

# 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.

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to specie payments. Wall street, always timid and always suspicious, kept a sharp eye on the movements of the Treasury, and soon found that Mr. McCulloch was rapidly augmenting the accumulations in the various Sub-Treasuries, the balance in New York alone having risen to over sixty millions, and showing an increase of almost eight millions in about a week.

These simple facts, distorted by the fears of capitalists, seemed to give some probability to the predictions of those who looked for a spasm in the money market. It was urged by interested speculators that Mr. McCulloch, in August, 1865, was about to repeat the experiment which Mr. Chase attempted in April, 1864, when, by locking up suddenly a few millions of currency, he produced a panic, the disastrous results of which will not soon be forgotten. Those who had known most of the present Secretary of the Treasury argued in vain that he was too sound in his views, too prudent in his policy, and too experienced in banking and financial affairs to be betrayed by any specious arguments into a course which would not only compel the banks to withdraw their temporary deposits from the Treasury, but would disturb the financial machinery of the country, diminish the credit of the Government, throw large amounts of the seven-thirties on the market, and lower the price of the certificates of indebtedness, on which the Government must now be largely dependent for means to pay the claims of its needy and clamorous creditors. It was also urged that since his appointment to office, Mr. McCulloch had done nothing to lay himself open to the suspicion of adopting such a mischievous and short-sighted policy.

These sound arguments produced in the excitement of the moment but little effect. Wall Street refused to see anything except the the Treasury balance was rapidly increasing, that currency was being suddenly and spasmodically withdrawn, and that the free movements of the circulating current, whose pulsations give life and tone to the money market, were no longer unimpeded, but were partially dammed up and subjected to disturbance. Capitalists took the alarm. And since moral causes are as active as material causes in the loan market, money became suddenly stringent. In a very short time, however, a relaxation took place. The disbursements of the government were increased, and it was semi-officially stated that Mr. McCulloch did not intend to change his policy, to tamper with the currency, or to make money tight, and that the accumulation in the Sub-treasury of a larger balance than usual was only temporary, was prompted by no sinister object, and was resorted

## The Chronicle.

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### THE MONEY MARKET.

THE daily humors and rumors of Wall Street, though singularly active in some of their incidental effects are in themselves rarely worthy of serious attention, except for the moment. During the past week a series of peculiar circumstances have given prominence to certain floating rumors of changes in the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. These reports took their origin from various quarters, and were not devoid of a certain plausibility and consistence. First, it was oracularly announced, by a few shrewd authorities, that money would shortly become extremely tight, and that wise financial mariners, notwithstanding the smooth sea, and clear sky, would do well to look to their tackling, and prepare for a storm. Secondly, came the news from Washington that a number of eminent capitalists had been in secret consultation with Mr. McCulloch, recommending changes of policy, with a view to controlling the price of gold, consolidating the public debt, and bringing the country nearer

to reluctantly and for no other reason than that for a short time "the fiscal requirements of the government left no other course to be pursued."

The anticipations of stringency to which we referred last week, have thus been to a certain extent realized. While our currency, however, is so inflated, and its stability is liable to disturbance from so many causes, it is obviously impossible to forecast the movements of the money market with any certain approach to accuracy. Its changes are so eccentric, unexpected, and sudden, as to perplex the sagacity not only of the disinterested observer but also of those who to solve with certainty the problem, would in certain great terrible crises willingly give a large part of what they are worth. If one cause of the irregularity in the movements of the money market is that capital moves in larger masses than formerly, and that these larger masses move over a larger area, a more important cause of mischief has often been found in the derangement of the currency by the vast operations of the Treasury, though it is only fair to Mr. McCulloch to say that the perturbations from this cause have been fewer during his administration than during any similar period since the commencement of the war.

#### CANALIZATION OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

THE unquestionable, and now unquestioned progress made by M. DE LESSEPS in the work of piercing a way for the waters of the Mediterranean to their union with those of the Red Sea has revived the interest taken both by the commercial and by the scientific world in the kindred project of cutting the Isthmus of Panama. This project has been agitated, as our readers know, by one enterprising mind after another for the last century and a half. It is related of one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Panama Railway that on visiting England to secure aid in that undertaking he was referred for counsel on the subject to the Emperor NAPOLEON III. then living at London in exile as Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and that he found the Prince thoroughly familiar with the whole topography of the American Isthmus, and fully convinced of the practicability of canalizing it at one or another point.

One of the peculiarities of the genius of the present ruler of the French is this: that he never abandons a scheme which has once engaged his attention seriously. He has the opportune good sense which enables men to defer one or another purpose to the moment when it shall be really possible for them to entertain it without complicating the rest of their affairs; but he may always be expected sooner or later to bestir himself actively about any matter which he has ever studied, and in which he ever found the nucleus of an available policy. In this way he has carried out since his accession to the throne many very various projects revolved by him during his long exile. The draining of La Sologne, and the foundation of Italian unity are not exactly matters of an equal importance or of the same nature, but NAPOLEON III. is known to have planned them both when it seemed just about as unlikely that he would ever be in a position to execute either, as that the first Bonaparte would rise from his grave and lead an invading army into England. This singular and powerful personage has now taken up the canalization of the Isthmus of Panama, and we may therefore reasonably expect to see something like a genuine effort made, ere long, to put the question of its practicability sharply to the test.

Under the imperial patronage a certain M. H. BOURDIEL an engineer of great merit, has recently visited the Gulf of Darien, in the train of PROVOST GIBBORNE and McCULLEN, has made a new and thorough examination of that whole region of the Isthmus, and returning to Paris has just laid

before the Geographical Society the result of his researches.

After no fewer than eighteen successive examinations of the Isthmus in all its extent, from Tehuantepec to Darien, the judgment of all competent persons long since settled upon the region of the Gulf of Darien as offering the only really respectable prospect of success in any project of canalization, not merely by the fewer material difficulties there to be surmounted, but also by the fact that whatever difficulties there exist, are of a kind which, if they can be overcome at all, can be overcome at a reasonable expense in the way of time and of money.

M. Bourdiel agrees with this conclusion. He thinks a canal available for commerce can be made by beginning with the Bay of San Miguel, using the Rio Savana as far as its confluence with the Rio Lava, traversing the plain of the Rio Chuquanaque, striking the Cordillera at a point where the range shows less than 500 feet of average elevation, and finally reaching the Atlantic just opposite the Archipelago of Sasaki, and slightly to the north of Caledonia Bay.

Such a canal would be just about one-third as long as the Suez Canal, the center cut making a little more than six-tenths of this length, and the western division to the Pacific being a little more than twice as long as the eastern division to the Atlantic, and each of these divisions passing to the sea with eleven locks. Water would be drawn from the Rio de la Paz, the Rio Morti, and the Rio Sucubti. M. Bourdiel thinks the Cordillera could be passed either by an open canal or a tunnel of a little more than a mile in length; and he estimates the expense of the whole work at 180,000,000 francs, or about \$36,000,000. He is assured of the existence of transverse valleys in the Cordillera between the Indian hamlets of Sucubti and Morti which will facilitate the enterprise greatly.

This new project is attracting much observation in Europe; and as it has made its appearance simultaneously with a revival of the subject in London, where Mr. Oliphant, one of the secretaries of the Royal Society of Geography, has just proposed the consideration of the feasibility of cutting an isthmian canal by the line of the Rio Bayamo to the Bay of San Blas, it becomes us not negligently to overlook the possibility so important to us alike in its commercial and its political aspects, that we may suddenly wake up to find North America reduced to the condition of an island, and the trade of the Pacific passed directly into the Atlantic through a channel opened under the auspices and protected by the arms of one or both of the great Western powers of Europe.

#### STOCK JOBBING.

Stock jobbing thrives best in times of civil commotion, when political changes, actual or contemplated, exert a powerful influence upon the prices of securities. It took its rise in England after the funding of the public debt by William III, for previous to that time monarchs were in the habit of ignoring and repudiating their obligations altogether if it suited their purpose—as of course it usually did. William I. introduced into England the practice of paying the public debt, and the charter granted by him to the Bank of England marks the earliest instance in any country of a national debt bequeathed to posterity. This was in 1694. Jobbing in the funds immediately began. 'Change Alley soon resounded with that vociferation and din that distinguishes our Broad street to-day; and the new beginners left but few arts for us to invent in their crafty trade. Reports and rumors were as plentiful as now. Battles were won and lost, peace declared, towns besieged, and whole navies drowned in the course of a few hours; and history is even now confused by the unauthentic events they planned. Variations in the prices of stocks were sometimes effected by these means to the extent of *two or three hundred per cent* in a single after-

noon. Nor were these questionable arts alone employed. Correct intelligence, then as now, became the source of immense profit to its possessor, and post couriers and expresses were put in requisition, and employed to great advantage.

Among those who invested capital in these now familiar institutions was Sir Henry Furnese, a Director of the Bank of England. Throughout Holland, Flanders, France and Germany he maintained a complete system of private news posts. Intelligence of the many battles fought at this period was received first by him; and by his enterprise the fall of Namur added largely to his profits. So superior were his means of intelligence that on one occasion William presented him with a diamond ring as a reward for important and early information. But even for this man the temptation to deceive was too great, and fabricated news and false rumors added as much to his purse, as the true. Another, the wealthy Medina, accompanied Marlborough in all his campaigns, administered to the avarice of the great captain by an annuity of £6000 per annum, and repaid himself by the employment of expresses containing intelligence of those great battles which fire the English blood when they are named. Thus Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Blenheim, imparted as much money to the purse of the wealthy Hebrew, as they did glory to the arms of England.

The innovations of modern times have changed all this: not that intelligence of important events is any less monopolized now than it was then, but only as regards the means of transmitting it. Expresses and post horses are now confined to the drudgery of carrying parcels and trunks, while the steam engine and the telegraph perform the more expeditious and important work of transporting persons and transmitting thought. But stock jobbery is just as much practised as ever.

A system of telegraphy extends all over the United States which is in divers ways made subservient to the plans and purposes of the same class of men. The intelligence which we read every day in the newspapers is collected by the numerous agents and reporters of the New York Associated News Company who are stationed all over the country and have offices at all the telegraph stations. Sometimes this information is gratuitously offered to the Company; as was the case, when the frightened runaways at the first battle of Bull Run rode into Washington at the top of their speed and announced that the country was lost; sometimes it is collected by the agent of the Company as when the agent at Washington telegraphed the news of President Lincoln's assassination; and sometimes it is clipped by them from newspapers. Often the company does not obtain the latest intelligence, and the public are thus kept many hours and sometimes days behind time in learning news which has all the while been in private hands; but this is not often the case, and many large operators find it to their interest to employ the Company to furnish them with news. This, of course, does not exclude them from obtaining extra information by any method they please.

Since the conclusion of the war, it is evident that every item of information, likely to produce any commotion on the Stock Exchange, must either have originated in New York, or come from Washington, or New Orleans or Europe. The first may be considered the financial centre of the North, the second is that of the Union, the third is that of the South, and the fourth is that of the world. As the lines from Washington and New Orleans are both under strict military surveillance, it is interesting to glance at the small chance there is of telegrams coming from those points without first being made use of by some of the numerous hands through which they all are obliged to pass.

First there is the censor, then his deputy, then the opera-

tor, then the operators at intermediate points, then the receiving operator, then the messenger, then the agent of the Associated Press and his deputies, and, finally, the messengers who convey the intelligence, at last, to the offices of the various newspapers and private parties, for which it is intended.

It is mere fatuity to suppose that these persons are such mere machines, such devotees to duty, so indifferent to making a fortune, so ignorant as not to perceive the ready means at their disposal, or so incorruptible as not to employ these means to their own profit whenever occasion offers. Two recent instances of Stock Jobbing through the instrumentality of the telegraph will furnish abundant illustration.

The transmission of news all over Europe, and between Europe and America, by means of steamships, news boats at Cape Race, or boarding barges at Rouse's Point, Boston or New York is conducted by an agency, named after its originator, the famous Reuter. Hence European telegrams are usually headed "Reuter's telegrams." Regarding the reliability of the market quotations furnished by this agency, a person well informed upon matters at the Corn Exchange asserts that operators are so accustomed to their vagaries they are more often guided correctly by buying or selling in direct opposition to the tenor of the telegram, than otherwise. We do not, of course, vouch for the correctness of this assertion. However, on Sunday the 2nd July upon the arrival of the Steamer *America* from Europe, Reuter's telegram reported Five-twenties, in London, on the 21st of June at 71 1-4, whereas, according to the London *Times* city article of that date the price was 72 1-2. The newspapers published the telegram and the public read it, while better informed operators "bulled" the market heavily on Five-twenties. But perhaps a more convincing instance of the existence of this kind of Stock Jobbery is furnished by the late "sensation" from New Orleans and Cairo, concerning Mexican complications.

The war being ended and restrictions to personal liberty, trade, and intercourse being in course of removal as fast as the Executive can be made aware of their existence, little could happen to depress Five-twenties in Europe or raise the price of gold here, except an unreasonable continuance of arbitrary restraints or a foreign war. The restraint sensation having been pretty well tried and found to be insufficient the Stock Jobbers determined upon a foreign war. Accordingly rumors of complications in Mexico found their way across the telegraph wire almost as soon as its continuity between this and New Orleans was established. Next came a report of 100,000 United States Troops being in Texas to menace the Mexican frontier. A good deal of ingenious stuff about the Monroe Doctrine was sandwiched in between this rigmale news, and when the affair was ripe, and the gold market in a state of vacillation news was flashed from Cairo that 30,000 Americans had been driven out of Mexico, that there was an insurrection of the Church faction, that an army of Americans stood ready to avenge their countrymen as soon as the government gave the signal! and the result was that gold went up three per cent. in one evening and the "job" was successful. Next day it came out that there were only 17,000 U. S. troops in Texas of whom 6000 were negroes; that there have never been over 5000 Americans in all Mexico at any time during the past few years, that not a man of them had ever been "driven out," except for such reasons as would have "driven" them out of any other country, that no "Church faction" had rebelled, and to crown all that such news as reported could not have had time to come by the route reported. As a necessary consequence, gold went back to 143 1-2 again, and Broad street quieted down.

With these proofs of the complicity of the telegraph in the arts of Stock Jobbery it behooves operators in gold and

stocks to be careful lest they allow themselves to be deceived by false or supposed news.

#### SALT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The annual consumption of salt in the United States amounts to about twenty-eight millions of bushels. Of this, the greater part, till within a few years past, was imported from Europe and the West Indies. In 1856, the foreign salt consumed in this country amounted to 15,405,864 bushels. In 1857 it increased to 17,165,704 bushels, but fell in 1860 to 14,094,228 bushels. Of this latter quantity the principal part was obtained from the following countries: England, 10,335,256; British West Indies, 1,795,510; Dutch West Indies, 522,263; Mexico, 228,287; Spain, 473,518; Two Sicilies, 444,255; France, 55,473.

Since that period Congress has levied a higher duty, and the Mississippi was closed against importation; so that domestic salt has been enabled to crowd out to a considerable degree the foreign production. But it is hardly probable that the cities and districts lying upon the Atlantic seaboard will cease to obtain a great part of their supplies from abroad. This is one of the peculiar incidents of commerce. England has admirable facilities for the manufacture, and vessels sailing to this country can take salt at foreign ports for ballast, at little or no cost for transportation. Dairymen have a preference for English salt, imagining that it preserves butter better than the home product; and manufacturers at Geddes in this State, taking advantage of the fact, have given their salt-works the name of Ashton, and sold salt under that title for packing of butter.

In 1851, Hon. Robert McConrad, Secretary of War, authorized the experiment of packing a quantity of pork in Onondaga salt, and another quantity in the foreign product. After it had lain a year, the barrels were opened. The pork that had been "laid down" in Onondaga salt was tinged with yellow, but firmer in texture than that which had been packed in Turk's Island salt. Chemical analysis reveals no material difference between the foreign and the domestic product.

The principal salines now worked in the United States are those of Onondaga at Syracuse, Kanawha in West Virginia, Hocking Valley and Pomeroy in Ohio, and Saginaw in Michigan. Salt is manufactured from ocean water at different points along the coast, and exists in fossil form at New Iberia, in Louisiana. There are also numerous salt lagoons in the states and territories lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. But they have not been operated to an extent which would entitle them to be treated of in this connection.

The Virginia salines were much worked before the rebellion. Much gas, carburet of hydrogen, is evolved from the ground where they are situated, and was formerly used in boiling the salt water. But the irregularity of its supply led presently to its disuse. In 1829 the works on the river Kanawha yielded a million bushels of salt; which was afterwards increased to an annual product of about three millions. Some of the wells have been sunk to a depth of 1,500 feet, but 800 feet are about as far as excavation for salt is considered profitable. Deeper borings are attended with a copious discharge of carburet of hydrogen, which is indicative of the existence of petroleum.

There are also salt springs on the Holston river, from deposits of rock salt in the region of the silurian magnesian lime stone, covered by gypsum. The product of salt before the war was about 250,000 bushels annually, and was fast increasing. There is every reason to believe that, with the restoration of law and business in the neighboring states, the salt product of West Virginia will not only resume its for-

mer dimensions, but equal that of Onondaga or Michigan.

The salt springs of Western Pennsylvania, principally on the river Kiskiminetas, and their product now fall a little short of a million bushels annually. The superior attractions of petroleum in that part of the State, and the greater facilities enjoyed at other place for transportation to market, will probably operate to prevent any considerable advance in manufacturing.

The Ohio salines belong to the same geological formation as those of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Those of the Scioto need to be much worked; but Hocking valley and Pomeroy more especially have attracted attention. The wells at the latter place are generally sunk about 1,200 feet, and yield a strong brine. About two-thirds of the salt manufactured in the State comes from Pomeroy. In 1855 half a million bushels of salt constituted the product, and it cannot now be far from two millions. But, as on the other side of the Ohio river, petroleum also is abundant there, and will tend to keep down the production of salt.

The salines of Michigan, at the present time, seem to receive more consideration. Geological investigations have shown that the State contains within its boundaries three great basins abounding with salt water. The principal one is in the valley of the Saginaw river, and covers an area of about seventeen thousand square miles. Before the war little interest was taken in the matter; in 1856 the manufacture was less than ten thousand bushels of salt, and in 1860 it only amounted to fifty thousand. But when the war broke out, the salt works at Kanawha were destroyed, and the Saginaw basin attracted general attention. The manufacture in 1862 amounted to 1,100,000 bushels, and this figure was actually doubled in 1863. Over three millions of bushels were made last year; of this quantity 1,720,000 were sold at Chicago, a market which had heretofore been monopolized by the Onondaga Salt Company, of New York. Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit have also become entrepots for Saginaw.

The western markets have been preferred to those of the east because of the greater cheapness of transportation. Vessels coming east from Chicago, to carry grain and flour, depend upon that business for their profits. On the return voyage salt can be taken as ballast, or at cheap rates; all that is received for it being "clear gain." But the same facilities do not exist for forwarding supplies eastward. The vessels are generally loaded from points further west, and the rates of freight will be higher. But the competition of Michigan, Southern Ohio, West Virginia, must turn the attention of the manufacturers of New York to the occupation of the market eastward.

The salt springs at Syracuse were ceded to the State of New York in the treaty of Fort Schuyler, (Rome) Sept. 17, 1788, by the Onondaga nation of Indians. Their sale was forbidden by the terms of the treaty, and subsequently by the constitutions of 1821 and 1846. The wells, reservoirs and machinery belong to the State; the salt works and erections only are the property of individuals and private companies. They are situated in the city of Syracuse and the neighboring towns of Salina and Geddes.

The first legislation relating to the manufacture of salt took place in 1797, at which time the first superintendent was appointed. A variety of acts were passed in subsequent years; when, finally, in 1859, the laws were all collected into a single statute, and all other acts repealed. Before that time the manufacturers were prohibited from combining to raise the price of salt; but all the restrictions were then abrogated.

The way having been opened by the Legislature, the

majority of manufacturers proceeded to form an organization. Appraisers were selected, who estimated the value of the salt property at \$3,200,000. The owners continued in possession as before, but henceforth carried on the manufacture as they were directed by the Onondaga Salt Company. This was an inside organization, incorporated under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York, for the purpose of bringing the manufacture under general regulations, and obtaining a permanent market for the salt. Salt-buying associations had been tried with success for six previous years, and their operations furnished data for the organization of the new company.

It was estimated that a market could be obtained for six millions of bushels annually, at one dollar and twenty-five cents a barrel—an aggregate of \$1,500,000. On this basis, the company agreed to pay the manufacturers for the rent of their works an amount yearly equivalent to twelve and a half per cent of the appraised value. This, it will be perceived, would amount to \$400,000, leaving \$1,100,000 to pay for fuel, and meet the other expenses incident to the manufacture and marketing. The calculation was a very close one; if the sales at that rate should fall short of the six millions of bushels there would be a deficit; if it exceeded that amount there would be a profit. The war, however, as will be seen, introduced certain new elements into their calculations.

The original plan was to make all the manufacturers stockholders *pro rata*, of the new company. An assessment of 5 per cent was levied upon their property, to contribute the capital, \$160,000, and every one paying it became a member. Mr. George Geddes, the present Superintendent, and several others, believing that the company had organized upon an unsafe basis, stipulating what could not be performed, declined to take their shares, which were accordingly purchased by others.

The company proceeded, with energy, to obtain land in several of our large cities; buying real estate to the value of \$100,000 in Chicago, and paying \$28,000 for property at Buffalo. A contract was made for a coal mine in Pennsylvania, and an amount exceeding \$30,000 expended, part of it for buildings for miners, roads, shutes, and trestle works. Woodland was also bought in Northern New York, exhausting all the capital. Large sums were borrowed, often amounting to three or four hundred thousand dollars. Last year the capital was doubled.

The experience of 1860 seemed to realize the apprehension of Mr. Geddes. So much unsold salt of former years was in market, that the company required the manufacturers to keep the product for the year down to about five and a half millions of bushels. Instead of a profit there was a deficit of \$40,000, and the stipulated payment of twelve and a half per cent was not made.

The rebellion broke out; the navigation of the Mississippi was closed, and the salt works at Kanawha destroyed. The salt company accordingly determined to increase the product to the fullest extent practicable. The amount of the manufacture in 1861 was 7,200,391 bushels; in 1862, 9,053,874; in 1863, 7,942,383; and in 1864, 7,378,835 bushels.

The company paid off their debt to the manufacturers in 1861, made the dividend of \$400,000 to them for the year, and then had \$80,000 to divide upon the capital of \$160,000. The next year the dividend of \$400,000 was made to the manufacturers, and \$480,000 shared between the stockholders of the company. In 1863, \$400,000 was again paid to the manufacturers, and \$304,000 to the stockholders. In 1864, the dividends were about the same as in 1861. The rebellion, by preventing to a large degree the importation of salt from abroad, and breaking up the manufacture in West Virginia, had enabled the manufacturers at Onondaga to reap a

golden harvest. At the same time it also quickened into life the manufacture in Michigan, and increased the activity of that of Southern Ohio; so that, in future, the New York salt manufacturers will be compelled to find a market in other directions.

The entire amount of salt made at Onondaga since 1797 up to the present year was 162,312,639 bushels. The capacity of production appears to be as great now as ever; indeed the brine appears to be stronger. The quantity of salt manufactured in any one year does not seem to reduce the volume of water below a given point. In 1862, over nine million bushels were manufactured, while in 1863 the product was less by a million. At the close of each season an examination was made, and the water was found to have been lowered alike each year.

The amount of salt manufactured at Onondaga in 1864 was 7,378,834 bushels. Of this, 2,410,755 bushels were shipped to Buffalo, and 2,241,125 bushels to Oswego, and 1,135,000 to New York and Philadelphia. The residue, about 2,000,000 bushels, was left to be disposed of to inhabitants of this State, Northern Pennsylvania, and Vermont. Ten years ago, the amount shipped to Buffalo and Oswego was about 5,000,009 bushels.

The present product of salt in this country must be estimated at about 17,000,000 bushels annually. Of this about 1,000,000 are exported to the British Provinces. Our imports therefore must range from ten to thirteen millions of bushels.

But the manufacturers ought not to stop at the production of salt. Muriatic acid, glauber salts, sal soda, and super carbonate of soda can also be prepared. Salt is simply a chloride of sodium, and readily parts with its chlorine when heated with sulphuric acid. Ovens might be erected in which this decomposition could be effected, and glauber salts and muriatic acid would be the product. Other ovens would be required to convert the sulphate into a carbonate of soda by the combination of coal in close proximity with it; and a suitable purifying apparatus would be all that would be further required.

The English manufacturers, in years past, seem to have anticipated that some of our citizens would engage in this business. They have been in the practice, after selling at remunerative prices all the carbonate of soda required for home consumption, to send the surplus to this country to be disposed of at rates so low as to undersell any American manufacturer. We ought, with our extensive coal fields and innumerable salt springs in their vicinity, to be able to add the preparations of soda to our products.

#### FOREIGN WAR—AMERICAN COMMERCE.

In the days when unwieldy line of battle ships and crack frigates, that depended on propitious gales for their propulsion, were the pride and strength of navies, and when thirty pound carronades and long eighteens were considered formidable armaments, it was possible for a lively merchantman to elude the enemy's cruisers and privateers. Even then, a war between maritime powers was terribly destructive to commerce; to-day it would be a signal for the mercantile communities of the contending nationalities to withdraw entirely from the channels of oceanic trade. The improvements that have been made in naval architecture and the deadly nature of the contrivances for offensive naval warfare would forbid the use of the ocean to every unarmed vessel, and a complete annihilation of ocean traffic during the term of hostilities would be the consequence.

It is only necessary to examine the record of destruction accomplished by the few war ships and corsairs of the rebel government during the four years of civil strife, to conceive

the damage that would be inflicted in the event of a collision with any powerful maritime nation. Our splendid navy was inadequate to the protection of the mercantile interests of the North upon the ocean, even against a power that relied upon the secret assistance of foreign countries for the machinery of naval warfare. Some half dozen swift steamers armed with heavy guns, were sufficient to cripple our commerce, and to drive our merchant service from the seas. Within one year more than six hundred American ships were transferred to the British flag, our carrying trade abandoned, and the rates of ocean insurance so vastly increased as to amount to a prohibition of commercial adventure upon the high seas. What then would be the result of a collision with such a power as France, that, for the past decade, has been applying all the resources of science, skill, and experiment to the enhancement of its naval efficiency and strength? The question is one that our mercantile communities would do well to consider at the present time. We are anxious that the ground before us should be surveyed with the calm and sober forethought of self-interest, weighed in the balance with abstract principles and feverish impulses. Without being alarmists, we must admit the possibility of a rupture with France upon the question of Mexican imperialism; and, in view of an apparent inclination in some quarters to provoke such a misfortune, it behooves those who represent the mercantile interests of the Republic to exercise their influence in depreciation of precipitate and inconsiderate action.

It is far from our interest to suggest any surrender of principles whose maintainance is essential to the honor or welfare of our nationality, or to advise any unmanly compromise between selfishness and a sense of duty. But there is neither wisdom, nor dignity, nor even an evidence of courage in rushing headlong into an antagonism with one of the most powerful potentates of the world. It is stated that a Federal commander has compromised the government by ordering an actual hostile demonstration against the Mexican empire; and, but for the timely interference of his superior, a blow would have been struck that might have plunged the Republic into hostilities which, undoubtedly, would have been without parallel in the annals of destructive warfare. It is most unworthy of an enlightened and well conducted government that the interests confided to its care should be jeopardized by such an act of indiscretion on the part of a subordinate. A narrow stream separates our forces from those of Maximilian, and it is easy to understand that, under the circumstances, a spirit of mutual jealousy, distrust and hostility would be cultivated. The bravado of a squad of reckless troopers might bring about a collision that would kindle the flame of a desolating war. The necessity of a severe discipline and a strict observance of the decorum and formalities of international intercourse was never more imperative than in regard to the military department that includes the perilous and responsible posts on the Rio Grand that face the imperial authority of Maximilian. If war is inevitable in vindication of a doctrine that the American people will support at any sacrifice, let the true issue be met boldly by the administration, but let us not rush into the melee on a false issue thrust upon us by a rash brigadier or his irresponsible subordinates.

The imperialism of Mexico is under the protectorate of the imperialism of France. That is an indisputable fact, and one that must be considered in the solution of the problem so far as the moral or physical influences of this Republic shall help to solve it. The Empire of Maximilian has been recognized by the great powers of Europe. The balance of power wielded by enlightened Christendom is against us upon this issue. If we assume the championship of Mexican

Republicanism, we throw the gauntlet in the face of the civilized world. If it is an imperative duty to do so, let it be done, and God be with the right, wherever be the right. But let us confess that it is no child's errand that we undertake, if, at the close of an exhausting civil strife, we assume the burden of a neighbor's quarrel that involves antagonism with at least one power that is our equal in the elements of military and naval strength.

The ordeal through which this country has passed was one that few nationalities could have survived. In emerging from the fiery furnace of rebellion with her political essence unscathed, the Republic has attested that her republicanism is endowed with a vitality beyond that of any system of government conceived by the intellect, and approved by the experience of man. But the trial has been severe, and the national loss can only be retrieved by political repose and industrial activity. Bleeding, bruized and exhausted, from one trial of strength and skill, we are not in a condition to re-enter the arena against a fresh and vigorous foe, that for years, and while we have been expending power, has husbanded his resources and perfected his machinery of war in anticipation of the encounter. Let us have a breathing spell and an opportunity to clear away the debris of civil strife, before challenging a new antagonist to contest the palm of supremacy in arms. There is no necessity for impetuosity in determining our attitude upon the Mexican question. Napoleon and Maximilian will both be willing to temporize and a little diplomatic fencing with the most accomplished intriguers of the old world, will be wholesome exercise for our statesmen.

The fact is evident that this country is not prepared for armed intervention upon an issue in which it is only remotely and indirectly interested. There is no occasion to fight windmills to prove our prowess. There is so much to be done at home in rearranging our disordered household, that there is no leisure for knight-errantry. Our merchants and shipowners are the best judges of their interests in the premises; but they must take it for granted that a war with France will chiefly be a naval war, and not a question of a few Alabamas, Floridas, and Shenandoahs, but a war between leviathans, the first shock of which will drive every American merchant vessel into port or under a neutral flag, to remain there till the war is over. In such a contest, the mercantile communities of the contending nations will be the principal sufferers, and it therefore becomes our merchants to use their influence to prevent an intemperate policy, or hasty action on the part of those in authority.

#### THE RUSSIAN OVERLAND TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE.

SINCE Balboa first stared at the silent expanse of the Pacific from a mountain peak in Darien, and carried back to the civilized world an account of its existence, no circumstance in the history of that ocean has occurred at all commensurate in importance with the laying of the submarine cable under it, to connect, though perhaps not for the first time, the continents of America and Asia. This last link of those fetters with which the intelligence and energy of man has enabled him to circle the entire globe around, will be completed within a now comparatively brief period of time. On the 12th ult., the barque *Golden Rule*, the flag-ship of the Russian Telegraph expedition, and the steamer *G. S. Wright*, with Col. Buckley commander of the expedition, his staff, and a number of employes, sailed for the Gulf of Anadir and the shores of Bhering's Straits. It is not proposed to submerge the cable at the Straits, because a strong current exists there which runs from South to North into the Polar Sea, and this might endanger the safety of the wire. The Gulf of Anadir has accordingly been selected for this purpose, and the expe-

dition will proceed at once to the preliminary work of sounding the Gulf, and afterwards of laying down the submarine portion of the cable.

Commencing at New Westminster, a town in British America, just north of the United States boundary line, and lying on the banks of Frazer's River, the telegraph line will extend northwestward along the Pacific coast to the Russian possessions, which begin at Simpson River, and thence, by way of New Archangel, to Norton's Sound, which is opposite the Gulf of Anadir, and is situated in about the sixty-fifth degree of north latitude. It will thence be conducted to Behring's Island, which lies midway between Norton's Sound and the Gulf of Anadir, and is the place where the intrepid Behring was wrecked, and where he died. From thence it will reach the continent of Asia, spanning the sea at a point where it is only four hundred miles wide, by two submersions of less than two hundred miles each. Thence coasting the eastward shore of Asia, southward to a warmer zone, crossing the sea of Okhotsk to the mouth of the Amoor River, the line will make its way through the Russian possessions in Asia, across the entire continent, a distance of over four thousand miles, to connect with the Russian system of telegraph-posts which conduct to St. Petersburg in Europe. It will thus be secure from the interruptions which might occur were it to pass through the possessions of any of the semi-barbaric nations which populate the southern portion of Asia.

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the Atlantic cable, there can be no doubt of the vast utility and importance of this Overland enterprise. Not only will instantaneous communication, which already exists from here to the Pacific, be continued to within a comparatively short distance of the Japan Islands, but that great desideratum of the commercial world, telegraphic communication between Europe and America, will be secured beyond peradventure. Storms may rack the shore ends of the Atlantic cable, ships anchors may pull it up, kinks may untwist it, its electrical condition may be impaired beyond remedy, or its continuity destroyed by some unforeseen obstacle. No matter: the land line across Asia will remain, and to the working of this, as experience has proved, no more irreparable interruptions can happen than every day befall those lines which are in constant use all over the world civilized world.

It should be a source of no genuine regret that neither of these great enterprises can ever be wholly American, since neither the sea to the eastward nor the land to the westward form a portion of the empire of the United States. Let it suffice for our national glory that the inceptors and practical engineers of both lines are Americans, that the mode of working them was an American invention, may even that the identity of lighting and electricity, that great discovery which was the necessary precursor of electric telegraphy, was the conception of an American mind. The results of our free institutions, of our system of common school education, of that restless desire for discovery, and of that quick intuition which accepts innovation where innovation is beneficial—all of which are peculiarly American—are illustrated in these great enterprises, in a way which cannot but be sufficiently gratifying to our national pride.

To a people as accustomed as we are to the use of the telegraph wire, it is scarcely necessary to point out the immense advantages of this line of communication with Europe. To embrace all its wondrous results within a single phase, it will be as though the entire civilized world were removed *en masse* to our very doors, and as though we were removed to theirs. Cargoes will no longer be shipped to losing markets; crops which, when raised, bear no profit, will no longer be grown; manufactures doomed to moulder away on shop shelves will no longer be wrought, or if wrought, and unsale-

able, will quickly learn their way to more profitable marts; merchants will require no longer to be millionaires, nor will commercial prescience be demanded for a period long enough to embrace two voyages; for it will be narrowed down to one. For instance, if the Trieste correspondent of a New York house advises the latter that flour is in demand at the former place, and recommends a cargo to be shipped there, it now takes, even with the aid of the telegraph in Europe, two weeks for the intelligence to reach its destination. If a ship is then dispatched to Trieste with the flour so demanded, two months more are consumed on the voyage, and the vessel arrives at Trieste ten weeks after the advices were first sent. The market for flour, meantime, may have considerably fallen, and the shipment may have to be sold at a loss. Ten weeks of commercial forethought, and the pecuniary ability to sustain its consequences, be they what they may, are thus required, and this involves so much experience, and so much capital, that the larger operations of commerce are virtually monopolized by a comparatively small class of persons. Telegraphic communication with Europe would narrow the time down to two months, and probably by thus lessening the risk of bad adventure would enable the shipper to afford the employment of steam vessels, which again would reduce it down to three weeks. The market chances of three weeks ahead would only, therefore, have to be considered, and the class of persons who possess intelligence and experience enough to calculate such chances with a fair degree of certainty, and who can command capital enough to await the result of a three week's adventure, being so much larger than the class who now have almost entire control of the great commercial avenues of the world, commerce will find its way into not only more numerous but more enterprising hands.

The results of this important change readily suggest themselves. Instead of being monopolized, as it necessarily is now, by a few of the largest capitalists who, being personally unable to superintend their own vast operations, have to employ others, the expense of whose services and the risk they cause to their principals, have to be borne by the consumers of the products shipped by them, commerce will thenceforth be conducted by men of smaller means, and men who can devote their personal superintendance to the business. Instead of revolving around the little islands which form the British Empire because capital accumulated in few hands is there, it will be conducted by American merchants, whose individual capitals, though smaller than those of their British cousins, are largely compensated for by their individual enterprise and intelligence. Instead of being the heir-loom of a few rich families in Europe, it will be within the reach of all those millions who now are driven for want of the necessary capital to the hard work and drudgery of the world. It will throw open the trade of Europe almost as much to common competition as is now the trade of the United States, where a man may commence business as a merchant with scarcely any capital at all. In a word, it will be as though the entire civilized world were removed *en masse* to our very doors, and as though we were removed to theirs.

With Asia it will be the same. The trade of Japan, than which nothing more lucrative can be instanced, and the vast commerce which enterprise and capital will open with China, must find its way into our hands through the great port of San Francisco. And branching collaterally from the route of the telegraph wire to all parts of interior Asia, the time would appear to be not far distant when the great currents of trade instead of converging in Europe, will revolve in an area, of which the State of California will form the centre.

To promote the success of this great enterprise by every means in our power, and to facilitate the accomplishment

the grand changes which it is destined to produce in commercial and social affairs, should now be a paramount object to all Americans. We should never forget our mission as a nation—that of not only affording a sanctuary to the oppressed but a free field of competition to the industrious—and every enterprise whose direct or collateral effects point to these noble ends, should secure the unqualified approval and encouragement of our people.

THE UNITED STATES DEBT.

The Treasury Department has just issued its statement of the public debt, dated July 31. We give below a very valuable classification of this statement, with the two previous ones, showing the total amount of each species of debt, as appeared from the books, Treasurer's returns, and requisitions on the Treasury Department at each date. Arranged in this form we readily see the nature and extent of the increase made:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.				
Denominations.	March 31.	May 31.	July 31.	
6 per cent. due Dec. 31, 1867.....	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	
6 do July 1, 1868.....	8,908,342	8,908,342	8,908,342	
5 do Jan. 1, 1874.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	
5 do Jan. 1, 1871.....	7,022,000	7,022,000	7,022,000	
6 do Dec. 31, 1880.....	18,415,000	18,415,000	18,415,000	
6 do June 30, 1881.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	
6 do June 30, 1881, (exchanged for 7.30s).....	139,146,400	139,155,650	139,546,450	
6 do May 1, 1867-82 (5.20 yrs).....	510,756,900	514,780,500	514,780,500	
6 do Nov. 1, 1869-84 (5.20 yrs).....	85,789,000	90,789,000	91,789,000	
5 do March 1, 1874-1904 (10-40s).....	172,770,100	172,770,100	172,770,100	
5 do Jan. 1, 1865, (Texas Indemnity).....	1,507,000	842,000		
6 do July 1, '81 (Oregon war).....	1,016,000	1,016,000	1,016,000	
7.30 do Aug. 19 & Oct. 1, 1864.....	615,250			
6 do June 30, 1881.....	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	

Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest. \$1,100,361,242 \$1,108,113,842 \$1,108,662,142

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.				
4 per cent Temporary Loan { 10 days' notice. }	\$650,477	\$650,477	\$646,936	
6 do do do	5,708,262	11,365,820	23,899,268	
5 do do do	46,093,589	59,412,425	74,570,641	
6 do Certificates (one year).....	171,790,000	126,536,009	106,706,000	
5 do One and two-years' notes.....	16,522,350	50,856,380	39,954,230	
6 do Three years' compound interest notes.....	156,477,650	175,143,620	212,121,470	
6 do Thirty-year Bonds, (Union Pacific Railroad).....			1,258,000	
7.30 do 3 years' Treas. Nts, 1st ser. ....	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	
7.30 do do do 2d ser. ....	812,800	300,000,000	300,000,000	
7.30 do do do 3d ser. ....		29,511,650	230,000,000	

Aggregate of debt bearing lawful money interest. \$751,055,128 \$1,053,476,371 \$1,289,156,545

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.				
7.30 per cent Three-years' Notes.....		\$456,150	\$358,550	
5 do Texas Indemnity Bonds.....			839,000	
Other bonds and notes.....	349,420	330,120	329,570	

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.				
United States Notes.....	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000	
do do (in redemp'n of the temporary loan).....	33,160,569	33,160,569	33,160,569	
Fractional Currency.....	24,254,094	24,667,404	25,750,032	
Currency.....	\$457,414,663	\$457,827,973	\$458,910,601	
Uncalled for pay requisitions.....	114,256,549	40,150,000	15,736,000	
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest... Gold and lawful money in Treasury...	\$571,671,212 56,481,925	\$497,977,973 25,148,702	\$474,646,601 116,739,632	

RECAPITULATION.				
	March 31.	May 31.	July 31.	
Debt bearing interest in coin.....	\$1,100,361,242	\$1,108,113,842	\$1,108,662,642	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money.....	751,055,128	1,053,476,371	1,289,156,545	
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	349,420	786,270	1,527,120	
Debt bearing no interest (currency).....	457,414,663	457,827,973	458,910,601	
Uncalled for requisitions.....	114,256,549	40,150,000	15,736,000	
Aggregate debts of all kinds.....	\$2,423,437,002	\$2,660,354,456	\$2,874,092,908	
Cash in Treasury.....	56,481,925	25,148,702	116,739,632	

ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE ON DEBT.				
	March 31.	May 31.	July 31.	
Payable in gold.....	\$64,016,632	\$61,480,489	\$64,521,837	
Payable in lawful money.....	38,819,899	60,158,385	77,740,631	
Aggregate amount of interest payable annually.....	\$102,836,531	\$121,638,874	\$139,262,368	
—not including interest on the three years' compound interest notes, which is payable only at maturity				

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION.				
	March 31.	May 31.	July 31.	
One and two years' 5 per cent notes... United States Notes (currency).....	\$69,522,350 433,160,569	\$50,856,380 433,160,569	\$39,954,230 433,160,569	
Three years' 6 per cent compound interest notes.....	156,477,650	175,143,620	212,121,470	
Aggregate Legal Tender Notes in circulation.....	\$659,160,569	\$659,160,569	\$685,236,269	

PRICES OF GOLD AT NEW YORK.

The tables which follow, and which have been compiled with great care, exhibit a concise review of the Gold Market at New York, from the suspension of specie payments, at the close of 1861, to the end of June, 1865, embracing a period of three and a half years. From January 1, 1862,

to and including June 20, 1864, the prices are based on the daily sales at the New York Stock Exchange, from June 21, 1864, to June 30, 1865, on the sales at the Gold Room. This change of the sources of information was rendered necessary by the total cessation of sales at the Stock Board immediately after the passage of the Gold Bill in Congress, and the infrequency of sales thereat up to the present day.

These tables of daily prices show the following monthly changes:

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE RANGE OF PRICE MONTHLY AND YEARLY.

Months.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January.....	101½-103¼	133½-160¼	151½-159¼	147¼-124¼
February.....	102½-104¼	152½-112¼	157½-161	194¼-216¼
March.....	141½-102¼	139 -171¼	159 -169¼	148¼-201
April.....	101½-102¼	145½-157¼	166¼-184¼	143¼-154¼
May.....	102½-104¼	143½-154¼	168 -190	125¼-145¼
June.....	103½-109¼	140½-148¼	193 -251	134¼-147¼
July.....	108½-120¼	123¼-145	222 -285	
August.....	112½-114¼	122½-129¼	231½-261¼	
September.....	116½-123	126½-142	191 -254¼	
October.....	129 -133	140½-156¼	189 -227¼	
November.....	129 -133¼	143½-154	210 -260	
December.....	128½-134¼	148½-152	214 -242¼	
Year.....	101½-134	122½-172¼	151½-285	6 mos. 128¼-234¼

The fluctuations the past month have been as follows:

COURSE OF GOLD IN JULY.

Table showing the daily fluctuations of Gold in the New York market during the month of July, and the monthly fluctuations since January 1, 1865.

July, 1865.	Opening price.	Highest.	Range.	Lowest.	Closing price.
1 Saturday.....	141	141	139½		140½
2 Sunday.....					
3 Monday.....	138½	140½	138½		140
4 Tuesday.....					
5 Wednesday.....	140½	140½	139½		139½
6 Thursday.....	139½	139½	139		139½
7 Friday.....	139½	139½	139½		139½
8 Saturday.....	139½	140½	139½		140½
9 Sunday.....					
10 Monday.....	139½	140½	139½		139½
11 Tuesday.....	140	140	139½		139½
12 Wednesday.....	140½	142	140½		141½
13 Thursday.....	142	142½	141½		142
14 Friday.....	143	143½	142½		142½
15 Saturday.....	142½	142½	142		142½
16 Sunday.....					
17 Monday.....	142	143	142		142½
18 Tuesday.....	143	143½	143		143½
19 Wednesday.....	143½	143½	142½		142½
20 Thursday.....	142½	142½	142½		142½
21 Friday.....	142½	142½	142½		142½
22 Saturday.....	142½	142½	142½		142½
23 Sunday.....					
24 Monday.....	142½	143½	142½		143
25 Tuesday.....	143	143½	143		143½
26 Wednesday.....	143½	143½	142½		148½
27 Thursday.....	143½	145½	143½		145½
28 Friday.....	145½	146½	144½		145½
29 Saturday.....	145½	145½	143½		143½
30 Sunday.....					
31 Monday.....	143½	144½	143½		144

On the following page will be found the prices each day during 1862, 1863, and 1864. Below are the fluctuations each day for the past six months:

Day of Mo.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1..	S.	202½-205½	199½-201	151 -152¼	142½-145½	137¼-138¼
2..	Holiday.	203¼-206	196½-198¼	S.	140½-142¼	137¼-138¼
3..	226 -229¼	205½-209¼	198½-199	145½-148	141½-141½	136¼-137
4..	231 -234¼	208½-214¼	199 -200	146½-148¼	142 -143¼	S.
5..	226½-229¼	S.	S.	148 -154¼	142½-143¼	135¼-136¼
6..	227 -228¼	212 -214¼	198 -199¼	150¼-152¼	142½-143¼	136¼-137¼
7..	226½-227¼	212½-216¼	197½-199	147¼-150¼	S.	137 -137¼
8..	S.	210½-213¼	195½-197¼	148½-150¼	138¼-143	137¼-138
9..	226½-227	211½-214	193½-196¼	S.	135½-137¼	137¼-138
10..	222½-228¼	210½-211¼	186½-191¼	143½-145½	131½-135¼	137¼-137¼
11..	220 -223¼	204½-209	188½-191¼	146 -147	128½-131¼	S.
12..	216½-219¼	S.	S.	145½-146	130½-133¼	138¼-141
13..	218½-222	205½-207	185½-191¼	146 -147¼	129¼-130¼	140½-143
14..	217¼-221	207½-208¼	177¼-185	Good Friday. President assassinated. Business suspended.	S.	141½-143
15..	S.	204½-206¼	174¼-178½	Business suspended.	129¼-130¼	143¼-147¼
16..	218½-221¼	203 -205	170¼-176¼	S.	130½-131¼	143¼-145¼
17..	214½-217	203½-204¼	160 -169	148½-153	129½-131¼	143¼-145¼
18..	215 -217	204 -205½	163¼-166¼	146¼-147¼	129½-131	S.
19..	208 -214¼	S.	S.	Business suspended.	130½-131¼	140 -143¼
20..	201¼-207¼	198½-202¼	160¼-167¼	Do. do.	130¼-131	137¼-139¼
21..	197¼-206	196½-199¼	154½-159¼	147¼-149¼	S.	139¼-141¼
22..	S.	Holiday.	156 -159	149½-150¼	130½-131¼	140¼-141¼
23..	197¼-202¼	198½-201¼	150¼-157	S.	131½-132¼	141¼-142¼
24..	197¼-203¼	198½-200¼	148½-152¼	Business suspended.	135½-136	141¼-142¼
25..	204¼-207¼	198 -199¼	153½-157¼	Do. do.	136 -138¼	S.
26..	202 -207	S.	S.	150½-152	135¼-138	140 -141¼
27..	208¼-215	199½-201¼	153 -155¼	147¼-149¼	135½-136¼	141¼-142
28..	213 -220	200¼-203¼	153½-154¼	146¼-148	S.	139¼-141¼
29..	S.		151 -152¼	146 -146¼	136 -137	138¼-139¼
30..	211 -214¼		149½-151¼	S.	137¼-138¼	139 -141¼
31..	202 -211		151¼-151¼		136¼-137¼	
Mo.	197¼-234¼	196½-216¼	148½-201	143½-154¼	128½-145¼	135¼-147¼

DAILY HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF GOLD AT NEW YORK—1862-65.

1862.

Table for 1862 showing daily highest and lowest prices of gold from January to December. Columns include months and specific dates with price ranges.

1863.

Table for 1863 showing daily highest and lowest prices of gold from January to December. Columns include months and specific dates with price ranges.

1864.

Table for 1864 showing daily highest and lowest prices of gold from January to December. Columns include months and specific dates with price ranges.

## Foreign News.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO JULY 22.

The slackness that usually marks almost every branch of business at this season of the year has been increased by the elections, which still continue to absorb attention. Enterprise is completely at a stand still, and there is almost an entire absence of speculation.

A period of more complete dullness was never known in the London market. On the Stock Exchange business was dormant; the quotations were limited and prices nominal. Consols for money, which closed with the week ending July 24 at 89½ a 90, scarcely varied from these quotations during the week. The maximum rate of discount remained at 3 per cent., notwithstanding the heavy drain of gold from the bank—partly for export and partly, it is said, for election expenses.

The quotations of gold at Paris ruled, during the week, at about 1½ per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25-17½ per 12. sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is rather more than one-tenth per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 428½ per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13-7½ per 12. sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is, therefore, about two-tenths per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 109 per cent. At this rate there is no profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

Another private firm has been converted into a limited joint stock company. It is proposed to form the Vulcan Foundry, Engineering and Railway Plant Company with a capital of £100,000, to purchase and extend the business of Mr. William Middleton, of Birmingham.

A prospectus has been issued of the Tamar Lead and Silver Smelting Company, with a capital of 60,000l. in shares of 12l.

The advices from Adelaide, South Australia, are to the 26th of May. The revenue of the colony for the year ending March 31, was 830,000l., being an increase of more than 170,000l. on the previous year. Flour was quoted at 18l to 19l 10s per ton; copper at 88l per ton; Burra shares at 66l. The banks issued draughts on London at 60 days' sight at 1 per cent premium, and bought bills at ¼ per cent discount. According to a circular of Messrs Philip, Levi & Co., there was a fair demand in the import markets, but caution was still necessary against excessive shipments from this side. Money was plentiful. In many places rains had commenced in the interior, while within 100 to 150 miles of Adelaide heavy showers had enabled the farmers to commence ploughing and sowing.

A letter from Bombay gives the following account of the India cotton trade. Already the cotton trade has begun to return to its old groove in Bengal. There have been shipments to China. From official statement it appears that the actual out-turn of the cotton crop of 1864-5 in the Northwestern Provinces was 1,650,412 maunds of 80 lbs each, or 15 per cent less than the estimated out-turn, owing to the scarcity of rain last monsoon. Still, this is an increase of 47 per cent over the crop of 1863-4, which amounted to 1,122,051 maunds. The Cotton Inspector's Report shows similar progress in Sindh. The area under cotton in 1861-2 was only 43,853 acres. This season, 1864-5, just closed, it is estimated at 80,417 acres, each yielding 60 lb of clean staple; all of it is indigenous except 26½ acres. The unexpected demand for rice by Siam, and the increased out-turn of cotton even in British Burmah, raised the trade of the one port of Rangoon in the last quarter of 1864-5 to 2½ millions sterling.

### THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO THE 22d JULY.

The Bourse exhibited a slight animation at the commencement of the week, which was sustained with difficulty. Operations were extremely limited, and dullness rather than caution characterized the market.

The Paris municipal loan for 10,000,000l. was taken by the credit Mobilier. The other competitors were the Credit Foncier, Rothschild, and the Syndicat of Bankers represented by the Comptoir d'Escompte. It appears that the Credit Mobilier balance sheet this half-year shows a loss of 120,000l., but they are said, nevertheless, to have been making extensive purchases of their shares, which advanced from 697 to 747.

Accounts from the agricultural districts of France represent the approaching harvest as inferior to an ordinary year. The deficiency of the wheat crop is estimated at from a quarter to a third of an average, and this deficiency will be increased in case the apprehended injuries by the too great heat of the weather should be realized. The deficiency in the South of France, where the harvest is nearly concluded, is so well ascertained that prices have risen in several of the markets; while the want of water in the rivers has compelled millers to stop working, and produced a fall in the markets of the

centre and north of France. Speculators at Bordeaux, calculating on the deficiency of the harvest in the valley of the Gironde, attempted to produce a rise, but the only result was to make prices firm. The price of flour has not varied much in the Paris market for the last eight days. Bakers' flour is quoted at 47f the sack for the present month; at 47f 50c for next month, and at 49f for Sept. Flour of the six marks was officially quoted on Saturday afternoon at 46f 75c the sack.

### COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) July 27th, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) July 29th:

#### FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$1,228,758	\$2,110,524	\$1,320,102
General merchandise....	2,726,067	3,605,641	2,947,227
Total for the week.....	\$4,054,815	\$5,716,165	\$4,267,329
Previously reported.....	99,923,111	140,247,773	92,200,649
Since Jan. 1.....	\$103,977,926	\$145,963,938	\$96,467,978

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 31 and since January 1st:

#### EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$3,358,498	\$8,236,012	\$1,781,971
Previously reported....	105,588,555	118,062,724	90,552,365
Since January 1.....	\$108,947,053	\$121,298,736	\$92,334,336

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 29, 1865:

July 25—Steamer Persia, Liverpool—		
Gold bars.....		\$67,000
American gold coin.....		12,500
American gold dust.....		8,000
July 26—Brig Costa Rica, Aspinwall—		
Copper coin.....		15
July 28—Brig Resolute, Ponce—		
American silver.....		10,000
July 29—Brig Los Amigos, Paria—		
American gold.....		10,200
July 29—Steamer Hansa, Bremen—		
Foreign silver.....		3,000
July 29—Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool—		
American gold.....		70,000
Total for the week.....		\$180,715
Previously reported.....		18,446,175
Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....		\$18,626,890

Same time in		Same time in	
1864.....	\$31,014,205	1857.....	\$26,074,186
1863.....	25,363,076	1856.....	20,453,834
1862.....	35,678,887	1855.....	19,947,308
1861.....	3,258,976	1854.....	18,899,924
1860.....	27,987,294	1853.....	12,556,140
1859.....	43,182,097	1852.....	14,814,953
1858.....	15,039,978		

Below is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New York, for the months of June and July:

#### DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

	June 30, 1865.	July 30, 1865.
Foreign coins.....	\$8,000 00	\$644,000 00
Foreign bullion.....	13,000 00	14,000 00
United States bullion.....	199,000 00	7,000 00
Total.....	\$220,000 00	\$685,000 00

#### DEPOSITS OF SILVER, INCLUDING PURCHASES.

Foreign coins.....	\$13,600 00	\$26,700 00
Foreign bullion.....	5,600 00	10,000 00
U. S. bullion (counted in gold).....	2,700 00	5,800 00
do do (old coins).....	1,700 00	6,000 00
do do (Lake Superior).....		100 00
do do (Nevada).....		600 00
Total.....	\$33,600 00	\$49,000 00
Total deposits payable in bars.....	\$76,000 00	\$190,000 00
do do do coin.....	177,600 00	544,000 00
Total.....	\$253,600 00	\$734,000 00
Gold bars stamped.....	45,692 09	137,775 40
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage.....	\$86,559 82	\$72,807 27

The Bankers' Gazette.

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:

LOST BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED.	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
United States 5-20s..	40,815	\$1,000	—	Refer to N <sup>th</sup> River Ins. Co., N. Y.
United States 10-40s.	12,374	\$1,000	—	
United States 7-30 Bonds, last issue ..	163,787 to 163,766.	\$50 each.	—	Refer to Howard & Co. Express, Philadelphia.
United States 7-30 Bonds, last issue ..	259,828 to 259,917.			
U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds .....	26,051 to 26,053.	\$1,000 each.	—	Payable to H. Shaw & Co., or bearer, Lexington, Ky.
U. S. 7-30 Bonds ...	102,133 to 102,133.	\$1,000 each.	—	
U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds, 2d series ...	22,515 to 22,522.	\$500 each.	—	—
Mechanics Banking Assoc., N. Y., old stock	—	9 shares.	—	Maria Pentry.

MISCELLANEOUS DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AM'T DIVID.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
U. S. Telegraph Co. ...	4 s. an.	Aug. 15	Treas. Office, 117 B'dway	Aug. 5 to Aug. 16.
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	5 s. an.	Aug. 1	111 Broadway.	July 24 to Aug. 2
The Leather Manufacturer's National Bank	5 s. an.	Aug. 1	Office of Bank.	July 26 to Aug. 2
Bank of the Manhattan Company .....	5 s. an.	Aug. 10	At Bank.	July 31 to Aug. 10
National Bank of the Republic .....	5 s. an.	Aug. 14	At Bank.	Aug. 1 to Aug. 14
St. Nicholas Nat. Bank	5 s. an.	Aug. 14	At Bank.	Aug. 4 to Aug. 14
Oriental Bank .....	5 s. an.	Aug. 10	At Bank.	Aug. 2 to Aug. 10

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865, P. M.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—The tendency of the Money Market has been toward a more limited supply of funds, and a higher rate of interest. The statement of the public debt, published in another column, shows that on the 31st July there was in the Treasury \$81,000,000 of currency. This very unusual accumulation of funds in the Treasury readily explains the recent aspect of the Money Market. It is equivalent to a temporary withdrawal of ten per cent of the circulating medium from circulation; and of necessity produces a partial stringency in the market. The general expectation is that as the Secretary gradually pays out this very large reserve, the market will return to its late condition of ease. It must be, however, remembered that very soon large amounts will be sent west for moving the crops, tending to prevent a return to the low rates of 4 a 5 per cent late current. On call, the rate has been chiefly at 7 per cent, with occasional transactions, on government collaterals, at 6 per cent.

The debt statement shows that, during the last two months, the currency has been augmented \$26,000,000 in compound interest notes; which, added to the issues of national bank currency, during the same period, makes a total increase of circulation within 60 days of about \$55,000,000.

Discounts are dull. There is a fair amount of paper offering; but, under the uncertainty of the future rate of interest, there is an indisposition to buy at the rates offered.

There is a very select line of names that would still pass at 7 per cent.; but inferior grades are 1 a 2 per cent higher, ranging at 8 a 12 per cent. We quote,

	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Dry Goods.....	7½ a 8	Bankers..... 7 a 0
Grocers.....	7½ a 8	Produce Commission... 9 a 12

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.**—The stock market has been irregular, in sympathy with the course of money. The rise in the rate on loans to 7 per cent was followed by a general decline in prices of 2 a 3 per cent; toward the close of the week, however, the market has recovered, and prices are now a shade higher than a week ago. The railroad list shows very great firmness. The large earnings of the roads, and the apparently reasonable prospect of the leading companies being in a position to pay regular dividends, have attracted the attention of large capitalists, who are at present the principal buyers and speculators in the stocks. There

has perhaps never been a period when railroad shares were less distributed among small holders.

Reading has been very active during the week. The earnings of the road have recently shown a large increase; and with the enlarging receipts from coal transportation, there is the prospect of still larger profits. A clique is understood to have undertaken the management of the stock, with a view to running it up to 120. The speculation in Erie has partially subsided. From 95, a week ago, the price has fallen to 88, subsequently rallying to 91½, at which price it closes to-day.

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

	July 29th.	31st.	Aug. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Canton Company.....	40	39½	39½	—	56½	57
Quicksilver.....	—	56½	55½	—	—	12½
Mariposa.....	12½	—	12½	12	—	—
Cumberland Coal.....	41½	41	41	41½	41½	42
Atlantic M. S. S.....	157½	—	156	—	157	—
New York Central.....	95½ x. d.	91½	90%	91%	92½	93%
Erie .....	95	92½	88%	88	83%	91%
Hudson River.....	—	112	110%	111%	112%	113
Reading.....	106½	104½	104%	104½	105%	107%
Michigan Southern.....	66%	65	64%	65	66	67½
Michigan Central.....	—	107	107	—	—	—
Illinois Central.....	—	127	127	127½	126	125½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	71½	69½	68%	69%	69%	71
Chicago and N. W.....	27%	26%	26%	26	27%	28
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	62%	60%	60%	61	62%	63½
Rock Island.....	108½	108½	108	108½	108%	108½
Fort Wayne.....	97%	96%	96%	97	98	97%

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**—Government securities have been unusually steady; though not so active as last week. The exhibit of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the total debt on the 31st July to be \$2,757,000,000, and not \$3,000,000,000, as generally expected, has strengthened the tone of the market for national securities, and checked a growing disposition to sell. There is a temporary lull in the foreign demand for Five-twenties, but with no effect upon the price, which has continued steady at 105½ a 106½ for the old issue. The new issue has been steady at 104 a 104½. There has been a slight yielding in the first of second series Seven-thirties. The \$80,000,000 paid out to contractors are now beginning to come upon the market. Some large amounts have been sold during the week, depressing the price at one time to 98½; the quotation subsequently rallied, and to-day closes at 99½. There is an apprehension in some quarters lest the large amount of notes to come from this class of holders should produce a severe depression in price; the fear will probably be found to a large extent groundless.

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

	July 29th.	31st.	Aug. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	107½	107	—	106½	107	107
U. S. 5. 20's c., o. iss.....	106	105½	105%	105%	106	106
U. S. 5. 20's c., n. iss.....	—	104½	104	104½	104½	104½
U. S. 10. 40's coup.....	97	97	97	96%	97	97
U. S. 7. 30 Treas. Note.....	99%	99	99	98%	99%	99%
2d Series.....						
U. S. 6's certifi. n. iss.....	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%

**GOLD MARKET.**—The gold market has been severely tested by the advance in the rate of interest. The premium has been sustained for some time by a wealthy combination holding off the market about \$7,500,000 of gold. Most of this is hypothecated under loans; and the borrowers find it difficult to carry the load under the present stringency. One large "bull" operator sold \$1,500,000 in one day, partly from the pinch in the money market, and partly from the debt statement proving more favorable than expected. Gold is freely offered on loan, even by the "bulls"; but there are few borrowers. The present tendency appears to favor quotations; but the market is so completely under speculative control that it is difficult to forecast the probabilities. Should the course of the money market favor further purchases by the "bulls," it might possibly turn out that we should witness a greater scarcity, resulting in an advance of the premium. There has been no apparent reason for supposing that the government has been a seller during the week.

The shipments of specie on Saturday last were \$73,000.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
July 29.....	145 1/2	144 1/2	Aug. 2.....	145 1/2	145
July 31.....	144 1/2	143 1/2	Aug. 3.....	144 1/2	144 1/2
Aug. 1.....	144 1/2	144	Aug. 4.....	144 1/2	143 1/2

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

	CUSTOM HOUSE.		SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
July 24.....	\$259,047 81	\$7,866,657 02	\$10,923,673 96	
July 25.....	267,492 12	3,544,224 02	2,560,435 55	
July 26.....	412,473 79	3,076,102 02	4,704,825 73	
July 27.....	401,049 37	1,941,494 51	2,703,852 37	
July 28.....	918,017 34	3,310,405 92	5,684,843 85	
July 29.....	278,550 62	3,839,704 63	4,435,294 70	

Total..... \$2,536,631 05 \$23,598,588 12 \$31,012,926 16  
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of July 24..... 53,075,464 60

Deduct payments during the week..... \$84,088,390 76  
23,598,588 12

Balance on Saturday evening..... \$60,489,802 64  
Increase during the week..... 7,414,338 04

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There has been abundant supply of bills on London and Paris, with a very moderate demand. The importers are at present remitting but little. The high duties upon the large amounts of goods now going into consumption absorb a large proportion of the available resources of merchants; and they have to wait for receipts upon sales before commencing their remittances. Under this absence of demand, the rates have fallen 1/2 per cent. The supply of cotton bills increases. Bills drawn against cotton shipped from the South are upon the market to a considerable amount; and those most familiar with the cotton trade anticipate a continued large supply from this source. There are known to be twenty ships now loading with cotton at Southern ports for Europe.

The following are closing rates to-day:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108 1/2 a 108 1/2
" " 3 days.....	109 a 109 1/2
Merchants'.....	107 1/2 a 107 1/2
Francs, long date.....	5.22 1/2 a 5.21 1/2
Francs, short date.....	5.20 a 5.18 1/2
Antwerp.....	5.22 1/2 a 5.21 1/2
Swiss.....	5.22 1/2 a 5.20
Hamburg.....	35 1/2 a 35 1/2
Amsterdam.....	40 a 40 3/8
Frankfort.....	40 a 40 3/8
Bremen.....	77 1/2 a 78 1/2
Breussian Thalers.....	70 1/2 a 71

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 29, 1865:

Banks.	Average amount of				
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$7,036,364	\$9,890,413	\$44,303	\$15,015,548	\$1,357,974
Manhattan.....	5,937,725	870,702	15,163	5,850,409	1,656,870
Merchants.....	6,866,077	738,113	25,348	4,493,676	1,105,733
Mechanics.....	5,071,554	359,768	23,903	3,566,307	923,136
Union.....	4,176,627	226,390		3,588,265	1,799,372
America.....	7,912,038	1,318,213	3,850	7,735,224	2,684,501
Phenix.....	3,773,012	159,324	19,723	3,158,495	1,025,043
City.....	4,629,413	334,076		2,883,238	253,206
Tradesmen's.....	3,120,109	60,523	323,347	2,141,622	620,108
Fulton.....	2,244,125	314,848	26,626	2,358,257	596,741
Chemical.....	5,317,091	882,922	22,690	5,942,250	1,101,823
Mercht. Exchange.....	2,592,537	12,465	8,256	1,860,066	572,858
National.....	2,270,374	318,476	4,785	1,102,448	467,668
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,289,637	78,189	39,533	1,905,096	269,361
Mech's & Trad's.....	1,745,395	85,539	23,093	1,416,334	442,911
Greenwich.....	735,292	62,850	9,881	665,923	137,209
Leather Manf.....	2,956,175	96,329		2,305,268	311,852
Seventh Ward.....	504,869	23,231	24,958	421,763	396,136
State of N. Y.....	5,230,272	497,512	21,913	4,124,387	1,017,661
Amer. Exchange.....	10,337,990	855,594	17,559	6,602,337	1,466,711
Commerce.....	18,123,711	894,495	582,000	7,504,257	2,078,000
Broadway.....	5,780,687	82,191	819,705	5,200,907	1,798,305
Ocean.....	2,040,885	71,060	11,396	1,650,930	416,005
Mercantile.....	8,588,852	67,400	79,923	2,933,614	525,755
Pacific.....	2,048,224	14,953	57,045	1,664,061	213,097
Republic.....	4,663,183	165,996	251,825	4,191,041	953,158
Chatham.....	1,749,543	17,832	6,276	1,739,272	560,217
People's.....	1,844,520	45,281	9,820	1,181,091	201,913
North Amer.....	3,424,777	101,685	29,264	2,569,531	1,216,993
Hanover.....	2,257,496	73,921	25,703	1,415,054	304,077
Irving.....	1,461,403	23,902	12,961	1,260,185	341,901
Metropolitan.....	9,014,855	181,170	56,692	6,279,231	2,312,000
Citizens.....	1,884,074	23,777	19,921	1,057,474	342,969
Nassau.....	2,323,372	174,247	5,095	2,156,791	208,702
Market.....	2,527,628	109,452	41,549	2,142,585	606,639
St. Nicholas.....	2,442,503	86,408	243,907	1,359,453	541,996
Shoe and Leather.....	3,227,166	68,128	515,000	2,184,317	722,000
Corn Exchange.....	2,614,600	169,810	41,535	1,986,917	576,000
Continental.....	3,015,623	258,231	10,931	1,985,155	731,000
Commonwealth.....	8,778,302	66,967	27,427	4,647,675	1,078,723
Oriental.....	1,090,834	59,167	113,821	1,036,120	268,849
Marine.....	1,644,626	68,242		1,590,555	490,500
Atlantic.....	1,209,472	63,413	49,713	935,661	158,854
Imp. and Traders.....	4,949,229	61,898	24,993	4,545,972	958,052

Park.....	12,520,161	194,298	296,839	11,474,876	2,571,781
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,693,163	21,848	1,750	1,502,018	830,259
Grocers.....	919,521	26,565	3,282	841,955	184,953
North River.....	1,604,593	31,907	14,361	1,420,667	247,923
East River.....	434,759	12,745	58,083	650,618	206,829
Man. and Mer.....	2,209,287	26,476	1,488	1,973,931	1,000,468
Fourth National.....	15,960,909	200,012	1,497,055	12,565,654	3,470,372
Central.....	13,810,369	83,705	998,900	13,597,515	2,684,700
Second National.....	1,217,217		270,000	906,638	325,399
Dry Dock.....	299,329	41,627	17,064	279,614	25,682
Bull's Head.....	854,759	11,154	121,805	951,803	
Manufacturers'.....	456,145	23,505	53,509	246,738	62,270

Totals..... \$222,341,966 20,773,155 7,085,454 186,766,671 46,956,782

Compared with the preceding week, the differences in the bank statement are as follows:

Loans.....	Dec. \$613,339	Circulation.....	Inc. \$495,683
Specie.....	Inc. 440,252	Net Deposits.....	Dec. 7,023,419
Legal Tenders.....	Dec. 5,799,447		

The large decrease in the net deposits is the result of the heavy drafts of the Treasury upon the National Banks. Added to the decrease in the same item for the preceding week, the reduction in the deposits for the fourteen days ending with July 29th, was \$13,684,417. With such a large diminution in the loanable resources of the banks, the advance in the rate of interest is no matter of surprise. The increase in the specie line probably results from the sales of gold made by the Treasury Department.

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

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862.....	\$150,517,364	34,022,490	9,311,868	137,112,927
1863.....	176,208,597	33,746,681	5,700,435	161,173,146
1864.....	185,838,480	21,051,896	4,553,426	152,929,633
1865.....	222,345,966	20,773,155	7,085,454	186,766,671

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Clearings.
Jan. 7....	195,044,687	20,152,592	3,193,526	147,821,891		535,055,671
Jan. 14....	189,686,750	21,357,608	3,074,029	148,931,299		538,780,682
Jan. 21....	187,060,586	20,211,569	2,979,851	156,068,355		611,194,907
Jan. 28....	186,117,375	18,896,985	2,957,599	149,247,991		655,828,378
Feb. 4....	185,639,790	19,682,308	2,868,646	152,703,316		663,814,484
Feb. 11....	185,515,904	20,297,346	2,821,996	156,711,166		584,179,409
Feb. 18....	186,365,126	20,682,819	2,855,982	156,150,634		518,305,222
Feb. 25....	183,534,735	20,092,378	2,739,383	153,948,481		481,028,121
Mch. 4....	186,569,665	19,830,183	2,720,666	153,009,588		511,361,387
Mch. 11....	188,120,890	20,737,538	2,741,684	152,134,448	26,713,408	412,302,453
Mch. 18....	211,486,651	22,256,596	4,662,505	174,479,337	33,645,014	625,739,233
Mch. 25....	207,677,503	22,066,524	4,457,162	166,956,508	35,295,153	604,796,728
Apr. 1....	204,458,355	20,584,668	4,888,980	173,304,911	42,989,382	509,148,691
Apr. 8....	204,153,839	20,045,906	4,773,528	174,850,185	46,424,957	483,653,634
Apr. 15....	206,508,095	19,533,734	4,757,862	177,815,945	51,061,462	427,761,675
Apr. 22....	204,723,196	19,122,288	4,700,210	184,244,399	59,954,937	272,740,215
Apr. 29....	204,277,573	19,049,913	4,660,659	183,188,783	66,096,274	359,950,814
May 6....	212,172,277	20,088,399	4,886,937	200,466,785	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	208,854,725	55,625,517	510,767,345
May 27....	212,445,121	22,063,929	5,066,693	197,081,017	54,524,078	429,221,798
June 3....	210,416,543	21,346,493	5,323,082	186,935,680	51,065,440	389,049,879
June 10....	208,392,635	18,480,620	5,402,753	185,509,953	56,201,836	420,542,766
June 17....	208,944,311	16,680,877	5,647,944	189,947,334	62,567,344	542,070,189
June 24....	213,590,230	15,906,313	5,789,070	187,508,936	58,560,589	519,448,415
July 1....	216,535,421	15,854,990	5,813,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	473,720,318
July 8....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	198,199,005	62,519,708	575,504,141
July 15....	221,285,082	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,283	60,054,646	850,959,312
July 22....	222,960,305	20,332,903	6,589,766	193,790,096	52,756,229	517,174,956
July 29....	222,341,966	20,773,155	7,085,454	186,766,671	46,956,782	494,854,139

The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York at certain periods:

	June 25, 1864.	June 25, 1865.	June 25, 1865.
Capital.....	\$69,683,500	\$74,562,181	\$79,103,734
Net profits.....	15,703,960	19,911,393	21,817,786
Circulation.....	4,735,165	4,324,900	7,076,445
Due banks.....	41,749,568	35,921,757	40,865,796
Due depositors.....	139,719,004	224,112,205	214,000,989
Due all others.....	21,163,204	3,501,115	3,180,948
Loans and discounts.....	117,725,531	116,542,766	127,185,631
Stocks.....	75,834,533	78,067,541	88,862,706
Bonds and mortgages.....	206,607	720,862	254,901
Real estate.....	6,020,647	5,726,214	5,644,647
Due from banks.....	7,601,302		

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	2,053,810	29,878,920
July 4, 1864.	40,918,009	3,955,866	2,154,528	37,945,305
January 3, 1865.	42,059,403	1,803,583	2,793,468	39,845,963
February 6, "	50,269,473	1,702,776	4,393,173	38,496,337
March 6, "	49,228,540	1,339,264	5,346,021	38,391,622
April 3, "	50,522,030	1,343,223	5,893,626	38,316,847
May 1, "	51,726,389	1,262,258	6,441,407	44,794,824
June 5, "	53,956,683	1,258,782	6,717,753	41,518,579
July 10, "	50,188,778	1,137,700	6,758,583	41,344,056
July 17, "	50,221,528	1,152,911	6,821,938	43,966,927
July 24, "	52,454,760	1,154,537	6,886,449	46,166,928
July 31, "	53,377,779	1,158,070	6,941,625	49,124,534

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following National Banks were authorized during the week ending July 29, 1865:

Names.	Locations.	Capital.	Names.	Locations.	Capital.
First	Henry, Ill.	\$50,000	N. U. N. B. of	Maryland	Baltimore, Md.
National City	Milwaukee, Wis.	100,000	Jef. Co.	Watert'n, N. Y.	148,800
First	Worcester, Ill.	50,000	Atlantic	Brooklyn, N. Y.	150,000
National	Methuen, Mass.	100,000	Newport	Newport, R. I.	120,000
Lake	Wolboro, N. H.	75,000	National	Lancaster, Ky.	100,000
First	Red Wing, Minn.	50,000	Hurlburt	Winsted, Ct.	205,000
Battenkill	Manchester, Vt.	75,000			

Capital of new banks	\$2,832,525
Previously authorized	372,636,756
Aggregate capital	375,469,281

The total amount of circulation issued to National Banks during the week ending July 29th, was \$3,289,165; which, added to the \$157,907,665 previously issued, makes the aggregate circulation issued to that date, \$161,196,830.

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

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
October, 1863.	94	\$7,184,715	\$29,155
January, 1864.	137	14,528,712	12,144,650
April, "	357	42,204,474	25,825,695
July, "	469	95,312,945	51,394,150
October, "	524	99,339,400	78,724,520
Jan'y 7, 1865.	685	145,524,560	83,058,200
" 21, "	736	169,099,296	7,288,3008
" 4, "	782	179,121,296	73,555,380
Feb. 18, 1865.	815	186,041,735	99,325,600
Mar. 4, "	855	192,949,736	104,750,540
" 18, "	908	202,944,486	111,634,670
Apr. 1, "	973	225,246,300	119,961,800
" 22, "	1,041	246,054,170	126,360,330
May 6, "	1,117	264,954,170	130,680,170
" 20, "	1,172	281,868,820	135,607,060
June 3, "	1,212	298,971,020	140,797,755
" 17, "	1,297	310,295,891	146,927,975
July 1, "	1,378	340,938,000	149,093,605
" 8, "	1,410	356,230,986	154,120,015
" 15, "	1,447	364,020,756	157,907,665
" 22, "	1,481	372,636,756	161,196,820
" 29, "	1,494	375,469,281	

The following National Banks have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of the public money: State, Des Moines, Iowa; Massasoit, Fall River, Mass.; Fulton County, Gloversville, N. Y.; Middletown, Middletown, New York; Farmer, Ashtabula, Ohio.

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending July 19:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£28,798,880
Government debt....	£11,015,100
Other securities .....	3,634,900
Gold coin and bullion.	14,148,880
	£28,798,880
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital...	£14,553,000
Rest .....	3,460,096
Public deposits.....	4,932,103
Other deposits .....	14,894,217
Seven day & other bills	554,971
	£38,394,387

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

A decrease of circulation of .....	£154,156
An increase of public deposits of .....	341,370
A decrease of other deposits of.....	1,335,028
No change in Government securities.	
A decrease of other securities of.....	664,459
A decrease of bullion of .....	451,099
An increase of rest of.....	31,756
A decrease of reserve of.....	292,589

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 20th July. The return for the previous week is added:

	DEBTOR.		CREDITOR.	
	July 20, 1865.	July 13, 1865.	July 20, 1865.	July 13, 1865.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000	182,500,000	493,997,271	498,683,812
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776	7,044,776	145,843	500,203
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750	22,105,750	291,749,664	287,619,278
New reserve.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	309,961,824	306,848,657
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	899,347,175	884,390,025	53,654,585	49,257,033
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	7,507,759	7,799,055	12,880,047	12,739,986
Treasury account.....	143,070,305	142,817,298	15,264,900	15,462,100
Accounts current at Paris.....	148,076,040	157,928,359	10,511,400	10,545,900
Ditto in the provinces.....	31,397,437	30,553,339	31,424,600	31,562,290
Dividends payable.....	4,033,916	5,867,530	21,439,100	21,715,600
Various discounts.....	2,035,718	1,580,916	649,200	645,200
Re-discounts.....	2,180,616	1,427,623	539,300	504,600
Sundries.....	14,585,898	17,308,119	60,000,000	60,000,000
	1,467,885,395	1,466,075,787	12,980,750	12,980,750
			36,557,487	36,557,487
			100,000,000	100,000,000
			8,432,463	8,428,384
			470,892	105,432
			7,226,066	11,919,163
			1,467,885,395	1,466,075,787

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
	Par of Shares.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	130
American*.....	100	500,000				
American Exchange*.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	May	5	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	
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	106
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Chatham*.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July.	July	7	125
Chemical.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.	July	6	
Citizens'.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	
City.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	May	6	175
City (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Commerce*.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	104
Commonwealth*.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	97½
Continental*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	90
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	106
Currency*.....	100	100,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Dry Dock.....	30	200,000	Quarterly.	July	3	110
East River*.....	50	250,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	105
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	100
Fulton.....	30	600,000	May and Nov.	May	5	
Far. & Cit. (Wm'sbg).....	20	160,000	March and Sept.	March		
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	April	5	140
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	May and Nov.	May	6	
Grocers*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Hanover*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	105
Importers & Traders'.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	105
Irving*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	105
Leather Manufact'rs*.....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	
Long Island (Brook.).....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4	
Manhattan.....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	
Manufact'rs' (Wbg).....	30	210,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Manufac. & Merch'nts.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	100
Marine.....	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	6	
Market*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	109
Mechanics'.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Mechanics' (Brook.).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Mech. Bank. Asso.*.....	25	500,000	May and Nov.	May	5	101
Mechan. & Traders*.....	25	600,000	May and Nov.	May	5 & 5 ex.	
Mercantile*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	126
Merchants*.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec.	June	5	108
Merchants' Exch.*.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	112
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	108
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	
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.	Aug.	4	
Oriental.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	
Pacific.....	50	422,700	May and Nov.	May	5	
Park*.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 & 10 ex.	141
Peoples'.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Phoenix*.....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	103
Republic*.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	
St. Nicholas*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	100
Seventh Ward*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Second*.....	100	300,000	May and Nov.	May		
Shoe & Leather.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	April	4	103
Sixth*.....	100	200,000	May and Nov.	May	5	106
State of New York.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	May	5	115
Tenth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Third*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	
Tradesmen's*.....	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 & 4 ex.	126
Union.....	50	1,500,000	May and Nov.	May	5	
Williamsburg City.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	131

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.)

SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
<b>American Gold.</b>				145%		144%	<b>Railroad Stocks.</b>						
<b>United States.</b>							Brooklyn City.....						
United States 6s, 1867.....	117					117	Central of New Jersey.....						
do do 6s, 1868.....					115		Chicago and Alton.....			103	103	102%	
do do 6s, 1881.....	107%	107		106%	106%	107	do do preferred.....						
do do 6s, 1881.....			107		107%		Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	112					
do do 6s, 5-20s.....	106	105%	105%	105%	106	105%	Chicago and Milwaukee.....						
do do 6s, 5-20s.....		105%		104%		104%	Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	27%	26%	26%	26	27%
do do 6s, 5-20s (new).....		104%	104	104%	104%	104%	do do preferred.....	100	62%	60%	60%	60	62
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.....							Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	108%	108%	108	108%	106%
do do 6s, do do (yearly).....							Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.....	100					
do do 5s, 1871.....					96		Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	50	71%	69%	68%	69%	69%
do do 5s, 1871.....						96%	Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	103	101			70%
do do 5s, 1874.....							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	50					
do do 5s, 10-40s.....	97%	97	97	96%	97	97	Eighth Avenue.....	100					
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes.....							Erie.....	100	95	92%	88%	87%	88%
do do do do do.....						99%	do preferred.....	100	88				
do do do do do.....						99	Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100					
do do 6s, Certificates, (new).....	97%		97%	97%			do do preferred.....	100					
							Harlem.....	50					
							do preferred.....	50					
							Hudson River.....	100		112	110%	111%	112
							Illinois Central.....	100	127	127	127%	126	113
							Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50					125%
							Joliet and Chicago.....	100					
							Long Island.....	50					
							Marietta and Cincinnati.....	100					
							do do 1st preferred.....	100	38		37	40	
							do do 2d preferred.....	100					
							Michigan Central.....	100	107	107			
							Michigan So. and N. Indiana.....	100	66%	65	64%	65%	66
							do do guaranteed.....	100					66%
							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	100			38	38	
							do do 1st pref.....	100					
							do do 2d pref.....	100			70		
							Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	100					
							do do preferred.....	100					
							Mississippi and Missouri.....	100					
							Morris and Essex.....	100					
							New Jersey.....	100					
							New York Central.....	100	95%	91%	90%	91%	92%
							New Haven and Hartford.....	100					93%
							Norwich and Worcester.....	100					
							Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	100	26%	25%	24%	24%	25
							do do preferred.....	100	65				
							Panama.....	100					
							Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	100	97%	96%	96%	97	98
							Reading.....	50	106%	104%	104%	106%	105%
							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.....	100	84%				107%
							do do do preferred.....	100					
							Second avenue.....	100					
							Sixth avenue.....	100					
							Third avenue.....	100					
							Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50					
							do do do preferred.....	50					
							<b>Railroad Bonds:</b>						
							Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.....						
							do do 2d mort.....						
							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877.....			93			
							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.....				95		
							do do 1st mortgage.....						
							do do Income.....						
							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.....				109		
							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage.....						
							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund.....	97					
							do do Interest.....						
							do do Extension.....						
							do do 1st mortgage.....		85				
							do do 2d mortgage.....						
							Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage.....		101				
							Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage.....						
							do do 3d mortgage, conv.....						
							do do 4th mortgage.....			74			
							Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund.....				98		
							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.....						
							do do 2d mort.....						
							Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868.....						
							do 2d mortgage, 1864.....						
							do 2d mortgage, 1879.....						101
							do 3d mortgage, 1883.....						
							do 4th mortgage, 1880.....						
							do 5th mortgage, 1888.....						
							Galena and Chicago, extended.....						
							do do 2d mortgage.....						
							Hannibal and St. Joseph, Land Grants.....						
							Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72.....						
							do Consolidated and Sinking Fund.....						
							do 2d mortgage, 1868.....						
							Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869.....						
							do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885.....		104			102	
							do 3d mortgage, 1875.....						
							do convertible, 1867.....						
							Illinois Central 7s, 1875.....						
							Lackawanna and Western Bonds.....						
							Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage.....						
							Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72.....						
							do do 8s, new, 1882.....						
							Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund.....						
							do do 2d mortgage, 7s.....						
							do do Goshen Line, 1868.....						
							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.....						
							Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mortgage.....					73	
							do do Income.....						
							Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants.....						
							New York Central 6s, 1883.....			95	95		
							do do 6s, 1887.....						
							do do 6s, Real Estate.....						
							do do 6s, subscription.....			95			
							do do 7s, 1876.....						
							do do 7s, convertible, 1876.....						
							Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage.....						
							Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.....					102%	
							do do do 2d mort.....						
							do do do 3d mort.....			95			
							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, 1st mort.....						
							do do do 2d, pref.....						
							do do do 2d, income.....						
							Toledo and Wabash, 1st mortgage.....						
							do do 1st mortgage, extended.....						
							do do 2d mortgage.....						
							do do Interest Bonds.....						
							do do Equipment.....						

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. Rate, Payable, Principal Due, MARKET. Bid, Asked. Includes sections for National Securities, State Securities, and Municipal Securities.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY, August 4, 1865—P. M.

THE increased stringency of the Money Market, with which the week opened, and the sudden collapse of sundry speculations, have given a rather feverish tone to trade. An uncomfortable feeling has prevailed throughout business circles, and prices have become a good deal unsettled. The improved state of the money market during the past two days, has been without effect in consequence of the decline in gold, which has rather increased the apprehensions of speculative holders.

The receipts of Cotton continue on a very large scale, and there is a disposition to press sales. Breadstuffs have declined an average of ten per cent, and close flat. There is less speculation in Provisions, and prices are weak and unsettled. Groceries, have been quiet, on the whole, and close flat, except Sugars. Hides and Leather have done better. Naval stores have remained pretty steady. Oils have not recovered from the unsettled state reported last week. Metals are firm, but inactive.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1865.

	Coast-wise.	North Riv.	Erie R.R.	Camd. & Hud. Riv'r R.R.	Hud. R.R. N. J.	Cent'l R.R. of N. J.	Per Exp's.	Total.
Flour.....bbls.	3,676	35,347	20,686	818	545	1,476	60,767	
Corn Meal.....bgs.	500	500	50	50	1,476	1,476	2,026	
Corn Meal.....bbls.	1,938	100	2,440	124	176	176	4,778	
Whiskey.....bbls.	116	108	320	650	.....	.....	1,208	
Wheat.....bush.	.....	197,333	4,917	.....	.....	.....	202,250	
Corn.....	.....	841,847	2,391	.....	.....	.....	344,238	
Oats.....	130	168,327	605	5,230	200	.....	174,492	
Rye.....	.....	7,396	480	.....	.....	.....	7,876	
Malt.....	.....	22,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,339	
Barley.....	.....	412	.....	.....	.....	.....	472	
Grass Seed.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	
Flaxseed.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	
Beans.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	300	
Peas.....	.....	444	.....	.....	.....	.....	444	
Beef.....bbls. & ter.	177	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	227	
Pork.....bbls.	480	2,343	496	85	.....	.....	3,404	
Cutmeats.....pkgs.	150	95	177	.....	.....	.....	422	
Lard.....pkgs.	90	239	724	.....	.....	.....	1,053	
Lard.....kgs.	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	
Ashes.....pkg.	.....	215	136	.....	.....	.....	351	
Tallow.....	128	25	14	16	40	.....	223	
Grease.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
Oil Cake.....	.....	503	879	.....	.....	.....	1,382	
Dried Fruits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Eggs.....bbls.	.....	295	355	187	435	1,816	3,088	
Lard Oil.....	.....	102	105	156	.....	.....	363	
Cotton.....bales.	18,086	550	2,255	2,703	.....	.....	23,624	
Wool.....	479	1694	2,913	1,497	160	.....	6,748	
Hemp.....	.....	11	.....	37	.....	.....	48	
Hops.....	30	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	
Hides.....No.	9,175	317	695	.....	.....	.....	10,187	
Leather.....sides.	6,392	5,063	15,543	1,630	5,000	.....	33,628	
Tobacco.....hhds.	375	388	3,183	502	.....	.....	4,448	
Tobacco.....cs. &c.	3,424	287	557	68	.....	.....	4,336	
Rice.....tcs. & bbls.	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	
Rice.....bgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rosin.....bbls.	2,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,527	
Tar.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Pitch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Spirits Turpen.....	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	
Crude Turp.....	1,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160	
Copper.....	.....	283	87	.....	.....	.....	370	
Copper Plates.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	
Lead.....pigs.	.....	4582	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,532	
Spelter.....slabs	.....	.....	618	.....	.....	.....	618	
Sugar.....bbls.	730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	730	
Sugar.....hhds.	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	
Starch.....pkgs.	.....	100	.....	31	3,210	.....	3,341	
Butter.....	95	1,475	749	1,693	1,561	330	6,275	
Cheese.....	13	1,320	4,200	28,890	.....	54	12,228	
Petroleum.....bbls.	.....	190	12,185	100	5,254	.....	34,477	
Molasses.....hhds	642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,729	
Peanuts.....bgs	317	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642	
Molasses.....bbls	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317	
Stearine.....pkgs.	15	105	336	.....	.....	.....	196	

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	254,075	189,030
Flour.....bbls.	1,697,350	2,338,930
Corn Meal.....	206,660	194,880
Wheat.....bush.	2,758,140	6,995,110
Corn.....	4,202,210	2,623,940
Rye.....	131,510	68,055
Barley, &c.....	579,855	742,830
Oats.....	3,945,310	3,842,095
Beef.....tcs. and bbls.	77,245	63,849
Pork.....bbls.	159,405	257,075
Bacon, &c.....pkg.	92,495	238,510
Lard.....	88,230	164,360
Cheese.....	245,835	269,465
Butter.....	342,180	225,320
Rosin.....bbls.	47,046	10,426
Crude Turpentine.....	9,540	5,489
Spirits do.....	7,353	5,264
Tar.....	6,660	19,514
Rice.....tcs.	8,365	.....
Ashes.....	11,925	10,130
Tobacco, domestic.....pkgs.	64,544	143,250

Tobacco, foreign.....	13,735	22,630
Tallow.....	9,955	18,620
Wool, domestic.....bales.	44,570	81,490
Wool, foreign.....	32,875	75,230
Hops.....	13,540	26,075
Whiskey.....bbls.	35,835	236,980
Leather.....sides	1,313,900	1,446,800
Oil, sperm.....bbls.	21,090	41,645
Oil, whale.....	57,745	50,640
Oil, petroleum.....	265,565	392,105
Oil, lard.....	4,740	8,695
Whalebone.....lbs.	463,800	565,500

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

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1st. 1864.	Same time 1864.
Coal.....tons	16,000	141,972	84,391
Cotton.....bales	1,683	37,683	36,721
Coffee.....bags	29,423	372,972	531,555
Molasses.....hhds	5,015	105,433	83,868
Sugar.....hdds, bbls. and tcs.	15,192	235,087	159,735
do.....bxs. and bags	29,433	230,657	154,022
Teas.....pkgs.	1,748	298,495	524,827
Tobacco.....do	854	14,488	22,512
Wool.....bales	488	35,152	88,688

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

	Last Week.	Since Jan. 1. 1864.	Same time 1864.
Cotton.....bales	614	28,724	23,551
Flour.....bbls.	26,800	794,618	1,350,908
Corn Meal.....	4,383	88,455	75,430
Wheat.....bush.	82,462	1,093,579	9,014,944
Corn.....	46,178	732,575	402,125
Rye.....	.....	63,457	.....
Beef.....tcs. and bbls	720	63,737	63,831
Pork.....bbls.	1,157	79,954	92,807
Bacon.....100 lbs.	603	262,438	781,389
Lard.....	2,601	167,680	407,443
Cheese.....	2,734	192,208	232,922
Butter.....	751	67,378	68,638
Ashes, Pots.....casks.	.....	5,895	5,317
Ashes, Pearls.....	.....	465	690
Beeswax.....lbs.	.....	141,204	332,353
Hops.....bales.	.....	11,873	17,116
Rosin.....bbls.	224	9,404	881
Spirits Turp.....	.....	633	821
Tar.....	35	5,633	788
Tallow.....100 lbs.	135	124,994	240,792
Tobacco.....pkgs.	3,090	94,723	73,797
Tobacco.....lbs.	25,439	2,210,192	2,618,127
Oil, Sperm.....galls.	.....	56,982	898,243
Oil, Whale.....	.....	11,804	353,777
Oil, Petroleum.....	212,322	4,988,234	9,311,246
Oil, Lard.....	639	28,929	413,977
Seed, Clover.....bags.	.....	10,995	18,864
Staves,.....M	93	8,081	9,926
Oil Cake.....100 lbs.	14,598	310,123	379,218
Whalebone.....lbs.	.....	180,827	399,837

The speculation in Pork, and extreme high prices for all "hog products" continue to form an important feature in the markets. The whole movement has been very feverish for some days, with indications of a considerable and early fluctuations :

STOCK OF PORK AND BEEF IN PACKING YARDS, YEW YORK AND BROOKLYN AUGUST 1, 1865.

Qualities.	Pork.		Last month.	This date last year.
	Total old.	Total new.		
Clear.....	.....	587	587	699
Mess.....	2,939	45,767	48,706	46,072
Thin mess.....	.....	829	829	1,667
Prime mess.....	.....	24,399	24,399	34,759
Flank.....	.....	31	31	117
Prime.....	18	2,755	2,773	4,292
Rumps.....	.....	584	584	1,048
Refuse mess.....	22	336	358	686
do prime mess.....	.....	577	577	1,039
do prime.....	10	597	607	652
Other refuse.....	40	2,268	2,308	3,035
Uninspected.....	68	3,193	3,261	6,905
Totals.....	3,097	81,923	85,020	100,971

  

Qualities.	Beef.		Last month.	This date last year.
	Total old.	Total new.		
Repacked mess.....	379	28,326	28,705	31,480
do Chicago mess.....	.....	24,537	24,537	28,490
Railroad beef.....	40	38	128	120
Refuse mess.....	144	489	633	1,270
do prime.....	.....	.....	29	.....
Other refuse.....	.....	60	60	42
Prime mess, tcs.....	.....	1,376	1,376	1,092
Country mess.....	.....	6,317	6,317	6,917
do prime.....	.....	57	57	67
Uninspected, tcs.....	51	.....	51	51
do bbls.....	.....	692	692	1,596
Totals.....	614	61,942	62,556	71,154

The Tobacco trade again shows considerable animation. A circular thus reviews our market for July :

In the early part of last month the market for Kentucky tobacco did not show much activity. In the Southern sections the prospects for the crop improved. Still it is certain that the extent of planting in these sections is greatly restricted, and hence no disposition to recede from the stand taken for the value of heavy grades, and particularly for Clarksville. Towards the middle of the month more disposition was shown to realize, particularly old stocks, and as prices were more within the views of buyers, business took a lively turn. The sales, including 400 hds. Virginia, comprise fully 7,000 hds., of which about 3,500 for Government contracts, 1,500 low grades and about 1,500 Clarksville the rest for consumption and small orders.

The prices of the Virginia sold, ranged from 7½ to 9 cents currency, for ordinary and out of condition, and 10 a 13 good and sound. Receipts are on the increase and compare with last year's as follows: Receipts for July, 1865, 14,119 hds.; January to July 31, 1865, 36,477; July, 1864, 19,629 hds.; and from January 1 to July 31, 1864, 55,984. The quality of the new crop shows but little improvement. The light sorts, in many instances, show more length than quality, being a good deal washed out, flimsy and ragged. Green River, Western District and Clarksville are more satisfactory, being generally of large spread of leaf, although here and there affected by worms.

Havana tobacco has continued in good request; sales of the month nearly 3,000 bales, fillers and fillery assorted, of which 200 were for export at 9 a 12 cents gold, in bond, and some 2,800 for home trade, at 70 a 80 for medium, and 85 a 95 currency for good and fine, duty paid. The demand continues good, as also, for good quality Yara tobacco, of which the market is bare.

Seed leaf has been in active demand, the sales being nearly 5,000 cases of which some 3,500 cases were running and wrappery lots of Connecticut, at 15 a 22 and 22 a 30 cents. Also, about 800 cases of running lots of New York State, at 10 a 13 cents, and some 500 cases Ohio and Pennsylvania at 6½ a 9½, almost all of which was for export to Germany.

The demand for good wrappery lots, particularly of Connecticut, still continues, but only within the figures paid during the month. Manufactured tobacco has been very lively, over 7,000 pkgs. having been sold, principally tax paid black work, and including some 2,000 pkgs. black and bright Virginia—the latter sort for California trade. The black work sold consisted mainly of old stock, Brooklyn and Western 10's and 11's, in medium and poor condition, and brought an average of 45 a 52½ cents, tax paid. The large quantities of tobacco coming from the South, the bulk of which is in bad order, has tended rather to weaken prices of these sorts. Virginia tobaccos are quoted lower than Western and City make, in consequence of greater deterioration by age and condition. Stock July 31st, 1865, 4,951 pkgs.

STOCK IN NEW YORK WAREHOUSE.

	Ky.	Va. and N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total hds.
Stock July 1, 1865,.....	20,004	309	11	18	20,333
Received since.....	7,640	823	..	..	8,368
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27,544</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28,701</b>
Delivered since.....	3,616	244	..	..	3,860
<b>Stock August 1, 1865.....</b>	<b>23,928</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24,841</b>
Same time, 1864.....	22,842	1	14	9	22,866
do 1863.....	50,305	2	13	..	50,320
do 1862.....	30,503	135	17	..	30,655

THE BROOKLYN TOBACCO INSPECTION.

Stock on hand July 1, 1865.....hds.	10,066
Received since.....	3,499
<b>Total.....hds.</b>	<b>13,565</b>
Delivered since.....	2,523
<b>Stock on hand August 1, 1865.....hds.</b>	<b>11,042</b>

STOCK OF SPANISH IN NEW YORK.

Stock	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua-la-Grande.	Yara.	Cien-fuegos.
July 1, 1865.....	4,719	....	....	....	....
Received since.....	2,609	119	....	....	....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,328</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>
Delivered Since.....	3,497	....	....	....	....
<b>Stock</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>
Aug 1, 1865.....	4,929	127	....	156	160
Same time 1864.....	2,201	509	....	1151	....
do 1863.....	3,974	118	....	....	....
do 1862.....	....	....	....	....	....

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 AUG. 1, 1865.

	Quan.	Value.
Petroleum, gallons.....	41,604	\$32,815
BREMEN.		
Tobacco, hds506 171,386	Skins, ck..... 1	700 Petro, gals.47,768 24,660
Tob stems..... 6	1,270 Agl. implts, pkg4	395 Cedarwood, lgs125 3,000
Ship knees..... 60	650 Springs, bxs... 3	300 Beef, bbls.....130 1,700
D'd apples, bbls50	820 Tobacco, cs. 1,144	57,225 Tobacco, bls...127 2,615
Shoe pegs, bbls.29	120 Coffee, bags... 399	11,625
Casings, tcs..... 9	1,500 Pimento, bags558	2,560
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$280,526</b>
ANTWERP.		
Petroleum, gallons.....	25,490	26,667

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Flour, bbls. 1,446	\$11,259	Sew mach, cs... 4	175
Corn, bush... 160	160	Rope, coils... 38	1,682
Potatoes, bbls. 80	305	Carts..... 2	120
Beef, bbls... 127	1,108	Coal oil, galls. 300	193
Pkd fish, bbls... 5	75	Tobacco, cs... 2	90
Butter, lbs... 4,563	1,422	Corn meal, bbls113	562
Candles, bxs... 65	300	Bread, pkgs... 73	415
Shingles... 15,000	140	Pork, bbls... 10	300
Domestics, bls... 5	457	Hams, lbs... 951	203
Codfish, qtls... 9	65	Cheese, lbs... 900	167
Onions, bbls... 37	160	Lard, lbs... 11,117	2,718
Hats, cs..... 4	238	Lumber, ft. 18,000	500
LIVERPOOL.			
Wheat, bush33,999	\$46,886	Wool, bales... 52	8,292
Corn, bush 38,532	32,799	Furs, cs..... 1	4,000
Butter, lbs 31,534	6,371	Raw silk, bales. 6	8,720
Pen sticks, bbls22	250	Flour, bbls... 1,199	7,682
Staves, No. 10,200	1,502	Cheese, lbs213,814	38,843
Tobacco, hds501	203,506	Cotton, bales... 614	106,500
Oil cake, lbs81,962	2,093	Drugs, pkgs... 10	393
LONDON.			
Flour, bbls... 3,564	\$24,109	Tobacco, hds156	51,000
Wheat, bush15,060	19,428	Beef, tcs... 127	5,869
Oilcake, lbs858,633	18,899	Horn tips, cs... 15	800
Spelter, tons... 100	10,668	Clothing, cs... 1	183
Shoe pegs, bbls124	350	Brandy, csks... 975	7,381
BRISTOL.			
Oil cake, lbs.....	481,692	12,522	
FALMOUTH.			
Petroleum, gallons.....	69,912	23,071	
SOUTHAMPTON.			
Cheese, lbs.....	27,000	4,300	
PENARTH ROADS.			
Wheat, bushels.....	24,946	86,000	
Flour, barrels.....	816	5,500	
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$41,000</b>	
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.			
Flour, bbls... 8,183	\$54,274	Hams, lbs... 1,027	177
Oakum, bales... 10	55	Corn meal, bbls40	240
Mf. tob., lbs. 5,563	1,321	Rice, tcs... 1	50
Pork, bbls... 429	10,052	Rosin, bbls... 38	304
Leather, sides. 144	989	Tobacco, hds... 4	955
Cheese, lbs... 2,800	320	Paint, pkgs... 12	330
Cement, bbls... 50	80	Butter, lbs. 10,000	3,660
Wire rods, bnd366	3,540	Beef, bbls... 81	851
BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Drugs, cs... 82	\$1,830	Tobacco, bls... 5	110
Hardware, cs... 29	1,536	Syrup, cs... 128	672
Oilmeal, lb177,378	3,085	Pho. mats, bxs... 5	113
Cornmeal, bbl1,152	21,567	Tongues, bbls... 7	213
Oats, bush... 250	492	Wine, pkgs... 2	105
Pork, bbls... 572	18,660	Hay, bales... 50	125
Peas, bbls... 405	3,525	Turpentine, cs. 21	849
Carriages, cs... 3	870	Hams, lbs... 6,584	1,615
Shooks... 1,100	1,300	Coal oil, gal. 8,025	4,649
Potatoes, bbls. 205	720	Corn, bush... 1,929	1,973
Lard oil, galls. 396	405	Flour, bbls... 6,113	46,112
Mf. tob, bxs. 6,732	1,493	Beef, bbls... 94	2,677
Wind'w bli'ds, cs2	281	Bread, pkgs. 1,155	4,926
Nails, cks... 40	210	Cheese, lbs. 21,379	3,054
Milk, cs... 14	306	Lard, lbs... 32,217	6,795
CETTE.			
Staves, No.....	69,480	12,136	
FRENCH WEST INDIES.			
Flour, bbls... 750	\$6,050	Onions, bbls... 20	80
Hams, lbs... 2,996	745	Petrol'm, gall. 1,000	650
Lard, lbs... 10,000	2,560	Beef, bbls... 31	750
Carriage... 1	280	Pd cod fish, bbls28	275
CADIZ.			
Tobacco, hds350	\$34,211	Staves, No. 5,400	2,000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$36,334</b>	
CUBA.			
Salt, sacks... 900	\$2,250	Cutlery, bxs... 7	440
Codfish, qtls... 32	190	Sand, hds... 30	225
Corn meal, bbls31	150	Potatoes, bbls. 870	2,318
Shooks, No 2,695	7,037	Bread, pkgs... 5	300
Lumber, ft 109,688	2,576	Onions, bbls... 55	220
Iron safe... 1	200	Tobacco, cs... 35	1,230
Saddlery, cs... 2	299	Sew mach, cs... 4	232
Empty bbls... 100	250	Jewelry, cs... 2	405
Hams, lbs... 79,668	6,138	Hoop skirts, cs. 8	4,536
Corn, bush... 5,617	5,661	Wagons... 3	850
Drugs, cs... 40	711	Flour, bbls... 100	805
Hardware, cs... 42	3,844	Pkd fish, bbls... 8	100
Ag'l implt, pkgs62	1,090	Machinery... 14	7,850
Effects, cs... 2	475	Hoops, No. 51,866	2,130
Watches, cs... 1	814	Petrol'm, gal9,400	6,100
Paint... 50	724	Mf iron, pkg... 4	703
Coal, tons... 20	140	Trunks... 2	298
Books, cs... 1	133	Lard, lbs... 183,579	37,193
Butter, lbs... 2,900	1,055	Rosin, bbls... 100	564
Carriage... 1	670	Locomotive... 1	30,000
Bacon, lbs... 8,609	1,558	Leather, bxs... 6	2,455
Eggs, bbls... 40	825	Plaster, bbls... 100	250
Stationery, cs... 6	544	Tallow, lbs... 13,490	1,630
PORTO RICO.			
Furniture... 18	754	Machinery, cs... 5	200
Mf copper, cs... 2	405	Shooks... 700	1,810
Paper, rms... 300	120	Hoops... 10,000	610
Butter, lbs... 1,250	338	Tent... 1	100
Cheese, lbs... 2,023	303	Oil cloth, bxs... 1	102
Potatoes, bbls. 100	300	Nails, kegs... 25	125
Bread, pkgs... 30	120	Lard, lbs... 7,500	1,687
Flour, bbls... 50	373	Hams, lbs... 3,411	784
Oats, tcs... 10	96	Drugs, cs... 3	287
Candles, bxs... 250	920	Onions, bbls... 25	95
CISPLATINE REPUBLIC.			
Perfumery, bxs... 8	132	Agric'l imp'ts, pkgs... 28	1,500
Paint, pkgs... 17	434	Cloves, bals... 71	884
Books, cs... 7	751	Starch, bxs... 400	1,930
Coal oil, gals. 3,000	2,100	Drugs, pkgs... 32	413
Alcohol, bbls... 200	4,988	Spirits, bbls... 130	3,239
Pepper, bags... 160	1,500	Lamps, pkgs... 9	740
Dent mat'ls, cs... 2	102		
Hoop skists, cs. 9 2,712			
Stationery, cs... 1 80			
Carriage... 1 500			
Hardware, cs... 80 17,000			
Miscellaneous... 115			
<b>Total..... \$39,168</b>			

HAYTI.		MEXICO.		NEW GRANADA.		ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		AFRICA.	
Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Potatoes, bbls. 50	165	Cassia, cs. 3	77	Lard, lbs. 4,213	924	Corn starch,	108	Dried apples,	71
Lumber, ft. 27,159	729	Tea, pkgs. 1	49	Clocks, cs. 8	706	boxes. 500	65	bbls. 12	260
Pork, bbls. 550	15,200	Shot, kegs. 1	105	Hardware, cs. 65	2,556	Manf tobacco,	347	Coal oil, gals. 1,000	720
Butter, lbs. 4,210	1,285	Furniture, cs. 72	200	Flour, bbls. 323	2,788	lbs. 5,036	1,309	Sewing machines,	33
Sugar, bbls. 64	2,595	Stationery, cs. 1	80	Machinery, cs. 48	3,966	Drugs, cs. 51	1,629	cs. 33	2,622
Soap, bxs. 4,000	5,859	Shingles. 25,000	325	Preserves, cs. 249	2,437	Trunks, pkgs. 10	330		
Hams, lbs. 3,636	957	Flour, bbls. 3,664	28,052	Butter, lbs. 4,884	2,333	Beads, cs. 10	156		
Carts. 2	78	Rice, pkgs. 386	2,527	Boats. 2	500	Hams, lbs. 3,163	151		
Dried fish,		Lard, lbs. 11,520	2,750	Bacon, lbs. 211	52	Wheels, pair. 29	2,658		
boxes. 400	120	Cheese, lbs. 1,712	306	Bread, pkgs. 31	265	Lumber, ft. 8,060	607		
Rice, bags. 40	510	Cod fish, qtls. 521	3,600	Glassware, cs. 2	250	Lamps, ck. 1	107		
Paint, pkgs. 50	163	Candles, bxs. 25	45	Hoop skirts, cs. 7	1,509	Billiard table. 1	630		
Kerosene, gls. 160	145	Bread, pkgs. 181	434	Books, cs. 14	2,293				

**IMPORTS (OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27, 1865.**

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

China, Glass, & E'ware—	Quan.	Value.	Raisins	Quan.	Value.	Fustic	Quan.	Value.
Bottles. 114	892		Sauces and pre. 12,293			Lignum vitæ. 1,275		
China. 69	3,594		Instruments—			Logwood, lbs. 732		2,683
Earthenware. 47	5,165		Musical. 41	4,946		Mahogany. 10,517		
Glass. 19	318		Jewelry, &c.—			Other. 9,183		
Glassware. 69	3,440		Jewelry. 6	2,863		Miscellaneous—		
Glass plate. 38	5,554		Watches. 4	6,726		Baskets. 1,280		
Drugs, &c.—			Leather, Hides, &c.—			Boxes. 331		
Acids. 29	2,751		Bristles. 19	2,805		Buttons. 37	6,937	
Arrow root. 35	976		Hides, dressed. 22	9,291		Burr stones. 195		
Argols. 5	1,231		Hides, undressed. 147,095			Corks. 16,830		
Bark, Peruv. 266	3,199		Leather. 14	2,400		Cigars. 32,435		
Bl. powder. 150	1,860		Patent leather. 1	590		Coal, tons. 16,000	41,709	
Brimstone, tn. 837	34,454		Liquors, Wines, &c.—			Cotton, bales. 1,683	7,282	
Castor oil. 200	1,954		Ale. 883	3,512		Cocoa, bags. 169	3,094	
Cream tartar. 75	7,853		Brandy. 7	127		Coffee, bags. 29,423	491,938	
Cochineal. 88	14,048		Beer. 200	1,619		Fancy goods. 43,866		
Cudbear. 19	2,035		Porter. 530	4,984		Feathers. 2,305		
Cutch. 56	311		Rum. 70	562		Flax. 28	3,038	
Gum crude. 232	7,791		Whisky. 10	742		Fish. 765	5,641	
Gum arabic. 273	16,491		Wines. 3,911	60,682		Grain. 937		
Indigo. 106	11,175		Cha'p'ne bkt. 3,053	24,218		Grind stones. 93	428	
Iodine, pot. 1	163		Metals, &c.—			Gunny cloth. 200	3,504	
Opium. 12	3,786		Brass goods. 2	203		Hair. 43	4,056	
Paints. 2,432			Bronzes. 8	787		Hemp. 7,236	75,055	
Potash, hhd. 7	581		Chains & anch. 63	2,473		Honey. 35	1,366	
Potash, Pruss. 125	2,134		Cutlery. 22	10,983		India rubber. 895	34,093	
Leeches. 269			Guns. 8	1,499		Machinery. 64	6,588	
Licorice paste. 541	20,053		Hardware. 101	12,507		Matches. 12	578	
Madder. 193	32,191		Iron, hoop, tons. 10	470		Molasses. 5,015	96,113	
Oils. 18	210		Iron, pig, tns. 200	2,504		Oil paintings. 4	2,053	
Oil, ess. 102	7,818		Iron, RR brs. 6,967	38,502		Plaster. 544		
Oil, olive. 1,900	5,952		Iron tubes, tns. 998	3,081		Perfumery. 1	627	
Shellac. 131	5,262		Iron, other, tns. 229	16,956		Pipes. 1,461		
Soda, bi carb. 1,620	4,406		Lead, pigs. 5,403	30,310		Provisions. 1	108	
Soda, ash. 35	1,075		Metal goods. 3	524		Rags. 533	12,981	
Sponges. 80	4,527		Nails. 30	196		Rice. 3	3,191	
Sumac. 1,400	6,235		Needles. 7	3,467		Salt. 3,846		
Tonqua beans. 26	4,654		Old metal. 2,554			Statuary. 1,327		
Vanilla beans. 1	530		Saddlery. 3	1,340		Sago flour. 200	1,145	
Asphaltum. 127	1,526		Steel. 717	19,133		Seeds. 6,952		
Aniline colors. 9	659		Tin, bxs. 1,626	9,691		Soap. 1,110	3,210	
Plumbago. 41	1,857		Tin, (slabs 300.)			Sugar, hhd, tcs		
Nut galls. 1,990			lbs. 21,000	4,519		and bbls. 15,192	716,171	
Other. 11,126			Spices—			Sugar, boxes and		
Furs, &c.—			Cassia. 6,692			bags. 29,433	270,982	
Furs. 50	22,355		Ginger. 72			Tea. 1,748	26,894	
Fruits, &c.—			Mustard. 634			Toys. 308	16,348	
Bananas. 1,679			Pimento. 87			Tobacco. 859	18,049	
Currants. 2,468			Stationery, &c.—			Waste. 133	4,110	
Lemons. 10,997			Books. 16	2,016		Wool, bales. 488	58,328	
Nuts. 44,543			Engravings. 5	1,230		Other. 605		
Oranges. 5,837			Paper. 188	2,560				
Pine apples. 5,325			Other. 23	2,838				
Prunes. 739			Woods—					
Plums. 6,640			Brazil wood. 1,600					

The Market for East India goods for July, was inactive, except for Hemp and Gunny Cloth. The following is from Mr. Henry H. Crocker's monthly statement :

GUNNY CLOTH.		
	1865	1864
Imp'd in United States from Jan. 1 to date.. Bales	none	868
To arrive in do July 31.....	689	none
Loading at Calcutta, last dates, for U. S.....	645	none
Stock in Importers and Speculators hands in Boston, July 31.....	29,800	36,338
Stock in Importers and Speculators hands in New York, July 31.....	5,700	15,200
Prices Current July 31.....	20½ a 22c	19½ a 20c

Sales—4,000 here and in Boston at 19½c a 20½c in Boston, and 21c a 22c here. Market active.

Shipments this month about 3,000 bales, mostly to New Orleans.

GUNNY BAGS.		
	1865	1864.
Imp'd in United States from Jan 1 to date.. Bales	2,832	4,964
To arrive in do July 31.....	4,669	5,970
Loading in Calcutta, last dates, for U. S.....	2,335	825
Stock in Importers and Speculators hands in Boston, July 31.....	4,360	7,529
Stock in Importers and Speculators hands in New York, July 31.....	250	1,150
Prices Current, July 31.....	28 a 29c	34 cash

Sales—2,000 bales on spot here and in Boston and to arrive, at 19c gold, and 27c a 28c currency. Market firm.

LINSEED.		
	1865	1864.
Imp'd in U. S. from Jan 1 to date.. Bags (Calcutta)	71,280	134,439
do do do (Bombay)	none	42,995
On the way to U. S. July 31..... (Calcutta)	54,608	94,839
do do do (Bombay)	31,631	24,384
Load'g in f'n p'ts at last dates for U. S. (Calcutta)	18,849	12,900
do do do (Bombay)	10,000	4,600
St'k in Imp'rs and Speculators hands in Boston, July 31..... (Calcutta)	32,900	36,759
St'k in Imp'rs and Speculators hands in New York, July 31.....	none	10,150
do do (Calcutta)	none	169,200
do do (Bombay)	none	29,300
do do (Calcutta)	\$2.17½ a 2.20	\$4.75
Prices Current, July 31..... (Bombay)	none here	\$4.90

Sales—43,000 bags on spot here and in Boston and to arrive, at \$2 17½ a \$2 25 and \$3 15 currency. Market quiet.

SALTPETRE.		
	1865	1864
Imp'd in United States from Jan 1 to date... Bags	6,052	29,487
On the way to United States, from July 31.....	16,133	26,648
Loading at foreign ports, last dates, for U. S.....	6,735	5,483
Stock in Importers and Speculators hands in Boston, July 31.....	10,570	15,700
Stock in Importers and Speculators hands in New York, July 31.....	1,560	1,700
Prices Current, July 31.....	14 a 14½	25c cash

Sales—1,500 bags in Boston, at 14½c a 15c. Market dull.

JUTE.		
	1865	1864
Imp'd in United States from Jan 1 to date.. Bales	4,075	4,165
On the way to United States from July 21.....	5,550	7,615
Loading at foreign ports, last dates, for U. S.....	2,937	200
Stock in Importers and Speculators hands in Boston, July 31.....	3,086	1,621
Stock in Importers and Speculators hands in New York, July 31.....	3,000	1,400
Prices Current, July 31.....	\$120 gold	\$350

Sales—1,500 bales here and in Boston, at \$120 a \$130 gold. Market quiet.

MANILLA HEMP.		
	1865	1864
Imp'd in United States from Jan 1 to date.. Bales	85,576	57,718
On the way from Manilla, July 31.....	9,920	28,018
Stock in Importers and Speculators hands in Boston, July 31.....	4,000	5,084
Stock in Importers and Speculators hands in New York, July 31.....	14,737	7,300
Prices Current, July 31.....	gold 10c a 10½c	20c cash

Sales—14,000 bales on spot here and in Boston, and to arrive, at 10c a 10½c gold. Market firm.

Imported from England into the United States since January 1, 7,929 bales.

Havana dates to the 29th report :

SUGAR (clayed).—The demand noticed in our previous number has been more animated this week, and has become more general—so much so, that considerable parcels changed hands at rising rates, whilst several of the transactions were made on speculation; this has not only given more firmness to the market, but has created a material advance in price, and will in all probability ultimately tend to still higher rates, particularly for defined grades, which will soon become scarcer than they are already.

There is a considerable decrease in this week's receipts.

Desirable sugars of the lower grades up to No. 11½, of dry strong grain, are held at rates in proportion to 9 rs for No. 12, whilst those

of the higher numbers can be had on the basis of 8½ a 8½ rs, according to their condition and quality.

As a medium scale for quotation we offer the following figures :

Dutch Standard.....	Nos. 7 a 10	7½ a 8½ rials
do .....	Nos. 11 a 12	8½ a 8½ rials
do .....	Nos. 13 a 14	9 a 9½ rials
do .....	Nos. 15 a 17	9½ a 10 rials
do .....	Nos. 18 a 20	10 a 10½ rials
Whites, inferior to middling.....		9½ a 10 rials
Whites, good to fine.....		11 a 11½ rials
Whites, superfine and florete.....		12 a 13 rials

No. 12 at 8½ rials per arrobe—42s 6d freight and 16 per cent premium of exchange—27s 1d stg. per cwt free on board ; and fcs 31.25 cms per 50 kilos (without freight.) exchange on Paris at 3c P. Last year at this date No. 12 being at 9½ rs—freight 62s 6d and exch. 11 p c—stood in at 30s 5d per cwt. f. o. b.

	RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK		
	1865.	1864.	1863.
Havana.....	12,742	19,582	12,000
Matanzas .....	207	3,546	6,728
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,949</b>	<b>23,128</b>	<b>18,728</b>

	CLEARED FOR THE WEEK.		
	1865.	1864.	1863.
Havana.....	27,158	29,300	27,802
Matanzas.....	4,548	11,366	7,510
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31,706</b>	<b>48,666</b>	<b>35,312</b>

	SHIPPED THIS PRESENT WEEK.		
	Havana.	Matanzas.	Total.
New York .....	1,985	.....	1,985
Portland.....	220	.....	220
Boston.....	1,698	.....	1,698
Philadelphia .....	3,250	.....	3,250
Baltimore.....	4,600	.....	4,600
New Orleans .....	2,797	625	3,422
Falmouth .....	8,373	3,098	11,471
Cowes.....	1,144	.....	1,144
Antwerp .....	500	.....	500
Spain.....	2,457	825	3,282
Montreal.....	134	.....	134
<b>This week.....</b>	<b>27,158</b>	<b>4,548</b>	<b>31,706</b>
<b>Previously .....</b>	<b>869,305</b>	<b>238,143</b>	<b>1,107,448</b>
<b>Total to 28 July.....</b>	<b>896,463</b>	<b>242,691</b>	<b>1,139,154</b>

MUSCOVADOES.—The demand continued good, but the stock is much reduced. We notice the sale of 1,500 hhds. good refining to fair grocery Centrifugal, to be received in Cardenas, at 8½ rials per arrobe.

	RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK		
	1865.	1864.	1863.
Havana.....	129	89	150
Matanzas.....	65	787	327
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>477</b>

	CLEARED FOR THE WEEK		
	1865.	1864.	1865.
Havana.....	1,704	.....	.....
Matanzas.....	636	1,648	388
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>388</b>

	SHIPPED THIS WEEK		
	Havana.	Matanzas.	Total.
	1865.	1864.	1865.
New York.....	509	.....	509
Portland.....	228	.....	228
Baltimore.....	322	.....	322
New Orleans.....	508	636	1,144
Montreal .....	137	.....	137
<b>Total this week.....</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>2,340</b>
<b>Total previously.....</b>	<b>12,420</b>	<b>56,162</b>	<b>68,582</b>
<b>Total to July 28.....</b>	<b>14,124</b>	<b>56,798</b>	<b>70,922</b>

MOLASSES.—We only hear of a small cargo of clayed, sold on the spot, at 3½ rials, destined for New Orleans. At Matanzas, large lots of Centrifugal have been taken for distilling, at 2½ rials per keg.

HONEY.—There being no stock on hand, the price is nominal at 4½ rials per gallon.

RUM.—The demand is very moderate and prices rather easier; 21° at \$26, in chestnut pipes, and \$30 in oak do.

WAX.—Yellow is held at \$8 50 a \$9, and white at \$12 a \$13 per arrobe.

TOBACCO.—The market remains dull. As yet holders continue firm, but buyers resist their pretensions, and therefore the transactions have been confined to a few small lots, the precise terms of which have not transpired. The supplies of new are comparatively small, and owing to the prevailing want of animation, planters are in no hurry to send it to market.

COTTON.

The market has been dull and languid all the week, under the heavy receipts at this market, and at New Orleans, notwithstanding

a considerable export movement has sprung up. Cotton fabrics have further declined in this and the Eastern markets, and the spinners are better stocked than ordinarily. They became impressed with the idea about a fortnight since, that Middlings would go to 70c. per lb., and consequently bought heavily. They are therefore, taking very little from this market just now.

The large receipts at the Southern ports are almost entirely by river navigation. The railroads are not yet in a sufficient state of repair to permit the transportation of much Cotton. Nevertheless, stocks have accumulated largely,—of which the following is an estimate, based on the latest intelligence from the various points :

At New York .....	bales 65,000
New Orleans.....	60,000
Mobile.....	25,000
Other receiving ports.....	30,000

Total .....

It is estimated that the receipts for August will foot up 225,000 bales. The crop estimates begin to be advanced. A circular from Columbus, Georgia, increases the estimate of old Cotton from 1,500,000 to 2,500,000 bales, and a New Orleans authority increases the estimate from 800,000 to 1,500,000 bales.

The market to-day was dull and heavy.

The sales of the week are about 8,000 bales. Receipts of the week 25,310 bales. The export statements are in arrears at the Custom House, and the clearances of Cotton cannot be accurately given. [The sales last week were 11,000 bales—not 1,000, as printed; and the exports 1,215—not 11,215 as printed. The receipts (left blank) were 16,300 bales.]

The following are the closing quotations :

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	34	35	35	35
Good Ordinary.....	39	40	40	40
Middling.....	46	47	47	47
Good Middling.....	49	50	50	50
Middling fair .....	50	51	52	52

Savannah dates to the 28th ult. report receipts at that port from July 3rd to July 28, as follows :

Cotton, uplands, bales.....	5407
Cotton, Sea Islands .....	9
Cotton, manufactures.....	945

Exports the same time were :

Cotton, uplands, bales.....	4685
Cotton, Sea Islands.....	39
Cotton, manufactures.....	815

all to New York.

Middling quoted 42c. ; Sea Islands 60 a 65c.

New Orleans dates to 26th report :

The following is the position of the receipts and stock in our market on the opening of business this morning :

Stock on hand Saturday night, 22d.....	bales—47,000
Received Sunday, 23d.....	2,663
Received Monday, 24th.....	2,334
Received Tuesday, 25th .....	2,479
Received by Jackson Railroad, 23d.....	201
Received by Jackson Railroad, 25th.....	250
Add excess or difference.....	150— 9,071

Total bales .....	56,097
Export, 24th for Havre.....	1,223
Export, 25th, for New York.....	1,024— 2,252
Estimated Stock in warehouses, on the levee, and on Shipboard, .....	53,845

Sales yesterday 2,000 bales, including 700 bales by one party, 500, 400, 300 by others, upon a concession of about 1c per lb. We may quote Ordinary 28c. a 30c., good Ordinary 53c. a 55c., low Middling 36c. a 38c., Middling 40c. a 43c.

Liverpool dates to the 21st ult report:—"Our market was excited on Monday, and, with large sales, prices advanced considerably. The market, however, at the close was not so strong, and, with continued dulness throughout the week, much of the advance has been lost, although prices still are considerably above last week's quotations, and owing to the improved demand to-day, close very firm. In Manchester there has been more disposition for business, and the general appearance is more cheerful."

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.		Texas.		Orleans.		Sea Islands.
	17	18	17	18	17	18	30
Ordinary.....	17	18	17	18	17	18	—
Good ordinary.....	18½	19	18½	19	18½	19	—
Low Middling.....	19½	—	19½	—	19½	—	—
Middling.....	19½	—	19½	—	20	—	34
Good Middling.....	—	—	—	—	20½	—	—
Middling Fair.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair.....	—	—	21	—	—	—	42

	SALES.		Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
	Trade.	Speculation			
American... 5840	720	6900	8250	174820	178590
East Indian. 22370	11480	15350	49200	798650	796820
Brazilian.... 4260	3180	1000	8440	195170	141710
Egyptian ... 7270	1130	2850	11250	287640	227700
Other Sorts. 8290	880	1500	10670	264310	281210
<b>Total....</b>	<b>48030</b>	<b>17390</b>	<b>22390</b>	<b>87810</b>	<b>1720590</b>

	IMPORTS.		This Week.	This Year.	1864.
	This Day.	1864.			
American.....	27210	8360	3915	147698	115563
East Indian.....	151790	69620	5449	408266	482149
Brazilian.....	41980	11900	2318	182334	131646
Egyptian.....	58980	66100	8915	251004	238226
Other Sorts.....	52740	70000	7405	166620	240049
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>332700</b>	<b>223980</b>	<b>28032</b>	<b>1155922</b>	<b>1207633</b>

	STOCKS.		COTTON AT SEA.	
	This Day.	1864.	This Year.	1864.
American..... bales	27210	8360	.....	.....
East Indian.....	151790	69620	455000	454000
Brazilian.....	41980	11900	Piculs.	Piculs.
Egyptian.....	58980	66100	47000	164000
Other Sorts.....	52740	70000	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>332700</b>	<b>223980</b>	.....	.....

**BREADSTUFFS.**

The excited speculation in Flour and Wheat, which we noticed in the last CHRONICLE, culminated with the date of that report, and prices have declined nearly as much the past week as they advanced the previous week, while, with increased receipts here and at the West, and the absence of a demand from Great Britain, at current prices, the tendency is still downward.

There is a disposition at present to discourage speculation for an advance. The quantity of last year's crops is shown to be much larger than usual. Crops last year were good, but it will be seen by the statistics we give, that the quantities of flour and wheat which have come forward, are much below the average. This is attributable to a variety of causes, most prominent among which is the distrust of the currency, which has largely prevailed in some portions of the West.

At to-day's market trade was very dull—buyers hold off for a decline—in Wheat there was very little pressure to sell, but shipping grades of Flour, as well as Corn and Oats, declined materially. But in Wheat there was nothing done, because holders declined to yield in prices.

The following are the closing prices of the day :

Flour, Superfine State and Western... per bbl.	\$5 75	a \$6 25
do Extra State.....	6 45	a 6 75
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 00	a 8 25
do Extra Western, common to good.....	6 60	a 9 00
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	9 25	a 12 00
do Southern, supers.....	7 90	a 8 85
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	9 00	a 12 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	6 50	a 9 00
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 40	a 1 45
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 38	a 1 44
do Red Winter.....	1 70	a 1 80
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	1 85	a 1 90
Corn, Western Mixed.....	84	a 89
do Western White.....	..	a ..
do Western Yellow.....	..	a 90
do Southern Yellow.....	..	a ..
do Southern White.....	..	a ..
Rye, Western.....	97	a ..
do North River.....	1 10	a 1 12
Oats, Western.....	58	a 60
do State.....	55	a ..
do Canada.....	52	a ..
Barley.....	1 00	a 1 30
Barley Malt.....	1 50	a 1 70

**EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.**—The following will show the shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago and Milwaukee, and Toledo, for the week ending July 29, and destination :—

	SHIPMENTS.					
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
To Buffalo.....	12,049	363,955	798,150	280,725	.....	15,400
To Oswego.....	10	140,300	138,150	78,105	.....	.....
To Pt. Colb'e....	.....	33,000	141,775	.....	.....	.....
To Ogdensburg..	6,690	29,500	36,460	.....	.....	.....
To Dunkirk.....	7,974	4,558	1,322	.....	.....	370
To Cleveland....	.....	5,640	.....	2,017	.....	.....
To Erie.....	1,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Pt Huron ...	.....	.....	1,100	1,500	.....	.....

To Goderich....	360	.....	26,200	.....	.....	.....
To Sarnia.....	10,423	.....	7,000	375	.....	400
To Kingston....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
To oth'r C. prts	3,829	30,850	.....	.....	.....	.....
To oth'r A. prts	160	67,897	2,475	5,250	.....	.....
By railroad....	9,927	9,213	3,609	12,677	1,117	378
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>53,645</b>	<b>699,913</b>	<b>1156,241</b>	<b>380,649</b>	<b>1117</b>	<b>16,548</b>
Previous week..	77,443	558,069	1,236,656	240,188	13000	24,350

**WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.**—The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending July 29 :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
Chicago.....	19,010	171,430	570,486	91,893	5,080	15,630
Milwaukee....	6,422	316,118	1,675	5,501	30	1,468
Toledo.....	11,132	54,986	18,420	11,363	.....	380
Detroit.....	9,262	2,426	563	5,732	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	1,746	54,774	7,170	17,980	.....	350
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>47,572</b>	<b>599,734</b>	<b>598,314</b>	<b>132,469</b>	<b>5,110</b>	<b>17,828</b>
Previous week	60,933	509,571	792,619	195,192	5,390	20,951

**FLOUR AND GRAIN TRADE OF BUFFALO.**—The following will show the receipts of Flour and Grain by Lake, and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, for the month of July, in the years indicated :

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Flour, .... bbls	294,844	226,787	242,831	183,988
Wheat.... bu..	3,503,638	2,431,662	1,888,322	1,086,096
Corn..... bu..	4,461,691	4,973,820	1,752,636	2,847,522
Oats..... bu..	460,253	919,117	1,243,863	1,293,123
Barley... bu..	165	344	.....	26,323
Rye.... bu..	176,468	55,199	26,913	42,009
Peas..... bu..	.....	.....	.....	117
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,602,215</b>	<b>8,880,142</b>	<b>4,911,734</b>	<b>5,300,180</b>

And from January 1st to August 1st, in the years indicated :

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Flour,..... bbls	1,254,398	1,255,079	1,054,391	813,672
Wheat.... bu..	11,262,278	8,807,349	9,655,333	4,390,870
Corn..... bu..	9,702,813	14,277,028	5,922,893	6,595,225
Oats..... bu..	1,071,739	2,791,889	3,169,084	4,455,327
Barley.... bu..	144,538	12,744	21,448	183,159
Rye..... bu..	470,156	175,486	26,913	149,489
Peas..... bu..	.....	.....	.....	21,180
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>22,591,524</b>	<b>26,064,496</b>	<b>18,795,671</b>	<b>15,795,250</b>

London dates to the 21st ult. report :

"The moderate supply of English Wheat is nearly an average but Foreign keeps steadily up to the ordinary returns. The receipts of English Sack Flour are gradually decreasing. The harvest has been commenced in some of the more forward parts; next week it will be general. The weather is warm and genial, with occasional heavy rain, which is so beneficial for grass and root crops. At Monday's market the demand for English Wheat was very languid, but prices were well supported to the close. American and Canadian Wheat are quite as dear from poor assortment of prime samples on offer. **Barrel Flour**—The small arrivals coming to a bare market have been easily sold at our full quotations. **Floating Grain Cargo Trade**—The arrivals have been rather on a limited scale, and Wheat finds buyers at last week's prices. Odessa Ghirka has been sold at 38s. 3d. per 492 lbs. Maize, from scarcity, maintains its present high value, 30s. being refused for a cargo close at hand. At to-day's market the attendance was very thin. English and Foreign Wheat met a poor demand, and prices were rather in favor of the buyer."

The following are the latest Liverpool 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 1	a	8 6
do Amber Iowa..... do	8 7	a	8 8
do Red and Amber Winter..... do	8 4	a	8 10
do White—Western..... do	8 8	a	9 3
do do Southern..... do	8 8	a	8 10
Indian Corn, Yellow..... (per 480 lbs.)	30 6	a	.....
do Mixed..... do	30 0	a	30 6
Peas, Canadian..... (per 504 lbs.)	38 0	a	.....

**IMPORTS.**

	Wheat, Qrs.	Flour, Bbls.	Ind. Corn, Qrs.
United States and Canada....	18,105	3,381	4,727
France, Spain, and Portugal...	1,464	.....	.....
North Europe.....	690	.....	.....
Mediterranean and Black Sea..	2,025	.....	3,228
Other Places.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total for Week.....</b>	<b>22,284</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>7,955</b>
<b>Total since 1st January....</b>	<b>227,419</b>	<b>67,836</b>	<b>190,159</b>
<b>Same time 1864.....</b>	<b>803,372</b>	<b>397,135</b>	<b>314,405</b>

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 4, 1865.

The Dry Goods Market has exhibited but little change generally during the week, either in the demand or in prices. The market is, however, very unsettled and uncertain. The gold fluctuations and the temporary pressure in the money market have had their effect, as well as expectations of more liberal importations. The truth is, prices of all fabrics are too high. Country merchants do not come forward for extensive purchases, consequently the demand is light, with a, perhaps temporary, lull in the trade. Jobbers are in some instances selling below Agents' prices, believing that present high prices are unwarranted and cannot be long maintained. Agents are firm, and consequently the supply of most cotton goods is growing more abundant, and unless the demand increases there must be a break in prices.

Trade is generally quiet at this season of the year in cotton goods, but it is unusually so at this time.

PRINTS are more abundant, and there is more activity noticeable than in the other leading articles. The trade is by no means active, however. Prices are with but little change. Merrimacs are quoted at 32 for W, 30 for D; American Print Works 29; Sprague's 30; Powers 32; Amoskeag 31 for pink, 30 for purple, 29 for Shirting, Dark and Lights, and 27½ for Mannering. Lowell Dark and Light 27½.

BROWN SHEETINGS are becoming more abundant, though agents make but little concession from last weeks's prices. Mills complain that help is still scarce, but must admit that the product is greater than the present demand. Prices are held at 33 for standard, though there are exceptions at 32. Stock A, Indian Head, Appleton A, Indian Orchard and Lawrence C are held at 33. Appleton's B 35, C 28, D 30; Shirtings, E. 24, W. 29.

BLEACHED goods are more plenty, as are almost all kinds of fine goods, though prices remain nominally without change. Wamsutta 4-4 is held 45, New York Mills 47½; Lonsdale 43, White Rock 43½, Forestdale 40, Slater's Mills 7-8 at 34.

GINGHAMS are not as abundant, though there is no change in prices, and the market is generally quiet. Lancaster is held at 34, Glasgow the same.

DRILLS are quoted as last week, Indian and Pepperell 33, Star and Laconia 33½, Augusta 32.

TICKS and DENIMS are in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Amoskeag 67½, Manchester 55, Whittentons A 45, and A A 55.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 4 4, at 40, 11-4 at 1.10; Naumkeag 32½, Sateens 36.

COTTON FLANNELS are in rather better demand, and last week's prices are firm. Naumkeag brown 42½, Nashua 40, Cocestoga 45½ Good Hope 35, and Hamilton F bleached 47½.

DELAINES are quoted steady, Hamilton, Manchester, Lowell, and Pacific 32½.

WOOLEN GOODS show a still greater briskness this week, and the market is almost bare, so much so that a little further reduction in the supply would make it a question of goods rather than price. Prices are firm, but with no material advance, though the tendency is upward, with a probability of a greater scarcity in the supply. The choice styles of cassimeres and doeskins are quickly taken at full prices. Flannels and Kentucky Jeans are in demand beyond the supply.

FOREIGN GOODS are in good demand, and prices slightly advanced. Doeskins are not as abundant and bring higher prices. Black cloths and over-coatings are in good demand and command full prices. The supply of nice dress goods is still below the demand. Silks are still kept at very high figures, and the business is for present consumption only.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week, ending Aug. 3, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1372	\$564,223	417	\$182,804	3,017	\$1,322,200
do cotton...	364	95,070	225	71,590	1,242	334,073
do silk....	410	397,609	120	103,774	549	534,718
do flax....	334	75,100	160	46,399	1,028	334,647
Miscellaneous dry goods.	227	76,938	167	50,014	406	158,558
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2707</b>	<b>\$1,208,940</b>	<b>1089</b>	<b>\$455,014</b>	<b>6242</b>	<b>\$2,734,196</b>

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING

	THE SAME PERIOD.		THE SAME PERIOD.		THE SAME PERIOD.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	468	\$173,007	1065	\$444,786	1042	\$506,987
do cotton...	174	88,468	331	110,632	159	44,858
do silk....	87	110,973	106	83,027	85	112,858
do flax....	228	54,814	802	169,354	299	64,061
Miscellaneous dry goods.	46	17,965	101	28,141	8	6,313
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1003</b>	<b>\$395,227</b>	<b>2405</b>	<b>\$835,940</b>	<b>1593</b>	<b>\$734,579</b>
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	2707	1,208,940	1089	455,014	6242	2,734,197
<b>Total th'wn upon mark't</b>	<b>3710</b>	<b>\$1,604,167</b>	<b>3494</b>	<b>\$1,290,954</b>	<b>7435</b>	<b>\$3,468,773</b>

	ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	727	\$276,438	2375	\$971,068	474	\$184,267
do cotton...	86	20,402	883	255,435	27	9,594
do silk....	153	143,761	231	206,611	64	112,703
do flax....	342	79,292	1455	361,633	193	53,947
Miscellaneous dry goods.	27	20,442	298	52,077	5	4,641
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1335</b>	<b>\$540,335</b>	<b>5242</b>	<b>\$1,846,824</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>\$365,152</b>
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	2707	1,208,940	1089	455,014	6242	2,734,196
<b>Total entered at the port.</b>	<b>4042</b>	<b>\$1,749,275</b>	<b>6331</b>	<b>\$2,301,838</b>	<b>7005</b>	<b>\$3,099,348</b>

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Aug. 3, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens....	692	\$336,189	Gloves....	42	\$13,969
Cloths....	133	69,268	Worsteds...	1,101	519,379
Carpetings...	190	45,787	Hose.....	22	11,105
Blankets....	37	5,473	Merinos....	58	23,523
Shawls....	55	34,174	Worsted y'n.	8	2,342
<b>Total</b> .....3,017 \$1,322,200					
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons....	356	\$111,450	Plushes....	1	1,191
Colored....	198	55,548	Ribbons....	3	1,235
Prints....	32	8,159	Laces.....	65	25,008
Muslins....	5	2,849	Braids & bds.	33	11,127
Emb'd do....	19	9,053	Handkerch'fs	27	5,883
Velvets....	36	11,675	<b>Total</b> .....1,242 \$334,073		
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks....	142	190,597	Gloves....	1	158
Crapes....	7	4,779	Cravats....	2	378
Plushes....	2	3,800	Handkerch'fs	2	844
Velvets....	64	61,370	Vestings....	4	2,443
Ribbons....	102	87,872	Shawls....	3	2,888
Laces....	93	90,032	Raw.....	76	119,066
<b>Total</b> .....549 \$584,718					
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens....	908	\$269,130	Hdkfs....	52	32,262
Linens & Cot	6	2,598	Thread....	26	8,478
Laces....	4	17,974	<b>Total</b> .....1,028 \$334,647		
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Leath gloves.	40	\$43,159	Clothing....	31	5,233
Kid gloves...	11	13,266	Embroideri's.	43	35,807
Matting....	13	836	Millinery....	2	269
Oil Cloth....	1	209	Corsets....	42	13,481
<b>Total</b> .....406 \$158,558					

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens....	182	\$7,987	Gloves....	4	1,614
Cloths....	15	6,259	Worsteds...	459	268,727
Carpeting...	8	2,534	Delaines....	15	7,355
Blankets....	23	2,921	Hose.....	20	4,635
Shawls....	10	4,725	Merinos....	117	50,997
<b>Total</b> .....1042 \$506,987					
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons....	42	\$13,688	Velvets....	3	1,221
Colored....	11	3,223	Laces.....	1	1,194
Prints....	7	1,326	Braids & bds.	1	368
Muslins....	19	5,616	Handkerch'fs.	1	212
<b>Total</b> .....159 \$44,858					
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks....	48	\$83,936	Hose.....	3	1,060
Velvets....	2	1,992	Raw.....	4	5,811
Ribbons....	12	12,510	Silk & worst.	8	3,584
Vestings....	4	1,327	Silk & cotton	3	1,431
<b>Total</b> .....85 \$112,358					
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens....	252	\$51,712	Handkfs....	5	2,702
<b>Total</b> .....299 \$64,061					
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Leather Gloves	4	3,774			
Suspenders and Elastics	4	2,539			
<b>Total</b> .....8 \$6,313					

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens....	95	\$41,099	Shawls....	13	14,340
Cloths....	13	5,987	Worsteds...	234	92,735
Carpeting...	10	3,102	Braids & bds.	7	4,492
Blankets....	40	4,441	<b>Total</b> .....474 \$184,207		
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons....	24	\$7,667	Laces.....	2	1,704
<b>Total</b> .....27 \$9,594					
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks....	44	\$97,375	Velvets....	13	9,142
<b>Total</b> .....64 \$112,703					
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens....	193	\$53,947			
<b>Total</b> .....193 \$53,947					
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Leather Gloves	5	4,641			

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.
Of 209 lb and upward 12 @ 13

Barilla—Duty free.
Tenerife. per ton. @ ..

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.
Dull and nominal.
Yellow, Western and South. per lb. 50 @ 54

Bones—Duty, on invoice 10 per cent.
Rio Grande shin. per ton 35 @ ..

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.
Pilot. per lb. @ 5 1/2
Navy. per lb. @ 4 1/2
Crackers. per lb. @ 14

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 per lb.
American, gray and white. per lb. 45 @ 1 50

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. Produce of British North American Provinces, free.

Butter, Western. per lb. 23 @ 28
do New York State dairies. 23 @ 35
do Orange County. 85 @ 39
do Welsh tubs. 28 @ 32
do pail. 35 @ 38
Cheese, dairy. 10 @ 14
do factory made. 14 @ 15 1/2

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

Adamantine very firm.

Sperm, plain. per lb. 35 @ 40
Sperm, patent. 45 @ 50
Stearic. 30 @ 31
Adamantine (boxes) (light weights) 22 @ 24

Cement—Rosendale. per bbl. 1 60

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.
One inch and upward. per lb. 9 @ ..

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 per bushel.

Market firm.

Liverpool Orrel. per ton of 2,240 lb. @ ..
Liverpool House Cannel. @ ..
Nova Scotia. 6 50 @ 7 00

Anthracite, by dealers per ton of 2000 lbs. 8 50 @ 9 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.
Caracas. (in bond). per lb. @ ..
Maracaibo. @ ..
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.

The market has been inactive and steady, at the decline noted last week. Four cargoes of Rio have been sold on the basis of quotations:

Rio, prime. gold. 21 @ ..
do good. 20 1/2 @ ..
do fair. 19 1/2 @ ..
do ordinary. 18 @ ..
do fair to good cargoes. 19 @ 19

Java, mats and bags. 24 1/2 @ 25
Native Ceylon. 22 1/2 @ 23
Maracaibo. 17 1/2 @ 21
Laguayra. 19 @ 22
St. Domingo. 17 1/2 @ ..

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—light supply and very firm.
Sheathing, new. per lb. @ 45
Sheathing, &c. old. @ 25
Sheathing, yellow. @ 30
Pig, Chile. @ ..
Boliz. @ 45
Braziers'. @ 45
American ingot. 30 @ 31

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2; other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.

Manila. per lb. 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. per gross. 50 @ 52
1st regular, pints. 40 @ 41
Mineral. 52 @ 54
Phthal. 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 Assafoetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 per cent ad val; Balsam Capivi, 29; 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; 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; 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. per lb. @ 25
Aloes, Socotrine. @ ..
Alum. 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Annato, fair to prime. 50 @ 70
Antimony, Regulus of. 12 1/2 @ ..
Argola, Crude, Oporto. 35 @ 40
Argola, Refined. (gold) 27 @ ..
Arsenic, Powdered. 3 20 @ 3 30
Assafoetida. 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. 9 @ 9 1/2
Bi Chromate Potash. 22 @ ..
Bleaching Powder. 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Borax, Refined. 34 @ 35
Brimstone, Crude. per ton 60 00 @ 62 50
Brimstone, Am. Roll. per lb. 5 @ ..
Brimstone, Elor Sulphur. 6 @ 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. 80 @ ..
Copperas, American. 1 1/2 @ ..
Cream Tartar, prime. (gold) 33 1/2 @ 33 1/2
Cubebs, East India. 45 @ ..
Cutch. 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Epsom Salts. @ 4
Extract Logwood. @ 14
Flowers, Benzoin. per oz. 60 @ 80
Gambier. per lb. 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Gamboge. 95 @ 1 00
Ginseng, Southern and Western. 82 1/2 @ 92 1/2
Gum Arabic, Pickled. 65 @ 85
Gum Arabic, Sorts. 30 @ 35
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. 30 @ 40
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. 35 @ 40
Licorice Paste, Greek. 30 @ ..
Madder, Dutch. (gold) 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do. 9 @ ..
Manna, large flake. 1 00 @ 1 25

Manna, small flake. @ ..
Manna, Sorts. @ ..
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo. 80 @ 90
Oil Anis. 2 75 @ ..
Oil Cassia. 5 00 @ ..
Oil Bergamot. @ 7 50
Oil Lemon. 5 50 @ ..
Oil Peppermint, pure, in tin. 4 50 @ 5 00
Opium, Turkey. (gold) 6 00 @ ..
Oxalic Acid. @ 65
Phosphorus. 1 00 @ ..
Prussiate Potash. 83 @ 41
Quicksilver. (gold) 53 @ ..
Rhubarb, China. 3 00 @ ..
Sal Eratus. @ 20
Sal Ammoniac, Refined. (gold) 9 1/2 @ ..
Sal Soda, Newcastle. 3 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sarsaparilla, Hond. 40 @ ..
Sarsaparilla, Mex. 25 @ ..
Seneka Root. 60 @ ..
Senna, Alexandria. 24 @ ..
Senna, East India. 18 @ 22
Shell Lac. 50 @ 62 1/2
Soda Ash (80 per cent). (gold) 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sugar Lead, White. 40 @ ..
Sugar Lead, Brown. @ 40
Sulphate Quinine. per oz. 2 27 1/2 @ 2 32 1/2
Sulphate Morphine. 8 10 @ ..
Tartaric Acid. (gold). per lb. 56 1/2 @ ..
Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 29 @ 30
Vitriol, Blue. 18 @ ..

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.

Have been more steady.
Camwood. (gold). per ton 150 00 @ ..
Fustic, Cuba. 45 00 @ 48 00
Fustic, Tampico. @ ..
Fustic, Tabasco. @ ..
Fustic, Savanilla. (gold) 21 00 @ 22 60
Fustic, Maracaibo. do. @ ..
Logwood, Laguna. (gold) 21 00 @ ..
Logwood, Campeachy. (gold) 20 00 @ ..
Logwood, Hond. (gold) 19 00 @ ..
Logwood, Tabasco. (gold) 26 00 @ 27 00
Logwood, St. Domingo. (gold) 13 50 @ 14 50
Logwood, Jamaica. (gold) 14 00 @ 15 00
Lima Wood. 80 00 @ ..
Barwood. (gold) 30 00 @ ..
Sapan Wood, Manila. @ 47 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val.

Prime Western. per lb. 70 @ 71
do Tennessee. @ ..

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

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

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.

The market has become dull, and prices in some cases have receded. This is especially the case with Mackerel and Herring.

Dry Cod. per cwt. 6 00 @ 8 50
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 00 @ ..
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. Shore. 15 25 @ 15 75
Mackerel, No. 2 Bay. 12 00 @ ..
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 hr. bbl. 16 00 @ ..
Herring, Sealed. per box. 55 @ ..
Herring, No. 1. 45 @ ..
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; and 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.

Supply of raisins very light, and prices firm, but only a jobbing trade.

Raisins, Seedless. per hf. cask 10 50 @ 11 00
do Layer (new). per box 7 25 @ ..
do Bunch (new). 6 50 @ ..
Currants (new). per lb. 14 @ 14 1/2
Citron, Leghorn. 27 @ 80
Turkish Prunes. 19 1/2 @ 20
Dates. 18 @ ..
Almonds, Languedoc. 33 @ 35
do Provence. 28 @ 29
do Sicily, Soft Shell. 24 @ 25
do Shelled. 50 @ ..
Sardines. per box 90 @ 95
do per hf. box 55 @ ..
do per qr. box 29 @ 30
Figs, Smyrna. per lb. 25 @ 30
Brazil Nuts. 12 @ 12 1/2
Filberts, Sicily. 17 1/2 @ 18
Walnuts, French. 12 @ 14

Furs and Skins—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces FREE.

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Beaver, Dark. per lb. 2 00 @ 2 50
do Pale. 1 50 @ 2 00
Bear, Black. 4 00 @ 10 00
do Cubs. 2 00 @ 6 00
Badger. 10 @ 70
Cat, Wild. 10 @ 75
do House. 10 @ 20
Fisher, Dark. 4 @ 6
Fox, Silver. 4 00 @ 20 00
do Cross. 3 00 @ 5 00
do Red. 1 50 @ 2 00
do Grey. 25 @ 70

Table listing various animal skins and furs such as Lynx, Marten, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, and Deer skins, with prices in dollars and cents.

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 window glass sizes and prices, including American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities, and various sizes from 6x8 to 32x50.

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

French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 35 @ 40 per cent.)

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

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed (cash), per lb 88 @ 84; Buenos Ayres, mixed, 28 @ 32; Hog, Western, unwashed, 10 @ 12.

Hay—North River, Shipping per 100 lb 1 00 a. Market very firm. New arriving freely; selling at 90 for prime.

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$35; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb. Quiet and firm.

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 brisk business throughout the week, prices showing no essential change, the market closing dull.

Table listing various types of hides and skins such as B. A., Rio Grande, R. G. & B. A., and various animal skins, with prices in dollars and cents.

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

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba... (duty paid)... per gallon 1 20 @ 1 22 1/2; do... (in bond)... @ ...

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. The stock is well concentrated, and with accounts from the growing districts still unfavorable, advanced prices are asked, with little doing.

Horns—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces FREE. Ox, Rio Grande... per lb 13 00 @ 15 00; Ox, American, selected... 13 00 @ 15 00.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Para, Fine... per lb 70 @ ...; Para, Medium... 60 @ ...; Para, Coarse... 50 @ ...; East India... 48 @ ...; Carthagena, etc... 48 @ ...; Guayaquil... @ ...

Indigo—Duty FREE. Jobbing business only. Bengal... per lb 1 65 @ 2 40; Oude... 1 30 @ 1 60; Kurpan... 1 10 @ 1 70; Madras... 75 @ 1 40; Manila... 90 @ 1 40; Guatemala... 1 80 @ 1 70; Caraccas... (gold) 85 @ 90.

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.

Higher prices asked, but quiet market. Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton 42 50 @ 45 00; Pig, American, No. 1... 38 00 @ 40 00; Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) @ 92 50.

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes... 155 00 @ 165 00; Bar, English and American, Refined... 105 00 @ 110 00; do do do Common... 95 00 @ 100 00; Scroll, English... 125 00 @ 130 00; Ovals and Half Round, English... 180 00 @ 140 00; Band, English... 135 50 @ ...; Horse Shoe... 130 00 @ 140 00; Rods, English, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch... 102 50 @ 130 00; Hoop, English... 135 00 @ 200 00; Nail Rod... 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2; Sheet, Russia... 24 @ 25; Sheet, English, Single, Double and Treble... 6 @ 10; do Am. do do do... 6 1/2 @ 9 1/2; Rails, English... (gold) per ton 56 00 @ ...; do American... 83 00 @ 85 00.

Ivory—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. East India, Prime... per lb 8 00 @ 4 00; East India, Billiard Ball... 4 50 @ ...; African, West Coast, Prime... 2 75 @ 3 75; African, Scivellois, West Coast... 1 75 @ 2 75.

Laths—Duty, 20 per cent ad val. Steady. Eastern... per M 2 25 @ ...

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

Galena... per 100 lb 9 62 1/2 @ ...; Spanish... 9 00 @ 9 12 1/2; German, Refined... 9 00 @ 9 12 1/2; English... 9 00 @ 9 12 1/2; Bar... @ 12; Pipe and Sheet... @ 16.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 per cent ad val. Brisk, at some advance. Oak, (slaughter), light... per lb 33 @ 36; do middle... 38 @ 42; do heavy... 38 @ 42; do crop... 37 @ 58; Hemlock, middle, R. Grande & B. Ayres... 33 @ 34; do middle, California... 31 @ 32; do light, E. Grande & B. Ayres... 30 @ 31; do light, California... 29 @ 30; do light, Orinoco, etc... 28 @ 29; do heavy, E. Grande & B. Ayres... 32 @ 34; do heavy, California... 33 @ 34; do heavy, Orinoco, etc... 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2; do good damaged... 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2; do poor damaged... 21 @ 22; do upper, in rough, slaughter... 23 @ 25; Oak, upper, in rough, slaughter... 34 @ 35.

Lime—Duty: 10 per cent ad val. More doing. Rockland, common... per bbl. @ 1 20; do lump... @ 1 60.

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

More demand, and prices firm. Spruce, Eastern... per M feet 18 00 @ 21 00; Bird's-Eye Maple, Logs per sup. feet 8 @ 10; Black Walnut, Logs... 8 @ 19; Black Walnut, Croches... 18 @ 25; Blk Walnut, Figured and Blistered... 22 @ 1 25; Yellow Pine Timber... @ ...; White Oak, Logs... per M feet 70 00 @ ...; White Oak, Plank... 60 00 @ 70 00; White Pine Shipping Boards... 80 00 @ ...

STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra... per M... @ 160 00; do pipe, heavy... @ 180 00; do pipe, light... @ 110 00; do pipe, culls... @ 70 00; do hhd., extra... @ 180 00; do hhd., heavy... @ 110 00; do hhd., light... @ 70 00; do hhd., culls... @ 60 00; do bbl., extra... @ 125 00; do bbl., heavy... @ 90 00; do bbl., light... @ 85 00; do bbl., culls... @ 70 00; Red oak, hhd., heavy... @ 70 00; do hhd., light... @ 40 00; HEADING—white oak, hhd... @ 120 00.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free. Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot... 75 @ 1 10; do St. Domingo, ordinary logs... 17 @ 20; do Port-au-Platt, crotches... 75 @ 1 00; do Port-au-Platt, logs... 14 1/2 @ 20; do Nuevitas... 18 @ 25; do Mansanilla... 18 @ 25; do Mexican... 20 @ 23; do Honduras (American wood)... 15 @ 23; Cedar, Nuevitas... 20 @ 23; do Mansanilla... 17 @ 20; do Mexican... 15 @ 17; do Florida... per cubic ft. 1 50 @ 2 00; Rosewood, Rio Janeiro... per lb 5 @ 8; do Bahia... 4 @ 6.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. The market has been less active, but prices sustained. New Orleans... per gallon... @ ...; Porto Rico... 70 @ 85; Cuba Muscovado... 45 @ 67 1/2; do Claved... 35 @ 40; English Islands... 50 @ 70.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 5 cents per lb (Cash). Little better. Cut, 4d. @ 60d... per 100 lb 5 25 @ ...; Clinch... 6 25 @ 6 50; Horse shoe, forged (Sd)... per lb @ 80; Copper... @ 50; Yellow metal... @ 30; Zinc... @ 20.

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.) Spirits of Turpentine, limited receipts, and aloe very firm. Resin in good demand and price firm.

Turpentine, North County, soft per 280 lb 8 50 @ ...; do Wilmington, etc... @ ...; Tar, Washington and New Berne... 6 00 @ 8 00; do foreign... 9 50 @ ...; Pitch, city, No. 1... @ 8 00; Rosin, common... per 280 lb 6 00 @ 6 50; do strained and No. 2, (in yd) per 280 lb 6 25 @ 9 00; do No. 1... 10 00 @ 13 00; Rosin, Pale and Extra... 15 50 @ 16 00; Spirits turpentine, Am... per gallon 1 35 @ ...

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val. Market nominal. City thin oblong, in bbls... per ton @ 55 00; do in bags... 58 00 @ 50 00; Western thin oblong, in bags... @ 50 00.

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 28 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. Stocks of whale and sperm are still withdrawn from sale and prices nominal.

Olive, Marseilles, (gold)... per case 4 37 1/2 @ 4 25; do in casks... @ ...; Palm, (gold)... per lb 1 18 @ 1 20; Linseed, city... per gallon 1 80 @ 1 40; Whale... 1 80 @ 1 40; do bleached winter... 1 50 @ ...; Sperm, crude... 2 10 @ 2 15; do winter, unbleached... 2 25 @ 2 80; Lard oil, prime, winter... 2 00 @ 2 10; Red oil, city distilled... 1 00 @ ...; Rank and shore... @ ...; Straits... @ 1 10; Paraffine, 28 - 30 gr. deodorized... @ 55; Kerosene... (free)... 70 @ 72.

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 ochres, 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... per lb 13 @ ...; Lead, red, American... 13 @ ...; do white, American, pure, in oil... @ 14; do white, American, pure, dry... 13 @ 00; Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1... 7 1/2 @ 8; do white, American, No. 1, in oil... 8 @ 10; Ochre, yellow, French, dry per 100 lb 2 50 @ 8 25; do ground in oil... per lb 9 @ 10; Spanish brown, dry... per 100 lb @ 1 50; do ground in oil... per lb 8 @ 9; Paris white, English, No. 1... 3 @ ...; Whiting, American... 2 25 @ ...; Vermilion, Chinese... per lb 1 40 @ 1 45; do Trieste... 1 20 @ 1 25; do American, common... 1 35 @ 1 40; do American... 30 @ 35; Venetian red, (N. C.)... per cwt. 3 25 @ 8 50; Carmine, city made... per lb 20 00 @ 25 00; China clay... per ton 38 00 @ ...; Chalk... per bbl. 4 50 @ 5 00.

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

The market has been quiet and closes unsettled.

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

**Plaster Paris**—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 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. Produce of the British North American Provinces. Free.

The speculative excitement in Pork has continued, after new mess had advanced to \$36.50, and the whole market closed dull and unsettled. The receipts begin to be more liberal.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Beef, plain mess; Pork, prime mess; Lard, in bbls; Hams, pickled; Shoulders, pickled; Beef hams.

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

There has been a steady business, and the market closes firm.

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.

**Salt-petre**—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; Crude; Nitrate soda.

**Seeds**—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1/2 cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val.

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 cent.

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

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

Market firm.

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

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

There has been active speculation, and prices have advanced.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Plates, foreign; 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.)

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, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50.

Domestic whisky has been firm and active, closing buoyant.

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 cent; Brandy, gin, and pure spirits; Rum, pure; Whisky 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 cent per lb and 10 cent ad val. (Store prices.)

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes English, cast; do spring; do blister; do machinery; German; 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 has been active, with some speculation, and a slight advance was touched yesterday, but the close was rather dull.

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; Stuarts' loaf; do best crushed; do granulated; do ground; do white—A; do yellow—C.

**Sumac**—Duty: 10 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 has been firmer and active.

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

**Teas**—Duty: 25 cents per lb.

The market has been very quiet but firm.

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

**Tin**—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 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.

Scarcity of suitable stock checks business to some extent.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Kentucky—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 rnn'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; do assorted; do fillers; Yara, assorted; Cuba, assorted; St. Domingo, assorted; 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.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes do do Fine; Pounds (Western)—medium; do do common.

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

**Whalebone**—Duty: foreign fishery, 3 cent ad val.

Market unsettled and nominal.

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 cent ad valorem; over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 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; do sweet; Claret, low grades; do low grades.

**Wire**—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 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 cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Trade has been rather tame throughout the week, pending an auction sale announced for the 9th inst.

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**—

Scarcity of room in the berth, rather than activity of shipments, has led to improved rates, and a further advance was demanded at the close. To other British ports rates are unsettled. Steamer rates to Liverpool are 1/4 d. for cotton and 40s. for cheese.

**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.)** foot

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes To SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Br. ves.); To SAN FRANCISCO, by clipper; Measurement goods; Heavy goods; Coal.

**The Railway Monitor.**

**PACIFIC (MO.) RAILROAD.**—Railroad communication between St. Louis and Kansas City, via the Pacific Railroad, is almost completed. The only gap remaining is the distance between Pleasant Hill and Independence. The road between Kansas City and the last named place has been open some time, and is now in operation. By the latter part of September it is probable that the last rail will be laid and trains running through. By late advices we learn that the directors have made arrangements with the authorities of Kansas City, relative to the passage of the road through their limits. Kansas City is but two miles from the present Eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., and will soon be connected by rail with it. A railroad is also being constructed hence to Leavenworth. These western prolongations of the Pacific (Mo.) Railroad will be of great value to the line and command for it a business that will more than realize all the anticipations of its projectors.

**ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.**—Men are now looking ahead, and as the smoke of war and guerrillism clears away, view the future of the country with enlarged perception. The tedious, and in winter ice-bound, river route between St. Louis and St. Paul, is no longer to be the sole means of communication between the heart and the head of the Great Valley. A railroad 589 miles in length, of which 255 miles are already in operation, is projected, and meetings are being held in the counties along the route of the proposed line, the chief points of which, between the termini, are Macon City, Mo., Oskaloosa, and Cedar Falls, Ia., and Faribault, Minn.

The condition of the line at the present time is shown by the following table of distances, distinguishing the parts completed from those to be hereafter constructed;

From St. Louis to Iowa State Line.....	254 miles	
Completed: St. Louis to Macon City.....	170 do	84
From Missouri State Line to Cedar Falls.....		113
From Cedar Falls to Minnesota State Line....	96 do	
Completed: Cedar Falls to Waverly.....	15 do	81
From Iowa State Line to St. Paul.....	126 do	
Completed: St. Paul, southward.....	70 do	56

Leaving to be constructed..... 334

The North Missouri Railroad Company has made provision to extend its track from Macon City (junction of Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad) to the State line, and the Minnesota and Cedar Valley Railroad is in rapid progress, and will at no distant day, say within a year, be completed to Cedar Falls. Eighty-five miles of the line are already in use, seventy miles south from St. Paul and fifteen miles north from Cedar Falls. The intermediate space alone has to be provided for, and we are happy to record that the projectors have met with great encouragement, and are sanguine of its early completion.

**CINCINNATI BRIDGE.**—The great Suspension Bridge, between the Kentucky and Ohio shores at Cincinnati, is no longer a problem for future solution. It is a fact accomplished. The lofty piers, which are to sustain the weight and tension of the superstructure are nearly completed, and the wires will be suspended before winter again visits these latitudes. The span of the bridge is 1,057 feet, the longest span in this country.

**ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.**—Trains have commenced running on this line to Worcester, Otsego county, 60 miles from Albany. It is expected that the road will be opened to Oreouta by September, and perhaps to Unadilla before winter.

**UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—The northern branch of this great thoroughfare is being pushed along with spirit, and track laying, which was commenced at Omaha city on the 10th ult., has already been carried several miles westward. The first locomotive to be used on the line has already arrived.

**MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC CENTRAL RAILROAD.**—This line which extends in an air-line across the State of Illinois and a part of Indiana, again looms up and promises to become a reality. The line, as projected, and upon which \$700,000 have been expended in grading, etc., begins at New Boston, on the Mississippi, about midway between Burlington and Muscatine, and runs east through Galena, Lacon, and Kankakee, to a connection with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway at or near Fort Wayne. It was formerly known as the Philadelphia, Fort Wayne and Platte Valley Railroad, and will form, when completed, the most direct route from Pittsburg to Central Iowa and the great Pacific.

**ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—The total length of this line now completed, (says the Chief Engineer, Mr. Kennard,) is—main line, Salamaca to Dayton, 336 miles; Cleaveland extension (broad gauge) 51 miles; Western Coal Fields Branch (Franklin to Oil City) 32 miles; Silver Creek (coal) Branch, 6 miles—total 475 miles. Extensions partially constructed—Buffalo extension, 70 miles; New Lisbon (coal) Branch, 30 miles, and Erie and Niagara (Canada) Extension, 32 miles—total 132 miles. The company has under lease for 99 years, the Mahoning Railroad, 81 miles. The total mileage operated by the company will therefore be 688 miles.

The present position of the rolling stock is as follows: Locomotives in use 91, and under construction 35—total 126; passenger cars (for 60 passengers) in use, 51, and under construction, 40—total 91; baggage and mail cars, 16; and freight cars, carrying 12 tons each, 2,566. In addition the Erie Railway is under engagement to supply rolling stock to the extent of \$5,000,000, for the purpose of the through traffic between New York and Cincinnati, and is faithfully and energetically carrying out the contract.

The receipts from traffic upon the portion of the line in operation have been as follows:—

Year.	Miles Worked.	Av. Monthly Receipts. Total.	Per mile.
1862.....	60	\$16,295	\$271 50
".....	127	47,190	371 57
1863.....	127	57,566	453 23
".....	227	86,177	379 63
".....	252	154,179	611 82
1864.....	322	309,164	960 13
1865.....	322	399,580	1,240 93

The receipts per mile have doubled from January 1864, to March 1865.

Since the above returns were made, 184 miles additional to Cincinnati have been brought into active operation. When the whole length of the line (688 miles) is in operation, the earnings, if equal to those earned on the line open in March, 1865, will amount to \$11,537,944 per annum. But they will far exceed this magnificent sum.

**CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD.**—The report of this company for the year ending April 30, 1865; states the gross earnings at \$2,104,098, and the expenses of all kinds at \$1,269,318, leaving for interest and dividends \$834,780. Deducting the interest paid there, remained for stock \$654 90, which sum is equivalent to 14½ per cent on the capital outstanding. During the year the company paid 20 per cent in dividends, and held May 1 of undivided profits \$440,883. The property is represented by share capital \$4,690,600, and bonds \$2,290,800. The earnings for the past five years, embracing the whole of the war period, were as follows:

Fiscal year.	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Income after expenses.
1860-61.....	\$919,971 08	\$426,015 40	\$493,955 68
1861-62.....	1,003,637 32	460,149 22	543,488 10
1862-63.....	1,341,537 26	544,482 49	817,054 77
1863-64.....	1,691,265 83	729,272 54	961,993 29
1864-65.....	2,104,098 64	1,080,756 04	1,023,342 60

Inc. during war period. \$1,184,127 56 \$654,740 64 \$529,386 92

**SEA SHORE RAILROAD.**—The Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad was opened to the public on the last of July, an excursion party composed of the friends of the enterprise having first passed over it. This road is, as its name implies, a sea-shore line, and the scenery along it truly marine. In one part it takes the narrow sand strip between Shrewsbury Inlet and ocean. As an accommodation to the summer sojourners at Long Branch it will prove of unquestionable value, connecting them with New York by rail and steamboat with a distance of two hours.

**THE ATLANTIC CABLE.**—Our London dates of the 23d July afford the information that a telegram from Valentia states the shore end of the Atlantic cable to have been landed, and the connection made with the land instruments on the 22d instant, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Enthusiastic speeches were made by the Knight of Kerry, Sir Robert Peel, and others. Three cheers were given for the Queen and President Johnson.

We may expect to receive news in New York by Saturday night or Sunday with regard to the success of this grand enterprize. In the meantime, crowds of visitors are gathering at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, to witness the landing of the telegraphic cable. The yacht Clara Clarita, with Engineer Everett's party on board, arrived at Aspy Bay yesterday. The weather was fine, and the elements favorable for the work of under-running and repairing the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			Mortgage-Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1872		
2d do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch.	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879			1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1884		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876			<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	98 3/4		1st Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	98 3/4	99 1/4	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	98 3/4		<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	100		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellevue 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	98	
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	103 1/2	
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	103 1/2	
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do	6,000,000	6	do	1883	100 1/2	
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	100	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888	95	98
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	103	
<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	90	
<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	96	<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.	1883	99	100	1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	100	
<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	102	102
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	100	100
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	do	1882			Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867		
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	do	65-70			1st Mortgage	500,000	6	do	1870		
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875			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	1876	59	57	1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62			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 (Skg Fund), pref.	554,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	95	98	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	96	96	<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	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	108		1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & 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		
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	80	85	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	75		<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865			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	87 1/2
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	87	
<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	1,189,000	7											

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.
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<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	92½	95	<i>Terre Haute and Richmond:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887			1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	85		<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	87	89	1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876			<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876		101½	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		
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st do (L. E., Wab. & St. Lo.)	2,500,000	7	do	1865		89
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		89
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		79
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		79
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	86	87½	<i>Troy Union:</i>						
York and Cumberl'd 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	35		1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861	75	
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	22	
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	98	1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873			<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
3d do (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			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	70		Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	70		<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890		86½
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	96	
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		80	<i>York &amp; Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
<i>Panama:</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
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		87
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			<b>Canal:</b>						
<i>Peninsula:</i>							<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884			1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	103	105	Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	100	102	Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
2d do sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885		
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	86	89
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	97		1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
1st do (general)	3,500,000	6	Jan. & July	75-78	92	95	2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
<i>Philadel., Germant. &amp; Norristown:</i>							<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1870	92	94
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880			<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	93	94	Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Morris:</i>						
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	87	90
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			<i>North Branch:</i>						
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886			1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
Lebanon-Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	75½	76½
<i>Philadel., Wilming. &amp; Baltimore:</i>							Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	45	46
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912		103	Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912		93	<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912			1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	19	19½
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	89	92
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875			<b>Miscellaneous:</b>						
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875			<i>Marioposa Mining:</i>						
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	18—		
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888			1st Mortgage	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1871		
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			<i>Quicksilver Mining:</i>						
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876									

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
<b>Railroad.</b>											
Albany and Susquehanna	100	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	91 1/2 91 1/2
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2		New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050	Jan. and July	July. 4	75
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153				do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	
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	115 120	New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	
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. 3		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	91 1/2
Berkshire	100	600,000	Quarterly.	July. 1 1/2		North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150			
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June. 2 1/2		Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	90 100
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000			11 1/2 13	Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	24 1/2 25
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2		do preferred	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	60
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	124	Orange and Alexandria	100	2,063,655			
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4 1/2	120	Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150				Panama	100	5,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 5	255
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2		Peninsula	100				
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,600				Pennsylvania	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	115 1/2 116
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Philadelphia and Baltimore	100	218,100			
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,290,000	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. ....	105 1/2 105 1/2
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	132
do do preferred	100	620,800				Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,770,414			
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2	97 1/2 97 1/2
Catawissa	50	1,150,000				Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	96
do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	49 1/2	Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July. 4 1/2	
Central of New Jersey	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2	120	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	102 1/2 103	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb'g	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July. 5	
do preferred	100	2,425,200	Feb and Aug.	Aug. 5	103 105	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,376			
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May. 6	110	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,200,000			35
Chicago and Great Eastern	100					do do pref. 100	1,700,000	Annually.	May. 7	63	
Chicago Iowa and Nebraska	100	1,000,000				Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,956,590			
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			27 27 1/2	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571			
Chicago do pref.	100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	61 1/2 62	Schuylkill Valley	50	576,000			
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5	108 1/2 108 1/2	Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	April. ....	51
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	125 130	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	79 1/2 69 1/2	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Apr. 5	100	do do 1st pref. 100	1,700,000				
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July. 5		do do 2d pref. 100	1,000,000				
Columbus and Xenia	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Toledo and Wabash	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June. 3	
Concord	50	250,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		do do preferred. 50	984,700	June and Dec	June. 3 1/2		
Concord and Portsmouth	100	500,000				Tioga	100	125,000	June and Dec	June. 3 1/2	
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		Western (Mass.)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	125
Des Moines Valley	100	1,550,000				Worcester and Nashua	83 1/2	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	952,350				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July. 1	
do do pref. 100	1,500,000					<b>Canal.</b>					
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,751,577				Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,343,563			
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. ....	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	132 134 1/2
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandagua	100	500,000				Delaware Junction (Pa.)	100	398,910			
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Mar. and Nov.	Mar. 2 1/2		Delaware and Raritan	100		Jan. and July	July. 5	
do do pref. 50	500,000	Mar. and Nov.	Mar. 3 1/2			Lancaster and Susquehanna	50	200,000			
Erie	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	89 89 1/2	Lehigh Navigation	50	4,282,950	Jan. and July	July. 5	112
do preferred	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	87 1/2 88	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	103 1/2	North Branch	50	138,086			
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	1,900,000			35	Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,207			40 54
do do pref. 100	5,253,836				50	do preferred. 50	2,888,805			57 60	
Hartford and New Haven	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	152	Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,050,070			16 16 1/2
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	113 1/2 113 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 1/2			<b>Miscellaneous.</b>					
Illinois Central	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 & 10s	126 126 1/2	American Coal	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	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	157 160
Jeffersonville	50	1,015,907				Brunswick City	100				
Joliet and Chicago	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2		Bucks County Lead	5	200,000			
Kennebec and Portland	100	1,287,779				Brooklyn Gas	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. ....	
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	835,000				Canada Copper	5	500,000			
do do pref. 50	500,000					Canton Improvement	100	5,000,000			39 1/2
Lehigh Valley	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2		Cary Improvement		600,000			
Lexington and Frankfort	50	516,573				Central American Trans.	100	3,214,300			5
Little Miami	100	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July. 5	111 115	Central Coal	100	2,000,000			46
Little Schuylkill	50	2,646,190	Jan. and July	July. 3	59 60	Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. ....	
Long Island	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Aug. 2	90	Consolidated Coal, Md.	100	6,000,000			
Louisville and Frankfort	50	1,109,594				Cumberland Coal, preferred	100	5,000,000			41 1/2 41 1/2
Louisville and Nashville	100	5,605,834	May and Nov	May. 4		Farmers Loan and Trust	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Louisville, New Albany & Chic.	100	2,800,000				Harlem Gas	50	644,000			
McGregor Western	100		</								

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Amount outstanding.	DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
		Periods.	Last paid.	Bid.	Last sale.
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 85 85
Etna.....	50	200,000	do	July 3½ & 30 s.	93½ 94½
Albany.....	30	150,000			
Albany City.....	100	200,000			125
American.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July 3½ & 50 s.	125 135
American Exchange.....	100	200,000	March and Sep	March.....	5 87½
Arctic.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	ps'd 101
Astor.....	25	250,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5 100
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	March and Sep	March.....	5 130
Baltic.....	25	200,000	May and Nov.	May.....	100
Beekman.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5 104
Bowery.....	25	300,000	June and Dec.	June.....	5 160
Brevoort.....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 72½
Broadway.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	6 135
Brooklyn (L. L.).....	17	153,000	do	Aug.....	10 210
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000			100
Central Park.....	100	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4 76 76
Citizens'.....	20	300,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	10 219 230
City.....	70	210,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4 126
Clinton.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 105 98
Columbia.....	100	3,500,000	do	July.....	95 102
Commerce.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	5 105
Commerce (Albany).....	100	200,000			125
Commercial.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 120 139
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000	April and Oct.	April.....	5 80 88½
Continental.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	7 171½
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000	March and Sep	March.....	100
Croton.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	100½
Eagle.....	40	300,000	April and Oct.	April.....	7½ 150½
Empire City.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	7 125½
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	5 102½
Exchange.....	30	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5 61½
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 104½
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	do	July.....	3½ 90 90½
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn).....	10	150,000	do	July.....	5 104
Fulton.....	25	200,000	do	July.....	5
Gallatin.....	50	150,000	May and Nov.	May.....	6 85
Gebhard.....	100	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5 90 90½
Germania.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5
Globe.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	5 115
Goodhue.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	5 85
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	7 154½
Grocers'.....	50	200,000	March and Sep	March.....	5 99
Guardian.....	—	200,000			
Hamilton.....	15	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	4 101
Hanover.....	50	400,000	do	July.....	6 125
Harmony (F. & M.).....	50	300,000	do	July.....	5 130
Hoffman.....	100	200,000			100
Home.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 144
Hope.....	50	200,000	do	Jan.....	5 106
Howard.....	50	300,000	do	July.....	10 174½
Humboldt.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	5 100
Importers' and Traders'.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	6 106
Indemnity.....	100	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5 75
International.....	100	1,000,000	April and Oct.	April.....	5 100
Iring.....	25	200,000	May and Nov.	May.....	8 105
Jefferson.....	30	200,000	March and Sep	March.....	8 160
Jersey City (N. J.).....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5
King's County (Brook'n).....	20	150,000	March and Sep	March.....	70
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 100
Lafayette (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	do	July.....	5 95
Lamar.....	100	300,000	do	July.....	5 115
Lenox.....	25	150,000	March and Sep	September.....	5 120
Long Island (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	10 151
Lorillard.....	25	500,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4 100
Manhattan.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 135
Market.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	10 135
Mechanics' (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	do	July.....	5 135
Mechanics' and Traders'.....	25	200,000	do	July.....	5 135
Mercantile (marine).....	100	646,000	do	July.....	3½ 110
Merchants'.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	10 200
Metropolitan.....	100	1,000,000	do	July.....	5 130½
Montauk (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	do	July.....	5 125
Morris (and inland).....	100	200,000			100 100
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	7 175
National.....	37½	200,000	do	July.....	8 148
New Amsterdam.....	25	300,000	do	July.....	5 97½
New World.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	4 80
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000	do	July.....	6 160
N. Y. Fire.....	100	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	8 125
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 120
North American.....	50	1,000,000	June and Dec.	June 6 & 50 s.	97½
North River.....	25	350,000	April and Oct.	April.....	4 106
Northwestern (Oswego).....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 100
Pacific.....	25	200,000	do	July.....	7½ 135
Park.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	5 90 99½
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5 101
People's.....	20	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 88
Phoenix.....	50	500,000	do	July.....	5 155
Relief.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	5 120
Republic.....	100	300,000	do	July 3½ & 20 s.	90
Resolute.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	3½ 112½
Rutgers'.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	August.....	7 105
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000	do	Aug.....	5 88
St. Nicholas.....	25	150,000	do	Aug.....	4 69½
Security.....	50	1,000,000	do	Aug.....	125
Standard.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 120
Star.....	100	200,000			100
Sterling.....	100	200,000			100
Stuyvesant.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	87
Tradesmen's.....	25	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 112
United States.....	26	250,000	do	July.....	5 126½
Washington.....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4 150
Williamsburg City.....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 110
Yonkers and New York.....	100	500,000	do	July.....	5 104½

LIFE INSURANCE AND HOMŒOPATHY—The directors and shareholders of "The General Provident Assurance Company," in London, held a meeting in December last, to consider the effect of the system of homœopathic medical treatment on the risks of the company. At this meeting it was determined to make an investigation as to the results of comparative medical treatment, with a view to a change of rates in certain cases, if such rates were deemed de-

sirable. The directors, after obtaining the requisite data, submitted to the shareholders a proposition "to open a special section for persons treated by the homœopathic system at a lower rate of premium than that charged on other lives." The proposition was adopted; and the company is now working on this system. The London *Homœopathic Review*, referring to the matter, says:

It is not with "individual opinion" that our opponents have now to deal, not even with the opinion of such men as the late Archbishop of Dublin; the late Dr. Gregory, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, and the late Dr. Samuel Brown, a man worthy to rank with the illustrious Forraday, all of whom lived and died in the faith of the truth of homœopathy—not to mention a host of other names of men, living and dead, in every department of literature, science and art. It is not with individual opinion, we repeat, that our opponents have now to deal. They are now confronted with the result of an investigation directed to be made by a body of commercial men for commercial purposes, conducted with that marvelous precision which has exalted the investigations of the Assurance offices of this country to the rank of scientific verities, and endorsed by men whose intellectual faculties, when summoned to decide, must have been in the liveliest exercise; seeing that they had to determine on a question in which they were without precedent for a guide, and in which their pecuniary interests were deeply concerned.

CANNEL coal has been discovered near Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the opinion is expressed that the quantity is inexhaustible. Michigan is already our richest mineral producing State, supplying nine-tenths of all our copper, one-eighth of our iron, one-fourth of our salt. It has also gold and silver mines, but the value of these is questionable, and it is yet to be proved that they are workable. Its coal is in vast abundance, but has not yet been formally worked. The future will create means and opportunity which are now wanting, for the full development of this mineral as well as its cannel and oil resources.

THE Nova Scotia Gold Mines for the quarter ending March 31, yielded 5,102 ounces 11 cwts. and 8 grains, being a grain over the corresponding quarter of 1864. The whole number of men engaged was 580, and the total number of mines worked thirty-three.

The following are the prices of mining stocks bid in Boston on Thursday, Aug. 4:

Dudley Mining Co.....	50	Bay State.....	7
Central.....	no bid..	Isle Royal.....	7½
Mesnava.....	2	Minnesota.....	6
Franklin.....	34½	Quincy.....	54½
Pewabic.....	33	Rockland.....	—
Vt. and Mass.....	41	Water Power.....	28½
Phoenix.....	11	St. Clair Copper.....	2½

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....			Maple Shade of N. Y.....		
Alleghany.....		25	Maple Shade of Phil.....		
Allen Wright.....		2 00	Mercantile.....		
Beekman.....			Mount Vernon.....		75
Bennehoff Reserve.....		1 25	National Oil of N. Y.....		1 00
Bennehoff Run.....	14 00		N. York, Phila. and		
Bergen Coal and Oil.....		40	Baltimore Consol		
Black Creek.....			Noble & Delamater		4 00
Blood Farm.....			of Philadelphia.....		
Bradley Oil.....	3 50	3 60	Noble & Delamater		
Brevoort.....	11 25	15 00	Rock Oil.....		
Brooklyn.....		2 00	Northern Light.....	2 00	
Buchanan Farm.....	48	51	Oceanic.....	1 25	1 50
California.....		24 00	Oil City Petroleum.....		
Cascade.....		4 50	Oil Creek of N. Y.....	5 40	5 95
Central.....	19 00	21 50	Pacific.....		
Cherry Run Petrol'm	25	29	Palmer Petroleum.....		10 00
Clifton.....		5 00	People's Petroleum.....		1 00
Commercial.....			Phillips.....		1 50
Commonwealth.....		3 00	Pit Hole Creek.....	3 80	9 00
Consolidated of N. Y.			President.....		
Columbia of Pittsb'g			Rawson Farm.....		
De Kalb.....			Revenue.....	5 00	
Devon Oil.....		1 00	Rynd Farm.....	90	1 00
Emp'e City Petrol'm		1 00	Sherman & Barnsd'le		80
Enterprise.....			Southard.....	1 05	1 10
Everett Petroleum.....		3 00	Standard Petroleum.....		
Excelsior.....	1 25	1 30	Story & McClintock.....		
First National.....	20	0 28	Success.....		
Fountain Petroleum.....		3 00	Tack Petr'm of N. Y.	0 49	50
Fulton Oil.....		1 00	Talman.....		
Germania.....	39	40	Tarr Farm.....		
G't Western Consol.....		14 00	Terraganta.....		
Guild Farm.....	0 60	2 00	Titus Oil.....		
Hammond.....			Titus Estate.....		
Heydrick.....	1 35		United Pet'l'm F'ms.		
Heydrick Brothers.....		1 30	United States.....	29 60	29 80
Hickory Farm.....	2 75	7 00	United States Pe-		
High Gate.....	45	60	troleum Candle		
Home.....		12 00	Manufacturing C.)		
Inexhaustible.....	30	50	Venango.....		50
Johnson's Fulton Oil	6 25	6 50	Vesta.....		
Knickerbocker Pet'm			Watson Petroleum.....		
Lamb Farms.....			Webster.....	1 70	1 73
McClintockville.....			W. Virg. Oil and Coal		
McElhenry.....		2 10	Woods & Wright		
McKinley.....			Oil Creek.....		
Manhattan.....		30	Working People's		
Maple Grove.....			Petroleum.....		

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 (S'th Austr'a Co.)	*30	*60
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez....	50	102
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prp'd	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por.	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	*30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct str from N. Y.	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southam't'n	45	
do do do Marseilles,....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England,....	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazils, via England.....	45	
do France, in Fch mail from Bordeaux.....	*33	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail,....	*30	
do do do when prep'd	28	
do Bremen mail.....	*10	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m.	*10	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m.	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml.	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux..	30	60
Canada.....	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton..	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles,....	53	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	80	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 Hamb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do French mail.....	30	60
do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship.....	3	
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail....	*32	
do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.....	5	
Corfu—see Ionian Islands		
Corsica, British mail by Am. packet	21	
do do Brit. packet	5	
do French mail,.....	*15	*30
Costa Rica.....	10	
Cuba.....	10	
Curacao via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 33cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail	*20	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American pack't.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (Lug. possessions,) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste..	36	
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez....	40	72
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste.....	64	
do French mail.....	30	60
Ecuador.....	34	
Falkland Islands, via England.....	33	
France.....	*15	*30
Frankfort, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Prussian closed mail....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	*28	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	*15	
Gambia, via England.....	33	
Gaudaloupe, via England.....	45	
Guatemala.....	10	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do (except Luxemburgh) 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
Luxunburg, 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, Matamoros 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 Fr'n'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.....	30	60
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prep.....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Rom. or Pap. States Prus. closed mail.....	44	
do do French mail.....	*27	*54
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*28
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.....		3
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do Brem. or Ham. mail.....		*28
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 Hamburg mail.....		*15

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

U. S. Mail Line

TO

CALIFORNIA.

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

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

Passage Rates Reduced to

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baggage masters accompany the baggage through the entire trip.

For further information, or passage, apply to

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

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

No. 10 BARCLAY STREET.

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

Rates of Passage.

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

Rates of Freight.

Freight, by measurement, per cubic ft.....	40
do by weight, per pound.....	01
do in dry barrels, (equal to flour barrels, per bbl.....)	1 50
do in liquids, per gross gallon.....	08
do specie or currency, (payable in kind,) in sums of \$5,000 and over.....	1/4 per ct.
do specie or currency, (payable in kind,) in sums less than \$5,000.....	3/8 per ct.

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

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

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

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The NEW and ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS of the

American and Mexican Mail Steamship Co.

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

THE MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

MANHATTAN

1500 TONS BURTHEN,

CAPTAIN ED. W. TURNER,

Will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for

Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz,

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 3 P. M.

To be followed by the Steamship

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 1.

RATES OF PASSAGE

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

NEW YORK to HAVANA,	
First Cabin.....	\$50 Steerage..... \$30
NEW YORK to SISAL.	
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Experienced Surgeons attached to the steamships of this Company.

Superior accommodation for Passengers.

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

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Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

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

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

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363 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST. RECEIVES BANKS AND BANKERS' ACCOUNTS

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

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

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

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All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

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

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

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

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

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

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J. T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1865.

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DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HAVE FOR SALE, READY FOR DELIVERY,

U.S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes

Convertible, at Maturity, into

6 PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Also, United States 10-40 Bonds.

Do. 5-20 Bonds.

Do. 1 Year Certificates.

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

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

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

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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

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Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the

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RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. NEW YORK TO CAMDEN,

From Pier 3, N. R., Daily, at 10:45 A. M.,

connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M. for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, \$1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M. for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, \$2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, \$3.

From Camden, take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

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FIRE AND INLAND

Insurance Company,

(COLUMBIAN BUILDING.)

1 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - - \$5,000,000.00

CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, 885,040.57

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No. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.

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Travelers' Insurance Co.

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OFFICE, 243 BROADWAY.

Authorized Capital ..... \$500,000

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are issued on the Mutual plan. All the profits in this department are divided pro rata among the Policy Holders. All policies to be incontestable after five years from date, and non-forfeitable after two annual payments. A loan of one-third of the amount of premiums will be made; also, thirty days' grace given in payment of premiums.

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are granted, covering accidents of all descriptions, including the travelers' risk. If issued

WITHOUT COMPENSATION,

they provide for death, if caused by accident; but in case of injury only, the insured receives no compensation. If granted

WITH COMPENSATION,

the full amount assured is payable to the family in case of death caused by accident and occurring within three months from the date of injury. Or, in case of injury causing disability, the insured receives a weekly compensation until he is able to attend to his business, such time not to exceed twenty-six weeks. The policy covers all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun-stroke, the effects of Explosions, Floods, and Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, and all other kinds of accidents.

TEN DOLLARS

secures a general Accident Policy for

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS,

with a Weekly Compensation of

TEN DOLLARS.

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for any length of time, from one day to twelve months, are on sale at the various Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices and Agencies.

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Policies are granted insuring against death by accident while sailing in steamer or sailing vessels; also for special voyages.

Full information, together with Tables of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Home Office, or by application to the State Agent.