

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. I.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

NO 5

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The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Satur-
day morning with the latest news by mail and telegraph up to
midnight of Friday. A DAILY BULLETIN is issued every morning
with all the Commercial and Financial news of the previous day
up to the hour of publication.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, with THE DAILY BULLETIN, delivered by carriers to city subscribers, and mailed to all others.....	\$12 00
FOR THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, without THE DAILY BULLETIN.....	10 00
FOR THE DAILY BULLETIN, without THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.....	4 00

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO, Publishers,
(Chronicle Buildings),
60 William Street, New York.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THE disturbing influences at work in our financial affairs have produced during the last few days several illustrations of the diminished practical value of the bank statistics, and of the other indications by which in more quiet times, and in a less inflated condition of the currency, our more sagacious financial pilots were accustomed to steer their course amidst the breakers and quicksands of the Stock Exchange. In the face of a bank statement last week which foretold a spasmodic stringency, and notwithstanding the heavy subsequent payments on account of the seventy-three loan, the current of the money market shows scarcely a ripple, and with the exception of an interruption due to imaginary causes, the borrower on good securities has had as ready access to the funds of the capitalist as before the fore-shadowing signs of stringency appeared.

Similar illustrations are perpetually recurring of the inadequacy of the principles derived from the financial history of

other countries, or of our own country in former times; and of the impossibility of applying these principles without reserve to the interpretation of the daily phenomena of Wall street. Capital moves in larger masses now than formerly, and it seems to some extent to obey a new set of laws. The question how the money market will work in the immediate future, is, therefore, not an easy one to answer. All that can be said at the present moment is that, according to the best observation we have been able to make, there are no positive signs of any very serious changes, and that although some of our most experienced authorities apprehend a growing stringency, there are few who venture to predict a decided movement in the opposite direction.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

Considering the magnitude of the conflicting interests to be harmonized, it is, perhaps, too much to expect that we shall be able, without more enlarged experience, and some further mistakes, to bring our National banking system to the highest perfection which is desirable in a country so full of productive energy, restless development and commercial activity as ours. But, at least, we should encourage the fullest investigation, and the most dispassionate discussion, that we may find out defects and threatening evils. One of these defects, which has received much attention, both in and out of Congress, is the imperfect provision made by the law for the redemption of the National Bank notes.

The controversy on this subject has, for a short time, fallen almost out of sight, but it has been again brought prominently before the public this week, and bids fair to be as protracted as it is intricate and important.

It will be remembered that, in May last, a joint committee of the banks of our three principal cities was appointed to devise some method for the establishment of an effective system of redemption. Last Tuesday this committee presented a very elaborate report, at a special meeting of bank officers, at the Clearing House, but, contrary to expectation, no action was taken; the document was laid on the table, and, for the present, the plan seems to have failed.

The report, however, has been printed, and, on examination, we find that it has been much misrepresented. Its chief points are to establish a new office, similar in its arrangement to the Clearing House. This office was to receive the name of the Assorting Room, and its manager would require the services of forty clerks or more. Hither all National Bank notes were to be duly sent by the several banks. Those notes which are redeemed at par in either of the three principal

cities would be presented at the proper agency, while all other notes would be sent to the bank issuing them for redemption. No notes of solvent banks were to be discredited as uncurrent.

Such is a general sketch of the plan which it was proposed to set in operation on the 15th September, after forty days' notice. In the present stage of the controversy, we need not enter further into the details.

It is somewhat significant that this movement should have been regarded with alarm in some quarters, while our most experienced bank officers regard it as likely to prevent much future mischief and inconvenience. They are also of opinion that it might be easily adopted and carried into practice, as it would necessitate no inconvenient changes unless in a few exceptional cases. Indeed a large majority of the 1,500 banks now organized, do already find it their interest to redeem their circulation in New York; while of the minority there is not a single sound bank which could not in many ways be benefited by redeeming at the great financial centres.

It is also urged in favor of the proposed scheme of establishing an assorting house for the enforcement of prompt uniform redemption, that it has the cordial approval of the Department in Washington, and that the Comptroller of the Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury concur in regarding it as a step in the right direction.

In view of these facts, we cannot but regret that at the meeting on Tuesday so important a question was disposed of hastily and with little if any discussion. As to the reasons for this course, nothing has been officially published. Rumor says that the redemption scheme was supposed to be prompted by hostility to the National banking system. But this opinion could not have been seriously entertained. It is so far from the truth that the movement seems, in the first instance, to have originated with the National banks themselves. And we have the best assurance that the adoption of some such plan is believed, by the managers of the most efficient of those institutions, to be indispensable to the stability and harmonious operation of our new system of banking in this country.

Moreover, it is extremely probable that except this expedient or some similar one is adopted, the number of remote and inaccessible banks will increase, and that their circulation will flood the country with virtually irredeemable paper. For the well-known tendency of such notes is to rapid increase, as they are more profitable, keeping themselves afloat, seldom returning to the issuer, and driving out of circulation the more safe currency of stronger banks. The mischiefs and financial disasters which must soon result from such a debased condition of the National circulation, would weaken the foundations, and might endanger the permanence, of the banking system itself.

"Two conditions are necessary" says Lord Overstone "to secure the soundness and safety of bank note circulation. There must be a certainty of ultimate payment if the issuer becomes insolvent, and there must be a certainty of convertibility on demand." In the case of our National Bank Notes, the first of these is secured by an ample deposit of government bonds in Washington, while the second would be perfectly provided for by the operations of the assorting house. If no method can be agreed upon by the banks for such a voluntary and uniform redemption of the currency, it is inevitable that sooner or later Congress must interfere and guard the national currency by stringent and effective regulations.

CUBA AND SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is taking the very best course possible to ensure its own continued possession of the island

of Cuba, in adopting measures directly tending to the prosperity of all the inhabitants of that colony.

In a remarkable discourse recently delivered in the Spanish Cortes, Señor Fabié, one of the most promising of the younger statesmen of Spain, openly declared that Spain was not strong enough to hold the Antilles against the will of their people, and that it was necessary to recognize the fact at once in the legislation of the mother country.

The plain counsel of this straightforward orator seems to have borne fruit quickly. The people of Cuba have been since officially invited to draw up petitions to the metropolitan government stating what reforms they think indispensable or even desirable in the administration of the islands. Petitions are accordingly circulating at this moment in Havana for reform in the Spanish coasting laws, which now trammel the commerce alike of the old monarchy and of its dependencies in the New World; for the modification of the system of colonial taxation; for the recognition of the right of petition in its fullest extent; for the abolition of the veto power now lodged in the royal council resident in Cuba; for the fortification of the civil against the military power; for the establishment of judicial responsibility and the general improvement of the administration of justice; for the extension of public education; and for some distinct and definite organization of municipal authority throughout the island of Cuba.

While the mere recital of the objects aimed at in these petitions reveals the vast distance yet to be overcome before the colonists of Cuba can be brought abreast of the age in the knowledge and enjoyment of their civil rights and liberties, still it is one of the most significant and promising symptoms of the world's general progress that a Spanish Government should be found calling upon Spanish subjects to present such petitions; and that the statesmen of old Spain should be preparing themselves thus to break down the colossal barriers built up by time and tradition between the Spaniard at home and the Spaniard abroad.

Nor is this all.

The great question of the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba is openly and earnestly agitated both at Madrid and at Havana. A periodical, entitled "El Abolicionista Español," has been founded at the capital; and many of the leading planters of the island are discussing in various forms, the wisest methods of conciliating with the interests of Cuban Society, what all men now see to be a change as inevitable as most men believe it to be desirable, in the relation of Cuban labor with Cuban capital. Every step taken towards commercial freedom in the policy of Spain, will be a step towards political freedom in Cuba, and every step taken towards political freedom in Cuba, will be a step towards social reorganization.

As the rule of Spain in the West Indies thus becomes gradually identified with progress and liberty, we shall see reproduced there the phenomena already witnessed in the English Colonies under similar conditions. Fillibustering which has received so terrible a blow in the success of our national arms at the South will fall into the death-agony, as soon as the Cubans, like the Canadians, begin to regard a separation from Spain as a misfortune rather than a blessing.

This tendency of things will be hailed by all intelligent Americans with delight. It is for the interest of our own domestic order and prosperity that the Union should be surrounded by prosperous and orderly states. And imperial Mexico, really flourishing and contented, would be a better ally, both morally and materially speaking, for us than a discontented and disorganized Mexican Republic; and Cuba moving steadily onward in the path of emancipation, social, financial and political, under the banner of Castile and

Leon, will be far more use and profit to us than Cuba tempting adventurous and restless Americans into lawless enterprise by the splendor of her ill-developed material resources, and the rancor of her thwarted political aspirations.

THE CHICAGO TUNNEL.

THE Common Council of Chicago, after considering numerous projects for supplying water to that city, finally determined upon the project of a Tunnel under Lake Michigan. The idea was a bold one, but there were engineers bold enough to conceive it, and capitalists to take the contract for making it a veritable fact. Messrs. Dull & Gowan, of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, ventured upon the bold enterprise for the stipulated amount of \$315,000. They undertook it in 1861, and hence are liable, and unless the corporation is just and generous enough to increase their allowance, the work will be performed at a loss.

Having undertaken the enterprise of "watering a small city out of a first class lake," the engineers were placed at their post, and excavation commenced. The spot selected for the shore entrance to the Tunnel, is at the foot of Chicago avenue, a thoroughfare over the river, and at a considerable distance north of the business part of the town.

The writer paid a visit to the Tunnel in 1860 when the Democratic National Convention was in Session at Chicago. A wooden building at the foot of the avenue, a few feet from the shore of the lake, contained the office of the Superintendent of the work, a quantity of necessary machinery, and the opening of the Tunnel itself. This was a pit eighty-five feet in depth, which was entered by means of a platform. The Superintendent invited our party to go below and view the work. We resisted at first, but remembering to have heard that truth was to be found at the bottom of a well, consented to go in quest of it. Stepping on the platform, we soon found ourselves in a world beneath. From this point the excavation extended directly out under the bed of the lake, about four hundred feet. It has since been dug about nine times that distance. The dimensions of the Tunnel were about five feet two inches in diameter. As fast as the workmen removed the earth, the cavity was lined by a wall of brick.

Our guide took a lamp in hand, and set out followed by our party. Walking in a bent posture, the lungs were compressed too much for free breathing; the air, which was supplied by tubes from the upper world, seemed to be carbonised and somewhat asphyxiating, perhaps owing to an unpleasant idea of the possible caving in of the lake overhead.

At the end of the tubular avenue, four men were at work with picks and shovels, dislodging and removing the earth. This consisted of clay, very firm and tenacious, the deposit of a former geological period. Gravel and fragments of limestone also are found in it in considerable quantities. It is probable that at that remote time when glaciers used to "circulate about promiscuously" these pieces were broken off their native hills, embedded in the "eternal ice" and carried down to Chicago, or that part of the sea under which the future Chicago was slumbering like Vishnu beneath the waters of the deluge, and there dropped down from the melting berg to remain till many feet of earth had buried them, the waters receded away, and the implements of the excavation should remove them.

As fast as the earth is removed, it is conveyed in crates and barrows to the entrance, placed on the platform and elevated to "upper air." Here it is wrought and molded into bricks. But these are not the article which is taken back into the Tunnel for the wall which lines the passage. The pieces of limestone which they contained are calcined by

the burning of the bricks; and the quicklime thus produced being slaked increase in bulk and causes them to fall in pieces. If they should be used in the Tunnel, the action of the water would crumble the wall very soon. They are accordingly taken for use where there is no liability to harm, and an article procured elsewhere that will not be liable to such an accident.

It was designed to fix caissons at different places in the lake, between the shore and the projected terminus of the tunnel, a point about two miles out. But this was decided to be unnecessary. A single "crib," to be placed at the extreme end, was determined upon as being sufficient.

The structure was fabricated at the North Pier, a short distance from the Light-house. Its appearance exhausts ordinary powers of description. It may, perhaps, have come up to the ideas of architectural beauty as they existed in the mind of the "Fossil Man." The earth has had nothing to compare with it since the patriarch Noah was a Secretary of the Navy. It is pentagonal in form, and contains three walls, making virtually three cribs, instead of one. It is divided into five compartments, all water-tight. Each of these was provided with valves for the admission of water, and were to be filled with stone—650 tons to sink it, and 4,000 tons to keep it in position.

The walls of the crib are constructed of "blocks," or logs, hewn square, and one foot in thickness. The distance between the walls is eleven feet, leaving with the inmost wall a pentagonal inclosure, comprising an inscribed crib of twenty-five feet in diameter. The crib is barred so thoroughly that it might be tumbled over without injury. It contains 750,000 feet of lumber, hand measure, and about 150,000 tons of iron bolts—making, in all, about 1,800 tons weight. The outside wall was thoroughly caulked, equal to a first-class vessel, and over it was placed a layer of "lagging," to keep the caulking in place and protect the crib from the action of the waves.

The launch took place on the 25th of July, Gen. Oglesby and staff, Major Rice and members of the Common Council, and a large crowd of citizens witnessed the spectacle. The crib was placed on seven ways, each of them 140 feet long, and dipping down into the water at an inclination of one inch to the foot. It was let down to them by 250 screws. At the given moment—10 o'clock A. M.—the ropes were cut away, and the huge pentagonal floating tower glided down gently to the water. The structure was then attached by a rope to the tug Continental, and towed out two miles to the place of mooring. In two hours it was in position, and the tugs ready to return.

The sluices were now opened and water admitted, sinking it about twenty feet. Five of Mitchell's marine mooring-screws were attached, to keep it in place till it should be sunk to the bottom. It will stand about seven feet above the water-line, and five feet will be built above.

The centre of the crib is a large hollow space into which a huge cylinder of cast iron, nine feet in diameter, will be lowered in sections about ten feet in length. The lower section will have a chisel edge to cut through the soil. The joists are water-tight, with broad flanges turned true and grooved so as to take in a ridge of cement. The cylinder will pierce the clay to the total depth of sixty-four feet from the surface of the water. After reaching the bed of the lake, the top will be covered with a plate of iron, and the tube exhausted by means of an air pump. The pressure of the atmosphere outside will force the piece into the ground. The air will then be admitted, another piece lowered to it, and the same pneumatic process repeated. This will be continued till the entire cylinder is fixed. When this is done, all will be ready for the workmen to descend into the tube of the cylinder and

proceed to excavating. It is expected that this will be about the middle of September. The water will be pumped out and the workmen will then begin to excavate, striking out to meet those at the other extremity. It is considered to be certain that the engineers have made their calculations so accurately, that the party of workmen excavating from the way of the crib will, in about a year, meet those at work on the present tube, and the walls of the tunnel fit exactly together.

It is intended, when the tunnel shall have been completed, to let in the water through the sluices in the walls of the crib. At this point the water is very pure and clear. It has never been found to contain more than eight grains of solid matter to the gallon; and the distance from shore, two miles, is so far that storms will not affect its quality. The northwestern current in the lake will carry away the filth emptied into the lake round the head and to the Michigan shore. The tunnel ascends or slopes, as it goes out from the shore, about two feet per mile. Many apprehend that the pressure of the water on its first entrance will sweep away the brick work and collapse the walls; but as the bricks are set into the clay, which is almost as firm as solid rock, and the internal pressure of water will be equivalent to that from the outside, this is hardly to be feared. If nothing occurs to interrupt the completion of the tunnel, or to destroy it when finished, Chicago will have secured an inexhaustible supply of as pure and wholesome water as is to be found on the western continent.

The Chicago tunnel, when completed, will rival the *Cloaca Maxima* of Rome. The construction of a canal, water-tight, two miles under the head of a mighty lake, is a work the like of which is not recorded in history. The sage Kasyapa is said to have drained the lake that once covered the land of Cashmere; the opening of the river Peneas, by Hercules, made Thessaly a country where men could dwell; and Tarquin, we are assured by legend, constructed the *Cloaca* through Rome, to drain a lake and marsh into the Tiber, and give the city room to extend itself. The city of New York has a river flowing through the streets and into the houses of the inhabitants. But how much more impressive is the fact that Chicago, having no such resources to draw upon, has compelled a lake to supply its citizens with water; taking the healthful current from its bed, miles away from shore, carrying it through a sub-lacustrine channel cut through the hard earth, many feet below, and distributing it to the inhabitants.

COMMERCIAL MONOPOLIES.

Commerce solely consists in the removal of commodities from one place to another. The merchant ships the products of one country, where being in excess, they are not wanted, to another, where being scarcer, they are wanted. The pedlar carries from a large city or fair-town the products of its laboring population, and distributes them in remote localities, where the inhabitants are devoted to different pursuits, and are glad to purchase them in exchange for their own products. And from the pedlar to the merchant, all those many classes of busy people who are engaged in the world's commerce, simply perform the single function of removing commodities from one place to another. Call these people what you please, porters, shippers, pedlars, agents, commercial travelers, trading companies, or "Merchant Adventurers," as an association of Dutch traders were called in the times of good Queen Bess—still their sole occupation, either directly or indirectly, is the removal of commodities. For this office they charge, in addition to the cost of the commodity, a price which varies in proportion to the time and labor and quality of labor expended, modified by the usual conditions of sup-

ply and demand. To this charge there can be no objection, and it is always cheerfully paid. But in addition to this price, when men obtain monopolies, or when they succeed in taking advantage of the ignorance of their customers, they charge an increased price. It is therefore the interest of every one engaged in commerce to obtain a monopoly of selling what he has to dispose of, and to avoid being subjected to a like monopoly in the hands of those who sell him what he wishes to buy. And as those who are seeking to obtain a monopoly often succeed in directing the policy of the Government, either through the established legislature, or by more direct means, such measures—as high protective tariffs, exclusive rights of trade in particular localities, and the like—become established in time, and once established, are difficult to abolish. So complex do these regulations often become, that it is difficult to know whether the monopolies one enjoys are of greater or less advantage to him than those which he suffers from.

By a law, for instance, which prevails in most of the States, and which in Pennsylvania is enforced most rigidly, the merchants of Philadelphia enjoy the exclusive privilege of selling goods in that city. A New Yorker or a Bostonian who might offer his goods for sale there, would be instantly arrested and either heavily fined or thrown into prison. But while enjoying this advantage, the Philadelphia merchant finds himself the victim of similar monopolies in the possession of others. He gets the flour to make his bread with, cheap enough, because the Western grain-grower has not yet been sufficiently fortunate to secure a monopoly of the trade. But he doesn't get the cotton with which he clothes himself, cheap enough, because the southern cotton grower has hitherto enjoyed the monopoly of a slave system; he doesn't get the iron he requires, cheap enough, because his friends in Pittsburgh have obtained for themselves the monopoly of the iron trade; he doesn't get the many little manufactured articles which he needs for his comfort and convenience, cheap enough, because his Eastern friends have managed to completely monopolise that branch of industry; nor does he even buy his marketing, cheap enough, because to some extent (though less in Philadelphia perhaps than in any other large city of the United States), the hucksters have contrived to have their little trade "protected," too.

It is as though every man went about armed with a monopoly, as the early Californians went about armed with revolvers. The instant one man levels his weapon, a dozen "beads" are drawn upon him by others. The result is, that the advantages which he derives from his monopoly in selling, are all paid away to the advantage of those from which he is obliged to buy, and in the end he gains nothing by it. Neither do his neighbors who victimized him gain by it in the end. They too, in turn, are the victims of others, and the fruits of all this tissue of monopolies, with the exception of those derived from patents, and much of the latter also, are lost in what political economists call "unprofitable production."

Now, although, besides increased knowledge, there is no other remedy for those monopolies which thrive upon ignorance; yet, as that remedy is open to every one, he who neglects to provide himself with it deserves to suffer the consequences. But for those monopolies which proceed from immature legislation or selfish customs, there is an easier remedy, and that remedy is the entire abolition of the whole system. It will not do to tinker with it, for if but a single monopoly be left standing, it at once forms an excuse or justification for another; and, like bad weeds, monopolies, though they bear no fruits, yet grow at an alarmingly rapid rate.

Every one engaged in commerce—and we use this term in the comprehensive sense, already explained—every one en-

gaged in commerce must perceive that the removal of such obstacles as exist in the way of permitting him to easily and quickly transfer commodities from one place to another is much to be desired, and would be much to his profit. The obstacles which nature imposes—such as mountains, rivers, distance, time—he is glad enough to see removed. He rejoices at railways and steamboats, telegraph lines, etc., though he must admit that there was a time when he was ready to deprecate and oppose even *their* introduction.

And in proportion to his intelligence is he glad when the obstacles that law and custom have placed in his path are removed by judicious legislation. Only he must not be inconsistent. If he would see one removed, he must be content to have the others go. If he would see his neighbor's monopoly put an end to, he must be satisfied to let his own be destroyed. If he is glad, as all are, that the Southern monopolists have lost their slaves, let him in turn put away his own Delilah. There is no need to go to Japan in order to encourage the extension of commerce. There is a law on the statute books of nearly every State in the Union, aye, of every city in the Union, which, despite that plain provision of the Constitution that says "*the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States,*" yet forbids "peddling" under sometimes very severe penalties. Even in New York an almost similar law exists, though, to the credit of the people of this State be it said, it has long since fallen into disuse. The Laws of 1840, ch. 70, requires that every foot traveler offering for sale "goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of any foreign country," without being duly provided with a twenty-dollar license, shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars or go to jail. In the State of Maine, very lately, the agents of Boston jobbing houses were arrested, at the instigation of the local monopolists, and "treated with greater rigor than sharpers and swindlers." During the year 1859, throughout the entire South, the traveling agents of New York jobbing houses were arrested and fined, thrown into prison, or warned to leave the locality within a few hours, on pain of receiving a coat of tar and feathers. One gentleman paid a fine of five hundred dollars as a penalty for taking a large order for burning fluid in Savannah. As the means of this New Yorker for granting credit to his Savannah customer were much greater than those of all the local jobbing-houses, and as the customer needed the credit badly, the five hundred dollars were added to the amount of the bill of sale, and, in the end, the wiseacres of Savannah had to pay proportionately more for the camphene they consumed. In Mobile, about the same time, forty-two bagmen or commercial travelers, or traveling agents, as they are now called, were frightened away in one day by the threats of local "vigilance committees." This came rather oddly from men clamorous for "free trade." They had not yet learnt that freedom consists in the right of every man to do what he pleases, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man, but thought that it consisted of the right to do what he pleased anyhow. In Pittsburg, about the same time, the agent of a New York silk and ribbon house was brought before the courts, and heavily fined, for selling goods to the people of that smoky city. In Louisville goods had to be sold with great secrecy. Even in Boston, the citizens of other States are prohibited from selling goods there; and, if this is the law in Boston, it cannot be surprising that it should be the law anywhere within the periphery of which that enlightened city forms the "Hub." At any rate the Athenians cannot complain if the Mainites retort upon them with their own laws, any more than the United States Government should complain if, in the matter of steamboats, shoddy, and patent breach-loading muskets, the monopolists which its own laws created, deemed it proper to charge it with ten times the true value of its purchases.

The entire system of commercial monopolies is unjust, and not alone unjust, it is unprofitable. It is a system of private interests, cultivated in hot beds, and the sooner it falls the better for all concerned; for not only will the entire people gain by the operation, but they will gain so largely that the Government will be able to raise twice the sum in taxes that it now raises, and without its being felt so much. As President Johnson has declared himself an enemy to monopolies, we trust that his first message to Congress will contain a recommendation to abolish them all.

OUR DISBANDED ARMIES.

THIS present generation of our countrymen has been educated to liberality, if not extravagance. Our young and vigorous Republic has been generous to those who have applied their labor and their capital to the development of its resources. The various fields of industry have given abundant harvests, and the consequence has been the encouragement of habits of prodigality in the management of public as well as individual affairs.

But now, retrenchment is the order of the day. A solemn duty to ourselves and to those to whom we shall bequeath the priceless inheritance of redeemed republicanism, calls for the exercise of the strictest economy, especially in husbanding the national revenues and in working the machinery of government at the least possible outlay compatible with the safety and well being of the Republic.

We welcome the evidence of an appreciation, on the part of the administration, of this imperative obligation, in the purpose of promptly reducing the federal army to a peace footing, retaining only a sufficient force to meet the exigencies of the existing disordered and abnormal condition of the States recently in rebellion. That such is the intention of the government seems now to be admitted by those who have opportunities for ascertaining the contemplated Federal policy; and as there is no apparent employment for any considerable body of troops anywhere within our territories, we take it for granted that the country will soon be relieved from an immense military and naval establishment, not only burdensome in a financial point of view, but repugnant to the spirit of our republican institutions.

The Southern people exhibit symptoms, if not of repentance, at least of complete submission to the central authority. There is a disposition on the part of all classes to cheerfully acknowledge the allegiance they sought to throw off by force of arms, and to resume the friendly intersectional relationship so rudely interrupted. This spirit of subordination, following so close after a fierce and prolonged antagonism, is so marked and general, and so evidently sincere, that those who regard the worse side of human nature and were prepared to combat a sullen vindictiveness, and rankling enmity, are perplexed as if in the presence of a moral phenomenon. There is nothing to prevent the Southern States from quietly resuming their old places in the national household, re-invested with all the political attributes essential to the due performance of their functions as part of the system of self-government.

Like magnificent glaciers that melt away beneath the rays of the same sun that tinges them with the hues of glory, our splendid armies must pass away in the radiance of the sun of peace. They have saved the Republic, and their mission is concluded. Hereafter they will exist, not in substance, but in the memory of their deeds and on the pages of history that records their valor and devotion. But to the individuals that compose those armies there is something due more substantial than the laurels that they have won. So vast a number of people, suddenly transferred from the camp to

the sphere of civil life, cannot be readily incorporated into the social and industrial systems where they belong, without a helping hand from the communities into which they enter. The returning soldiers have a claim upon the sympathies and upon the material assistance of those who, without sharing the dangers and the hardships of the field, have realized the benefits of victory. They are entitled to the consideration of our government, national, state, and municipal, to the good offices of communities and of individuals. It should be the endeavor of these, in their respective capacities, to furnish the soldiers, and especially those who are crippled and broken in health, with employment as speedily as possible after their discharge from service. Parades and grand receptions are well in their way as indications of popular gratitude; but the main object is to introduce the recipients of such honors to the useful avocations of domestic life. The savings of a soldier from his scanty pay are squandered in a brief period of idleness and its too frequent accompaniment of dissipation; and free from the restraints of discipline, he is apt, in some cases, to become a troublesome member of society, unless encouraged to become a useful one.

There are many subordinate offices within the gift of the various departments of government that could be filled with good effect by our discharged soldiery, and whenever a vacancy occurs the preference should be given to some applicant, otherwise qualified, who has served his country on the field of battle. Of course, we do not suggest that government patronage should be extended without regard to intellectual and moral fitness; but when the personal attributes are unobjectionable, the circumstances of honorable military service should be conclusive recommendation. The great array of officials requisite for the collection of the National Internal Revenues, offers many opportunities for the relief of intelligent members of the rank and file; and those opportunities are the more valuable from the fact that the duties of the position can be performed by many of the maimed and mutilated, who are incapable of manual labor. The mechanic who has lost an arm or a hand in battle, returns home to find his occupation gone. He is suddenly bereft of the skill acquired by years of experience and industry, and he must renounce the trade whose difficulties he had mastered and upon which he and his family depended for daily bread. To have such men asking for charity in our thoroughfares would be a stinging reproach to the community; yet, for many thousands of them, some provisions must be made, or we shall see them pass from the glory of liberty's championship to the degradation of beggary.

A great many of the discharged soldiers would make excellent members of the Fire and Police Departments, where their habits of discipline, and their camp education to coolness and energy in the hour of danger, would enhance their efficiency. The establishment of corps of *Commissionaries* in our great cities, composed of veterans partially disabled, would give employment to thousands, and would be, besides, a great convenience to the public. The plan works admirably in Paris, and demonstrates the tact and ingenuity of the French people in promoting their own comfort while paying a first tribute to heroism and martial service.

But while there is a wide range for the exercise of private and public generosity and justice in behalf of our returned armies, the Federal Government has resources to that end that are possessed by no other nationality. Millions of acres of public lands are at the nation's disposal to reward its defenders. In conveying a portion of this unoccupied territory to active and industrious men, a duty will be fulfilled that "blesses him that takes and him that gives;" for the redemption of those lands from waste and unproductive-

ness will be a benefit to the whole country. The prosperity of the Republic demands the filling-up of the great gaps in our population between the Pacific and the basin of the Mississippi; and to give a wilderness to those that will render it productive, is more economical than to let it lie in sterile uselessness until a purchaser can be found. We hope that the next Congress will make a liberal appropriation of public lands to the soldiers that have served the Federal cause in the late struggle, and to the heirs of those that have perished. It is by exhibiting a just appreciation of the value of such services that the Republic will encourage the masses, should danger ever threaten from abroad or at home, to spring to arms at the first call for volunteers. The soldier's reward is not only remuneration for the past but an incentive in the future.

HOUSES AND RENTS IN NEW YORK.

In a former article on *Houses and Rents in New York*, we said:

"Experience has proved that it is impossible for families in large cities to live comfortably unless they possess a dwelling entirely to themselves. Incompatibility of tastes, differences of personal habits, degrees of cleanliness, and disputes about such furniture and other household conveniences as in 'tenement houses' are necessarily used in common, make it desirable that each family should have a home of its own."

To this the *New York Daily Times* responds:

"We agree as to the desirability of each family in this city and in the world having a house and home of its own; and we think it desirable that every man should possess a private steamboat and a milch cow; but we see no likelihood of this being attained for some generations at least, and we are dealing with the practical matters affecting immediately and deeply the present generation. We certainly were not aware that 'experience had proved it impossible for families in large cities to live comfortably, unless they possess a dwelling entirely to themselves.' We are quite certain that there are many thousands of most respectable families in this city who live in great comfort and content, and yet have not the felicity of occupying a whole house, either large or small. The same experiences, we are sure, are common in other cities, both in America and Europe. Even though 'tastes' may be variable, and 'habits' different, mutual forbearance and unselfishness enable the parties occupying the different divisions or flats to get along very pleasantly together in the few relations they have with each other. And where the tenant-houses are built as in Paris, in such manner as to isolate each family from all the others in the same building, nobody gives any of his neighbors the least trouble."

For the city of New York the *Times* recommends "blocks of compact yet commodious houses, of from three to five stories in height."

Whatever *The Times* says upon the subject is entitled to the most respectful consideration, for to that journal is unquestionably due the credit of having first called public attention to this important topic. But we deem it to be a well understood fact that no person would willingly live in a tenement-house, be it ever so commodious or its "flats" ever so "isolated" from each other, provided any other kind of residence was attainable. One looks in vain to such an abode for something reminding him of home, and as for association and neighborly friendship there is none. Everybody is preparing to remove as soon as he can find a small house. There is neither that space which confers dignity, nor the opportunity for that growth of individual character which exists in a less circumscribed and a less parcelled-off domicile.

It may be different in Paris, where people are not particular in seeking home pleasures nor anxious to rear a family, but here from the frequency with which the tenants of such dwellings remove in and out of them, we are convinced that they are not desirable for homes, but are only inhabited because no better quarters are attainable, just as from precisely the same motives people move in and out of hotels and boarding houses every day. They are wanted for the moment for convenience's sake, and are deserted as fast as each sojourner is prepared to proceed to his destination—that destination being sooner or later his home.

We are, therefore, convinced that the capitalist who should

invest his money in "tenement" houses, even of a superior order, and upon "improved" plans would, except for a short time, obtain but a poor return for his money.

The wear and tear of houses which the tenants take no pride in keeping in order, the difficulty of collecting rents from people who by very reason of the incommodiousness of their dwelling are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for every article of food and fuel, and the unpleasant office of demanding rent which you must know is always squeezed from your tenant, make such an enterprise anything but a profitable one, particularly to men of culture and feeling. No. The "flat" style of dwellings has been tried, and tried pretty thoroughly; and their unprofitable nature is well known to real estate owners. Not only are they unprofitable from the causes already mentioned, but the building of such houses is always sure to depreciate the value of the lands that they are built upon, and the land which surrounds them, both near and far. In sooth, such dwellings are, as Shakspeare hath it:

Flat, stale, and unprofitable.

If we would know the most profitable way to invest money in real estate we must study the wants of tenants, and these cannot better be known than by observing the sort of houses which are now being built every day in those parts of the city where land is plentiful and cheap. In Brooklyn, for instance, houses are going up in every direction, and as fast as they are finished, they are rented at rates that yield fully thirty-five per cent profit per annum to the owners. The lots cost from five to six hundred dollars, and the cottages (built in sixty days) from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. They contain six bed-rooms, two parlors, a dining room, a kitchen, a cellar, and a loft. There is a garden behind, a terrace in front, and an alley communicating. These cottages rent from three to five hundred dollars and the rent is paid monthly, and often in advance. The only obstacle to the building of such dwellings in New York city proper (for Brooklyn is merely a portion of the city) is the price of land. This, as we observed in our former article may be remedied by dividing a block of land in a manner differing from the conventional method imposed by the present street boundaries. As blocks are subdivided now there are just sixty-four lots in a block 200 feet wide by 800 feet long, and ordinarily but sixty-four houses. By the plan which we have adverted to, this number may be trebled, so that upon a single block of land *one hundred and ninety-two* houses may be erected. Where lots now cost two or three thousand dollars they would then cost but six hundred to a thousand dollars each, and landholders could afford to build upon them the kind of houses which families require.

This is effected by opening a street forty feet wide through the centre of the block from avenue to avenue. From this street to the street on either side would then be eighty feet. This length of eighty feet would form two lots of forty feet depth, each fronting on a street of its own. The width need not be over sixteen feet six inches, and the yards may be constructed on the roofs as they are in Spain and Morocco, and some parts of Turkey, or room may be made for a little yard ten feet by sixteen feet six, which, perhaps, is better. Houses built upon such lots may be three stories high, facing on the two outside streets, and two stories and a half high facing on the inner street. The former will, if built well and commodiously, readily rent at four to five hundred dollars, and the latter at three to four hundred.

But if this pinching of land be objected to, there remains the plan of selecting a site on Long Island or New Jersey, and building up an entire neighborhood, with which communication can be constantly kept up by ferry boats owned and

maintained by the Stock Company originating the enterprise.

Each of these plans is feasible, and once started there will be no lack of means to carry such an undertaking forward. By making it mutual, the tenants themselves may, through advance payments of rent or otherwise, largely contribute the funds to complete it, and at no distant day it may not only richly reward its promoters, but place within the means of every thrifty citizen what is now so sadly wanted in and about the metropolis—a moderate sized dwelling at a low rent.

Literature.

Canada: its Defences, Condition and Resources. By W. HOWARD RUSSELL, L.L.D. Boston: O. H. P. BURNHAM. 1865.

If Mr. Russell had tried his worst, he could not possibly have written a book which would have proved entirely unreadable. Looking through such a medium as the accomplished author of "*My Diary North and South*," the reading public could not fail to learn something. Yet we are not a little disappointed at discovering that the further media through which our author himself has in his turn viewed *Canada, and its Defences, Condition, and Resources*, are none of the clearest. Passing over the title of the book, which is conceived in bad taste—since the "Condition" of Canada would, if it did not include both its "Defences" and "Resources," at least include the former,—and turning over the pages, we look in vain for that solid information which a man of observation and discernment would be apt to gather during such a journey as the author describes. Not a word about those laws and customs of a country, which determine its social *status* among the nations; not a word about the normal movements of capital or the rate of interest, subjects of altogether too comprehensive an importance to be ignored now-a-days even by the most superficial traveller; not a word about the ordinary food, clothing, occupations, &c., of the people among whom he travelled. Starting upon his travels from this city, Dr. Russell calls New York "monotonous," its hotels "partizan," and Broadway the "single intestinal canal," nothing else being worth seeing in the way of streets. He attempts to be funny at our expense, and uses a multitude of such names and phrases, as occur in the following caricature of war news:—

"The credulity of the American mind is beyond belief. *Populus vult decipi*—and certainly its wishes are complied with to the fullest extent. The process of a Union victory, from its birth in the first telegram down to its dissolution in the last despatch, is curious enough.

"Out comes an extra of the New York *Herald*:—'Glorious Union Victory off Little Bear Creek, Mo!—Five Thousand Rebels Disposed of!—Grand Skedaddle!—General Pumpkin's Brilliant Charge!—He Out-Murats Murat!—Sanguinary Encounters!—Cassius Mudd's Invincibles!—Doom of the Confederacy!—Jeff. Davis gone to Texas!' and so on, with a display of large type, in double-headed lines, and a profusion of notes of admiration.

"There is excitement in the bar-rooms. The Democrats look down-hearted. The War Christians are jubilant. Fiery eyes devour the columns, which contain but an elaboration of the heading—swelled, perhaps, with a biographical sketch of Brigadier-General Cyrus Washington Pumpkin, 'who was educated at West Point, where he graduated with Generals Beauregard and McDowell, and eventually subsided into pork-packing at Cincinnati, where he was captain of a fine company till the war broke out, when he tendered his sword,' &c. Cassius Mudd's biography is of course reprinted for the twentieth time, and there is a list of the names of all the officers in the regiments near the presumed scene of action."

Arriving at length in Canada, the proper scene of his proposed sketches a sight of the red flag of Hold Hingland, and a cursory but reassuring glance at the British Constitooshun imparts a much needed geniality to the Doctor's pen, and he warms into an enthusiastic description of the Niagara Falls *as seen from the Canadian side*. The journey through Canada is very common-place, hardly rising anywhere above the level of ordinary guide-book and gazetter twaddle; and in transcribing the following table from Mr. Russell's book, we believe we have selected from it all that can be of interest to the serious reader:

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PROVINCES.

	Debt, 1863.	Income, 1863.	Outlay, 1863.
Nova Scotia.....	\$1,858,547	\$1,185,629	\$1,072,274
New Brunswick.....	5,702,991	899,991	884,613
Newfoundland (1862).	946,000	480,000	479,420
Prince Edward Island.	240,673	197,384	171,718
Maritime Provinces.	\$11,748,211	\$2,763,004	\$2,008,025
Canada.....	67,263,994	9,760,316	10,742,807
Totals.....	\$79,012,205	\$12,523,320	\$13,350,832

INCREASED REVENUES IN 1864.

Canada, without the produce of the new taxes.....	\$1,500,000
New Brunswick	100,000
Nova Scotia.....	100,000
	<u>\$1,700,000</u>
Deficit of 1863.....	\$827,512
Surplus of 1864.....	872,488

Total revenues of all the colonies, 1864.....	\$14,223,320
Outlay.....	18,350,832
Estimated surplus.....	\$872,488

THE POSITION OF THE CONFEDERATION, ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF 1864.

	Revenue now produced for general government.	Local revenue which would not go into the general chest.	Subsidy to be paid to each province.	Difference, available for the purposes of the gen'l government.
Canada.....	\$11,250,000	\$1,297,043	\$2,006,121	.....
Nova Scotia....	1,300,000	107,000	264,000	.....
New Brunswick.	1,000,000	89,000	264,000	.....
Prince Edw'd Is.	200,000	32,000	153,728	.....
Newfoundland .	480,000	5,000	369,000	.....
	<u>\$14,230,000</u>	<u>\$1,530,043</u>	<u>\$3,056,849</u>	<u>\$9,643,108</u>

	Expenditure.	Local outlay.	Difference payable by the gen'l government.
Canada.....	\$9,800,000	\$2,260,149	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1,222,555	667,000	.....
New Brunswick....	834,518	424,047	.....
Prince Edward Island.	171,718	124,016	.....
Newfoundland.....	479,000	479,000	.....
	<u>\$12,507,591</u>	<u>\$3,954,212</u>	<u>\$8,553,379</u>

Surplus at the disposal of the general government. \$1,089,729

AVERAGE OF THE PRESENT TARIFFS.

Canada.....	20 per cent.	Newfoundland...	11 per cent.
Nova Scotia.....	10 "	Prince Edward Is	10 "
New Brunswick.	15 1/2 "		

FUTURE POSITION OF THE PROVINCES.

	Local revenues.	Estimated outlay for 1864 under present government.	Estimated local outlay under the Union.
Nova Scotia.....	\$107,000	\$667,000	\$371,000
New Brunswick.....	89,000	404,047	358,000
Prince Edward Island.....	32,000	171,718	124,015
Newfoundland.....	5,000	479,000	250,000
	<u>\$233,000</u>	<u>\$1,721,765</u>	<u>\$1,098,015</u>
Canada.....	1,297,043	\$2,021,979	†.....
		† 238,170	
	<u>\$1,530,043</u>	<u>\$3,981,914</u>	†.....

THE AUDITOR'S STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES OF CANADA.

Debenture debt, direct and indirect.....	\$65,238,649	21
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	64,426	14
Common school fund.....	1,181,958	85
Indian fund.....	1,577,802	46
Banking accounts.....	3,396,982	81
Seigniorial tenure:		
Capital to Seigniors.....	\$2,889,711	09
Chargeable on municipalities fund	196,719	66
On account of Jesuits' Estates ..	140,271	87
Indemnity to the townships	891,500	00
		<u>4,118,202</u>
		<u>\$75,578,022</u>
Less—Sinking funds.....	\$4,883,177	11
Cash and bank accounts ...	2,248,891	87
		<u>7,132,068</u>
		<u>\$68,445,953</u>
From which, for reasons given in his speech, Mr. Galt deducted the common school fund.....	1,181,958	85
		<u>\$67,263,994</u>

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND TONNAGE OF THE PROVINCES.

	Imports.	Exports.	Sea-going tonnage. Inward and outward.
Canada.....	\$45,964,000	\$41,831,000	\$2,133,000
Nova Scotia.....	10,201,391	8,420,968	1,432,954
New Brunswick....	7,764,824	8,964,784	1,386,980
Prince Edward Is..	1,428,028	1,627,540	No returns.
Newfoundland.....	5,242,720	6,002,312	"
	<u>\$70,600,963</u>	<u>\$66,846,604</u>	<u>\$4,952,934</u>
	<u>66,846,604</u>	<u>Lake tonnage 6,907,000</u>	
Total trade.....	\$137,447,567		Total tons 11,859,934

* Average of the last four years. † Interest on excess of debt
 ‡ Not estimated by Mr. Galt, for reasons given in his speech.

To those fond of reading lively sketches of travel, our author's work cannot fail to be occasionally entertaining; but, for the most part, it is of such a calibre as in these busy times scarcely to be worth the trouble of perusal.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON DATES TO JULY 15.

BUSINESS of all kinds has been very dull during the week, owing to the elections which absorb public attention. But little more than the routine of business forms have been observed, and there is an entire lack of enterprise that will probably continue for some time.

When the elections are over, parties will seek repose and relaxation during the hot weather. It is not probable, therefore, that any speculative spirit will be manifested, until towards the close of August. At present there is a marked disinclination to enter upon new operations, and this feature is likely to continue even after the future of political parties shall have been developed.

The conversion of the famous London discounting firm of Overend Gurney & Co. into a Joint Stock Company, attracts much attention as confirming the tendency in favor of the limited liability co-operative principle. The capital of the new firm is fixed at £5,000,000 in 100,000 shares of £50 each. The old firm receives for its good will the sum of £500,000, half in cash and half in shares with £15 paid up. It is stated that these terms are very favorable to the new firm, being less than three years purchase.

The large works and properties of Messrs. Palmer Brothers & Co., shipbuilders and engineers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Jarrow Iron Company, and the Mulgrave Ironstone Company have been disposed of to a joint-stock company, under limited liability, called Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Limited), with a capital of two millions sterling, the whole of which has been subscribed privately. The total amount of the purchase, including stock and good will, will be about £900,000. The vendors guarantee that the dividends payable to the shareholders from net profits will be not less than 12 1/2 per cent. per annum for five years, and Mr. C. M. Palmer will be the chairman and managing director of the new company.

A no less notable feature of the joint stock plan is a new project affecting the foreign trade. The General Exchange Bank of London (Limited) has purchased the business of the old and influential firm of Messrs. G. Sachina and Sons, of Malta, a firm of upwards of 30 years' standing, and who are held in high estimation in the East, also the banking firm of Messrs. C Borg and Co., of Alexandria, likewise of old standing in that city. The combination will enable the joint-stock banking principle to be introduced in the centre of the Mediterranean trade, Malta, and it will, therefore, have no competition in that island, carrying with it all the banking and exchange operations of Sicily. Mr. Emanuel Sachina, of Malta, and Mr. J. Borg, of Alexandria, will join the board of directors, and manage their respective business for five years.

The shares of the financial companies were well supported during the week. The chief inquiries were for London Financial and Imperial Mercantile Credit. The closing quotations are annexed, viz.:—International Financial, 1 1/4 to 1/4 prem.; General Credit, 1 11-16 to 13-16 prem.; London Financial, 7/8 to 7/8 prem.; Imperial Mercantile Credit, 1 1/8 to 2 1/8 prem.; Credit Foncier and Mobilier, 3 3/8 to 7/8 prem.

The cotton trade has been somewhat excited during the week. The rallying tendency manifested towards the close of last week was continued on Monday, when the market closed with a better demand at a slight advance. On Tuesday, the American news of the advance in price in New York, and the confirmation of the opening of the Southern ports and the abolishment of the 25 per cent duty on cotton west of the Mississippi, induced a feeling of uncertainty regarding the probable supply from the Southern States, and, as before, suspense caused weakness and a tendency to decline. Accounts of dullness and stagnation in Manchester, combined with a large accession of imports, produced further depression, and in the middle of the week the business was on the most limited scale, at a decline in prices. American has been in good demand, but closed fully 1/4 below last week. In Brazil a fair amount of business has been done, but after a rally of about 1/4 on Friday, prices closed with last week's quotations barely supported. Egyptian advanced about 1d per lb on Friday, but declined slightly each day since until yesterday, when the demand improved, and prices closed steadily at about 1/4 above last week for fair open, and 1d for fine. Smyrna is firm, at full prices. For East India the demand has been limited, and the supply being increased by recent arrivals, prices have given way about 1/4 per lb in some descriptions. In China and Japan the current qualities command full prices, while the better descriptions are rather dearer. "To arrive" several transactions have been reported during the week, and the last quotations were on the 12th for Paraiba, first quality, ship named 17 1/2—Egyptian, open fair, shipping or shipped 17 1/2, and yesterday Dhollerah, fair new merchants, May sailing 12 1/2, and early June sailing 12 1/2. The sales of the week amount to 45,230 bales, including 7,580 on speculation, and 10,680 declared for export, leaving 26,970 bales to the trade.

The termination of the elections in the cotton districts, has enabled buyers and sellers to resume their usual occupations. Business, however, is still very dull. There are a few small orders. But inquiries are increasing, and there is a general expectation of a fair demand in a short time.

The articles most favorably affected are single yarns from 50's to 100's, especially in cops. Sellers are receiving many offers at prices which might have been listened to last week, but which are mostly rejected now; and the actual transactions are consequently of no great amount. The producers of 32's twist cops and corresponding wefts endeavor to get a small fraction more than they wanted some days back, but they meet with little success; it is just the same in respect to wefts and throstle warps from 30's downward, and the sales of all those yarns are inconsiderable. The merchants connected with Germany and the ports of the Mediterranean, who are making enquiries for their correspondents, find that the sellers of water and mule twists, in bundles, are rather hardening in their terms; and these merchants are proceeding very cautiously in giving out any small orders that may have been previously sent to them. Twofolds show increased firmness, at previous rates, but the sales are trifling.

As regards piece goods, the makers of certain T cloths, long cloths, and good domestics, as well as printing cloths in the finer reeds, state that they are receiving some offers and many inquiries, and that they decline prices which would have been taken into consideration last week. All producers, however, are not looking up to this extent. Some makers and holders of Eastern shirtings report a few offers, which, however, do not appear to have ended in business.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. John Samuels and Co., merchants, Manchester, with liabilities estimated at 80,000*l*. The stoppage of this firm has been caused by the failure of Messrs. Scott, Bell and Co., East India merchants, of London.

At Nottingham medium and coarse yarns are quoted at last week's rates. Finer qualities are a trifle dearer. There is a slight advance in some qualities of plain nets, but the demand is only limited. The demand for silk mechlins continues. The machinery making that article and very fine plain quiltings is now almost fully employed. Black silk blonds and falls have been in more request, and more activity is expected in the warehouses when the elections are over. The hosiery trade is less influenced by passing events. The different articles being of a less fancy description, orders are given more in advance. Full employment continues.

At Bradford, purchases are narrowed to the smallest limits. There is nothing doing in export yarns, and the home sorts are dull at lower prices. The piece market shares the general quietness. The time asked by manufacturers for the delivery of fancies precludes many orders being placed for that class of goods, and therefore business is a good deal restricted through this cause. Prices are generally easier.

Trade is inactive at Leeds, although prices are kept up, owing to the high price of wool. The flax demand is agitated, owing to the probable scarcity of the crop in Russia and Ireland, and the spinners are thus enabled to command a fair price for their yarns. The other industries of Leeds are in a satisfactory position.

At Rochdale there is very little doing in flannels. There was not much doing in Yorkshire goods, but the prices of the better kinds were firm. In the lower descriptions, in consequence of the great number of failures among the makers, they have been sold at an unremunerative price; but it is thought that the weak manufacturers are now weeded out. Wool—This material still sells at high price, and there is every prospect of it continuing, but the sales are only limited.

The factors at Birmingham report a scanty supply of hardware orders for the home markets, with the exception of the North of England, where the demand is both steady and encouraging. The export trade is on the whole satisfactory. At the usual quarter day, yesterday, there were complaints made of flatness in some of staple branches of industry in the adjacent district,—notably in the anchor and chain-cable trades; but there is no apparent want of employment for skilled artisans. In the metal market business is dull and prices lower. Block tin has been reduced to 94*s* 6*d*, and refined to 97*s* 6*d* per cwt.

At Sheffield the home trade suffers in consequence of the election excitement. The French market continues to be generally active, but orders have been smaller in several branches for some weeks past, and agents write that renewed briskness need not be expected until the middle or end of August. Some fair cutlery orders for Australia have been given out during the last ten days, but they are to some extent exceptional. On the whole the cutlery and tool branches are busy, but the steel and heavy branches, with a few exceptions, are languid.

In the colonial and foreign produce markets generally, business has been upon a moderate scale, with very little variation in prices. But small supplies of sugar have been brought forward, and full terms have been paid although the demand has not been brisk. Coffee, in consequence of the larger quantity on offer, sold at slightly lower prices. The tea market is quiet, but for fine teas rates are maintained. The oil and tallow markets have not presented any new feature, demand being quiet and prices steady.

The Overland Mail brings Calcutta dates to June 2*d*, and Bom-

bay 8*th*. The commercial panic was then in full force in Bombay, with an intensity that paralyzed all business. The *Friend of India* states:

"Shares can be sold only at ruinous sacrifices, and the best securities cannot be negotiated on any terms, or only by special favor. It is confidently stated that the Supreme Government have directed an inquiry into the management of the Bank of Bombay, especially as regards the part taken by the government directors. Two or three more failures have been announced in Bombay, though none to very large amounts. One of these is an old and much respected native firm, S. Tyabjee & Co.; another is one of the oldest European firms in the island—Messrs. Leckie & Co., (Remington, Cartwright & Co., of London.) One special cause for regret in the latter case is that Messrs. Leckie & Co. have held deposits which (following an old fashioned but unbusiness-like plan,) many civilians and officers have placed in their hands instead of with regular bankers. The failure of this firm is due to causes of long standing, and that of the former firm to losses by their European correspondents in the cotton market, so that in neither of these cases has speculation in Bombay had anything to do with the result."

The break in the India telegraph lines had caused considerable uneasiness in the London market.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO THE 15TH JULY.

TRADE in Paris and throughout France is quiet and satisfactory, and compares favorably with the general condition of affairs in England. Work is generally active, although confidence in Paris has been impaired by the unsettled relations between employers and employees on the subject of wages. The strikes have gradually terminated, owing to the quiet but energetic measures of the Emperor, but a sentiment of distrust still remains.

The rise on the Bourse, though slight, indicates the general condition of trade in the country. Upon this point nothing is more observable than the immense progress made in all kinds of French industry within the last few years. The people seem to be sedulously devoted to the work of developing the resources and trade of the country, and the improvement in every branch of business is marked. France is rapidly assuming the unwonted position of a great exporting country, and already competes with England in many departments which had been heretofore entirely supplied from that country.

French enterprise is already beginning to take advantage of the new condition of affairs in the United States, induced by the suppression of the rebellion. It is expected that the United States trade will be immensely stimulated by the return of peace. Large American orders are already coming in.

A remarkable article has appeared in the *Debats* upon this subject, in which that journal pointedly remarks that France took no part in supplying the Confederates with powder, arms, and privates. It states:

"The civil war in America inflicted serious injury on many branches of French trade. Lyons and St. Etienne were the principal sufferers. The silk exported in 1860 to America amounted, according to the *Tableau du Commerce*, to 103,000,000, exclusive of 54,000,000 of Swiss and German silk exported, in transit, from France. In 1863 it fell to 23,000,000, exclusive of only 1,500,000 which passed through the French territory. To these 23,000,000 has to be added that which was sent through England. During this interval of three years the exports from France to the United States fell from 250,000,000 to 94,000,000; and North American produce imported into France, for French consumption, suffered to the same extent. Instead of 240,000,000 in 1860, which, owing to the rise in the price of cotton, reached 363,000,000 in 1861, it fell in 1863 to 81,000,000. This reduction applies especially to raw cotton, in the cultivation of which the Southern States excelled. France drew from America, for her own use, in 1860, 115,000,000 of kilogrammes, valued at 188,000,000*f*, and in 1861 109,000,000 kilogrammes, worth 241,000,000*f*. In 1863, however, she only imported the comparatively insignificant quantity of 254,000 kilogrammes, valued at 1,500,000, and exported in the same year to the United States 86,000 kilogrammes of cotton, value 414,000*f*. In respect to what is called the *special commerce*—that is to say, what is required for the consumption of the importing, and which is the produce of the exporting, country—the trade between the two countries, imports and exports included, fell from 449,000,000 in 1860 to 175,000,000 in 1863. In respect to the *general trade*, which comprises all sorts of merchandise, of whatever origin, exported, and all imported, whatever its destination, it fell from 627,000,000 in 1860 to 200,000,000 in 1863, or less than one-third. The trade between England and the United States was on a much larger scale than the trade between the United States and France. The *general commerce*—understood as has just been stated—imports and exports included, gave in 1860 a total of 1,691,000,000, and even in 1863 it was still 932,000,000. Certainly the difference is considerable, but much less than for France, which did not keep one-third, whereas England retained three-fifths."

The article concludes by anticipating a speedy restoration of the American trade, and points out that the North, notwithstanding the losses of the war, is still an immense consuming country.

From the published statistics of the foreign trade of Belgium for the first five months of 1865, it appears that the imports in May were 38 per cent more than in the corresponding month of 1864, and those of the whole period 27 per cent more than in the same time of last year. The exports in May last were 3 per cent less than in May, 1864, and 4 per cent less in the first five months of the present year than in the same months of 1864.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) July 20th, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) July 27:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$1,358,875	\$1,845,589	\$1,486,091	\$3,366,859
Gen. merchandise.	2,353,655	1,623,733	1,959,775	2,839,604
Total for the week	\$3,612,530	\$3,469,322	\$3,445,866	\$6,206,463
Previously reported	90,283,457	96,453,789	136,801,907	85,994,186
Since January 1st.	\$93,895,987	\$99,923,111	\$140,247,773	\$92,200,649

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 24 and since January 1st:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week....	\$4,134,314	\$3,986,390	\$3,040,364	\$2,947,348
Prev. reported...	69,718,327	101,602,165	105,022,360	87,605,017
Since January 1st	\$74,852,641	\$105,588,555	\$113,062,724	\$90,552,365

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statements of the imports and exports for the week.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending July 22d, 1865:

July 20—Steamer Eagle, Havana—American gold.....	\$3,000	
“ 20— do Europa, Havre— do	77,000	
“ 21— do Saxonia, Hamburg—Foreign silver.....	1,200	
“	Spanish gold.....	21,089
“ 27— do C. of Baltimore, Liverpool—Amer. gold..	29,826	
Total for the week....	\$132,115	
Previously reported.....	18,314,060	

Total since January 1, 1865.....\$18,446,175

Same Time	1864.	Same Time	1865.
1864.....	\$30,612,893	1857.....	\$25,677,779
1863.....	23,637,328	1856.....	18,475,062
1862.....	34,894,350	1855.....	18,363,561
1861.....	3,254,976	1854.....	18,122,563
1860.....	26,106,797	1853.....	10,997,818
1859.....	40,838,057	1852.....	14,411,003
1858.....	14,736,660		

The receipts of gold at this port from California this year compare with the amount received during the same time in 1864 as follows:

1864.	1865.		
January 5.....	\$241,728	January 4.....	\$1,148,850
January 17.....	365,608	January 14.....	383,519
January 28.....	325,863	January 27.....	511,083
February 6.....	365,938	February 5.....	650,413
February 15.....	452,976	February 14.....	265,322
February 28 and March 6.	919,415	March 7.....	1,237,811
March 15.....	335,550	March 15.....	431,163
March 27 and April 6....	575,774	April 5.....	1,477,647
April 14.....	279,522	April 13.....	632,524
April 28.....	282,376	April 26.....	69,676
May 5.....	274,812	May 5.....	664,281
May 17.....	383,428	May 15.....	225,376
May 27.....	275,529	May 25.....	367,993
June 5.....	250,346	June 8.....	570,210
June 14 and 26.....	473,604	June 25.....	180,257
July 6.....	171,897	July 10.....	793,175
July 19 and 29.....	539,646	July 24.....	299,629
Total.....	\$6,603,011	Total....	\$9,897,933
Excess this year.....			\$3,294,922

The exports of treasure from San Francisco from the 1st of June to July 1st were as follows:

June 3—Per Golden City:	
To England.....	\$743,713 17
To New York.....	175,257 67
To Panama.....	20,000 00
	\$938,970 84
June 13—Per Elvira, to Hong Kong.....	427,474 82
June 17—Per Constitution:	
To England.....	\$733,211 32
To New York.....	785,624 71
To Panama.....	10,000 00
	\$1,528,836 03
June 20—Per Whistler, to Honolulu.....	1,000 00
June 23—Per Thomas Woodward, to Tahiti.....	5,500 00
Total since June 1, 1865.....	\$2,901,781 70
Previously this year.....	18,148,831 53
Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....	\$21,050,613 23
Corresponding period of 1864.....	28,993,711 27
Decrease this year.....	\$7,943,098 04

The volume of Commerce and Navigation for 1863 is now in press, and from advanced sheets the following summary is prepared:

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Domestic Products.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Product of the sea.....	\$4,451,515	\$3,987,298	\$5,056,006
Product of the forest....	10,260,809	9,926,157	14,342,058
Animal products.....	24,035,100	36,638,394	59,995,057
Vegetable food.....	74,191,993	84,970,587	90,164,367
Other vegetable products	51,264,933	14,563,003	30,522,102
Manufactures.....	35,786,804	25,066,000	40,889,573
Coal, tons.....	577,386	837,117	993,309
Ice, tons.....	172,263	182,667	169,757
Petroleum, crude and refined, gallons.....	.....	1,539,027	27,839
Quicksilver.....	631,450	1,237,643	1,237,116
Gold and silver bullion..	13,311,280	13,267,739	29,592,912
Gold and silver coin....	10,488,590	17,776,912	44,608,529
Raw produce not specified	2,794,046	1,067,703	6,494,252

Total exports..... \$227,966,169 \$213,060,247 \$324,092,877

For the year 1863 the total is corrected so as to agree with the aggregate figures, and also with the statement of Secretary Fessenden in his report to Congress. The total given in the printed report is \$305,884,998, an evident error of \$18,107,879.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of the 22d inst., sums up the coal trade this week as follows as compared with last year:

	1864		1865		Increase & Decrease.
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.	
P. & R. RR....	58,450	1,640,575	67,527	1,391,111	dec. 249,264
Schuylkill Canal	21,567	421,095	38,746	304,861	dec. 116,124
Lehigh Valley R.	24,463	815,945	25,026	682,965	dec. 132,980
Lehigh Canal..	22,125	298,675	30,405	294,800	dec. 3,875
Scranton South.	20,634	519,705	19,450	463,055	dec. 56,650
Scranton North.	7,970	171,696	8,212	130,312	dec. 41,384
Penn. Coal Co.					
By Railroad..	5,643	154,575	13,746	271,521	inc. 116,946
By Canal....	16,721	168,333	942	17,368	dec. 150,970
Delaware & Hud	30,170	360,270	35,364	359,896	dec. 374
Young South...	.....	172,460	.....	4,056	dec. 168,404
Young North...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shamokin.....	1,680	155,966	11,147	182,820	inc. 26,854
Treverton.....	1,450	39,892	763	11,982	dec. 27,410
South Mountain.	2,019	38,912	577	8,078	dec. 30,334
Franklin Co....	2,113	28,855	1,633	14,520	dec. 14,335
Broad Top....	9,723	203,350	7,508	136,524	dec. 72,826
Total....	224,728	5,195,824	258,046	4,273,864	
		4,273,865	224,728		
		921,960	33,318		

The Bankers' Gazette.

LOST BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost and the dividends declared, with times of opening and closing books. These tables will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN, will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the past week in the BULLETIN:

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED.	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
Northwestern Mining Co. of Lake Superior	214, 215, 216	100 shares each	—	Edward Taylor.
	No. 1,086	70 shares.	June 20, 1854	
	do 1,087	50 do	July 3, 1854	
Bank of North America.....	do 1,169	80 do	Feb. 24, 1855	Levi Holbrook.
	do 1,200	50 do	Oct. 24, 1855	
	do 1,314	50 do	Apr. 12, 1856	
	do 1,379	25 do	June 20, 1856	
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.	111,653 to 111,732.	\$500 each.	June 15, 1865	Refer to American Exch. Bank. With endorse. of Indiana Bank.
Bonds of State of California, 7s....	690 and 150	\$1,000 each.	—	
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.	60,031	\$100 each.	—	
U. S. 7-30 Tr. Note..	10,105	\$500	—	
do 5-20 B'ds, old iss.	67,989	\$1,000	—	Refer to Drexel, Winthrop & Co. S. B. Hard.
do 10-40 Bonds....	19,807	\$1,000	—	
Excelsior Petrol. Co..	1,680	500 shares st'ck	—	

The following are late railway dividends.

RAILROAD AND CANAL DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AM'T DIVID.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
New York Central E.R.	3 s. an.	Aug. 21	Duncan Sherman & Co., and Albany City Bank.	July 31 to Aug. 24
New J. R.R.'s Transportation Co....	5 s. an.	Aug. 1	—	July 19 to Aug. 2
Bellefontaine R.R....	3 s. an.	Aug. 1	Company's Office.	July 20 to Aug. 2
Mich. S. & N. Indiana, on common stock....	nil.	—	—	—
do on guaranteed stock.	5 s. an.	Aug. 1	—	July 25 to Aug. 2
Del. & Rar. Canal and Cam. & Amboy R.R.	5 s. an.	July 31	Company's Office in N. Y. and Philadelphia.	—
Morris C. & Bank. Co., on preferred stock..	5 s. an.	Aug. 1	Jersey City Company's Office and E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia.	July 21 to Aug. 2
do on consolidated stock	4 s. an.	do	—	July 15 to Aug. 3
Illinois Cent. R.R. Co..	5 s. an.	Aug. 1	—	do
do Land Dpt.	10 sc'p	do	—	do
Long Island R.R. Co....	2 quar.	Aug. 2	—	July 28 to Aug. 3
Erie R.R., preferred..	8 s. an.	Aug. 21	Treasurer's Office.	Aug. 5 to Aug. 23
do common....	4 s. an.	do	do	do
Morris and Essex.....	3 s. an.	—	—	—
Del. & Hud. Canal Co..	10 s. an.	Aug. 1	Office of Company.	July 17 to July 30.

FRIDAY, July 23, 1865—P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Monetary affairs have varied but little from last week. There has been an increased activity in the circulation of money, owing to a brisk speculation in stocks; but the demand has been fully met, and the rate of interest has not varied; 6 per cent having been the general rate, with exceptions at 5 and 7 per cent. The Treasury has drawn freely upon its deposits with the National banks, reducing their loanable resources; but this has been compensated by the return to this centre of funds recently paid to the troops. The market is kept partially stringent by the large amounts remaining idle in the National banks, to the credit of the government. It is stated upon good authority that about \$50,000,000 is thus upon deposit throughout the country. Under the circumstances of a heavy drain upon the Treasury, the banks holding these funds do not feel at liberty to lend them as freely as they have been wont, and are apt to keep nearly the whole amount at the prompt disposal of the Treasury. The sooner these funds are drawn by the Secretary and paid out to government creditors, the better for the financial condition of the country.

The discount market is dull. There is a moderate supply of bills; but lenders prefer putting out their funds on call at 6 per cent, to investing in paper at the present rates of discount; while sellers of notes say there is not sufficient prospect of the continuance of present rates on loans to justify their yielding to higher rates on paper. The extreme rates of discount are 7 and 10 per cent. We quote the best grades of the several classes of paper as follows:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Dry Goods.....	7 a 7½	Bankers.....	6½ a 7
Grocers.....	7 a 7½	Produce Commission...	8 a 10

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market has been somewhat excited, during the last three days, under speculation for a rise. The declaring a dividend upon Erie common shares, coupled with intimations that the Directors will make early arrangements for paying off the Drew loan, brought a sudden increase of confidence to the stock, and the price rose from 82 1-4 on Saturday last, to 98 on Thursday,—a rise of 15 1-2. At the same time it was intimated that Michigan Southern would declare a four per cent dividend upon its common shares; and large orders came from the West for Cleveland and Pittsburg. The combined effect of these facts was to produce a speculative movement through the entire railroad list, with a general rise in prices. Reading advanced during the week 43-4; Michigan Southern, 21-2; Michigan Central, 23-4; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 5; Chicago and North Western, 2, and Fort Wayne 1. At the close prices are weaker; the indications being that although the highest prices are not likely to be maintained, yet a partial advance will probably be held permanently.

The Erie Company have declared a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent on the common stock, and 4 per cent on the preferred. The New York Central Company have made a dividend of 3 per cent.

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

	July 22nd.	24rd.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.
Canton Company.....	40¼	40	—	39½	41¼	39¾
Quicksilver.....	—	58¼	—	57¼	57¼	56¼
Mariposa.....	—	13	13	13¼	13¼	—
Cumberland Coal.....	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	43¼	43¼
Atlantic M. S. S.....	164¼	165¼	166	166¼	166	156¼
New York Central.....	94¼	94¼	94¼	96	95¼	95¼
Erie.....	82¼	85¼	87¼	95¼	96	93¼
Hudson River.....	—	—	—	112¼	115¼	113
Reading.....	102¼	103¼	103	106¼	107¼	107
Michigan Southern.....	64¼	64	63¼	65¼	66¼	66¼
Michigan Central.....	107	—	107	108¼	109¼	108
Illinois Central.....	127¼	130	128	127¼	127¼	—
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	67¼	68¼	67¼	69¼	72¼	71¼
Chicago and N. W.....	26¼	27¼	26¼	27	28¼	27¼
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	61¼	61¼	61¼	63	63¼	62¼
Rock Island.....	107¼	106¼	106¼	107¼	108	108¼
Fort Wayne.....	98¼	98¼	97¼	99¼	98¼	98

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Government securities have been subject to considerable fluctuations during the week. There has been a disposition among some large holders of

Five-Twenties to sell, and some important lots have been thrown upon the market. On Saturday about \$1,000,000 was thus pressed for sale resulting in a temporary decline to 103¼ for the old issue; other large lots have been sold by the national banks during the week; and to-day about \$2,000,000 were sold on account of a national bank in Philadelphia, and another of this city. There has been, at the same time, an active demand for foreign account, the sales to European agents having been probably not less than \$3,000,000 since our last, and the result has been a steady advance from 104, at the close of Saturday's business, to 105¼ this afternoon, for the old issue of Five-Twenties. The new issues of Five-Twenties are quiet; comparatively few bonds are issued, and the price remains steady, closing at 104¼.

The second series of Seven-Thirties are offered more freely. Lots are coming from the West, that have been hypothecated by contractors, and are now freed from the four months arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury; the expectation of heavy receipts from this source depresses the price, and dealers are not disposed to buy any large amounts at present prices. Offers are made for large amounts, sellers option 30 days at a considerable discount from present quotations. The closing price for second series is 99½.

Ten Forties have been quiet at 96½ a 97¼; they close at 97.

The old issue of certificates of indebtedness are scarce and sell mostly at par. The new issue comes upon the market freely, and sells at 97½ a 97¾. Those well acquainted with the views of the Secretary of the Treasury state that he does not anticipate having to issue an excessive amount of certificates before the meeting of Congress.

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

	July 22d.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	106¼	106¼	106¼	107¼	107	107¼
U. S. 5.20's c., o. iss.....	103¼	104¼	105	105¼	105¼	105¼
U. S. 5.20's c., n. iss.....	103¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
U. S. 10.40's coup.....	96¼	96¼	96¼	97	97¼	97
U. S. 7.30 Treas. Note.....	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
do 2d Series.....	100	99¼	99¼	100	99¼	99¼
U. S. 6's certif. n. iss.....	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼

The seven-thirty loan was closed by the subscriptions of Wednesday. The total sales of the three series of this class of securities is \$830,000,000; of which \$700,000,000 have been taken through the subscription agency of Jay Cooke & Co. The whole of the loans authorized by the last Congress are now negotiated, and the Secretary of the Treasury must rely chiefly upon the issue of one-year certificates until the next Congress authorizes further loans. We understand that the Secretary has no apprehension of embarrassment from lack of resources.

GOLD MARKET.—The general tendency of gold during the week has been upward. The price is very much under the control of a wealthy clique of operators, who buy up gold at every symptom of a decline in the premium. Some considerable amounts have been sold during the week, some being generally supposed to come out of the Sub-Treasury. It is understood, upon all but direct official information, that the Sub-Treasury is selling gold periodically; but the sums thus thrown upon the market fail to depress the premium. Yesterday a coin telegram announced that orders had been received by the authorities at Matamoras to prepare for an army of 30,000 troops, as an offset against our own army on the Rio Grande. This had the effect of putting up the premium to 46 1-2. The report was discredited upon second thought, and the premium fell back to 43 3-4. The "bulls" base their expectation of a higher premium upon the supposition that the inadequacy of the exports to cover the imports will cause an early resumption of the exportation of specie. The continued large exports of five-twenty bonds embarrass their operations.

The shipments of specie since our last have been \$29,826

per steamer City of Baltimore, and \$87,500 per Persia; total, \$117,326.

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

Highest. Lowest.		Highest. Lowest.	
July 22.....	142½ 142½	July 26.....	143½ 143½
July 24.....	143½ 142½	July 27.....	146½ 143½
July 25.....	143½ 143	July 28.....	146½ 144½

The transactions for last week at the Custom-house and Sub-treasury were as follows:

	CUSTOM HOUSE.		SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
July 17.....	\$341,147 40	\$3,548,734 07	\$6,428,866 96	
July 18.....	523,862 93	7,317,403 22	6,177,275 46	
July 19.....	548,758 55	4,450,493 27	3,590,325 50	
July 20.....	368,790 36	3,483,106 11	5,415,786 00	
July 21.....	392,611 01	2,104,811 90	4,704,425 98	
July 22.....	203,491 84	2,060,878 24	1,304,940 83	
Total.....	\$2,378,662 09	\$22,965,426 81	\$27,620,620 82	
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of July 17.			48,420,270 59	

Deduct payments during the week..... \$76,040,891 41
 Balance on Saturday evening..... \$53,075,464 60
 Increase during the week..... 4,655,194 01

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The transactions in foreign exchange have scarcely equalled the late volumes of the imports; and there are indications that importers are deferring their remittances in hope of a decline in gold. The supply has, perhaps, equalled the demand; and though there has been no change in the nominal quotations, there has been a good amount sold at very low rates. The continued large shipments of Five-Twenties produce a liberal supply of bills on London and Frankfort. The rate for 60 days sterling during the week has ruled at 108 3-4 a 109 for the best bankers, although good bills have been sold at 108 1-2 a 108 5-8. The following are the closing quotations:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108½ a 109
" " 3 days.....	109½
Merchants'.....	108
Francs, long date.....	5.18½ a 5.17½
Francs, short date.....	5.16½ a 5.15
Antwerp.....	5.22½ a 5.18½
Swiss.....	5.20 a 5.17½
Hamburg.....	35½ a 36
Amsterdam.....	40½ a 40½
Frankfort.....	40½ a 40½
Bremen.....	78 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 22d, 1865:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$7,180,068	\$9,783,326	\$44,529	\$15,167,393	\$1,522,779
Manhattan.....	5,795,748	913,239	15,562	6,098,649	2,094,278
Merchants.....	7,081,549	766,188	25,691	4,863,062	1,825,533
Mechanics.....	5,465,605	320,252	24,258	4,809,887	1,288,951
Union.....	4,055,002	206,501	.....	3,602,974	1,781,610
America.....	8,408,025	1,226,264	3,885	8,427,481	3,056,607
Phenix.....	8,728,777	163,942	19,723	3,057,344	983,917
City.....	4,614,150	261,050	.....	2,638,169	189,984
Tradesmen's.....	3,048,409	44,805	286,452	2,288,001	782,255
Fulton.....	2,272,289	328,442	26,850	2,516,191	743,639
Chemical.....	5,277,399	947,525	23,805	6,659,785	1,779,520
Merch. Exchange.....	2,610,799	12,469	8,854	1,848,736	545,590
National.....	2,248,107	350,858	14,507	1,140,929	345,341
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,240,202	77,929	40,543	1,909,978	867,471
Mech's & Trad's.....	1,787,383	96,055	98,623	1,445,578	454,018
Greenwich.....	763,483	71,617	9,999	669,632	126,522
Leather Manf.....	2,876,371	117,138	.....	2,270,418	422,219
Seventh Ward.....	245,540	27,506	21,204	437,638	442,228
State of N. Y.....	5,473,065	890,477	21,999	4,464,138	1,151,024
Amer. Exchange.....	10,816,291	872,646	17,715	6,892,753	1,761,052
Commerce.....	17,128,543	897,759	878,500	7,410,150	2,359,000
Broadway.....	5,646,894	89,250	819,877	5,018,568	1,857,862
Ocean.....	1,878,790	64,821	11,578	1,483,969	476,188
Mercantile.....	3,888,744	60,516	4,430	2,805,093	746,175
Pacific.....	1,438,689	16,228	57,059	1,695,053	381,895
Republic.....	4,627,874	125,178	171,200	4,407,288	1,154,475
Chatham.....	1,760,680	18,477	6,888	1,750,684	573,857
People's.....	1,826,108	45,270	9,361	1,170,952	253,391
North Amer.....	8,888,7e8	118,982	80,233	2,595,511	1,081,751
Hanover.....	2,181,951	72,737	27,712	1,538,740	509,697
Irving.....	1,417,741	29,072	18,153	1,406,380	477,759
Metropolitan.....	9,231,438	212,824	58,495	6,541,399	2,473,000
Citizens'.....	2,418,191	28,875	20,440	1,114,040	389,839
Nassau.....	2,418,185	175,674	5,115	1,989,292	208,702
Market.....	2,548,016	86,081	8,000	2,213,911	626,809
St. Nicholas.....	2,831,245	30,797	146,234	1,452,120	686,410
Shoe and Leather.....	3,605,880	88,161	517,870	2,511,668	812,000
Corn Exchange.....	2,682,980	167,514	41,550	1,958,621	589,000
Continental.....	3,083,790	271,308	11,012	2,887,587	954,000
Commonwealth.....	3,268,451	76,921	23,677	4,866,898	1,091,667
Oriental.....	1,096,967	59,550	114,865	1,066,801	251,183

Marine.....	1,655,707	48,919	1,678,923	502,500
Atlantic.....	1,149,034	60,341	954,076	210,118
Imp. and Traders.....	4,801,582	44,633	4,508,389	944,738
Park.....	12,820,611	187,402	11,583,512	2,580,514
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,739,395	19,055	1,589,890	387,029
Grocers.....	904,359	26,565	894,572	257,877
North River.....	1,574,119	31,102	1,515,652	285,970
East River.....	416,131	12,745	584,335	174,547
Man. and Mer.....	2,308,426	25,448	2,115,346	1,214,000
Fourth National.....	16,620,223	101,020	14,956,955	3,820,856
Central.....	14,759,292	51,662	988,906	14,987,291
Second National.....	1,850,959	.....	998,028	804,162
Dry Dock.....	275,758	41,626	262,959	20,184
Bull's Head.....	855,834	11,150	943,834	61,926
Manufacturers'.....	197,965	13,126	803,943	.....
Totals.....	\$222,960,305	20,832,903	6,589,766	193,790,090

For the corresponding periods the last three years, the same items compare as follows:

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862.....	\$149,766,293	\$33,064,575	\$9,245,953	\$132,427,178
1863.....	173,536,336	35,910,227	5,775,188	164,183,549
1864.....	190,885,761	21,033,912	4,683,892	147,931,925
1865.....	222,960,305	20,332,903	6,589,766	193,790,096

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....	195,044,637	20,152,892	3,183,526	147,821,891	.....	585,055,671
Jan. 14....	189,636,750	21,357,603	3,074,029	148,931,299	.....	538,780,632
Jan. 21....	187,060,566	20,211,569	2,979,851	156,068,355	.....	611,194,907
Jan. 28....	186,117,375	18,596,985	2,957,599	149,247,991	.....	655,828,378
Feb. 4....	185,639,790	19,682,308	2,868,646	152,703,816	.....	663,814,434
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	.....	518,806,222
Feb. 25....	183,534,735	20,092,378	2,739,388	158,948,481	.....	481,028,121
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	2,741,634	152,134,448	26,713,403	412,302,453
Mch. 18....	211,486,651	22,256,596	4,662,505	174,479,337	33,645,014	625,739,288
Mch. 25....	207,677,503	22,066,524	4,457,162	166,956,508	35,295,153	604,796,723
Apl. 1....	204,458,355	20,584,668	4,888,980	173,304,491	42,959,382	509,148,691
Apl. 8....	204,153,839	20,045,906	4,773,528	174,850,185	46,424,957	483,658,634
Apl. 15....	206,508,095	19,533,784	4,757,862	177,815,945	51,061,462	427,761,675
Apl. 22....	204,723,196	19,122,283	4,700,210	184,244,399	59,954,937	272,740,215
Apl. 29....	204,277,573	19,049,913	4,660,659	193,188,733	66,096,274	389,950,814
May 6....	212,172,277	20,088,399	4,886,937	200,466,735	66,258,849	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	203,854,725	55,625,517	510,767,345
May 27....	212,445,121	22,068,929	5,066,693	197,031,017	54,524,078	429,221,798
June 3....	210,416,543	21,346,493	5,323,032	186,935,680	51,065,440	389,049,879
June 10....	208,392,635	18,450,620	5,402,758	185,509,953	56,201,886	420,542,766
June 17....	208,944,311	16,630,877	5,647,944	189,947,334	62,567,344	542,070,189
June 24....	218,590,280	15,906,313	5,789,070	187,508,936	58,560,589	519,448,415
July 1....	216,585,421	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....	221,285,082	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,288	60,054,646	550,959,312
July 22....	222,960,305	22,332,903	6,589,766	193,790,096	52,756,229	517,174,956

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Inc.	\$1,675,223	Circulation.....	Inc.	\$338,821
Specie.....	Dec.	67,533	Net Deposits.....	Dec.	6,660,193
Legal Tenders.....	Dec.	7,298,417			

The large decrease in deposits and legal tenders is the result of the heavy drafts of the Treasury Department upon the National Banks, for monies held on account of subscriptions to the Seven-thirty loan. The recent subscriptions to the loan received by the banks of this city are much below what they have ordinarily been; and the drawings of the Treasury are for deposits received some time since; so that the payments to the Treasury largely exceed the receipts on its account. The increase in loans is the result partially of an increased demand from ordinary borrowers, and partially to investments by the banks in the temporary loan at the Sub-treasury.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks, for the past and previous week:

	July 17.	July 24.	
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350	
Loans.....	50,221,528	52,454,760	Inc. \$2,233,232
Specie.....	1,152,911	1,154,537	Dec. 1,626
Legal Tenders.....	19,860,500	19,413,864	Dec. 447,136
Deposits.....	43,966,927	46,166,928	Inc. 2,200,001
Circulation.....	6,831,938	6,886,449	Inc. 54,511

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks at stated 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	2,564,558	28,504,544
January 4, 1864.....	35,693,808	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	1,808,583	2,793,468	39,845,963
February 6, ".....	50,269,478	1,702,776	4,3	

Names.	Locations.	Capital.	Names.	Locations.	Capital.
Allentown	Allentown, Pa.	\$200,000	Citizens'	Jefferson, Ind.	150,000
Second	Leavenworth, K.	100,000	Exchange	Columbia, Mo.	100,000
Frederick Co	Frederick, Md.	150,000	Charlot	Charlot'sville, Va.	100,000
National	Rutland, Vt.	300,000	Everett	Boston, Mass.	200,000
Nat. State	Newark, N. J.	600,000	Second	Hinsdale, Mich.	100,000
First	Rushville, Ill.	65,000	Farmers'	Virginia, Ill.	50,000
Vincennes	Vincennes, Ind.	200,000	American	Providence, R. I.	1,437,650
National	S. Reading, Mass.	100,000	N'l B'k of the		
Rushville	Rushville, Ind.	150,000	State of N.Y	New York	1,000,000
Nat. Branch	Madison, Ind.	300,000	N'l Fult'n Co	Gloversville, N. Y.	150,000
National	Whitest'n, N. Y.	120,000	First	Fairfield, Iowa	50,000
Union	French't'n, N. J.	113,350	Wallkill	Middletown, N. Y.	175,000
Phenix	Providence, R. I.	65,000	Thompson	Thompson, Ct.	70,000
National City	New York	1,000,000	Jewett City	Jewett City, Ct.	60,000
Waterbury	Waterbury, Vt.	80,000	First	Council Bluff	50,000
Nat. Unadilla	Unadilla, N. Y.	150,000	N'l B'k of N.		
National City	Ottawa, Ill.	100,000	Eng.	East Haddam, Ct.	130,000

Capital of new banks..... \$8,616,000
Previously authorized..... 364,020,756

Aggregate capital..... 372,636,756

The total amount of circulation issued to National Banks during the week ending July 22d, was \$3,787,650; which, added to the \$154,120,015 previously issued, makes the aggregate circulation issued to that date, \$157,907,665.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from February, 1865, to latest dates:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Feb. 18, 1865	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
" 22, "	1,481	372,636,756	157,907,665

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 12, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£29,211,150
Government Debt.....	£11,015,100
Other Securities.....	3,854,900
Gold Coin and Bullion.....	14,561,150
Silver bullion.....	
	£29,211,150

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000
Rest.....	3,428,340
Public deposits, including exchequer, savings banks, commissioners of national debt, and dividend accounts.....	4,590,233
Other Deposits.....	16,229,245
Seven day & other bills.....	550,617
	£39,351,435

The preceding accounts, compared with those of the previous week, exhibit:

An Increase of Circulation of.....	£225,946
A Decrease of Public Deposits of.....	4,758,434
An Increase of Other Deposits of.....	1,785,910
A Decrease of Government Securities of.....	969
A Decrease of Other Securities of.....	2,068,573
A Decrease of Bullion of.....	538,793
An Increase of Rest of.....	138,243
A Decrease of Reserve of.....	710,773

The London *Economist* remarks on the return:

"The payments for the half-yearly dividends has had the usual effect of materially reducing the public deposits. On the other hand, the amount of private securities has decreased, and that of the private deposits has increased. The most important feature is the further decline of £710,773 in the reserve. The amount of the stock of coin and bullion had been reduced by withdrawals to the extent of £538,793."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the 13th inst.; the return for the previous week is added:

	DEBTOR.		July 13, 1865.		July 6, 1865.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000	0	182,500,000	0		
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776	2	7,044,776	2		
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14		
New reserve.....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0		
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	884,390,025	0	859,170,675	0		
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	8,799,055	31	8,719,200	13		
Treasury account.....	142,817,298	98	140,407,830	35		
Accounts current at Paris.....	157,928,359	19	158,902,392	53		

Ditto in the provinces.....	30,553,339	0	32,517,695	0
Dividends payable.....	5,967,530	75	5,994,875	75
Various discounts.....	1,580,916	73	1,224,595	57
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623	17	1,427,623	17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	752,993	36	752,993	36
Sundries.....	17,308,119	90	27,025,961	2
	1,466,075,787	55	1,485,784,358	3

CREDITOR.				
Cash and bullion.....	498,683,812	19	521,352,745	50
Commercial bills overdue.....	500,203	2	2,151,994	28
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	287,619,278	5	284,513,184	91
Ditto in the branches.....	306,848,657	0	307,339,803	0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	49,257,033	95	45,715,785	15
Ditto in the provinces.....	12,739,986	0	12,589,086	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	15,462,100	0	15,618,500	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	10,545,900	0	10,416,900	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	31,562,200	0	31,892,500	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	21,715,600	0	21,237,500	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	645,200	0	648,800	0
Ditto to the State.....	504,600	0	481,300	0
Government stock reserve.....	60,000,000	0	60,000,000	0
Ditto other securities.....	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Securities held.....	36,557,487	91	36,557,487	91
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	0
Expenses of management.....	8,423,384	0	8,423,384	0
Sundries.....	115,432	13	63,924	13
	11,919,163	16	13,795,712	97
	1,466,075,787	55	1,485,784,358	3

The return is chiefly remarkable for presenting the important decline of 32,939,000f. in the deposits. In the coin and bullion there is a diminution of 22,669,000f., and in the circulation of notes an increase of 25,220,000f., both of which, in a considerable degree, are owing to those large withdrawals.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
	Par of Shares.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
(Marked thus * are National.)						
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 1/4	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 1/2
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July	July	7	
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 1/2
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	
Phenix*.....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July	July	5	95
Republic*.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	February	5	109 1/2
St. Nicholas*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	February	5	100 103
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.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July	4	

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Princpal Payabl, MARKET (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (Bonds of 1847, 1848, 1860, 1858, 1861, Oregon War Bds), State Securities (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin), and Municipal Securities (Albany, Alleghany City, Baltimore, Bangor, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Dubuque, Hartford, Jersey City, Louisville, Maysville, Milwaukee, Newark, New Bedford, New London, Newport, New Haven, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, Rochester, Sacramento, St. Louis, San Francisco).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY, July 28, 1865—P. M.

TRADE, the past week, has been very irregular and unsettled in its character. Speculative features, or the result of speculative operations, heretofore, have been apparent in all the leading staples Yesterday and to-day, the advance in gold led to renewed buoyancy in quarters where the subsidence of speculation had resulted in a slight decline in prices.

The stocks of most descriptions of merchandize in this market are now large, and the quantities on the way are, in some particulars, excessive. This is more especially true of cotton, sugar, coarse grains, pork and naval stores; and a good deal of uncertainty is felt as to the future of prices.

Cotton, at the close, is supported by a brisk export demand. Sugar is barely steady. Course grains, such as corn, oats, &c., meet with a large demand for consumption, and with some export inquiry. Pork is entirely under speculative influences; the large consumption for other descriptions of "hog products" contributes to the success of the speculation. Naval stores come upon a bare market, but will undoubtedly be found in sufficient surplus for a large export.

The prospects for a brisk trade during the next few months are, therefore, most promising.

The tone of groceries generally is not strong, although favored by the advance in gold. Metals are looking up, with spasmodic activity. Oils are doing better. Hides and Leather are firm, with more activity. Wool shows renewed activity. Petroleum has considerably advanced under an export demand. Highwines are better, with a reduced stock.

The speculation in Breadstuffs has checked the shipments of grain, but in Cotton and Petroleum, the shipments have considerably increased. The export movement in Tobacco is retarded by the advanced views of sellers.

Advices have been received from the whaling fleet, reporting great depredations committed by the "Confederate" vessel the Shenandoah. The stocks of whale and sperm oils, and whalebone, have been mostly withdrawn from sale.

Rio dates to July 24th, report heavy shipments of Coffee to this market, with a large stock in reserve, but prices were well supported: good first sorts 7½ to 7⅞.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865

	Coast-wise.	North Riv.	Erie R.R.	Camd. & Hud. R.R.	Hud. Cent'l R.R.	Riv. N. J.	Per Exp's.	Total.
Flour..... bbls.	6,900	36,528	21,810	2,404	300	731	.....	63,142
Corn Meal..... bgs.	.....	405	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1,166
Corn Meal..... bbls.	92	140	1,460	285	.....	20	.....	2,584
Whiskey.....	25	406	97	66	.....	.....	.....	594
Wheat..... bush.	.....	235,636	911	.....	.....	.....	.....	236,546
Corn.....	.....	561,679	8,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	570,286
Oats.....	.....	459,387	1,275	4,054	.....	300	.....	465,166
Rye.....	.....	30,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,800
Malt.....	.....	28,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,267
Barley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grass Seed.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186
Flaxseed.....	.....	7,602	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,784
Beans.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Peas.....	.....	5,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,548
Beef, bbls. & ter.	6	44	199	22	.....	.....	.....	271
Pork..... bbls.	.....	87	1,230	265	.....	.....	.....	1,582
Cutmeats..... pkgs.	34	17	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	129
Lard..... bbls. & te.	29	36	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	444
Lard..... pkgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashes..... pkg.	.....	344	45	9	.....	.....	.....	398
Tallow.....	235	15	38	.....	.....	55	.....	343
Grease.....	15	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Oil Cake.....	.....	1,830	2,931	.....	.....	31	.....	4,792
Dried Fruits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs..... bbls.	.....	255	370	880	300	350	2,460	4,115
Lard Oil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton..... bales.	10,997	612	1,519	2,211	.....	.....	.....	15,839
Wool.....	200	1802	1,407	1,286	195	.....	.....	4,890
Hemp.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Hops.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Hides..... No.	2,569	470	1,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,050
Leather..... sides.	1,500	19,550	16,932	111	.....	7,500	.....	45,593
Tobacco..... hhds.	500	408	1,559	509	.....	.....	.....	3,065
Tobacco..... cs. &c.	2,460	415	696	40	.....	.....	.....	3,521
Rice..... tcs. & bbls.	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489
Rice..... bgs.	2,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,850
Rosin..... bbls.	8,062	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,105
Tar.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Pitch.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Spirits Turpen.....	2,007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,007
Crude Turp.....	1,842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,842
Copper.....	160	445	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	683
Copper Plates.....	.....	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	604
Lead..... pgs.	.....	1350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350
Spelter..... slabs	.....	.....	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	567
Sugar..... bbls.	822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	822
Sugar..... hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Starch..... pkgs.	.....	.....	.....	3,470	.....	.....	.....	3,470
Butter.....	.....	950	1,191	1,614	400	300	6,611	11,066
Cheese.....	610	4,341	3,811	22,250	.....	.....	.....	31,012
Petroleum..... bbls.	147	51	14,632	254	.....	2,062	.....	17,146
Molasses..... bbls.	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Molasses..... hhds.	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
Peanuts..... bgs.	854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	854
Linseed..... bgs.	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Linseed oil..... bbls.	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	550
Stearine..... pkgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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	232,840	182,040
Flour..... bbls.	1,627,430	2,239,210
Corn Meal.....	201,805	191,000
Wheat..... bush.	2,532,970	6,381,575
Corn.....	3,887,450	2,308,360
Rye.....	120,730	65,475
Barley, &c.....	549,940	724,830
Oats.....	3,764,330	3,730,115
Beef..... tcs. and bbls.	76,915	63,420
Pork..... bbls.	157,830	250,045
Bacon, &c..... pkg.	92,120	238,005
Lard.....	82,270	162,230
Cheese.....	224,270	256,115
Butter.....	331,100	218,590
Rosin..... bbls.	40,188	10,346
Crude Turpentine.....	8,582	5,317
Spirits do.....	6,395	5,113
Tar.....	6,618	18,184
Rice..... tcs.	7,957	.....
Ashes.....	11,620	9,890
Tobacco, domestic..... pkgs.	56,525	135,830
Tobacco, foreign.....	12,875	22,610
Tallow.....	9,600	18,425
Wool, domestic..... bales.	39,185	75,000
Wool, foreign.....	32,385	73,010
Hops.....	13,520	26,050
Whiskey..... bbls.	35,110	231,175
Leather..... sides	1,267,100	1,414,200
Oil, sperm..... bbls.	20,050	40,856
Oil, whale.....	57,335	49,052
Oil, petroleum.....	242,615	367,960
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	15,250	125,972	82,382
Cotton..... bales	954	36,000	32,233
Coffee..... bags	13,611	342,549	510,764
Molasses..... hhds.	3,171	100,418	79,756
Sugar..... hhds, bbls. and tcs.	15,233	219,895	150,267
do..... bxs. and bags	3,001	201,224	150,290
Teas..... pkgs.	874	296,747	512,225
Tobacco..... do	594	13,629	22,495
Wool..... bales	152	34,664	86,471

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	1,215	28,110	22,960
Flour..... bbls.	28,498	767,818	1,280,408
Corn Meal.....	2,485	84,072	72,540
Wheat..... bush.	201,652	1,011,117	8,628,639
Corn.....	141,596	686,397	312,795
Rye.....	27,982	63,457	.....
Beef..... tcs. and bbls	1,140	62,917	61,199
Pork..... bbls.	2,137	78,797	88,738
Bacon..... 100 lbs.	2,914	261,835	776,220
Lard.....	4,505	165,019	382,091
Cheese.....	21,780	189,474	208,987
Butter.....	889	66,622	65,970
Ashes, Pots..... casks.	.....	5,895	4,645
Ashes, Pearls.....	.....	465	680
Beeswax..... lbs.	3,504	141,204	311,871
Hops..... bales.	84	11,873	16,789
Rosin..... bbls.	585	9,180	881
Spirits Turp.....	2	633	319
Tar.....	471	5,598	788
Tallow..... 100 lbs.	3,968	124,859	235,775
Tobacco..... pkgs.	2,697	91,633	65,610
Tobacco..... lbs.	65,890	2,184,753	2,583,180
Oil, Sperm..... galls.	.....	56,982	850,421
Oil, Whale.....	.....	11,804	316,291
Oil, Petroleum.....	478,562	4,775,912	8,486,928
Oil, Lard.....	.....	28,290	397,891
Seed, Clover..... bags.	.....	10,995	18,866
Staves..... M	545	7,988	9,587
Oil Cake..... 100 lbs.	22,134	295,625	358,478
Whalebone..... lbs.	28,516	180,827	394,301

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 25, 1865.

	Quant.	Value.
Petroleum.....	10,504	\$37,921

CRONSTADT.

DANISH WEST INDIES.				BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.			
Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Flour, bbls. 2,364	17,052	Mf Tob, lbs. 1,768	574	Leather, sides. 16	42	Flour, bbls. 10,833	75,188
Lard, lbs. 3,176	708	Beans, bbls. 13	90	Cornmeal, pun. 100	2,600	Pork, bbls. 1,127	22,010
Pick. fish, bbls. 58	473	Pork, bbls. 70	1,554	Potatoes, bbls. 50	200	Mf tobacco, bxs. 140	364
Cornm'l, bbls. 310	4,588	Cheese, lbs. 3,617	495	Onions, bbls. 35	210	Beef, bbls. 102	1,685
Hams, lbs. 973	241	Haddock, qtls. 200	900	Lumber, ft. 10,000	310	Butter, lbs. 8,687	1,911
Beef, bbls. 23	718	D'd fish, lbs. 100	35	Corn, bush. 200	200	Peas, bbls. 5	28
Tongues, bbls. 2	63	Candles, bxs. 150	570	Coffee, bxs. 12	54	Cornm'l, bbls. 409	1,793
Ag'l implements, pkgs. 18	286	Tobacco, hhds. 1	453	Sew mach, cs. 2	141	Leather, sides. 30	226
Butter, lbs. 8,296	2,281	Staves, No. 7,800	486	Miscellaneous. 148	148		
Bread, pkgs. 60	218	Hoops. 2,314	161				
Kerosene, gls. 200	141	Shooks. 150	412	Total. 36,344	36,344		
HAMBURG.				BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Palm oil, cks. 128	5,363	Patent fuse, cs. 1	600	Clocks, bxs. 35	1,030	Shooks. 1,000	1,900
Furs, bls. 7	3,400	Seneca root, bxs. 15	600	Rye, bush. 15,395	14,580	Cornm'l, bbls. 991	5,292
Chimneys. 1	100	Tobacco, bales. 154	5,816	Staves. 12,000	1,500	Flour, bbls. 2,081	15,545
Sew mach, cs. 260	9,375	Sponge, lbs. 25	207	D'd apples, bbls. 50	800	Beef, bbls. 61	1,745
Preserves, cs. 58	1,050	Silverware, cs. 1	840	Skins, bales. 9	3,523	Peas, bush. 600	900
Whalebone. 6,978	9,770	Segars, cs. 11	7,444	Miscellaneous. 82	82	Matches, ga. 300	375
Drugs, bxs. 2	219	Mf tobacco, lbs. 28,293	4,600	Total. 71,831	71,831	Oil meal, lbs. 300	750
Books, cs. 7	51					Lumber, ft. 30,000	805
Hardware, cs. 10	375					Bread, pkgs. 472	1,934
						Hardware, cs. 25	1,046
						Lard, lbs. 11,009	2,899
						Butter, lbs. 8,915	2,145
BREMEN.				BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Mahogany, lgs. 70	500	Tob stms, hhds. 53	3,615	Flour, bbls. 161	1,070	Shooks. 1,000	1,900
Staves, No. 7,240	600	Rye, bush. 14,587	12,910	Miscellaneous. 15	15	Cornm'l, bbls. 991	5,292
Tobacco, cs. 799	41,196	Logwood, tons. 69	2,500	Total. 65,973	65,973	Flour, bbls. 2,081	15,545
Segars, cs. 2	251	Shoe pegs, bbls. 140	456			Beef, bbls. 61	1,745
Tobacco, hhds. 17	2,860					Peas, bush. 600	900
						Matches, ga. 300	375
						Oil meal, lbs. 300	750
						Lumber, ft. 30,000	805
						Bread, pkgs. 472	1,934
						Hardware, cs. 25	1,046
						Lard, lbs. 11,009	2,899
						Butter, lbs. 8,915	2,145
ANTWERP.				BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Petroleum, gallons. 157,498	80,477					Shooks. 1,000	1,900
						Cornm'l, bbls. 991	5,292
						Flour, bbls. 2,081	15,545
						Beef, bbls. 61	1,745
						Peas, bush. 600	900
						Matches, ga. 300	375
						Oil meal, lbs. 300	750
						Lumber, ft. 30,000	805
						Bread, pkgs. 472	1,934
						Hardware, cs. 25	1,046
						Lard, lbs. 11,009	2,899
						Butter, lbs. 8,915	2,145
DUTCH WEST INDIES.				BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Flour, bbls. 500	4,800	Peas, bags. 100	445	Butter, lbs. 960	345	Shooks. 1,000	1,900
Corn meal, bbls. 150	900	Lard, lbs. 2,000	497	Petroleum, galls. 300	190	Cornm'l, bbls. 991	5,292
Rye, bbls. 100	500	Pepper, bags. 15	174	Lumber, ft. 4,000	80	Flour, bbls. 2,081	15,545
Pkd fish, bbls. 10	118	Rice, bags. 5	107	Oil meal, lbs. 24,000	240	Beef, bbls. 61	1,745
Vinegar, bbls. 5	46	Pork, bbls. 50	1,412	Total. 10,404	10,404	Peas, bush. 600	900
Hams, lbs. 1,507	361	Cheese, lbs. 578	104			Matches, ga. 300	375
						Oil meal, lbs. 300	750
						Lumber, ft. 30,000	805
						Bread, pkgs. 472	1,934
						Hardware, cs. 25	1,046
						Lard, lbs. 11,009	2,899
						Butter, lbs. 8,915	2,145
ROTTERDAM.				BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Books, cases. 6	100					Shooks. 1,000	1,900
Staves, Number. 160,320	15,341					Cornm'l, bbls. 991	5,292
Total. 15,441	15,441					Flour, bbls. 2,081	15,545
						Beef, bbls. 61	1,745
						Peas, bush. 600	900
						Matches, ga. 300	375
						Oil meal, lbs. 300	750
						Lumber, ft. 30,000	805
						Bread, pkgs. 472	1,934
						Hardware, cs. 25	1,046
						Lard, lbs. 11,009	2,899
						Butter, lbs. 8,915	2,145
LIVERPOOL.				BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Wheat, bu. 106,333	144,031	Sew mach, cs. 328	11,215	Butter, lbs. 39,211	9,309	Shooks. 1,000	1,900
Corn, bu. 124,598	100,038	Drugs, cs. 14	856	Dry goods, cs. 2	1,688	Cornm'l, bbls. 991	5,292
Cotton, bls. 1,215	264,559	Mahogany, logs 53	3,000	Perfumery, cs. 5	400	Flour, bbls. 2,081	15,545
Tallow, lbs. 87,607	9,357	Logwood, tons. 20	600	Heads, bbls. 12	1,225	Beef, bbls. 61	1,745
Lard, lbs. 107,665	16,637	Books, cs. 21	3,955	Hoop skirts, cs. 1	528	Peas, bush. 600	900
Cheese, lbs. 1,414,162	226,528	Corks, bales. 56	1,200	Hardware, cs. 2	320	Matches, ga. 300	375
Bacon, lbs. 230,835	37,743	Beeswax, lbs. 3,504	1,868	Hops, bales. 46	1,800	Oil meal, lbs. 300	750
Tar, bbls. 400	1,900	Piano. 2	1,300	Dental mate, cs. 1	1,500	Lumber, ft. 30,000	805
Oil cake, lbs. 444,934	7,865	Beef, tcs. 571	11,650	Machinery, cs. 2	1,500	Bread, pkgs. 472	1,934
Ag'l impl, pkgs. 7	250	Furs, bales. 2	2,400	Miscellaneous. 534	534	Hardware, cs. 25	1,046
Cider, pkgs. 25	150	Clocks, bxs. 17	2,088	Total. 868,562	868,562	Lard, lbs. 11,009	2,899
		Bladders, tcs. 4	568			Butter, lbs. 8,915	2,145
LONDON.				BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Tobacco, hhds. 271	99,536	Cheese, lbs. 752,959	126,801	Hops, bales. 38	1,200	Shooks. 1,000	1,900
Oil cake, lbs. 1,436,695	32,279	Books, cs. 2	323	Staves. 6,000	1,200	Cornm'l, bbls. 991	5,292
Spices, bgs. 111	674	Preserves, cs. 4	100	Hogs' hair. 200	11,004	Flour, bbls. 2,081	15,545
Machinery, cs. 2	232	Flour, bbls. 2,320	14,921	Perfumery, cs. 10	990	Beef, bbls. 61	1,745
I R belting, cs. 1	642	Oxide zinc, cks. 250	8,960	Butter, lbs. 5,181	1,350	Peas, bush. 600	900
Nails, kegs. 33	422	Mf tob, lbs. 5,414	2,100	Rosin, bbls. 61	1,344	Matches, ga. 300	375
Wheat, bu. 11,996	18,700	Furs, bales. 14	4,550	Miscellaneous. 129	129	Oil meal, lbs. 300	750
Beef, tcs. 211	7,330	Bacon, lbs. 26,338	4,725	Total. 340,507	340,507	Lumber, ft. 30,000	805
Beef, bbls. 25	550	Pork, bbls. 24	445			Bread, pkgs. 472	1,934
						Hardware, cs. 25	1,046
						Lard, lbs. 11,009	2,899
						Butter, lbs. 8,915	2,145
FALMOUTH.				BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Nitrate Soda, bags. 5,128	40,500					Shooks. 1,000	1,900
Borate Lime, bags. 570	500					Cornm'l, bbls. 991	5,292
Total. 41,000	41,000					Flour, bbls. 2,081	15,545
						Beef, bbls. 61	1,745
						Peas, bush. 600	900
						Matches, ga. 300	375
						Oil meal, lbs. 300	750
						Lumber, ft. 30,000	805
						Bread, pkgs. 472	1,934
						Hardware, cs. 25	1,046
						Lard, lbs. 11,009	2,899
						Butter, lbs. 8,915	2,145
GLOUCESTER.				BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Wheat, bushels. 8,161	19,000					Shooks. 1,000	1,900
						Cornm'l, bbls. 991	5,292
						Flour, bbls. 2,081	15,545
						Beef, bbls. 61	1,745
						Peas, bush. 600	900
						Matches, ga. 300	375
						Oil meal, lbs. 300	750
						Lumber, ft. 30,000	805
						Bread, pkgs. 472	1,934
						Hardware, cs. 25	1,046
						Lard, lbs. 11,009	2,899
						Butter, lbs. 8,915	2,145
BRISTOL.				BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Wheat, bu. 35,124	51,309	Naptha, galls. 200	140	Lard, lbs. 199	35	Shooks. 1,000	1,900
Flour, bbls. 300	1,800	Tobacco, hhds. 20	12,000	Total. 95,839	95,839	Cornm'l, bbls. 991	5,292
Tallow, lbs. 183,650	20,475	Rosin, bbls. 381	2,800			Flour, bbls. 2,081	15,545
Oil ck, lbs. 307,817	7,280					Beef, bbls. 61	1,745
						Peas, bush. 600	900
						Matches, ga. 300	375
						Oil meal, lbs. 300	750
						Lumber, ft. 30,000	805
						Bread, pkgs. 472	1,934
						Hardware, cs. 25	1,046
						Lard, lbs. 11,009	2,899
						Butter, lbs. 8,915	2,145
GLASGOW.				BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Corn, bushels. 13,289	11,030					Shooks. 1,000	1,900
						Cornm'l, bbls. 991	5,292
						Flour, bbls. 2,081	15,545
						Beef, bbls. 61	1,745
						Peas, bush. 600	900
						Matches, ga. 300	375
						Oil meal, lbs. 300	75

NEW GRANADA.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Dry goods, cs.	11 2,689	Lumber, ft.	32,000 3,000	Lard, lbs.	4,098 1,035
Clothing, cs.	14 5,110	Sugar, bbls.	38 875	Tobacco, cs.	13 629
Boots & shoes, cs.	8 1,680	Flour, bbls.	253 2,345	Matches, cs.	10 135
Phot materials.	3 150	Shells, cs.	3 750	Furniture, cs.	1 196
Books, cs.	5 1,700	Kerosene, gals.	500 345	Mf iron, pkgs.	3 94
Sew machines.	7 1,630	Tobacco, bals.	28 1,225	Pistols, cs.	1 330
Drugs, pkgs.	187 2,480	Hams, lbs.	1,194 324	Tea, pkgs.	5 106
Cond milk, cs.	25 400	Bread, pkgs.	175 137	Stationery, cs.	1 110
Wine, cs.	100 205	Pork, bbls.	54 1,393	Mf tobacco, lbs.	348 97
Straw hats, cs.	1 144	Beef, bbls.	68 1,783	Saddlery, cs.	20 725
Ptg mat'l, pkg.	1 420	Preserves, cs.	43 681	I R goods, cs.	1 114
Machinery, cs.	7 600	Butter, lbs.	7,400 2,238	Miscellaneous	1,932
Hardware, cs.	19 650	Soap, bxs.	252 1,072		
Total					\$39,529

BRAZIL.

Paper, rms.	1,000 380	Lumber, ft.	22,355 1,015	Cotton gins, bxs.	5 -450
Clocks, bxs.	17 260	Lard, lbs.	21,830 4,913	Lumber, pcs.	749 198
Furniture, cs.	39 766	Tea, pkgs.	41 3,904	Hams, lbs.	598 156
W'dware, pkgs.	100 325	Hay, bales.	20 115	Cutlery, bxs.	12 645
Resin, bbls.	20 120	Resin, bbls.	50 317	Nails, cks.	40 200
Pitch, bbls.	10 80	Bread, pkgs.	20 302	Perfumery, bxs.	40 150
Paint, pkgs.	60 150	I R goods, cs.	1 170	Tobacco, cs.	1 137
Flour, bbls.	4,400 45,600	Shooks, cs.	500 300	Dry goods, cs.	2 304
Matches, cs.	25 550	Hardware, cs.	31 790	Lead pipe, box.	1 213
Cassia, bales.	15 500	Kerosene, gs.	1,693 1,045	Miscellaneous	937
Total					\$64,999

CHILI.

Clocks, cs.	24 760	Kerosene, gallons.	36,000 22,800	Packing valves.	9 108
Oil cloth, cs.	51 5,744	Tobacco, bbls.	173 1,064	Timber, ft.	144,940 5,834
Drugs, cs.	459 10,779	Ptg mat'l, pks.	56 3,789	Glassware, cs.	39 1,370
Perfumery.	132 2,077	Sew mach, cs.	56 3,583	Furniture, cs.	8 834
Hardware, cs.	233 13,948	Tobacco, cs.	24 580	Tallow, lb.	124,176 15,653
Phot materials.	1 70	Books, cs.	2 190	Nails, kegs.	1,500 7,500
Stationery, cs.	2 160	Woodware.	2 100	Staves.	12,000 1,800
I R goods, cs.	1 190	Soap, bxs.	4 60	Saf fuse valves.	50 1,800
Mf iron.	51 2,293	Whal's mat, pks.	2 680	Oars.	30 108
Machinery, pcs.	62 3,799	Pumps, pkgs.	5 200	Miscellaneous	145
Wind shades, cs.	9 3,000				
Total					\$111,018

Grand total \$2,947,348

IMPORTS (OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1865.

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

China, Glass, & E'ware—	Quan.	Value.	Jewelry, &c.—	Quan.	Value.	Logwood, lbs.	565 2,375
China	61	\$4,888	Jewelry	24	70,157	Mahogany	6,560
Earthenware	334	23,819	Watches	32	62,866	Rattan	866
Glass	67	406	Leather, Hides, &c.			Rosewood	4,393
Glassware	120	2,467	Bristles	51	19,707	Willow	1,616
Glass plate	113	16,751	Hides, dressed	169	73,240	Other	4,524
Drugs, &c.—			Hides, undressed	136	403	Miscellaneous—	
Acids	20	955	Leather	11	2,836	Baskets	6 282
Argols	107	5,552	Patent leather	7	4,253	Boxes	631
Bl. powder	775	11,007	Liquors, Wines, &c.			Buttons	138 33,055
Brims'ne, tn.	399	14,920	Ale	430	4,217	Burr stones	1,768
Castor oil	12	209	Brandy	3	41	Clay	893
Cream tartar	12	1,204	Beer	50	387	Cheese	62 3,310
Cochineal	4	597	Gin	10	307	Cigars	15,388
Aniline colors	4	1,333	Rum	1	93	Coal, tons	15,250 38,419
Cudbear	7	367	Whisky	13	786	Corks	947
Gum crude	125	4,201	Wines	1,689	22,289	Cotton, bales	954 55,517
Gum arabic	8	451	Cha'p'ne bkt	1,832	19,685	Clocks	15 2,314
Gum copavia	22	1,062	Metals, &c.—			Cocoa, bags	41 300
Indigo	103	12,738	Brass goods	8	1,533	Coffee, bags	13,611 232,654
Iodine, pot.	17	2,092	Bronzes	17	1,907	Fancy goods	130,135
Leeches	6	110	Chains & anch.	63	3,335	Feathers	3 1,041
Madder	125	10,367	Cutlery	111	43,553	Flax	5,248 24,806
Magnesia	9	157	Guns	7	925	Fish	1,100 790
Oils	67	4,221	Hardware	98	10,860	Furniture	4 354
Oil, ess.	113	10,277	Iron, hoop, tons	26	1,394	Grind stones	130 162
Paints		6,476	Iron, pig, tns	1,655	24,491	Hair	34 3,974
Potash, hhd.	14	1,448	Iron, sheet, tns	22	1,114	Hair cloth	12 6,552
Potash, chlo.	20	601	Iron tubes	205	675	Hemp	1,924 56,607
Potash, pruss.	13	1,269	Iron, other, tns	56	3,366	India rubber	374 4,701
Sarsaparilla	42	1,269	Iron, RR	10,919	62,357	Ivory	1,028 6,292
Shellac	55	2,656	Lead, pigs	1,000	4,561	Machinery	84 6,815
Soda, bi carb	2,000	5,741	Metal goods	46	8,197	Marble	719
Soda, sal.	472	2,199	Nails	46	91	Molasses	3,171 63,220
Soda, ash	293	7,841	Needles	21	8,098	Linseed	19,140 44,652
Sponges	12	514	Nickel	1	741	Oil paintings	17 4,233
Sulph copper	12	283	Old metal		10,196	Plaster	1,296
Sumac	3,230	11,184	Platina	5	6,340	Pipes	11,372
Vermillion	10	3,036	Per. caps	6	855	Potatoes	3,023
Other		11,028	Saddlery	62	10,977	Provisions	87 5,814
Furs, &c.—			Steel	2,164	51,862	Rags	329 5,808
Felting	30	706	Tin, bxs.	22,149	113,714	Rice	21,494
Furs	174	80,751	Tin, (slabs 1.418.)			Salt	665
Hatters' goods	6	5,205	lbs	67,755	14,820	Statuary	14 1,222
Fruits, &c.—			Wire	326	4,296	Seeds	2,594
Bananas		3,008	Spices—			Soap	300 630
Lemons		19,935	Cassia		2,482	Sugar, hhd, tcs	
Nuts		7,180	Ginger		184	and bbls.	15,233 718,127
Oranges		13,280	Mustard		128	Sugar, boxes and	
Pine apples		2,866	Pepper		900	bags	3,001 53,089
Plums		292	Stationery, &c.—			Tea	874 28,612
Raisins		8,933	Books		92 11,062	Toys	147 7,537
Sauces and pre.		2,769	Engravings		7 437	Tobacco	590 13,578
Instruments—			Paper		59 4,298	Waste	206 8,241
Mathematical		1 315	Other		86 10,127	Wool, bales	152 10,200
Musical		32 6,292	Woods—			Other	1,229
Nautical		2 442	Fustic, lbs.		256 2,131		
Optical		13 3,707	Lignum vite		2,489		
Total						Total	\$2,839,604

By the Persia, we have London dates to the 15th July. A trade circular reports:

Cocoa.—240 bags Grenada brought full prices; 50s a 56s 6d for low to good mid, and 58s a 70s 6d for good and superior; 232 bags Trinidad were all bought in at: 120 bags Dominica sold at 45s a 48s 6d, and 123 bags Surinam sold at 75s, with one lot at 79s 6d.

COFFEE steady; 1,028 casks, 147 barrels, 501 bags Plantation Ceylon realized 77s a 80s for fine ord to low mid, and 81s a 88s for mid to good mid colory; 299 casks 2,280 bags Native at 66s a 66s 6d for small, 68s a 68s 6d for good, 69s a 69s 9d for good ord bold, and 70s for fine ord; 357 bags Mysore 96s a 104s; 1,439 bags Singapore 57s 6d a 60s for ord, 62s a 67s 6d for good ord, and 70s a 73s for Java kind, 57 bales, 15 half bales, 48 nungs, Mocha 93s 6d a 94s for long berry, and 99s for short berry; 19 casks, 11 bbls,

12 bags Jamaica 65s a 70s for good to fine ord, and 79s a 82s for mid; 35 bags African 71s 6d. Foreign.—377 bags Guatamala sold at 74s a 74s 6d; of 334 bags Costa Rica only part sold at 73s a 75s and 2,012 bags Rio were bought in at 61s a 63s. For floating cargoes of Brazil the market is very dull.

COPPER quiet. Tough cake and tile 86l, best selected 89l, sheathing 91l, Y. M. sheathing 84d.

CORN.—The market is dull, and prices barely supported. Average price of English wheat for the week ending 8th inst was 42s 5d on 56,954 qrs returned. White American wheat 43s a 46s; Winter Red 41s a 44s; Spring 41s 43s per qr, American flour 22s a 24s per barrel.

LEAD dull. Common pig 20l.

COTTON.—The market has been dull throughout the week, but closes with rather more firmness. At Liverpool the sales for the week are 45,000 bales; mid Orleans 19d per lb.

HEMP.—100 bales good quality Sunn at auction brought 22l. Privately 1000 bales Manila were placed early in the week from 30l 5s a 31l for fair to good current quality, but in the last day or two there has been a large demand both here and at Liverpool, and prices have advanced 20s a 30s per ton, with few sellers at this advance.

JUTE.—There was a good demand at the public sales, and of 11,000 bales offered 7500 found buyers, the good and fine qualities at an advance of from 10s a 20s per ton, and other kinds at full prices, viz., from 10l 15s a 23l for low common to good, and at 9l 5s for rejections. 30 bales cuttings brought 5l 15s.

INDIGO.—The periodical sales of East India, comprising 12,380 chests, commenced on the 11th inst., and are progressing with fair spirit; the better qualities of Bengal at an advance of 2d a 3d per lb., and other descriptions at previous rates to 3d a 4d per lb decline. 5307 chests passed sale, of which 2797 chests sold.

RICE quiet, and only small lots sold.

IRON.—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars 7l f.o.b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 54s 9d cash for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED.—Import for the week 7416 qrs. all from the East Indies. Little business to report, and the market is lower in all positions. Calcutta on the spot may be bought at 56s a 56s 6d sound bags; Mirzapore 57s 6d a 58s, and Bombay at same price. For arrival the nearest value of Calcutta 57s 6d, and Black Sea may be bought at 58s. Imports since 1st January 300,161 qrs against 294,954 qrs last year.

SPELTER quiet 22l 7s 6d a 22l 12s 6d.

OIL CAKES.—All descriptions of Cotton Seed and Linseed Cakes are firm without change in price, excepting for London made Linseed Cakes, which are 5s per ton dearer.

OILS.—Fish: Sperm without change, but no sellers under 90l; pale Southern 44l; pale Seal has declined to 40l 10s; Cod 50l; East India 30l. Linseed is again a shade lower and offers at 32s 3d. Rape firm; Brown has advanced to 42l 10s for English, and 43l 10s Foreign; for immediate delivery Foreign Refined 46l 10s a 47l; for delivery the last four months buyers of Brown at 43l, and sellers at 43l 10s, and for the first four months next year business continues at 43l; Refined Cotton has also advanced, 32l 10s a 34l 10s being now the quotation, Crude finds ready buyers at 27l; Niger sells at 35l 10s; Madras Ground Nut at 41l; Poppy 37l. Olive in fair demand; sales of Mogadore at 49l; Seville is held for 51l; Malaga 51l; and Gallipoli 54l. Cocoa Nut: there is a good demand, especially for Ceylon, and several hundred tons sold at 43s; Cochin is held for 45s. Palm is plentiful, and fine Lagos may be bought at 37s; Palm Nut 32s.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine are lower, and obtainable at 50s. Refined petroleum 2s 6d.

Rum firmer.—The sales are 1,000 puns, including some Trinidad of 1863 import at 1s 6d, Demerara 1s 8d a 1s 9d, Berbice 1s 8d, Leewards 1s 7d, and Jamaica 3s 4d for good mid quality; also 170 hhd Mauritius at 1s 7d.

SPICES.—Pepper: Black firm; 1,208 bags Singapore sold at 34d, 400 bags Penang at 3d, 170 bags Tellicherry at 34d a 34d, and of 420 bags Malabar part sold at 44d a 44d.

In MOLASSES there are no transactions.

SUGAR.—The market is firm at last week's prices. Of British West India 3,050 hhd sold, including at public sale the principal portion of 629 hhd, 54 tierces, 62 bbls Barbadoes from 30s a 35s 6d, 105 hhd, 2 tierces Tobago from 32 a 32s 6d, 178 hhd, 10 tcs, 34 bbls Jamaica from 30s 6d a 34s, and 46 hhd, 25 tcs, 424 bbls sundries from 29s 6d a 32s; 225 bags Mauritius sold at 26s 9s a 28s for brown; 976 bags Bengal sold at 29s a 36s; 3,822 bags Penang about half sold at 30s 6d a 33s; 272 bags Natal sold at 28s a 32s 6d. Foreign—975 hhd, 155 bbls Porto Rico, mostly sold at 32s 6d a 39s; 145 boxes clayed Cuba partly sold at 38s 6d for fine florette yellow. Privately 150 hhd Porto Rico sold at 36s, 4,000 bgs unclayed Manila at 27s, and afloat seven cargoes, principally for this country, viz, two Havana, 1,210 boxes No. 13 at 26s 6d, 3148 boxes white at 27s 9d, both fully insured for a near port; six Cuba Muscovado, together 3,400 hhd, 600 tierces and bbls at 22s a 22s 3d, all with landing weights, and for U. K.

TALLOW.—Prices still tend in buyers' favor; there are sellers of New St. Petersburg Y. C. at 41s 6d on the spot, and 42s 6d October to December.

SALTPETRE very dull, and only 300 bags sold 25s for six per cent refraction.

The **TEA** sales of the 4th inst closed heavily on the 10th at about previous rates, 8,684 pkgs passed auction, of which 7,230 sold. Of

the 40,518 pkgs offered 34,474 sold, nearly all without reserve. Privately there is but little business doing. Common Congou 1s per lb.

TIN.—English quiet. Blocks 94s, bars 95s, refined 97s. Foreign lower; straits 90s a 91s.

Havana advices to the 22nd July have been received. A circular reports:

SUGAR (clayed).—Owing to an eager demand which has prevailed for the United States, the market has been very active, chiefly directed to the lower grades from No. 10 to No. 11½, and about 20,000 boxes have changed hands for that quarter during the first three days of the week, at a material advance on the previous rates, now established on the basis of 8½ rials for No. 12.

For Europe the transactions have been limited, as most foreign houses resist paying the prices actually demanded, and so far the offers do not exceed 7½ a 8 rials for No. 12. But as we approach the 1st of August, those buyers that are unprovided and have to clear vessels by that time to avoid the additional insurance—premium, will probably have to pay the ruling rates.

We modify our medium quotations, as follows:

Dutch Standard	Nos. 7 a 10	7 a 7½ rials
do	Nos. 11 a 12	7½ a 8 rials
do	Nos. 13 a 14	8½ a 8½ rials
do	Nos. 15 a 17	8½ a 9½ 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 8 rials per arrobe—45s freight and 16 per cent premium of exchange—25s 6d stg per cwt free on board; and 29f 10c per 50 kilos (without freight), exchange on Paris at 3 per cent premium.

Last year at this date No. 12 being at 9½ rials—freight 65s and exchange 11 per cent—stood in at 30s 7d per cwt free on board.

The receipts this week have decreased.

The export lists of the nine principal ports of Cuba, up to 30th June, show an aggregate excess of 65,604 tons—345,285 boxes (including hhd sugars,) over those of same period last year.

The total exports from Havana and Matanzas from the 1st of January to date, compare thus:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
United States	248,123	114,937	48,232
Great Britain	346,954	427,495	418,156
North Europe	60,316	37,350	64,006
France	197,164	163,726	127,965
Spain	213,721	171,652	196,211
South Europe	17,074	15,316	14,677
Other Ports	24,096	20,348	19,799
Total	1,107,448	950,824	889,046

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Havana	267,145	294,211	222,100
Matanzas	62,846	46,351	34,360
Boxes	329,991	340,562	256,460

MOLASSES—Sweet is scarce and tart quite neglected; our own distilleries are using the latter to some extent. A sale is reported, on the spot, of 300 hhds clayed at 3½ rs. The stock may be about 3,000 hhds clayed and some trifling lots of Muscovado.

RUM can be had of 21 degrees at \$26 a 26 50 in chestnut cask, and at \$30 50 a 31 in oak do.

HONEY—We hear of no transactions for want of stock. Buyers would now willingly pay 4½ a 4½ rs. per gallon.

WAX—White is plentiful and in limited demand, at \$12 a 12 75; yellow is worth \$8 75 a 9 per arrobe.

COFFEE—The market begins to improve slowly. We have received 1,821 bags Porto Rico this week. The extreme range of prices is \$12 to 17 per qtl.

TOBACCO—The market continues quite inactive, not only owing to the scanty supply of new crop, but also in consequence of a disparity in the views of the buyers and sellers in regard to price. The sales have been confined to a few small lots, say about 100 bales for export, on private terms, supposed to be at an average of about \$25 per bale. A few lots of new fillers have been taken at \$22 per bale of 137 pounds net.

COTTON.

THE market shows little change in quotations from last week but trade has been dull throughout, although some export business has been done. Spinners have operated with great caution, many leading staples of cotton goods have declined from the extreme speculative prices of last week. The receipts at this and the Southern market are now on a scale largely exceeding the estimates of a month ago, and at all the principal points stocks are rapidly accumulating. To-day's market was active and firm. Sales 3,000 bales.

The export last week was small, but the steamers of this week, have about 3,500 bales for Liverpool, and about the same quantity has been taken by the steamers for next week.

Sales for the week, 1,000 bales, including the government sale. Exports last week 11,215 bales. Receipts for the week, — bales. Stock estimated at 60,000 bales.

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	47	48	48	48
Good Middling	49	50	50	50
Middling fair	51	52	52	52

A New Orleans report, under date of July 21st, evening, says:

"The market opened this morning under increased depression, from the want of freight room and the copious supply on sale, but the demand subsequently improved, and the business summed up 1,100 bales, including 400 taken up by one party, and 250, 200, 100 and 40 by others. Prices were more irregular, and in many cases fully 1c. easier. We find considerable discrepancy in the quotations of leading brokers, differing in low middling 2 a 3c. per lb., and modify our own figures as follows: Good ordinary 36 a 37c, low middling 39 a 41c., middling 44 a 45c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1865.

Stock on hand September 1st 1864	bales	4,575
Arrived during the week		22,218
Arrived previously		117,509—
		139,727
		144,302
Exported during the week		8,843
Exported previously		94,634—
		103,477
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		40,825

Later advices by telegraph, to private parties here, quote middling at New Orleans at 41c., with a stock of 50,000 bales, and at Mobile, middling 39c.; stock 25,000 bales. A letter from Savannah, dated July 22, says:

"Our receipts of cotton for the past week have been about 3,000 bales, 250 of which have been received from the interior by wagons, many from Macon. All of which offered for sale have found ready buyers at the rate of 43 a 46c. for strict to good middlings; Sea Island or long cottons are selling at 55 a 65c. Very little Sea Island coming into market, there being but little in the country, and the owners all feeling confident that the prices of that description of cotton must be higher, as it usually sells two or three times as high as Uplands; and now, with so small a quantity, it can only be sold at a price 50 per cent higher than Uplands."

A Shreveport date of July 5th, quotes cotton 12 a 15c. per lb. in currency. Galveston dates to the 15th July say nothing of cotton. Memphis advices speak unfavorably of the prospects of the growing crop of cotton.

A report of the Liverpool market for the week ending July 14, says:

"The market has been very quiet since our last circular report, the total sales of the week amount to 45,230 bales, of which 26,970 have been taken by the Trade, 10,680 for Export, and 7,580 on Speculation. Quotations for American yesterday were about ½d. per lb. below those of last week, but to day there is more tone, and this decline is received. (Sales 10,000 bales.) On Saturday the 18th, there was renewed activity and a further advance of ½d."

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary	17 17½	17 —	17 18	30 —
Good ordinary	17½ 18	18 —	18½ —	— —
Low Middling	18½ —	19½ —	19½ —	— —
Middling	19 —	19 —	19½ —	34 —
Good Middling	— —	— —	20 —	— —
Middling Fair	— —	— —	— —	— —
Fair	— —	— —	— —	42 —

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American	3230	590	830	4650	166570	174920
East Indian	12890	5050	1950	19890	749450	773170
Brazilian	2000	3900	1040	6940	186730	187460
Egyptian	4800	370	2710	7880	276390	220800
Other Sorts	4050	770	1050	5870	253640	273290
Total	26970	10680	7580	45230	1632730	1579640

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American	4451	143753	115025
East Indian	14671	402817	477607
Brazilian	5727	180016	130026
Egyptian	8003	242089	233221
Other Sorts	2861	159215	238748
Total	35713	1127890	1194627

STOCKS.

	This Day.	1864.	COTTON AT SEA	
			This Year.	1864.
American	29520	5920	450000	458000
East Indian	173240	85120	Piculs.	Piculs.
Brazilian	46710	16010	36000	164000
Egyptian	57700	68070	.....	.....
Other Sorts	53900	74680	.....	.....
Total	361070	250100	.....	.....

BREADSTUFFS.

Commencing immediately with the issue of the last CHRONICLE, a sweeping speculation was set on foot in flour and wheat, attended by a large advance, say, 20 or 30 cents per bushel for wheat, and about a dollar a barrel for flour; corn has also advanced about ten cents per bushel.

The basis of this speculation is the asserted failure of the crop of winter wheat throughout Indiana and Illinois, and some portions of other Northwestern States; the berry is said to have ripened under the intense heat so rapidly that it is without substance. There is cumulative evidence that this is, to some extent, true, but it is very doubtful if there is anything like a general failure of the crop.

Added to the rumors adverse to the crop of winter wheat, we have still later a series of severe rain storms in the spring wheat districts, which have, it is reported, seriously retarded the gathering of the spring crop, and greatly damaged all that had been cut. The latest advice indicate a return of fine weather.

To offset these unfavorable circumstances, we have a large quantity of old crop wheat still in the hands of farmers; a very fine crop has been harvested in Canada; and in Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia the crops are very large and of good quality.

At the advanced prices, orders for export to Great Britain cannot be executed in flour and wheat, and but partially in corn.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ...per bbl.	\$6 20	a	\$6 70
do Extra State.....	7 10	a	7 40
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 00	a	8 25
do Extra Western, common to good.....	7 20	a	9 15
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	9 25	a	11 75
do Southern, supers.....	7 75	a	8 65
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	8 75	a	12 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	7 20	a	9 25
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 50	a	6 00
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	5 25	a	5 75
Wheat, Chicago Spring..... per bushel	1 50	a	1 60
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 55	a	1 62
do Red Winter.....	1 80	a	1 95
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	2 00	a	2 05
Corn, Western Mixed.....	85	a	91
do Western White.....	..	a	..
do Western Yellow.....	..	a	92
do Southern Yellow.....	..	a	..
do Southern White.....	..	a	..
Rye, Western.....	97	a	1 00
do North River.....	1 05	a	1 10
Oats, Western.....	65	a	60
do State.....	60	a	..
do Canada.....	55	a	62
Barley.....	1 00	a	1 30
Barley Malt.....	1 60	a	1 75

The following summary shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago during the week ending July 22:

RECEIPTS						
	Flour bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, b. shels.	Barley, bushels.
Total Receipts...	23,988	196,821	838,395	147,885	19,381	5,390
Cor. week last year	21,798	267,422	416,269	164,739	1,234	147
SHIPMENTS.						
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
By railroad....	13,962	3,166	8,237	30,713	.....	378
To Buffalo.....	7,118	213,445	998,075	203,350	13,000	24,350
To Oswego.....	.....	14,800	21,700	.....	.....	.....
To Ogdensburg.....	2,629	.....	14,600	5,000	.....	.....
To Dunkirk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Cleveland....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Pt Huron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Saginaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To oth'r U. S. pts	70	250	725	850	.....	.....
To Pt. Colb'e....	4,469	15,125	111,100	.....	.....	.....
To Goderich....	300	12,500	25,150	.....	.....	.....
To Sarnia.....	8,297	.....	19,250	.....	.....	.....
To Montreal....	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Kingston....	.....	.....	15,100	.....	.....	.....
To oth'r C. p'rts	.....	11,075	.....	.....	.....	.....
By canal.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	37,161	272,361	1213,227	239,813	1300	24,350
Cor.w'k last year	24,535	166,150	307,875	233,175	.....	20,545

The following will show the shipments by canal from Buffalo for 14 days ending July 22d, and 9 days at Oswego, being shipment at the latter place from July 13th to July 21st inclusive, which, taken together will show the quantity of grain afloat on the canals destined for tide water:

From Buffalo.	Wheat,	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Wk end'g					
July 22....	78,034	405,252	241,150	.....	.....
July 15....	103,115	711,450	353,544	8,690	37,720
Total.....	181,149	1,116,702	594,694	8,690	37,720

wego....	146,729	85,973	26,099	....	....
Total.....	372,878	1,201,775	620,773	8,690	37,720
Prev. week					
July 15....	519,571	1,236,366	747,094	54,090	37,720
" 8....	646,920	1,020,235	801,694	45,400	8,000
" 1....	807,397	932,632	787,785	4,606	23,000

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago from Jan. 1st to July 22nd, for four years:

RECEIPTS				
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	510,379	685,817	729,730	850,579
Wheat.....	4,052,701	4,893,217	4,025,673	6,680,794
Corn.....	9,793,334	9,239,297	18,128,183	14,523,193
Oats.....	5,282,048	3,608,458	2,933,817	1,401,482
Rye.....	287,289	283,832	355,454	545,350
Barley.....	287,869	151,587	153,749	450,139
SHIPMENTS.				
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	408,095	697,948	811,856	763,870
Wheat.....	3,058,274	5,386,355	3,432,364	6,557,975
Corn.....	9,517,406	6,501,060	17,555,216	12,593,130
Oats.....	4,806,409	5,247,210	3,339,857	1,198,691
Rye.....	187,571	162,041	326,479	446,997
Barley.....	125,874	73,395	40,265	144,614

London dates to the 14th July report:

The supplies of English Wheat continue small. Those of Foreign are nearly average. English Sack Flour.—The receipts have been gradually falling short of previous returns, with all but no barrel flour. The agricultural reports are more favorable, the mild genial weather accompanied by heavy rain during the past week, has mitigated the injury done to the Oats, root crops, and grass lands. At Monday's market the show of English Wheat, though of beautiful quality was limited, and prices were fully maintained with a good business passing. American and Canadian wheat are becoming very scarce, and prime sweet parcels command attention at extreme prices. Maize—Some inferior just received from Montreal has been sold at 28s to 29s per 480 lbs. Barrel Flour—Some lots on passage of choice quality have been placed at 23s 6d c. f. and i., and on the spot rather dearer. Floating Grain Cargo Trade—The arrivals off coast are to a fair extent. Wheat has met with moderate attention, and buying proceeds steadily in Odessa Ghirka at 37s 6d to 38s 3d per 492 lbs. For August to September shipments 39s per 492 lbs. has been freely paid. Corn in active demand at an advance of 2s per qr.; from the small quantity afloat and large consumption for feed, buyers are eager. At today's market English and Foreign Wheat met with less attention and was rather cheaper. Barrel Flour—Some small lots of choice extra State, newly arrived, were sold at the high price of 26s per barrel, and forward contracts have been made for September to October delivery at 23s per barrel for best run of Extra State.

Liverpool dates to the 14th July report:

The weather during the past week has been highly favorable for the country, frequent showers with alternate warm sunshine. We have had liberal supplies of Wheat, but moderate of Flour and Indian Corn; the trade has been quiet but firm. At Tuesday's market there was but a moderate demand for Wheat and Flour, our last circular quotations were unchanged. Though the demand for Indian Corn was not important, prices were rather in favor of sellers. In consequence of the election, the attendance at to-days market was very limited. The few transactions in Wheat and Flour were at Tuesday's quotations. Indian Corn, from scarcity, was 6d per qr. dearer, but the demand was far from active.

QUOTATIONS.

		s. d.	a.	s. d.
Flour.	Extra State.....(per 196 lbs)	22 0	a	22 6
do	Philadelphia and Baltimore... do	22 0	a	23 0
do	Ohio..... do	23 0	a	24 6
do	Canadian..... do	22 6	a	24 6
do	Sour and Heated..... do	18 0	a	20 0
Wheat.	Chicago and Milwaukee.....(per 100 lbs.)	8 2	a	8 6
do	Amber Iowa..... do	8 8	a	8 9
do	Red and Amber Winter..... do	8 4	a	8 10
do	White—Western..... do	8 9	a	9 3
do	do Southern..... do	9 0	a	10 0
Indian Corn.	Yellow.....(per 480 lbs.)	28 9	a	29 0
do	Mixed..... do	28 9	a	0 0
Peas.	Canadian.....(per 504 lbs.)	38 0	a	38 6
Catmeal.	do.....(per 240 lbs.)	22 0	a	22 6

FARMERS' DELIVERIES.

Week ending 8th July, 1865.....	56,594 qrs. at 42s. 5d
Same time 1864.....	..... qrs. at 41s. 9d.

IMPORTS.

	Wheat. Qrs.	Flour. Bbls.	Ind. Corn. Sacks.	Qrs.
United States and Canada....	4,447	.....	.....	1,909
France, Spain, and Portugal...	1,947	.....	2,224	.....
North Europe.....	3,151	.....	.....	.....
Mediterranean and Black Sea..	2,821	.....	.....	130
Other Places.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Week.....	12,366	.....	2,224	2,039
Total since 1st January....	205,185	64,455	185,017	63,493
Same time 1864.....	748,868	289,855	809,949	20,161

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 28.

There is less activity in the market this week, with some special exceptions. Upon the eve of the opening of fall trade a greater demand was expected, and the high prices of the past few weeks have been adhered to with such tenacity that trade has fallen off, or rather has not opened as brisk as expected. The high rates for gold prevent any material influence from importations as yet, while a scarcity of goods also tends to keep prices up for the present. Manufacturers still complain that they cannot obtain hands for their mills, although wages are very high. Fine goods of all grades are very desirable and scarce. Heavy goods are offered by some outside parties a little off, though agents are firm. Colored goods, denims, ticks, and stripes of good quality are very desirable. The principal business of the week has been among prints and woolen goods, which are in increased demand.

BROWN SHEETINGS are more abundant, and the prices of the past week have been maintained with some difficulty. This class of goods would be still more abundant were they not withdrawn for bleaching. Fine brown goods are scarce, and firm at previous prices.

BLEACHED GOODS are scarce, and prices have advanced from two to three cents. The demand for fine goods is greater than during the past week, with a smaller supply. New York mills are held at 50; Wamsutta, 47½, and others at 39 to 45.

PRINTS have been in active demand during the last three days, though prices have materially advanced, and a better feeling prevails. Merinoes are held at 31; Sprague's, 29; Amoskeag, 27; and American print works 29.

GINGHAMS are in better demand, and prices have advanced 1 to 1½ cents. Lancaster and Caledonia are held at 34, and Berkshire at 35.

DRILLS, DENIMS, AND TICKS are steady, without change.

CORSET JEANS are scarce and firmer; Amoskeag, 36; Bates Indian Orchard and Pemberton, 27½.

COTTON FLANNELS have materially advanced, with a small stock and better demand. Hamilton is held at 45, Nashua 40, and Naumkeag 42½.

JACONETS and SILECIAS are scarce, and held at higher prices.

We give a table of jobbers' prices in our DAILY BULLETIN, and do not need to repeat them here.

WOOLEN GOODS have been very active, the increased business of last week being more than maintained, though the market is well supplied. All the choice styles of Cassimeres and Doeskins are quickly taken up at steady prices. Flannels and Kentucky Jeans are slightly higher. Balmorals are in good demand, and sales are large as the season approaches.

FOREIGN GOODS are increasing in demand, and in some instances are quite active. The tendency of prices is upward. For nice dress goods the demand is much greater than the supply, and desirable goods are quickly taken. Plain fabrics, French Delaines and Merinoes are more abundant and at nominal prices. Black Alpacas, Coburg, and Italian Cloths are active. Doeskins, Black Cloths and Cloakings are in active demand. Silks are scarce and firm, the demand being much greater than the supply, and goods are taken out of the importers' hands immediately at good prices.

Recent advices from abroad report an advance in prices, with considerable scarcity of goods for importation.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending July 26, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE WEEK.

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1338	\$503,565	334	\$139,566	784	\$291,822
do cotton...	291	77,188	149	48,574	509	115,587
do silk....	226	185,764	77	52,708	148	161,343
do flax....	400	110,687	432	86,225	878	196,033
Miscellaneous dry goods.	559	56,593	81	19,421	79	26,198
Total.....	2874	\$934,157	1073	\$346,494	2398	\$790,983

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	503	\$193,785	319	\$129,748	1320	\$535,953
do cotton...	54	11,720	163	50,567	95	23,438
do silk....	39	43,258	22	14,380	85	81,005
do flax....	91	26,642	487	76,361	329	58,309

Miscellaneous dry goods.	5	3,118	106	38,559	43	4,712
Total.....	692	\$278,523	1067	\$309,615	1872	\$703,417
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	2874	934,157	1073	346,494	2398	790,983
Total th'wn upon mark't.	3566	\$1,212,680	2140	\$656,109	4270	\$1,494,400

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	468	\$145,100	2458	\$1,066,258	925	\$276,773
do cotton...	49	16,664	553	158,026	40	10,960
do silk....	64	89,372	249	260,794	87	123,606
do flax....	323	43,465	990	187,956	417	105,435
Miscellaneous dry goods.	...	...	190	90,996	14	12,345
Total.....	904	\$294,601	4440	\$1,764,030	1483	\$529,119
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	2874	934,157	1073	346,494	2398	790,983
Total entered at the port.	3778	\$1,228,758	5513	\$1,110,524	3881	\$1,320,102

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending July 26, 1865:

DETAILED STATEMENT.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens....	194	\$89,810	Gloves....	7	\$1,704
Cloths....	30	14,447	Worsteds....	201	77,455
Carpetings....	56	12,174	Delaines....	5	3,136
Blankets....	29	4,752	Hose....	5	1,779
Shawls....	6	4,315	Worsteds y'n.	76	16,188
Lastings....				3	\$1,457
Braids & bds.				35	16,081
Cot. & wor'd.				137	48,024
Total.....				784	\$291,822

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons....	108	\$34,292	Laces....	10	2,125
Colored....	106	29,458	Braids & bds.	11	5,977
Prints....	7	1,850	Gloves....	10	2,237
Velvets....	3	432	Spool....	116	20,430
Hose....				133	18,785
Total.....				509	\$115,587

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks....	44	62,898	Shawls....	1	80
Crapes....	4	3,277	Cravats....	3	812
Velvets....	4	2,233	Raw....	21	22,398
Ribbons....	20	16,606	Braids & bds.	1	1,002
Laces....	23	27,743	Silk & wors'd.	9	9,213
Silk & cotton.				13	13,476
Total.....				148	\$161,343

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens....	810	\$165,105	Hdkfs....	40	21,996
Laces....	1	789	Thread....	26	7,973
Hemp yarn....				1	170
Total.....				878	\$196,033

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Leath gloves.	8	\$9,248	Embroider's.	5	1,651
Kid gloves...	5	8,061	Corsets....	4	1,352
Clothing....	43	4,088	Straw goods.	2	69
Feath & flow.				9	620
Susp & elast.				3	1,109
Total.....				79	\$26,198

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens....	254	\$103,991	Gloves....	4	1,409
Cloths....	42	19,600	Worsteds....	579	223,975
Carpeting....	12	5,100	Delaines....	72	37,612
Blankets....	45	6,276	Hose....	17	7,056
Shawls....	21	21,112	Merinos....	43	18,904
Worst. yarn..				8	3,503
Braids & bds.				11	5,050
Cot & wors'd.				212	77,365
Total.....				1320	\$535,953

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons....	45	\$8,962	Laces....	1	486
Colored....	25	6,939	Braids & bds.	4	1,871
Prints....	2	278	Handker'fs..	1	212
Ginghams...	1	214	Gloves....	2	755
Hose....				14	3,721
Total.....				95	\$23,438

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks....	33	\$43,786	Ribbons....	19	18,642
Pongees....	12	2,379	Laces....	4	2,038
Crapes....	2	1,823	Gloves....	1	504
Velvets....	7	6,787	Hose....	1	402
Silk & worst.				3	2,065
Silk & cotton				3	2,579
Total.....				85	\$61,005

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens....	324	\$66,417	Handkfs....	3	1,329
Laces....	1	280	Thread....	1	283
Total.....				329	\$68,309

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Kid gloves...	1	\$305	Embroideries	1	384
Matting....	2	161	Straw goods.	26	1,172
Oil cloth....	9	906	Sus. & elas... 4 1,784		
Total....				43	4,712

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens....	121	\$51,410	Shawls....	23	31,803
Cloths....	26	9,159	Worsteds....	217	86,814
Carpeting....	3	944	Delaines....	1	462
Blankets....	403	43,813	Total..... 925 276,773		

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons....	18	\$4,828	Prints....	4	2,373
Colored....	8	2,028	Total.... 40 10,960		

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks....	60	\$94,209	Ribbons....	25	26,513
Velvets....	1	1,261	Laces....	1	1,623
Total.... 87 123,606					

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens....	404	\$101,972	Thread....	13	3,463
Total.... 417 105,435					

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Corsets'....	6	6,469	Straw goods.	2	1,601
Sus. and elas. 6 4,275					
Total.... 14 12,345					

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 West-rn 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.

Ashes—Duty: 15 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Market steady.

Pot, 1st sort... 100 lb @ 7 50

Pearl, 1st sort... 7 75 @ 8 50

Of 209 lb and upward... 12 1/2 @ 13

Barilla—Duty free.

Teneriffe... @ ..

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val. Dull and nominal.

Yellow, Western and South... 50 @ 53

Bones—Duty, on invoice 10 per cent.

Rio Grande shin... 35 @ ..

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.

Pilot... @ 5 1/2

Navy... @ 4 1/2

Crackers... 9 @ 14

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

American, gray and white... 45 @ 1 50

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Quiet and firm.

Sperm, plain... 35 @ ..

Sperm, patent... 45 @ 50

Stearic... 30 @ 31

Adamantine (boxes) (light weights) 22 @ 24

Cement—Rosendale... 1 60

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

One inch and upward... 9 @ 9 1/2

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

Market firm.

Liverpool Orrel... 2,240 lb @ ..

Liverpool House Cannel... @ ..

Nova Scotia... @ ..

Anthracite, by dealers per ton of 2000 lb... 8 50 @ 9 50

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.

Caracas... (in bond) @ ..

Maracaibo... do @ ..

Guayaquil... do 55 @ 60

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 per lb; all other 10 per cent ad valorem in addition.

Large shipments reported from Rio—some 75,000 bags being now on the way to this market—with a large stock in Rio, have stopped business and depressed prices. The subjoined quotations are for the most part nominal.

Java... currency per lb 33 @ 34 1/2

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

do good... cash, 21 1/2 @ ..

do fair... duty, 20 @ 20 1/2

do ordinary... paid, 18 1/2 @ 19

do fair to good cargoes... 19 1/2 @ 20 1/2

do fair to good cargoes, (gold, in bond) 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

Laguayra... currency 31 1/2 @ 32 1/2

Maracaibo... 29 @ 31 1/2

Jamaica... 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2

St. Domingo... gold 18 1/2 @ 19

do (in bond)... gold 13 1/2 @ 14

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper, 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 30 per cent ad val; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 3 1/2 cents per lb. All cash.

American ingot has slightly advanced; sales of the week 500,000 pounds.

Sheathing, new... 45

Sheathing, &c. old... 25

Sheathing, yellow... 30

Pig, Chile... 45

Boltz... 45

Braziers... 45

American ingot... 29 1/2 @ 30

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 2 1/2; other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.

Manila... 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2

Tarred Russia... @ ..

Tarred American... @ 19

Bolt Rope, Russia... @ 27

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val.

1st regular, quarts... 50 @ 52

1st regular, pints... 40 @ 41

Mineral... 52 @ 54

Phial... 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 per cent ad val; Balsam Capivi, 2; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 per cent ad val; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per cent ad val; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 per cent ad val; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per 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 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val; Sal Eratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 per cent ad val; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 per cent ad val; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per 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

Aloes, Cape... 85 @ ..

Aloes, Socotrine... 85 @ ..

Alum... 4 1/2

Annato, fair to prime... 50 @ 70

Antimony, Regulus of... 12 1/2 @ ..

Argola, Crude, Oporto... 35 @ 40

Argola, Refined... (gold) 29 @ ..

Arsenic, Powdered... 4 @ ..

Assafetida... 25 @ 40

Balsam Capivi... (gold) 6 1/2 @ ..

Balsam Tolu... @ 70

Balsam Peru... @ 2 60

Bark, Calisaya... @ 1 75

Berries, Parisian... @ 55

Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle... (gold) 8 @ 8

Bi Chromate Potash... 22 @ ..

Bleaching Powder... 3 1/2 @ ..

Borax, Refined... 30 @ 31

Brimstone, Crude... 62 50 @ 65 00

Brimstone, Am. Roll... 5 @ ..

Brimstone, Elor Sulphur... 6 1/2 @ ..

Camphor, Crude, (in bond)... @ 35

Camphor, Refined... 95 @ 1 00

Cantharides... @ 1 70

Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk... 18 @ 19

Cardamoms, Malabar... 3 15 @ 3 40

Castor Oil (cases)... per gallon 3 25 @ 3 30

Chamomile Flowers... per lb 30 @ 50

Chlorate Potash... (gold) 36 @ 36 1/2

Caustic Soda... (gold) 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Citric Acid... do 62 @ ..

Cochineal, Honduras... do 90 @ ..

Cochineal, Mexican... do 75 @ 77 1/2

Copperas, American... 1 1/2 @ ..

Cream Tartar, prime... (gold) 33 @ ..

Cubebs, East India... 45 @ ..

Cutch... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Epsom Salts... @ 4

Extract Logwood... @ 14

Flowers, Benzoin... per oz. 60 @ 80

Gambier... 7 1/2 @ 8

Gamboge... 95 @ 1 00

Ginseng, Southern and Western... 82 1/2 @ 92 1/2

Gum Arabic, Picked... 65 @ 85

Gum Arabic, Sorts... (gold) 22 @ 25

Gum Benzoin... 1 00 @ ..

Gum Kowrie, good to prime rough 28 @ 30

Gum Gedda... 19 @ 20

Gum Damar... 36 @ ..

Gum Myrrh, East India... @ 40

Gum Myrrh, Turkey... 70 @ ..

Gum Senegal... @ 55

Gum Tragacanth, Sorts... 40 @ 45

Gum Tragacanth, white flakey... 85 @ 1 00

Hyd. Potash, French and English. (gold) 3 12 1/2 @ 3 15

Iodine, Resublimed... 5 50 @ ..

Ipecacuanna, Brazil... @ 5 50

Jalap... 3 00 @ 3 50

Lac Dye, good and fine... 40 @ 76

Licorice Paste, Calabria... 45 @ 48

Licorice, Paste, Sicily... 23 @ 24

Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid... 38 @ 38

Licorice Paste, Greek... 30 @ ..

Madder, Dutch... (gold) 8 1/2 @ 9

Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 9 @ ..

Manna, large flake... 1 00 @ 1 25

Manna, small flake... @ ..

Manna, Sorts... @ ..

Nutgalls Blue Aleppo... 80 @ 90

Oil Anis... 2 75 @ ..

Oil Cassia... 5 00 @ ..

Oil Bergamot... 8 25 @ 8 50

Oil Lemon... 5 00 @ 5 50

Oil Peppermint, pure, in tin... 5 50 @ ..

Opium, Turkey... (gold) 6 00 @ ..

Oxalic Acid... 1 00 @ ..

Phosphorus... 35 1/2 @ 37 1/2

Prussiate Potash... (gold) 58 @ ..

Quicksilver... 3 00 @ ..

Rhubarb, China... @ 20

Sal Eratus... 9 1/2 @ ..

Sal Ammoniac, Refined... (gold) 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

Sal Soda, Newcastle... 40 @ ..

Sarsaparilla, Hond... 25 @ ..

Sarsaparilla, Mex... 60 @ ..

Seneka Root... 24 @ ..

Senna, Alexandria... 18 @ 22

Senna, East India... 50 @ 62 1/2

Shell Lac... 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

Soda Ash (80 per cent)... (gold) 40 @ ..

Sugar Lead, White... 2 25 @ 2 30

Sugar Lead, Brown... 8 10 @ ..

Sulphate Quinine... per oz. 61 @ 30

Sulphate Morphine... 29 @ ..

Tartaric Acid... (gold) 13 1/2 @ ..

Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 13 1/2 @ ..

Vitriol, Blue... 13 1/2 @ ..

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.

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

Ravens, Heavy... 22 00 @ ..

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

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

Dye Woods—Duty free.

Quiet and steady.

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

Fustic, Cuba... 45 00 @ 48 00

Fustic, Tampico... @ ..

Fustic, Tabasco... @ ..

Fustic, Savanilla... (gold) @ 21 00

Fustic, Maracaibo... do @ ..

Logwood, Laguna... @ ..

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

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

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

Logwood, St. Domingo... 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 per cent ad val.

Prime Western... per lb 70 @ ..

do Tennessee... @ ..

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

Canton, 40 packs, No. 1, (cash) per box 3 75 @ 4 00

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

In Dry Cod and Herring there has been a large advance, with light offerings. Mackerel have been in fair supply and steady.

Dry Cod... per cwt. 7 25 @ 8 00

Dry Scale... 5 00 @ ..

Pickled Cod... per 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

Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax... 10 25 @ 11 50

Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax... @ ..

Mackerel, No. 3, Small... @ ..

Salmon, Pickled, No. 1... 33 00 @ 45 00

Salmon, Pickled... per ton @ ..

Shad, Connecticut, No. 1... per hf. bbl. @ ..

Herring, Sealed... 60 @ 65

Herring, No. 1... 50 @ 55

Herring... per bbl. 6 50 @ 9 50

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. per lb 11 1/2 @ 17

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/2; Filbers and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 per cent ad val.

Table listing various animal skins and furs such as Lynx, Marten, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, and Deer skins with their respective prices.

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 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, 1 1/2; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30, 2 1/2; all over that, 3 cents per sq. ft.

Table listing different sizes of American Window glass (e.g., 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15) and their prices.

(The above is subject to a discount of 40 per cent 45 per cent.) French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 85 per cent 40 per cent.)

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per sq. ft. Rather more doing.

Calcutta, light and heavy... Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per sq. ft. Calcutta, standard... yard. Rather more doing.

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)... Shipping and Mining... Rifle... Sporting, in 1 lb canisters...

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed... Buenos Ayres, mixed... Hog, Western, unwashed...

Hay—North River, Shipping... 100 lb... Market very firm. New arriving freely; selling at 90 for prime.

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$75; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ter; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

Table listing various types of American, Russian, and Manila bales of Manilla with their prices.

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 a considerable revival of business the past week, and gold prices have slightly improved.

Table listing various types of hides (e.g., B. A., Rio Grande, R. G. & B. A., Rio Nunez, Gambia and Bissau, Orinoco, San Juan, etc.) and their prices.

Calcutta Buffalo... Calcutta Kips, Slaughter... Calcutta Kips, Dead Green... Singapore

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba... (duty paid)... do... (in bond)...

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. The accounts from growing districts are very unfavorable, and the market has materially improved—a large speculative and brewing business has been done within a day or two.

Crop of 1864... do of 1863... Horns—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces FREE.

Ox, Rio Grande... Ox, American, selected...

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Para, Fine... Para, Medium... Para, Coarse... East India... Carthagen, etc... Guayaquil...

Indigo—Duty FREE. Jobbing business only.

Bengal... Oude... Kurpan... Madras... Manila... Guatemala... Caraccas... (gold)

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

There has been a large movement in American; sales, 10,000 tons.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash per ton) 40 00 @ 45 00 Pig, American, No. 1... 37 00 @ 38 00 Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) @ 92 50

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes... Bar, English and American, Refined... do do do do Common... Scroll, English... Ovals and Half Round, English... Band, English... Horse Shoe... Rods, English, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch... Hoop, English... Nail Rod... Sheet, Russia... Sheet, English, Single, Double and Treble... do Am. do do do... Rails, English... (gold)... per ton 57 00 @ 90 00 do American... 85 00 @ 90 00

Ivory—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. East India, Prime... East India, Billiard Ball... African, West Coast, Prime... African, Serivellos, West Coast...

Laths—Duty, 20 per cent ad val. Firmer. Eastern...

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Firmer.

Galena... Spanish... German, Refined... English... Bar... Pipe and Sheet...

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 per cent ad val. Firm; fair inquiry.

Oak, (slaughter,) light... do middle... do heavy... do crop... Hemlock, middle, R. Grande & B. Ayres... do middle, California... do middle, Orinoco, etc... do light, R. Grande & B. Ayres... do light, California... do light, Orinoco, etc... do heavy, R. Grande & B. Ayres... do heavy, California... do heavy, Orinoco, etc... do good damaged... do poor damaged... do upper, in rough, slaughter... Oak, upper, in rough, slaughter...

Lime—Duty: 10 per cent ad val. Quiet. Rockland, common... do lump...

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 demand, and prices advancing.

Spruce, Eastern... Bird's-Eye Maple, Logs... Black Walnut, Logs... Black Walnut, Crotches... Blk Walnut, Figured and Blistered... Yellow Pine Timber... White Oak, Logs... White Oak, Plank... White Pine Shipping Boards...

STAVES— White oak, pipe, extra... do pipe, heavy... White oak, pipe, light... do pipe, culls... do hhd., extra... do hhd., heavy... do hhd., light... do hhd., culls... do bbl., extra... do bbl., heavy... do bbl., light... do bbl., culls... Red oak, hhd., heavy... do hhd., light... HEADING—white oak, hhd...

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free. Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot... do St. Domingo, ordinary logs... do Port-au-Platt, crotches... do Port-au-Platt, logs... do Nuevitas... do Mansanilla... do Mexican... Honduras (American wood)...

Cedar, Nuevitas... do Mansanilla... do Mexican... do Florida... Rosewood, Rio Janeiro... do Bahia...

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. There has been a large business; the sales of the week amount to about 3,000 hhd., mainly Cuba and Porto Rico.

New Orleans... Porto Rico... Cuba Muscovado... do Claved... English Islands...

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 5 cents per lb (Cash). Cut, 4d. @ 60d... Clinch... Horse shoe, forged (Sd)... Copper... Yellow metal... Zinc...

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 per cent ad val. Tar and turpentine, product of the British North American Provinces, free. (All cash.)

The market is steady. Rosins are arriving freely. Turpentine, North County, soft... do Wilmington, etc... Tar, Washington and New Berne... do foreign... Pitch, city, No. 1... Rosin, common... do strained and No. 2, (in yd per 250 lb)... do No. 1... Rosin, Pale and Extra... Spirits turpentine, Am... Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val. Market nominal.

City thin oblong, in bbls... do in bags... Western thin oblong, in bags...

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 per cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries,) 20 per cent ad valorem.

The accounts of the depredations of the Shenandoah in the whale fleet, has caused the stock of whale and sperm to be withdrawn from market, and Lard Oil has advanced.

Olive, Marseilles, (gold)... do in casks... Palm, (gold)... Linseed, city... Whale... do bleached winter... Sperm, crude... do winter, unbleached... Lard oil, prime, winter... Red oil, city distilled... Bank and shore... Straits... Paraffine, 28 - 80 gr. deodorized... Kerosene... (free)...

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent per lb; dry ochre, 56 cents per 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, \$1.50 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 per cent ad val.; China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion, 25 per cent ad val.; white chalk, \$10 per ton.

Litharge, American... Lead, red, American... do white, American, pure, in oil... do white, American, pure, dry... Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1... do white, American, No. 1, in oil... Ochre, yellow, French, dry... do ground in oil... Spanish brown, dry... do ground in oil... Paris white, English, No. 1... Whiting, American... Vermillion, Chinese... do Trieste... do American... do American, common... Venetian red, (N. C.)... Carmine, city made... China clay... Chalk...

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

Is higher, and closed firmer, especially for crude, with more doing.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity, Refined, free, do in bond, Naptha, refined, Residuum.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Blue Nova Scotia, White Nova Scotia, Calcined, eastern, Calcined, city mills.

Provisions—Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents; beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb.

The speculative excitement in Pork has increased, and nearly every article of Provisions has improved in price.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Beef, plain mess, do mess, extra, do prime mess, do India, do India mess, Pork, prime mess, do clear, do mess, West'n, do prime, West'n, do thin mess, Lard, in bbls, Hams, pickled, do dry salted, Shoulders, pickled, do dry salted, Beef hams, Butter, Western, do N. York State dairies, new, do Orange County, Cheese, common to choice, (new).

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

There has been a good business, and the market closes firmer.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Carolina, East India, dressed, Patna, cargo styles.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Turks Islands, Cadiz, Liverpool, ground, do fine, Ashton's, do fine, Worthington's, do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's, do fine, Marshall's.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Refined, pure, (cash), Crude, (cash), Nitrate soda, (cash).

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.

The sales include a cargo of Calcutta Linseed at \$2 21, gold.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Clover, Timothy, reaped, Canary, Linseed, American, clean, do American, rough, do Calcutta, (at Boston), do Calcutta, (at New York), do Bombay, (at New York).

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Drop, Buck.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Tsatlees, No. 1 @ 3, Taysaams, superior, No. 1 @ 2, do medium, No. 3 @ 4, Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2, do usual reel, Japan, superior, do No. 1 @ 8, China thrown.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Castile (gold).

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per 100 lb.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Plates, foreign, (cash), do domestic.

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

Fair, jobbing inquiry only.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Cassia, gold, do (in bond), Ginger, race and African, Mace, Nutmegs, No. 1, Pepper, do gold (in bond), Pimento, Jamaica, do (in bond), Cloves.

Spirits—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$8 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50.

Domestic whiskey has further improved, closing quiet

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Brandy, Cognac, do Rochelle, Rum, St. Croix.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Gin, Holland, Whiskey, Scotch, Domestic Liquors—Cash, Alcohol, 80 and 95 per cent, Brandy, gin, and pure spirits, Rum, pure, Whiskey, in bbls.

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.)

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes English, cast, (2d & 1st qty), do spring, (2d & 1st qty), do blister, (2d & 1st qty), do machinery, German, (2d & 1st qty), American blister, do cast, hammered, do cast, rolled, do spring, 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 market for raw Sugars is firmer, and refined a shade easier.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes New Orleans, do clarified, St. Croix, Porto Rico, Cuba, Muscovado, do fair refining, do good refining, do fair to good grocery, do box, Nos. 7 @ 10, do box, Nos. 11 @ 12, do box, Nos. 13 @ 15, do box, Nos. 16 @ 18, do box, Nos. 19 @ 20, White, Manila, Brazil, brown, Melado, Stuar's loaf, do best crushed, do granulated, do ground, do white—A, do yellow—C.

Sumac—Duty: 10 per cent ad val.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes 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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes American, prime, country and city.

Teas—Duty: 25 cents per lb.

The market has been active at advanced prices for

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Oolong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imp, Hyson Skin and Twankay, Japan (uncolored), Oolong, Souchong and Congou.

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.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Banca, Straits, English, Plates, charcoal I. C., do I. C. coke, Terne, coke, do charcoal.

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—

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Lugs and low leaf, Medium to good, Fine to select.

Seed Leaf—

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Connecticut and N. York, fillers, do do wrappers, do do run'g lots, Pennsylvania and Ohio, fillers, do do wrappers, do do running lois.

Foreign—

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Havana, wrappers, (duty paid), do assorted, (duty paid), do fillers, (duty paid), Yara, assorted, (duty paid), Cuba, assorted, (duty paid), St. Domingo, assorted (in bond), Ambelema, Giron, and Carmen (in bond).

Manufactured—Tax paid.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes 5's and 7's—best, do medium, do common, 10's and 12's—Best, do medium, do common, Half pounds, bright—best, do medium, do common, 32's, Negrohead twist, (Western), do (city made), Pounds (Western)—extra fine, bright, do do Fine.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Pounds (Western) medium, do do common, Pounds (Virginia)—extra fine, bright, do do fine, do do medium, Navy pounds—best, do medium, do common.

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

Market firm; moderate inquiry.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes South Sea, North west coast, Ochotsk, Arctic.

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.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Madeira, Sherry, Port, Burgundy port, Lisbon, Sicily madeira, Red, Spanish and Sicily, Marseilles maderia, do port, Malaga, dry, (gold), do sweet, (gold), Claret, low grades, (gold), do low grades, (gold).

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes No. 0 to 18, No. 19 to 36, Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plata.

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 prices tending upwards with quick sales.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes American, Saxony fleece, do full blood Merino, do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino, do native and 1/2 Merino, Extra, pulled, Superfine, pulled, No. 1, pulled, California, fine, unwashed, do common, unwashed, Peruvian, unwashed, Chilian Merino, unwashed, do Mestiza, unwashed, Valparaiso, unwashed, S. American Merino, unwashed, do Mestiza, unwashed, do common, washed, do Entre Rios, washed, do Creole, unwashed, do Cordova, washed, Cape Good Hope, unwashed, East India, washed, African, unwashed, do washed, Mexican, unwashed, Texas, Smyrna, unwashed, do washed, Syrian, unwashed.

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb; sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Sheet.

Freights—

The shipments of Breadstuffs have nearly ceased, but we notice shipments of about 3,000 bales Cotton by steamer at \$d, and a little by packet at 1/2d.

To LIVERPOOL:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, bulk and bags, Wheat, bulk and bags, Beef, Pork.

To LONDON:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Heavy goods, Oil, Flour, Petroleum, Beef, Pork, Wheat, in ship's bags, Corn, bulk and bags.

To GLASGOW:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Flour, Wheat, Corn, bulk and bags, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Beef, Pork.

To HAVRE:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Cotton, Hops, Beef and pork, Measurement goods, Wheat, in shipper's bags, Flour, Petroleum, Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc, Ashes, pot and pearl.

To MELBOURNE (Br. ves.), To SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Br. ves.), To SAN FRANCISCO, by clippers:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Measurement goods, Heavy goods, Coal.

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

MISSOURI RAILROAD DEBT.—Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, has officially announced the adoption by the people of the ordinance of the late Constitutional Convention for the payment of the railroad and State debt. The vote stood 39,067 for, and 20,900 against its adoption, thus securing the bondholders a constitutional guarantee that their rights are to be protected.

The ordinance, which bears date April 10, 1865, provides substantially as follows:

1. That there shall be collected from the Pacific, North Missouri, and St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad companies an annual tax of ten per centum of the gross passenger and freight earnings from the 1st Oct., 1866 to 1st Oct., 1868, and fifteen per centum thereafter, and the proceeds be appropriated to the payment of principal and interest now due or hereafter to become due upon the bonds of the State, or the bonds guaranteed by the State, issued to the aforesaid companies.

2. That a like tax of fifteen per centum shall be collected from the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the Platte County railroad companies, should default be made by said companies, and be applied as stated in section 1.

3. That the companies shall be taxed only for the payment of the bonds, &c., issued to them; and whenever the bonds and interest shall have been fully paid, no further tax shall be collected.

4. That in case of refusal or neglect of any company to pay the tax, the General Assembly shall provide by law for the sale of the railroad or other property of the company in default, and shall appropriate the proceeds of such sale to the amount remaining due and unpaid.

5. That whenever the State shall become a purchaser of any railroad sold as above provided for, the Legislature shall provide by law in what manner the same shall be sold for the payment of the indebtedness of the company in default; but no railroad or other property purchased by the State shall be restored to any such company until it shall have first paid in money or bonds all interest due, and all interest thereafter accruing shall be paid semi-annually in advance, etc.

6. That the Legislature shall provide by law for the payment of all State indebtedness not above provided for, and for this purpose a tax of one quarter of one per centum on all taxable property shall be collected, etc.

7. Orders the submitting the above provisions to the yeas and nays and nays of the people, at an election to be held June 6, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people in regard to the adoption or rejection of the constitution adopted by the convention, etc.

The result of the Election, as announced by the Governor, is highly satisfactory, and places Missouri in a creditable financial position. Its bonds have already felt the effect of the conservative course taken by the people of the State. On the breaking out of the rebellion they fell to 35 or to a little more than one-third their full value. In December last they were selling in this market as low as 60. To-day they are worth 72; while those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, which has preserved its credit throughout all the disturbing influences which have surrounded it, command 83 and 84. Should the new law, however, be carried out as it ought to be, the issues to all the roads will gradually approximate in value, for then the credit of the state will be redeemed and one issue be as safe an investment as another.

Virginia, and the other States lately in rebellion would do well to follow the illustrious example thus placed before them by Missouri.

RAILROADS OF NEW YORK.—We have just received the annual report of the State Engineer on the railroads of New York for the year ending September 30, 1864, and make the following abstracts for 1863 and 1864 comparatively:

CHARACTERISTICS OF LINES.

	1863.	1864.
Length of roads in miles.....	2,580.67	2,511.28
do of double track and sidings.....	1,193.43	1,131.26
do of branches.....	506.09	494.68
do of double track and sidings.....	24.18	21.43
Equivalent in single track.....	4,204.27	4,158.65
Engine houses and shops.....	196	171
Engines.....	799	814
First class passenger cars.....	721	724
Second class passenger cars.....	177	135
Baggage, mail, and express cars.....	245	259
Freight cars.....	11,115	12,729

CAPITAL AND COST.

	1863.	1864.
Share capital.....	\$79,586,535 84	\$92,967,484 83
Funded debt.....	65,715,775 19	64,640,431 53
Floating debt.....	652,076 55	1,253,352 46
Total capital.....	\$145,954,387 58	\$158,861,768 82
Cost of construction and equipment.....	136,850,299 ..	144,264,165 78

OPERATIONS OF ROADS.

	1863.	1864.
Miles run by passenger trains.....	6,320,163	7,201,694
Passengers carried.....	10,765,631	14,192,056
Miles traveled by passengers.....	442,948,605	615,925,820
Miles run by freight trains.....	10,291,398	11,473,162
Tons carried.....	7,197,804	8,143,562
Tons carried one mile.....	994,039,502	6,018,126,964

CLASSIFICATION OF FREIGHT, TONS.

Products of the forest.....	462,105	584,469
Products of animals.....	1,598,112	1,499,490
Vegetable food.....	1,311,575	1,379,738
Other agricultural products.....	400,785	644,391
Manufactures.....	921,808	799,033
Merchandise.....	1,153,566	1,204,481
Other articles.....	1,349,893	2,031,933

AVERAGE RATE OF SPEED.

	Including stops.		When in motion.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Ordinary Passenger Trains.....	20.90	20.86	25.09	25.48
Express do.....	26.88	25.44	30.94	29.53
Freight do.....	11.21	11.43	14.48	14.80
Average weight of passenger trains, exclusive of passengers and baggage.....			71.24	80.20
Average weight of freight trains, exclu. of freight.....			144.70	147.50

EXPENSES OF MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS.

	1863.	1864.
Maintenance of Roadway.....	\$6,066,871 18	\$9,573,284 49
Allotted to passenger transportation.....	2,003,882 65	3,126,352 41
do freight do.....	3,498,727 38	5,866,203 32
Other costs not allotted.....	564,261 15	580,728 76
Cost of repairs of machinery.....	4,958,318 13	6,177,075 82
Allotted to passenger transportation.....	1,446,227 14	2,015,887 05
do freight do.....	3,422,392 63	4,115,254 88
Other costs not allotted.....	89,698 36	45,933 89
Cost of operating.....	8,339,009 21	12,099,943 18
Allotted to passenger transportation.....	1,066,704 99	4,075,180 57
do freight do.....	5,447,078 87	7,857,896 16
Other costs not allotted.....	1,825,225 35	166,866 45

EARNINGS AND PAYMENTS.

Gross Earnings.....	\$83,727,374 00	\$41,807,104 34
From Passenger business.....	9,958,718 84	13,991,956 67
From Freight business.....	22,511,698 65	26,348,334 65
From other sources.....	1,246,958 02	1,466,813 02
Payments other than construction.....	30,351,224 13	40,411,642 74
For Transportation.....	20,337,430 19	29,193,748 82
For Interest.....	4,762,503 99	4,509,182 58
For dividends on Stock.....	4,178,443 90	5,687,200 48
Carried to Supply funds.....	1,072,846 05	1,021,510 86

ACCIDENTS.

	1863.	1864.
Persons Killed.....	182	285
Passengers.....	14	90
Employees.....	66	78
Others.....	117	117
Persons Injured.....	91	181
Passengers.....	36	117
Employees.....	25	31
Others.....	44	33

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE FOREGOING RESULTS.

	1863.	1864.
Average miles traveled by each passenger....	41.15	43.39
Average passengers in each train.....	70.03	85.80
Average miles each ton of freight carried....	138 10	124.41
Average tons in each freight train.....	96 59	88.21
Average trains passing over road.....	17.50	20.33
Average cost per mile of road for roadway....	\$2,350 89	\$3,812 12
do do do do machinery..	1,921 33	2,459 73
do do do do operating..	3,231 33	4,818 23
Average cost per mile of single track for roadway	1,443 03	2,302 02
do do do do machinery	1,179 35	1,485 55
do do do do operating.	1,983 46	2,909 59
Average for carrying one passenger one mile..	2.23 cts.	2.27 cts.
do do one ton of freight one mile	2.26 "	2.60 "
Average miles of travel for each passenger killed	.....	6,843,620
do do do either killed	.....	2,975,487
do do do or injured..	.....	157,689
Average passengers carried for each one killed	.....	60.32
Average expense is per cent of earnings.....	60.32	69.83

COST PER CENT OF FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION.

Railroads.	1863.	1864.
Buffalo, New York and Erie.....	71.28	Loss.
Buffalo and State Line.....	62.43	60.45
Erie.....	61.51	66.27
Hudson River.....	48.81	62.54
New York Central.....	62.79	71.91
New York and Harlem.....	60.72	75.78
New York and New Haven.....	57.83	58.18
Northern.....	73.17	75.69
Oswego and Syracuse.....	48.96	48.83
Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	65.00	49.50
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.....	52.37	55.32
Saratoga and Whitehall.....	62.52	64.57
Syracuse, Binghamton and New York.....	42.89	41.55

MILES OF RAILROAD OPENED.

	In 1863.	In 1864.
Albany and Susquehanna.....	35.00	1.00
Long Island.....	.....	5.50

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
Railroad:						Railroad:							
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>						<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>							
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	95	98½	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1872		
2d do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J're & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	95	98½	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	95	98½	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894		
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	98¼		Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	98½		do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	98½	100	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	100½	101	Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1880	93	
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	102	
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	103	
2d do do	347,000	7	do	1870			3d do	6,000,000	6	do	1883	100½	
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	98	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888		
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882	104	
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		100
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865			<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do	200,000	6	do	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	do	1873	93		Land Grant Mortgage	3,344,000	7	April & Oct	1881		
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Convertible Bonds	822,000	7	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	93	95	<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1872			New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	do	1883		
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
<i>Camden, and Amboy:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
Sterling Loan	3,061,458	6	Ap'l & Oct.	67-75			<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883			1st Mortgage	191,000	6	do	1877		
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889			<i>Hudson River:</i>						
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	99	100	1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	104½	104½
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
1st Mortgage	1,035,275	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	104½	105
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		102
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	do	1882			Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867	94	
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	do	65-70	104		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	do	1870		
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	104	107	2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875		
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890	90	93	1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875	112	
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	57-62	59	57	1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
Income	1,192,200	7	do	95-80			2d do	364,000	10	do	1870		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	do	95-80			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	do	1866		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							2d do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st Mortgage (Skf Fund), pref.	554,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	96	98	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	96	97	<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	88	88	1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	470,000	8	Jan. & July	1883		110	1st Mortgage	187,000	7	Mch & Sept	1861		
do do inconvert.	3,163,000	8	do	1883			2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	781,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	do	1883	90	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	do	1870		
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898			2d do	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	96	98	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	84	84½	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863		83	2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	do	1890			<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865	100½		1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	94	95
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Little Miami:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		101	1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	do	1883		
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880			<i>Long Island:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	86	87½
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	do	1893			Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	do	18—		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	18—		
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,293	7	do	1892	84	85
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do	1892		
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880			<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1878			Sterling	467,489	6	Jan. & July	1872		
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>							do convertible	500,000	8	M'ch & Sep	1869		
2d Mortgage</													

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

Description.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		Description.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	93	96	<i>Terre Haute and Richmond:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1877	91		1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov	1883			<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	85		1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	104	106	<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	104	106	1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1885		
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872			1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	92	
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st do (L. E., Wab. & St. Lo.)	2,500,000	7	do	1865	92	
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868		96	2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	74	80
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	74	80
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			Sinking Fund Bonds	152,357	7	do	1865		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	60	
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	'73-'78			Mortgage Bonds	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
<i>Northern Central:</i>							do do	650,000	7	do	1883		
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85 1/2	86	<i>Troy Union:</i>						
York and Cumberland Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							<i>Union Pacific:</i>						
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
<i>Northern (Ogdensburg):</i>							Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
1st Mortgage	1,494,900	7	April & Oct	1859			<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
2d do	3,077,000	7	do	1861			1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861		
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867		
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875			<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887			1st Mortgage	990,525	6	Jan. & July	1865	92	
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							<i>Warren:</i>						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	95 1/2	97 1/2	1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873		97	<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	95	95	1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	20	28	2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			Sterling (\$899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	'68-'71		
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875		
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'66-'76		
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872		75	Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875		75	<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	76 1/2	78
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	96	99 1/2
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	'70-'80			<i>Worcester and Nashua:</i>						
<i>Pacific:</i>							1st Mortgage	76,000	6	May & Nov.	'65-'67		
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'87			<i>York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
<i>Panama:</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870	90	
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1872									
<i>Peninsula:</i>							Canal:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884			<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	103	105	<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	100	102	Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
2d do sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885		
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	86	89
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	97		<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
1st do (general)	3,500,000	6	Jan. & July	'75-'78	92	95	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							Interest Bonds	161,060	6	do	1868		
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880			Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1870	92	94
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	93	94	<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do do 1843-48-9	1,521,000	6	do	1830			<i>Morris:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	87	90
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886			<i>North Branch:</i>						
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	75 1/2	76 1/2
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	102		Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	45	46
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	93	95	Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912			<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	19	19 1/2
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875			1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	89	92
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875									
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							Miscellaneous:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>						
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888		100	2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct			
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>						
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876			1st Mortgage	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug			

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
Railroad.											
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192				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	Aug. 3	97 97
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1%		New York and Harlem.....	50	5,085,050			
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.....	100	919,153				do preferred.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	75 100
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	2,980,839	Quarterly.	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	114
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	44 45
Berkshire.....	100	690,000	Quarterly.	July. 1%		North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150			
Bloesburg and Corning.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June. 2%		Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	90
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000			11 13	Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	21,250,000			
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June. 3%		do preferred.....	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July. 3%	60 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. 4%		Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150				Panama.....	100	5,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 5	245 248
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3%		Peninsula.....	100				
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	366,000				Pennsylvania.....	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	115 116
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3%		Philadelphia and Baltimore.....	100	218,100			
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 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. 3	107 108
Camden and Amboy.....	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July. 5	129 129 1/2	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	130
do do preferred.....	100	620,800				Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	50	1,770,414			
Cape Cod.....	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3%		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	July. 2%	99 99 1/2
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.	Aug. 3%	49 1/2	Providence and Worcester.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July. 4%	
Central of New Jersey.....	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	July. 2%		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	800,000			
Chicago and Alton.....	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5	99 1/2 104	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb'g.....	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July. 5	
do preferred.....	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	102 103	Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,233,376			
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.....	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May. 6	112	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.....	100	2,200,000			
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100					do do pref.....	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May. 7	35 62
Chicago Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	1,000,000				Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.....	100	2,936,590			
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	2,250,000				do do pref.....	100	304,297	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	11,990,520			28 1/2 28 1/2	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.....	100	862,571			
Chicago do pref.....	100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June. 3%	64 1/2 64 1/2	Schuykill Valley.....	50	576,000			
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5	108 1/2 109	Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	April	50
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	100	1,106,125				Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....	50	869,450			
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	100	3,000,000	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		Terre Haute and Richmond.....	50	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 Pittsburg.....	50	4,266,987	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	74 1/2 74 1/2	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Apr. 5	102 1/2 103	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	
Concord.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3%		do do preferred.....	50	984,700	June and Dec	June. 3%	65
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July. 3%		Tioga.....	100	125,000	June and Dec	June. 3%	
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	500,000				Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111			
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....	100	392,900				Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec	June. 3	
do do pref.....	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July. 3	72 1/2	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	2,316,705				Warren.....	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July. 3	93 1/2 95
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	150 155	Western (Mass).....	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Des Moines Valley.....	100	1,550,000				Worcester and Nashua.....	100	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				Canal.					
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,751,577				Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,343,563			
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. 10	55 57
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.....	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 3		Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	134 134
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandagua.....	100	500,000				Delaware Junction (Pa.).....	100	398,910			
Elmira and Williamsport.....	50	500,000	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 2%		Delaware and Raritan.....	100		Jan. and July	July. 5	
do do pref.....	50	500,000	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 2%		Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	200,000			
Erie.....	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	97 1/2 97 1/2	Lehigh Navigation.....	50	4,282,950	Jan. and July	July. 5	112
do preferred.....	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	88 1/2 88 1/2	Monongahela Navigation.....	50	726,800			
Erie and Northeast.....	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	80 85
Erie and Pittsburg.....	50	256,500				do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	120 123
Fitchburg.....	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		North Branch.....	50	138,086			
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	1,900,000				Schuykill Navigation (consol.).....	50	1,908,207			
do do pref.....	100	5,253,836				do preferred.....	50	2,888,805			
Hartford and New Haven.....	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	145 152	Susquehanna and Tide-Water.....	50	2,050,070			
Housatonic.....	100	820,000				Union.....	50	2,750,000			
do preferred.....	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		do preferred.....	50				
Hudson River.....	100	6,218,042	April and Oct	Apr. 5	114 1/2 114 1/2	West Branch and Susquehanna.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	50	617,500				Wyoming Valley.....	50	700,000	Quarterly.	June. 4	108 110
do do pref.....	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July. 3%		Miscellaneous.					
Illinois Central.....	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 & 10s	127 1/2 127 1/2	American Coal.....	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	64 70
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50	1,689,900	April and Oct	Apr. 4		American Telegraph.....	100				
Indianapolis and Madison.....	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		Ashburton Coal.....	50	2,500,000			
do do pref.....	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July. 4		Atlantic Mail.....	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 25	166 166
Jeffersonville.....	50	1,015,907				Brunswick City.....	100				
Joliet and Chicago.....	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1%		Bucks County Lead.....	5	200,000			
Kennebec and Portland.....	100	1,287,779				Brooklyn Gas.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 1	
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	835,000				Canada Copper.....	5	500,000			
do do pref.....	50	500,000				Canton Improvement.....	100	5,000,000			
Lehigh Valley.....	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	July. 2%		Cary Improvement.....		600,000			
Lexington and Frankfort.....	50	516,573				Central American Trans.....	100	3,214,300			
Little Miami.....	100	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July. 5	111 115	Central Coal.....	100	8,000,000			
Little Schuylkill.....	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July. 3	59 60	Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas.....	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 1	117
Long Island.....	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Aug. 2%	90	Consolidated Coal, Pa.....	100	2,175,000	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 5	
Louisville and Frankfort.....	50	1,109,594				Consolidated Coal, Md.....	100	6,000,000			
Louisville and Nashville.....	100	5,605,834	May and Nov	May. 4		Cumberland Coal, preferred.....	100	5,000,000			
Louisville, New Albany & Chic.....	100	2,800,000				Farmers Loan and Trust.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	4

Insurance and Mining Journal.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company have recently issued their annual statement showing a decided advance in their business from the statement of a year since. They have resolved that the handsome scrip dividend of thirty-five per cent free of Government tax be declared, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to those dealing with them.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Insurance Companies are required by law to make a return every six months of the dividends they declare. Ninety-five per cent goes to the stockholders and the remaining five per cent is paid into the national treasury. The following table will show the amount of business done by these corporations during the year ending December 31, 1864, according to the returns thus made :

COMPANIES.		COMPANIES.	
Names.	Net gains.	Names.	Net gains.
Aetna	\$13,024	Lamar	\$31,770
American	42,625	Lorillard	95,052
Atlantic	2,694,510	Lenox	2,538
Arctic	52,616	Mec. & Trad's	14,057
Beekman	18,947	Metropolitan	119,411
Broadway	20,472	Manhatt'n Life	11,841
Commerce	23,895	Merchants'	42,100
Com. Mutual	126,540	N. Amer. Life	6,052
Commercial	25,758	N. Y. Equita'e	11,729
City	23,343	N. Y. Ins. and	
Clinton	28,063	Trust Co.	154,772
Eagle	57,419	Niagara	88,622
Equitable Life	7,368	N. Y. Fire and	
Excelsior	789	Marine	23,229
Germania Life	21,000	N. Y. Bowery	27,876
Grocers'	10,526	N. Amsterdam	15,789
G. West. Mar.	450,284	Pacific	23,020
Germania Fire	31,315	Pacific Mutual	239,228
Howard	72,158	Resolute	22,889
Hanover	50,400	Republic	22,104
Hamilton	13,943	Sec. In. & An.	4,052
Hope	20,000	Standard	26,312
Home	338,504	St. Mark's	7,894
Irving	30,241	United States	36,818
Imp. & Trad's	10,000	Washington	127,815
Jefferson	37,895	Wash. Life	9,210
Knickerbocker	20,655		

The Fire Commissioners are commencing operations with a view to the best practical effects. They have received the first of several new fire engines. It is a large and powerful machine, to be drawn by two horses, and will throw simultaneously four distinct streams of water upon a fire. The Commissioners purpose having it manned by efficient and trustworthy engineers, paying them salaries sufficient to command services of the first kind, and we have no doubt will succeed in this respect. It is a step in the right direction, both in respect to economy and enterprise.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil			Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany		50	Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright		2 00	Mercantile		
Beekman			Mount Vernon		1 00
Bennehoff Reserve			National Oil of N. Y.		
Bennehoff Run	90 00		N. York, Phila. and		1 38
Bergen Coal and Oil			Baltimore Consol		
Black Creek			Noble & Delamater		
Blood Farm			of Philadelphia		
Bradley Oil		5 00	Noble & Delamater		
Brevoort			Rock Oil		
Brooklyn			Northern Light		
Buchanan Farm	52	54	Oceanic	1 92	1 95
California			Oil City Petroleum		
Cascade		4 50	Oil Creek of N. Y.	5 50	6 00
Central			Pacific		
Cherry Run Petrol'm	31	32	Palmer Petroleum		10 00
Clifton			People's Petroleum		1 50
Commercial			Phillips		
Commonwealth			Pit Hole Creek	11 00	11 50
Consolidated of N. Y.			President		
Columbia of Pittsb'g			Rawson Farm		
De Kalb		2 50	Revenue		
Devon Oil		1 50	Rynd Farm		
Emp'e City Petrol'm	1 05	1 10	Sherman & Barnsd'le		80
Enterprise			Shorthard	0 75	1 25
Everett Petroleum			Standard Petroleum		
Excelsior	2 04	2 05	Story & McClintock		
First National		0 40	Success		
Fountain Petroleum			Tack Petr'm of N. Y.	0 60	65
Fulton Oil		0 50	Talman		2 50
Germania	41	43	Tarr Farm		
G't Western Consol.		14 00	Terragenta		
Guild Farm	0 60	2 00	Titus Oil		
Hammond			Titus Estate		
Heydrick		2 00	United Pe'tl'm F'ms.		1 00
Heydrick Brothers	1 60	1 75	United States	31 15	31 75
Hickory Farm			United States Pe-		
High Gate	30	63	troleum Candle		
Home			Manufacturing C. }		
Inexhaustible	15 00		Venango		
Johnson's Fulton Oil	6 40	6 50	Vesta		
Knickerbocker Pet'm			Watson Petroleum		
Lamb Farms			Webster	1 92	1 95
McClintockville			W. Virg. Oil and Coal		
McElhenny			Woods & Wright		
McKinley			Oil Creek		
Manhattan	28	35	Working People's		
Maple Grove			Petroleum		

The following are the prices of mining stocks bid in Boston on Thursday, July 27 :

Central	no bid	Isle Royal	8 1/2
Mesnard	2	Minnesota	7
Franklin	34	Quincy	53
Pewabic	34	Rockland	2 1/2
Vt. and Mass	41 1/2	Water Power	28 1/2

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.—Erie Railway, 4 on common, and 3 1/2 on preferred; Morris & Essex, 4 in scrip; Southern Indiana, common passed, and preferred 5 per cent; U. S. Telegraph 4 for the quarter.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Amount outstanding.	DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
		Periods.	Last paid.	Bid.	Last sale.
Adriatic	25	Jan. and July	July	85	85
Aetna	50	do	July 3 1/2 & 30 s.	93 1/2	94 1/2
Albany	30				
Albany City	100				125
American	50	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2 & 50 s.	125	135
American Exchange	100	March and Sep	March	5	87 1/2
Arctic	50	Jan. and July	July	ps'd	101
Astor	25	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	100
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	March and Sep	March	5	130
Baltic	25	May and Nov.	May		100
Beekman	25	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	104
Bowery	25	June and Dec.	June	5	160
Brevoort	50	Jan. and July	July	5	73 1/2
Broadway	25	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	6	135
Brooklyn (L. I.)	17	do	Aug.	10	210
Capital City (Albany)	100				100
Central Park	100	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4	76
Citizens'	20	Jan. and July	July	10	219
City	70	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	126
Clinton	100	Jan. and July	July	5	105
Columbia	100	do	July		95
Commerce	100	do	July	5	105
Commerce (Albany)	100				125
Commercial	50	Jan. and July	July	5	120
Commonwealth	100	April and Oct.	April	5	80
Continental	100	Jan. and July	July	7	171 1/2
Corn Exchange	50	March and Sep	March		100
Croton	100	Jan. and July	July		100 1/2
Eagle	40	April and Oct.	April	7 1/2	150 1/2
Empire City	100	Jan. and July	July	7	125 1/2
Excelsior	50	do	July	5	102 1/2
Exchange	30	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.		61 1/2
Firemen's	17	Jan. and July	July	5	104 1/2
Firemen's Fund	10	do	July	3 1/2	90
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	do	July	5	104
Fulton	25	do	July	5	
Gallatin	50	May and Nov.	May	6	85
Gebhard	100	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	90
Germania	50	Jan. and July	July	5	
Globe	50	do	July	5	115
Goodhue	100	do	July	5	85
Greenwich	25	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	7	154 1/2
Grocers'	50	March and Sep	March	5	99
Guardian	100				
Hamilton	15	Jan. and July	July	4	101
Hanover	50	do	July	6	125
Harmony (F. & M.)	50	do	July	5	130
Hoffman	100				100
Home	100	Jan. and July	July	5	144
Hope	50	do	July	5	106
Howard	50	do	July	10	174 1/2
Humboldt	100	do	July	5	100
Importers' and Traders'	50	do	July	6	106
Indemnity	100	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	75
International	100	April and Oct.	April	5	100
Irving	25	May and Nov.	May	8	105
Jefferson	30	March and Sep	March	8	160
Jersey City (N. J.)	50	Jan. and July	July	5	
King's County (Brook'n)	20	March and Sep	March		70
Knickerbocker	40	Jan. and July	July	5	100
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50	do	July	5	95
Lamar	100	do	July	5	115
Lenox	25	March and Sep	September	5	120
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50	Jan. and July	July	10	151
Lorillard	25	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4	100
Manhattan	100	Jan. and July	July	5	135
Market	100	do	July	10	135
Mechanics' (Brooklyn)	50	do	July	5	135
Mechanics' and Traders'	25	do	July	5	135
Mercantile (marine)	100	do	July	3 1/2	110
Merchants'	50	do	July	10	200
Metropolitan	100	do	July	5	130 1/2
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	do	July	5	125
Morris (and inland)	100				100
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	Jan. and July	July	7	175
National	37 1/2	do	July	8	148
New Amsterdam	25	do	July	5	97 1/2
New World	50	do	July	4	80
N. Y. Equitable	35	do	July	8	160
N. Y. Fire	100	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	6	125
Niagara	50	Jan. and July	July	5	120
North American	50	June and Dec.	June	6 & 50 s.	97 1/2
North River	25	April and Oct.	April	4	106
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	Jan. and July	July	5	100
Pacific	25	do	July	7 1/2	135
Park	100	do	July	5	90
Peter Cooper	20	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	101
People's	20	Jan. and July	July	5	88
Phenix	50	do	July	5	155
Relief	50	do	July	5	120
Republic	100	do	July 3 1/2 & 20 s.		90
Resolute	100	do	July	3 1/2	112 1/2
Rutgers'	25	Feb. and Aug.	August	7	105
St. Mark's	25	do	Aug.	5	88
St. Nicholas	25	do	Aug.	4	69 1/2
Security	50	do	Feb. 10 & 50 s.		125
Standard	50	Jan. and July	July	5	120
Star	100				100
Sterling	100				100
Stuyvesant	25	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.		87
Tradesmen's	25	Jan. and July	July	5	112
United States	25	do	July	5	126 1/2
Washington	50	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 10 & 69 s.		150
Williamsburg City	50	Jan. and July	July	5	110
Yonkers and New York	100	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. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 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	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
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 st'r from N. Y. ...	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southamt'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	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beirut 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.....	*38	*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. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 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 Hmb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hmb'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 Hmb'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	
Curacoa via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 33cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hmb'g mail	*20	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American pack't.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (Eng. 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 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 Luxemburg) 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
Hayti, via England.....	45	
Holland, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 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. clos'd mail ...	28	
do 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. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 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.....	80	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 Hamburg 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. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 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 Hamb'g mail ..	*15	

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TO
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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.

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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
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do do do 100 do do

do do do 1,000 do do

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Published at 60 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

WM. B. DANA, Publisher.

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