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CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.	
Mr. McCulloch and Contraction of the Currency..... 193 Rights of Property in Rebel Government Cotton..... 194 Failure of the Atlantic Cable—Its Causes and Remedy..... 195 The Two Oriental Epidemics..... 196	Loan Assurance—A New Project for Capitalists..... 197 The Current of Emigration..... 199 Foreign Intelligence..... 201 Commercial and Miscellaneous News..... 202
THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc..... 203 Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities... 206	Commercial Epitome..... 208 Cotton Trade..... 210 Breadstuffs..... 211 Cattle Market..... 212 Dry Goods Trade..... 218 Prices Current and Tone of the Market..... 214
THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.	
Epitome of Railway News..... 217 Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List..... 218-19	Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List... 220 Insurance and Mining Journal... 221 Postages to Foreign Countries... 222
INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.	
Ocean Steamships..... 223	Bank Announcements, etc..... 224

The Chronicle.

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MR. McCULLOCH AND CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

THE discussions of the last few days relative to the part the operations of the Treasury have played in producing the recent stringency in the money market, have elicited several not unimportant or uninteresting facts.

First, it has been acknowledged on the part of Mr. McCulloch that, of the \$81,000,000 of currency locked up in the Treasury on the first of August, more than \$32,000,000 were in the New York office, while of the rest a considerable portion was probably about to be concentrated there. A very large proportion of this sum had been quite recently taken in, the New York balance alone having increased \$20,000,000 in three weeks. Now, the sudden withdrawal of such a mass of currency from activity would at any time have produced disturbance, but especially so at the particular time of its occurrence, when the payments of internal revenue called for a large supply of currency, and when capital was being largely

wanted both for the wool crop of the West and for the reviving industry of the South.

Secondly, it was conceded that the stringency which was caused by suddenly withdrawing so large an amount of the circulating medium had, in part, defeated its purpose, and instead of strengthening the Treasury, had drained it of funds by compelling the banks to begin to draw thence a part of their temporary loan, which amounted altogether to \$58,000,000, exclusive of \$25,000,000 of Clearing House certificates. Happily, however, this drain was stopped before it had gone on to any serious extent.

Thirdly, we are told that various disbursing officers had in the New York Sub-Treasury no less than \$16,359,000, all of which was due to and urgently needed by the creditors of the Government. This large amount was kept useless and idle because from indolence, or perhaps from some less venial causes the disbursing officers neglected to pay it out to the clamorous and suffering soldiers and other citizens to whom it belonged.

Lastly, we have the significant fact that in the short time that has elapsed since attention was called to the subject, and in contradiction to the statement that an improvement was impracticable, over 40 millions of dollars have been paid out of the New York Sub-Treasury, and the payments are continuing to be much more free and satisfactory. The stringency of the loan market has been relaxed, and what is of more importance, the confidence of the public that Mr. McCulloch is not about to try any such reckless experiments in finance as deprived some of his predecessors of popularity and power, has caused the seven-thirties, and the certificates of indebtedness to advance in public favor, and has given stability in other ways to the credit of the government.

But how, we may be asked, is Mr. McCulloch to contract the issues of paper money? On the one side he is complained of as tampering with the currency, and causing perturbations in the great financial machinery of the nation, because he dams up the current of the circulation; and on the other side he is blamed because the volume of paper money is increasing, and he is urged to shut down the floodgates, and prevent the further rise of the gorged and overflowing current.

To this the reply is obvious. A judicious, conservative, and wisely adjusted contraction of the currency is desired by all sound financial authorities. Our paper money at present consists of about \$1,000,000,000, which is far more than is required by the business of the country. How much is the amount of excess can only be discovered by experiment; but if the paper were redeemable on demand in coin, the aggre-

gate would probably fall to \$500,000,000, or even less. We do not fix upon this amount positively, but only approximately, as the maximum. But whatever be the aggregate of circulation which the country can keep afloat and use for its daily exchanges, it is inevitable that all issues beyond that sum must be paid off and withdrawn before we can return to a specie basis.

Both in and out of Congress, men very often talk as if we could go back to specie payments by means of some legerdemain, some masterly strategy at Washington, some financial tinkering on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. Now let us be well assured that there is no easy path to specie payments. The road is difficult, slow, and clearly defined. It consists in taking up our surplus notes and paying them off. This is not only the method enjoined by financial science, but it is the only plan provided by Congress. A special loan has been authorized for this purpose, and the Secretary of the Treasury is invested with power to sell bonds, to put a loan on the market whenever it shall appear to him that the time has arrived for the successful carrying out of the policy of contraction. This is the only resource Mr. McCulloch has; the only measure, probably, which he will ever have, for withdrawing the currency, and contracting the volume of our inflated and redundant paper money.

When we speak, then, of contracting the legal tender circulation, let us not misunderstand terms, and permit ourselves to be befogged and mystified by sophistry or ignorance. Contracting the circulation means paying off some of our notes; paying these off means negotiating a special loan for the purpose; and without such a contraction, without such a raising of an adequate loan, we cannot return to specie payments.

These simple elementary truths, if we are to judge him from the representations of some of his least judicious friends, Mr. McCulloch seems to have temporarily lost sight of in his recent manipulations of the currency. And there is this further mischief from all spasmodic and sudden changes in the volume of the circulating medium, that they disgust the masses of the people with the very mention of a policy of contraction, and because an ill-directed abortive effort at restraining the increase of the currency may have produced disorder, the advocates of inflation urge with the more plausibility that no contraction is possible, without in every case producing similar evils.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY IN REBEL GOVERNMENT COTTON.

THE last steamer brings news of the decision of an important motion in the case of the United States of America vs. Priolean and others, now pending in the English Court of Chancery.

The plaintiffs moved for an injunction to restrain the delivery to the defendants of certain bales of cotton recently arrived at Liverpool from Havana. The cotton formerly belonged to the late Confederate government. The defendants claim it on the ground that it was shipped to them in the course of a series of transactions between them and the Confederate government, during which they have become creditors of that government to a large amount. In particular the defendant Priolean claims that he has advanced £20,000, and has a lien on the cotton for the liquidation of his debt.

The Vice Chancellor, in giving his decision, takes the ground that the Confederate government was a *de facto* government, and that having been displaced, the government of the United States stands exactly in their position as regards the cotton. "All the authorities," he says, "are clear upon this point, viz: that when a *de facto* government has been superseded or put an end to, the displacing government succeeded to all the rights of the *de facto* government. But, sub-

ject to any argument that might be adduced at the hearing of the cause, he did not feel much doubt on the second branch of the question, and the United States must take it subject to all agreements made in respect of it by the *de facto* government. The courts of every country recognized a *de facto* government, and they could not allow the rights and contracts acquired by their own subjects with an existing government to be disregarded."

The motion for an injunction was accordingly denied, but the defendant Priolean was appointed receiver of the property upon giving security for £20,000.

The question involved in this case seems by no means as free from doubt as it appeared to the learned Vice-Chancellor.

The general proposition will not be questioned, that when the sovereignty of an entire state passes into even the temporary possession of a new power, the displaced government resuming its authority cannot disregard the acts of the *de facto* government, so as to affect the rights of foreign parties.

Whatever the *de facto* government does in the legitimate exercise of political power is valid.

But it is startling to American ears to hear that this rule applies to the late futile insurrection in the Southern States. A brief consideration of the foundation and limitations of the rule seems to lead to an opposite conclusion.

As long as a state preserves its identity no internal revolution though completing altering the municipal constitution and form of government changes its relations with foreign states. Its international rights and obligations continue unimpaired. Foreign nations are not bound to search the title of an actual existing government. Whatever the *de facto* government may be, that may safely be recognized in all its external relations. One of the conquests of Napoleon affords a case in point. The little principality of Hesse Cassel was conquered, its Prince deposed, and for a time it formed part of the Kingdom of Westphalia. The Prince of Hesse Cassel was afterwards restored to his dominions and claimed that all the acts of the *de facto* Napoleonic Government during its usurpation were illegal and not binding upon the *de jure* government upon the reaccession of the latter. The claim was not allowed by foreign powers, and particularly certain payments of debts due the *de jure* government paid to, and receipted for, by the Napoleonic Government were held, after full discussion, to be a discharge of the indebtedness.

But, it will be observed, this rule only provides for the case of the whole government of a country actually changing hands, and where foreign powers have recognized the temporary *de facto* government. It does not present the same, or even a parallel case, where a body of insurgents have gained temporary successes, but have never obtained the sovereignty of the country, have only displaced the legitimate government from a portion of their territory, and have never been recognized by foreign nations as an independent State. The rebels have never for a moment been the *de facto* government of the United States. A large number of the members of the Confederate Congress claimed to represent States which were wholly within the control of the Federal authorities. The case does not properly exhibit an instance of a legitimate government resuming its authority after having been displaced by another power.

The functions of the United States Government have never been more than partially suspended in certain quarters of the country. Their diplomatic relations with foreign powers, their identity as a government has remained unchanged. Every internal insurrection that overpowers the general government within certain limits, no matter how small, is, of course, a displacement of that government *pro tanto*, but nothing short of a total suspension of its whole powers, and

a recognition of the displacing government as *de facto* the ruling power of the country, seems, as far as precedents may be relied on, to fall within the principle invoked by the court in the present decision.

The rebels were, it is true, recognized by England as belligerents, but there is a wide difference between according to insurrectionists belligerent rights and recognizing them as a State. The latter has never been done by any foreign power. All the arts, diplomacy, and money of the rebels were expended in vain to bring about this very result. Upon this point the vice-chancellor remarks that "the courts of every country recognize a *de facto* government," but, it is a principle of law that has never been disputed, that it belongs exclusively to the political department of the government to recognize in a foreign country a government claiming to have displaced the old and established a new one, and, until such recognition, courts of justice and private individuals are bound to consider the ancient state of things as remaining unaltered. The vice-chancellor exceeds his authority when he grants the late association of rebels the privileges of a *de facto* government, which his own government have steadily refused to acknowledge.

If the theory be correct, that the United States simply succeeds to the confederate authorities as one government succeeds another, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the United States are liable for all the confederate obligations. We are certainly not yet prepared to admit such an item in the schedule of our national indebtedness.

It seems a more rational conclusion that no contract of the Confederate government is binding upon the United States. The Confederate government were, as to us, nothing more than an association of armed rebels. Their insurrection never reached the point of making them the *de facto* government of this country; and if the United States is entitled to their property at all, they do not claim it as successors to the confederates, but as the true owners claiming from trespassers, and entitled to follow it over the world.

This, perhaps, will not be admitted by foreign tribunals. The decision of the motion for an injunction in the present suit in the English Court of Chancery is, however, only a preliminary discussion of the question, which will be more largely considered at the subsequent hearing, and further argument and investigation may, in the end, induce a decision more consonant with our ideas of national justice.

FAILURE OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE—ITS CAUSES AND REMEDY.

THE latest news received from Europe up to the time of going to press, would seem to confirm those anticipations of disaster to the Atlantic Cable which have been so rife of late. The Great Eastern, after having sailed seven hundred miles from land with the cable, and constantly maintained telegraphic communication with the shore, was suddenly unheard from. The continuity was destroyed, and up to the latest accounts had not been regained.

At the present writing it is impossible to say whether the reported defect is fatal or not. There is a bare possibility that the stoppage of continuity is merely temporary. Yet were the enterprise not a failure, should we not have heard of the Great Eastern by this time at Heart's Content? No news in that direction leaves, we think, little room for hope that success will attend this present effort. Yet it must not be supposed that the project of successfully laying an Atlantic telegraph cable will be abandoned. The history of all similar enterprises proves that failures are a first necessity, but invariably lead to renewed attempts, and finally to success, and the history of this enterprise will doubtless be the same. Either the route will be changed, or the direction changed, say from west to east instead of from east to west as hereto-

fore, or the mode of submersion improved, or what is more likely than all, the cable will be made lighter.

But in seeking for the causes which induced the failure of the present undertaking, we must not confine ourselves to those connected with the mode of making and laying the cable. The Atlantic Telegraph has other enemies besides natural or mechanical obstacles. The same narrow and selfish spirit that made war upon power-looms, and threw railway trains off the track because they interfered with the prosperity of vested interests, is still alive, and doubtless lurks beneath many a coil of the Atlantic cable. The Directors, in totally interdicting the presence of any person not officially connected with the laying of the cable on board the Great Eastern, doubtless had a very much better reason for doing so than the one given to the public. They said that such persons might prevent the successful laying of the cable by troubling the officers and workmen with questions, and so interfering with their duty. This might be all very well for a tuppenny steamboat plying on the Thames River, on board of which is always to be seen a sign board containing an abjuration to "passengers not to speak to the man at the helm;" but it was hardly the thing for the experienced and accomplished persons who would have been selected to represent the leading newspapers of the Old and New World during the voyage. We must believe they had some other reason than the one given. Perhaps they vaguely feared some hostility to the enterprise that would have been far more difficult to remedy or avoid than the inquisitiveness of newspaper correspondents.

When the first cable was made, it was discovered, at the last moment, that one-half of it, manufactured at one place, was twisted the opposite way from the other, manufactured at another. Was this a blunder of the directors, or was it design on the part of some enemy, whom they could not discover? Again, the defect which finally caused the first cable to be abandoned was known to exist when only a few hundred miles of the wire was submerged. Was this defect, and the neglect to remedy it while there was yet time, all accidental, or were they both but parts of one hostile design, committed by employes or strangers? Finally, after every possible care had been taken, no sooner had the Great Eastern started on her present voyage, than a defect was discovered in the cable, caused by the pressure of a piece of stout wire, which was found driven quite through the outer wires and gutta percha coating, so as to touch the inner wire, and thus allow the electric current to escape to the earth. Did the piece of wire drive itself through, as we are asked to believe, or was it driven through by some enemy to the enterprise?

One thing is certain, if these egregious blunders were merely blunders, and not criminal designs to defeat the undertaking, then it is time that the next attempt to lay a telegraph cable from here to Europe should be confined to the care of American electricians, and American engineers and workmen. We venture to say that when this is done, the cable will not, through carelessness, be punctured with bits of wire, nor the playing-out machine clogged with tar, nor the wire twisted in opposite ways; nor, at the eleventh hour, found to be just a few miles to short to reach the land, as has been surmised may be the case in the present instance.

Steamship lines that obtain governmental subsidies for carrying transatlantic mails, merchants who fear a sudden equalization of the markets on both sides of the Atlantic, heavy shippers whose business would be divided up and fall into smaller hands, bankers and brokers who deal in bills of exchange between Europe and America, dispatch agents, news venders and news inventors—the interests of all these classes are opposed to the success of the Atlantic Telegraph—for its success would, to a great extent, do away with their present

occupations. Not, of course, that we believe they are as a body inimical to it, for they are far too intelligent and public spirited, but we do not hesitate to believe that the Atlantic Telegraph is not without many enemies among these classes and others in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, where, over and over again, commercial rivalry has descended to even meaner devices to gain its ends than the driving of a pin through a telegraph cable.

If the present attempt should really prove a failure, it cannot but be regarded, at least in this country, as an almost unmitigated misfortune; and yet like all other misfortunes not without its single grain of consolation.

One of the undoubted effects of the successful laying of the cable, would be an almost immediate equalization of the markets here and in Europe to the full extent that taxes and tariffs enabled them to become equalized. Another of its effects would be the one first alluded to, the cessation of steamer drafts on London to a certain extent, (certainly to the extent to which they are now used for illegitimate purposes,) and the reduction of the business to drafts by telegraph. These effects alone would occasion, for a time at least, great perturbations in our commercial affairs; and it will doubtless be agreed on all sides that we have lately had perturbations enough. The affairs of this country now need quiet and peace, and its people are willing to sacrifice much future profit for a present term of quiescence and repose.

THE TWO ORIENTAL EPIDEMICS.

In 1665, just two hundred years ago, London was devastated by the pestilence known as the "Great Plague." Forty-five times this disease was prevalent in Europe during the seventeenth century; although in England, according to Sydenham, "it seldom raged violently above once in thirty or forty years." It also appears, according to Willis and the younger Doctor Heben den, that another pestilence, a "plague in the intestines," helped swell the bill of mortality, and did not differ in its essential phenomena from the Indian Cholera.

The two pestilences, which would thus appear to have operated together, have since been several times in close association, at their work of destruction. In 1828 and 1829 the Russian army in Bulgaria was devastated by a plague, and almost at the same time, or some months afterward, cholera also prevailed in the southern provinces of Russia. Again during the Crimean war, according to Doctor Aitken, "there was reason to believe that at Odessa there were cases of malignant fever with buboes and swellings in the glands of the groin and axilla, which, policy prevented calling plague." It is matter of history that cholera raged at the same time in the Russian army, and spread with great mortality into camps of the allies at Alma, Aladyn, Scutari and other places.

It is wonderful that when these two forms of pestilence first invade a district, there is a great similarity in the swiftness of their operation and the attending phenomena. De Foe relates that when the Great Plague raged in London, many were affected, not perceiving it, till they were seized with faintness or vestigo, and would sit down, sink into a state of coma and expire without pain. The career of the "Black Death" of the fourteenth century was marked with similar promptness. Multitudes fell dead on the spot where the pestilence seized them, as though they had been struck by lightning. As sudden, very often, has been the work of the cholera. The blood parts rapidly with its oxygen, giving to the surface of the body a cold or algide sensation like that experienced on coming in contact with the skin of a frog; and with marvellous swiftness the face, hands and feet put on the purple of imperial death. When it prevailed at

Kurrachee in 1845, multitudes of hale, hearty men, were seized with coma, and in little more than five minutes after the attack, were dead. At Teheran, in Persia, lethargy came upon them at once, terminating their existence without pain. After a while, when the epidemic influence became less marked, the symptoms of endemic disease supervened, attended with more or less bodily suffering.

For a little time Western Europe has seemed to be threatened again with a simultaneous visitation of these epidemics. The "Russian Plague," setting out from the country north of the Himalayas, had made its way into Tartary and Siberia, Russia in Europe, and even St. Petersburg itself. The "Black Plague," which began its ravages in China in 1333, and afterward destroyed a fourth of the population of Europe and three-fourths of the inhabitants of England, had come in the same general route, following the caravans around the Caspian sea to the Tauric peninsula.

Simultaneously came the intelligence that the Great Destroyer of modern times was also on its way. Pious Mussulmans in large numbers had gone to Mecca and Medina from Egypt, Turkey and Barbary, to celebrate the May festival, the Kourban-Bairam. They were joined here by other pilgrims from Persia, and immediately there broke out among them the pestilence of the Ganges. Hundreds died daily, and their bodies were left to rot in the streets. The disease was also carried to Egypt, which country it seems to visit every few years. According to the statement of Mr. Charles Hale, the American Consul-General, it has "renewed in destructiveness the mortality of the ancient plague." At Alexandria it raged with great severity; at Cairo 457 deaths were officially reported in a single day, but near three times that number were currently declared. At Damietta and other places the deaths were frightfully numerous. It has appeared in Constantinople and at Jerusalem, and rumor adds that it has reached Malta and Tuscany. There have been a few cases in Paris. Physicians of high standing have attempted to circulate representations that the pestilence was only choleric, and was fast becoming less destructive. It is, however, an unfortunate peculiarity of cholera epidemics, that instead of raging steadily till their course is run, they are frequently made up of a succession of partial local outbreaks, not only in different districts but in the same place. They will visit a place, then leave it for a time, and afterward return. These circumstances show that it is not now time, because of any apparent abating of the pestilence, to predict that it will soon cease its ravages, and not visit the western countries.

It has been remarked by some observers that cholera having visited this country in 1832, and again in 1849, at intervals of seventeen years, affords good reason to expect it again in 1866. Although this may seem probable, yet we would suggest that this hypothesis is not based on observations sufficiently extended to warrant its acceptance as a law. We have had four visitations of cholera in the city of New York, producing a mortality of 3,513 in 1832; 971 in 1834; 5,071 in 1849, and 2,509 in 1854. Instead of coming once in a defined period, it actually prevailed during a series of years, and then gave way to complaints of another type.

Sydenham taught that an epidemic was "an active disease proceeding from some latent and inexplicable condition of the air, affecting the bodies of men." While the air remains in this peculiar condition, the disease incident to it will rage and destroy great numbers, which led him to style it "an epidemic constitution." He did not attribute it to heat, cold, dryness or moisture, but as depending rather upon a certain secret and inexplicable alteration in the bowels of the earth, whence the air becomes impregnated with such kinds of effluvia as subject the human body to particular distempers

so long as that kind of constitution prevails. After a course of years, one epidemic ceases to rule, and is succeeded by another. These distempers all differ in kind from those having the same name, which are produced in another constitution; because, then, another influence has assumed control and modified the peculiar symptoms. Years, perfectly agreeing as to the manifest temperature of the air, owing to this change of the ruling epidemic influence, have produced very different tribes of diseases: and other years, unlike in temperature have been characterized by diseases of similar nature.

In pursuance of this hypothesis Sydenham instituted a series of observations for fifteen years, arranging the time into five periods or constitutions. The first of these extending from 1761 to 1764 was characterised by agues; the second from 1764 to 1766, by inflammatory diseases of the respiring organs, and the Great Plague; the third, from 1767 to 1769 by small pox and a fever closely affiliated to it; the fourth from August 1769 to 1772, by cholera morbus, "the dry gripes" and dysentery; and the fifth, from 1773 to 1775, for measles, and finally for cough and catarrh.

Subsequent medical writers have adopted the theory of Sydenham in relation to epidemic influence as predisposing to disease, apparently without any other known cause, as in the case of influenza and cholera. At one time it appears to bestow on disease new and anomalous forms, as in the case of the peculiar epidemic which prevailed in Europe and America from 1849 till 1852. At other times it gives unusual violence to well-known maladies; sometimes making them take on high inflammatory action, and at others causing them to assume a low type. In one period the head is most liable to be affected; at another, the throat and chest; and again, at another time the bowels. These periods during which some leading disease or pestilence is predominant are often styled epidemic cycles.

An epidemic is fearful, because its movements seem to be almost incomprehensible. Its mystery constitutes its terribleness. For a time it supersedes other diseases, or somehow combines with them, complicating their symptoms; and after it has apparently disappeared its peculiar influence often remains, till a new cycle begins, and some other disease takes the lead.

The period over which this epidemic influence extends, will not exhibit a very remarkable death-rate, if we take into calculation all the years of the cycle. For one or two seasons the mortality, may appear extraordinary, but the other years will be apparently more healthy, and the number of deaths greatly diminished, so that the proper average will be pretty exactly maintained.

Instead, therefore, of yielding to alarms, we ought to reflect that death is the absolute law of all mundane existence. The laws that govern the motions of the planetary system, are not more securely fixed. However we may seem to postpone its approach by observing a careful physiological regimen, by avoiding excesses and other modes of exhausting vitality, our energies must eventually be exhausted. It is noticeable that epidemics are likely to pass by persons of vigorous health and attack those of enfeebled vitality. They seem to be the reapers employed from time to time to gather in the harvest of mortality.

But dissolution through the agency of epidemic should not inspire us with such extraordinary repugnance. It is generally attended with less bodily suffering than disease in other forms of manifestation. The plague and the cholera, at those periods of their destructiveness when their character was most unequivocally exhibited, it has been observed, generally terminated the existence of their victims often without the accompaniment of pain. Few perish, except

those who have by age, exposure, fear, or in some other manner, lowered the tone of their vitality, and then the hand of death touched them gently.

The career of a pestilence visiting this city would not be a hard matter to indicate. It would follow the low levels, the "made land," and the region where sewerage is defective. Where the population is crowded, as in the tenement houses; where debauchery prevails, as in the brothels and liquor houses; and more particularly, where noxious exhalations poison the air, the scourge is sure to make a terrible havoc. The principal thoroughfares near the Bowery, as well as in the margins of the city, would be visited more fearfully than Egypt on the night that the first-born were smitten.

After that cholera had attracted universal attention during the present century, a careful investigation of its character and history was made by medical men. It was ascertained to have been one of the most fatal epidemics with which London was formerly afflicted. Doctor Farr also showed that during the second twenty-five years of the present century, there had been a great tendency to diarrhoea, summer cholera, and diseases of a choleraic character; that they had been unusually fatal, beginning with 1827 and increasing in mortality till 1831; and that diarrhoea continued to go on and increased in its fatality till 1837, particularly among children and old people. It proved fatal as a cause of death in other cases.

But since the last visitation of cholera in 1854, the prevailing diseases have been those affecting the lungs, throat, and nasal passages. Influenza, pneumonia, and consumption have been very destructive; and during the years 1856 and 1867 diphtheria or the "Albany disease" was epidemic, and attended with remarkable mortality. This would seem to favor the belief that we have been living in another period or cycle; a circumstance which may operate in some mysterious way to avert from us this time the visitation of the Eastern scourge. We do not consider the declarations of the medical authorities as conclusive; but there is good reason to hope that with proper sanitary precautions, we may secure exemption. If the pestilence in Egypt is the milder disease, cholera, its fury will probably be abated before it reaches the Atlantic. Yet it is wise to call attention to the subject; and then, the dreaded visitor, if it should indeed come, will find us ready for its advent.

LOAN ASSURANCE—A NEW PROJECT FOR CAPITALISTS.

THE progress of scientific discovery is like a series of repeated furcations, and at each successive fork the practical application of the discovery has opened a new field for the profitable investment of capital. Thus the separation of air into oxygen and nitrogen led to its application in many of the useful arts, and capital at once found new sources of employment. The separation of electricity into positive and negative led to the application of this potent element in telegraphy, and again capital was benefitted by the opening of new opportunities for profitable investment. And lately the separation of coal into decomposed vegetation, pressure, and heat, has led to the practical discovery of artificially producing this valuable substance by applying heat and pressure to common bog turf, and capital has again been benefitted by being employed in this business, a manufactory of the sort having been started near Hoboken. In short, as scientific discovery advances, all substances which were formerly regarded as elementary are seen to be formed by the combination of other elements which in turn will doubtless be again divided and subdivided without end.

At each subdivision or furcation the discovery is turned to useful account, and capital at once applied to its practical application.

It has been suggested that the subdivision of interest into pure interest, insurance, and superintending wages proved by political economists, might be turned to profitable account in the operations of commerce, and a new field for enterprise opened to capitalists. To make this subdivision intelligible we will use a familiar illustration. C., a capitalist, having \$10,000 of surplus funds to employ, finds numerous means of employing them, but all differing in the amount of compensation they yield. He may lend his money "on call" secured by the pledge of first class stocks or bonds at 6 per cent.; he may lend it on mercantile paper at 10 per cent.; or he may go into business with it and earn 25 per cent per annum. More often than otherwise he prefers to lend it at 6 per cent "on call." But why is this? Why prefer 6 per cent to 10 or even to 25 per cent? Because at 25 per cent. he would be obliged to give his "personal superintendence" to the business, besides incurring a considerable risk of success or failure; and at 10 per cent, though no more "personal superintendence" is demanded than sufficient to inquire about the responsibility of the party upon whose note he is about to lend his capital, yet again considerable risk is assumed, and this risk he may believe to be worth more than the difference between 6 and 10 per cent.

At 6 per cent no "personal superintendence" is required beyond examining the hypothecated stocks or bonds to ascertain if they are genuine. This is the work of but a moment. The risk run is exceedingly small, because a fair margin is usually required between the market value of the securities pledged and the sum lent, and because the loan can be withdrawn almost immediately. The investment at 6 per cent is, therefore, seen to be one of pure interest, or, as some have appropriately called it, capital-gain; that at 10 per cent is one of capital-gain and insurance combined; and that at 25 per cent is one of capital-gain, insurance, and superintending wages combined, or, as it is commonly called, profit.

It is now proposed, and we should say with much apparent force, to apply this scientific tri-furcation of interest to practical purposes. It is well known that an endorsed note may at any time be discounted at a lower rate than one which is not endorsed; that a loan secured by collaterals can be effected at a lower rate than one which is not so secured; in short that capital can always be obtained at lower rates when its return and that of the interest accumulated upon it, is assured, either by the promise of additional responsibility, or by the actual possession of a pledge. Now suppose an association is organized whose sole business it is to *assure* all loans of capital for a consideration, it would appear evident not only that capital would in consequence always find quicker and readier opportunities for employment, and so to a great extent become mobilized; but that the agency of such an association would be almost universally resorted to. The difficulty with which capital is now obtained for business purposes, and which would be removed by this process, is an evidence of the former proposition; and the immense patronage now conferred upon commercial agencies or bureaus of secret information, is an evidence of the latter. The capitalist, once that his loans were perfectly *assured* would obtain higher rates for his capital, in other words, higher capital-gain, by reason of the increased demand for loanable capital which such an institution would encourage; and the borrower would obtain the funds he needs more economically by reason of the lower rates at which the association could afford to *assure* resulting from the comparatively imperfect knowledge of the risk incurred, which is possessed by private individuals. Co-relatively the business of usury would at once come to an end, for no man would borrow money of an

responsibility he could borrow money from any capitalist at the lowest market rates for loanable funds.

In extending the principles of assurance to cover the employment of loanable capital, of course the same safeguards would be used as are now used in fire and life insurance. Upon a building which is in imminent danger of catching fire, a higher rate is charged than upon one which stands a lesser chance of that calamity. Thus upon a frame house a higher rate is charged than upon a brick one; and upon a manufactory than upon a dwelling. Between a powder mill and a Croton reservoir there exist infinite degrees of risk. So in life insurance a healthy man can have his life insured at a far lower rate than a sick one; while one upon the point of death, can get no one at all to insure him. In assuring loans of capital the same variety of degrees of risk would of course exist, and the rates of assurance would have to differ extensively. For a basis such an association would start, as originally did fire and life insurance associations. Having first ascertained the number of houses destroyed every year in a given number, a basis of insurance was at once obtained against casualties by fire; and having determined the usual rate of mortality in a given number of lives, a basis was obtained for the application of life insurance. In both systems a departure in the rate of premium is made in the case of each individual, either by lowering it when the risk is less than the average, or raising it when it is greater. In like manner, by ascertaining the usual risk of failure in business a basis may be ascertained for Loan Assurance, and a departure from the average may be made in each case either by charging more or less. The following tables show the average risk of failure in business to have been throughout the United States, one in forty-seven, in the eventful year of 1857; and though owing to the impossibility of obtaining the number of houses engaged in business during the succeeding years, the exact proportion of failures are at present unknown; yet as it is hardly likely, with a constantly increasing population on one side, and our late political disturbances on the other, that there has been much deviation in the number of persons engaged in business since, the number of failures between 1857 and 1861 as given in the table, are at least to some extent instructive. From one in forty-seven in 1857 they fell to about one in fifty-five in 1858, one in sixty-five in 1859, one in seventy in 1860, and rose to one in thirty-six in the calamitous year of 1861. This is upon the assumption that the number of houses engaged in business in 1858 fell to 220,000, and from 1859 to 1861 inclusive, remained always at 250,000. Beyond 1861 we have no data for the whole United States. The table of the Northern states shows about the same result; though it should not be forgotten that all these years were exceptional years, by reason of the momentous events that occurred in them. In 1864 the number of failures in the Northern states fell to one in three hundred and thirty-one. The same results hold tolerably good in the State of New York, and in the city of New York. The average of the dates exhibited in these tables is one failure to every fifty-four houses engaged in business during the five years 1857-1861. This is equal to a risk of less than two per cent. Now add two per cent to the market price of loanable capital (i. e. *pure interest* or *capital gain*, only), during all these years, and deduct the result from the rates which have all along been charged by usurers, and the margin of profit for the projected association is at once arrived at. And it should not be forgotten that besides this, many, if not most, of these failures resulted in the payment of some portion, often large portions, of their liabilities. It is to be hoped that the illustration afforded by this article of the value of these tables, will induce their enterprising compilers

(Messrs. R. G. Dunn & Co.) to perfect them, and furthermore to add a column containing an accurate estimate of the amount of liabilities eventually paid up by bankrupts:

THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Total No. of stores.	FAILURES.		Prop. of failures to No. of stores
		Number.	Liabilities.	
1857	229,734	4,937	\$291,750,000	One in 47
1858	4,225	95,749,662	"
1859	3,913	64,294,000	"
1860	3,676	79,807,845	"
1861	6,993*	207,210,427	"

THROUGHOUT THE STATES NOT IN REBELLION ONLY.

Year.	Total No. of stores.	FAILURES.		Prop. of Failures to No. of stores
		Number.	Liabilities.	
1857	4,257	\$265,818,000	One in
1858	3,113	73,608,747	"
1859	2,959	51,314,000	"
1860	2,733	61,749,474	"
1861	5,935	178,632,170	"
1862	1,652	73,049,300	"
1863	495	7,899,000	"
1864	168,925	510	8,579,700	" 331

THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF NEW YORK ONLY.

Year.	Total No. of stores.	FAILURES.		Prop. of Failures to No. of stores.
		Number.	Liabilities.	
1857	1,586	\$150,519,000	One in
1858	866	24,352,620	"
1859	676	17,540,000	"
1860	821	27,914,797	"
1861	1,867	81,152,714	"
1862	463	10,617,000	"
1863	"
1864	36,932	.....	.....	"

CITY OF NEW YORK (INCLUDING BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG).

Year.	Total No. of stores.	FAILURES.		Prop. of failures to No. of stores.
		Number.	Liabilities.	
1857	915	\$135,129,000	One in
1858	406	17,773,462	"
1859	299	13,218,000	"
1860	428	22,127,297	"
1861	980	69,067,114	"
1862	162	7,491,000	"
1863	2,035,000	"
1864	10,646	.....	.....	"

Upon a basis of this kind, modified by the results of closer observation that we have considered worth while for the purposes of this article to devote to the above tables, there would appear to be no difficulty in constructing a system of assurance, which would cover every possible risk arising from the lending of capital. The association would necessarily be obliged to place itself in possession of very accurate information regarding the business standing of applicants for assurance, and to do this the employment of means analogous to those now employed by the commercial agencies would appear to be absolutely necessary. In the beginning, however, it is hardly likely that the practical application of the system would extend beyond the immediate neighborhood of the locality where the enterprise was established. Thus an association in New York would probably confine its operations to the city of New York and suburbs. One in Albany or Buffalo might extend its operations over the balance of the State. Boston and Providence would cover New England, Philadelphia would cover Pennsylvania, and Cincinnati would cover Ohio, &c. And as such associations multiplied they would more and more be enabled, through their vicinity to the residences of the borrowers and consequently to their more precise information regarding their affairs, to extend their operations to cases involving greater risk; and ultimately not only would all risks be taken at the very minimum rate, but no person at all would seek in vain to avail himself of their beneficial agency.

That such an association would become a great source of profit to its inceptors is likewise abundantly evident. If numerous individuals with their comparatively imperfect means of information can now earn remunerative profits in this business, comprising in its returns as it does at present under the name of "interest" both assurance and capital-gain; an association pursuing alone the speciality of assur-

*Returns from Southern States imperfect.

ance, and possessing accurate and extensive means of information can do so likewise. And as it could outbid all private competition in the lowness of its rates, it would soon tend to absorb the business of nearly all transactions of this nature.

Such is the outline of a plan which appears to us not entirely devoid of merit. Insurance as an economic institution is peculiarly fitted for communities living under Republican forms of government, and to use the language quoted in the late report of the able superintendent of the insurance department of this state "it is undoubtedly destined to receive its highest developements on our own soil. Its noblest aspiration, is to so spread individual misfortunes and casualties over the common mass as to lighten the individual loss; thus preserving the energy, ability, and life of the individual for the common benefit of the State and nation. Mankind, neither in Republican, nor in Monarchical governments have ever yet acceded to the wisdom or justice of an agrarian subdivision of property *per capita* among the people; but surely all governments, and all mankind can harmonize on that policy of deepest political insight and sagacity which seeks to apportion the individual casualties of our race among so many millions, that the burden is almost unfelt and unknown."

THE CURRENT OF EMIGRATION.

By the report of the Commissioners of Emigration, it appears that 184,700 emigrants reached this city from Europe during the year 1864. In addition to these, thousands were landed at Boston and other points under the direction of Federal recruiting agents, who, as a matter of private speculation, sent over several shiploads, chiefly from Belgium and Germany. But the above figures do not fairly represent the influx of the foreign element into our midst. While the strife was pending and the issue still undetermined, the current of emigration slackened, and its character was changed. It consisted principally of adventurers. But now the flood-gates have been reopened and a more constant and healthier tide pours in. They come now with their wives and children, in search of peaceful homes and fields of industry, and doubtless, in most cases, impelled by an instinctive appreciation of the stability and beneficence of our political system.

The masses of Europe, though perhaps ignorant of the questions involved in the late struggle, were nevertheless aware that the strength and vitality of the Republic was being tested, and in the triumph of the Federal arms they recognize a judgment in favor of republican institutions. The result of the war will, therefore, beyond a doubt, give impulse and vigor to the tide of emigration. It has already done so, as the emigrant returns for the past three months prove. The peasantry of the old world hear in the voice of peace an invitation to themselves to escape from their present ills, and seek new homes and new fortunes upon the soil of our redeemed Republic.

After political security, there is nothing that the Republic needs so much as bone and sinew, for the development of its vast resources. We have established the supremacy of the principles of self-government so that they are not endangered by domestic treason or foreign envy; and now, having solved all problems and disposed of all doctrines and theories relative to the intention of our political system, we want flesh and blood, men, women and children, to assist in fulfilling that intention.

To the emigrant there are now many and new inducements. The field for labor is now greatly enlarged. But first of all we would say to him, shake from your feet the dust of our great cities the moment you arrive, and without hesitation, without delay go westward or southward and invest what

you have in broad acres of good land. There is no welcome for the emigrant in the great cities, and least of all in New York, unless, indeed, for such as are skilled artizans and practised mechanics; and even for them, unless they excell, the wilderness, reclaimed by axe and plow and the sweat of their brow, promises the earliest and surest competence and the largest share of independence, health and comfort.

From the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Coast there is farm land for all who may come. Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, California, Oregon and Eldorados to any who have the will to work. The money squandered in searching for employment in the cities of the Atlantic slope would suffice to transport the emigrant and his family to the west, provided with the necessary implements of husbandry.

But it is not the great, growing, thriving west alone that now beckons to the working classes of the world. The abolition of slavery has put aside the barrier that turned away the tide of emigration from the south, and a new workshop is open to the masses of Europe who have the spirit and the energy to break from the profitless monotony of their present existence, and to seek a wider and more generous sphere of thought and action. It has been represented by some of the mar-plots of the press that the unsettled condition of Southern society and the vindictiveness of the Southern people renders it unsafe for emigrants to take up their abode in the conquered territory. The assertion is as mischievous as it is false. The Southern people are more anxious, if possible, than we of the north, to re-establish the reign of law and order. They have suffered so much in a material point of view, that their chief desire is to use all the opportunities for recuperation; and, as an intemperate or disorderly disposition would but retard their efforts to retrieve their fortunes, they will countenance no violence or fractious spirit, but on the contrary will encourage the co-operation of industrious hands, whencesoever they may come, in the great work before them. Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, in answer to some enquiries upon the subject, says: "There is no ground for apprehending that emigrants will involve themselves in civil strife by coming to North Carolina. Let them come with confidence in the future. Our people generally will be glad to see them."

Gov. Holden has unquestionably represented the temper of the people of all the Southern States, upon the subject of the introduction of white labor from other States or other countries, into their section. They need the co-operation of capital and industry, and whosoever brings those elements of their regeneration, will be welcome. Nor is there anything

to be feared from the climate of the South, except in a few localities that can be easily designated and avoided. The assertion, often made but never substantiated, that white laborers were physically incapable of working the cotton plantations of the South, was a mere invention in support of the institution of slavery. The cotton lands are elevated and healthy and, with ordinary precautions, the white man can work them with as much impunity as the negro, and with far more profitable results. There are at present throughout the South, and will be for some time to come, a great number of small farms and parcels of plantations purchasable at low rates, and offering every inducement to small capitalists with a taste for agriculture. The destruction of the system of compulsory labor will render it impossible to preserve the integrity of many of the larger plantations; and they will be probably disposed of in sections to suit the wants of purchasers. It must not be supposed that the cultivation of cotton, to be remunerative, must be on a large scale. The humble planter, doing most of his work himself, and therefore doing it carefully and conscientiously, can send his few bales to market and realize, in proportion, more than his neighbor who cultivates by the square mile, and employs five hundred hands.

The West and the South are, therefore, store-houses accessible to all who come with credentials of honesty and industry. The Republic, after her sore trial and suffering, sends greeting to the oppressed of other lands, and invites them all into her temple, to be co-workers, in the interest of Republicanism. There is space for all, and a treasure under the soil for whoever chooses to delve for it.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The following is the Bank of England statement for the week ending July 26th:

Circulation issue.....	£28,253,050	Dec	£545,830
Circulation active.....	22,071,570	Dec	162,865
Public deposits.....	4,770,902	Dec	161,200
Other deposits.....	15,939,813	Inc	1,045,596
Government securities in banking department.....	10,398,909	No change.	
Other securities in banking department..	21,732,191	Inc	1,285,645
Coin and bullion in both departments....	14,503,679	Dec	579,688
Seven day and other bills.....	518,684	Dec	36,287
The rest.....	3,480,810	Inc	20,714
Notes in reserve.....	6,181,480	Dec	382,965
Total reserve (notes and coin,) in bank's department.....	7,082,109	Dec	416,823

The Bank rate of interest was advanced to 3 1-2 per cent, and the private institutions in consequence of the action of the Bank of England notified an advance of 1/2 per cent in the rates allowed for deposits, the terms being now fixed at 2 1/2 per cent at call, 2 1/2 at seven days' notice, and 3 per cent at fourteen days' notice. The joint-stock banks also allow 2 1/2 per cent for deposits, instead of 2, as hitherto.

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Synopsis of the reports of the National Banks of the United States, made quarterly to the Comptroller of the Currency, from Oct. 1, 1863, to July 1, 1865, embracing the full series of the Banks in operation, and exhibiting the progressive development of the system:

	Oct. 1, 1863, 63 banks.	Jan. 1, 1864, 137 banks.	April 1, 1864, 309 banks.	July 3, 1864, 473 banks.	Oct. 3, 1864, 507 banks.	Jan. 1, 1865, 643 banks.	April 1, 1865, 907 banks.	July 1, 1865, 1,264 banks.
Capital paid in.....	\$6,784,718	\$14,528,721	\$42,204,474	\$75,213,945	\$88,782,802	\$135,618,874	\$215,326,023	\$325,834,559
Notes in circulation.....		29,155	9,797,975	25,825,665	45,260,504	66,769,375	98,696,488	131,452,158
Profit and loss account.....	103,506	428,914	1,625,656	4,224,240	7,992,678	20,947,124	77,809,307	54,462,974
Due to banks and bankers.....	\$22,519	2,098,930	6,814,930	27,382,011	34,862,383	67,723,305	100,993,613	157,852,640
Due individuals and corporations.....	105,640	606,596					262,961,473	396,634,633
Due Treasury of the United States.....	134,000	3,925,831	13,584,544			37,764,730		
Due depositors on demand.....	5,861,885	14,701,624	37,690,368	119,414,238	122,166,535	183,479,637	57,630,141	58,032,721
Miscellaneous.....	261,417	835,104	3,102,340	213,704	43,293	265,621	17,897,894	5,180,596
Total liabilities.....	14,073,685	37,154,875	114,820,287	252,273,803	297,108,195	512,568,666	771,514,939	1,126,455,480
Loans and discounts.....	3,765,774	10,126,922	29,583,559	70,746,513	93,238,657	166,021,650	251,472,229	161,306,478
Due from banks and bankers.....	2,048,953	4,751,773	8,537,908	33,273,388	34,017,116	50,656,247	63,517,880	103,055,567
Due from directors of the banks.....	31,000	413,081	1,44,876					
Real estate, furniture, etc.....	131,378	277,375	755,696	1,494,050	2,202,318	4,063,226	6,525,119	11,231,257
Specie and other lawful money.....	1,011,594	5,071,570	22,961,401	42,283,798	44,801,497	77,017,444	119,658,927	177,863,226
Cash items and revenue stamps.....	1,310,257	472,077	3,318,912	5,057,123	7,640,169	17,837,496	29,681,394	41,314,904
Bonds with United States for circulation.....	3,675,275	8,903,050	25,484,700					
Bonds with United States for other purposes..		1,469,750	4,949,350	92,530,500	108,064,496	176,578,750	277,619,950	391,744,850
Bonds, 7.30 notes, and certificates.....	965,113	4,677,650	10,741,153					
Bills of solvent banks.....		812,705		5,314,172	4,687,727	14,275,153	13,710,371	21,651,827
Bills of suspended banks.....		83						
Expense account.....	138,733	139,517	352,720	502,341	1,021,569	1,053,725	2,298,026	2,838,775
Overdrafts.....		56,184	265,507				931,979	1,136,265
Miscellaneous.....		659	6,124,595	842,018	1,434,643	5,044,973	6,999,064	14,812,330
Total resources.....	\$14,073,685	\$37,154,875	\$114,820,287	\$252,273,803	\$297,108,195	\$512,568,666	\$771,514,939	\$1,126,455,481

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO JULY 29.

The chief feature of interest in the London money market during the week was the increase by the Bank of England of the rate of interest from 3 to 3½ per cent. This action, which was induced by the continued drain of gold, was generally anticipated, and had the effect of imparting great steadiness to the market. It was expected that the increase would be to 4 per cent, but the large reserve of unemployed notes, and the general steadiness in the foreign markets, sufficiently account for the minimum amount adopted by the Bank.

There is almost an entire absence of speculation, and transactions are confined almost exclusively to the requirements of actual consumption. Mercantile credit was never better, and commerce is regarded as at present in a thoroughly sound condition. It is not expected that business will improve to any great extent for a month to come.

A sum of £41,000,000 has been invested in new companies during the six months ending June 30. Most of this sum has been invested in joint stock enterprises. The immense amount thus invested is more apparent than real, a fact that is proved by the absence of disturbing influences in the market, such as would take place if the total had been diverted to new channels. A large part of the sum consists of money transferred from one set of hands for good will, stocks in trade, and extension of business, and not a fourth part of the money has been called up, or is likely to be. Under these circumstances there is no reason to apprehend any excitement in the money market. This fact, and the cheering accounts of the harvest, confirms the general confidence in the future. The demand for gold for home circulation has lately been stimulated by the simultaneous requirements for the elections, the dividends, and the harvest, while the rather large shipments of the past fortnight have been partly to Egypt and Brazil for cotton, but chiefly it is believed for remittances to Spain, that country being, as was formerly the case with Turkey, always able to find parties to whom the temptation of the enormous rates she is compelled to offer is more powerful than any other consideration, and who are, therefore, the last to desire any early restoration of her credit.

A prospectus has been issued of the International Sugar Refineries Company, limited, capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each, with 5 per cent interest on all capital called up until eighteen months after the inauguration of the company. The object is to carry on the business of sugar refiners and merchants in sugars in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Belgium, "and, if so resolved by the shareholders, in any other country." It is pointed out that "the international commission has resolved upon the equalization of the drawbacks, so that the English trade will now be placed on the same footing as the French, and as the Belgian and Dutch." Contracts have been entered into by Messrs. Pontifex & Wood for the supply and erection of the necessary machinery. The prospectus further states that "it is at present intended to erect refineries in London and in France, each capable of refining 1,000 tons raw sugar per week. The directors also propose to purchase or erect a refinery at Liverpool."

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway have withdrawn their advertisement offering £600,000 debentures, arrangements having been come to by which they are all placed.

The first section of the Smyrna and Cassaba Railway, a length of 23 miles, extending to Boumabut and Menemen, was opened on the 20th inst. The engineer reports that the second section of 20 miles to Magnesia will be opened early in October, and the whole line, 61 miles in length, to Cassaba, will be completed before the close of the present year. The line has been constructed by Englishmen and with English capital.

The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted for the week ending the 22d of July, on 12,079 miles, to £742,657, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 11,660 miles, to £711,275, showing an increase of 419 miles and of £31,382.

The Reuter's Telegram Company report that the net profits have considerably exceeded the scale of revenue for the past three years, on which the purchase of the business was based. An available total is shown of £3,253 and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum is recommended, which on the capital, as paid up, will absorb on £611. The sum of £200 is to be written off preliminary expenses and £2,442 is to be carried forward. The contracts which were transferred to the company by Mr. Reuter have proved remunerative and others of an advantageous kind have, it is said, since been concluded.

A prospectus has also been issued of the Insurance Corporation of Great Britain, with a capital of £4,000,000 in shares of £50.

The Liverpool cotton trade was languid during the week under the influences of the New York advices of large quantities on hand in the United States. Great heaviness prevailed in consequence, and the week closed with a decline in most descriptions. The finer kinds of Sea Island were in demand at extreme prices, but other kinds of American cotton were lower.

The Manchester market has been considerably effected during the

week by the reports of the increased quantity of cotton in the United States. A weakness was caused in prices, and many transactions that might have occurred were postponed, as spinners were unwilling to submit to the reduction demanded by buyers. Continental buyers were the principal operators, although their transactions were comparatively limited. There was a slight enquiry for China. Good printing cloths show much stiffness in price; but this is not the case with lower qualities. The tendency of prices under the present restrained demand is rather against the sellers of longcloths, T cloths, and domestics.

There was little business in Nottingham during the week. Buyers were holding off for more favorable rates, and manufacturers are engaged in completing orders. Black silk laces and nets were in demand at higher rates. The hosiery trade is dull, with a downward tendency in prices.

The trade at Dewsbury is satisfactory. Buyers have purchased freely of pilots and witneys for home consumption. Velvets, chevots, meltons, and sealskins maintain an average position in the markets, and low flushings are a saleable article. No change of importance has taken place in the blanket trade. Orders come in but sparingly, and the sorts mostly wanted are of a medium quality. Stocks are said to be rather heavy, and this interferes with employment. The carpet trade is quiet, but there is sufficient to keep the mills moderately well employed.

At Birmingham the demand for hardware goods is limited. The makers of heavy hardware are nearly all busy, some of them on government contracts. There is a brisk demand for iron and steel ware for remote markets. The iron trade is dull, few of the Staffordshire forges and mills working full time.

There is a slight improvement in Sheffield, orders coming in for home consumption. The reduced tariff with the German Zollverein has largely stimulated the trade in saws, files, and heavy tools generally. American agents and merchants who have just come over speak very hopefully of the prospects of trade with the States. An impression gains ground that the American duties on English and other foreign goods will, before long, be modified for revenue purposes. Most of the old staple trades are busy; the silver-plated and Britannia-metal branches are exceptions, orders especially for the home markets being small.

At Bradford there is marked absence of demand, induced, apparently, by the uncertainty respecting the quantity of cotton to be brought forward. The obstacle to business is that manufacturers are unable to deliver quickly; and any abatement they might be disposed to make on orders for distant delivery is no inducement to the customer who cannot give time. Manufacturers of fancy goods continue busy.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO JULY 29.

THE returns of the Bank of France for the week ending July 29th show the following changes compared with the previous account. In discounts there is an increase of 9,265,000f., an increase of 215,000f. in the stock of bullion, a decrease of 625,000f. in note circulation, and an increase of 19,709,000f. in the deposits.

These returns indicate correctly the condition of trade and finances. There is an absence of speculative enterprises, and regular transactions are quiet. There is a large amount of money seeking investment.

Trade is extremely quiet, with a continued moderate activity in machinery, locomotives, and steam engines for the continental states. It is anticipated that France will hereafter maintain and extend the advantages which it has gained in these branches of industry, and become a rival to England in manufactures in which that country has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly.

There is a continued disturbance in the labor market, which seriously affects business. Strikes appear to be the order of the day. In several instances the workmen have received an increase of wages from their employers, but in the majority of cases there are still serious difficulties.

The new loan of the city of Paris has recovered from the indifference with which it was at first regarded, and is now in demand at a slight premium. The subscriptions were opened on the 25th and closed on the same day. For the 600,000 bonds to be issued there were applications for a total of 800,000. The city of Paris and the Credit Mobilier omitted no exertions to secure these results, and render the loan a success.

A prospectus has been issued of the Marseilles Extension Railway and Land Company, with a capital of £400,000, in shares of £20, of which £140,000 has been subscribed, and £60,000 is to be reserved, leaving £200,000 for allotment. The object is to construct a line of nine miles from the old port of Marseilles to Podestat, and to acquire land on both sides of it to supply additional residences for the overcrowded population. Contracts have been made for the completion of the railway for £185,000, and also for the purchase of lands equal to about 675 acres, the money for which will be obtained by debentures, to be redeemed as sales are effected.

The French Government has just authorized the preliminary surveys of a railway along the coast from Cherbourg to Brest. This line, essentially maritime and strategical, has been long desired by

Aggregate Exports.—The exports of Treasure and Merchandise aggregated, thus compare for the first six months of 1864 and 1865, respectively :

	1864.	1865.
Domestic Produce Merchandise..	\$3,732,428 85	\$2,840,698 00
Foreign and Eastern do.....	2,727,944 97	2,861,666 28
Treasure.....	28,840,840 67	21,591,893 23
Totals.....	\$35,301,213 99	\$27,294,057 51
	27,294,057 51	
Decrease.....	\$8,007,156 48	

PETROLEUM.—Boring operations in various portions of California are progressing vigorously, but so far as we can learn, without much success as yet. The large Eastern companies organized at the beginning of the year, for the development of claims in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, are actively at work, and propose to continue operating at still greater depths. A number of companies are at work in the Mount Diablo region, with encouraging indications of future success. In Colusa county, the Rowe Company have obtained a depth of 135 feet, but thus far have no considerable flow of oil. Several other companies in that vicinity are preparing to commence operations. From Humboldt county rather more favorable reports have been received, and it is stated that the Union Mattole Company struck flowing oil in their well last month. The oil is said to flow over the top of the well in such quantities that the workmen, finding it impossible to preserve it, were obliged to plug up the well to prevent it from running to waste.

We are indebted to the cashier of the office of the Assistant Treasurer, for the following statement of the business of the month of July :

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		
Balance July 1, 1865.....		\$6,990,899 16
On account of customs.....	\$9,908,190 66	
do Loans.....	8,177,651 16	
do Internal revenue.....	607,344 35	
do Post Office Department.....	143,479 24	
do Transfers.....	9,843,000 00	
do Patent fees.....	10,146 70	
do Miscellaneous.....	48,006,249 06	
		76,696,061 67
		\$83,686,960 83
PAYMENTS DURING THE MONTH.		
Treasury drafts.....	\$40,600,261 44	
Post office do.....	246,678 68	
		40,846,940 12
Balance July 31.....		\$42,840,020 71
By bal. cr. disbursing accounts, July 1.....	\$28,292,964 47	
By receipts during the month.....	44,787,012 75	
		\$73,079,977 22
To payments.....		55,334,737 95
Balance July 31, 1865.....		\$17,742,239 27
By bal. cr. interest ac't, July 1....	\$7,320,485 60	
Appropriations.....	637,940 00	
		\$8,458,225 60
To payments—gold.....	5,714,367 77	
do notes.....	33,547 03	
		5,747,914 80
Balance, July 31, 1865.....		\$2,710,310 80
By receipts for customs in July, 1865.....	\$9,908,190 66	
do do do 1864.....	3,641,301 76	
Increase do do 1865.....	\$6,266,888 90	
By balance cr. bullion and expense account for Assay Office, July 1.....	\$1,042,011 92	
By coin rec'd during the month....	\$72,443 23	
By fine bars, do do.....	82,665 21	
		155,098 44
		\$1,197,110 36
To payments in coin.....	\$399,607 20	
do fine bars.....	132,154 86	
		531,762 06
Balance, July 31.....		\$665,348 30
By funds in and in Assistant Treas. Office.....	\$63,295,570 78	
do Assay Office.....	661,330 97	
		\$63,956,901 75
By fine bars in Assay Office.....	\$10,473 37	
By unparted bullion.....	782,630 11	
		793,103 48
		\$64,750,005 23

Less temporary Loan to be reimbursed.....	\$3,164,805 11	
do due depositors.....	590,590 48	
		3,755,395 59
Balance.....		\$60,994,609 94

TAXES COLLECTED IN FRANCE FOR SIX MONTHS.—The half-yearly return of the taxes presents these results: The amount of direct taxes received in the first six months of the present year was 271,253,000f, leaving due for the second six months 257,350,000f. The sum paid exceeded by 51,002,000f that which could legally be exacted; and the expenses of enforcing payment were only 72c the the 1,000f, whereas in the same period of last year they were 74c. The indirect taxes in the first half of 1865 yielded 562,921,000f, and this total was 34,453,000f less than in 1864, and 40,957,000f less than in 1863.

Designation of Taxes.	First six months of 1865. f.	First six months of 1864. f.	First six months of 1863. f.
Registration, mortgage duties, &c.....	162,824,000	172,846,000	164,353,000
Stamp duties.....	38,848,000	37,584,000	35,528,000
Custom duties on import of grain.....	72,000	98,000	957,000
Custom duties on different goods.....	30,943,000	32,023,000	34,107,000
Customs duties on exports ..	91,000	206,000	630,000
Navigation dues.....	1,739,000	1,939,000	1,871,000
Various Customs duties and receipts.....	634,000	642,000	714,000
Tax on the consumption of salt in Customs districts..	10,184,000	9,976,000	9,299,000
Duties on wines, &c.....	107,547,000	106,393,000	102,804,000
Tax on consumption of salt beyond Customs districts..	4,177,000	3,954,000	3,914,000
Various duties and receipts.	26,591,000	26,013,000	25,042,000
Sale of tobacco.....	115,087,000	114,225,000	110,919,000
Sale of gunpowder.....	4,685,000	5,385,000	5,295,000
Post office.....	32,696,000	31,618,000	30,988,000
Duty of 1 per cent on money orders in France.....	587,000	587,000	529,000
Do. foreign countries.....	11,000		
Duty on articles of value sent by post.....	409,000	370,000	325,000
Duty on transit of foreign mails.....	250,000	166,000	492,000
Various receipts.....	25,000	24,000	16,000
Duty on colonial sugar.	9,514,000	16,680,000	20,707,000
Duty on foreign sugar.....	7,878,000	34,061,000	24,243,000
Duty on native (beetroot) sugar.....	8,129,000	12,704,000	31,147,000
Total.....	562,921,000	597,374,000	603,877,000

We are requested to call attention to the fact that Judge Lewis, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has become a member of the firm of Lewis & Cox. His experience, and the experience of Charlton T. Lewis, who was Deputy Commissioner, will prove very valuable to the firm in the transaction of the business to which they especially devote themselves.

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:

RAILROAD AND BANK DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AM'T DIVID.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Chicago & Alton RR., prefer. & com. stock.	8 1/2 s. an.	Sept. 1	59 Exchange Place, M. K. Jesup & Co.	Aug. 21 to Sep. 2.
Oswego & Syracuse RR.	4 s. an.	Aug. 21	{ N. Y. stockholders } by H. A. Oakley at Howard Ins. Co. ... }	Aug. 15 to Aug. 22.
Ocean National Bank..	4 s. an.	Aug. 10	At Bank.	
Marietta & Cinc. RR...	3 p. c.	on dem.	Farmer's L'n & Tr. Co.	

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The partial stringency in money has continued during the week. The resources of the national banks have been steadily depleted by the continued drain of the Treasury upon its deposits with those institutions, while the payments of the Treasury have not been of a character to relieve the consequent reduction in the loanable resources. The week commenced business with a re-

duction of over eight millions in the deposits of the banks, as shown by the last weekly statement of the Clearing House; and the Sub-Treasury has been daily receiving currency for gold which it has thrown upon the market, thereby adding to the comparative scarcity of money. There is also a steady flow of money toward the West for moving the crops and to the South for buying cotton. These combined causes have tended to keep down the supply of funds seeking employment, and the result has been that with but a moderate demand for loans, the rate, on call, has been steady at 7 per cent, the exceptions at 6 per cent being strictly nominal. On the 15th August, about \$8,000,000 will be paid out of the Treasury as interest on the 7.30 loan, which will afford a partial relief to the market. There are no indications that the Treasury has made, since the 1st inst., any large payments in currency, so that it is probable that most of the large balance of \$81,000,000 in the Secretary's hands at that date remains still idle. It is to the disbursement of this large amount of unemployed funds that we must chiefly look for relief from the present high rate of interest.

The discount market continues comparatively quiet. Credit has not yet become sufficiently increased in commercial circles to produce any material increase in the supply of bills; and all the prime paper offering is therefore readily taken at 7 a 8 per cent, while second class is taken with caution at 9 a 10 per cent. We quote:

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

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market has been depressed throughout the week. The heated term has driven some of the larger operators into country retreats, and the high rate of interest has, at the same time, operated against speculation. The brokers complain that there has never been such a scarcity of orders from the outside public. This, indeed, has been the condition of the market for a considerable period, and appears to have a definite cause. During the distribution of the national securities there has been a general changing of the tenure of railroad shares. The large amounts usually held by merchants in this city as an investment for their surplus funds have been exchanged for governments, the railroad stock passing into the hands of western buyers and of the directors and other capitalists connected with the roads in this city. With this reduction of the volume of railroad shares in the possession of the general public, there is naturally less response to any speculative operations started by the larger holders, than formerly. This change gives a new phase to stock operations in this city, and tends to keep the market in a more even condition.

The transactions during the week have been quite limited, and the fluctuations in prices unimportant. Mariposa has for the present almost disappeared from the market, not one sale of the stock having been made at the board during the week. Canton and Quicksilver are also dull. In the railroads list, Erie has exhibited the chief interest. After the arrival of the steamship Cuba, the price rose to 89, upon a rumor that advices had arrived stating that negotiations had been consummated at London for a loan that would enable the company to pay off the Drew loan, and prosecute a still further extension of the transportation facilities of the road. There appears to be some foundation for this statement. The large amount of freight offering for the western roads, and the prospect of a plentiful harvest supplying them to the utmost of their carrying capacity, keep the stocks of that section firm.

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

	Aug. 5th	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.
Canton Company.....	—	—	39½	39½	—	39½
Quicksilver.....	—	56½	57	56½	—	56
Mariposa.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland Coal.....	—	42½	44	43½	43½	42½
Atlantic M. S. S.....	155	—	156½	156½	153	150½
New York Central.....	113½	92½	93	93	93	92½
Erie.....	90	x.D. 84½	85	86½	88	86½
Hudson River.....	—	112	113½	—	118½	112
Reading.....	106½	106½	106½	106½	107½	106½
Michigan Southern.....	06½	65½	66½	66½	66½	65½
Michigan Central.....	—	108	—	—	108½	108
Illinois Central.....	126½	125	—	125½	125	123½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	70½	69½	70½	70½	71½	70½
Chicago and N. W.....	28½	27½	29	29½	28½	28½
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	62½	63½	63½	63½	63½	62½
Rock Island.....	108½	107½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Fort Wayne.....	97½	97½	98	98	98	97½

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The chief movements in Government Securities have been in connection with the foreign demand. The sales of old 5-20's for European demand have aggregated probably \$3,000,000 for the week. This has kept the old issue of 5-20's at about 106; and being higher than other bonds, holders of 5-20's have freely exchanged them for 10-40's, new 5-20's and 6's of 1881; producing an increased firmness in the quotations of those stocks. The new certificates of indebtedness are issued slowly, and the price is therefore firm. The supply of 7-30's from contractors continues liberal, but without producing any depreciation of price. Investors appear to consider them cheap at 99 a 99 1-4, and would be found ready to take a large amount at that price. Should they decline below that figure, being then cheaper than other securities, they would be exchanged for other forms of debt; indeed a considerable amount of old 5-20's has been exchanged for the first and second series of 7-30's during the week.

The interest upon \$300,000,000 of 7-30's falls due on the 15th August.

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

	Aug. 5th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	107½	108½	107	106½	107	106½
U. S. 5.20's c., o. iss.....	105½	106	105½	106	106	106
U. S. 5.20's c., n. iss.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
U. S. 10.40's coup.....	97½	97	90½	97½	—	97½
U. S. 7.30 Treas. Note.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99
2d Series.....						
U. S. 6's certif. n. iss.....	—	97½	97½	97½	97½	—

GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been excited and the premium closes at a material decline. The combined influence of a high rate of interest, an indisposition to lend to the gold "bulls," and the steady sales of the Sub Treasury from its large surplus of gold, have proved too strong for the party who have for some weeks past been speculating for a rise and has produced a decline from 144 3-4 on Monday to 140 3-4 to-day. The gold clique have been large sellers for the last two days, and have loaned gold freely with a liberal allowance of interest. It is difficult to divine the policy of the "bull" clique, whose influence has for some time been omnipotent, and who still possess considerable power over the market. In the event of their continuing to bolster up the premium, they would receive material aid from the large demand of customs duties, and with a cessation of sales by the Assistant Treasurer and a decline in the rate for money, they might succeed in putting up the price; but should the sales from the Sub Treasury be continued, and money remain at 7 per cent, a further decline would be quite probable.

The Costa Rica from Aspinwall has brought \$721,034 of specie during the week.

On Saturday last the export of specie per steamers was \$21,108. There were no remittances by Wednesday's steamer.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Aug. 5.....	143½	143½	Aug. 9.....	144½	143½
Aug. 7.....	144	143½	Aug. 10.....	143½	142½
Aug. 8.....	144½	144	Aug. 11.....	141½	140½

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

	CUSTOM HOUSE.		SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
July 31.....	\$359,784 17	\$2,694,643 01	\$3,199,450 01	
Aug. 1.....	461,751 66	2,503,775 80	2,788,367 91	
Aug. 2.....	680,137 55	3,363,789 77	4,919,636 77	
Aug. 3.....	402,059 18	6,895,834 12	5,485,898 16	
Aug. 4.....	518,699 40	7,457,052 78	6,982,720 16	
Aug. 5.....	571,250 30	10,309,550 63	10,599,459 91	
Total.....	\$2,943,682 26	\$33,224,646 11	\$33,675,532 95	
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of July 31...			60,489,802 64	
			\$94,165,335 59	
Deduct payments during the week.....			33,224,646 11	
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$60,940,689 48	
Increase during the week.....			450,886 84	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The transactions have been limited. The importers having at present to pay large amounts for duties, are not remitting largely. The supply of produce bills is comparatively light, and the leading drawers have advanced their rates in anticipation of a more active demand.

The following are the closing rates to-day:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108% @ 109%	Antwerp.....	5.22% @ 5.18%
Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	109% @ 109%	Swiss.....	5.20% @ 5.18%
Merchants'.....	107% @ 108%	Hamburg.....	35% @ 35%
Francs, long date.....	5.17% @ 5.16%	Amsterdam.....	40% @ 40%
Francs, short date.....	5.16% @ 5.15%	Frankfort.....	40% @ 40%
		Bremen.....	78% @ 78%
		Prussian Thalers.....	70% @ 71%

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the city of New York, for the week ending at the commencement of business on August 5, 1865:

Banks.	Average amount of				
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,140,376	\$8,308,863	\$44,130	\$12,969,865	\$1,862,119
Manhattan.....	5,900,751	890,909	15,166	5,405,242	1,831,923
Merchants.....	6,841,737	686,079	24,927	4,333,626	1,407,100
Mechanics.....	5,129,550	811,203	23,569	4,041,159	1,105,789
Union.....	4,021,872	215,081		3,293,451	1,650,600
America.....	7,627,043	1,480,641	8,795	7,514,081	2,568,457
Phoenix.....	3,756,894	283,003	19,723	2,834,444	617,793
City.....	4,959,203	863,020		8,257,263	168,798
Tradesmen's.....	3,265,356	88,681	388,672	2,285,156	708,847
Fulton.....	2,267,782	316,119	26,494	2,339,782	544,631
Chemical.....	5,373,480	857,976	22,600	5,822,995	1,086,602
Merch. Exchange.....	2,618,057	12,462	8,186	1,916,000	556,624
National.....	2,815,524	851,720	4,694	1,170,812	507,165
Butch. & Drivers.....	2,820,717	80,474	38,762	1,915,629	291,258
Mech's & Trad's.....	1,780,128	68,903	98,822	1,439,800	475,459
Greenwich.....	779,151	45,351	9,814	671,523	159,453
Leather Manf.....	2,787,783	68,589		2,095,706	361,941
Seventh Ward.....	496,082	35,481	38,478	442,670	375,526
State of N. Y.....	5,181,920	585,747	21,830	8,889,413	641,104
Amer. Exchange.....	10,278,725	886,466	17,605	6,856,454	1,252,415
Commerce.....	19,057,144	914,540	978,200	7,885,959	2,303,000
Broadway.....	5,656,302	186,833	819,528	4,865,404	1,575,202
Ocean.....	1,949,026	78,470	11,158	1,424,139	384,006
Mercantile.....	3,498,359	66,761	75,501	2,694,387	538,560
Pacific.....	2,004,572	11,547	56,627	1,617,843	193,166
Republic.....	4,369,058	187,489	268,916	3,844,426	718,308
Chatham.....	1,708,608	16,475	6,266	1,690,514	468,079
People's.....	1,361,939	45,269	9,795	1,205,266	198,491
North Amer.....	3,707,449	98,246	28,494	2,542,049	1,179,885
Hanover.....	2,237,802	93,917	23,983	1,897,825	285,879
Irving.....	1,459,598	42,958	12,675	1,294,255	840,460
Metropolitan.....	9,034,469	139,965	55,742	6,078,741	2,040,000
Citizens.....	1,856,336	81,609	19,489	1,042,868	346,959
Nassau.....	2,578,716	164,267	5,095	2,161,710	314,841
Market.....	2,591,151	124,588	118,838	2,162,968	558,796
St. Nicholas.....	2,405,260	86,285	818,512	1,299,597	585,094
Shoe and Leather.....	3,832,666	72,857	509,966	2,149,858	701,838
Corn Exchange.....	2,632,864	232,466	41,404	2,092,228	497,000
Continental.....	3,066,982	189,714	10,818	2,088,248	826,000
Commonwealth.....	3,260,777	79,206	27,427	3,984,902	809,228
Oriental.....	1,129,197	50,834	111,978	956,618	246,093
Marine.....	1,635,237	69,201		1,561,241	488,200
Atlantic.....	1,091,287	64,712	48,094	926,150	147,947
Imp. and Traders.....	4,936,432	50,109	24,625	4,129,331	466,478
Park.....	12,435,959	177,509	294,814	10,875,805	2,330,144
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,671,930	22,124	6,667	1,581,856	457,729
Grocers.....	920,275	26,565	3,249	892,110	265,589
North River.....	1,641,399	80,848	14,323	1,278,380	282,169
East River.....	478,817	13,500	61,456	651,004	
Man. and Mer.....	1,992,586	24,030	1,488	1,581,245	785,276
Fourth National.....	14,598,717	166,726	1,497,055	10,868,976	3,082,126
Central.....	13,190,113	80,904	988,900	13,039,833	2,639,106
Second National.....	1,110,679		270,000	840,094	384,178
Dry Dock.....	231,006	41,625	16,846	260,457	
Bull's Head.....	927,960	9,165	126,922	987,853	
Manufacturers.....	509,540	12,055	54,235	310,393	62,100
Totals.....	\$219,102,793	19,400,850	7,656,870	178,247,674	49,561,973

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

Loans.....	Dec. \$3,239,176	Circulation.....	Inc. \$570,916
Specie.....	Dec. 1,372,775	Net Deposits.....	Dec. 8,518,997
Legal Tenders.....	Dec. 3,394,809		

The net deposits show a decrease of \$8,518,997, which, added to the reduction of the two preceding weeks, makes a decrease of \$22,203,414 in the loanable resources of the banks within three weeks—a movement quite sufficient to account for the late partial stringency in the money market. The

loans have been reduced only \$3,239,176 during the week; this difference between the decrease in loans and deposits shows that the banks have held a large amount in excess of the wants of borrowers. The decrease of \$1,372,775 in the specie line is rather apparent than real. Some of the banks have now ceased to count their gold checks as specie, which accounts to an important degree for this change in the figures.

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

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862.....	\$151,190,203	34,611,069	9,221,504	139,544,680
1863.....	176,559,840	33,556,648	5,706,024	155,368,116
1864.....	189,563,507	21,159,518	4,522,728	158,279,263
1865.....	219,102,793	19,400,380	7,656,370	178,247,674

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....	195,044,657	20,152,592	8,193,526	147,821,891		535,055,671
Jan. 14....	189,686,750	21,357,608	3,074,029	143,931,299		5,878,682
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	2,957,699	149,247,991		655,624,878
Feb. 4....	185,639,790	19,682,308	2,868,646	152,703,316		66,814,484
Feb. 11....	185,515,904	20,297,346	2,821,996	156,711,166		584,179,409
Feb. 18....	186,365,126	20,682,819	2,855,982	156,150,684		518,305,223
Feb. 25....	183,534,735	20,092,378	2,739,383	153,948,451		451,028,121
Mch. 4....	186,569,665	19,890,183	2,720,666	153,009,588		511,361,887
Mch. 11....	188,120,890	20,787,838	2,741,684	152,134,448	26,713,408	4,280,243
Mch. 18....	211,466,651	22,256,596	4,662,505	174,479,337	33,645,014	625,799,288
Mch. 25....	207,677,503	22,066,524	4,457,162	166,956,508	35,295,153	604,798,728
Apr. 1....	204,458,855	20,514,668	4,888,980	173,304,491	42,989,352	509,143,091
Apr. 8....	204,158,839	20,045,906	4,773,528	174,850,185	46,424,957	488,659,684
Apr. 15....	206,508,095	19,533,784	4,757,862	177,515,945	51,061,462	427,761,675
Apr. 22....	204,723,195	19,122,288	4,700,210	184,244,399	59,954,937	272,740,215
Apr. 29....	204,277,578	19,049,913	4,660,659	193,188,733	66,096,274	859,950,814
May 6....	212,172,277	20,088,399	4,886,937	200,466,735	66,258,849	508,899,215
May 13....	218,502,980	23,553,281	4,889,562	203,369,886	61,052,537	511,914,441
May 20....	219,810,780	23,194,402	5,032,944	203,854,725	55,625,517	510,767,845
May 27....	212,445,121	22,063,909	5,066,693	197,081,017	54,544,078	424,221,798
June 3....	210,416,543	21,346,493	5,323,082	186,935,650	51,065,440	8,904,879
June 10....	208,392,635	18,450,620	5,402,758	185,509,953	56,201,886	420,542,766
June 17....	208,944,311	16,630,877	5,647,944	189,947,334	62,567,844	542,070,189
June 24....	218,590,280	15,906,818	5,790,070	187,508,936	58,560,589	519,448,415
July 1....	216,555,421	15,854,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	4,870,318
July 8....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	193,199,005	62,519,703	875,504,141
July 15....	221,285,002	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,283	60,054,646	5,095,812
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	494,854,189
Aug. 5....	219,102,793	19,400,380	7,656,370	178,247,674	43,561,973	576,961,825

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

	July 31.	Aug. 7.	Inc.
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350	
Loans.....	58,879,799	54,857,695	\$4,022,104
Specie.....	1,158,070	1,154,005	\$4,065
Due from other banks.....	6,798,227	4,847,202	\$1,951,025
Due to other banks.....	7,227,283	6,970,203	\$257,080
Deposits.....	49,124,554	47,762,160	\$1,362,394
Circulation.....	6,941,625	6,969,662	\$28,037
Legal Tenders.....	21,323,422	21,219,460	\$103,962

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5, 1863.....	\$37,679,675	\$4,510,750	\$4,504,115	\$28,429,188
July 6, 1863.....	35,936,811	4,860,745	2,564,553	28,504,544
January 4, 1864.....	35,693,803	4,158,585	2,051,810	29,878,920
July 4, 1864.....	40,918,009	3,955,866	2,154,523	87,94

New York City.....	\$239,744,858 45	State of Massachusetts	\$203,692,421 04
New York State.....	839,907,459 04	Philadelphia.....	80,841,294 32
Boston.....	115,735,984 57	State of Pennsylvania	186,849,015 69

Total.....\$1,165,773,982 91

The following National banks were authorized during the week ending Saturday, August 5:

Names.	Locations.	Capital.	Names.	Locations.	Capital.
Frontier.....	Eastport, Me....	\$5,000	Chemical.....	New York City.	\$800,000
Pulaski.....	Pulaski, N. Y....	50,000	Kent.....	Charlestown, Md.	50,000
Fulton.....	New York City.	600,000	Merchants' National bank of		
National Ex.	Greenville, R. I.	150,000	W. Virginia. Pt. Pleasant, W. V.		130,000
Merchants'.....	St. Louis, Mo....	700,000			
Capital of new banks.....		\$2,105,000			
Previously authorized.....		375,469,281			

Aggregate capital.....\$377,574,281

The total amount of circulation issued to National Banks during the week ending Aug. 5th, was \$4,600,110; which, added to the \$161,196,830 previously issued, makes the aggregate circulation issued to that date, \$165,794,440.

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

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
October, 1863.....	94	\$7,184,715	.....
January, 1864.....	137	14,528,712	\$29,155
April, ".....	357	42,204,474	12 144,650
July, ".....	439	95,312,945	25,825,695
October, ".....	524	99,339,400	51,394,150
Jan'y 7, 1865.....	685	145,524,560	78,724,520
" 21, ".....	736	169,099,296	83,058,200
" 4, ".....	782	179,121,296	7,288,3008
Feb. 18, 1865.....	815	186,041,735	73,555,380
Mar. 4, ".....	855	192,949,736	99,325,600
" 18, ".....	908	202,944,486	104,750,540
Apr. 1, ".....	973	225,246,300	111,634,670
" 22, ".....	1,041	246,051,170	119,961,800
May 6, ".....	1,117	264,954,170	126,360,330
" 20, ".....	1,172	281,868,820	130,680,170
June 3, ".....	1,212	298,971,020	135,607,060
" 17, ".....	1,297	310,295,891	140,797,755
July 1, ".....	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
" 15, ".....	1,447	364,020,756	154,120,015
Aug. 5, ".....	1,504	377,574,281	165,794,440

The following national banks have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of the public money: The National Mohawk Valley Bank, Mohawk, N. Y.; the Randolph National Bank, Randolph, Mass.; the First National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; the Lawrence County National Bank, Newcastle, Pa.

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending July 26, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£28,253,050	Government debt.....	£11,015,100
		Other securities.....	3,634,900
		Gold coin and bullion.	13,603,050
	£28,253,050		£28,253,050
Proprietors' capital...	£14,553,000	Government securities	
Rest.....	3,480,810	including de'd weight	
Public dep'ts, including		annuity.....	£10,398,909
exchequer, savings banks,		Other securities.....	21,782,191
commissioners of national		Notes.....	6,181,480
debt and dividend		Gold and silver coin..	900,629
accounts.....	4,770,902		
Other deposits.....	15,939,813		
Seven day & other bills	518,684		
	£39,263,209		£39,263,209

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

A decrease of circulation of.....	£199,152
A decrease of public deposits of.....	161,201
An increase of other deposits of.....	1,045,596
No change in Government securities.	
An increase of other securities of.....	1,285,645
A decrease of bullion of.....	579,688
An increase of rest of.....	20,714
A decrease of reserve of.....	416,823

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 27th July. The return for the previous week is added:

	DEBTOR.		July 27, 1865.		July 20, 1865.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000	0	182,500,000	0		
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776	2	7,044,776	2		
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14		
New reserve.....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0		
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	893,722,075	0	893,347,175	0		
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....					8,310,734	24
					7,807,789	86

Treasury account.....	143,782,124 41	143,070,305 85
Accounts current at Paris.....	168,640,111 6	148,076,040 61
Ditto in the provinces.....	30,561,909 0	31,397,437 0
Dividends payable.....	3,179,163 75	4,033,916 75
Various discounts.....	2,414,127 82	2,035,718 85
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623 17	2,180,616 53
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	752,993 36	752,993 36
Sundries.....	12,126,623 23	14,585,898 72
	1,485,548,011 20	1,467,885,395 48

		CREDITOR.	
Cash and bullion.....	494,212,241 33	493,997,271 55	
Commercial bills overdue.....	213,260 47	145,843 81	
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	295,463,954 23	291,749,664 46	
Ditto in the branches.....	315,512,794 0	309,961,824 0	
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	60,587,155 15	53,654,585 15	
Ditto in the provinces.....	12,294,154 0	12,880,047 0	
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	15,121,500 0	15,264,900 0	
Ditto in the provinces.....	10,364,200 0	10,511,400 0	
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	31,060,200 0	31,424,600 0	
Ditto in the provinces.....	21,494,000 0	21,439,100 0	
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	670,900 0	649,200 0	
Ditto in the provinces.....	503,600 0	539,300 0	
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0	
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14	
Ditto other securities.....	36,557,487 91	36,557,487 91	
Securities held.....	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0	
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	8,437,014 0	8,437,463 0	
Expenses of management.....	471,510 66	470,892 16	
Sundries.....	9,603,189 31	7,226,066 25	
	1,485,485,011 20	1,467,885,395 48	

The return, compared with that of the preceding week, presents these differences: an increase of 9,265,000f in the discounts; an increase of 215,000f in the stock of coin and bullion; a decrease of 625,000f in the circulation of notes; an increase of 19,709,000f in the deposits.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.	MARKET.		
			Bid.	Ask.	
(Marked thus * are National.)	Par of Shares.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5
American*.....	100	500,000			
American Exchange*.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5 116 116
Atlantic*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6
Bowery*.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	12
Broadway*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	
Brooklyn.....	26	200,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5
Butchers & Drovers*.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5
Central*.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	7 104
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	
Chatham*.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	7 126
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.....	6 180
City (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	
Commerce*.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 104 104 100
Commonwealth*.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4 95
Continental*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4
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
East River*.....	50	259,150	Jan. and July..	July.....	4
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)*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	7 & 5 ex.
Fourth*.....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	March.....	5
Fulton*.....	30	600,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5 180
Far. & Cit. (Wm'sbg).....	20	160,000	March and Sept.	March.....	
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct..	April.....	5
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	May and Nov..	May.....	6
Grocers*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5
Hanover*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5
Importers & Traders*.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4 108 106
Irving*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4
LeatherManufact'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.....	5 140
Manufact'rs (Wbg).....	30	210,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	
Manufac. & Merch'nts.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5
Marine.....	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	6
Market*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex. 6 100
Mechanics'.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex. 110
Mechanics' (Brook.).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	
Mech. Bank Asso.*.....	25	500,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5 102
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.....	5 107
Merchants' Exch.*.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex. 115 110
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. 107 109
North River.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	4 90
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.
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.....	5 110
St. Nicholas*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5
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.....	4 105
Sixth*.....	100	200,000	May and Nov..	May.....	
State of New York.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5
Tenth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5
Third*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	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.....	5 117
Williamsburg City.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4 124

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.)

SECURITIES							SECURITIES							
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	
American Gold.	143%	144%		144%			Railroad Stocks.							
United States.		117%					Brooklyn City	10						
do do 6s, 1867. registered							Central of New Jersey	100					99%	
do do 6s, 1868. coupon			115				Chicago and Alton	100	101		98			
do do 6s, 1868. registered							do do preferred	100	104	100	96	111	112%	
do do 6s, 1881. coupon	107%	106%	107	106	107	106%	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	100						
do do 6s, 1881. registered							Chicago and Milwaukee	100						
do do 6s, 5-20s. coupon	106	106	105%	106	106	106	Chicago and Northwestern	100	28%	27%	29	29%	28%	
do do 6s, 5-20s. registered							do do preferred	100	62%	62%	63%	63%	63%	
do do 6s, 5-20s. (new)	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%	Chicago and Rock Island	100	108%	107%	108%	108%	108%	
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.							Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	100	130					
do do 6s, do do. (yearly)							Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	70%	69%	70%	70%	71%	
do do 5s, 1871. coupon							Cleveland and Toledo	50	102				102	
do do 5s, 1871. registered							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	50						
do do 5s, 1874. coupon							Eighth Avenue	100						
do do 5s, 1874. registered							Erie	100	90	84%	85	86%	88	
do do 5s, 10-40s. coupon	97%	97	96%	97%		97%	do preferred	100	87			84	83%	
do do 5s, 10-40s. registered							Hannibal and St. Joseph	100						
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes. 1st series	99%		99%			99%	do do preferred	100						
do do do do do 2d series	99%		99%			99%	Harlem	50						
do do do do do 3d series							do preferred	50						
do do 6s, Certificates, (new)		99%	97%	97%	97%		Hudson River	100	113%	112	113%	113%	112	
State.							Illinois Central	100	126%	125%		125	124%	123%
California 7s, large		115%				116%	Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50						
Connecticut 6s, 1872							Joliet and Chicago	100	90					
Georgia 6s							Long Island	50						
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860							Marietta and Cincinnati	100						
do Registered, 1860							do do 1st preferred	100						
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860							do do 2d preferred	100						
do do do 1862							Michigan Central	100	108			108%	108	
do do do 1865							Michigan So. and N. Indiana	100	66%	65%	66%	66%	66%	
do do do 1870							do do guaranteed	100						
do do do 1877							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	100			38		39%	
do do do 1879							do do do 1st pref.	100	92				92%	
do do do 1879							do do do 2d pref.	100						
do War Loan							Milwaukee and St. Paul	100						
Indiana 6s, War Loan							do do preferred	100						
do 5s							Mississippi and Missouri	100						
do 2 1/2s							Morris and Essex	100						
Iowa 7s, War Loan							New Jersey	100						
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72							New York Central	100	92%	93		93	92%	
Louisiana 6s							New Haven and Hartford	100						
Massachusetts 5s							Norwich and Worcester	100						
Michigan 6s, 1873							Ohio and Mississippi Certificates		24%	25		24%		
do 6s, 1878							do do do preferred	100						
do 6s, 1883							Panama	100						
do 7s, 1868							Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	100	97%	97%	98	98	98	
do 7s, 1878							Reading	50	106%	106%	106%	106%	107%	
do 7s, War Loan							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	100			33			
Minnesota 8s							do do do preferred	100			60			
Missouri 6s	72	72		71%	71%	71%	Second avenue	100						
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.)							Sixth avenue	100						
do 6s, (Pacific RR.)							Third avenue	100						
New York 7s, 1870							Toledo, Wabash and Western	50						
do 6s, 1865							do do do preferred	50						
do 6s, 1866							Railroad Bonds:							
do 6s, 1867							Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.							
do 6s, 1868							do do 2d mort.							
do 6s, 1872							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877		93	93	93			
do 6s, 1873			98				Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund		95		95		97	
do 6s, 1874							do do 1st mortgage	81						
do 6s, 1875							do do Income						88%	
do 6s, 1877							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent			109				
do 5s, 1866							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage							
do 5s, 1868							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund							
do 5s, 1871							do do Interest							
do 5s, 1874							do do Extension							
do 5s, 1875							do do 1st mortgage						80	
do 5s, 1876							do do 2d mortgage							
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds							Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage				100			
North Carolina 6s		76	75		76	76	Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage							
Ohio 6s, 1868							do do 3d mortgage, conv.							
do 6s, 1870							do do 4th mortgage						73	
do 6s, 1875							Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund							
do 6s, 1881					97		Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.							
do 6s, 1886							do do do 2d mort.							
Rhode Island 6s							Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868							
South Carolina 6s							do 2d mortgage, 1864							
Tennessee 6s, 1868							do 2d mortgage, 1879							
do 6s, Long Loans		72		71	72	72	do 3d mortgage, 1883							
do 5s							do 4th mortgage, 1880							
Vermont 6s							do 5th mortgage, 1888							
Virginia 6s, coupon						59	Galena and Chicago, extended		96				95	
Wisconsin 6s							do do 2d mortgage							
do 6s, War Loan							Hannibal and St. Joseph, Land Grants							
Municipal.							Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72							
Brooklyn 6s							do Consolidated and Sinking Fund							
do 6s, Water Loan							do 2d mortgage, 1868							
do 6s, Public Park Loan							Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869							
do 6s, Improvement Stock							do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885				102			
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan							do 3d mortgage, 1875							
New York 7s, 1875							do convertible, 1867							
do 6s, 1876							Illinois Central 7s, 1875							
do 6s, 1878							Lackawanna and Western Bonds							
do 6s, 1887							Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage							
do 5s, 1867							Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72							
do 5s, 1868							do do 8s, new, 1882				96			
do 5s, 1870							Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund							
do 5s, 1873							do do 2d mortgage, 7s							
do 5s, 1874							do do Goshen Line, 1868							
do 5s, 1875							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.							
do 5s, 1876							Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mortgage					76		
do 5s, 1890							do do Income							
do 5s, 1898							Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants							
do 5s, F. Loan, 1868							New York Central 6s, 1883	95			95		94	
Miscellaneous.							do do 6s, 1887							
Atlantic Mail Steamship	100	155		156%	156%	153	do do 6s, Real Estate							
Brunswick Land	100	11%	11%				do do 6s, subscription							
Canton, Baltimore	100			30%	30%		do do 7s, 1876							
Central Coal	100						do do 7s, convertible, 1876						102	
Central American Transit	100						Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage							
Cumber and Coal, preferred	100						Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.							
Delaware & Hudson Canal	100		42%	44	43%	42%	do do do 2d mort.							
Harlem Gas	50		135			136	do do do 3d mort.	88						
Manhattan Gas Light	50						St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, 1st mort.							
Mariposa Mining	100						do do do 2d, pref.	75						
Metropolitan Gas	100						do do do 2d, income							
New York Gas	100						Toledo and Wabash,							

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, MARKET (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (e.g., Bonds of 1847, 1848), State Securities (e.g., ALABAMA, CALIFORNIA), and Municipal Securities (e.g., ALBANY, N.Y., ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa.).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY, August 11, 1865—P. M.

THE activity and confidence which characterized trade during each recurring week in July has now almost entirely ceased. The movement of merchandize, except under fitful speculative operations, has been much reduced; and all who are engaged in regular business show a disposition to keep affairs very close—protecting themselves as much as possible from risk of violent fluctuations. Although gold has been at more than 40 per cent premium for several months there seems to be a sort of re-awakening to the fact that our currency (and consequently all values,) is in a very unsettled state, and that operations based upon an ignoring of this fact are in danger of receiving a very rude shock.

The cotton market has steadily declined under large receipts. In Breadstuffs there has been a new speculative movement, but the advance realized was not supported. The Pork speculation has been weak and prices declined; other Provisions slightly lower. Coffee has shown more strength in gold prices. Intelligence from Rio Janeiro to the 5th July is more favorable, especially to the finer sorts; the clearances from Rio, to all ports, in June, were 162,000 bags. Sugars and Molasses have been weak and declining. Spices have been more active. Teas have been in moderate demand. Hides and Leather firm but less active. Petroleum a shade firmer and more active. Whisky dull and drooping. Naval stores dull. Oils and Whalebone brought extreme prices.

A steamboat on Lake Erie, with 300 tons of copper, has been lost, and this, with the small supply on hand, has somewhat stiffened the market.

The prevailing depression is probably due to the current report (accepted as true) that the government is selling gold. A Washington telegram says the government will sell gold at average rate of a million dollars daily, till the reserve is reduced twenty millions; in which case, as the receipts of the government are nearly half a million daily, the sales may be kept up till nearly the 1st of October. Imports continue large, and of our exports, cotton is the principal item. The speculations in Breadstuffs and Provisions have curtailed their export materially. The receipts of Domestic Produce, except of cotton, are scarcely up to the average.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 11, 1865.

	Coast-wise.	North R.R.	Erie R.R.	Camd. & Hud. R.R.	Hud. Cent'l R.R.	Riv'r N. J.	Per Exp's.	Total.
Flour..... bbls.	8,897	58,017	13,936	320	627	2,415	75,797	
Corn Meal..... bbls.	386	1,410	2,098	88	2,415	8,969	2,854	
Whiskey..... bbls.	118	288	300	640	.....	.....	1,346
Wheat..... bush.	15,978	355,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	355,509
Corn..... bbls.	.....	535,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	535,577
Oats..... bush.	.....	231,274	620	3,577	948	.....	236,409
Rye..... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malt..... bush.	.....	27,026	1,875	.....	3,931	.....	32,832
Barley..... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grass Seed..... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flaxseed..... bush.	.....	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	203
Beans..... bush.	.....	72	402	.....	.....	.....	474
Pear..... bush.	.....	7,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,920
Beef..... bbls. & tcs.	201	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	301
Pork..... bbls.	550	1,537	2,493	435	.....	.....	5,020
Cutmeats..... pkgs.	168	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	199
Lard..... pkgs.	.....	78	1,177	100	.....	.....	1,855
Lard..... kgs.	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Ashes..... pkg.	.....	344	108	.....	.....	.....	447
Tallow..... bush.	85	103	17	.....	.....	.....	205
Grease..... bush.	.....	100	88	112	.....	.....	300
Oil Cake..... bush.	.....	3,130	1,540	.....	.....	.....	4,670
Dried Fruits..... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs..... bbls.	.....	237	429	214	863	870	1,295
Lard Oil..... bush.	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Cotton..... bales.	13,884	225	1,077	1,917	.....	.....	16,606
Wool..... bales.	408	2,589	1,787	2,063	81	36	6,928	
Hemp..... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hops..... bush.	.....	26	.....	11	.....	.....	36
Hides..... No.	86	468	993	.....	.....	.....	1,547
Leather..... sides.	3,550	8,609	14,637	3,300	1,090	5,450	36,636	
Tobacco..... hhds.	818	318	1,533	444	.....	.....	2,618
Tobacco..... cs. & c.	1,640	191	399	75	.....	.....	2,305
Rice..... tcs. & bbls.	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537
Rice..... bgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosin..... bbls.	1,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,967
Tar..... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitch..... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits Turpen..... bush.	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197
Crude Turp..... bush.	1,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,863
Copper..... bush.	48	93	91	.....	.....	.....	237
Copper Plates..... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar..... bbls.	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Sugar..... hhds.	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Starch..... pkgs.	.....	.....	50	175	5,650	.....	5,975
Butter..... bush.	125	1,633	996	2,218	820	386	7,702	
Cheese..... bush.	.....	2,679	3,378	.....	14,650	200	20,907
Petroleum..... bbls.	.....	.....	11,630	180	.....	623	12,633
Molasses..... hhds.	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Peanuts..... bgs.	411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411
Molasses..... bbls.	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
Stearine..... pkgs.	.....	81	63	.....	.....	.....	94
Lead..... pkgs.	.....	518	.....	.....	.....	.....	518
Spelter..... slabs	.....	.....	611	.....	.....	.....	611

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	272,695	193,340
Flour..... bbls.	1,765,250	2,424,110
Corn Meal..... bbls.	213,050	197,755
Wheat..... bush.	3,243,165	7,413,465
Corn..... bush.	4,769,715	3,260,265
Rye..... bush.	136,910	69,445
Barley, &c..... bush.	596,540	743,475
Oats..... bush.	4,158,785	3,907,815
Beef..... tcs. and bbls.	77,610	64,740
Pork..... bbls.	163,345	261,000
Bacon, &c..... pkg.	92,740	239,400
Lard..... bush.	85,030	165,755
Cheese..... bush.	269,380	279,255
Butter..... bush.	357,020	236,810
Rosin..... bbls.	48,367	10,426
Crude Turpentine..... bush.	11,834	5,489
Spirits do..... bush.	7,478	5,267
Tar..... bush.	6,663	21,191
Rice..... tcs.	8,809	.....
Ashes..... bush.	12,100	10,545
Tobacco, domestic..... pkgs.	72,345	150,550
Tobacco, foreign..... pkgs.	14,110	22,830
Tallow..... bush.	10,295	18,805
Wool, domestic..... bales.	49,880	92,005
Wool, foreign..... bales.	32,905	77,580
Hops..... bush.	13,680	26,700
Whiskey..... bbls.	37,305	242,305
Leather..... sides	1,355,000	1,489,200
Oil, sperm..... bbls.	22,720	42,005
Oil, whale..... bush.	58,891	51,366
Oil, petroleum..... bush.	277,345	406,785
Oil, lard..... bush.	4,740	8,940
Whalebone..... lbs.	469,900	567,750

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	11,345	153,317	57,689
Cotton..... bales	310	37,993	38,205
Coffee..... bags	15,425	388,327	543,076
Molasses..... hhds.	2,364	107,797	85,014
Sugar..... hdds., bbls. and tcs.	9,975	245,062	163,782
do..... bxs. and bags	7,579	238,236	156,724
Teas..... pkgs.	13,483	312,978	536,694
Tobacco..... do	374	14,862	22,758
Wool..... bales	27	35,179	91,039

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	5,938	34,662	24,172
Flour..... bbls.	36,991	831,609	1,404,063
Corn Meal..... bush.	3,443	91,908	76,817
Wheat..... bush.	60,397	1,153,976	9,260,850
Corn..... bush.	135,965	868,540	472,180
Rye..... bush.	20,201	83,688	.....
Beef..... tcs. and bbls.	1,134	64,871	64,071
Pork..... bbls.	2,695	82,649	94,724
Bacon..... 100 lbs.	2,379	265,267	787,074
Lard..... bush.	2,117	169,797	416,820
Cheese..... bush.	20,019	212,227	244,125
Butter..... bush.	2,491	69,869	69,708
Ashes, Pots..... casks.	.....	5,895	5,440
Ashes, Pearls..... bush.	.....	465	763
Beeswax..... lbs.	2,338	143,542	333,626
Hops..... bales.	33	11,906	17,126
Rosin..... bbls.	1,369	10,773	901
Spirits Turp..... bush.	.....	633	321
Tar..... bush.	30	5,633	788
Tallow..... 100 lbs.	1,593	126,592	245,899
Tobacco..... pkgs.	2,983	97,706	79,725
Tobacco..... lbs.	33,783	2,243,975	2,779,459
Oil, Sperm..... galls.	.....	56,982	962,696
Oil, Whale..... bush.	.....	11,804	256,778
Oil, Petroleum..... bush.	472,609	5,460,843	9,774,930
Oil, Lard..... bush.	.....	28,929	416,381
Seed, Clover..... bags.	.....	10,995	21,773
Staves, ... M	579	8,660	10,539
Oil Cake..... 100 lbs.	5,791	315,914	388,535
Whalebone..... lbs.	.....	180,827	399,837

EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 8, 1865.

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

DANISH WEST INDIES.		DANISH WEST INDIES.	
Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Flour, bbls.	1,542 \$12,952	Hardware, bxs. 24	\$881
Beef, bbls.	17 260	Pumps, bxs. 2	183
Butter, lbs.	8,590 2,374	Leather, rolls. 4	235
Lard, lbs.	1,567 401	Blacking, cs. 20	183
Peas, bbls.	34 147	Trunks, nests. 12	70
Onions, bbls.	40 173	Nails, kegs. 100	574
Cheese, lbs.	1,589 262	Corn meal, bus. 100	2,600
Potatoes, bbls.	55 175	Corn meal, bbls. 145	312
Milk, cs.	5 85	Books, cs. 1	100
Woodenware, mats.	20 51	Chains, pkgs. 4	50
		Candles, bxs. 150	320
			Total..... \$25,543

HAMBURG. Table with columns: Item, Quan., Value. Includes Mahogany, Petrol, Furs, Segars, Sew mach, I R goods, Blacking, Staves, Glassware, Drugs, Butter, Corn, Mf tobac, Coffee, Silver ore, Clocks, Candles, Beef, Tobacco, Rosin, Miscellaneous.

BREMEN. Table with columns: Item, Quan., Value. Includes Tobacco, Rye, Tobacco, Beef, Flour, Rosin, Total.

CRONSTADT. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Petroleum, Hardware, Total.

DUTCH WEST INDIES. Table with columns: Item, Quan., Value. Includes Flour, Beef, Pork, Potatoes, Onions, Pkd C'fish, Tallow, Lard, Bread, Syrup, Butter, Candles, Hardware, Bunting, Rifles, Ammunition, Soap, Dried fish, Mfd tob, Codfish, Hams, Tobacco, Leather, Agl imp's, Hay, Coal, Bricks, Machinery, Carriage, Wheat, Coal oil, Corn, Rye flour, Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL. Table with columns: Item, Quan., Value. Includes Corn, Cotton, Flour, Cot'n pick, Butter, Wheat, Cheese, Bacon, Petrol, Hair, Tobacco, Tallow, Hoofs, Beef, Oilcake, Peas, Staves, Steel, Wine, Handspikes, Stationery, Clocks, Shoe pegs, Sew mach, Tobacco, Lead ore, Machinery, Fustic, Milk, Mahogany, Beeswax, Rags, Britannia ware, Leather, Oilcake, Clocks, De-rskins, Sew mach, Shoe pegs, Machinery, Furs, Heads, Books, Tongues, Dent'l mat's, Effects, Segars, Bones, Hardware, Machinery, Dry goods, Drugs, Fancy goods, Miscellaneous.

LONDON. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Tobacco, Flour, Copperate, Aloes, Tobacco, Oilcake, Clocks, De-rskins, Sew mach, Shoe pegs, Machinery, Manf tips, Total.

BRISTOL. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Wheat, Total.

GLASGOW. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Sew mach, Tobacco, Staves, Beef, Rags, Pictures, Clothing, Preserves, Glassware, Butter, Saus'e skins, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Miscellaneous, Total.

GIBRALTAR. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Tobacco, Total.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Corn meal, Lime, Pork, Beef, Candles, Leather, Corn, Keros'e, Drugs, Tel app'tus, Mf tob, Spelter, Clothing, Rosin, Pitch, Leather, Miscellaneous, Flour, Live stock, Hides, Pitch, Varnish, Rye flour, Lard, Total.

BRITISH WEST INDIES. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Furniture, Hardware, Lumber, Flour, Corn, Drugs, Corn meal, Bread, Lard, Butter, Beef, Hams, Candles, Cheese, Pickled codfish, Peas, Matches, Coal oil, Saddlery, Soap, Pork, Tobacco, Potatoes, Dry goods, Perfum'y, Starch, Tobacco, Oilmeal, Oysters, Onions, Tobacco, Peas, Shooks, Bran, Oats, Total.

BRITISH GUIANA. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Flour, Pork, Tar, Lard, Paper, Beef, Tobacco, Bread, Peas, Cheese, Potatoes, Lumber, Hams, Ice Pitchers, Perfumery, Sausages, Wine, Oars, Drugs, Syrup, Mf iron, Hardware, Miscellaneous, Total.

MALAGA. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Staves, Total.

BRITISH AUSTRALIA. Table with columns: Item, Quan., Value. Includes Lumber, Mxd wool, Glassw're, Clocks, Keros'ne, Shoe pegs, Hardware, Woodw'e, Oars, Nails, Sew mach, Pres. meats, Agl implts, Mfd iron, Pumps, Trucks, Drugs, Furniture, Carriage, Oak plank, Wheels, Total.

HAVRE. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Petroleum, Total.

CETTE. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Staves, Total.

BORDEAUX. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Staves, Total.

MARSEILLES. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Staves, Ext logw'd, Ext hyperan, Drugs, Petrol, Rosin, Total.

CUBA. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Lard, Whale oil, Salt, Soap, Sugar, Hoops, Shoes, Paper, Drugs, Trunks, Paint oil, Petroleum, Bread, Corn, Woodw'e, Furniture, Coal, Oats, Hams, Agl implts, Fancy goods, Tobacco, Oars, Potatoes, Hardware, Glassware, Telegraph matl, Plaster, Ind rber hose, Beef, Bricks, Timber, Paint, Flour, Perfumery, Miscellaneous, Total.

GENOA. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Fruits, Sewing mach, Mahogany, Sarsaparilla, Stones, Tobacco, Samp's, Total.

LEGHORN. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Petroleum, Total.

AFRICA. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Tobacco, Bread, Flour, Shingles, Spruce, Miscellaneous, Total.

HAYTI. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Pork, Tobacco, Lard, Flour, Pkd fish, Codfish, Soap, Hams, Cheese, Sugar, Rice, Beef, Bread, Butter, Mf iron, Oats, Corn, Hay, Oil, Miscellaneous, Total.

MEXICO. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Mf iron, Carpeting, Mf wood, Ptg mat'l, Lime, Paint, Hardware, Bluestone, Hay, Domestic, Tea, Furniture, Coal oil, Saddlery, Siverware, Miscellaneous, Total.

VENEZUELA. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Hams, Kerosene, Ink, Lard, Tobacco, Flour, Butter, Pepper, Potatoes, Woodenware, Petroleum, Lumber, Sew mach, Soap, Powder, Rye flour, Furniture, Shooks, Wheat, Candles, Hams, Rope, Moss, Hops, Miscellaneous, Total.

CISPLATINE REPUBLIC. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Lumber, Hardware, Agricultural implem'ts, Machinery, Total.

BRAZIL. Table with columns: Item, Value. Includes Flour, Lard, Matches, Bread, Candles, Nails, Glassware, Trunks, Shooks, Hay, Tarpaulin, Cutlery, Spars, Lumber, Shoes, Preserves, Hams, Tinware, Smoothing irons, Soap, Petroleum, Dry goods, Lumber, Hardware, Paper, Drugs, Cotton gin, Mf iron, Dent mat, Harness, Rosin, Tobacco, Carriages, Machinery, Pepper, Agricul implem'ts, Tea, Combs, Cinnamon, Fronda water, cases, Sarsaparilla, Cement, Oars, Brandy, Raspberry syrup, cases, Furniture, Clocks, Hops, Teeth, Platedware, Guns, Segars, Miscellaneous, Total.

Grand Total. Value: \$3,894,479

IMPORTS (OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 4, 1865.

Table with columns: Item, Quan., Value. Includes China, Glass, & E'ware, Bottles, China, Earthenware, Glass, Glassware, Glass plate, Drugs, Alkali, Acids, Ammonia, Alum, Arrow root, Argols, Bl powder, Chalk, Cocchineal, Gum crude, Gum arabic, Indigo, Ipecac, Jalap, Leeches, Madder, Magnesia, Oils, Oil, Olive, Opium, Paints, Potash, Rhubarb, Sarsaparilla, Soda, Soda ash, Sumac, Tongva beans, Vanilla beans, Vermilion, Salammoniac, Santonine, Other, Furs, Felting, Furs, Fruits, Bananas, Currants, Figs, Lemons, Nuts.

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
Pine apples..... 3,462	Saddlery..... 4 1,125	Fish..... 10,221
Raisins..... 4,156	Steel..... 2,737 30,509	Grain..... 656
Sauces and pre... 1,363	Tin, bxs..... 15,189 86,513	Grind stones... 17 342
Instruments—	Tin, (slabs 1,820.)	Gunny cloth... 60 2,420
Musical..... 28 6,778	lbs..... 90,154 17,897	Hair..... 16 9,170
Optical..... 8 3,118	Wire..... 299 6,337	Hair cloth..... 4 2,121
Jewelry, &c.—	Spices—	Hemp..... 5,200 50,259
Jewelry..... 22 64,161	Ginger..... 896	Honey..... 23 1,178
Watches..... 34 66,046	Stationery, &c.—	India rubber... 106 4,310
Leather, Hides, &c.—	Books..... 94 15,656	Ivory..... 693 19,822
Bristles..... 67 17,566	Engravings..... 9 3,138	Machinery..... 47 4,140
Boots and shoes... 3 457	Paper..... 81 4,941	Molasses..... 2,364 53,059
Hides, dressed... 123 58,485	Other..... 50 6,704	Oil paintings... 15 4,903
Hides, undressed 44,610	Woods—	Plaster..... 190
Liquors, Wines, &c.—	Cam wood..... 540	Perfumery..... 1,140
Whisky..... 280 516	Cedar..... 2,299	Pipes..... 3,831
Wines..... 444 8,292	Fustic, lbs 26,000 388	Provisions..... 250 3,751
Metals, &c.—	Logw'd, lbs 15,000 2,341	Rags..... 50 27,340
Brass goods..... 6 1,674	Mahogany..... 6,977	Rice..... 10,848
Bronzes..... 1 135	Rattan..... 801	Statuary..... 7 902
Chains & anch... 5 160	Willow..... 198	Seeds..... 1,597
Cutlery..... 118 45,657	Other..... 15,852	Soap..... 21 859
Guns..... 6 1,153	Miscellaneous—	Sugar, hhds, tcs
Hardware..... 136 20,762	Baskets..... 1,179	and bbls... 9,975 467,566
Iron, hoop, tons... 37 1,982	Boxes..... 1,382	Sugar, boxes and
Iron, pig, tns... 350 4,235	Buttons..... 120 39,377	bags..... 7,579 144,892
Iron, sheet, tns... 183 9,618	Clay..... 552	Tea..... 13,483 173,255
Iron, other, tns... 145 29,891	Cigars..... 16,771	Toys..... 14 1,336
Iron tubes, tns... 160 561	Coal, tons... 11,345 28,291	Tobacco..... 374 16,880
Lead, pigs... 450 1,909	Corks..... 2,457	Waste..... 4 451
Metal goods..... 88 10,240	Cotton, bales... 310 27,262	Wool, bales... 27 2,135
Needles..... 30 5,665	Clocks..... 33 4,347	Other..... 519
Nickel..... 1 653	Coffee, bags... 15,425 268,293	Total... ..\$2,885,010
Old metal..... 2,707	Fancy goods... 140,356	
Platina..... 2 4,133	Feathers..... 7 4,251	
Percussion caps... 17 2,306	Flax..... 68 7,587	

London dates to the 29th July arrived by the Cuba. A circular reports :

COCOA—Large supplies have been offered, amounting to 2,027 bags, and the greater part sold at full valuations, Trinidad 66s a 71s for common to mid red, 72s a 84s 6d for good to fine, and 86s a 95s for superior. Grenada at 53s a 55s for good mid, 61s for fine. St. Lucia 45s a 48s. Surinam was bought in at 68s a 70s, and 200 bags Guayaquil withdrawn.

COFFEE steady—The sales amount to 1,019 casks 91 barrels 330 bags Plantation Ceylon at 78s a 79s 6d for fine, fine ord to low mid small, 80s a 85s 6d for low mid to mid colory, and 86s 6d a 88s 6d for good mid; 248 casks 672 bags native Ceylon at 65s a 66s for ord, and 67s 6d a 68s 6d for good ord; 1,428 cases 524 bags East India, including Neilgherry, Tellicherry, Naidoobatum, &c., chiefly at 83s a 90s 6d; 654 bags 177 bales Mocha sold at 67s a 67s 6d for common, and 91s a 91s 6d for long berry; 130 casks 448 barrels 468 bags Jamaica realised 66s a 72s for good to fine ord, and 73s a 80s for fine, fine ord to low mid.

COPPER quiet—Tough cake and tile 86L, best selected 89L, sheathing 91L, Y. M. sheathing 8½d.

CORN—The market is dull, influenced by the continuance of fine weather. Average price of English wheat for the week ending 22d inst was 43s on 52,131 qrs returned. White American wheat 43s a 46s; winter red 41s a 44s; spring 41s a 43s per qr; American flour 22s a 24s per barrel.

LEAD dull—Common pig 20L.

COTTON—The market is dull and prices show a decline from those of last week of ¼d. a 1d. per lb.

DRUGS, &c.—Safflower; 105 bales Bengal sold from 5l 2s 6d a 6l 7s 6d for low mid to good quality. Gum Animi: 145 chests Bombay were disposed of from 8l 10s a 8l 12s 6d for bold pale, 7l 15s a 7l 17s 6d for small pale, and 6l 10s a 6l 15s for fair amber.

HEMP firm, and 1,360 bales Manila realised from 30l 15s a 31l 15s for barely fair to good current. 127 tons St. Petersburg at auction part sold, Clean 29l 10s a 30l.

IRON—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars 7l f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 54s 6d cash for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED—The market is again rather lower, For Calcutta on the spot 55s 9d has been accepted, and there are still sellers at this price. 100 tons Bombay realised 57s. 6d.

NAVAL STORES—Prices for Spirits Turpentine have been irregular, we close at 43s present delivery, and 42s next month's shipment. Petroleum 18l 10s a 19l Crude, and 2s 5d Refined.

OILS—Fish quiet; Sperm offers at £90; pale Southern £44; pale Seal £40; Cod £50; East India £30. Linseed offers at 32s, and 32s 6d for Delivery October to December. Rape; buyers of Brown for immediate and forward deliveries at £43; Foreign Refined cannot be bought under £47; Refined Cotton in good demand at 32l 10s a 34l as to quality; Crude finds buyers at 26l 10s; Niger 36l 10s; Poppy 36l 10s; Madras Ground Nut 41l. Olive: a fair business at slightly reduced prices; sales of Mogadore at 48l, and a good quantity of Seville has changed hands at 49l; Malaga is held for 51l, and Gallipoli 54l. Cocoa Nut quiet at 43s for Ceylon, and 44s 6d a 45s for Cochin. Palm quiet; sellers of fine Lagos 36s 6d; Palm Nut 31s 6d.

LINSEED CAKE are in rather less demand, but prices are unchanged.

RICE steady.—14,000 bags soft grain, chiefly Necranzie, sold at 9s 4 1-2 a 10s for good to fine. 2000 bags Madras at 12s 3d, and 12000 bags fine white Bengal of new crop at 16s.

MOLASSES—There are no transactions to report.

RUM—The sales have been 250 puns Demerara at 1s 8 1-2d a 1s 9d for fair to good, and 1s 10d for a few fine. 35 puns Leewards at 1s 8d. 125 puns Cuba also sold at 1s 9d proof.

SALTPETRE very inactive, and no sales Bengal reported. 70 tons French, 4 per cent refraction, sold at 20s.

SPELTRE dull at 21l 17s 6d.

SPICES—Black Pepper: sales are about 1000 bags at steady prices; Singapore at 3 1-8d, a few at 3 1-4d, and Penang at 3d.

SUGAR—The market is quiet without change in prices. Of British West India 4,590 hhds sold, including at public sale part of 386 hhds, 33 tcs. 273 bbls, Barbadoes, from 30s a 35s 6d; 267 hhds, 336 tcs, 144 bbls Jamaica, from 29s 6d a 34s 6d; 167 hhds, 50 bbls, 226 bags crystalized Demerara, from 36s 6d a 38s, and 31 hhds, 5 tcs, 643 bbls Sundries, from 29s 6d a 32s 6d. 1,913 bags Mauritius sold at 37s a 38s for yellow semi-crystalized. 1,534 bags Bengal partly sold at 31s 6d a 32s 6d for yellow Gurrpattah Date. 5,622 bags Madras sold at 25s 6d a 27s for brown Native, 36s a 41s for yellow grainy. 1,506 bags Natal were about half realized at 28s a 30s for brown. Privately, 1,600 bags Mauritius sold at 31s a 31s 6d for soft gray, 35s 6d for yellow semi-crystalized, and 38s 6d for fine crystalized. Foreign: 472 hhds, 65 tcs, 21 bbls, 20 bxs, 39 bags Cuba Muscovado were taken in above the value. 763 hhds, 39 tcs, 199 bbls Porto Rico sold at 31s a 36s 6d. 3,194 bags unclayed Manila were bought in, but 868 bags grocery ditto sold at 36s a 36s 6d.

TALLOW flat, and St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot cannot be quoted over 41s 3d, and 42s 3d October to December.

TEA market without material alteration. Some business doing in uncolored Japan Teas for America, but the stock on hand is small. Good Common Congou 1s a 1s ¼d per lb.

TIN—English quiet. Blocks 94s, Bars 95s, Refined 97s. Foreign, Straits 90s 6d.

COTTON.

The receipts at this market have been less liberal than last week, but the demand until Wednesday was quite light, and the market daily softened, declining two cents per pound in four days. On Wednesday, with a brisk export demand and some speculation a large business was done and the downward tendency checked. On Thursday, New Orleans advices of liberal receipts, and a stock of 60,000 bales in that market again weakened prices, in conjunction with a decline in gold. So that a decline of three cents per pound on the week may be regarded as established. The spinners are buying sparingly in this market. The New Orleans shipping intelligence reports clearances from that market direct to Boston and Philadelphia, besides which our spinners received a large proportion of their supplies direct by rail. These supplies, though not coming upon our market, have a direct effect upon it, and it is to be regretted that there are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the quantity that thus goes into consumption. We have heretofore estimated it about 500 bales daily, but a few facts lead us to think that this estimate may now be increased to 700 bales. This would reduce the spinning demand upon the New York market to 800 bles daily, and for the past two weeks it has scarcely averaged so large a quantity. The market to-day was active and firm, sales 25,000 bales.

The receipts at this market for the week have been 16,920 bales. Exports last week, 5,938—all to Liverpool. Sales for the week 10,500 bales. Stock—estimated—70,000 bales.

The following are the closing quotations :

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	31	32	32	32
Good Ordinary.....	36	37	37	37
Middling.....	43	44	44	44
Good Middling.....	47	48	48	48
Middling fair.....	48	49	50	50

New Orleans mail dates to August 1st report :

The market opened with some inquiry to-day, but as factors were still more stringent in their pretensions, the demand fell off, and the sales were confined to barely 900 bales taken by seven or eight buyers at about yesterday's figures. We now modify our quotations as follows: Ordinary 30 a 34c., good ordinary 36 a 38, low middling 40 a 42, and middling 44 a 45. We hear of some additional transactions yesterday which swell the business to 3,750 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1864.....	bales	4,575
Received to-day.....	1,224	
Received previously.....	178,050	179,344
		183,919
Exported to day.....	1,496	
Exported previously.....	122,918	124,414
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared.....		59,505

Dates of the 8th by telegraph quote middlings at 43 a 44c. The receipts of cotton at New Orleans for the week ending August 8th, were 19,500 bales. Stock on hand, 66,500 bales.

Liverpool dates to the 28th of July state :

“Our market continued strong until the receipt of the Moravian's news on Monday afternoon, giving an official estimate of the crop of cotton in the States at 2,250,000 bales. This checked the improving tone of the market, and with a limited demand since, prices have generally declined below last week's rates. The China's news has been without effect. The Manchester market is dull, and prices are depressed.”

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	16½ 17½	16½ 18	17 18	30 —
Good ordinary....	18 19	18 19	18½ 19	— —
Low Middling.....	19½ —	19½ —	19½ —	— —
Middling.....	19½ —	19½ —	19½ —	34 —
Good Middling....	— —	— —	20½ —	— —
Middling Fair....	— —	— —	— —	— —
Fair.....	— —	21 —	— —	42 —

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American... 3390	680	240	4310	179130	180820	
East Indian. 16040	5200	3180	24420	823070	812670	
Brazilian.... 3890	2210	780	6880	202050	146720	
Egyptian... 5030	690	2240	7960	295000	232670	
Other Sorts. 3620	1420	870	5910	270220	286790	
Total....	31970	10200	7310	49480	1770070	1659670

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	7041	154739	127197
East Indian.....	13648	421914	541543
Brazilian.....	2785	185119	140540
Egyptian.....	7803	259307	240107
Other Sorts.....	1426	168046	249820
Total.....	32203	1188125	1299207

	bales	STOCKS		COTTON AT SEA	
		This Day.	1864.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	30460	17230	.....	.....
East Indian.....	144450	111720	435000	384000	
Brazilian.....	36810	15710	Piculs.	Piculs.	
Egyptian.....	60670	63070	43000	138000	
Other Sorts.....	50000	74380	.....	.....
Total.....	332390	286110	.....	.....

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been subject to wild fluctuations the past week. Until Wednesday last the prices were steadily declining under liberal receipts, limited export orders, and a dull trade. A return of rainy weather in the Northwest excited the markets at Chicago and Milwaukee, and led to a large advance in prices. The influence of that movement was felt in this market on Wednesday, and after change an advance of about ten cents per bushel was realized in Spring Wheat, \$1 52 having been paid for Amber Club, and fully half a dollar advance was realized in shipping Flour, \$7 having been paid for extra State. With the execution of the speculative orders from the West, prices fell off about 5 cents per bushel in Wheat, and 25 cents per barrel in Flour. Winter Wheats, as well as Corn and Oats, were somewhat advanced in sympathy with the general excitement. The higher grades of Flour were simply more active, without quotable change in prices.

An average of about 25,000 bushels Wheat are going into store daily at this market. The season is rather early for so large an accumulation. The accounts from the West are not favorable either to the quantity or quality of the new crop, but the receipts of old crop are largely in excess of last year, and the quality is generally good.

At to day's market the tone was feverish, and under the decline in gold, lower prices ruled, so that nearly all the advance of Wednesday was lost, but the close was pretty firm.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western... per bbl.	\$5 75 a	\$6 10
do Extra State.....	6 50 a	6 65
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	7 90 a	8 15
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 60 a	9 25
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 50 a	6 00
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	5 15 a	5 60
Wheat, Chicago Spring..... per bushel	1 40 a	1 46
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 40 a	1 45
do Red Winter.....	1 70 a	1 85
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	1 95 a	2 2½
Corn, Western Mixed.....	88 a	91
do Western White.....	.. a	..
do Western Yellow.....	.. a	92
do Southern Yellow.....	.. a	..
do Southern White.....	Nominal.	..
Rye, Western.....	96 a	..
do North River.....	1 10 a	1 12
Oats, Western.....	65 a	66
do State.....	.. a	..
do Canada.....	55 a	..
Barley.....	1 00 a	1 30
Barley Malt.....	1 50 a	1 70

A Milwaukee telegram, to-day, reports No. 1 Club \$1.27 in that market.

The receipts of Grain at the Corn and Flour Exchange in Balti-

more for July were greater than for the corresponding month for some years past. The comparison for two years past is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
July, 1865.....	185,055	127,033	137,678
July, 1864.....	83,975	42,069	33,918
Increase.....	101,080	61,062	103,760

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 Aug. 5, and destination:

To	SHIPMENTS.					
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
Buffalo.....	21,594	283,300	583,895	22,900	.....	32,050
Oswego.....	.....	59,600	83,620	.....	5,000	.....
Pt. Colb'e.....	.....	79,200	14,300	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburg..	3,439	24,300	12,000	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	5,364	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	7,817	13,918	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	61	28,500	1,535	.....	.....	.....
Other C. Ports.	1,443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other A. Ports.	791	27,204	1,484	3,875	.....	.....
By Railroad..	10,978	10,532	1,449	3,880	1,210	.....
Totals.....	51,487	526,549	701,283	29,655	6,210	32,050
Prev. week..	53,645	699,913	1,156,241	380,649	1,117	16,548

MOVEMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO.—The following summary shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain during the week ending Aug. 5:

	RECEIPTS					
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
Total Receipts..	18,036	167,289	738,751	88,801	13,351	11,677
Cor. week last y'r.	19,903	220,449	321,178	175,577	10,390	1,724

	SHIPMENTS.					
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
Total Receipts..	23,371	130,451	677,169	27,280	82,050	2,011
Cor. week last y'r.	16,187	281,350	613,725	41,075	.....	.....

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of flour and grain from Jan. 1st to Aug. 5, for four years:

	RECEIPTS			
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	547,425	723,031	751,783	913,162
Wheat.....	4,891,420	5,321,263	4,193,711	6,589,093
Corn.....	11,107,571	9,890,677	19,108,964	16,319,241
Oats.....	5,464,643	3,892,167	3,146,279	1,578,130
Rye.....	318,270	299,290	383,143	584,514
Barley.....	304,626	154,127	170,299	463,844

	SHIPMENTS.			
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	435,029	729,400	851,521	834,420
Wheat.....	3,439,405	5,878,635	3,739,826	7,177,550
Corn.....	11,339,459	7,869,560	18,781,541	15,115,660
Oats.....	5,081,266	5,484,435	3,518,031	1,585,934
Rye.....	235,799	164,142	343,427	492,347
Barley.....	129,002	73,395	48,008	164,614

London dates to July 29th report: The supplies of English Wheat were larger than for some time, but Foreign was unusually small, and English Sack Flour slightly on the decrease.

The same Liverpool date quotes;

	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.)	7 10	a	8 3
do Amber Iowa..... do	8 6	a	8 8
do Red and Amber Winter..... do	8 4	a	8 8
do White—Western..... do	8 6	a	9 0
do do Southern..... do	9 0	a	9 6
Indian Corn. Yellow..... (per 480 lbs.)	31 6	a	32 0
do Mixed..... do	31 6	a	.....
Peas. Canadian..... (per 504 lbs.)	38 0	a	.....
Oatmeal, do..... (per 240 lbs.)	22 0	a	22 6

FARMERS' DELIVERIES. Week ending 22nd July, 1865..... 52131 qrs at 43s 2d Same time 1864..... " 43s 0d

	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat, Qrs.	Flour, Bbls.	Ind. Sacks.	Corn, Qrs.
United States and Canada....	12,405	4,272	.....	609
France, Spain, and Portugal...	3,470	.....	3,215	.....
North Europe.....	699	.....	.....	.....
Mediterranean and Black Sea..	.....	.....	.....	1,070
Other Places.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Week.....	16,544	4,272	3,215	1,679
Total since 1st January....	24,3963	72,108	193,374	73,127
Same time 1864.....	942,633	417,678	314,744	32,177

THE DRY GOODS TRADE. THE unsettled condition of the Dry Goods' Market noticed last week, has resulted in a general softening in the tone of the market,

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.		Texas.		Orleans.		Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	16½	17½	16½	18	17	18	30
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STOCKS.

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do Western White.....	..	a	..
do Western Yellow.....	..	a	92
do Southern Yellow.....	..	a	..
do Southern White.....	..	a	..
Rye, Western.....	96	a	Nominal.
do North River.....	1 10	a	1 12
Oats, Western.....	65	a	66
do State.....	..	a	..
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Barley.....	1 00	a	1 30
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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.)	7	10	a	8	3
do Amber Iowa..... do	8	6	a	8	8
do Red and Amber Winter..... do	8	4	a	8	8
do White—Western..... do	8	6	a	9	0
do do Southern..... do	9	0	a	9	6
Indian Corn. Yellow..... (per 480 lbs.)	31	6	a	32	0
do Mixed..... do	31	6	a	.....	.....
Peas. Canadian..... (per 504 lbs.)	38	0	a	.....	.....
Oatmeal, do..... (per 240 lbs.)	22	0	a	22	6

FARMERS' DELIVERIES.

Week ending 22nd July, 1865.....	52131	qrs.	at 43s 2d
Same time 1864.....	43s 0d

IMPORTS.

	Wheat, Qrs.	Flour, Bbls.	Ind. Sacks.	Corn, Qrs.
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France, Spain, and Portugal...	3,470	3,215
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Other Places.....
Total for Week.....	16,544	4,272	3,215	1,679
Total since 1st January....	24,3963	72,108	193,374	73,127
Same time 1864.....	942,633	417,676	314,744	32,177

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The unsettled condition of the Dry Goods Market noticed last week, has resulted in a general softening in the tone of the market,

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 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces; free.

Market steady.

Pot, 1st sort. 100 lb 7 50 @ 7 75
Pearl, 1st sort. 7 62 1/2 @ 7 75

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

Barilla—Duty free.
Teneriffe 1 ton @ ..

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cent ad val.
Dull and nominal.
Yellow, Western and South. 50 @ 55

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

Bread—Duty, 30 cent ad val.
Pilot 5 1/2 @ ..
Navy 4 1/2 @ ..
Crackers 9 @ 14

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

Butter, Western 28 @ 28
do New York State dairies 23 @ 25
do Orange County 23 @ 25
do Welsh tubs 28 @ 28
do pall 25 @ 25
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 35 @ 40
Sperm, patent 45 @ 50
Stearic 30 @ 31
Adamantine (boxes) (light weights) 28 @ 24

Cement—Rosendale 1 bbl 1 60

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

Foreign scarce.
Liverpool Orrel. 1 ton of 2,240 lb @ ..
Liverpool House Cannel 7 00 @ 7 25
Nova Scotia 7 00 @ 7 25

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

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.
Caracas (in bond) 55 @ 60
Maracaibo do 20 @ ..
Guayaquil do 20 @ ..
Para do 20 @ ..
St. Domingo do 20 @ ..

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 cent ad valorem in addition.

The market has not been active, but finer sorts show stronger gold prices:

Bio, prime 21 @ ..
do good 20 1/2 @ ..
do fair 19 1/2 @ ..
do ordinary 18 @ ..
do fair to good cargoes 19 @ 19 1/2
Java, mats and bags 25 @ 26
Native Ceylon 17 1/2 @ 21
Maracaibo 19 @ 22
Laguayra 17 1/2 @ ..
St. Domingo 17 1/2 @ ..

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper, 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 30 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.

The market became active to-day; sales 250,000 lbs at 30c. for Baltimore, 30 1/2c. for Lake, and 81c. for Detroit. Now held higher.

Sheathing, new 45 @ ..
Sheathing, &c., old 25 @ ..
Sheathing, yellow 30 @ ..
Pig, Chile 45 @ ..
Boltz 45 @ ..
Braziers' 45 @ ..
American ingot 81 1/2 @ 81 1/2

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

Manila 22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Tarred Russia 19 @ ..
Tarred American 19 @ ..
Bolt Rope, Russia 27 @ ..

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val.
1st regular, quarts 50 @ 52
1st regular, pints 40 @ 41
Mineral 52 @ 54
Phial 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 cent ad val; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 80 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 cent ad val; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 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 cent ad val; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 cent ad val; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 cent ad val; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac, 10; 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 cent ad val; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 cent ad val; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 15; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 5 cent ad val; Sal Eratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cent ad val; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cent ad val; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 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.)

A good trade in all leading articles.

Aloes, Cape 85 @ 25
Aloes, Socotrine 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Alum 50 @ 70
Annato, fair to prime 12 1/2 @ 40
Antimony, Regulus of 35 @ 29 1/2
Argola, Crude, Oporto (gold) 27 @ 30
Argola, Refined 3 20 @ 3 80
Arsenic, Powdered 25 @ 40
Assafetida 64 1/2 @ 70
Balsam Capivi (gold) 25 @ 60
Balsam Tolu 1 75
Balsam Peru 55
Bark, Calisaya 9 @ 10
Berries, Parisian 22 @ 34
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Bi Chromate Potash 31 @ 32
Bleaching Powder 60 @ 62 50
Borax, Refined 5 @ ..
Brimstone, Crude 6 1/2 @ ..
Brimstone, Am. Roll 5 @ ..
Brimstone, Elor Sulphur 6 1/2 @ ..
Camphor, Crude, (in bond) 95 @ 1 00
Camphor, Refined 1 @ 1 70
Cantharides 18 @ 19
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk 3 15 @ 3 40
Cardamoms, Malabar 3 25 @ 3 30
Castor Oil (cases) 30 @ 50
Chamomile Flowers 36 @ 86 1/2
Chlorate Potash (gold) 5 1/2 @ ..
Caustic Soda (gold) 62 @ 97
Citric Acid 95 @ 87 1/2
Cochineal, Honduras do 85 @ ..
Cochineal, Mexican do 1 1/2 @ 33 1/2
Copperas, American 38 1/2 @ 38 1/2
Cream Tartar, prime (gold) 45 @ ..
Cubebs, East India 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cutch 4 @ ..
Epsom Salts 14 @ ..
Extract Logwood 60 @ 80
Flowers, Benzoin 7 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Gambier 95 @ 1 00
Gamboge 82 1/2 @ 95
Ginseng, Southern and Western 60 @ 85
Gum Arabic, Picked 30 @ 35
Gum Arabic, Sorts 1 00 @ ..
Gum Benzoin 28 @ 34
Gum Kowrie, good to prime rough 19 @ 20
Gum Gedda 36 @ ..
Gum Damar 70 @ 40
Gum Myrrh, East India 70 @ ..
Gum Myrrh, Turkey 70 @ 55
Gum Senegal 30 @ 40
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts 80 @ 1 00
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey 85 @ 1 00
Hyd. Potash, French and English (gold) 3 06 1/2 @ 3 15
Iodine, Resublimed 5 50 @ ..
Ipecacuanna, Brazil 3 00 @ 3 50
Jalap 40 @ 70
Lac Dye, good and fine 45 @ 48
Licorice Paste, Calabria 23 @ 24
Licorice, Paste, Sicily 35 @ 42 1/2
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid 30 @ ..
Licorice Paste, Greek 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Madder, Dutch (gold) 9 @ ..
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 9 @ ..
Manna, large flake 1 00 @ 1 25

Manna, small flake @ ..
Manna, Sorts 80 @ 90
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo 2 75 @ ..
Oil Anis 5 00 @ 7 50
Oil Cassia 5 50 @ ..
Oil Bergamot 4 50 @ 5 00
Oil Lemon 6 00 @ ..
Oil Peppermint, pure, in tin (gold) 1 00 @ 65
Opium, Turkey 83 @ 41
Oxalic Acid 58 @ ..
Phosphorus 3 00 @ 20
Prussiate Potash 9 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Quicksilver (gold) 8 1/2 @ ..
Rhubarb, China 25 @ ..
Sal Eratus 24 @ ..
Sal Ammoniac, Refined (gold) 24 @ 22
Sal Soda, Newcastle 50 @ 62 1/2
Sarsaparilla, Hond. 25 @ ..
Sarsaparilla, Mex. 60 @ ..
Seneka Root 24 @ ..
Senna, Alexandria 13 @ ..
Senna, East India 50 @ ..
Shell Lac 24 @ 45
Soda Ash (80 cent) (gold) 35 @ 40
Sugar Lead, White 2 85 @ 2 40
Sugar Lead, Brown 8 10 @ ..
Sulphate Quinine 59 1/2 @ 80
Sulphate Morphine 29 @ ..
Tartaric Acid (gold) 18 @ ..
Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 18 @ ..
Vitriol, Blue 16 00 @ ..
Ravens, Light 22 00 @ ..
Ravens, Heavy 26 00 @ ..
Scotch, Goureck, No. 1 95 @ ..
Cotton, Phenix, No. 1 yard

Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val.
Ravens, Light 16 00 @ ..
Ravens, Heavy 22 00 @ ..
Scotch, Goureck, No. 1 26 00 @ ..
Cotton, Phenix, No. 1 yard 95 @ ..

Dye Woods—Duty free.
Have been more active.

Camwood (gold) 150 00 @ ..
Fustic, Cuba 45 00 @ 48 00
Fustic, Tampico @ ..
Fustic, Tabasco @ ..
Fustic, Savanilla (gold) 21 00 @ 22 00
Fustic, Maracaibo do 21 00 @ ..
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 (cur'y) 23 00 @ ..
Logwood, Jamaica do 23 00 @ ..
Lima Wood 80 00 @ ..
Harwood (gold) 30 00 @ ..
Sapan Wood, Manila 65 00 @ 67 50

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val.
Prime Western 70 @ 71
do Tennessee @ ..

Fire Crackers—Duty: \$1 per box of 40 packs.
Canton, 40 packs, No. 1, (cash) 8 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 pks. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb. Produce of the British North American Colonies, FREE.

The market has been dull and heavy.
Dry Cod 7 00 @ 8 50
Dry Scale 5 00 @ ..
Pickled Cod 6 50 @ 7 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. Shore 22 50 @ 28 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay 12 50 @ 13 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. Shore 15 25 @ 15 75
Mackerel, No. 2 Bay 11 50 @ 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 hf. 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 15 @ 20

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/2; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 cent ad val.
There is a steady trade at full prices:
Raisins, Seedless per hf. cask 10 50 @ 11 00
do Layer (new) per box 7 25 @ ..
do Bunch (new) 6 50 @ ..
Currants (new) 14 @ 14 1/2
Citron, Leghorn 27 @ 30
Turkish Prunes 19 1/2 @ 20
Dates 18 @ ..
Almonds, Languedoc 33 @ 35
do Provence 28 @ 29
do Sicily, Soft Shell 21 @ 22
do Shelled 50 @ ..
Sardines per box 90 @ 95
do per hf. box 55 @ ..
do per qr. box 28 @ 29
Figs, Smyrna 25 @ 30
Brazil Nuts 14 @ 15
Filberts, Sicily 17 1/2 @ 18
Walnuts, French @ 14

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

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Beaver, Dark 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 their respective prices.

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x36 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.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. Table listing window sizes and prices.

(The above is subject to a discount of 45 @ 50 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. yd. Rather more doing.

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per sq. yd. Calcutta, standard, yard 22 1/2 @ 23

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 83 @ 84 Buenos Ayres, mixed, 81 @ 82 Hog, Western, unwashed, 10 @ 12

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

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

Table listing various types of American and foreign hemp with prices.

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

The market has been less active, but firm.

Table listing various types of hides and skins with prices.

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 market is firm, but although crop accounts are unfavorable speculative holders are free sellers.

Crop of 1864, per lb 20 @ 45 do of 1863, 10 @ 25

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 @ 80 Para, Medium, 60 @ 70 Para, Coarse, 50 @ 60 East India, 48 @ 50 Carthagea, etc., 48 @ 50 Guayaquil, @

Indigo—Duty FREE. Jobbing business only. Bengal, per lb 1 65 @ 2 40 Orde, 1 30 @ 1 60 Kurpan, 1 10 @ 1 70 Madras, 75 @ 1 40 Manila, 90 @ 1 40 Guatemala, 1 30 @ 1 70 Caracas, (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.

Firm but quiet. Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton 42 50 @ 47 00 Pig, American, No. 1, 39 00 @ 40 00 Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) @ 92 50

Table listing various types of iron and steel with prices.

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

Table listing various types of lead with prices.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 per cent ad val. Less active but firm.

Table listing various types of leather with prices.

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

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

Table listing various types of lumber and wood with prices.

Table listing various types of staves with prices.

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 @ 23 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, and prices are two cents lower.

Table listing various types of molasses with prices.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 5 cents per lb (Cash). Firm.

Table listing various types of nails with prices.

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

The whole market has slightly declined with a moderate trade.

Table listing various types of naval stores with prices.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val. Market nominal.

Table listing various types of oil cake with prices.

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.

A sale of Crude whale has been made at \$1.40.

Table listing various types of oils with prices.

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 cents per lb; China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion, 25 cents per lb; white chalk, \$10 per ton.

Scarce and wanted.

Table listing various types of paints with prices.

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.
 The market has been more active and closes firmer.
 Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity . . . per gall. 32½ @ 33½
 Refined, free . . . do 70 @ 72
 do in bond . . . do 52½ @ 53½
 Naptha, refined . . . do 48 @ 50
 Residuum . . . per bbl. 9 00 @ . . .

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val.
 Blue Nova Scotia . . . per ton. @ . . .
 White Nova Scotia . . . do @ 3 50
 Calcined, eastern . . . per bbl. @ 2 40
 Calcined, city mills . . . do @ 2 50

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

The speculation in Pork has subsided and prices declined; the whole market lower.

Beef, plain mess . . . per bbl. 9 00 @ 12 00
 do mess, extra, (new) . . . do 12 00 @ 14 00
 do prime mess . . . do nominal.
 do India . . . do nominal.
 do India mess . . . do nominal.
 Pork, prime mess, (new) . . . do 25 00 @ 25 50
 do clear, (new) . . . do nominal.
 do mess, West'n, (1 year old and new) . . . do 27 00 @ 32 00
 do prime, West'n, (old and new) . . . do 28 00 @ . . .
 do thin mess . . . do nominal.
 Lard, in bbls . . . per lb 19 @ 24
 Hams, pickled . . . do 21 @ 23
 do dry salted . . . do 20 @ 21½
 Shoulders, pickled . . . do 16 @ 17
 do dry salted . . . do 15 @ 16
 Beef hams . . . per bbl. 28 00 @ 30 00

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2½ cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.

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

Carolina . . . per 100 lb 10 00 @ 10 75
 East India, dressed . . . do 9 25 @ 10 00
 Patna, cargo styles . . . do @ . . .

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

Turks Islands . . . per bush. 54 @ 56
 Cadiz . . . do @ 2 00
 Liverpool, ground . . . per sack 2 00 @ . . .
 do fine, Ashton's . . . do @ 9 75
 do fine, Worthington's . . . do @ 8 00
 do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's . . . do @ 8 00
 do fine, Marshall's . . . do @ 8 00

Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2½ cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.

Refined, pure . . . (cash) . . . per lb @ 22
 Crude . . . (cash) . . . do 14½ @ . . .
 Nitrate soda . . . (cash) . . . do 5½ @ 6

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

Remain inactive.
 Clover . . . per lb 28 a 26
 Timothy, reaped . . . per bush. 5 00 a 5 50
 Canary . . . per bush. . . a . . .
 Linseed, American, clean . . . per tee @ 23 00
 do American, rough . . . per bush 2 20 a 2 30
 do Calcutta (at Boston) . . . do 3 10 a . . .
 do Calcutta (at New York) . . . do 3 10 a 3 20
 do Bombay (at New York) . . . do 3 17 a 3 20

Shot—Duty: 2½ cents per lb.

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

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

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

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

Market firm.
 Castile (gold) . . . per lb. 17 a . . .

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

Small sales at late advance.
 Plates, foreign . . . (cash) . . . per lb 10½ a . . .
 do domestic . . . do 9½ a 9½

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

There has been more doing, closing firmer.

Cassia, gold . . . per lb 75 @ 77½
 do (in bond) . . . do 25½ @ 26
 Ginger, race and African . . . do 19 @ 23
 Mace . . . 1 15 @ 1 17½
 Nutmegs, No. 1 . . . (gold) 85 @ 86
 Pepper . . . 32 @ 33
 do gold (in bond) . . . do 6½ @ 7½
 Pimento, Jamaica . . . do 24 @ 26
 do (in bond) . . . do 4 @ 4½
 Cloves . . . 39 @ 40

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

Domestic whisky has been firm and active; closing buoyant.

Brandy, Cognac . . . gold . . . 4 50 @ 9 00
 do Rochelle . . . do 4 25 @ 4 60
 Rum, St. Croix . . . do 3 25 @ . . .
 Gin, Holland . . . do 2 60 @ 3 10

Whiskey, Scotch . . . do . . . 3 50 @ 4 00
 Domestic Liquors.—Cash.
 Alcohol, 80 and 95 cent . . . 4 30 @ 4 40
 Brandy, gin, and pure spirits . . . @ 2 40
 Rum, pure . . . @ 2 35
 Whisky . . . in bbls. 2 16 @ 2 20

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 2½ cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per lb; over 11 cents, 3½ cent per lb and 10 cent ad val. (Store prices.)

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

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, 3½; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 2½ cents per lb.

The market has been inactive and drooping, closing one-eighth lower on raws and a quarter lower on refined.

New Orleans . . . per lb @ . . .
 do clarified . . . do @ . . .
 St. Croix . . . do @ . . .
 Porto Rico . . . do 13 @ 16
 Cuba, Muscovado . . . do 13 @ 16
 do fair refining . . . do 11½ @ . . .
 do good refining . . . do 12 @ . . .
 do fair to good grocery . . . do 13 @ 14
 do box, Nos. 7 @ 10 . . . do 11½ @ 12½
 do box, Nos. 11 @ 12 . . . do 12½ @ 13
 do box, Nos. 13 @ 15 . . . do 13½ @ 14½
 do box, Nos. 16 @ 18 . . . do 14½ @ 16
 do box, Nos. 19 @ 20 . . . do 16½ @ 17
 White . . . do 16½ @ 17
 Manila . . . do 11½ @ 11½
 Brazil, brown . . . do 11 @ 11½
 Melado . . . do 7 @ 9
 Stuarts' loaf . . . do @ . . .
 do best crushed . . . do 19½ @ . . .
 do granulated . . . do 19½ @ . . .
 do ground . . . do 19½ @ . . .
 do white—A . . . do 18½ @ . . .
 do yellow—C . . . do 17½ @ . . .

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val.

Sicily . . . per ton 110 00 a 175 00

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

The market has been active and buoyant; demand mostly for home consumption.

American, prime, country and city . . . per lb 12½ @ 18

Teas—Duty: 25 cents per lb.

The market has been quiet.

Hyson . . . 1 00 @ 1 55
 Young Hyson . . . 85 @ 1 70
 Gunpowder and Imp . . . 1 10 @ 1 85
 Hyson Skin and Twankay . . . 55 @ 85
 Japan (uncolored) . . . 95 @ 1 20
 Oolong . . . 75 @ 1 50
 Souchong and Congou . . . 55 @ 1 60

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2½ cents per lb.

Market—
 Banca . . . (gold) . . . per lb 28½ @ . . .
 Straits . . . (gold) . . . do @ 27
 English . . . (gold) . . . do 24½ @ 24½
 Plates, charcoal I. C. . . per box 14 00 @ . . .
 do I. C. coke . . . do 10 50 @ 18 00
 Terne, coke . . . do 10 00 @ 10 25
 do charcoal . . . do 14 50 @ . . .

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

There has been a better export movement at full prices; manufactured quiet.

Kentucky—
 Lugs and low leaf . . . per lb 6 a 9
 Medium to good . . . do 10 @ 16
 Fine to select . . . do 18 @ 20
Seed Leaf—
 Connecticut and N. York, fillers . . . do 7 @ 10
 do do wrappers . . . do 15 @ 30
 do do run'g lots . . . do 12 @ 15
 Pennsylvania and Ohio, fillers . . . do 6 @ 7
 do do wrappers . . . do 10 @ 15
 do do running lots . . . do 9 @ 11

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

Manufactured—Tax paid.
 5's and 7's—best . . . @ . . .
 do medium . . . @ . . .
 do common . . . @ . . .
 10's and 12's—Best . . . 55 @ 62½
 do medium . . . 50 @ 55
 do common . . . 37½ @ 45
 Half pounds, bright—best . . . @ . . .
 do medium . . . @ . . .
 do common . . . @ . . .
 32's . . . @ . . .
 Negrohead twist, (Western) . . . do @ . . .
 do (city made) . . . do @ . . .
 Pounds (Western)—extra fine, bright . . . 1 00 @ 1 05
 do do fine . . . 90 @ 1 00
 Pounds (Western)—medium . . . 80 @ 85
 do do common . . . 65 @ 75

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

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 1 cent ad val.

Firm, sales at the advance.
 South Sea . . . per lb 1 75 @ 1 80
 North west coast . . . do @ . . .
 Ochotsk . . . 1 85 @ 1 90
 Arctic . . . 1 95 @ 2 00

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.

Madeira . . . per gall. 5 50 @ 15 00
 Sherry . . . do 4 00 @ 13 00
 Port . . . do 3 00 @ 11 00
 Burgundy port . . . 1 75 @ 2 40
 Lisbon . . . 2 00 @ 2 60
 Sicily madeira . . . 1 80 @ 2 00
 Red, Spanish and Sicily . . . 1 60 @ 1 90
 Marseilles madeira . . . 1 75 @ 1 90
 do port . . . 1 85 @ 2 00
 Malaga, dry . . . (gold) . . . @ 1 15
 do sweet . . . (gold) . . . @ 1 10
 Claret, low grades . . . (gold) per cask 35 00 @ 50 00
 do low grades . . . (gold) per dozen 2 75 @ 3 00

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

No. 0 to 18 . . . 25 cent ct. off list.
 No. 19 to 36 . . . 35 cent ct. off list.
 Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plata . . . per lb 8 @ . . .

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 3 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 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.

The auction sales have barely sustained the market for fine well-conditioned wools; ill-conditioned and coarse wools would not sell. Since the sale the market has been quiet.

American, Saxony fleece . . . per lb 75 @ 77
 do full blood Merino . . . 70 @ 72
 do ½ and ¾ Merino . . . 68 @ 65
 do native and ¼ Merino . . . 60 @ 62
 Extra, pulled . . . 65 @ 67
 Superfine, pulled . . . 65 @ 67
 No. 1, pulled . . . 60 @ 62
 California, fine, unwashed . . . 40 @ 42
 do common, unwashed . . . 25 @ 27
 Peruvian, unwashed . . . 35 @ 37
 Chilean Merino, unwashed . . . 32 @ 34
 do Mestiza, unwashed . . . 30 @ 32
 Valparaiso, unwashed . . . 27 @ 29
 S. American Merino, unwashed . . . 35 @ 37
 do Mestiza, unwashed . . . 32 @ 34
 do common, washed . . . 25 @ 27
 do Entre Rios, washed . . . 40 @ 42
 do Creole, unwashed . . . 27 @ 30
 do Cordova, washed . . . 45 @ 47
 Cape Good Hope, unwashed . . . 35 @ 37
 East India, washed . . . 35 @ 45
 African, unwashed . . . 32 @ 35
 do washed . . . 42 @ 45
 Mexican, unwashed . . . 25 @ 27
 Texas . . . Nominal.
 Smyrna, unwashed . . . 25 @ 27
 do washed . . . 42 @ 45
 Syrian, unwashed . . . 25 @ 27

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb; sheet 2½ cents per lb.

Sheet . . . per lb 12½ @ 13

Freights—

There has been very little going forward, except cotton, to Liverpool, at 1d by packet, and 1d by steamer, the steamers for British ports get some cheese at 105.

To LIVERPOOL:
 Cotton . . . per lb a. d. 1 @ 1
 Flour . . . per bbl. 1 0 @ 1 3
 Petroleum . . . @ . . .
 Heavy goods . . . per ton 7 6 @ 10 00
 Oil . . . 10 00 @ 15 00
 Corn, bulk and bags . . . per bush. @ 4½
 Wheat, bulk and bags . . . do @ 4½
 Beef . . . per tce. @ . . .
 Pork . . . per bbl. @ . . .
To LONDON:
 Heavy goods . . . per ton @ 17 6
 Oil . . . 15 @ 20
 Flour . . . per bbl. @ 2 0
 Petroleum . . . 5 00 @ . . .
 Beef . . . per tce. @ 3 6
 Pork . . . per bbl. @ 2 9
 Wheat, in ship's bags . . . per bush. @ 6
 Corn, bulk and bags . . . @ 5½
To GLASGOW:
 Flour . . . per bbl. 16 @ . . .
 Wheat . . . per bush. @ . . .
 Corn, bulk and bags . . . @ . . .
 Petroleum . . . per bbl. @ . . .
 Heavy goods . . . per ton @ 20 00
 Oil . . . 20 @ 25 00
 Beef . . . per tce. 4 @ . . .
 Pork . . . per bbl. 3 @ . . .
To HAVRE:
 Cotton . . . per lb @ . . .
 Hops . . . 1 @ . . .
 Beef and pork . . . per bbl. 1 @ . . .
 Measurement goods . . . per ton 10 @ . . .
 Wheat, in shipper's bags . . . per bush. @ . . .
 Flour . . . per bbl. @ 5 @ 6
 Petroleum . . . @ . . .
 Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc . . . per ton 8 00 @ 10 00
 Ashes, pot and pearl . . . 35 @ . . .
To MELBOURNE (Br. ves.) per foot 37½ @ . . .
To SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Br. ves.) . . . do 37½ @ . . .
To SAN FRANCISCO, by clippers:
 Measurement goods . . . per foot 65 @ 70
 Heavy goods . . . per lb @ . . .
 Coal . . . per ton @ . . .

The Railway Monitor.

LA CROSSE RAILROAD.—The U. S. Circuit Court has just concluded a Special Term at Milwaukee, to dispose of the litigation connected with the Eastern Division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. The practical results of all the decisions is that the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company will pay to the receiver, on or before September 1, in cash or coupons of the second mortgage the sum of \$126,849, which deducted from the amount required to be paid by the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company to prevent a sale (\$571,130) leaves the sum of \$444,289 to be paid by the latter party on or before September 27. In case of non-payment the sale is to take place six months after granting the order.

The portion of the road covered by the mortgage and affected by this litigation is the line of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad from Milwaukee to Portage, a length of ninety-five miles. The mortgages on this line to F. A. Palmer and the city of Milwaukee, which are prior to the second mortgage, amount to the sum of \$1,200,000: the second mortgage to \$1,571,139, making together the sum of \$2,771,139, all of which is undisputed. In addition to this amount, the following judgments were rendered and docketed prior to the making of the Baine's mortgage, on the closure of which the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company was formed:

Chamberlin's judgment.....	\$729,680 72
Cleveland judgment.....	80,000 00
Mercantile Bank.....	38,000 00
Sebre Howard.....	20,000 00

Making about the sum of..... \$767,689 72

And with interest added on the Chamberlin judgement, over \$100,000, all of which judgments are claimed to be liens on this property prior to the right of the Minnesota Company, and suits are now pending to enforce them.

The examination of these figures shows that the admitted mortgage liens on the property, prior to the Minnesota Company, are over \$29,000 per mile, and the mortgage and judgment liens more than \$40,000 per mile.

With these facts before us, and the further fact that the securities of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Company, a through line with a through business, and entirely free from litigation, are now selling at less than \$20,000 per mile, we leave for conjecture the probability of the payment to prevent a sale being made at all. Should the sale be made the purchaser is probably ready in the person of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, over four-fifths of the second mortgage, and all the judgements above named being owned or controlled by the directors of that company.

We conclude therefore that the line will ultimately be re-annexed and used as a second track for the cars of the St. Paul Company.

RAILROAD UNDER THE THAMES.—A pneumatic railroad is to be built under the Thames to connect the London and Southwark sides of the river. Piers will be built up within caissons sunk below the bed of the river till they reach within a few feet of the river bed. Upon these will be laid the iron tubes which will form the passage-way of the road. These tubes will be laid upon the masonry in concrete. The carriages will be impelled by the atmosphere working directly upon them instead of a piston, the carriages having a closely fitting collar or frame-work of the sectional area of the tunnel, which answers the same purpose as a piston.

ALLEGHANY VALLEY RAILROAD.—The extension of this line northward is now being built from Kittanning to Orrsville, ten miles, and has been located thence to the mouth of the Red Bank, a further distance of ten miles. At this point it reaches the oil and iron business centre of the Clarion and Red Bank as well as for the Brady's Bend Iron Works. The vicinity for miles around is full of mineral, and is also a rich agricultural country, which will be rapidly developed by this accession of railroad facilities. Branch railroads are projected from Red Bank to Clarion and Brokville. The main line further northward ought to be at once pressed forward to its completion at the Erie Railway.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—The report of this Company for the year ending April 30, 1865, was given in our last number, and erroneously headed "Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad."

NEW ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which obtained a charter for a road from Wash-

ington City to Point of Rocks, has a competent force of engineers at work making the actual survey for this road, a preliminary survey having been completed some time ago; and it is probable that before the season closes the work of construction will have been commenced. The route will be from Point of Rocks, passing between Sugar Loaf Mountain and the Potomac; thence south of the base of Parr's Ridge to a point east of Rockville, and down the valley of the Sligo to the District of Columbia line.

EAST NEW YORK AND JAMAICA HORSE RAILROAD.—The work on this line has been commenced, and it is proposed to have it completed and in use as far as the Union Course about September 1. The further extension of the road to Jamaica depends on the subscription being liberally aided by the villages thereof.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—The extension of this road from Hackettstown to Phillipsburg on the Delaware is being vigorously prosecuted, and will probably be completed in time for the winter coal trade. This extension will connect it with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Railroad, now in course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from its present terminus at Allentown to Easton, opposite Phillipsburg. These roads will supply the Morris and Essex immediately on its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the West generally, via the Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads. The Company is now using the remaining \$1,000,000 of its mortgage bonds. These bonds are secured upon the main road completed and in the course of completion, from Hoboken on the Hudson, to Phillipsburg on the Delaware, and upon the branch from Danville to Newark, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company, and form a first-class security.

MOUNTAIN RAILROADS.—Pending the completion of the tunnel of seven and a half miles through Mont Cenis, and which, as more than four and a half miles remain to be pierced, will yet require seven or eight years, the Messrs. Brassey have taken steps towards the construction of a railway over the mountain to supply the break of 47 miles now existing between St. Michel and Susa in the line of communication between France and Italy. An experimental line has been already constructed on the French side between Lanslebourg and the summit, a distance of a mile and a quarter. Captain Tyler reports officially to the British Board of Trade that this experimental line possesses a mean gradient of one in thirteen and a maximum one of one in twelve. It passes round a sharp corner, joining two of the zigzags of ascent on a curve with about two chains radius, and was purposely constructed on the most difficult portion of the route. Horizontal driving wheels act on a middle rail. The importance of these results to the future of railway construction in mountainous countries can, therefore, be hardly over-estimated. Captain Tyler believes that the rail will be safer than the common road.

ITALIAN ROADS.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Roman railways has been held within the last few days. The report presented stated that the length of lines actually ceded to the company is 1,288 miles, and 182 additional miles are to be ceded. The Company will thus possess the lines from Nice to Naples, which serve Genoa, Florence, Civita Vecchia, Rome, and other important towns. The length now opened for traffic is 750 miles, and 187 miles are ready to be opened. The total expense of all the lines is estimated at 554,000,000f French money, and of it 406,000,000f have already been disbursed. The Italian Government has contributed either in works or in subventions 93,000,000f, but the company is to pay back half of it, not, however, until the gross receipts shall exceed 32,000f per kilometre. Until this sum be obtained the Government is to make the company an annual subvention, varying according to the amount of receipts. By means of it, the shareholders will, it is calculated, get 20f per share, if the receipts be only 12,500f the kilometre, and 135f if they rise to 20,000f. The meeting, on the proposition of the directors, authorised the issue of 200,000 bonds, which it was stated will suffice to provide for the outlay of 1865 and 1866. The bonds are to be issued on the best terms that can be got, are to bear 15f interest, and to be reimbursed at 500f.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>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 do do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch. do	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund (Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879			1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do do do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876			<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do 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	100%	Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	98 3/4		do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug	1874		
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	99		<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	101		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	1873	99	100
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	1870-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	101 1/2	
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	103	
2d do do do	347,000	7	do				3d do do	6,000,000	6	do	1883	100 1/2	103
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	95 1/2	96
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	95
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	102	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	99		<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do do	200,000	6	do	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do 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	95	Land Grant Mortgage	3,344,000	7	April & Oct	1881	93	
<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	1872			<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.	1875			<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883			1st Mortgage	191,000	6	do	1877		
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889			<i>Hudson River:</i>						
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	99	100	1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	100 1/2	
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st do 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		
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		
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	1870-75	102		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	do	1870		
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	104		2d do 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		
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov	1890			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
2d do 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	1876			2d do do	364,000	10	do	1870		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	do	1880	90		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	do	1866		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							2d do do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	554,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	97	97	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	95	98	<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	86	88	1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	108 1/2		1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	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	500,000	6	do	1870		
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	92		2d do do	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885	95		<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	81 1/2		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	84		2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	do	1890			<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865			1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	94	95 1/2
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Little Miami:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100 1/2		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 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	300,567	7	do	18—		
2d do do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,293	7	do	1892	83	85
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do	1892		
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880			<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1878			Sterling	467,489	6	Jan. & July	1872		111
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>							do convertible	500,000	8	M'ch & Sep			

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	94	94	<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	87		<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	89		1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876		103	<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	100 1/2	102 1/2	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	1873	101	102	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		95	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		
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	60	
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78			Mortgage Bonds	600,000	7	May & Nov	1875		
<i>Northern Central:</i>							do do	650,000	7	do	1883		
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	86 1/2	87 1/2	<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	32		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	84 1/2	85	<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887	108	108	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		97	1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873		95	<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885		98	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	98 1/2	
<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	72	80	Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D m'd		
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	72	80	<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	86 1/2	
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	86	
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 & 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									
<i>Peninsula:</i>							Canal:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884			<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	104	108	<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	100	101	Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885		
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	90
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	97		<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
1st do (general)	3,500,000	6	Jan. & July	'75-'78	93	95	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
do do	182,400	5	do	1880			Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1870	93 1/2	94
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	93	94	<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880			<i>Morris:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	90
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886			<i>North Branch:</i>						
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov	1876		
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov	1868			1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	78	80
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov	1870		
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	100	103	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	45	47
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	96		Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	85		<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov	1883	19 1/2	29
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875			1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	92
1st do (Western Div.)	753,000	8	do	1875									
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							Miscellaneous:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>						
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888			2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	'8		
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>						
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876			1st Mortgage	600,000					

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd.			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd.
Railroad.											
Albany and Susquehanna	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Air Line	100	788,047			
Alleghany Valley	50	1,947,600				New York Central	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	92½ 92½
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1½		New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050			
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153				do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	75 80
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	112 116½	New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	115 119
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	90 92
Berkshire	100	600,000	Quarterly.	July. 1½		North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150			47 50
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June. 2½		Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	90 100
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000			11½ 13	Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000			24½ 24½
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June. 3½	97	do preferred	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½	160
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July. 4	112	Old Colony and Newport	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	06
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. 4½	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	250 255
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3½		Peninsula	100				
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000				Pennsylvania	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	115½ 116
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½		Philadelphia and Baltimore	100	218,100			
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Philadelphia and Erie	50	5,013,054			42 46
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000				Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 3	106½ 106½
Camden and Amboy	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July. 5	129 129½	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	133
do do preferred	100	620,800				Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,770,414			
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3½		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,136	Quarterly.	July. 2½	97½ 97½
Catawissa	50	1,150,000			24 25	Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	96
do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3½	50 52	Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July. 4½	
Central of New Jersey	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	July. 2½	125	Racine and Mississippi	100				
Central Ohio	50	sd Mh. 28				Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,360,700			
Cheshire (preferred)	100	2,085,925			43	Reading and Columbia	50	501,890			
Chester Valley	50	871,960				Rensselaer and Saratoga	50	800,000			
Chicago and Alton	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3½	99 100	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July. 5	
do preferred	100	2,425,200	Feb and Aug.	Aug. 3½	99½ 99½	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,376			
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May. 6	111½	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,200,000	Annually.	May. 7	33
Chicago and Great Eastern	100					do do pref.	100	1,790,000			63
Chicago Iowa and Nebraska	100	1,000,000				Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,956,590			
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	2,250,000			40	do do pref.	100	304,297	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	
Chicago and Northwestern	100	11,990,520			28½ 28½	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571			
Chicago do pref.	100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June. 3½	62½ 62½	Schuykill Valley	50	576,000			
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5	108½ 108½	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			120 125
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	May. 4		Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly.		
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	126 129	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	70 70½	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Apr. 5	101½ 102	do do 1st pref.	100	1,700,000			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100					do do 2d pref.	100	1,000,000			
Columbus and Xenia	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July. 5		Toledo and Wabash	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June. 3	45
Concord	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½		do do preferred	50	984,700	June and Dec	June. 3½	
Concord and Portsmouth	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½		Tioga	100	125,000	June and Dec	June. 3½	
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	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	72½	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	1,408,800	Jan. and July	July. 3	93½ 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	146	Western (Mass)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	125
Des Moines Valley	100	1,550,000				Worcester and Nashua	83½	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	952,850				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July. 1	
do do pref.	100	1,500,000				Canal.					
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,751,577				Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,343,563			
do do pref.	100	1,982,180				Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,223,595			
Eastern (Mass)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	95	Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10	60 61½
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 3		Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	136 137
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua	100	500,000				Delaware Junction (Pa.)	100	398,910			
do do pref.	50	500,000	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 2½	59 60	Delaware and Raritan	100		Jan. and July	July. 5	
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 3½	90 100	Lancaster and Susquehanna	50	200,000			
Erie	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	86½ 89½	Lehigh Navigation	50	4,282,950	Jan. and July	July. 5	116 120
do preferred	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3½	83½ 84	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	75 80
Erie and Pittsburg	50	256,500				do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	116 117
Fitchburg	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	103	North Branch	50	138,086			
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	1,900,000			31	Schuykill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,207			46 50
do do pref.	100	5,253,836			49½	do preferred	50	2,838,805			62 62½
Hartford and New Haven	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	145 150	Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,050,070			16½ 17
Housatonic	100	820,000				Union	50	2,750,000			34 40
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	112½ 112½	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	107 110
do do pref.	50	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 & 10s	123½ 124	Miscellaneous.					
Illinois Central	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 & 10s	123½ 124	American Coal	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	65½ 65
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	151 151
Jeffersonville	50	1,015,907				Brunswick City	100				
Joliet and Chicago	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1½	92	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	895,000				Canada Copper	5	500,000			
do do pref.	50	500,000				Canton Improvement	100	5,000,000			39½ 39½
Lehigh Valley	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	July. 2½	118 120	Cary Improvement		600,000			5 12½
Lexington and Frankfort	50	516,573				Central American Trans.	100	3,214,300			51 51
Little Miami	100	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July. 5	111 115	Central Coal	100	2,000,000			
Little Schuylkill	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July. 3	59 61	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			42½ 43½
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					Hampshire and Baltimore Coal	100	500,			

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	85	85
Ætna	50	200,000	do	July 3% & 30 s.	93 1/2	94 1/2
Albany	30	150,000				
Albany City	100	200,000				125
American	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July 3% & 50 s.	125	135
American Exchange	100	200,000	March and Sep	March	5	87 1/2
Arctic	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	ps'd	101
Astor	25	250,000	Feb. and Aug.	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.	4	104
Bowery	25	300,000	June and Dec.	June	5	160
Brevoort	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	72 1/2
Broadway	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	6	135
Brooklyn (L. I.)	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
Citizens'	20	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	10	219
City	70	210,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4	126
Clinton	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	105
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
Commonwealth	100	250,000	April and Oct.	April	5	80
Continental	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	7	171 1/2
Corn Exchange	50	400,000	March and Sep	March		100
Croton	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July		100 1/2
Eagle	40	300,000	April and Oct.	April	7 1/2	150 1/2
Empire City	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	7	125 1/2
Excelsior	50	200,000	do	July	5	102 1/2
Exchange	30	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.		61 1/2
Firemen's	17	204,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	104 1/2
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	do	July	3 1/2	90
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
Germania	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	90 1/2
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	154 1/2
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	174 1/2
Humboldt	100	200,000	do	July	5	100
Importers' and Traders'	50	200,000	do	July	6	106
Indemnity	100	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	75
International	100	1,000,000	April and Oct.	April	5	100
Irving	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	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	648,000	do	July	3 1/2	110
Merchants'	50	200,000	do	July	10	200
Metropolitan	100	1,000,000	do	July	5	130 1/2
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	do	July	5	125
Morris (and inland)	100	200,000			100	100
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	7	175
National	37 1/2	200,000	do	July	8	148
New Amsterdam	25	300,000	do	July	5	97 1/2
New World	50	200,000	do	July	4	80
N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000	do	July	8	160
N. Y. Fire	100	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	6	125
Niagara	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	120
North American	50	1,000,000	June and Dec.	June 6 & 50 s.	97 1/2	
North River	25	350,000	April and Oct.	April	4	106
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	100
Pacific	25	200,000	do	July	7 1/2	135
Park	100	200,000	do	July	5	90
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	101
People's	20	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	88
Phenix	50	500,000	do	July	5	155
Relief	50	200,000	do	July	5	120
Republic	100	300,000	do	July 3% & 20 s.	90	
Resolute	100	200,000	do	July 3% & 20 s.	112 1/2	
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	69 1/2
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	126 1/2
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	104 1/2

RESTRICTIVE STATE LEGISLATION.—The late action of the State of Nevada, requiring all foreign insurance companies to deposit \$75,000 with the State Treasurer before doing business in that State, bids fair to be thrown entirely into the shade by a bill introduced to the Legislature of Wisconsin, which, if it becomes a law, will surpass anything yet in the way of insurance legislation. The

bill provides that all insurance companies, before receiving a license to do business in that State, shall deposit \$25,000 of Wisconsin bonds at par.

NATIONAL LIFE AND TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Railroad accidents are so frequent of late, we do not wonder that the idea of applying the principle of insurance to travellers risks has become so popular. For an annual premium of five dollars, one can secure in the National Life a policy for as many thousand dollars, payable in case of accidental death on a railroad or steamboat, and by the payment of an additional ten dollars, procure a compensation of twenty-five dollars per week while recovering from injuries received. It well becomes those who spend much of their time travelling to secure a policy in such a company. The National Life also insures against general accidents for a very small premium.

MINING OPERATIONS IN CALIFORNIA FOR SIX MONTHS.—Quicksilver.—We are indebted to the San Francisco Mercantile Journal for the following statement of the receipts of Quicksilver from the New Almaden Mine during the first six months of 1865, as follows:

Month	Flasks	Value
January	3,763	
February	3,512	
March	3,427	
April	4,050	
May	4,500	
June	4,000	
Total first six months		23,257
Against same period last year		18,231
Increase this year		5,026

The following are the exports of Quicksilver for the first six months of this year, as compared with the same period of 1864:

Country	1864 Flasks	1865 Flasks	
China	7,864	7,000	
Peru	3,360	3,500	
Chili	2,074	2,000	
Mexico	1,799	1,426	
Japan	282	200	
Victoria	20	17	
Panama	20	3,020	
New York	102	1,000	
Total, 1st 6 mos. 1864	15,411	Total, 1st 6 mos. 1865	18,163
Increase			2,752

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil		4 00	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany			Maple Shade of Phil.		10 00
Allen Wright		2 50	Montana	3 27	3 40
Beekman			Mount Vernon	80	70
Bennehoff Reserve		1 25	National Oil of N. Y.		4 00
Bennehoff Run	9 00	14 00	N. York, Phila. and		
Bergen Coal and Oil		30	Baltimore Consol		
Black Creek			Noble & Delamater		4 00
Blood Farm			of Philadelphia		
Bradley Oil		3 00	Noble & Delamater		2 50
Brevoort	11 50		Rock Oil		
Brooklyn		2 00	Northern Light	2 00	3 50
Buchanan Farm	50	60	Oceanic	1 50	1 60
California		24 00	Oil City Petroleum		
Cascade		4 50	Oil Creek of N. Y.		4 25
Central	20 00	35 00	Pacific		
Cherry Run Petrol'm		35	Palmer Petroleum		
Clifton			People's Petroleum		
Commercial		10 00	Phillips		
Commonwealth			Pit Hole Creek	7 50	7 75
Consolidated of N. Y.			President	1 00	
De Kalb			Rawson Farm		3 00
Dalzell		5 00	Revenue		
Devon Oil			Rynd Farm	85	95
Emp'e City Petrol'm	80	1 10	Sherman & Barnsd'le		1 00
Enterprise			Southard	75	90
Everett Petroleum			Standard Petroleum		
Excelsior	1 67	1 70	Story & McClintock		
First National	16	0 24	Success		
Fountain Petroleum	1 25		Tack Petr'm of N.Y.	0 40	45
Fulton Oil		1 00	Talman		
Germany	36	37	Tarr Farm		
G't Western Consol.			Terragenta		
Guild Farm			Titus Oil		
Hammond			Titus Estate		2 50
Heydrick			United Petr'm F'ms.		1 25
Heydrick Brothers	1 50		United States	29 75	29 90
Hickory Farm			United States Pe-		
High Gate	42	60	troleum Candle		
Home			Manufacturing C.		
Inexhaustible	20	50	Venango		
Johnson's Fulton Oil	6 10		Vesta		
Knickerbocker Pet'm		30	Watson Petroleum		
Lamb Farms			Webster	2 00	2 50
McClintockville			W. Virg. Oil and Coal		15
McElhenny			Woods & Wright		
McKinley	50		Oil Creek		
Manhattan	30	34	Working People's		
Maple Grove		75	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. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † 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	*60
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5	
Algeria, French mail.....	*15	*30
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles....	39	45
Argentine Republic, via England....	45	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	30	60
Ascension, via England.....	45	
Aspinwall.....	10	
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n ...	33	
do do Marseilles	39	45
do by private ship from New York or Boston.....	5	
do Fch. mail (Sth Austr'a Co.)	*30	*60
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez...	50	102
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prp'd ...	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por..	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	*30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct str from N. Y. ...	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southamt'n ...	45	
do do do Marseilles, ...	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid ...	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail ...	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England, ..	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazils, via England,.....	45	
do France, in Fch mail from Bordeaux.....	*33	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail,.....	*30	
do do do when prep'd ...	28	
do Bremen mail.....	*10	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m. ...	*10	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m. ...	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd ...	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml. ...	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux..	30	60
Canada.....	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton... ..	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles,....	53	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30	60

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama ...	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton ...	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do French mail.....	30	60
do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship.....	3	
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail ...	*32	
do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.....	5	
Corfu—see Ionian Islands		
Corsica, British mail by Am. packet ...	21	
do do Brit. packet ...	5	
do French mail,	*15	*30
Costa Rica.....	10	
Cuba.....	10	
Curacoa via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hmb'g mail ...	*20	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American pack't.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (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. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c) ...	*35	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
Honduras.....	35	
Indian Archipelago, French mail....	30	60
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c).....	*38	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do British mail, via England.....	35	49
Japan, British mail, via Southampton ...	45	
do do via Marseilles...	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Liberia, British mail.....	33	
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Luxumburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when prepaid.....	28	
do Grand Duchy, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.....	*22	
Madeira, Island of, via England....	29	37
Majorca and Minorca, British mail... ..	33	
do do French mail..	21	42
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond. by American pkt..	21	
do op. mail, via Brit. pkt ...	5	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Martinique, via England.....	45	
Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n ...	33	
do do via Marseilles	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast....	34	
do to places excepted above....	10	
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail... ..	*30	
do do when p'paid ...	28	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail.....	*21	*42
Montevideo, via England.....	45	
do via France, by Frn'h mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clos'd mail ...	28	
do do French mail....	*21	*42
do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail. ...	22	
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Yerk....	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. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*13	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Panama.....	10	45
Paraguay, British mail, via England.....	45	22
Peru.....	22	45
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	53
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	53	60
do do French.....	30	60
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	*29
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	*60
do by French mail.....	*30	*60
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana.....	34	45
Portugal, British mail, via England.....	33	42
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	28
do do do when prep.....	28	*15
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Rom. or Pap. States Prus. closed mail.....	44	*37
do do French mail.....	*37	*54
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	*42
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	*37
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	*29
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	*60
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.....	8	
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	*21
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*23	*30
Savoy, District of.....	*15	*30
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	28
do do do when pre.....	28	*15
do by Bre. or Ham. mail.....	*15	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. cl'd m.....	*30	28
do do do when pre.....	28	*15
do do do Brem. or Hamburg mail.....	*15	*42
do do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxony, King. of, Prus. cl'd m.....	*30	28
do do do when pre.....	28	*15
do do by Brem. or Ham. m.....	*15	*42
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Schleswig, by Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*25	*27
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 33c.).....	*35	47
Sicilies, The Two, Prus. closed mail.....	47	*21
do do French mail.....	*21	21
do do open m'l via Lon. by Amer. packet.....	21	5
do do open m'l via Lon. by Brit. packet.....	5	22
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	22	45
Singapore, Brit. m'l, via Southampton.....	45	53
do do via Marseilles.....	53	60
do French mail.....	30	60
Spain, Brit. mail, by Amer. packet.....	21	5
do do by British packet.....	5	21
do French mail.....	21	42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30	42
St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica.....	18	34
do via Havana.....	34	*40
Sweden, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 36c.).....	*40	*33
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*33	*66
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Smyrna, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 38c.).....	*40	*30
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Switzerl'd, Pr. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 33c.).....	*35	*21
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen mail.....	*19	*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	*32
By Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*32	21
Open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.....	21	5
do do by Brit. pkt.....	5	

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned:		
By French mail, via Austria.....	21	*42
Turk's Island.....	19	*42
Tuscany, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	*21
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	30
Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
do British mail, via England.....	45	38
Van Diemen's Land, British mail, via Southampton.....	38	39
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Venetian States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.).....	*30	*27
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	45
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	10
West Indies, British.....	10	34
do not British (except Cuba).....	34	*30
Wurtemberg, Pr. cl'd mail.....	*30	28
do do when pre.....	28	21
do by open mail, via Lon., in American packet.....	21	5
do by open mail, via Lon., in British packet.....	5	*21
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen or Hamb'g 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. KIMBALLS & Co., No. 12 Toronto st., Toronto, C. W. New York, June 3, 1865.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

No. 10 BARCLAY STREET.

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

Rates of Passage.

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

Rates of Freight.

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

Bremen via Southampton

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen. The first-class steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. Ed. Cavendy, formerly of steamer Washington, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

First cabin.....	\$100 00
Second cabin.....	55 00
Steerage.....	32 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. An experienced surgeon on board. Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William st., or to RUGER BROTHERS, brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver st.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

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.

LEWIS & COX,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, CHARLTON T. LEWIS, S. S. COX COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 132 BROADWAY, P. O. Box No. 5,660. NEW YORK CITY.

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Judge Lewis' experience as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Charlton T. Lewis' experience as Deputy Commissioner, will be a guarantee of thorough acquaintance with the revenue laws.

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STATIONERS, STEAM PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

All kinds of Stationery, Paper and Account Books for Business, Professional and Private use. Orders solicited.

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

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

THE
NINTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,

3 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

RECEIVES BANKS AND BANKERS' ACCOUNTS
Takes New England money at 1-10 and New York State 1/2 per cent. discount.

Checks on Albany, Troy, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington at par.
Interest collected, and credited in Gold or Currency as directed.

Revenue Stamps supplied—\$20 with 4 1/2 ct. disc't
do do do 100 do do
do do do 1,000 do do
All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

Redeems for National Banks, at present, without charge, using the Bills for the Army.
Receives National Currency at par, put to credit of any Bank, or pays Sight Drafts for it.

Receives subscriptions for 7-30 and 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.

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

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

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

J. U. ORVIS, President.
J. T. HILL, Cashier.
NEW YORK, July 22, 1865.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
27 and 29 Pine Street.

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.
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Do. 1 Year Certificates.

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

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No. 6 WALL STREET,
Buy and Sell Government Securities and Specie,
AT BEST RATES, AT THE COUNTER.

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

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

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

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

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
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AND
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

L.P. MORTON & Co.,
BANKERS,
35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK,

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the Union Bank of London, in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

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Prompt attention given to the Collection of Dividends, Drafts, &c.

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A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. } \$500,000

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,

Attends to business of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

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Manufacturers of Ruches and
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No. 63 READE STREET,
UT STAIRS, NEW YORK.

SUN
Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 - - - \$2,388,487 45
DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

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OFFICE OF THE

MORRIS

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

Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire issued on the most favorable Terms.

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WM. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

GERMANIA
FIRE
INSURANCE CO.

No. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.

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

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

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Travelers' Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 243 BROADWAY.

Authorized Capital \$500,000

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NICHOLAS E. SMITH,	SILAS C. HERRING,
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WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.

ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.
F. B. VAN BUREN, Treasurer.
S. TRATS, M.D., Medical Examiner.
E. H. JONES, Superintendent of Agencies.
E. F. FOLGER, General Railway Agent.

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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.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES
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.

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

MARINE RISKS AND SPECIAL VOYAGES.
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.