Harlem:						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1873		
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868		96
New York and New Haven:						
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875		
New York, Providence and Boston:						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	'73-'78		
Northern Central:						
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85½	86
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866		
Northern New Hampshire:						
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874		
Northern (Ogdensburg):						
1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	April & Oct	1859		
2d do	3,077,000	7	do	1861		
North Pennsylvania:						
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875		
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887		
North-Western Virginia:						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	95½	97½
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873		
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	86	
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	95	98
Norwich and Worcester:						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870		
Ohio and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872		75
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875		75
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870		
Oswego and Syracuse:						
1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	'70-'80		
Pacific:						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'87		
Panama:						
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1860		
1st do do 346,000	465,000	7	do	1875		
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872		
Peninsula:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884		
Pennsylvania:						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880		
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875		
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875		
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Philadelphia and Erie:						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
1st do (general)	3,500,000	6	Jan. & July	'75-'78		
Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:						
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865		
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885		
Philadelphia and Reading:						
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867		
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880		
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870		
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1830		
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880		
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886		
Philadelphia and Trenton:						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868		
Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:						
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884		
Pittsburg and Connellsville:						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889		
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:						
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'y	1912	100½	
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	95	95
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912		
Pittsburg and Steubenville:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881		
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881		
Racine and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875		
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875		
Reading and Columbia:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879		
Raritan and Delaware Bay:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888		100
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888		
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876		
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:						
1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.)	800,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1874		
2d do (do do)	200,000	7	do	1862		
1st do (Watertown & Rome)	123,000	7	Mch & Sept	1871		
2d do (do do)	800,000	7	do	1880		
Rutland and Burlington:						
1st Mortgage	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863		
2d do	937,500	7	do	1863		
3d do	440,000	7	do	1863		
Sacramento Valley:						
1st Mortgage	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875		
2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881		
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute:						
1st Mortgage	2,200,000	7	Semi an'y	1894	90	93
1st do preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1894		83
2d do Income	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894		75
Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:						
1st Mortgage	812,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890		
2d do	185,000	7	do	1866		
3d do	318,500	7	do	1875		
Bonds and Scrip	113,227	7	var.	1878		
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:						
1st Mortgage	1,290,000	7	April & Oct	1866		
Railroad:						
Second Avenue:						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:						
1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Staten Island:						
1st Mortgage	193,686	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:						
1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Terre Haute and Richmond:						
1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Third Avenue (N. Y.):						
1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:						
1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1885		
Toledo and Wabash:						
1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	92	
1st do (L. E. Wab. & St. Lo.)	2,500,000	7	do	1865	92	
2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	74	75½
2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	74	75½
Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	52	
Troy and Boston:						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
do do	650,000	7	do	1888		
Troy Union:						
Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
Union Pacific:						
1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
Vermont Central:						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861		
2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867		
Vermont and Massachusetts:						
1st Mortgage	990,525	6	Jan. & July	1865		
Warren:						
1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
Westchester and Philadelphia:						
1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		



## RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.		Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.		Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd				Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
<b>Railroad.</b>													
Albany and Susquehanna	100	978,670					New York and Boston Air Line	100	788,047				
Alleghany Valley	50	1,947,600					New York Central	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	94	94½
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1½			New York and Harlem	50	4,222,850			60	100
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	1,000,000					do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		
do do Pa.	100	2,500,000					Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		
do do Ohio	100	5,000,000					New York and New Haven	100	3,522,800	Jan. and July	July. 4		
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Apr. 4	115	116	New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	113	
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5			Ninth Avenue	100	795,360				
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Jan. and July	July. 4			Northern of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	June 3		
Belvidere, Delaware	100	997,112					Northern Central	50	3,344,800	Quarterly.	July. 2	44½	45
Berkshire	100	600,000	Quarterly.	July. 1½			North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150				
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 2½			Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	92	95
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000					Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000			24½	24½
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3½			do preferred	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½		65
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July. 4			Old Colony and Newport	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July. 4		
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July. 5			Orange and Alexandria	100	2,063,655				
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4½			Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 4		
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150					Panama	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	245	250
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	February.	Feb. 3½			Peninsula	100					
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	346,000					Pennsylvania	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5		
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½			Philadelphia and Baltimore	100	218,100				
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,051,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 5			Philadelphia and Erie	50	5,013,054				
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000					Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 99½	99½	
Camden and Amboy	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July. 5	120		Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n.	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 4		
Camden and Atlantic	100	441,443					Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 5		
do do preferred	100	620,800					Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,770,414				
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3½			Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	July. 2½	96½	97
Catawissa	50	1,150,000					Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		
do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 3½	49½		Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July. 4½		
Central of New Jersey	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	July. 2½	126	124	Racine and Mississippi	100					
Central Ohio	50	sd Mh. 28					Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,360,700				
Cheshire	100	2,085,925					Reading and Columbia	50	501,890				
Chester Valley	50	871,900					Rensselaer and Saratoga	50	610,000			3½	
Chicago and Alton	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 5	98	100	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,519,800	Jan. and July	July. 5		
do preferred	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5	101	102	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,376				
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	6,571,140	May & Nov.	May. 6	108		St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,200,000			34	36
Chicago and Great Eastern	100						do do pref.	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May. 7	59	60
Chicago Iowa and Nebraska	100	1,000,000					Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,956,590				
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	2,250,000			35		do do pref.	100	304,297	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3		
Chicago and Northwestern	100	11,990,520			26	26½	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571				
Chicago do pref.	100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June. 3½	59½	60	Schuylkill Valley	50	576,000				
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5	105½	105½	Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	April.		
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	1,106,125					Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	50	869,450				
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	2,918,707	May and Nov.	May. 4			Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly.		120	
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000					Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130				
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	133		Terre Haute and Richmond	100	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July. 6		
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5			Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	July. 3		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	3,832,712	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	66	66½	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000				
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Apr. 5	98	105	do do 1st pref.	100	1,700,000				
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100						do do 2d pref.	100	1,000,000				
Columbus and Xenia	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July. 5			Toledo and Wabash	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 3		45
Concord	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½			do do preferred	50	984,700	June and Dec	June 3½		
Concord and Portsmouth	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½			Tioga	100	125,000	June and Dec	June 3½		
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	441,800					Troy and Boston	100	606,911				
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	392,900					Troy and Greenbush	100	274,400	June and Dec	June 3		
do do pref.	100	1,255,200	Mar. & Sept.	Mar.			Utica and Black River	100	811,560				
Connecticut River	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July. 4			Vermont and Canada	100	2,250,000	June and Dec	June 4		
Covington and Lexington	100	1,582,169					Vermont and Massachusetts	110	2,214,225				
Dayton and Michigan	100	2,452,217					Warren	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July. 3		
Delaware	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July. 3			Westchester and Philadelphia	50	684,036				
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	July. 10	153	170	Western (Mass.)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		
Des Moines Valley	100	1,550,000					Worcester and Nashua	83½	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	952,350					Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July. 1		
do do pref.	100	1,500,000					<b>Canal.</b>						
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,751,577					Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,342,563				
do do pref.	100	1,982,180					Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595				
Eastern, (Mass.)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July. 3			Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Feb.		
Eight Avenue, N. Y.	100	800,000	Quarterly.	July. 3			Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	June and Dec	June 10	130	
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua	100	500,000					Delaware Junction (Pa.)	100	398,910				
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 2½			Delaware and Raritan	100					
do do pref.	50	500,000	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 3½			Lancaster and Susquehanna	50	200,000				
Erie	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 4	81½	81½	Lehigh Navigation	50	4,282,950	Jan. and July	July. 5	112	
Erie preferred	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 3½	85	90	Monongahela Navigation	50	726,800				
Erie and Northeast	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 5			Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5		
Erie and Pittsburgh	50	256,500					do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5		



## Insurance and Mining Journal.

**MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP.**—We tabulate from the sixth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department the statistics given therein relating to Marine Insurance Scrip, as follows:

Companies	Amount of Scrip outstanding.	Amount of Scrip dividends declared 1864.	Limit of Scrip accumulation before redemption
Atlantic Mutual .....	\$4,152,340	\$2,599,520	\$1,000,000
Columbian .....	373,800	373,800	1,000,000
Commercial Mutual .....	585,380	126,540	500,000
Great Western .....	1,068,915	.....	1,000,000
Mercantile Mutual .....	607,630	.....	1,000,000
Mutual of Buffalo .....	322,374	24,700	500,000
New York Mutual .....	577,720	121,460	500,000
Orient Mutual .....	520,066	.....	500,000
Pacific Mutual .....	585,960	180,790	500,000
Sun Mutual .....	1,153,239	587,930	1,000,000
Union Mutual .....	1,058,710	125,670	500,000
Washington .....	37,820	27,230	500,000

Total, 12 Companies.... \$11,043,954 .....

The above table exhibits the three important phases of scrip distribution—the amount outstanding at the end of the fiscal year 1864, the amount declared to policy holders during 1864, and the point to which scrip issues must accumulate before any redemption thereof. The total amount of scrip issued by the companies above named is \$11,043,954. This large sum, though allotted to individuals, and yielding interest, is not altogether lost to the companies; but until redeemed, is liable to be recalled, in case other assets are not sufficient to meet the losses of the companies respectively. The chances for such a recall, however, are of minimum probability, and no instance of such is on record. The interest allowed is payable in cash, and is usually 6 per cent per annum, though in one or two instances the rate is 7 per cent., the Mutual of Buffalo and the Washington of New York allowing the latter rate. The certificates are transferable, and are largely dealt in, their value depending not only on the individual character of the Company issuing, but also on the probable length of time to elapse before redemption, the oldest issue always taking precedence. The Atlantic Mutual has now upwards of \$3,000,000 liable to instant redemption, the amount outstanding being so much in excess of the limit of accumulation before redemption. Viewing this matter of scrip of so much importance to a large section of the business community, it is our purpose hereafter to furnish regularly, as in the case of stocks and bonds, a table descriptive of each series, and the value thereof in the market. Such a table will take some considerable time to complete, but will probably appear in our next or the succeeding issue.

## PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....		4 50	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany.....	25	40	Maple Shade of Phil.	15 00	
Allen Wright.....		2 00	Mercantile.....	1 00	
Beekman.....		2 00	Mount Vernon.....	1 20	
Bennehoff Reserve.....			National Oil of N. Y.	4 00	
Bennehoff Run.....	90 00		N. York, Phila. and		
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	0 30	0 50	Baltimore Consol.	1 20	
Black Creek.....		0 70	Noble & Delamater		
Blood Farm.....	12 00		of Philadelphia		
Bradley Oil.....		5 00	Noble & Delamater		
Brevort.....	12 75	13 00	Rock Oil.....	2 00	
Brooklyn.....	1 20		Northern Light.....	4 00	
Buchanan Farm.....	40	50	Oceanic.....	2 15	2 20
California.....			Oil City Petroleum		
Cascade.....		4 50	Oil Creek of N. Y.	7 00	7 40
Central.....	16 50	20 00	Pacific.....		3 50
Cherry Run Petrol'm	30	35	Palmer Petroleum.....	10 00	
Clifton.....		5 00	People's Petroleum.....	1 00	1 50
Commercial.....			Pit Hole Creek.....	12 75	13 00
Commonwealth.....		3 50	President.....	2 00	
Consolidated of N. Y.	0 70		Rawson Farm.....		3 00
Columbia of Pittsb'g			Revenue.....		10 00
De Kalb.....		2 50	Rynd Farm.....	1 50	1 55
Devon Oil.....		1 50	Sherman & Barnsd'le	45	1 00
Emp'e City Petrol'm		2 00	Southard.....	0 75	1 00
Enterprise.....			Standard Petroleum		
Everett Petroleum.....		4 00	Story & McClintock		
Excelsior.....	2 05		Success.....		2 00
First National.....		0 40	Tack Pet'r'm of N.Y.	0 43	
Fountain Petroleum.....			Talman.....		2 50
Fulton Oil.....		0 50	Tarr Farm.....		2 80
Germania.....	45	55	Terragenta.....	2 75	
G't Western Consol.		14 00	Titus Oil.....		
Guild Farm.....	0 40	1 00	Titus Estate.....		2 50
Hammond.....		12 00	United Pet'l'm F'ms.		1 00
Heydrick.....	2 10	2 40	United States.....	29 30	30 00
Heydrick Brothers.....	1 65	1 90	United States Pe-		
Hickory Farm.....			troleum Candle		
High Gate.....		60	Manufacturing C.)		
Home.....		12 00	Venango.....		
Inexhaustible.....	15 00		Vesta.....		
Johnson's Fulton Oil	6 40	6 50	Watson Petroleum		
Knickerbocker Pet'm		27	Webster.....	1 95	2 00
Lamb Farms.....			W. Virg. Oil and Coal		
McClintockville J.....			Woods & Wright		
McElhenny.....		2 10	Oil Creek.....		
McKinley.....	3 00		Working People's		
Manhattan.....	30	43	Petroleum.....		
Maple Grove.....					

We shall give tables of other mining stocks in our next issue. The following are the prices of mining stocks bid in Boston on Thursday, July 20:

Central.....no bid	—	Isle Royal.....	10
Copper Falls.....	19 1/2	Minnesota.....	10
Franklin.....	34	Quincy.....	55
Hancock.....	7 1/2	Rockland.....	2 1/2
Huron.....	38	Superior.....	2

Below is our insurance stock list:

## INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Amount outstanding.	DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
		Periods.	Last paid.	Bid.	Last sale.
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	85	85
Aetna.....	50	200,000 do	July 3 1/2 & 30 s.	93 1/2	94 1/2
Albany.....	30	150,000			
Albany City.....	100	200,000			125
American.....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July 3 1/2 & 50 s.	125	135
American Exchange.....	100	200,000 March and Sep.	March.....5		87 1/2
Arctic.....	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....ps'd		101
Astor.....	25	250,000 Feb. and Aug.	February.....5		100
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000 March and Sep.	March.....5		130
Baltic.....	25	200,000 May and Nov.	May.....		100
Beekman.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	February.....5	104	107
Bowery.....	25	300,000 June and Dec.	June.....5	160	162
Brevoort.....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5		72 1/2
Broadway.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	February.....6		135
Brooklyn (L. I.).....	17	153,000 do	February.....10		210
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000			100
Central Park.....	100	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	February.....4	76	76
Citizens'.....	20	300,000 Jan. and July.	July.....10	219	230
City.....	70	210,000 Feb. and Aug.	February.....5		126
Clinton.....	100	250,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	106	113 1/2
Columbia.....	100	3,500,000 do	July.....	95	112
Commerce.....	100	200,000 do	July.....5		105
Commerce (Albany).....	100	200,000			125
Commercial.....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	120	139
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000 April and Oct.	April.....5	80	88 1/2
Continental.....	100	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....7		171 1/2
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000 March and Sep.	March.....		100
Croton.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....		100 1/2
Eagle.....	40	300,000 April and Oct.	April.....7 1/2		150 1/2
Empire City.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....7		125 1/2
Excelsior.....	50	200,000 do	July.....5		102 1/2
Exchange.....	30	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	February.....		61 1/2
Firemen's.....	17	204,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5		104 1/2
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000 do	July.....3 1/2	90	90 1/2
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	150,000 do	July.....5		104
Fulton.....	25	200,000 do	July.....5		
Gallatin.....	50	150,000 May and Nov.	May.....6		85
Gebhard.....	100	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	February.....5	90	90 1/2
Germania.....	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5		
Globe.....	50	200,000 do	July.....5		115
Goodhue.....	100	200,000 do	July.....5		85
Greenwich.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	February.....7		154 1/2
Grocers'.....	50	200,000 March and Sep.	March.....5		105
Guardian.....	—	200,000			
Hamilton.....	15	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....4		101
Hanover.....	50	400,000 do	July.....6		125
Harmony (F. & M.).....	50	300,000 do	July.....5		130
Hoffman.....	100	200,000			100
Home.....	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July.	July.....8		144
Hope.....	50	200,000 do	July.....5		106
Howard.....	50	300,000 do	July.....10		174 1/2
Humboldt.....	100	200,000 do	July.....5		100
Importers' and Traders'.....	50	200,000 do	July.....6		106
Indemnity.....	100	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	February.....5		75
International.....	100	1,000,000 April and Oct.	April.....5		100
Irvine.....	25	200,000 May and Nov.	May.....8		105
Jefferson.....	30	200,000 March and Sep.	March.....8		160
Jersey City (N. J.).....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5		
King's County (Brook'n)	20	150,000 March and Sep.	March.....		70
Knickerbocker.....	40	230,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5		100
Lafayette (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000 do	July.....5		95
Lamar.....	100	300,000 do	July.....5		115
Lenox.....	25	150,000 March and Sep.	September.....5		120
Long Island (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....10		151
Lorillard.....	25	500,000 Feb. and Aug.	February.....4		100
Manhattan.....	100	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5		135
Market.....	100	200,000 do	July.....10		135
Mechanics' (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000 do	July.....5		135
Mechanics' and Traders'.....	25	200,000 do	July.....5		135
Mercantile (marine).....	100	646,000 do	July.....3 1/2		110
Merchants'.....	50	200,000 do	July.....10	200	200
Metropolitan.....	100	1,000,000 do	July.....5		130 1/2
Montauk (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000 do	July.....5		125
Morris (and inland).....	100	200,000		100	100
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....7		175
National.....	37 1/2	200,000 do	July.....8		148
New Amsterdam.....	25	300,000 do	July.....5		97 1/2
New World.....	50	200,000 do	July.....4		80
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000 do	July.....8		160
N. Y. Fire.....	100	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	February.....6		125
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5		120
North American.....	50	1,000,000 June and Dec.	June.....6 & 50 s.		97 1/2
North River.....	25	350,000 April and Oct.	April.....4		106
Northwestern (Oswego).....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5		100
Pacific.....	25	200,000 do	July.....7 1/2		135
Park.....	100	200,000 do	July.....5	90	99 1/2
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	February.....5		101
People's.....	20	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5		88
Phoenix.....	50	500,000 do	July.....5		155
Relief.....	50	200,000 do	July.....5		120
Republic.....	100	300,000 do	July 3 1/2 & 20 s.		107
Resolute.....	100	200,000 do	July.....3 1/2		112 1/2
Rutgers.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	August.....7		105
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000 do	February.....5		88
St. Nicholas.....	25	150,000 do	February.....4		69 1/2
Security.....	50	1,000,000 do	Feb. 10 & 50 s.		135
Standard.....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5		120
Star.....	100	200,000			100
Sterling.....	100	200,000			100
Stuyvesant.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	February.....		87
Tradesmen's.....	25	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5		112
United States.....	26	250,000 do	July.....5		128 1/2
Washington.....	50	400,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 10 & 69 s.		150
Williamsburg City.....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5		126
Yonkers and New York.....	100	500,000 do	July.....5		104 1/2



## TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (\*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Countries.	Not Exc. ½ o. cts.	Not Exc. ½ o. cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton...	33	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 36c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	*80
do French mail.....	*30	*80
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5	
Algeria, French mail.....	*15	*30
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton...	33	
do do Marseilles...	39	45
Argentine Republic, via England.....	45	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux...	30	60
Ascension, via England.....	45	
Aspinwall.....	10	
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n...	33	
do do Marseilles...	39	45
do by private ship from New York or Boston.....	5	
do Fch. mail (Sth. Austr'a Co.)...	*30	*60
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez...	50	102
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prp'd...	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por....	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	*30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct str from N. Y....	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southampt'n...	45	
do do do Marseilles...	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid...	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail...	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England...	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazils, via England.....	45	
do France, in Fch. mail from Bordeaux.....	*33	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prep'd...	28	
do Bremen mail.....	*10	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m....	*10	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m....	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd...	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux...	30	60
Canada.....	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton...	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles...	53	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England...	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon...	30	60

Countries.	Not Exc. ½ o. cts.	Not Exc. ½ o. cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama...	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton...	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton...	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do French mail.....	30	60
do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship.....	3	
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail....	*32	
do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.....	5	
Corfu—see Ionian Islands		
Corsica, British mail by Am. packet...	21	
do do Brit. packet...	5	
do French mail.....	*15	*30
Costa Rica.....	10	
Cuba.....	10	
Curacao via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 33cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail....	*20	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American packt.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (Lng. possessions.) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste...	36	
by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez...	40	72
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste.....	64	
do French mail.....	30	60
Ecuador.....	34	
Falkland Islands, via England.....	33	
France.....	*15	*30
Frankfort, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	*28	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail...	*15	
Gambia, via England.....	33	
Gaudaloupe, via England.....	45	
Guatemala.....	10	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do (except Luxemb'gh) Hamburg mail....	*15	
Gibraltar, French mail.....	21	42
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.....	24	
do open mail by British pkt....	1	
Great Britain and Ireland.....	*25	
Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*35	
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Hamburg, by Hamburg' mail, direct from New York.....	*10	
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	28	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hanover, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid...	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Haiti, via England.....	45	
Holland, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	

Countries.	Not Exc. ½ o. cts.	Not Exc. ½ o. cts.
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c).....	*35	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
Honduras.....	35	
Indian Archipelago, French mail....	30	60
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c).....	*38	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do British mail, via England.....	35	49
Japan, British mail, via Southampton...	45	
do do via Marseilles...	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Liberia, British mail.....	33	
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Luxumburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when prepaid.....	28	
do Grand Duchy, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.....	*22	
Madeira, Island of, via England....	29	37
Majorca and Minorca, British mail...	33	
do do French mail..	21	42
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond. by American pkt....	21	
do op. mail, via Brit. pkt...	5	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Martinique, via England.....	45	
Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n...	33	
do do via Marseilles...	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast.....	34	
do to places excepted above.....	10	
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail....	*30	
do do when p'paid...	28	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail.....	*21	*42
Montevideo, via England.....	45	
do via France, by Frn'h mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clod mail...	28	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail....	22	
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. York....	5	
Netherlands, The, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via Lon., by Amer. pkt....	21	
do open mail, via Lon., by British pkt....	5	
New Brunswick.....	*10	
Newfoundland.....	10	
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama).....	18	
New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton...	33	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do do French mail....	*30	*60
do do by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Mars'ls...	39	45
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Nicaragu, Pacific slope, via Panama...	10	
do Gulf Coast of.....	34	
Norway, Prus. closed mail, (if p'paid, 42c).....	*46	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail,...	*38	
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American Provs.....		
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	



Countries.	Not Exc. 1 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1 o. cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*13	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Panama.....		10
Paraguay, British mail, via England.....	45	
Peru.....		22
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	53	
do do French.....	30	60
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do by French mail.....	*30	*60
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana.....	34	
Portugal, British mail, via England.....	33	45
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	30	42
do by French mail, via Behobia.....	21	42
do do via Bord'x & Lis.....	30	60
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prep.....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Rom. or Pap. States Prus. closed mail.....	44	
do do French mail.....	*27	*54
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*23	
Savoy, District of.....	*15	*30
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do by Bre. or Ham. mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do do when pre.....	28	
do do do Brem. or Ham-burg mail.....	*15	
do do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxony, King. of, Prus. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do do when pre.....	28	
do do by Brem. or Ham. m.....	*15	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Schleswig, by Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 33c.).....	*35	
Sicilies, The Two, Prus. closed mail.....	47	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do open m'l via Lon. by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do open m'l via Lon. by Brit. packet.....	5	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	22	
Singapore, Brit. m'l, via Southampton.....	45	
do do via Marseilles.....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Spain, Brit. mail, by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	21	42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30	42
St. Thomas by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica.....	18	
do via Havana.....	34	
Sweden, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 36c.).....	*40	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*33	
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Smyrna, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 38c.).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Switzerl'd, Pr. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 33c.).....	*35	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen mail.....	*19	
do by Hamburg mail.....	*19	
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French packet.....	33	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:		
Prussian closed mail.....	28	
By Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*32	
Open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.....	21	
do do by Brit. pkt.....	5	

Countries.	Not Exc. 1 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1 o. cts.
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned:		
By French mail, via Austria.....	21	*42
Turk's Island.....		19
Tuscany, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	
Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
do British mail, via England.....	45	
Van Diemen's Land, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Venetian States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
West Indies, British.....	10	
do not British (except Cuba).....	34	
Wurtemberg, Pr. cl'd mail.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do by open mail, via Lon., in American packet.....	21	
do by open mail, via Lon., in British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	

## OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

## U S. Mail Line TO CALIFORNIA.

By the steamers of the ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY from New York to Aspinwall, by Railroad of the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY from Aspinwall to Panama, and by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY from Panama to San Francisco.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

Passage Rates Reduced to

\$350 in Deck State Room.  
325 in First Cabin Saloon.  
250 in Second Cabin.  
125 in Steerage.

Which includes transportation by the three several parties above named over their respective routes, and including provisions on board the steamers.

No delay whatever at the Isthmus, being conveyed from Aspinwall to Panama in first-class railway carriages in Four Hours!

Children under 2 years free.  
Children under 6 years of age, one-quarter price.

Between 6 and 12 years, one-half price.  
Bankable Funds or Greenbacks only taken in payment.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed to each adult cabin passenger, and fifty pounds to each adult steerage passenger, without charge; on all over this quantity twenty cents per pound, to be paid to the clerk on board the ship, but no merchandise nor bedding will be taken as baggage.

Baggage masters accompany the baggage through the entire trip.

For further information, or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN,  
General Agent of the Line,  
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.  
Or to C. L. BARTLETT & Co.,  
No. 16 Broad st., Boston, Mass.  
Or to R. J. KIMBALLS & Co.,  
No. 12 Toronto st., Toronto, C. W.  
New York, June 3, 1865.

## NEW YORK MAIL

## STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

No. 10 BARCLAY STREET.

The following are the rates charged for the transportation of Passengers and Freight from New York to New Orleans, upon this Company's line of Steamships, viz.:

## Rates of Passage.

Passage in First Cabin, on side-wheel steamer.....\$80 00  
Passage in Second Cabin, (with board included).....40 00  
Passage in First Cabin, on screw steamer.....60 00

## Rates of Freight.

Freight, by measurement, per cubic ft. 40  
do by weight, per pound.....01  
do in dry barrels, (equal to flour barrels, per bbl.....1 50  
do in liquids, per gross gallon.....08  
do specie or currency, (payable in kind,) in sums of \$5,000 and over.....1 per ct.  
do specie or currency, (payable in kind,) in sums less than \$5,000.....1 per ct.

Freight will be taken by measurement or by weight, at the company's option, except by special agreement.

Freight for this company's steamships will be received at the company's warehouse, upon their pier, No. 46 North River, (third pier above the foot of Canal street,) at all times during business hours.

One of the company's steamships will sail for New Orleans, direct, every Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 46 North River.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President.

## HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The NEW and ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS of the

## American and Mexican Mail Steamship Co.

Built expressly for the Trade, will be regularly dispatched from NEW YORK to SISAL and VERA CRUZ, via HAVANA, on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each Month.

THE MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

## MANHATTAN

1500 TONS BURTHEN,

CAPTAIN ED. W. TURNER,

Will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for

Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz,

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 3 P. M.

To be followed by the Steamship

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 1.

## RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

NEW YORK to HAVANA,

First Cabin.... \$50 Steerage..... \$30

NEW YORK to SISAL.

First Cabin.... \$90 Steerage..... \$45

NEW YORK to VERA CRUZ.

First Cabin.... \$100 Steerage..... \$50

Experienced Surgeons attached to the steamships of this Company.

Superior accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply at 26 Broadway, New York.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent.



## United States 7.30 LOAN. THIRD SERIES, \$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

### 7.30 LOAN

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

### U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is paid semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7 3-10 per cent amounts to

- One cent per day on a \$50 note.
- Two cents per day on a \$100 note.
- Ten cents per day on a \$500 note.
- Twenty Cents per day on a \$1000 note.
- One dollar per day on a \$5000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscription.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this Third Series of Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the condition of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with 6 per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

### The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

### GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market: This amount, at the rate which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscription to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

**JAY COOKE,**

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

No. 114 South Third Street,  
MAY 15, 1865. PHILADELPHIA.

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r

### THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York,  
369 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

RECEIVES BANKS AND BANKERS' ACCOUNTS

Takes New England money at 1-10 and New York State 1/2 per cent. discount.

Checks on Albany, Troy, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington at par.

Interest collected, and credited in Gold or Currency as directed.

Revenue Stamps supplied—\$20 with 4 3/4 ct. discount

do do do 100 do do

do do do 1,000 do do

All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

Redeems for National Banks, at present, without charge, using the Bills for the Army.

Receives National Currency at par, put to credit of any Bank, or pays Sight Drafts for it.

Receives subscriptions for 7-30 and allows 1/2 discount to Banks, Bankers, Savings Banks, and Brokers having an Office and a License, but nothing allowed to investors. The 7-30s delivered FREE, per Express.

The United States 5 per cent., one year, and two year, and two year Coupon Notes, received at par, and accrued interest in payment for 7-30s, or on deposit from regular dealers, or those choosing to become so.

Will deliver new Fractional Currency, at your Bank, in sums not less than \$1,000, per Express, free of charge. Also, 1 cent, 2 cent and 3 cent coin delivered at any Bank on Express routes.

The paid up Capital of this Bank is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, with a large surplus.

**J. U. ORVIS, President.**

**J. T. HILL, Cashier.**

New York, July 22, 1865.

### FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York,

27 and 29 Pine Street.

DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF  
THE UNITED STATES,

HAVE FOR SALE, READY FOR DELIVERY,

### U.S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes

Convertible, at Maturity, into

6 PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Also, United States 10-40 Bonds.

Do. 5-20 Bonds.

Do. 1 Year Certificates.

We also collect Government Vouchers and Drafts and attend to other business with Government.

**P. C. CALHOUN, President.**

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### T. L. TAYLOR & REED, BANKERS,

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No 6 WALL STREET,

Buy and Sell Government Securities and Specie,  
AT BEST RATES, AT THE COUNTER.

FOUR PER CENT ALLOWED  
ON ALL DEPOSITS, Subject to Check at Sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other Securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board, at the usual Commission.

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CHARLTON T. LEWIS.

S. S. COX.

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

No. 132 BROADWAY, P. O. Box No. 5,660.

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Attend to all business in the courts of the United States and in the departments at Washington. Especial attention given to Internal Revenue business and to claims against foreign governments, as well as our own. Mr. Lewis's experience as Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be a guaranty of thorough acquaintance with the Revenue Laws.

Mr. Cox's connection of four years with the Committee of Foreign Affairs in Congress, and his long membership of the National Legislature, ensure a thorough knowledge of legislation and practice in both departments.

## GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000,  
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

THIS COMPANY INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

**MAURICE HILGER,**

President.

**RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,**

Vice-President.

**JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.**

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free from government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 45 Wall street.

**B. S. WALCOTT, Sec'y.**

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

**H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,**  
No. 139 BROADWAY,

### Seven-thirty Loan Agent

Gold Bonds and Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

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