

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. I.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

NO. 8.

## CONTENTS.

### THE CHRONICLE.

The Ketchum Frauds.....	225	The Atlantic Cable.....	229
Two Views of Our National Debt.....	226	New York Railroad Movement....	229
American Copper.....	226	Foreign Intelligence.....	232
Bank Defalcations and How to Prevent Them.....	228	Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	233
<b>THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.</b>			
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	235	Commercial Epitome.....	241
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities....	239	Exports and Imports.....	241-42
	240	Cotton Trade.....	243
		Breadstuffs.....	244
		Dry Goods Trade.....	245
		Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	246
<b>THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.</b>			
Epitome of Railway News.....	249	Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List....	252
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	250-51	Insurance and Mining Journal....	253
		Postages to Foreign Countries....	254

### INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ocean Steamships.....	255	Bank Announcements, etc.....	256
-----------------------	-----	------------------------------	-----

## The Chronicle.

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

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,  
(Chronicle Buildings,)

SAMUEL ANABLE STAATS,  
GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT FOR THE U. S.  
60 William Street, New York.

### THE KETCHUM FRAUDS.

THE forgery and peculation with which Edward B. Ketchum is charged stand almost alone in the annals of recent mercantile crime. The coolness, skill and daring exhibited in this complicated chain of stupendous transactions prove that their perpetrator had eminent abilities; but the facilities of which he seems to have made the most, suggest inquiry as to whether we cannot hereafter protect ourselves more perfectly from the wide-spread mischiefs which fraud and breach of trust, when proceeding from an eminent position and conducted on a large scale, never fail to bring on.

And first the punishment of such crimes, should be sure, stern and severe. The confidence and social esteem in which the criminals may have lived are aggravations of their guilt, and call for the heaviest penalties of the law. No weak sentimentalism should be allowed to obscure our vision blunt our moral sense, or shield the offender from punishment.

Secondly, it appears that the ordinary modes of doing business in Wall street must be very loose if a young man of five and twenty years can purloin and sell securities worth several millions of dollars without exciting a moment's suspicion in the minds of his partners, customers, and clerks; or if he can forge hundreds of gold checks purporting to be of great value, and borrow on these spurious papers immense sums of money from numerous capitalists without detection. One good result of such a fraud should obviously be to prompt our business firms to take rigid precautions, and devise proper checks against these most easily prevented forms of peculation and crime.

Thirdly, the sale of government bonds and other securities which have been embezzled, and have totally disappeared without the knowledge of the owners, suggests one of the dangers arising out of the vast additions the past two years have made to the mass of securities which are transferred from owner to owner, by simple delivery, without any official record of the sale. Millions of pieces of paper, representing our war debt, have been sown broadcast throughout the country, and possession of one of these in good faith is held to constitute ownership. Our national debt, unlike that of England or France, is chiefly represented by coupon bonds, and only to a smaller extent by registered bonds. The inconveniences and dangers of this state of things will probably, during the next five years, cause a preference to spring up among investors which will bring about a gradual conversion of the coupon bonds into the registered. From other causes, indeed, this change is to some extent going on already.

Lastly, we have in this sad and infamous affair another illustration of the injury done to the public morals by the abuse of paper money. The excessive issue of an irredeemable currency so disturbs values, as to impart to numerous branches of business some of the attributes of gambling. Rapid upward and downward movements in prices cause large fortunes to be made or lost by bold men in a day. Hence the minds of the enterprising and gifted, as well as of the able and vicious, are inflamed with an insane desire to grow suddenly rich. The mania for speculation spreads like a foul corroding ulcer over the face of society.

Edward Ketchum is a conspicuous instance of the demoralizing effects of an unstable currency. A man of culture, refined in his tastes, blameless in private life, happy in his domestic relations, he, like thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens has been struck down by the speculative fever. He was reported to have the coolest head in the Board of Brokers. He gambled in stocks. He gambled in gold. His

first returns were successful. He won heavily. Later he lost more heavily. Temptations to breach of trust increased and hurried on their victim to his ruin.

Defalcations of such prodigious dimensions are usually of slow growth. How long this system of peculation has been carried on we, perhaps, shall never know. Similar defalcations have, however, happened, and may recur. On the score of public morality, therefore, as well as for reasons more strictly financial, we ought to oppose any further increase of paper money, and to favor all sound conservative and judicious expedients for contracting its volume.

#### TWO VIEWS OF OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

PROBABLY no questions in financial science are involved in greater obscurity than those relating to national wealth as affected by national debt. In this country especially, it is not surprising if public opinion is somewhat unenlightened on such subjects; for the United States before the rebellion had never been incumbered with a debt of any inconvenient magnitude; and the comparatively small, and easily manageable debts of former years were twice paid off. Now, however, this happy exemption from the burdens oppressing other nations is over. Our debt is assuming stupendous proportions, and, as it will amount to at least three thousand millions of dollars, its annual charges will press heavily on our industry, and must be felt severely by the masses of our people.

In the discussions and apprehensions to which this state of things has given rise, two contradictory fallacies have lately received some attention. On the one side, Mr. Jay Cooke, in his pamphlet whose more judicious suggestions have been forgotten because of its fundamental conspicuous errors, affects to consider our national debt a national blessing: and on the other side, there are persons who gloomily hint at repudiation; and regard the debt as a burden too heavy to be borne, an intolerable evil, a harbinger of bankruptcy or ruin. Now, of course, no sound political economist can agree with Mr. Cooke in his rash under-estimate of the pressure of so prodigious a national burden, and of the efforts and sacrifices it must entail on us, and on our children. His error is but the revival of a fallacy long ago exposed by Adam Smith and since consigned to deserved oblivion.

But still, no intelligent reader of history can doubt that the gloomy and desponding view of our public debt is equally wrong. For it not only underrates the financial resources of our people, but does injustice to their ability, if not to their willingness, to bear the burdens imposed by the defence of the national life, and to vindicate before the world the sacred pledge of the national honor. It is not strange, however, that well informed and thoughtful men should have been appalled by the contemplation of such a vast mountain of indebtedness, especially if they under-estimate the growing strength of the giant who has to shoulder the load.

During the growth of the debt of Great Britain the same cry of bankruptcy and despair was raised again and again. Even David Hume declared that it had been better for England to have been conquered by Prussia or Austria than to be burdened with the interest of one hundred and forty millions of pounds sterling. Adam Smith, though compelled to admit that, immense as this burden was, the nation did actually sustain it and thrive under it in a way which no one could have foreseen, still urged that the limit had been reached, and that a small addition to the one hundred and forty millions thus owing might be fatal. The debt, however, went on increasing, and the war with Napoleon raised it to eight hundred millions sterling. Still as the burden grew, so grew the strength to bear it. The sovereignty of the seas, and the consequent monopoly of commerce, gave an impulse to manufacturing industry. The genius of Watt, Hargreaves, and

an army of inventors, filled the island with a thousand busy industries, and increased tenfold the productive power of the nation. The wealth of the country increased so rapidly that, after a very short interval of exhaustion, England rallied and put forth energies that astonished all Europe.

"The beggared bankrupt society," says Macaulay, "not only proved able to meet all its obligations, but, while meeting those obligations, grew richer and richer so fast that the growth could almost be discerned by the eye. In every county we saw wastes turned into gardens, in every city we saw new streets and squares and markets, more brilliant lamps, more abundant supplies of water; in the suburbs of every great seat of industry we saw villas multiplying fast, each embosomed in its gay little garden of lilacs and roses. While shallow politicians were repeating that the energies of the people were borne down by the weight of the public burdens, the first journey was performed by steam on a railway. Soon the island was intersected by railways. A sum exceeding the whole amount of the national debt at the end of the American war was, in a few years, voluntarily expended by this ruined people in viaducts, tunnels, embankments, bridges, stations, engines. Meantime taxation was almost constantly becoming lighter and lighter, yet still the exchequer was full. It may be now affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that we find it as easy to pay the interest of eight hundred millions as our ancestors found it, a century ago, to pay the interest of eighty millions. A long experience justifies us in believing that England may, in the twentieth century, be better able to bear a debt of sixteen hundred millions than she is now to bear her present load. But be this as it may, those who so confidently predicted that she must sink were, beyond all doubt, under a twofold mistake. They greatly overrated the pressure of the burden: they greatly underrated the strength by which the burden was to be borne."

Our space forbids a more extended examination of the interesting questions we have started. But hereafter we may find that while it is not true but is the reverse of the truth, that a national debt adds its own amount directly to the available capital of the country; still, by wise financial statesmanship, a national debt is capable of being prevented from seriously impoverishing an industrious enterprising people; and may be so managed as to stimulate productive power and augment the force of inventive genius, to economise capital and open a beneficent reservoir for gathering together and rendering more productive ten thousand little fertilizing streams of national wealth. Now we cannot make capital more productive without giving an impulse to the creation of more wealth, nor can we make industry more efficient, without enriching the nation. Moreover it must ever be remembered with gratitude and pride that our country, burdened as it is with a heavy debt, has purchased, by the expenditure of that debt, advantages for the present and for coming generations which, even in a material point of view, will be worth infinitely more than they have cost. We are like a patient who has mortgaged his estate to get rid of some paralyzing disease, or a farmer, who, to make improvements and to render his land doubly productive, has incurred a debt, the annual charge on which will form a very small part of what he has added to his yearly gains. If England has prospered in spite of her vast debt, so, with our advantages, we may prosper with our smaller one.

#### AMERICAN COPPER.

COPPER appears to have been one of the first metals known to man. Every ancient nation having any pretensions to civilization knew of its use, and employed it for numerous purposes in which iron has since taken its place. The Egyptians fabricated copper implements for the working of stone, the Syrians and Phœnicians used it for utensils, weapons, and in the compounding of bronze. Chisels and axes are found in the quarries of Media; knives, daggers, hammers, wedges, and all kinds of domestic utensils made of this metal, were in common use in all the principal countries of the world. The writer of the Pentateuch makes mention of the use of brass—copper or bronze, at the time of the migration of the Hebrews; informing us that Bezaleel employed it as an overlaying for the altar utensils, and for other purposes. It has been conjectured that this metal was obtained by commerce; but it is recorded that Cheops or Shuphu, king of Egypt, worked a copper mine near Mount Sinai.

The mining operation is eloquently depicted by Job, the Sheik of the land of Uz, with remarkable accuracy. We quote Leeser's text:

"There is a source for the silver and a place for the gold which men refine. Iron is taken out of the dust, and the stone is melted into copper. An end doth he set to darkness, and the very utmost limit doth he search out, the stones of darkness and of the shadow of death. He breaketh a channel far from the inhabited place: those of unsteady foot, the poorest of men move thereabout. The earth, out of which cometh forth bread, is under its surface turned up as it were with fire. Her stones are the place whence the sapphire cometh; and golden dust is also there, on the path which no bird of prey knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not surveyed; which ravenous beasts have never trodden, over which the lion hath never passed. To the flinty rock he stretcheth forth his hand; he overturneth the mountain from the root. Amid rocks he heweth out canals; and every precious thing doth his eye behold. The various droppings of water he united into streams, and what is hidden he bringeth forth to light."

There was also an ancient period in America when the use of copper was as general as ever it was in the Old World. The Spaniards invading Mexico and Peru found numerous silver, tin and copper mines that had been worked by the natives. An alloy of tin and copper was used for their edged tools; and in the abandoned quarries of Mitla, amid fragments of pillars and partly finished blocks of granite, copper axes, chisels and wedges were found in great abundance. No evidence has been discovered that iron ever had been employed by former races on this continent but copper and its alloys, particularly bronze, were common everywhere. Thus copper was an appropriate symbol of ancient civilization as iron now is of ours.

The geological formations in which the richest copper mines are found are the groups of metamorphic and igneous rocks. On the range of these formations are the mines of Peru and Chili, on the Andes; and in this country the same rocks, wherever they occur, produce the same metal, as though it were their proper fruit. The great Appalachian range of mountains abounds with this class of rocks, and as an accompaniment, copper, lead, silver and the other metals of the same general character are also found. The Shawangunk mountains of Ulster and Orange Counties in New York, the new red sandstone of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the States beyond are examples in point. Experiments with American copper show it to possess greater tenacity and toughness than the European product.

Attention has been called more recently to the copper region of Vermont. For many years the ore obtained in the town of Strafford was transported to the market of Boston. But the companies engaged in the mining found a more remunerative way of preparing their product, and so abandoned the traffic in copper. Subsequently a gentleman of much experience and sagacity having occasion to visit the town of Vershire, his attention was directed to a stone of peculiar appearance which lay in a wall crumbling to pieces. He had been "prospecting" in Canada, and had no difficulty in recognizing it as an ore of copper. Following up his observations he found a rich vein of copper "cropping out" in the mountain. He communicated his discovery to several others, who, following up the matter, obtained from the Legislature of the State a charter for the Vermont Copper Mining Company. Workmen were obtained from Cornwall in England; who tunnelled the side of the mountain for the purpose of penetrating to the deposit of ore. The result was encouraging: the yield was heavy, and of superior quality, and the market for it was sure. Several of these "adits" or side-openings were made, affording access for the mines, and at the same time drainage for the water with which mines are always sure to abound in all countries, however dry the earth may be upon the surface. The necessity of shafts was thus obviated, and a heavy expense for raising the metal and pumping out the water was rendered unnecessary.

Some years afterwards Colonel Barnard while examining some land in the town of Corinth, found at the bottom of a stream near Pike's Hill an outcropping of gossan, a porous substance once abounding with copper sulphurets which have since leached away. He pursued the discovery, and found ore richer in copper than any he had seen. There are several veins in the slate rock, which promise an abundant yield most of the ore being from fifty to seventy per cent. Several companies were formed, and purchased parts of the property in which the metal exists. Two of them are in active operation upon a single vein,—a third has not yet broken the earth. The first of these, the Corinth Copper Mining Company, occupies a position extending to the summit of the mountain, which is both high and steep. The ore is raised by a shaft, and sent down to the "dressing house" by a track. On the back or top of the vein near the surface is the gossan. Beneath is the ore, embedded in the slate rock, and generally of a rich gold color. Grey ore, hematite, and pyritous copper are also found in considerable quantities. There are no furnaces for smelting, but the ore is transported to the railway station at Bradford, a distance of about twelve miles, and thence conveyed to Boston, Bergen and Baltimore, where it is highly prized for its superior quality.

The Union Copper Mining Company has also commenced operating on the same vein at a little distance to the westward. It has been but a few weeks in operation, but the results appear flattering. The miners themselves are among the holders of the stock. They have made their way to the ore by opening a large trench or canal in the ground on the side of the mountain, and extending it to the metalliferous deposit, striking it at right angles. About three hundred tons of ore have already been removed; this mode of excavating greatly facilitating the work, as well as enabling it to be carried on at less cost. The breadth of the vein has not been ascertained, nor the depth; but the metal appears to be more abundant as the excavation proceeds, and expectations are very strong since, apparently with great ease, from two to three hundred tons of ore can be removed here monthly, the quality of which is far superior to that of any mine in Europe. Another excavation will soon be undertaken, part of it by tunnelling, thus doubling the yield. The grounds owned by this Company extend about half a mile, and if the metalliferous rock should prove to be "all the way down," their most enthusiastic hopes would be realized. Traces of silver, tin and gold have been detected in the ore. It is well known that all these metals are to be found at other points in the Appalachian range of mountains. The matter will be investigated with a view to ascertain whether the attempt to separate them will be remunerative. The copper possesses an astonishing degree of malleability, resembling that of gold.

At a distance of about ninety miles to the northward copper again crops out. The region about Lake Memphremagog is rich with ores of copper and gold. The time will come when that part of Canada will become a fruitful field for mining enterprise, but it is yet distant.

The copper regions of Ontonagon, or Lake Superior, for twenty years past have been the most celebrated for their mineral product. They extend from Keweenaw Point to the Porcupine Mountains, about one hundred miles. The stone which contains the copper is principally quartz; the metal being diffused, though it is in small particles like gold in its matrix. It is obtained by sinking shafts and excavation. The Cliff Mine is the one most celebrated. At Portage Lake there is another group of mines, perhaps not so rich or as distinguished as those about Keweenaw Point, but sufficiently so for all important purposes. The Minnesota Mine, however, which is situated about two miles from the Ontonagon river, is greatly celebrated. Copper is

found here as pure as eighty per cent, and it is so soft that chisels are employed for its removal. The copper is removed in large masses, often several tons in weight. They are then cut into smaller fragments, suitable for transportation.

Attention was first drawn to this locality by the discovery of long parallel lines of trenches which had been excavated at some former period of unknown antiquity. Investigation showed that the mines had been wrought for a long time by some ancient people, of whom no tradition now exists. Their excavations often penetrated to a depth of twenty feet. The tools of the miners, generally hammers made of trap rock, were found in large quantities. So long a time has elapsed since these veteran miners abandoned their vocation, that large trees grew from the rubbish that had since accumulated in the pits that they had forsaken. One of these, a hemlock, standing beside a stump of older growth, was cut down some years since, and showed no less than three hundred and fifty rings of annual growth. Under its roots, several feet beneath, supported on skids of timber at an elevation of five feet, was a mass of copper of over six tons weight, which had been separated from its rocky bed, and cleaned by fire from the vein-stone adhering to it, preparatory to cutting it up for removal. It was about ten feet in length, three feet broad, and one foot thick.

At the Mesnard mine in the same district, a detached mass of copper was found, eighteen tons in weight. In another pit, near Eagle Harbor, where these mysterious miners had wrought, a mass was discovered, weighing forty-six tons. The mode of detaching these masses was by burning fires upon the rock and breaking them by throwing water upon them. The fragments of rock were removed in sacks, after which pieces of copper were cut off from the mass and taken away. These ancient miners carried on very extensive operations. Who they were can only be conjectured. They are supposed to be the mound-builders, because Wisconsin and the valley of the Mississippi abound with these structures. They were not Indians, and probably not of the Aztec race, but a people more enterprising and highly civilized than any of them. They may have been the Toltecs, of whom traditions exist,—a race which probably built the cities of Yucatan and Central America, and established institutions in Peru.

Copper mines have also been found in the mountains of the southern states. The most important of these are in Eastern Tennessee. There being no suitable facilities for transportation, they have not been very remunerative; but now that the civil war is at an end, we may expect these to be supplied, after which the copper fields of Tennessee will be inferior only to those of Lake Superior and Vermont.

The mines of Connecticut and New Jersey were formerly worked, but not being sufficiently productive have long since been abandoned. Despite the numerous metalliferous deposits in this country surpassing in richness those of the Eastern continent, most of the copper used in our manufactures is imported. Such are the peculiarities and apparent contradictions created by commercial facilities.

#### BANK DEFALCATIONS AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM.

THE habitual faith of Wall street in our city banks has been disturbed by the announcement of the extraordinary defalcation in the Phenix Bank. The second paying-teller, acting as teller in the absence of his superior, is guilty, it would seem, of abstracting funds from the bank to the extent of some three hundred thousand dollars. How long this embezzlement had been going on it does not appear, but from the disclosures already made in regard to the manner in which this infatuated man saw fit to expend his ill-gotten plunder, it would seem to have lasted for a period extending back a whole year or more,

for he had been in the employ of the bank full twenty years. Where the first teller was all this time, and what sort of supervision he exercised over the doings of his assistant is an interesting piece of information which has not yet been given to the public.

To the officers of the bank the acting-teller seemed to be rather a "slow" and hard-working man. He dressed without extravagance, lived quietly and economically, and was looked upon as an exemplary and methodical character. But still little acts of carelessness were noticed, and now that the man's extraordinary duality of character is known, some are inclined to consider these as curious evidences of the struggle which must have maintained itself within him, between the recklessness which manifested itself in his corrupt private life, and the careful plodding front which he presented to the bank.

To sum up, then: here is a banking institution, standing high in public estimation, an institution which, in common with others, publishes an account of its transactions and cash balance every week, an institution which has existed for fifty years, and is managed by careful and efficient officers, but which can be robbed with impunity under the very eyes of its managers to the extent of over a quarter of a million of dollars; and robbed, not by sudden violence, but slowly and cautiously by means of deliberate embezzlements, covered up by false balances. All this appears very extraordinary, and we deem the moment of such revelations to be a proper occasion to say a few words upon bank management in New York.

The business of our banks is in great part conducted by their tellers. One teller receives all the cash and another disburses it, while the paying teller has the control and possession of all the cash; and, except when it is counted by a committee of the directors, his count and his word is the only knowledge the bank has as to the amount on hand. If he wishes to take out one hundred thousand dollars he can do so, and no one be the wiser, provided he keeps his figures unchanged. The accounts meanwhile are made up by the bookkeeper and his assistants, the exchanges are made up by two or three junior clerks, who also sort the money and put it in packages, and the discounts are managed by a note clerk, who submits the offerings to the board of directors and obtains their decision thereon.

We thus see that the paying teller has within his control the entire cash of the bank without any check. At rare intervals a committee is appointed to inspect the cash and count it, but the latter office is seldom actually performed, the paying teller's word, or his mark upon a package of notes being considered sufficiently conclusive for all intents and purposes. The correctness of this assumption in the case of the Phenix Bank is made manifest by the decline in their weekly statement of legal tender on hand from July 29th to August 5th, between which dates the defalcation had been discovered. On the former date, according to appearances, they had on hand \$1,025,043; on the latter, according to actual count, but \$617,763, making a difference of \$407,280, the disparity between which and the reported loss of the bank it is presumed is made up by legitimate transactions.

From all this it is very evident that considerable laxity prevails in the management of our banks, and yet it would seem that a remedy is not easily suggested. To balance and count his cash is a work requiring but little time for the merchant; but to say that the bank officers must each day count the funds in possession of the paying teller, is suggesting an impossibility. It would require more time than they have at command, as is evident when we remember, for instance, that the Phenix Bank held over a million of dollars in currency. A clever teller could befog all the directors in the

land, with such a task before them. On the other hand it is evident that this trusting the cash of a bank to one man, without any safeguards or checks, is not only gross carelessness, but is a cruel temptation to the one in charge of these funds. Is there no remedy?

We certainly think there is, for, although it is impossible to make a daily examination, why cannot one be made monthly? Although directors cannot of themselves do it efficiently, why cannot it be done by an expert disconnected with the bank, and under the personal supervision of a committee of the directors? We are aware that the custom of the banks differs with regard to this matter. Some of them only make a yearly examination; others make them every six months, and others every three months. But we venture to say it is seldom done as thoroughly as it ought to be, or as thoroughly as it would be if the funds belonged to an individual and not a corporation. Such an examination as we suggest, made at uncertain intervals, never however, to exceed a month, would prevent the teller from preparing his cash for it, and thus cover up his frauds, and further, would be frequent enough to enable the officers, if large amounts should be missing, to trace and recover it, before it could be squandered.

At present our banks have, to a very great extent, allowed the counting of their cash to run into a mere formality. It is not to be supposed that the officers of the Phoenix entirely neglected this matter during the year or more, this abstraction of funds was being continued. Undoubtedly a committee of the directors was appointed, but the teller must either have had notice, so as to prepare for it, and cover up his deficiency, as he easily could do, or else so great confidence was placed in him that his word or mark was considered sufficient which is frequently the case. Such examinations, of course, are of no use. To be effective they should be thorough, and to make them thorough it is necessary that an expert disconnected with the bank should be employed, (not always the same person) and at uncertain and very frequent intervals.

We have suggested that if this were done monthly, the chances of loss would be very small. In fact we think it would be a perfect safeguard against the difficulty we are discussing. In this connection it should be remembered that no teller at first takes from the bank three hundred thousand dollars. Small sums to meet small deficiencies in his income, or, as in this case, to pay the demands of licentious living, and to insure its concealment, are invariably the first step. It is not until he has made considerable progress in that direction that he endeavors to retrieve his loss and cover his disgrace by taking larger sums for stock speculations. The monthly examination, such as we suggest, would expose and check the evil almost at its inception.

Of course we well understand that this examination will not put all power of doing evil out of the hands of the teller. His position is an extremely important and responsible one, and all we claim is that the check we have proposed will make defalcations, like that the Phoenix Bank is suffering under, impossible.

#### THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE schooner *First Fruit* which arrived at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, from Cardiff, Wales, on the 15th instant, reported having seen the *Great Eastern* and *Terrible* on August 6, in latitude 51.40 north, longitude 38 west, which is about 600 miles east of Newfoundland, and on the line of the "telegraph plateau." This announcement relieved at least one great anxiety regarding the *Great Eastern*. She was afloat and safe; a fact about which many people had already begun to entertain serious doubts. The *First Fruit* also reported having seen a beacon-buoy of the *Great Eastern* in the same locality, about five miles distant from where she

met the cable ships, with the name of the *Great Eastern* upon it, and the number "5." She spoke the *Terrible* and asked whether they considered the cable recoverable, to which she received the reply "could not say." Another vessel since arrived at Harbor Grace also reported having seen a large buoy on the voyage, but brought no other intelligence.

From all this we gathered that the *Great Eastern*, having encountered a severe gale of wind, had lost the cable; so that the success of this greatest enterprise of the age was still to be a matter of doubt. The latest news from Newfoundland appears to confirm this hypothesis. Her Majesty's ship *Terrible* reports that the cable parted on the 2d inst.; that the ship marked the spot with a buoy; that they then laid by and endeavored to fish up the cable with grappling irons; that they brought it up three times from the depth of 1,900 fathoms, but on each occasion lost it by the giving way of the grappling line, and that, finally, on the 11th the *Great Eastern* left for Shorenness to procure better grappling gear, with the intention of recovering the cable, splicing it, and laying down the remainder at once. The greatest confidence is entertained that it will yet prove a success, and we trust that it will be.

#### NEW YORK RAILROAD MOVEMENT.

EVEN a cursory glance at the results embodied in the annual returns made to the State Engineer and Surveyors show that the railroads of this State have thriven immensely during the war, and by reason of it. Previous to that event a great portion of the vast aggregate production of the valley of the Mississippi, and the valleys of its numerous tributaries found their way to market by the River. In 1860 New Orleans was the second city in the Union as regards the amount and value of its exports, and far beyond all other cities in the number of steamboats employed in its trade. The following table will exhibit the amount of its foreign commerce in 1860 as compared with the other principal ports of the Union:

Port.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
New York .....	\$126,060,967	\$248,489,807
New Orleans .....	107,812,580	22,922,973
Mobile .....	38,670,183	1,050,310
Charleston .....	21,193,723	1,569,570
Savannah .....	18,483,038	782,061
Boston .....	15,246,419	41,187,539
Philadelphia .....	5,542,815	14,634,279

From the above table it will be seen that though New Orleans, and indeed the Southern ports generally, exceeded the Northern ports in exports, they fell largely behind them in imports. This was due to the nature of the goods exchanged. The bulky produce of the South was more cheaply exported by way of the water channel formed by the great rivers of the West and South, and the Gulf and Sea; while the lighter articles of manufacture for which they were exchanged could afford to be sent overland by way of the great trunk lines of railroads diverging from the Northern ports. In 1860 the number of steamboats which arrived at New Orleans from up river was 3,566, and of flat-boats 831.

The war, by shutting up the Mississippi and closing the Southern ports, stopped all this vast traffic and turned it towards the East overland by the railroads debouching on the Atlantic seaboard.

The condition of our railroads in 1860 was briefly as follows:—Up to 1850 little had been done towards connecting the coast cities with the great interior basins of the country. In that year the total extent of railroads in operation all over the Union was 8,588 miles, costing \$296,260,128. In 1860 it was 30,598 miles, costing \$1,134,452,909. In 1850 only one line of railroad connected the seaboard with the country lying west of the Alleghanies. This was composed of the several links that now form the New York Central, and even this was restricted in the carriage of freight, except

on the payment of Canal tolls, in addition to other charges for transportation, which restriction amounted to a virtual prohibition. The line next opened, and connecting the western system of lakes and rivers with tide water, was that extending from Boston to Ogdensburg, composed of distinct links, the last of which was completed in 1850. The third was the New York and Erie which was opened on the 22d April, 1851. The fourth was the Pennsylvania which was completed in 1852, although its mountain division was not opened until 1854. Previous to this time its summit was overcome by a series of inclined planes, with stationary engines constructed by the State. The fifth great line, the Baltimore and Ohio was opened in 1853. Still further South the Tennessee River was reached in 1850 by the Western and Atlantic railroad of Georgia, and the Mississippi itself by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in 1859. In the extreme north the Grand Trunk of Canada was completed early in 1853. In 1858 the Virginia system of isolated local lines was extended to a connection with the Memphis and Charleston, and with the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads.

It will thus be seen that at the time of the breaking out of the war, the railroad system of the Northern States had but just been extended to meet the requirements of the internal commerce of the States in case the Mississippi should be closed. Had the war happened ten years sooner, the entire West would have been shut up by it; not only would that section of the country have suffered immeasurably in consequence, but the North and East likewise, thrown back as it would have been upon its own separate resources would have fared much worse than can at this day be sufficiently realised.

Coming at the time it did, however, when the trunk lines were quite prepared to sustain its depressing effects, it produced the happiest effect upon their prosperity.

At that time they were all heavily laden with debt. Built in advance of a sufficient demand for their establishment, built to open up new sections of the country to settlement and commerce, built less as railroads than as land speculations, they furnished a happy illustration of the great principle of the conservation of force in financial matters. No force can be created, says the law, and no force can be lost. Until a legitimate demand for the use of these roads obtained footing they sunk larger sums of capital and were steeped to the eyes in debt. A miserable existence had these trunk lines previous to the war. But with that event the capital which had been applied to them began to show exceedingly fruitful results, and in a few years they have succeeded in emerging from a condition of penury to one of almost absolute independence.

And this condition applies as well to those roads which more or less connect with these trunk lines. A glance at the comparative condition of the various leading and connecting roads of this State since 1860, will illustrate the point:

Roads.	Floating Debt				
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Erie.....	\$2,725,620	\$2,725,600	\$480,665	.....	.....
Buffalo N.Y. & Erie.	201,682	212,072	135,547	1,070	.....
Hudson River.....	182,106	773,411	298,424	4,167	1,167
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg ..	318,860	464,696	64,291	60,571	50,228
Syracuse, Binghampton & New York.	121,065	113,739	103,570	97,371	38,832
	\$3,549,333	\$4,289,518	\$1,082,497	\$163,179	\$90,227

The total floating debt of the five roads above given was, in 1860, \$3,549,333 and increasing. In 1861 it was \$4,289,518, and, had the war not occurred in that year it would have been still greater in 1862. But from the moment the first gun was fired at Sumter, the entire traffic of the country changed its course, and, instead of puffing and snorting through the quiet vallies of the West and South, it came thundering

over the bridges and through the tunnels of Northern railroads to the seaboard.

In 1862 the floating debt of these roads had fallen to \$1,082,497, three-fourths of the debt of 1861 having been wiped out in the meanwhile. In 1863 it had fallen to \$163,179, and last year to the insignificant sum of \$90,227, mainly in consequence of the war.

The dividends bear out the same conclusion. During the semi-decade under consideration the Erie paid no dividend at all until 1863, when it paid 8 per cent. In 1864 it paid the same. The Buffalo New York and Erie paid no dividend until 1863, when it paid 5 per cent. The Hudson River paid none until 1864, when it paid semi-annual dividends of 4 and 5 per cent. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, since its consolidation (composed of the Watertown and Rome, Potsdam and Watertown, Sackett's Harbor, Rome and New York, and the new branch to Ogdensburg,) paid 3 per cent in 1862, 6 per cent in 1863, and 10 per cent in 1864. The Syracuse, Binghampton and New York has paid none at all. The New York Central from 6 per cent in 1860, 1861 and 1862, paid 7 per cent in 1863, and 9 per cent in 1864.

The passenger and traffic returns at once reveal the great abnormal increase of business brought to these roads by the war:

Roads.	Number of passengers carried one mile.		Tons of freight carried one mile.	
	1860.	1864.	1860.	1864.
Erie.....	56,557,070	114,935,925	214,084,396	422,013,644
Buff. N. Y. & Erie.....	8,884,456	14,010,127	22,771,300	34,718,139
Hudson R....	66,951,310	98,853,821	40,187,539	72,720,351
Rome, Wat'n & Ogd'g..	5,727,042	12,298,426	6,948,111	11,766,254
Syrac. Buff & N. Y. ....	3,175,782	6,035,905	9,331,032	18,293,256
N. Y. Cent..	126,588,091	193,447,735	199,231,392	314,081,412

It were idle to deny that a portion of this great increase of business (doubled within three or four years,) is due to the natural growth of our population, and natural increase of our inland traffic. But, by far, the largest portion of the increase is manifestly due to the war, through the change which that occurrence effected in the previous route of all Western products to the seaboard. This is abundantly proved by the recent statistics of the carriage of sugar, molasses, tobacco and other Southern products to the West over these lines from the Atlantic seaboard—products which had previously found their way there by way of the Mississippi. And it is also proved by the recent increased carriage in the opposite direction of cotton, cattle and cereals—produce of the West and Southwest.

This great commerce between the East and West, so lately developed, amounted in value in 1862, according to a rough estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury, to nearly \$616,000,000. This included the deliveries of merchandize of all classes, at a distance of not less than 300 miles from the Atlantic seaboard westward.

The return freight, eastward, of inland produce and merchandise passing the line of the Alleghanies he estimated at \$522,000,000. This would make the value of the total trade \$1,138,000,000; while the total foreign imports and exports of the country for the same year were but \$535,758,798; the imports having been \$205,819,823, and the exports \$229,938,975.

More than doubling, as it does, the external commerce of the country, its internal commerce unless disturbed by adverse legislation or political disturbance, must continue to furnish employment for the main lines of railroad running westward and the lines connecting with them; for although "the Mississippi now flows unvexed to the sea," the experience of the past few years has shown that for all but the bulkiest freight the time saved by railroad transpor-

tation makes up for more than the increased cost of carriage by such conveyance as compared with the long and tedious route of water carriage. And as the attention of inventors has of late years been largely called to the desirability of methods to compress and reduce the bulk of cumbersome freight, either by pressure, dessication or other means, the day would appear to be not far distant when the railroads of this country, and particularly those traversing the great State of New York, will attain an era of prosperity now little suspected.

It is well known in surgery that if a main artery be severed and both ends tied up, the blood will force itself through minute collateral arteries called capillaries, and eventually enlarge them to a size sufficient to maintain the accustomed circulation. So the war by closing the Mississippi River,

which was previously our main artery of trade, forced that trade towards the seaboard through the several collateral railroads running eastward. The effect has been to develop and enlarge them, to pay off their floating debts, and make them comparatively independent. And to such an extent has this been effected, that although the Mississippi is now reopened, the trade of the West still continues to pass over the railroads. Political revolutions it is said never go backwards—neither do commercial revolutions. The war cost the North a great sacrifice of blood and treasure, but that it was not without its compensating aspects is sufficiently evidenced by the prosperous state of our railroads.

We have prepared with great care the following very valuable table, showing in detail the movements and prosperity of the leading roads of the State during the past five years:

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION AND MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILROADS OF NEW YORK, YEARLY, FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

(COMPILED FROM THE ANNUAL RETURNS MADE TO THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.)

ERIE RAILWAY.

Year	Capital account.			Total amount.	Cost of road and equipment.		Miles—Carried one m. —		Income account.			Interest on debts.	Dividends.	Rates.
	Share capital.	Funded debt.	Floating debt.		road.	equipment.	Passengers.	Freight.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.			
1860	\$24,000,000	\$26,351,000	\$2,725,620	\$53,076,620	\$31,106,095	559	56,557,070	214,084,896	\$5,180,322	\$3,369,596	\$1,819,726	\$696,920		
1861	24,000,000	26,351,000	2,725,600	53,076,600	31,524,226	559	54,997,710	251,350,127	5,590,916	3,759,035	1,831,881	1,525,230		
1862	19,973,200	19,831,500	480,665	40,285,365	39,935,202	559	54,617,693	351,092,285	7,863,973	4,870,431	2,993,542	1,577,980		
1863	19,973,200	20,093,000		40,066,200	39,328,661	624	71,663,796	403,670,861	10,246,117	6,302,225	3,943,892	1,406,510	1,125,847	8
1864	24,223,800	17,822,900		42,051,700	40,954,464	624	114,935,925	422,013,644	12,551,480	9,057,754	2,493,726	1,237,603	1,687,038	8

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, AND ERIE.

1860	680,000	2,413,516	201,682	3,295,198	3,163,766	142	8,834,456	22,771,300	530,091	337,046	242,955	181,416		
1861	850,000	2,412,534	212,072	3,474,606	3,165,147	142	6,800,000	23,740,900	593,845	406,140	187,705	163,324		
1862	850,000	2,426,714	185,547	3,412,261	3,183,461	142	5,984,820	30,123,400	823,425	547,939	275,486	163,867		
1863	850,000	2,395,000	1,070	3,246,070	3,369,038	142	7,469,028	40,113,979	1,104,448	987,235	317,203	190,362	42,158	5
1864	850,000	2,395,000		3,245,000	3,369,038	142	14,010,127	34,718,439	1,030,232	1,179,300	(loss.)	7,668		

NEW YORK AND HARLEM.

1860	5,717,100	6,055,752		11,772,852	10,022,785	131	22,256,772	9,382,119	1,142,851	709,135	433,716	392,893		
1861	5,717,100	6,000,737	43,783	11,861,625	10,036,543	131	21,183,840	11,432,470	1,144,930	753,727	391,253	403,318		
1862	5,717,100	5,995,060	84,703	11,796,863	10,036,543	131	12,423,098	15,322,994	1,154,003	697,305	456,698	415,202		
1863	5,722,800	6,162,591	14,260	11,899,651	10,201,907	131	15,014,360	18,201,839	1,412,426	957,655	454,771	413,403		
1864	6,582,050	6,115,800		12,697,850	10,616,036	131	20,942,621	15,571,828	1,860,429	1,409,820	450,609	432,440		

HUDSON RIVER.

1860	3,758,566	9,333,750	182,106	13,274,422	11,800,415	144	66,951,310	40,187,539	2,047,145	1,269,025	778,120	631,648		
1861	3,758,466	9,363,750	773,411	13,895,627	12,049,600	144	54,406,308	42,834,771	1,989,014	1,422,552	566,471	695,548		
1862	3,758,466	9,363,750	298,424	13,400,640	12,113,794	144	61,277,104	64,375,643	2,637,529	1,367,575	1,269,934	657,016		
1863	4,422,023	9,165,500	4,167	13,591,690	12,616,310	144	78,533,189	75,191,270	3,581,902	1,748,425	1,733,477	648,354	287,163	
1864	6,218,042	7,737,680	1,167	13,956,889	14,669,817	141	98,853,821	72,720,351	4,132,600	2,545,307	1,587,293	594,438	499,287	8

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

1860	24,000,000	14,332,523		38,332,523	31,106,094	556	126,588,091	199,231,392	6,957,241	4,278,841	2,678,400	1,160,538	1,440,000	6
1861	24,000,000	14,613,005		38,613,005	31,524,226	556	116,174,787	237,392,974	7,309,042	4,647,979	2,661,063	1,176,942	1,440,000	6
1862	24,000,000	14,279,593		38,279,593	31,787,398	556	119,023,024	296,963,442	9,356,828	5,607,750	3,749,078	1,195,161	1,440,000	6
1863	24,209,000	13,779,643		37,988,643	32,740,068	556	147,237,968	312,195,796	10,897,631	6,842,633	4,054,998	1,170,200	1,730,000	7
1864	24,386,000	13,211,341		37,597,341	32,879,251	556	193,447,735	314,081,412	12,997,889	9,346,184	3,651,761	1,232,908	2,279,173	9

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE.

1860	1,950,950	1,049,000	27,546	3,027,496	3,163,765	88	15,648,972	16,577,071	911,030	412,973	498,047	100,835	216,000	10
1861	1,960,600	1,049,000		3,009,600	3,165,147	88	14,448,903	20,111,585	940,042	526,117	411,925	96,161	216,000	10
1862	1,977,950	949,000		2,926,950	3,188,461	88	14,370,465	32,468,454	1,307,921	671,351	636,570	87,468	216,000	10
1863	2,200,000	1,400,000		3,600,000	3,369,488	88	21,989,064	53,295,500	1,691,944	1,056,360	635,534	76,850	218,000	10
1864	2,200,200	1,200,000		3,400,200	3,369,088	88	30,634,245	34,620,339	1,945,466	1,232,732	712,734	77,527	220,000	10

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG.

1860	2,174,419	1,772,400	318,860	4,265,679	3,951,470	191	5,727,042	6,968,111	437,778	226,275	216,503	91,568	*149,870	10
1861	2,194,419	1,730,000	464,693	4,389,115	3,952,486	191	5,742,033	7,109,189	450,232	253,121	197,111	114,353	*89,940	4.6
1862	1,499,100	1,923,000	64,291	3,486,391	3,460,683	238	5,710,385	7,727,942	458,512	223,293	230,219	121,278	50,964	3
1863	1,579,800	1,784,400	60,571	3,364,771	3,459,890	238	8,014,093	9,668,547	584,300	305,990	278,310	137,628	97,445	6
1864	1,774,175	1,729,900	50,223	3,554,203	3,464,171	238	12,293,426	11,766,254	827,615	466,861	360,754	137,388	164,890	10

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW YORK.

1860	1,200,130	1,643,153	121,065	2,964,348	2,854,212	81	3,175,782	9,331,032	227,489	87,672	139,817	120,758		
1861	1,200,130	1,643,153	113,739	2,957,022	2,860,367	81	2,834,082	11,083,577	231,270	93,923	137,347	115,977		
1862	1,200,000	1,640,757	103,570	2,944,457	2,866,194	81	2,939,566	15,257,330	280,371	108,114	172,757	114,198		
1863	1,200,630	1,621,037	97,371	2,918,538	2,903,085	81	3,932,739	15,040,156	323,794	138,886	184,908	103,526		
1864	1,200,130	1,585,257	88,832	2,824,219	2,932,806	81	6,035,905	18,293,256	411,378	170,929	240,449	110,146		

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE.

1860	396,340	213,500	4,875	614,715	791,002	36	2,905,712	1,732,438	119,666	54,918	64,748	16,205	83,474	10
1861	396,340	213,500	4,875	614,715	800,914	36	2,191,570	1,569,233	116,303	53,748	62,555	14,945	80,378	8
1862	396,340	208,500	16,375	621,215	815,161	36	2,318,581	2,095,022	140,634	62,884	77,750	14,820	27,876	7
1863	396,340	204,000	22,667	623,007	823,480	36	3,406,638	1,916,445	162,757	79,697	83,060	14,510	33,567	8
1864	396,340	311,500	23,708	731,548	901,853	36	3,958,185	2,451,432	218,994	106,938	112,056	13,880	89,223	8

RENSELAER AND SARATOGA.

1860	610,000	140,000		750,000	912,172	25	4,820,680	1,947,849	269,353	197,649	71,704	9,244	36,600	6
1861	610,000	249,750		859,750	920,028	25	4,878,949	2,072,121	267,633	193,961	73,721	15,700	13,300	3
1862	610,000	244,750		854,750	920,028	25		276,276	199,431	76,845	16,284	39,650	6 1/2	
1863	610,000	239,750		849,750	938,884	25	7,041,014	1,984,489	335,625	218,175	117,450	14,208	47,165	7 1/2
1864	800,000	233,750		1,033,750	962,336	25	6,904,126	2,232,550	432,832	281,512	151,320	9,423	56,400	8

TROY AND BOSTON.

1860	605,911	806,500	247,155	1,659,566	1,534,764	35	3,919,146	4,109,745	312,066	217,229	94,837	79,496		
1861	606,911	808,500	271,096	1,686,507	1,570,514	35	3,736,453	4,361,960	271,158	207,428	63,730	87,352		
1862	606,911	870,000	370,000	1,976,911	1,710,014	35	4,023,872	5,730,486	308,886	146,965	161,921	85,000		
1863	606,911	1,240,000	180,000	2,026,911	1									

## Foreign News.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO AUG. 5.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent. Although this alteration appears to have been not altogether unexpected, it created a certain amount of surprise, since the bullion movement throughout the week had been favorable, and the demand for money hardly above the average. Some large withdrawals of gold were impending for Spain, and possibly Brazil, and hence the directors considered it desirable to take the earliest steps to protect their specie reserve.

A further call of 40l per share had been made on the contributors of the Leeds Banking Company, making, with the 70l already called, a total of 110l per share.

The Manchester papers mention the failures of Messrs. W. Parker & Co., manufacturers, of Carlisle.

The public sales of colonial wool at London will be commenced on the 17th of August; the arrivals amount to 117,440 bales, consisting of 34,385 bales from Sydney; 15,714 Victoria; 10,477 Van Diemen's Land; 4,116 Adelaide; 501 Swan River; 34,753 New Zealand; and 17,494 bales from the Cape of Good Hope.

The Liverpool public sales of East India wool were brought to a close August 2. The supply offered was 13,750 bales, nearly the whole of which was disposed of. Good and fine qualities realise an improvement of 1d to 2d per lb as compared with the rates current in April; but in the value of inferior wools no change took place.

The accounts received at London from China being favorable the silk trade continued in a most inactive state. Prices were, in a great measure, nominal, but had a strong downward tendency. The sold and unsold stock, at London on the 1st instant, was 6,519 bales China, and 5,090 bales Bengal produce, against 19,060 bales, and 6,763 bales respectively, in 1864.

Manchester dates of August 3d report the same dull, languid aspect of the market which has been visible for the past three or four weeks. Still little, if any disposition is shown to take lower prices, but manufacturers are slightly lessening their production as contracts cease. The effect of this is chiefly seen in 32's twist, which is quite ½d per lb down. Other classes remain nominally steady, though without buyers. There has continued a partial disposition to purchase for China if rates should give way. The non-receipt of overdue India letters has caused buying for the East to be very limited.

At Bradford there is very little demand for wool, and where sales are effected staplers have to submit to lower prices. Many, however, decline to accept lower rates. The worsted yarn department is exceedingly quiet. The piece department, except in plain goods, is very active. Makers of fancy goods, and especially of lenos, glaces and mohair reps, have received large orders and are well employed, and will be so for months to come. Prices are rather easier. The trade is sound and healthy.

The present system of guaranteed railways in India comprises a length of 4,917 miles, of which 3,186 are open for traffic, which it has taken fifteen years to construct. During this fifteen years the capital has been raised at intervals in England, and for a long period was wholly unproductive. The total capital invested is £57,621,581. Upon £52,216,187 of that amount the average rate of interest is 1.41 per cent.

The British trade and navigation returns for the five months ending the 31st May, so far as the imports are concerned, and for the six months ending the 30th of June in respect to the exports, have been issued. The total value of the principal articles imported for the five months ending 31st of May, during the past three years, is stated as follows:

1863.....	£34,756,000
1864.....	77,111,991
1865.....	60,054,933

The decrease is distributed over the whole of the five months of the year, but the greatest decrease is shown in the month of May.

The total declared value of British and Irish produce exported during the six months ending the 30th of June is reported as follows:

1865.....	£74,128,638
1864.....	78,047,586
1863.....	62,014,197

At a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association, reports forwarded by the India Office were received from the government of India relative to the estimated out-turn of the cotton crop this year in the northwest provinces, and the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, and Kandeish, with observations on the present state of the native cloth manufacture. Some diminution of the quantity as compared with the previous year is anticipated. A despatch was also received from the Bombay government, containing details of various experiments which have been made with Peruvian cotton seed in that presidency. In Kandeish the monsoon was a very unusual one, hardly any rain fell till September, and the plants evidently died for want of moisture; there, as well as in Surat and

Ahmedabad the experiments failed, and the conclusion adopted is that Peruvian cotton will not thrive generally in the northern division without irrigation. Similar results, with one or two exceptions, appear to have attended the experiments at Peona, Beigaum, Sholapoor, and Hharwar.

A new and novel plan for enabling railway passengers to communicate with the guard has been put in operation in England on the Southwestern line. The London *Daily News* in describing it says that the original proposal was that when a passenger pulled a string it should cause a small semaphore arm to project from the carriage, producing an electric current which would ring a bell in the guard's van. This, however, has been modified. A small clock-like glass face is placed in each railway compartment. If a passenger wishes to communicate with the guard he breaks a plate of glass and moves a small handle beneath. This produces the electric current which rings the guard's bell. The guard then looks out, and if a carriage is off the line he communicates with the engine driver immediately, and stops the train. He will probably have his attention drawn to the carriage from whence the alarm proceeds by some passenger putting his arm, stick or umbrella out of the window, and at the next station the guard inquires into the cause of the alarm; and he can always find the carriage from whence the bell was rung by the broken glass.

## THE CONTINENT.

## PARIS DATES TO AUGUST 5.

A number of the best workmen of the silk fabrics of Lyons and St. Etienne have been engaged to go to the United States, where extensive silk manufactories have just been established.

It is announced that the number of bonds of the new city of Paris loan subscribed at Paris, in the provinces and abroad, was 895,181. This exceeds by 295,181 the number to be issued, but the proportionate reduction to which the subscriptions are to be subjected has not yet been advertised.

Two French Imperial decrees of the 24th of July last, make the following alterations in the sugar duties: 1. The tax of 2 francs per 100 kilogrammes (decimes included) imposed upon the importation of raw beet-root sugar from Great Britain and Holland is abolished. 2. On and after the 1st of August, the following duties (decimes included) are fixed upon refined or candied sugars imported into France from Belgium, Great Britain and Holland: Refined sugar, in loaf or grain, equal to refined, 50f. 60c. per 100 kilogrammes, refined sugar, candied, 54f. 15c. per 100 kilogrammes.

The report of the Great Company of Russian Railways, presented in the meeting held recently at St. Petersburg, stated that the receipts in 1864 from the working of the Warsaw to St. Petersburg and Moscow to Nijni-Novgorod lines were 12,222,667f., which were rather less than those of 1863. They were, however, reduced to 11,480,622f. by the payment of certain sums due for preceding years, and of the expense of some buildings purchased at St. Petersburg. The shares of the company are 600,000 in number, of 500f. each; and it has issued 70,000 bonds of 2,000f., and 18,877 of 500f.

A French official return shows that the quantity of beet-root sugar made from the beginning of the season of 1864-5 to the 30th of June last, was (adding the stock on hand) 164,891 tons, being more by 40,241 tons than in the season preceding. Deducting the quantities taken for consumption, distilleries and exports, and those sent to bonding warehouses, there remained on hand about 19,000 tons, of which only 10,377 were completely finished. In the bonding warehouses the stock on the 30th of June was 16,669 tons, being 13,675 less than on the same date of last year.

It is stated from Madrid that the Government contemplate the negotiation of commercial treaties with England and Portugal.

Alexandria advices of the 15th July state that the *Isthme de Suez*, the special organ of the Suez Canal Company, announces that the continuous navigable way from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea would be opened on that day.

"The result of the corn crops in France," says a Paris letter in the *Independance*, "is beginning to be ascertained. The yield will certainly be smaller than those of the last two years, which were above the average. The above is all that is known with certainty thus far, although the exact result for some localities is known. In the south there is at least one-third less than last year; the deficit in the centre is from one-fifth to one-third. On the famous line between Montereau and Dijon, by way of Sens, a decrease of from one-fourth to one-third is admitted. In the two granaries of France—the Beauce and the Brie—opinions are divided. In the great district around Paris there will perhaps be an average, but that will not be sufficient to make up the above mentioned deficits. Normandy, which was supposed to be satisfied, complains, as well as Anjou. Alsace and the Ardennes admit a deficit of from one-fifth to one-third. The Nord is divided, like the Beauce and the Brie. Artois and Picardy announce a deficit, with the exception of certain privileged regions—in the Pas de Calais especially. It must be borne in mind that this calculation does not relate to an average yield, but to the large produce of last year."

A correspondent of the *Journal de Geneve*, writing from Alexandria, with regard to the Cholera in Egypt, on the 19th of July, says:

You ask me for news of the cholera. It is getting on pretty well, though somewhat diminished by its excesses. For more than a month the epidemic has ravaged Alexandria in a terrible and unusual manner, and a thorough panic has seized upon the population. As early as the 14th of June, the Viceroy, in his position as Chief of the State, set the example of flight, by suddenly quitting Alexandria and Egypt with his harem, in a vessel hastily engaged, and which set out for the open sea without any more settled purpose than that of flight. Since then he has been to the island of Chio, and afterwards to Constantinople. This precipitate departure spread terror among the population of Alexandria. All the more important persons at once imitated the Viceroy, they engaged vessels for themselves and their families. The less wealthy rushed to the steamers, which left in all directions; the others embarked upon numberless sailing-ships. Every one ran away—no matter how, no matter where. The employes and the artisans sold their watches, their clothes, to pay their passage; the dealers nailed up the doors of their shops with planks, and abandoned their interests and their goods. The number of passports obtained at the consulates is estimated at 60,000. It was no longer a flight, it was a panic of terror. Doctors have deserted their posts; priests have abandoned the church, leaving to the dead the task of making their way to the other world without their assistance. In a word the clearing out has been complete, and there is no instance of a similar display of cowardice. On account of the closed, nailed up, and abandoned shops, the following circular has been issued by the sanitary superintendent to the various consulates: "Among the large number of persons of all classes and professions who have for some time abandoned this country, there are many *bacals* (dealers in provisions of all kinds). In the hurry of their departure several have contented themselves with securely closing their shops, leaving behind their stock, the greater part of which is of a nature to be liable to speedy decomposition. In consequence of this, the shops containing the said stores, which, it must be supposed, are now decomposed, disseminate a stench which is very disagreeable to the neighbors and very injurious to the public health. Ignorant of the nationality of these dealers, I beg of you, in the interest of the public health, to authorize the police to open, in case of necessity, the shops which occasion the most complaint from the neighbors, and especially those from which the most stench issues, so that steps may be taken to remove the causes of this nuisance."

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) August 10th, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) August 11th:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$931,298	\$1,668,968	\$1,533,626	\$2,885,755
General merchandise.	2,578,229	2,239,281	2,620,949	2,131,688
Total for the week...	\$3,509,527	\$3,908,249	\$4,154,575	\$5,017,443
Previously reported	104,541,552	107,611,778	150,509,004	101,952,330
Since Jan. 1.....	\$108,051,079	111,520,037	154,663,579	106,339,770

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

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending August 15 and since January 1st:

EXPORT FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$2,917,401	\$2,967,962	\$6,803,167	\$3,303,616
Previously reported.	82,605,353	111,132,033	127,762,582	96,228,815
Since January 1..	\$85,522,754	114,099,995	134,570,749	99,532,431

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

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending August 12, 1865:

August 8—Bark Rosedale, Cindad—	
American gold.....	\$35,000
" 10—Steamer Tarifa, Liverpool—	
Gold bars.....	70,246
American silver.....	127,312
" 10—Steamer Eagle, Havana—	
Spanish gold.....	61,960
" 11—Steamer New York, Bremen—	
German silver.....	2,000
" 11—Steamer City of New York, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	27,500
Total for the week.....	\$324,018
Previously reported.....	18,647,998
Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....	\$18,972,016

Same time in		Same time in	
1864.....	\$31,531,444	1857.....	\$29,147,089
1863.....	26,373,494	1856.....	22,403,863
1862.....	37,135,520	1855.....	20,342,291
1861.....	3,261,958	1854.....	21,590,576
1860.....	30,373,482	1853.....	13,418,533
1859.....	45,901,579	1852.....	15,896,887
1858.....	16,216,448		

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK FOR SEVEN MONTHS.—We take from the *Journal of Commerce* its summary of the trade of this port the past seven months. The imports for July show an increase upon any former month of this year, but are not equal to the total for the corresponding month of last year. Owing to the falling off in the market price of gold and the demand for merchandise, a much larger portion of the goods have been entered directly for consumption, and the stock in bond has been diminished. The following is a comparative summary:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Entered for consumption..	\$9,080,210	\$6,382,928	\$10,175,820
Do warehousing..	6,057,342	14,954,635	7,845,947
Free goods.....	683,880	917,684	886,431
Specie and bullion.....	182,245	128,052	253,640
Total entered at port...	\$16,003,677	\$22,383,299	\$19,161,838
Withdrawn from warehouse	4,227,265	3,386,873	8,612,411

The total landed in July, 1862, was \$20,353,202, so that the July importation this year cannot be called an extravagant business. The imports at this port since Jan. 1st are nearly sixty millions below the corresponding total for last year, a decrease which may well attract attention. We annex a comparative summary, which includes the business of seven months in each of the year's named:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS FROM JAN. 1

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Entered for consumption..	\$60,453,240	\$82,417,617	\$48,301,218
Do warehousing..	37,486,309	69,699,057	45,657,066
Free goods.....	8,029,186	7,070,098	5,910,143
Specie and bullion.....	1,036,013	1,555,066	1,305,463
Total entered at port...	\$107,009,748	\$160,741,838	\$101,173,890
Withdrawn from warehouse	24,822,196	36,226,610	50,239,232

It will interest many of our readers to analyze the imports for seven months, and for this purpose we have separated dry goods from the general merchandise and specie, and brought forward the comparative totals for the same period of each year since 1850.

RELATIVE IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS, SPECIE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE AT NEW YORK FOR THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS:

Seven Months of	Dry Goods.	Imports of General Mchse.	Specie.	Total Imports.
1851.....	\$42,240,217	\$43,174,714	\$1,480,476	\$86,895,407
1852.....	34,994,294	37,215,342	2,028,248	74,237,884
1853.....	57,421,619	59,393,895	1,099,516	117,915,030
1854.....	55,308,993	58,126,642	1,606,090	115,041,725
1855.....	34,724,393	49,008,832	523,151	84,256,376
1856.....	60,296,946	72,757,795	963,500	134,018,241
1857.....	66,716,293	84,156,030	5,857,310	156,729,633
1858.....	30,169,358	48,305,765	1,815,258	80,290,381
1859.....	71,782,984	83,366,928	1,301,082	156,450,994
1860.....	63,362,687	78,485,850	751,188	142,599,725
1861.....	31,515,606	54,375,955	32,906,166	118,797,727
1862.....	30,183,764	74,488,315	731,556	105,403,635
1863.....	35,112,935	70,860,800	1,036,013	107,009,748
1864.....	53,122,729	106,064,043	1,555,066	160,741,838
1865.....	31,850,399	68,018,028	1,305,463	101,173,890

From the above it will be seen that the imports of general merchandise for the first seven months of 1864 were five millions greater than the total imports of every description for the seven months just ended. The figures given above represent the foreign gold values, and do not include freight, duty, or other charges.

The revenue from customs in July shows a very great increase, and this has misled many persons in regard to the total imports. Seeing the large sums received daily at the Custom House, and comparing them with the very moderate receipts in July of last year, the inference was natural that the goods were arriving much more rapidly than they did in July, 1864. It will be found upon examination that the total imports, as we have shown, are less, and the difference in the receipts for customs is accounted for by the different disposition made of the goods. In July of last year over twenty-two millions were landed here, of which only ten millions were thrown on the market. Last month less than nineteen millions were landed, and over nineteen millions were marketed, the remainder being taken out of bond. Of course the duties are collected on the dutiable goods marketed, or which enter into consumption. A few goods remain in bond after the duties are paid, but the amount is so trifling that they need not enter into the calculation. The following will show the customs received here in July, and since January 1st, in each of the last three years:

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
In July.....	\$4,912,718 49	\$3,585,543 44	\$9,778,276 65
Previous 6 months.....	23,848,077 97	42,463,924 98	36,695,577 07
Total since Jan. 1st.....	28,755,796 46	46,049,073 42	46,473,853 73

On the first of August, 1864, there were \$40,550,176 in gold value of dutiable merchandise held in bond, a large part of which were kept in warehouse for some time, and over three-fourths of them only withdrawn since the 1st of January this year. There are now only about twenty millions held in bond, including goods of every description.

The total shipments both of corn and produce since January 1st show a large decrease as compared with the corresponding seven months in either of the previous two years. The heaviest decline was during the earlier months of the year, and it is a hopeful sign that there has been of late a relative improvement with each succeeding month. We annex the particulars for seven months:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR SEVEN MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1ST.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic produce . . . . .	\$103,091,261	\$111,638,595	\$80,670,013
Foreign free goods . . . . .	633,583	607,069	663,132
Foreign dutiable . . . . .	3,760,696	9,269,315	2,405,615
Specie and bullion . . . . .	25,900,848	31,099,450	18,639,745
<b>Total exports . . . . .</b>	<b>\$133,386,388</b>	<b>\$152,614,429</b>	<b>\$102,378,505</b>
<b>Total exclusive of specie . . . . .</b>	<b>107,485,540</b>	<b>121,514,979</b>	<b>83,738,760</b>

We have no expectation that the shipments of produce for the remaining five months of the year will equal in nominal value the figures of last year; but we do look for an active movement, especially in breadstuffs. Some correspondents have questioned our previous statements in reference to the partial failure of foreign crops, and we have received several printed estimates clipped from foreign journals making more favorable predictions. Since those were published, however, there has been a change of tone, and it will be found that our information, received direct from our own correspondents in Europe, fairly represents the truth.

The exports of produce and merchandise from this port in the month of July, were fifty per cent larger than in June, but very far below the figures for July, 1864, which was the largest month on record since the settlement of the city. The figures here given are all currency values, excepting only the shipments of coin, which are reckoned, as counted, at the tale value. It may be that occasional shipments of the few foreign goods cleared, are made at their gold value as taken from bond, but as the law requires them to be entered for export at their money value here, and there is no object in underestimating them, we presume the bulk are shipped at their value in currency. A part of the falling off in the value of exports, as compared with last year, may be accounted for by the decreased premium on gold. In July of last year the highest point of gold was reached, the price touching 285, and the lowest figure for the whole month being 222. During the last month the highest price was 146½, and the average was about 140. With this explanation we present the comparison for the month in each of the last three years:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS IN JULY.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic produce . . . . .	\$15,298,073	\$26,251,673	\$12,521,246
Foreign mdse free . . . . .	77,232	249,404	28,236
do dutiable . . . . .	448,601	5,137,460	262,593
Specie and bullion . . . . .	5,268,881	1,947,329	723,986
<b>Total exports . . . . .</b>	<b>\$21,092,787</b>	<b>\$33,585,866</b>	<b>\$13,536,061</b>
<b>Do. excl. specie . . . . .</b>	<b>15,823,906</b>	<b>31,638,537</b>	<b>12,812,075</b>

NO MORE NATIONAL BANKS IN PENNSYLVANIA, &c.—The following letter from the office of the United States Comptroller of the Currency, in reply to one making inquiries concerning the relative proportion of national banking capital allowed to the various states, and especially with regard to the public statement that no more charters would be issued to Pennsylvania, will be found to possess much interest at the present time:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,  
WASHINGTON, August 9, 1865.

Your letter of the 8th inst. is received. The amendment to section 21 of the Currency act, passed March 3, 1865, provided that \$150,000,000 of the amount of circulation contemplated by said act should be apportioned to the different States, according to the representative population, and \$150,000,000 according to the existing banking capital, resources and business of the several States. The amount allotted to New York upon representative population was \$18,538,500, to Pennsylvania, \$13,882,500; Ohio \$11,173,500. Upon existing banking capital, resources, business, &c., to New York \$54,935,000; Pennsylvania \$12,645,000; Ohio, \$6,450,000; giving an aggregate under the apportionment to New York of \$53,473,000; to Pennsylvania of \$26,527,500, and to Ohio \$17,628,500.

On the same day on which this amendment was passed, another amendment was added, providing that State banks having a capital not less than \$75,000 should have the right of conversion to the national system, over new organizations, until July 1, 1865. Accordingly, State banks were allowed to accept the provisions of the National Currency act up to that date. The result has been to give New York \$73,073,652, Pennsylvania \$40,366,996, and Ohio \$18,487,500, which is an excess in New York of \$19,600,152, in Pennsylvania of \$13,839,196, and in Ohio of \$864,900. These figures are made from our books as they stood on the 1st inst. You will observe that Pennsylvania, having exceeded her apportionment by over thirtern millions, is not equitably entitled to any additional sum: and as the entire amount of national

currency provided for in the law will be absorbed by banks already organized, or which have received authority to organize, it is now impossible to consider new applications.

B. R. HULBURD, Deputy Collector.

NEW YORK STATE BANK RETURNS.—The following figures show the resources and liabilities of the banks of the State of New York, as exhibited by their reports to the Superintendent of the Bank Department, on the 24th of June, 1865, compared with the two last quarterly returns:

	Dec 31, '64.	March 25, '65.	June 24, '65.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Loans and discounts . . . . .	\$196,649,246	\$159,665,827	\$87,866,524
Overdrafts . . . . .	866,154	709,265	384,352
Due from banks . . . . .	22,916,031	18,628,244	7,743,894
Due from directors . . . . .	9,226,712	8,182,724	3,995,569
Due from brokers . . . . .	11,042,835	6,897,650	4,005,573
Real estate . . . . .	8,142,807	7,070,035	8,200 and
Specie . . . . .	20,239,286	19,490,230	13,536,769
Cash items . . . . .	92,514,882	89,862,155	34,649,090
Stock, promissory and U. S. 7 3-10 notes and ind. cert's	120,459,776	92,038,059	73,400, and
Bonds and mortgages . . . . .	4,073,797	3,710,775	65,139,008
Bills of solvent banks and U. S. demand notes . . . . .	20,261,810	27,957,014	22,785,637
Bills of suspended banks . . . . .	2,643	2,718	2,749
Loss and expense account . . . . .	2,260,786	1,203,900	999,037
Add for cents . . . . .	877	827	508
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$488,338,125</b>	<b>\$420,344,099</b>	<b>\$239,398,758</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital . . . . .	\$106,690,761	\$90,492,323	\$52,874,695
Circulation . . . . .	31,180,546	27,550,203	14,521,387
Profits . . . . .	23,345,347	22,085,269	14,832,357
Due banks . . . . .	45,205,682	36,211,772	20,791,929
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors . . . . .	2,107,764	1,141,628	1,501,349
Due Treasurer State of New York . . . . .	3,144,210	3,547,917	2,039,614
Due depositors on demand . . . . .	269,042,097	239,961,586	181,850,371
Due others not included in above heads . . . . .	2,671,197	2,282,763	1,408,754
Add for cents . . . . .	521	445	291
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$488,338,125</b>	<b>\$420,274,411</b>	<b>\$239,369,197</b>

The difference in the above totals for June 24, 1865, is occasioned by two banks having failed to make balances; both are closing. Of the 309 banks reported for 25th June, 1864, one (incorporated) has surrendered its charter by legislative authority, one (association) has discontinued banking business, and 183 have been converted into national banks. The present report, for June 24, contains statements from 184 banks, a considerable number of which have since perfected their papers and become national institutions, and a small number have given notice of finally closing their banking business.

CANAL RECEIPTS FOR TOLLS.—The receipts for tolls on the New York State canals, from the opening of navigation to the 1st day of August in each of the following years, were as annexed:

1859 . . . . .	\$686,249	1863 . . . . .	\$2,104,703
1860 . . . . .	1,154,472	1864 . . . . .	1,769,800
1861 . . . . .	1,446,164	1865 . . . . .	1,338,910
1862 . . . . .	2,151,209		

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 last week in the BULLETIN.

RAILROAD AND BANK DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AM'T DIVID.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Naugatuck RR. Co. . . . .	5 s. an.	Aug. 15	—	Aug. 10 to Aug. 16.
Marietta & Cinc. RR. Co. on 1st and 2d Preferred Stock . . . . .	3 s. an.	Aug. 10	Farmer's L'n & Tr. Co.	Payable to Stockholders of July 1st.
Oriental Bank . . . . .	5 s. an.	Aug. 10	At Bank.	Aug. 2 to Aug. 11.

LOST BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED.	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
United States 10-40s. . . . .	8,281	\$500	—	Refer to J. F. Walter, 116 Maiden L'e. Refer to C. W. Bradley, Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y.
United States 5-20s. . . . .	21,316	\$500	2d Series.	
United States 7-30 . . . . .	39,292	\$1,000	Aug. 15, 1864	

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1865, P.M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The extraordinary cases of crime which have occurred since our last, have very materially affected the money market and every branch of financial business. On Saturday last, P. R. Mumford, a broker in Broad Street, after receiving about \$150,000 of gold, purchased that day, was found to have given in payment checks for which there were no assets in his book. On Monday, Edward B. Ketchum, of the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co., Exchange Place, absconded in consequence of the discovery of forgeries

of gold certificates of which he was the author. Subsequently it was discovered he had issued forged gold certificates to the extent of \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000, and that he had also robbed his firm of securities to the amount of about \$2,500,000. On Tuesday, as the result of these defalcations, Ketchum & Co., suspended payment, also Graham & Co., Exchange Place, who, were understood to have acted to a large extent as agents of the former firm in their extensive operations; and both firms have since made an assignment, with an aggregate of liabilities estimated at \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

The effect of these frauds and failures has been to wholly demoralize the market, and to produce a general feeling of distrust. Loans have been freely called in by the banks and private bankers, and a severe discrimination as to securities and borrowers has been exercised. In some instances, where parties have been unable to pay in their loans, their collaterals have been sold, throwing a considerable amount of securities upon the market, and in others the defaulting borrowers have received an extension of time upon their loans. Lenders, however, have upon the whole shown a temperate discretion, from a consciousness that, in the nervous condition of affairs, they might by an unwise caution precipitate an unnecessary panic and many failures. At the close of the week there are symptoms of a steady recovery of confidence, and little apprehension exists of a general catastrophe growing out of the excitement. Lenders continue to show a large discrimination; to firms of good standing money is freely offered at 7 per cent, while others find it difficult to borrow at any rate. The margin of loans on Government collaterals is generally 10 per cent, and upon other securities 15 to 20 per cent.

The Fourth National Bank holds \$255,000 of the forged gold certificates, and the Importers and Traders \$355,000; and the City Bank is also understood to hold an unknown amount. Several private banking firms also hold them to a considerable extent, including Dabney, Morgan & Co., to the amount of \$100,000. Some of the Connecticut banks, who have employed their surplus funds through Ketchum, Son & Co., will lose largely by the failure of that firm. The amount owing to these institutions is not known, but is estimated at about \$750,000.

Discounting has been to a considerable extent, suspended during the excitement; but as the occurrences only indirectly affect mercantile business, it cannot be said that rates of discount have been influenced. We renew our last quotations:

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

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.**—The stock market has been violently agitated by the Ketchum frauds. The fact of the firm with which E. B. Ketchum was connected having been largely engaged in stock speculations, produced a general apprehension, which first showed itself in large sales at Gallagher's Exchange on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning there was a great rush to sell, and the regular board transactions on the railroad list for that day, aggregated about 45,000 shares. At the morning board, the decline was 3@6 per cent. Erie sold down to 76½; Reading to 100; Michigan Central to 103; Michigan Southern 60½; Cleveland and Pittsburg to 64½; Cleveland and Toledo to 96½, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago to 92½. In the afternoon there was a recovery of 1@3½ per cent. On Wednesday, the sales were again very large, and prices slightly yielded under the pressure. On Thursday, there were some forced sales of collaterals, which produced depression, and a decline of 1@2 per cent. This morning, the market was calmer; transactions resumed about their usual volume; there was more confidence in the board; and this

afternoon prices close at an advance on yesterday, and at an average decline of about 2½ per cent upon the closing figures of last Friday.

The stock market has shown more firmness under the very severe test than has been expected, from day to day; and the fact that prices have not yielded, further implies the prevalence of considerable confidence among holders, and, at the same time, a tolerably conservative condition among the brokers. The comparative strength of prices is no doubt owing to some extent to the stock of the leading roads being under the management of cliques who are speculating for a rise; but the fact of these combinations being able to take up the immense lots of stock thrown upon the market, however, proves at once their confidence and their financial resources.

The following have been the closing of leading stock at the stock exchange on each of the last six days:

	Aug. 12th	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.
Canton Company.....	39%	39	38%	37%	37%	38
Quicksilver.....	56	—	53	53	52%	—
Mariposa.....	—	12	12	12	—	—
Cumberland Coal.....	42%	—	39%	39%	38%	39%
Atlantic M. S. S.....	140%	136	—	125	—	135
New York Central.....	92%	92%	90%	90%	90	90%
Erie.....	85%	86%	81%	80%	79%	81%
Hudson River.....	—	—	104%	107	106	107%
Reading.....	106%	106%	101%	101%	101	102%
Michigan Southern.....	65%	66	62	62	60%	61%
Michigan Central.....	—	—	103%	106	105	105
Illinois Central.....	—	123%	120	119%	122	122
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	70%	70%	67%	66%	65	65%
Chicago and N. W.....	28%	—	27	26%	27	27
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	62%	62%	61%	60%	59%	59%
Rock Island.....	108%	109	104	105	104%	105%
Fort Wayne.....	97	97%	92%	94	93%	94%

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**—The depression connected with the frauds has but very slightly affected government securities. They have, indeed, been indirectly benefitted by the disposition to exchange less stable securities for them. The decline of quotations for 5-20's at London, however, has partially depressed the market. The foreign orders for old 5-20's have been lighter than of late; but sufficient, with the present limited supply, to keep the price steady. Sixes of 1881 have been sold freely to be exchanged for other securities, which, at late current rates, were cheaper, and the result has been a decline to 106 a 106½. The panicky condition of the market has forced out an unusual supply of the first and second series of 7-30's held as collaterals, producing at one time a decline in the second series to 98½. The fall brought in large orders, and to-day the price closes at 99½. Other securities are without noteworthy variation.

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

	Aug. 12th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	106%	106%	106%	106	106%	106%
U. S. 5.20's c., o. iss.....	106	105%	105%	105%	106	106%
U. S. 5.20's c., n. iss.....	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%
U. S. 10.40's coup.....	97%	97%	97	96%	96%	....
U. S. 7.30 Treas. Note.....	98%	98%	98%	98%	99	99%
2d Series.....	98%	98%	98%	98%	99	99%
U. S. 6's certif. n. iss.....	97%	97%	98	97%	97%	..

**GOLD MARKET.**—The discovery of the forgery of about \$1,500,000 of gold checks, and the failure of one of the largest gold speculating firms on 'Change, have had but a very slight effect upon the gold premium. On Monday afternoon, after the discovery of Ketchum's operations, six to eight millions of gold were thrown upon the market, chiefly in connection with the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co. The large sales, however, produced a merely nominal decline. On Tuesday the price fell to 140½, and has since steadily recovered to 143½, at which it closes to-day. The lightness of the current exports, as compared with the imports, and the steady advance in foreign exchange to near the point at which it will pay to ship specie, have imparted strength to the market. At the same time the current purchases for customs are very large, while there is reason for believing that, from prudential motives, connected with the excited condition of the

market, the Sub-Treasury has during the week suspended its sales of gold. These facts have aided the upward tendency.

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

Table with columns for dates (Aug. 12-18) and highest/lowest quotations for gold.

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

Table showing CUSTOM HOUSE Receipts and Payments, and SUB-TREASURY Receipts and Payments for Aug. 7-12.

Total... \$2,790,322 47 \$26,305,162 63 \$23,991,766 55

Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Aug. 7... 60,940,689 48

Deduct payments during the week... 26,305,162 63

Balance on Saturday evening... \$58,627,293 40

Increase during the week... 2,313,396 08

The export of specie from this port, since our last, has been \$29,500.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The course of exchange on Europe has been steadily upward; but the enhanced rates being somewhat checked, the demand and transactions have not been large.

The following are the closing rates to-day :

Table of closing rates for Bankers' Sterling, Merchants' Sterling, and various locations like Antwerp, Hamburg, Amsterdam, etc.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the city of New York, for the week ending at the commencement of business on August 12, 1865 :

Large table showing the condition of New York City Banks, including columns for Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, and Legal Tenders.

Table with columns for various bank categories (Park, Man. and Mer., Fourth National, etc.) and their respective values.

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

Table showing deviations for Loans, Specie, and Legal Tenders.

The statement may be considered as, upon the whole, favorable, showing a partial reaction from the tendency toward stringency during the three preceeding weeks.

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

Table comparing Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, and Deposits for 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

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

Table showing weekly totals for Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Clearings from Jan. 7 to Aug. 12.

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

Table comparing Capital Stock, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation for Philadelphia banks.

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

Table showing the condition of Philadelphia banks at various dates from 1863 to 1865.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following National banks were authorized during the week ending Saturday, August 12 :

Table listing National Banks with columns for Names, Locations, and Capital.

The following National Banks were authorized from Aug. 13th to 17th, inclusive:

Canastota National Bank.....	Canastota, N. Y.....	\$110,000
Farmers and Mechanics.....	Westminister, Md.....	75,000
National Webster Bank.....	Boston, Mass.....	1,500,000
York National Bank.....	Soco, Me.....	100,000
		<b>\$1,785,000</b>

The total amount of National Bank circulation issued during the week ending August 12th, was \$3,802,520; which, added to the \$165,794,440 previously issued, makes the aggregate circulation at that date \$169,598,960.

The following national banks have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of the public money:—The Iowa City National Bank, Iowa City, Iowa; the First National Bank Bank, Omaha, Nebraska; the Canal National Bank, Portland, Me.

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, ".....	459	95,312,945	25,825,695
October, ".....	524	99,339,400	51,894,150
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	246,054,170	119,961,800
May 6, ".....	1,117	264,954,170	126,360,330
" 20, ".....	1,172	281,868,820	130,680,170
June 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
" 12, ".....	1,523	379,731,701	169,598,960
" 17, ".....	1,527	381,566,701	.....

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 3d August. The return for the previous week is added:

	DEBTOR.		CREDITOR.	
	August 3, 1865.	July 27, 1865.	August 3, 1865.	July 27, 1865.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0	493,250,442 55	494,212,341 33
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776 2	7,044,776 2	407,101 52	213,260 47
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14	303,419,237 45	295,463,954 23
New reserve.....	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0	325,716,323 0	315,512,794 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	898,333,075 0	898,722,075 0	60,701,323 25	60,587,155 15
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	8,543,414 9	8,310,734 24	12,155,545 0	12,294,154 0
Treasury account.....	144,919,196 24	143,782,124 41	14,924,100 0	15,121,500 0
Accounts current at Paris.....	179,439,442 81	168,620,111 6	10,470,900 0	10,364,200 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	39,593,694 0	30,561,909 0	31,078,900 0	31,060,200 0
Dividends payable.....	2,674,573 75	3,179,163 75	21,435,280 0	21,494,000 0
Various discounts.....	2,790,331 89	2,414,127 82	666,700 0	670,900 0
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623 17	1,427,623 17	517,250 0	503,600 0
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	752,993 36	752,993 36	60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0
Sundries.....	11,614,951 62	12,126,623 23	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
	1,505,928,872 9	1,485,548,011 20	36,557,487 91	36,557,487 91
			100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0
			8,452,608 0	8,437,014 0
			637,426 2	471,510 66
			12,557,438 25	9,603,189 31
			1,505,928,872 9	1,485,548,011 20

A comparison between the return of the week and that of the previous week shows an increase of 18,160,000f in the discounts; a decrease of 962,000f in the stock of coin and bullion; a decrease of 689,000f in the circulation of notes; and in increase of 19,851,000f in the deposits.

The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending August 2:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£28,253,805
Government debt.....	£11,015,100
Other securities.....	3,634,900
Gold coin and bullion.....	13,603,805
	<b>£28,253,805</b>

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital.....	£14,553,000
Rest.....	3,508,814
Public dep'ts, including exchequer, savings banks, commissioners of national debt and dividend accounts.....	5,214,377
Other deposits.....	14,681,727
Seven day & other bills.....	557,427
	<b>£38,515,345</b>

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

An increase of circulation of.....	£613,503
An increase of public deposits of.....	443,475
A decrease of other deposits of.....	1,258,086
A decrease of Government securities of.....	14,700
A decrease of other securities of.....	112,373
An increase of bullion of.....	46,031
An increase of rest of.....	28,004
A decrease of reserve of.....	620,791

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
	Par of Shares.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 130	135
American*.....	100	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Exchange*.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5 113	118
Atlantic*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5.....	.....
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6.....	.....
Bowery*.....	26	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	12.....	50
Broadway*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	.....	.....
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3.....	.....
Butchers & Drovers'.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5.....	.....
Central*.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	7 104	106
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	.....	.....
Chatham*.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	7 125	130
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.....	.....
City (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	.....	.....
Commerce*.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 103	104½
Commonwealth*.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5.....	105
Continental*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4.....	93½
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5 106½	100
Currency*.....	100	100,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	.....	.....
Dry Dock.....	30	200,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3.....	.....
East River*.....	50	259,150	Jan. and July..	July.....	4.....	100
Eighth*.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5.....	.....
Fifth*.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 3 ex.	.....
First*.....	100	500,000	May and Nov..	May.....	10.....	.....
First (Brooklyn)*.....	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	7 & 5 ex.	.....
Fourth*.....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	March.....	5 86	98
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.....	5 106	.....
Importers & Traders'.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4 75	100
Irving*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4 106	.....
Leather Manufact'rs*.....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5.....	.....
Long Island (Brook.).....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	4.....	.....
Manhattan.....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5.....	135
Manufacturers' (Wbg).....	30	210,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	.....	.....
Manuf. & 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.....	6 100	.....
Mechanics'.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	112
Mechanics' (Brook.).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	.....	.....
Mech. Bank Asso.*.....	25	500,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5.....	.....
Mechan. & Traders'*.....	25	600,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5 & 5 ex.	.....
Mercantile*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5.....	.....
Merchants*.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec..	June.....	5.....	.....
Merchants' Exch.*.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5.....	102
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	114 110
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.....	5 110	119
New York*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5.....	120
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 112½	114
North America*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	105 109
North River.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6.....	.....
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	4 80	90
Oriental.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5.....	.....
Pacific.....	50	422,700	May and Nov..	May.....	5 155	.....
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 90	.....
Republic*.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5.....	110
St. Nicholas*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5 95	100
Seventh Ward*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	.....	.....
Second*.....	100	300,000	May and Nov..	May.....	.....	.....
Shoe & Leather.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct..	April.....	4.....	105
Sixth*.....	100	200,000	May and Nov..	May.....	.....	.....
State of New York.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5.....	45
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.	125
Union.....	50	1,500,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5 118	108
Williamsburg City.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4.....	124



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, 1860), State Securities (e.g., ALABAMA, CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT), and Municipal Securities (e.g., ALBANY, N.Y., ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa., BALTIMORE, Md.).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, August 18th.

Trade is in a very unsettled state; the regular business in all leading staples is very moderate; but there is much speculative feeling, which sustains and advances prices, and gives an air of spirit to the markets. The slight but steady advance in gold price Tuesday last, has seemed to favor speculations for a rise, but probably the greatest strength is derived from the fact that current prices are much below those to which people have been accustomed. This is especially true of cotton and breadstuffs, where the speculative confidence is now greatest. Liberal present and prospective supplies seem to have little influence to weaken this confidence, and it may be well founded; but it is evident, on a review of prices, that many leading staples of foreign goods are relatively much lower than any farm products are. We hear so much, however, of "excessive importations," that it is difficult to induce buyers to purchase foreign merchandise beyond absolute need.

Provisions have shown but little change during the week. An effort to renew the speculative advance in pork has utterly failed and the market closed flat. Other hog products have been in light supply, and yielded very slightly. Beef being relatively much lower than beef cattle has sold freely. Butter and cheese having come forward less freely are higher, but not active.

Groceries have been inactive. The receipts of coffee have been very large, but the accounts from Rio have been more favorable to holders, and except for inferior qualities, prices have been well supported. Sugar has sold moderately, but prices have been fairly supported. The receipts have been liberal, and the stock is large. But to-day the market was quite active. In molasses, rice, and teas only a moderate trade has been done.

Metals show great strength, especially Copper, Iron and Tin. Of the former, prices are relatively very low, and any general revival of trade must tend to an advance. Lead, Spelter and Zinc are quite firm.

Naval Stores are coming in freely, except Tar, and of Crude Turpentine and Rosin there is a considerable accumulation of stock in yard, but prices have been mainly supported,

Hides and Leather show no new feature. The business of the week has not been large.

New Mackerel have arrived in market, with large sales, and there has been more activity in the fish market generally. Fruits have been dull.

Oils have been quiet and unchanged, but to-day we hear of the sale of 2,500 barrels crude whale at \$1 50, the result of the operations of the pirate Shenandoah. Petroleum has shown great inactivity in the absence of foreign orders, and prices are lower. The receipts are far behind last year. Some other articles of domestic produce, such as Whisky, Tallow, Building Materials, &c., have been active at full prices.

Much of the speculation in Cotton and Breadstuffs to which we have adverted, is on Provincial account; stimulated, no doubt, by the redundant currency. The speculation in Breadstuffs is almost entirely on Western account; in Cotton, it is more general; probably at 40 cents for Middlings, our whole stock of Cotton would pass into hands of speculative holders, with no thought of danger to a favorable issue.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1865

	Coast-wise.	North Riv.	Erie R.R.	Camd. & Hud. Cent'l R.R.	Riv'r R.R.	R.R. of N. J.	Per Exp's.	Total.
Flour.....bbls.	3,563	82,205	11,732	917	200	250	.....	48,867
Corn Meal.....bgs.	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....	1,200
Corn Meal.....bbls.	2,448	781	1,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,290
Whiskey.....	818	211	100	170	.....	.....	.....	799
Wheat.....bush.	171	422,160	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	422,931
Corn.....	8,549	721,794	2,150	217	.....	.....	.....	732,710
Oats.....	1,086	157,095	.....	2,297	.....	720	.....	161,193
Rye.....	.....	17,637	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,654
Malt.....	.....	20,173	2,720	.....	2,500	.....	.....	25,393
Barley.....	.....	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008
Grass Seed.....	.....	112	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
Flaxseed.....	2,417	3,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,067
Beans.....	.....	285	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	585
Pea.....	600	917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,517
Beef.....bbls. & tcs.	6	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Pork.....bbls.	257	621	5,710	398	.....	.....	.....	6,986
Cutmeats.....pkgs.	32	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Lard.....pkgs.	.....	514	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	564
Lard.....kgs.	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Ashes.....pkgs.	.....	122	26	.....	25	.....	.....	173
Tallow.....	165	84	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	228
Grease.....	15	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304

	931	1,703	694	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,828
Oil Cake.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Dried Fruits.....	.....	260	388	197	75	144	2,105	8,169
Eggs.....bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Lard Oil.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,016
Cotton.....bales.	13,491	408	2,636	2,481	.....	.....	.....	6,619
Wool.....	437	1,466	3,024	1,542	150	.....	.....	10
Hemp.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
Hops.....	.....	103	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,174
Hides.....No.	884	81	50	209	.....	.....	.....	29,677
Leather.....sides.	2,402	9,245	16,697	850	.....	950	.....	2,746
Tobacco.....hhds.	548	532	1,823	843	.....	.....	.....	3,132
Tobacco.....cs. &c.	2,336	864	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	218
Rice.....tes. & bbls.	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,515
Rice.....bgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Yosin.....bbls.	5,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475
Tar.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,441
Pitch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425
Spirits Turpen.....	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244
Crude Turp.....	2,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
Copper.....	96	329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,220
Copper Plates.....	88	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,473
Sugar.....bbls.	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,493
Sugar.....hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,874
Starch.....pkgs.	.....	120	.....	2,100	.....	.....	.....	80
Butter.....	524	2,565	1,530	984	800	325	7,000	102
Cheese.....	.....	8,737	2,665	.....	11,096	.....	.....	800
Petroleum.....bbls.	.....	5,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
Molasses.....hhds.	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	993
Peanuts.....bgs.	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molasses.....bbls.	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485
Stearine.....pkgs.	.....	40	87	81	.....	.....	.....	696
Lead.....pkgs.	.....	995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Spelter.....slabs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gummy cloth bls.	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo robes.....	.....	.....	696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gensing.....pkgs.	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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. 1864.	Same time 1864.		Since Jan. 1. 1864.	Same time 1864.
Cotton.....bales.	291,230	196,550	Tar.....bbls.	6,684	21,266
Flour.....bbls.	1,830,375	2,527,765	Rice.....tcs.	9,167	.....
Corn meal.....	219,655	200,340	Ashes.....pkgs.	12,400	10,795
Wheat.....bush.	3,594,440	8,007,190	Tobacco, Domestic.	78,080	160,530
Corn.....	5,491,960	3,892,580	" For bales.	14,745	22,905
Rye.....	154,550	85,565	Tallow.....pkgs.	10,365	18,935
Barley, &c.....	612,765	774,045	Wool-Dom.....bales.	59,180	99,885
Oats.....	4,374,350	4,217,940	" Foreign.....	33,020	79,405
Beef.....tcs. & bbls.	77,740	64,785	Hops.....	13,775	27,195
Pork.....bbls.	169,960	263,550	Whisky.....bbls.	38,320	245,165
Bacon, &c.....pkgs.	92,780	239,780	Leather.....sides.	1,377,200	1,519,100
Lard.....	85,595	169,220	Oil-Sperm.....bbls.	22,720	42,145
Cheese.....boxes, &c.	290,120	288,735	Oil-Whale.....	59,021	51,536
Butter.....firkins, &c.	371,840	242,560	Oil-Petroleum.....	283,440	427,140
Rosin.....bbls.	53,430	10,617	Oil-Lard.....	4,740	8,940
Crude Turpentine.....	13,871	6,035	Whalebone.....lbs.	470,300	567,750
Spirits.....	7,986	5,632			

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1. 1864.	Same time 1864.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1. 1864.	Same time 1864.
Coal.....tons	6,449	160,266	90,496	Sugar.....boxes and bags	12,198	250,434	156,854
Cotton.....bales	505	38,448	39,691	Teas.....pkgs.	2,704	315,682	550,113
Coffee.....bags	10,511	398,908	558,408	Tobacco.....	632	15,494	22,781
Molasses.....hhds.	2,468	110,265	88,453	Wool.....bales	115	35,294	92,864
Sugar.....hhds, bbls & tcs.	7,925	252,987	170,219				

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

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1. 1864.	Same time 1864.		Past week.	Since Jan. 1. 1864.	Same time 1864.
Cotton, bales	6,304	40,966	24,402	Rosin.....bbls	382	11,155	901
Flour.....bbls	19,028	850,637	1,466,973	Spirits Turpent'e bbls	9	642	327
Corn meal.....	510	92,416	78,715	Tar.....	30	5,693	788
Wheat, bush	80,253	1,234,229	2,780,756	Rice.....tcs	25	25	.....
Corn.....	196,682	1,065,222	526,570	Tallow.....pkgs	277	126,869	249,595
Rye.....	20,592	104,280	.....	Tobacco.....	5,210	102,916	84,713
Beef, tcs. & bbls.	988	65,859	65,576	" lbs.	58,718	2,302,693	2,818,935
Pork.....bbls	1,841	84,490	98,502	Oil-Sperm, gallons	.....	56,982	1,006,297
Bacon, 100 lbs	700	265,967	793,156	Oil-Whale.....	.....	11,804	357,308
Lard.....	2,251	172,048	420,120	Oil-Petrol..	263,433	5,724,276	918,530
Cheese.....	8,278	220,505	257,338	Oil-Lard.....	43	23,972	416,797
Butter.....	1,265	71,134	71,555	Seed-Clover bags	.....	10,995	21,794
Ashes-Pots, casks	632	6,577	5,667	Staves.....M	448	9,148	10,857
Ashes-Pearls, casks	73	538	763	Oil Cake, 100 lbs.	.....	3,159	319,073
Beeswax.....lbs	.....	143,542	355,414	Whaleb'e lbs	2,478	183,305	399,837
Hops.....bales	1	11,907	17,139				

EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 15, 1865.

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

HAMBURG.		BREMEN.		ANTWERP.	
Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Petroleum, galls.	150,916 \$68,141	Manf'd tobacco, lbs	23,598 4,000	Staves.....	19,200 \$2,000
Fustic, lbs.	69,055 420	Skins, pkgs.	2 1,595	Tobacco, cs.	63 1,890
Woodenware,	.....	Rosin, bbl	282 1,930	Dried apples, bbls.	31 491
pkgs.	34 358	Tobacco, bls.	443 12,993		
Rye, bush.	5,398 6,000	Hams, cs.	6 3,300	Total.....	\$103,148
Rye, bush.	15,194 14,597	Shoe pegs, bbl	174 696	Miscellaneous.....	100
Tobacco, hhds.	129 44,060	Tobacco, bales.	80 3,245	Total.....	122,368
Tobacco, cs.	975 49,782	Mf iron, pkg.	1 131		
Tob stems, hds.	83 2,829	Quicksi'r, fiks.	200 6,938		
Coffee, bags.	1,445 24,902	Oak, pcs.	160	Staves.....	1,200 160
Sew mach, cs.	1 59	Tallow, lbs.	27,232 2,995	Total.....	109,797
Tobacco, hhds.	455 75,481	Tobacco, cs.	60 2,294		
Potashes, bbls.	105 3,427				

DUTCH WEST INDIES.			
Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Flour, bbls. 500	4,841	Codfish, qtls. 10	75
Hardware, cs. 4	63	Butter, lbs. 3,211	1,013
Furniture, 3	103	Rye flour, bbls. 30	170
Carts, 3	595	Shoes, cs. 1	75
Coal oil, gals. 719	534	Lard, lbs. 2,352	593
Beef, bbls. 103	656	Leather, rolls. 4	306
Bread, pkgs. 170	652	Pickled codfish, bbls. 5	62
Corn, bush. 100	121	Vinegar, bbs. 5	46
Potatoes, bbls. 20	60	Pork, bbls. 12	176
Onions, bbls. 20	73		
LIVERPOOL.			
Cotton, bales 6,170	1,054,456	Lard, lbs. 16,000	1,750
Corn, bush. 163,914	146,049	Milk, cs. 10	160
Wheat, bus. 80,253	99,596	Carriage, 1	600
Cheese, lbs. 816,193	108,476	Staves, 6,000	1,200
Butter, lbs. 108,193	24,126	Tobacco, hhd. 436	151,452
		Bark, cks. 56	2,686
		Mouldings, bxs. 54	239
LONDON.			
Manf. tobacco, bales 14,991	4,497	Oilcake, lbs. 315,877	5,550
Tobacco, hhd. 916	329,764		
DUBLIN.			
Corn, bush. 21,500	20,000		
GIBRALTAR.			
Tobacco, hhd. 93	19,460	Beef, bbls. 50	560
Manf. tobacco, lbs. 11,821	3,150	Staves, 9,000	495
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.			
Pork, bbls. 449	10,311	Manf. tobacco, lbs. 16,000	791
Cheese, lbs. 982	144	Manf. iron, pkgs. 82	1,044
Woodenware, pkgs. 10	50	Gin, pipes, 17	4,936
Flour, bbls. 9,748	64,385	Fog trumpets, 2	7,000
Tea, pkgs. 150	3,190	Beef, bbls. 70	563
Kerosene, gals. 2,070	1,070	Dry goods, cs. 6	1,664
Tobacco, cs. 22	1,203	Hops, bale. 1	58
Corn meal, bbls. 75	410	Coal, tons. 25	163
		Soap, bxs. 30	120
BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Hardware, cs. 83	2,602	Fire crackers, boxes. 25	115
Drugs, cs. 11	884	Manf. tobacco, lbs. 1,299	501
Furniture, cs. 46	1,243	Candles, bxs. 30	98
Woodenware, pkgs. 2	116	Beef, bbls. 28	776
Corn, bush. 814	951	Bread, pkgs. 393	1,795
Hams, lbs. 2,279	634	Corn meal, bbl. 435	2,468
Flour, bbls. 1,690	13,640	Starch, bxs. 5	104
Lard, lbs. 8,177	2,090	Tobacco, cs. 4	261
Pork, bbls. 59	1,860	Peas, bush. 440	883
Lumber, ft. 26,275	595	Peas, bbls. 30	175
Clothing, cs. 1	100	Potatoes, bbls. 120	3-2
Blocks, cs. 1	119	Onions, bbls. 50	125
Tar, bbls. 10	56	Cheese, lbs. 6,159	823
Nails, kegs. 54	374		
BRITISH GUIANA.			
Pork, bbls. 249	5,725	Tongues, bbls. 5	165
Beef, bbls. 163	4,575	Candles, bxs. 30	1,020
Potatoes, bbls. 300	750	Paper, rms. 1,500	555
Flour, bbls. 500	4,125	Cheese, lbs. 3,258	455
Bread, pkgs. 150	600	Hams, lbs. 5,433	925
Peas, bbls. 50	420	Lard, lbs. 2,500	600
		Carriage, 1	500
HAVRE.			
Cotton, bales 134	26,997	Wool, bales. 64	5,430
Potashes, bbls. 578	24,283	Whalebone, lbs. 2,478	2,974
Rice, tcs. 25	1,503	Sausage skins, kegs. 45	2,750
Pearl ashes, bbls. 73	2,602	Sew mach. cs. 129	15,441
Sweepings, bbl. 34	1,925	Rosewood, cs. 13	1,500
Lumber, ft. 87,168	2,179	Staves, 32,000	5,725
Slats, bbls. 2,861	3,200	Wagon, 1	350
Oars, No. 4,095	10,325	Wheels, pkgs. 2	100
Cedar, logs. 150	1,100	Hams, lbs. 547	143
Sheep skins, bales. 40	5,897	Effects, cs. 5	200
MARSEILLES.			
Crude Petroleum, gallons. 92,622	27,689	Tobacco, hhd. 905	143,113
Total		Staves, 4,000	500
			171,302
CETTE.			
Staves, No. 276,240	32,803		
SEVILLE.			
Staves, No. 40,500	5,298		
CADIZ.			
Sew machines, cases. 7	126	Staves, 157,760	18,808
Maple, pcs. 8	225	Perfumery, cs. 24	66
		Tobacco, hhd. 275	29,203
		Miscellaneous	
		Total	48,429
CUBA.			
Potatoes, bbl. 2,145	5,280	Furniture, cs. 26	1,365
Drugs, cs. 505	7,925	Hoops, bbls. 200	500
Hoops, No. 110,000	5,310	Locomotive tyres. 5	1,085
Oakum, bals. 100	587	Case knives, cs. 1	175
Pipes, bxs. 100	320	Telegraph matl. 5	413
Lard, lbs. 133,298	27,167	Spruce slats, pkgs. 30	120
Printing mat'ls, 5	200	Agricultural im-plem'ts, pkgs. 20	1,481
Maizena, pkgs. 26	412	Lumber, ft. 45,264	1,443
Stationery, cs. 7	698	Bricks, 19,900	477
Coal, tons. 15	150	Iron plates. 20	575
Machinery, cs. 54	5,316	Domestics, cs. 1	204
Shoes, cs. 4	260	Mf iron, pkgs. 30	2,503
Pumps, bxs. 6	480	Oats, bush. 320	353
Hardware, cs. 19	2,356	Paper, reams 4,400	2,460
Raspberry syrup, boxes. 25	225	Cutlery, cs. 8	600
Corn, bush. 9,294	11,777	Perfumery, pkgs. 53	1,152
Shooks, No. 3,700	10,141	Spirits turpen-tine, bbls. 6	347
Coal oil, gals. 9,460	5,690		
Carpeting, bales. 2	106		
CONSTANTINOPLE.			
Alcohol, barrels. 915	16,000		
Rum, do. 92	1,200		
Total			\$17,200

HAYTI.			
Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Flour, bbls. 3,489	27,070	Codfish, qtls. 393	2,756
Tallow, lbs. 466	56	Pkd fish, bbls. 215	1,792
Rice, bags. 230	3,023	Furniture, cs. 26	1,108
Lard, lbs. 32,790	8,201	Kerosene, gals. 160	139
Hams, lbs. 1,728	458	Tobacco, bals. 147	3,843
Bread, pkgs. 60	91	Beans, bbls. 10	60
Cheese, lbs. 545	82	Candles, bxs. 60	159
Lumber, ft. 18,038	502	Butter, lbs. 3,750	1,393
Pork, bbls. 900	27,024	Sugar, bxs. 46	2,222
Soap, bxs. 4,100	6,127	Shingles. 15,000	195
MEXICO.			
Printing mate-rials, pkgs. 17	3,660	Mf iron, pkgs. 35	1,140
Carriages, 6	1,400	Stationery, cs. 7	609
Petroleum, 6,840	5,142	Cocoa, bags. 12	361
Sugar mills, pkgs. 27	3,991	Cinnamon, rls. 11	575
Furniture, cs. 75	3,778	Pkd C'fish, bbls. 20	110
Hardware, cs. 269	6,283	Cutlery, 14	1,294
Matches, bxs. 4	168	Butter, lbs. 1,784	572
Corn, bush. 1,000	1,222	Machinery, cs. 9	372
Oats, bags. 200	551	Cotton press. 1	400
Agricul imple-ments, pkgs. 17	796	Paper, rms. 150	150
Surveyors' instru-ments, cs. 1	170	Tea, pkgs. 4	150
Hay, bales. 150	629	Vinegar, cks. 10	166
Flour, bbls. 1,405	14,536	Mf tob, lbs. 2,942	1,229
Telegraph wire, bbls. 106	1,633	Domestics, bbls. 3	748
Lumber, ft. 87,325	3,171	Bread, pkgs. 30	115
		Lamps, cks. 12	629
		Books, cs. 2	474
		Shoes, cs. 6	858
		Drugs, cs. 106	1,977
CENTRAL AMERICA.			
Drugs, cs. 13	1,414	Lumber, ft. 10,025	273
Spirits, bbls. 42	913	Preserves, bxs. 45	324
Hams, lbs. 1,918	515	Beef, bbls. 9	263
Whisky, bbls. 1	147	Pork, bbls. 20	307
Ale, bbls. 3	53	Mf iron, pkgs. 20	904
Candles, cs. 58	307	Hardware, cs. 48	1,019
Sugar, bbls. 5	167	Brandy, cs. 6	66
Flour, bbls. 300	2,824	Gin, cs. 60	238
Lard, lbs. 2,055	477	Dry goods, cs. 7	156
Butter, lbs. 2,251	727	Tinware, cs. 1	57
Matches, cs. 15	243	Cutlery, cs. 1	40
NEW GRANADA.			
Furniture, cs. 22	458	Lead, roll. 1	67
Glassware, 36	954	Alcohol, kegs. 320	2,720
Cond milk, cs. 6	102	Paint, pkgs. 108	395
Preserves, cs. 194	1,504	Butter, lbs. 2,351	944
Hams, lbs. 5,535	1,540	Brandy, bbl. 6	112
Bacon, lbs. 3,219	614	Lins'd oil, gal. 4,478	2,955
Cutlery, cs. 4	384	Lumber, ft. 12,000	357
Cornmeal, bbl. 40	300	Tile, bxs. 150	1,276
Perfumery, pkg 11	162	Cinnamon, bales 1	84
Boots & shoes, cs. 7	901	Lard, lbs. 11,882	3,083
Rope, coil. 30	1,192	Salt, bbl. 35	201
Brandy, pkg. 40	180	Bread, pkg. 97	542
Flour, bbl. 487	4,801	Wine, pkg. 7	435
Lard oil, gal. 1,142	2,023	Hardware, cs. 34	1,182
Tobac, mfd, lbs. 500	245	Matches, cs. 10	135
Soap, bxs. 173	450	Ptg mat. 10	988
Ind rub goods, cs. 1	544	Lamps, pkg. 4	350
Mf iron, pkgs. 142	1,093	Corks, bales. 3	200
Sew mach, cs. 3	1,269	Books, cs. 2	107
Sugar, bbl. 41	1,630	Potatoes, bbl. 30	78
Stationery, cs. 7	1,598	Pork, bbl. 82	2,322
Drugs, cs. 97	3,414	Crockery, cts. 1	84
VENEZUELA.			
Drugs, cs. 102	3,458	Tar, bbl. 20	155
Sew mach. 22	610	Clocks, cs. 6	214
Flour, bbl. 129	9,951	Preserves, cs. 8	205
Hams, lbs. 1,695	442	Mfd tobac, lbs. 695	248
Lard, lbs. 15,880	4,377	Petroleum, gal. 410	282
Butter, lbs. 2,715	832	Perfumery, bxs. 25	93
Soap, bxs. 40	168	Rope, pkgs. 27	651
Codfish, qtl. 7	50	Oakum, bales. 20	100
Bread, pkgs. 74	440	Shoes, cs. 18	999
Tobacco, hhd. 5	2,036	Candles, bxs. 15	52
Furniture, cs. 11	334	Hardware, cs. 43	1,115
Pitch, bbl. 20	92	Ag'l implts, pkg. 20	70
CHINA.			
Beef, bbl. 600	8,650	Tobacco, cs. 43	1,600
Muskets, cs. 80	6,200	Books, cs. 26	806
Machinery, 9	1,595	Boots & shoes, cs. 1	73
Drugs, pkgs. 82	1,882	Ship chand, cs. 3	750
Effects, bxs. 4	150	Musical inst, cs. 1	600
Clothing, bxs. 6	500	Pork, bbl. 100	4,200
Ginsing, pkg. 12	3,756	Furniture, case. 1	175
Flags, cs. 1	216	Pistols, cs. 1	665
Grand total			\$3,308,616

IMPORTS (OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 11, 1865.

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

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
China, Glass, & E'ware—		Jalap. 5	930	Nautical. 3	678
China. 361	14,358	Flour sulph. 100	512	Optical. 4	1,253
Earthenware. 362	10,628	Oils. 145	9,402	Jewelry, &c.—	
Glass. 2,887	20,971	Oil, ess. 186	11,206	Jewelry. 9	17,282
Glassware. 150	2,786	Oil, olive. 2,464	12,395	Watches. 5	8,722
Glass plate. 168	23,586	Paints. 11,140		Leather, Hides, &c.—	
Drugs, &c.—		Sarsaparilla. 5	180	Bristles. 15	3,803
Acids. 10	1,098	Shellac. 109	3,333	Hides, dressed. 129	54,559
Arrow root. 10	483	Soda, bicarb. 500	1,973	Hides, undressed. 121,053	
Brimstone, tns. 665	15,896	Soda, sal. 230	1,100	Leather. 13	3,416
Borax. 50	678	Soda, ash. 521	14,354	do patent. 3	2,731
Cream Tartar. 18	8,751	Sponges. 3	430	Liquors, Wines, &c.—	
Chicory. 20	394	Sumac. 490	2,063	Ale. 633	5,946
Cudbear. 51	3,233	Vanilla beans. 1	510	Brandy. 5	394
Gambier. 201	12,430	Other. 6,401		Cordials. 50	194
Gums, crude. 338	11,662	Furs, &c.—		Gin. 23	737
Gum arabic. 171	8,029	Furs. 222	118,574	Porter. 207	1,699
Gum, capavi. 155	5,833	Fruits, &c.—		Rum. 21	630
Indigo. 114	13,950	Currants. 2,266		Wine. 1,966	89,329
Iodine, pot. 2	1,623	Lemons. 6,488		Champ, bkts. 2,849	30,704
Aniline. 3	1,041	Nuts. 8,575		Metals, &c.—	
Bismuth. 4	2,027	Pine apples. 1,584		Brass goods. 3	377
Albumen. 8	1,130	Raisins. 6,506		Chains & anch. 97	2,777
Caustic soda. 60	1,178	Sauces and pre. 6,873		Copper. 3	52
Lic paste. 522	19,174	Instruments—		Cutlery. 41	18,227

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
Iron, hoop, tons 3 167	Woods—	Honey.....15 563
Iron, pig, tns. 300 4,036	Cedar..... 369	India rubber.....196 3,290
Iron, sheet, tns. 118 3,865	Fustic, lbs 22,000 170	Ivory..... 6 3,747
Iron, other, tns. 149 16,372	Logw'd, lb. 412,000 7,595	Machinery..... 9 1,575
Iron tubes, tons..... 460 1,166	Mahogany..... 1,113	Marbles..... 3 360
Lead, pigs..... 5,219 27,335	Willow..... 344	Molasses..... 2,468 53,702
Metal goods..... 67 11,566	Other..... 5,292	Oil paintings..... 9 4,235
Needles..... 16 7,072	Miscellaneous—	Perfumery..... 34 2,755
Old metal..... 1,950	Baskets..... 406	Pipes..... 8,675
Percussion caps 11 1,365	Buttons..... 97 26,314	Rags..... 239 2,304
Saddlery..... 8 1,725	Burr stones..... 506	Rice..... 33,664
Steel..... 2,000 30,604	Clay..... 176	Salt..... 5,563
Tin, bxs..... 10,369 62,817	Cheese..... 28 1,504	Statuary..... 4 554
Tin, (slabs 849.)	Cigars..... 22,846	Seeds..... 4,776
lbs..... 31,903 8,129	Coal, tons..... 6,949 16,546	Soap..... 314 1,303
Wire..... 298 2,345	Corks..... 5,594	Sugar, hlds, tcs and bbls. 7,925 339,043
Zinc..... 52,152 2,933	Cotton, bales..... 505 31,895	Sugar, boxes and bags..... 12,198 66,323
Spices—	Clocks..... 2,180	Tea..... 2,704 57,054
Cassia..... 1,695	Cocoa, bags..... 35 736	Toys..... 56 3,861
Ginger..... 1,707	Coffee, bgs. 10,511 202,705	Tobacco..... 632 27,130
Mustard..... 1,152	Fancy goods..... 81,256	Waste..... 101 4,330
Nutmegs..... 2,487	Flax..... 110 4,153	Wool, bales..... 115 11,340
Stationery, &c.—	Fish..... 4,918	Other..... 1,286
Books..... 46 5,286	Furniture..... 20 581	Total..... \$2,131,688
Engravings..... 9 3,557	Grain..... 5,735	
Paper..... 38 1,802	Hair..... 6 2,540	
Other..... 26 10,272	Hair cloth..... 6 2,454	
	Hemp..... 4,184 83,678	

London dates are to the 6th of August. A circular reports :

**CINNAMON**—At the quarterly sales the whole of 1,500 bales Ceylon offered found buyers at an advance of from 2d on the low qualities to 5d on the better sorts; the prices paid ruled as follows, from 1s 1d a 1s 10d for low fourths to very good thirds, from 1s 5d a 2s 4s for low to fine seconds, from 1s 7d a 2s 9d for low to fine firsts, with superior from 2s 10d a 3s.

**COCHINEAL**—Of 830 bags at auction about one-third was placed without change, except for Honduras silver, which ruled rather easier; prices ranged from 3s a 3s 5d for Honduras silver, and from 3s 2d a 3s 4d for Teneriffe silver.

**COCOA**—600 bags Trinidad chiefly found purchasers from 82s a 114s 6d for good to superior red, being very full prices; common red was bought in from 66s a 67s. 300 bags Grenada mostly realized 53s a 54s.

**COFFEE** has met with a good demand, particularly for the fine qualities. The sales have been 1,320 casks, 114 barrels, 1,491 bags Plantation Ceylon at 78s 6d a 79s for fine ord., 80s a 86s for low mid to mid colory, 87s a 88s for good mid, and 94s a 99 6d for superior; 218 casks, 2,186 bags Native Ceylon at 66s a 66s 6d for good ord in the casks, and 67s a 68s 6d for good ord to good ord bold in bags; 14 cases Neilgherry at 83s; 265 bags Tellicherry at 82s a 83s; 73 casks, 84 bbls, 68 bags Jamaica at 68s a 71s 6d for good to fine ord, and 75s a 84s for fine ord to mid. Of 968 bags Guatemala half sold at 72s a 75s for fine ord. 374 bags Costa Rica sold at 68s a 69s 6d for common, and 78s 6d a 79s 6d for low mid. Brazil—Of 4,550 bags Bahia, only 700 bags sound sold at 60s a 69s, and 1,000 bags sea-damaged. In floating cargoes Rio sales have been made of 3,380 bags common quality at 50s 6d for a near port, 2,902 bags low ditto at 50s 6d for Trieste, 2,930 bags channel firsts at 55s 6d for a near port, and 3,300 bags superior at 68s for Stockholm.

**COPPER** quiet—Tough cake and tile £86 a £98, best selected 89l, sheathing 8½d.

**CORN**—The market for Wheat has been firmer, owing to the wet weather, and the value of English has advanced 1s a 1s 6d per qr. Average price of English Wheat, for the week ending 29th July, was 42s 10d on 63 828 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.

**COTTON**—The market has been dull with rather lower prices. At Liverpool the sales for the week are 42,000 bales; Mid Orleans 19½d per lb.

**MOLASSES**—100 puns Antigua sold at 16s, and 44 puns St. Vincent at 15s.

**HEMP**—Holders of Manila are firm; 200 bales at auction brought 31l 10s for fair current, and at 32l for fair Sorsogan quality; with about 800 bales privately from 30l 10s a 31l 10s for fair old to fair new current, and at 32l 5s for good Sarsogan quality. 70 bales Sunn were partly disposed of from 14l to 18l 15s for ord to fair.

**JUTE**—There was a fair demand at the public sales to-day, and of 9,600 bales about 8,000 bales found buyers at previous prices to 10s per ton advance, viz, from £11 a £21 15s for common to good, with rejections from £10 5s a £10 15s. Of 1,200 bales cuttings three fourths were sold from £5 15s a £6.

**LEAD** dull; common pig £20.

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

**LINSEED**—Import for the week 5,158 qrs, all from the East Indies. The market has improved, and there are buyers of Calcutta on the spot at 56s 6d, at which price some business has been done. Bombay would command 58s, and Mirzapore and Calcutta 57s 6 For arrival there are few sellers of Calcutta, and 57s is the nearest price. Black Sea has been sold at 57s for shipment up to the close of the navigation. Imports since 1st January 310,031 qrs, against 317,022 qrs last year.

**LINSEED CAKES** are very quiet, with sellers of Best New York in bags at £10, and in barrels at £10 5s ex ship.

**NAVAL STORES**—French spirits turpentine have advanced to 48s for immediate delivery; for August shipment there are sellers at 46s. Crude Petroleum is worth £20; 2s 5d asked for refined.

**OILS**—Fish continues quiet at £90 for sperm; £44 pale Southern;

£40 pale seal; £50 cod; £30 a £30 10s East India. Linseed firm; on the spot there are buyers at 32s, and sales for future monthly deliveries up to the end of the year have been made at 32s 9d. Rape: sales of foreign brown for this and next month's deliveries have been made at £44; for refined £47. Olive without change; sellers of Mogadore at £48 10s; Seville £49 10s; Malaga £51; Gallipoli £54 10s. Cocoa nut in better demand, and 50 tons Cochin sold at 45s; Ceylon 43; Palm firm: fine Lagos 36s 6d.

**RICE** firm—9,000 bags sold at 9s 1½d a 9s 3d for Bassein, 9s for Rangoon, and 9s 6d a 9s 9d for Necranzie.

For **SALTPETRE** there has been some enquiry; 2,500 bags Bengal have changed hands at 24s for 8½ to 7½ per cent, 24s 3d for 6½ per cent, and 24s 9d for 3½ per cent refraction.

**SPICES**—Black pepper quiet: 1,500 bags Singapore were chiefly bought in from 3½d a 3½d, with 1,700 bags Penang at 3d. 240 bags Pimento were held for 2½d. Ginger: 400 barrels Jamaica found buyers from 59s a 78s for common to mid, and from 86s a 103s for good to fine. 15 cases mace realised from 1s a 1s 1d for mid red.

**SUGAR** has been in limited demand, though we note no alteration in prices. The sales of British West India have comprised 3,200 hlds. 8,664 bags Mauritius were fully two-thirds realised at steady prices, 27s a 29s 6d for low to mid brown, and 41s for fine yellow crystallised. 4,979 bags Penang about one-half sold at 30s 6d a 31s for good brown to low yellow, and 32s a 33s 6d for low mid to good yellow. 169 hlds 81 barrels Porto Rico mostly sold at 32s 6d a 33s for low to mid grey refining, and 34s 6d a 37s 6d for mid to good yellow grocery. Privately 420 hlds Porto Rico have been taken at 34s a 34s 9d; 700 baskets Java at 33s 6d a 38s 6d, and afloat two cargoes Havana, viz, 1,632 boxes No. 14 at 26s 9d for a near port, and 600 boxes No. 9½ to 13 at 23s 6d for U. K., both fully insured.

**RUM** has been very quiet.

**TALLOW**—A considerable business has been transacted in St. Petersburg Y. C. for the last three months at 43s; on the spot the price is 42s.

**SPELTER** dull at £21 17s 6d.

**TEA**—There is a strong demand for Japan teas, both colored and uncolored, and a considerable business has been done for export at full prices. At public auction this week 17,500 pkgs tea have been sold; common greens at rather lower prices, but no material change in other sorts. Good common Congou 11½d a 1s 0½d per lb.

**COTTON.**

The market was quiet and rather drooping until Wednesday, when the decline was checked by a brisk demand, mainly speculative. It was reported that private telegrams had been received from New Orleans indicating a falling off in receipts at that market. There is a pretty general impression, too, that cotton is a "purchase" at current quotations, and holders stoutly resist demands for further concessions in price. At Thursday's market there was a good business, and a recovery in prices of one cent per pound.

Advices from New Orleans by telegraph are to the 17th of August—middlings 41 a 42. Receipts for the week, 23,000, sales for the week, 72,000. Stock, 88,000 bales. We have no report of receipts later than the 7th of August; on that day they were 9,300 bales.

We are still without details of business at Mobile. From such detached accounts as we receive, we estimate the receipts at that market at 2,000 bales daily, about half of which goes to New Orleans, and is included in the receipts at that market. The United States Revenue officers have assumed their duties at Galveston, but the cotton intelligence from that quarter is very meagre. At Columbus, Macon, and other interior Southern towns, cotton was quoted, at late dates, 30 a 33c., currency. Railroad communication between Petersburg and the interior of North and South Carolina has been restored, and a market thus opened for large quantities of cotton. It is thus probable that, whatever falling off in the receipts that may be caused by the rivers ceasing to be navigable, will be made good in the grand total by the increased deliveries by rail.

The sales for the week have been about 14,000 bales. Exports, 6,304 bales; receipts for the week, 19,520 bales. Estimates of stock on hand range from 70,000 to 85,000 bales. At to-day's market, sales were 3,000 bales; market steady.

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

A large increase in the receipts of cotton at Savannah is to be noted. Suitable steamers for the navigation of the Savannah river

have been procured, and a railroad repaired to communicate with the river from the interior. An account under date of the 12th says :

"The receipts of cotton at this port since the 9th inst. have been 1,767 bales of Upland and 26 bales Sea Island, and 360 bales Domestics—and the receipts from the 1st inst. to date have been 5,714 bales of Upland, 86 do. Sea Island, and 717 do. Domestics. The exports since the 9th inst. have been 1,738 bales of Upland, 51 do. Sea Island, and 37½ bales of Domestics; and from the 1st inst. to date 2,938 bales of Upland, 82 do. Sea Island, and 652 bales of Domestics. Cotton continues to arrive quite freely by steamers and flats, but a considerable quantity of it is in bad condition, requiring it to be re-bagged. The offering stock continues light, but purchasers have shown no disposition to pay last week's rates, and the market has declined from two to three cents per pound since our last report. There is no Strict Middling on sale. The market is very irregular, and we quote :

Ordinary.....	28 @ 30
Middling.....	34 @ 37
Good Middling.....	40 @ 41

SEA ISLAND.—The receipts of this quality continue very light, and the sales in consequence are limited. Fair lots, in good quality, are worth from 65 to 70 cents. The general range of sales are from 50 to 65 cents."

Liverpool dates to the 5th of August report :

"The market this week has ruled very quiet, and prices have given way from ¼d @ ½d per lb, but without any great pressure to sell. Dull accounts from Manchester for goods, lower quotations for cotton in New York, and the advance in the bank rate to 4 per cent, have principally contributed to this result."

QUOTATIONS.

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

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American... 3160	450	210	3820	182950	188250	
East Indian. 13870	5610	1740	21220	844290	830710	
Brazilian... 2780	1540	50	4370	206420	149390	
Egyptian... 6360	600	870	7830	803430	237980	
Other Sorts. 4050	590	230	4870	275090	292270	
<b>Total....</b>	<b>30220</b>	<b>8790</b>	<b>3100</b>	<b>42110</b>	<b>1812180</b>	<b>1693600</b>

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	4847	159586	182229
East Indian.....	36728	458642	588281
Brazilian.....	2000	187119	143581
Egyptian.....	5552	263956	245244
Other Sorts.....	14865	182911	620539
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>63992</b>	<b>1252117</b>	<b>1729874</b>

STOCKS.

	This Day.	1864.	COTTON AT SEA	This Year.	1864.
American..... bales	31320	25070	Piculs.	406000	346000
East Indian.....	162330	191300	Piculs.	28000	145000
Brazilian.....	34460	9690	.....	.....	.....
Egyptian.....	59120	51780	.....	.....	.....
Other Sorts.....	60350	94140	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>347580</b>	<b>171980</b>	.....	.....	.....

BREADSTUFFS.

The speculative feeling, which we have heretofore noticed, has ruled very strong during the past week, and in the face of better crop accounts and large receipts at the Western markets, the advance has been very steady up to the close of Thursday's market. A considerable portion of the arrivals continue to go into the store on speculative account, and although the China's mails brought orders at advanced prices, the export business has been of a very trifling character. As respects Corn, it may be remarked that a considerable increase in the demand for distilling is probable; the advance in the price of Highwines, and the suppression of smuggling, will soon produce that result. Besides, the demand for immediate consumption in towns along the Atlantic coast is very large. Oats are relatively low, and at low prices the consumption is enormous. As to Spring Wheats and Shipping Flour, they must ultimately be governed by the course of gold; they cannot be permanently held above export prices.

At to-day's market there was a further large advance, closing flat.

The following are the closing quotations :

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ...per bbl.	\$6 15 @ \$6 65
do Extra State.....	7 00 @ 7 25
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 40 @ 8 65
do Extra Western, common to good.....	7 20 @ 9 85
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	10 00 @ 13 50
do Southern, supers.....	8 50 @ 9 65
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	9 75 @ 13 25
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	7 10 @ 10 00
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 50 @ 6 00
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	5 00 @ 5 50
Wheat, Chicago Spring..... per bushel	1 45 @ 1 50
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 45 @ 1 49
do Red Winter.....	1 90 @ 2 05
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	2 10 @ 2 12
Corn, Western Mixed.....	88 @ 91
do Western White.....	.. @ ..
do Western Yellow.....	.. @ ..
do Southern Yellow.....	.. @ ..
do Southern White.....	1 10 @ 1 12
Rye, Western.....	97 @ 1 00
do North River.....	1 10 @ 1 12
Oats, Western.....	65 @ 66
do State.....	.. @ ..
do Canada.....	.. @ ..
Barley.....	1 00 @ 1 30
Barley Malt.....	1 50 @ 1 70

CROP PROSPECTS—Mr. John Newton, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, has published a statement, purporting to show the condition of the crops on the 1st day of August. At that time the harvest had not been secured, but from the correspondence since then it is believed that the wheat crop had not received the additional injury, excepting, perhaps, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the rains have extended since the 1st of August. The table formed on the August circular shows the following decrease of the crops of 1865 from those of 1864 :

Crop of 1864 (bushels).....	160,695,823
Estimates for 1865 (bushels).....	134,454,125
<b>Decrease.....</b>	<b>26,241,698</b>

The loss is as follows:

In the New-England and Middle States.....	657,383
In Maryland and Delaware.....	1,719,575
In Western and Northwestern States.....	23,864,744
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>26,241,698</b>

All other crops, particularly corn and potatoes, are most promising, except tobacco, of which considerable less has been planted. The oat crop is very large, and the hay crop in the West is much injured by the wet weather, but is still abundant.

THE WHEAT CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.—A perfectly reliable authority at Milwaukee, writes, under date of August 12 :

"In regard to our crop of spring wheat in the northwest, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Illinois, the 'wet weather,' and 'damaged crop' despatches which have gone forth lately from Chicago are not at all reliable. Up to the present writing the crop of the Northwest is uninjured, and with a week or ten days more of good harvest weather, this country will turn out the largest crop of choice wheat that it has ever produced. Not so heavy, perhaps, to the acre, take it all through, as in 1860, but vastly more breadth of soil has been sown. In Minnesota the yield per acre will quite equal 1860. Nothing was ever seen like it in that section. The crop of Wisconsin and Iowa is more than half harvested. In Minnesota the farmers will be through harvest by the 20th with good weather. The weather is now splendid, and harvesting going on finely, so that with a week or ten days more of good weather we shall have a great crop of choice quality of spring wheat, and up to this time the crop is not damaged by rain or water. The Rye crop is large and of fine quality. Barley fair—some stained. Oats, great crop. Corn doing finely, could not be better."

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following will show the Eastward movements of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Toledo, and destination of same, for the week ending Aug. 12, 1865, viz :

	SHIPMENTS.					
To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
Buffalo.....	15,030	215,250	441,918	119,075	.....	.....
Oswego.....	.....	90,938	68,725	.....	.....	.....
Pt. Colb'e....	.....	122,030	20,250	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburg..	3,746	24,800	34,705	13,975	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	5,252	.....	1,191	.....	.....	.....
Port Huron ..	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Saginaw.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich.....	.....	8,375	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	1,847	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other C. Ports..	1,631	5,074	2,813	4,600	.....	.....
By Railroad..	13,696	19,108	1,735	35,279	.....	200
Totals.....	41,228	504,575	580,337	172,929	.....	860
Prev. week..	51,487	526,549	701,283	29,655	6,210	32,050

MOVEMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO.—The following summary shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain during the week ending Aug. 12 :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
Total Receipts..	17,690	132,098	733,993	54,854	5,775	24,210
Cor. week last y'r.	11,033	264,128	281,396	305,608	28,910	2,120

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
Total Receipts..	18,759	149,945	629,095	107,304	660	.....
Cor. week last y'r.	17,426	329,974	550,075	291,900	15,274	.....

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of flour and grain, at Chicago, from Jan. 1st to Aug. 12, for four years :

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	565,115	734,064	764,093	937,335
Wheat.....	4,523,519	5,585,401	4,315,820	6,917,926
Corn.....	11,831,564	10,173,073	19,698,150	17,064,656
Oats.....	5,519,497	4,197,775	3,285,559	2,669,037
Rye.....	302,045	328,200	389,081	601,871
Barley.....	328,836	156,247	180,956	464,936

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	476,788	746,826	870,468	872,415
Wheat.....	3,488,450	6,208,609	3,843,151	7,503,825
Corn.....	11,986,654	8,420,230	19,356,366	16,152,340
Oats.....	5,188,570	5,776,335	3,602,340	1,678,579
Rye.....	236,459	139,406	343,641	507,597
Barley.....	129,002	73,395	50,627	164,614

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending Aug. 12 :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
Chicago.....	17,686	125,098	721,293	54,854	24,110	5,775
Milwaukee.....	8,722	276,180	1,215	471	.....	.....
Toledo.....	12,556	87,845	30,656	37,609	.....	326
Detroit.....	6,048	6,249	2,061	2,237	.....	56
Cleveland.....	2,855	43,120	13,643	40,368	3,204	573
Totals.....	47,867	538,492	768,868	135,534	27,314	6,730
Previous week	51,451	542,546	838,558	111,860	15,314	14,320

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Liverpool dates to the 6th of August report :

"Since Sunday the weather has been broken, with occasional very heavy rain, which has interfered with harvest where it has commenced; but on the other hand, has been of very great benefit to the root crops and pastures which were much in need of it."

"At Tuesday's market there was a stronger tone and with less pressure to sell Wheat, a moderate business was done with consumers at an advance 1d. per cental. Flour was in rather better request at steady prices. Indian Corn, with very little offering, maintained full prices, but there was no activity in the demand."

"Since Tuesday the Wheat trade has been very firm, under the influence of unsettled weather, and rather better prices have been paid. Indian Corn rather easier."

"At to-day's market, with a return of fine weather, the trade has been less buoyant than in the interval since Tuesday, and sales of Wheat proceeded slowly at about 1d. per cental over Tuesday's quotations. Flour was in better request at full prices. The supply of Indian Corn ready for immediate delivery being restricted, brought full prices, say 31s. 6d. per qr. for Mixed, but for Corn now afloat from New York 29s. to 29s. 6d. per qr. was accepted."

QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour.	Extra State.....(per barrel)	22	0	@	23 0
do	Philadelphia and Baltimore...	22	6	@	23 6
do	Ohio.....	23	0	@	25 0
do	Canadian.....	22	6	@	25 0
do	Sour and Heated.....	18	0	@	20 0
Wheat.	Chicago and Milwaukee.....(per 100 lbs.)	8	0	@	8 4
do	Amber Iowa.....	8	6	@	8 8
do	Red and Amber Winter.....	8	6	@	8 10
do	White—Western.....	8	9	@	9 3
do	do Southern.....	9	6	@	10 0
Indian Corn.	Yellow.....(per 480 lbs.)	31	6	@	.....
do	Mixed.....	31	6	@	.....
Peas.	Canadian.....(per 504 lbs.)	37	6	@	.....
Oatmeal,	do.....(per 240 lbs.)	22	0	@	22 6

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

There has been more or less excitement in the dry goods market during the entire week, with a very unsettled and uncertain feeling at its close. The market has felt the flurry in Wall Street to some extent, while the eccentric ideas of two or three leading houses has caused some little curiosity, if not anxiety, to know what would come next. There has been a still further concession in prices, many leading styles being 1 a 2 cents lower than last week, and the result is a greater activity and the promise of a brisk trade for the next few weeks. The Western trade is opening brisk, and buyers are taking larger lots. The supply of goods is however limited, and should the present activity continue, the market will soon be bare of most leading goods, and a rise in prices will necessarily follow. The increased abundance of cotton, and the prospect that goods will soon be manufactured at a much less cost than is now demanded, together with the very largely increased imports, rendered it necessary that old stocks be disposed of even at a smaller profit. This is illustrated in the fact that leading jobbers are now selling prints and some other styles of goods at the same price as asked for them by the agents, and in some instances  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 1 cent lower. A better feeling and a perceptible hardening in the tone of the market is already apparent from the brisk business of the past few days, and it is confidently believed that the bottom has been touched in prices and fluctuations, and that a more settled feeling is to prevail.

BROWN SHEETINGS and Shirtings have been quite active during the week, the slight concession of last week causing buyers to come forward quite freely. With this increased demand some goods of finer quality have been contracted for at firmer prices, and the tone of the market somewhat hardened. Standards are abundant. Stark A is  $\frac{1}{2}$  a cent higher, being held at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Lawrence C, Indian Head, Appleton A, and Indian orchard sell at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 32. Appletons' 37 for B, 26 for C, and 28 for D; Newmarket A 31, do. R R 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do. 33 in 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 4-4 Medford 31; Massachusetts 4-4 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do. B 31. Shirtings 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  for Nashua extra, Appleton E 24, and N 28.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and Shirtings are in active demand, firmer and scarce. Prices are firmer, though the goods sell at last weeks figures with one or two exceptions. The slight concessions of last week and the renewed activity in trade has cleared the market of almost all styles of bleached goods. New York mills are still sold at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 4-4 Wamsutta 45, 9-8 do. 53, 5-4 do. 58; Forestdale 42; Masonville 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. X 45; Slatersville  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 33; Bartlette 40 for 4-4, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  for  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  for 33 inch; Lonsdale 42; Hope 39; White Rock 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

DRILLS are scarce, and firm at last weeks prices. India 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Pepperell 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Augusta 32, Stark H 28.

CHECKS are active and firm.

CANTON FLANNELS are firm, and active demand. Good Hope sell at 35, Naumkeag 42, Conestoga 45.

DENIMS are firm and steady. Amoskeag 67; Haymakers Medal 52, Manchester 50.

STRIPES AND TICKS are steady and prices nominally unchanged. Stripes, Haymakers medal 45; Whittenton 35 for C, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  for B.B., 45 for A, and 55 for A. A. Ticks, Amoskeag A. C. A. 80, A 65, B 55, C 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and D 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Whittenton 45 for A, and 55 for A. A. Hamilton B T 60.

CORSET JEANS are scarcer and somewhat firmer in prices. Indian Orchard Androscoggin and Bates 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for colored and bleached; Naumkeag 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Sateens 36.

PRINTS have been very unsettled during the week, and still remain so. Leading Jobbers are selling them at as low prices as they are held by the agents. The pressure noticed last week forced a still further reduction in prices, and the trade has been quite active. A further reduction is improbable, as trade is too lively for the present supply. Sprague's sell by both Agents and Jobbers at 29; Amoskeag Pink is held at 29 by some agents, and are sold at 27 by leading Jobbers. Agents prices for Amoskeag purple, shirtings, dark and light is 27, Mourning 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dutchess B 25, Lowell, dark and light 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Wamsutta 24, and are sold by a Jobber at 23.

DELAINES are still active and prices firm. Manchester sells at 31, Hamilton 32.

WOOLEN GOODS are still active and firmer, prices being a shade higher upon a few leading articles. For Cloths, Utica all wool beavers bring \$3.25; Cotton Warp, No. 1, \$2.65, No. 2, \$2.55, and No. 3, \$2.45. Fancy Cassimeres are in good demand and scarce.

Millville all wool \$3.00. Silk mixed 2.75. Dighton's do \$2.50. Doeskins \$1.37½ for Oxford. Suffolk Mills Black Union Cassimeres, \$1.12½, fancy \$2.50.

FOREIGN GOODS continue in good demand and firm, notwithstanding the largely increased amount of importations as compared with last year. Low price dress goods are much called for, and are scarce. A number of auction sales of foreign goods have taken place during the week. Among them an assortment of Saxony woven dress goods, British dress goods, French Mouslin Delaines, Merinos, Silks, Bombazines, &c., &c., for which good prices were obtained, and the active competition showed that the market is still under stocked even with foreign goods.

The importations for the past four weeks compared with the same time in 1864, show a vastly increased supply, the present season. The following is a statement of the total foreign goods thrown upon the market in the time stated.

	1864.	1865.
July 26.....	\$656,109	\$1,494,400
Aug. 3.....	1,290,954	3,468,778
Aug. 10.....	766,844	2,851,523
Aug. 17.....	1,146,526	2,891,812
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,860,433</b>	<b>\$10,706,508</b>
Increase from 1864.....	\$6,846,075	

**IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.**

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 17, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

**ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17.**

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	2053	\$798,823	812	\$295,178	2421	\$1,023,506
do cotton..	430	118,564	307	90,105	920	251,081
do silk....	522	491,408	311	140,092	565	690,240
do flax....	536	151,287	249	63,921	428	135,154
Miscellaneous dry goods.	255	84,038	250	79,062	362	158,467
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3896</b>	<b>\$1,644,210</b>	<b>1929</b>	<b>\$673,418</b>	<b>4696</b>	<b>\$2,258,448</b>

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

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	743	\$282,584	657	\$337,821	896	\$382,693
do cotton..	239	54,269	64	17,462	118	35,073
do silk....	106	97,502	62	40,695	96	136,610
do flax....	215	42,042	176	58,003	377	67,221
Miscellaneous dry goods.	16	11,447	41	19,127	68	11,767
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1319</b>	<b>\$487,844</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>\$473,108</b>	<b>1555</b>	<b>\$633,364</b>
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3896	1,644,210	1929	673,418	4695	2,258,448
<b>Total th'wn upon mark't.</b>	<b>5215</b>	<b>\$1,132,054</b>	<b>2929</b>	<b>\$1,146,526</b>	<b>6250</b>	<b>\$2,891,812</b>

**ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.**

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	388	\$150,832	643	\$293,993	351	\$157,966
do cotton..	40	10,327	68	23,517	91	27,500
do silk....	40	48,507	56	55,716	81	115,545
do flax....	181	38,788	109	32,380	284	73,245
Miscellaneous dry goods.	16	9,562	385	14,313	..	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>\$258,016</b>	<b>1261</b>	<b>\$419,919</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>\$374,256</b>
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3896	1,644,210	1929	673,418	4695	2,258,448
<b>Total entered at the port.</b>	<b>4561</b>	<b>\$1,902,226</b>	<b>3190</b>	<b>\$1,093,337</b>	<b>5502</b>	<b>\$2,632,704</b>

**DETAILED STATEMENT.**

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Aug. 17, 1865:

**ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.**

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Woolens.....	452	\$294,976	Worstedes...1032	445,249	Lastings.....	5	\$2,497	
Cloths.....	123	67,343	Delaines....	1	604	Braids & bds.	64	28,208
Carpetings...	270	62,605	Hose.....	7	2,753	Cot. & wor'd.	339	131,371
Blankets....	15	1,646	Merinoes....	30	13,318			
Shawls.....	36	17,528	Worsted y'n.	9	2,152	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>1,023,506</b>
Gloves.....	46	\$13,246						
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Cottons.....	191	\$65,099	Velvets.....	20	5,732	Gloves.....	41	9,189
Colored.....	130	33,104	Laces.....	24	11,415	Spool.....	20	4,840
Prints.....	58	13,731	Braids & bds.	30	10,699	Hose.....	372	71,836
Muslins....	3	905	Handkerch'fs	3	1,341	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>\$251,081</b>
Emb'd do....	28	18,190						
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Silks.....	182	\$20,896	Laces.....	39	53,713	Braids & bds.	15	15,505
Crapes.....	5	4,820	Gloves.....	2	1,379	Silk & wor'd	29	24,849
Velvets....	35	24,366	Cravats....	4	2,716	Silk & cotton.	27	21,577
Embroideries	4	9,628	Vestings....	2	1,567	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>\$690,240</b>
Ribbons....	191	157,057	Raw.....	33	52,167			
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Linens.....	318	\$90,929	Hdkfs.....	14	6,944	Hemp yarn..	2	415
Linens & Cot	2	618	Thread....	82	18,611	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>\$135,154</b>
Laces.....	10	17,566						
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Leath gloves.	32	\$44,689	Clothing....	70	8,316	Straw goods.	15	3,377
Kid gloves...	23	39,924	Embroideri's	12	16,442	Feath & fow.	162	33,223
Mattng.....	14	903	Millinery....	6	2,118	Susp & elast.	5	2,515
Oil cloth....	4	1,081	Corsets....	19	5,929	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>\$158,467</b>

**WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.**

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Woolens.....	123	\$58,079	Shawls.....	23	13,395	Braids & bds.	2	962
Cloths.....	35	15,742	Worstedes...	501	238,284	Cot & wor'd.	129	41,341
Carpeting....	6	1,246	Merinos....	34	15,704			
Blankets....	38	6,445	Worst yarn..	5	1,495	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>\$382,693</b>
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Cottons.....	39	\$3,710	Embroideri's.	1	745	Hose.....	8	2,047
Colored.....	28	7,684	Spool.....	41	15,699	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>\$35,073</b>
Prints.....	1	118						
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Silks.....	49	\$99,191	Laces.....	5	4,362	Silk & cotton.	8	2,233
Velvets....	4	4,057	Raw.....	3	4,108			
Ribbons....	20	16,199	Silk & worst.	12	5,952	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>\$136,610</b>
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Linens.....	348	\$57,816	Handkfs....	1	1,105	Hemp yarn..	10	\$2,256
Laces.....	2	3,026	Thread....	16	3,518	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>\$67,221</b>
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Clothing....	11	\$3,130	Straw goods..	50	3,886	Susp. & elas.	7	4,751
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>\$11,767</b>						

**ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.**

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Woolens.....	50	\$21,483	Shawls.....	27	9,728	Worsted yarn	2	603
Cloths.....	2	1,294	Worstedes...	149	84,082	Cot. & wor'd.	97	32,596
Carpeting....	9	2,951	Hose.....	2	394			
Blankets....	7	737	Merinoes....	6	4,096	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>\$157,966</b>
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Cottons.....	33	\$10,676	Emb. & mus.	4	2,052	Braids & bds.	1	471
Colored.....	43	12,309	Velvets.....	3	680	Hose.....	6	1,312
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>\$27,500</b>						
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Silks.....	42	\$75,686	Ribbons....	29	30,359	Silk & wor'd	2	2,026
Velvets....	5	4,021	Laces.....	3	2,953	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>\$115,545</b>
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Pkgs.	Value.							
Linens.....	284	\$73,245						

**THE CATTLE MARKET.**

The supply of beeves this week is extremely large and prices are from ¼ to 1½ cent per pound lower. The prime and choice grades sold at a decline of ¼ cent per pound, owing to their comparative scarcity, but on the medium and inferior qualities the falling off is fully 1 to 1½c per lb.

So many inferior droves have rarely been on sale, and some of the animals offered were scarcely worthy of the name of beef cattle. With the exception of a little competition in the picking out of choice lots early on Monday morning, the market was very dull throughout, and salesmen found it difficult to dispose of the stock even at the very decided concessions noted. The market closed heavy, and drovers are not very hopeful in regard to next week's market. We quote the very best at 17c, fair to prime at 14 a 16½c, and inferior to common at 8 a 12c. Average of all sales, 13½c. The losses have been in many instances quite heavy, and fall largely upon speculators, though some legitimate dealers have also suffered, particularly those who held poor stock.

Milch cows are firm, and prime grades continue scarce and wanted. The supply of veal calves is hardly equal to the demand, and prices are better, closing very firm. We quote common to good at 8 to 10½c.; choice at 11 to 11½c., and a few extra as high as 12c. per pound.

Until the close of last week the sheep market was very firm, and prices for the best advanced to 8c., but within a few days the receipts have rapidly increased, and the demand falling off at the same time, holders have found it necessary to make concessions in order to effect sales. Choice and even good qualities of sheep are very scarce, the bulk of the arrivals being very inferior. We quote extra 7½ to 7¾c., good to prime 5½ to 7¾c., and common 5½c.

Lambs continue plenty; the quality is poor and prices unchanged. We quote at 7 to 10 cents per pound, with a few choice at 10½ cents.

Swine have arrived more freely, though prices are very irregular, closing somewhat nominal at a trifling advance over last week. We quote at 11½ to 12c for corn fed, and 11½ to 11¾c for distillery fed, live weights.

The receipts for the week are 6,751 beeves, 101 cows and calves, 1,357 veals, 18,377 sheep and lambs, and 12,240 swine, showing a decrease of 20 cows and calves, and an increase of 1,527 beeves, 117 veals, 1,519 sheep and lambs, and 5,063 swine.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

Market steady.

Pot, 1st sort... 7 37 1/2 @ 7 00
Pearl, 1st sort... 7 62 1/2 @ 7 87 1/2

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Of 209 lb and upward... 12 @

Barilla—Duty free.

Teneriffe... @

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.

Dull and nominal.

Yellow, Western and South... 50 @ 52

Bones—Duty, on invoice 10 per cent.

Rio Grande shin... 35 @

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.

Pilot... 5 1/2 @

Navy... 4 1/2 @

Crackers... 9 @ 14

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

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

Stock rare light, and prices have improved.

Butter, Western... 23 @ 23

do New York State dairies... 30 @ 35

do Orange County... 33 @ 45

do Welsh tubs... @

do pail... @

Cheese, dairy... 11 @ 15

do factory made... 15 1/2 @ 16

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

Adamantine xery firm.

Sperm, plain... 35 @ 40

Sperm, patent... 45 @ 50

Stearic... 30 @ 31

Adamantine (boxes) (light weights) 23 @ 25

Cement—Rosendale... 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 per bushel.

Foreign scarce.

Liverpool Orrel... @

Liverpool House Cannel... @

Nova Scotia... 6 50 @ 7 00

Anthracite, by dealers per ton of 2000 lbs... 9 00 @ 10 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.

Caracas... (in bond) 30 @ 35

Maracaibo... do 55 @ 60

Guayaquil... do 18 @ 20

Para... do 20 @

St. Domingo... do @

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

The market has been inactive, and for inferior qualities the tendency is downward.

Rio, prime... gold 21 @

do good... 20 @ 20 1/2

do fair... 19 @ 19 1/2

do ordinary... 17 @ 18

do fair to good cargoes... 18 1/2 @ 20

Java, mats and bags... 15 1/2 @ 20

Native Ceylon... @

Maracaibo... 19 @ 23 1/2

Laguayra... 20 1/2 @ 22 1/2

St. Domingo... 17 1/2 @ 17 1/2

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper, 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 30 per cent ad val; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long

and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 3 1/2 cents per lb. All cash.

Steady; with a good demand.

Sheathing, new... 45 @

Sheathing, &c., old... 25 @

Sheathing, yellow... 30 @

Pig, Chile... @

Boltz... 45 @

Braziers... 45 @

American ingot... 30 1/2 @ 32

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

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

Tarred Russia... @

Tarred American... 19 @

Bolt Rope, Russia... @ 26

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val.

1st regular, quarts... 50 @ 52

1st regular, pints... 40 @ 41

Mineral... 52 @ 54

Phial... 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

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

Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20;

Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 per cent ad val; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30;

Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 per cent ad val; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per cent ad val; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 per cent ad val; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per cent ad val; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val; Sal Aratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1/2 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 per cent ad val; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 per cent ad val; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

More active, and some leading articles buoyant.

Aloes, Cape... 85 @ 25

Aloes, Socotrine... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

Alum... 60 @ 75

Annato, fair to prime... 12 1/2 @

Antimony, Regulus of... 35 @ 40

Argola, Crude, Oporto... 27 @ 29 1/2

Argola, Refined... (gold) 3 20 @ 3 30

Arsenic, Powdered... 25 @ 40

Assafetida... 6 1/2 @

Balsam Capivi... (gold) @ 70

Balsam Tolu... @ 2 60

Balsam Peru... @ 1 75

Bark, Calisaya... @ 55

Berries, Parisian... 10 @

Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle... 22 @

Bi Chromate Potash... 3 1/2 @

Bleaching Powder... 31 @ 32

Borax, Refined... 60 00 @ 62 50

Brimstone, Crude... 5 @

Brimstone, Am. Roll... 6 1/2 @

Brimstone, Elor Sulphur... @ 35

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

Camphor, Refined... @ 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 @ 36 1/2

Chlorate Potash... (gold) @

Caustic Soda... (gold) 62 @

Citric Acid... do 97 1/2 @ 1 00

Cochineal, Honduras... do 84 @ 85

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

Copperas, American... 33 1/2 @ 34

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... 8 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 Gedita... 36 @

Gum Damar... @ 40

Gum Myrrh, East India... 70 @

Gum Myrrh, Turkey... @ 55

Gum Senegal... 35 @ 40

Gum Tragacanth, Sorts... 85 @ 1 00

Gum Tragacanth, white flakey... (gold) 3 06 1/2 @ 3 15

Hyd. Potash, French and English... 5 50 @ 5 50

(gold) 3 00 @ 3 50

Iodine, Resublimed... 40 @ 70

Ipecacuanna, Brazil... 45 @ 48

Jalap... 23 @ 24

Lac Dye, good and fine... 37 1/2 @ 42 1/2

Licorice Paste, Calabria... 30 @

Licorice Paste, Sicily... 9 @ 9 1/2

Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid... 9 @

Licorice Paste, Greek... 1 00 @ 1 25

Madder, Dutch... (gold) @

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

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

Manna, small flake... @

Manna, Sorts... @

Nutgalls Blue Aleppo... 80 @ 90

Oil Anis... 2 75 @

Oil Cassia... 5 00 @

Oil Bergamot... @ 7 50

Oil Lemon... 5 50 @

Oil Peppermint, pure, in tin... 4 50 @ 5 00

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

Oxalic Acid... @ 65

Phosphorus... 1 00 @

Prussiate Potash... 39 @ 41

Quicksilver... (gold) 53 @

Rhubarb, China... 3 00 @

Sal Aratus... @ 20

Sal Ammoniac, Refined... (gold) 9 1/2 @

Sal Soda, Newcastle... 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2

Sarsaparilla, Hond... 40 @

Sarsaparilla, Mex... 25 @

Seneka Root... 60 @

Senna, Alexandria... 24 @

Senna, East India... 18 @ 22

Shell Lac... 50 @ 62 1/2

Soda Ash (80 per cent)... (gold) 2 75 @ 2 80

Sugar Lead, White... 83 @ 45

Sugar Lead, Brown... @ 40

Sulphate Quinine... per oz. 2 45 @ 2 47 1/2

Sulphate Morphine... 8 10 @

Tartaric Acid... (gold) per lb 59 1/2 @ 60

Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 29 @ 30

Vitriol, Blue... 18 @

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.

Ravens, Light... per pce 18 00 @ 18 00

Ravens, Heavy... 22 00 @

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

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

Dye Woods—Duty free.

Have been quiet.

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

Fustic, Cuba... 45 00 @ 48 00

Fustic, Tampico... @

Fustic, Tabasco... @

Fustic, Savanilla... (gold) 21 00 @ 22 00

Fustic, Maracaibo... do @

Logwood, Laguna... (gold) 21 00 @

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

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

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

Logwood, St. Domingo... (cur'y) 23 00 @

Logwood, Jamaica... do 23 00 @

Limawood... do 80 00 @

Barwood... (gold) 30 00 @

Sapan Wood, Manila... 65 00 @ 67 50

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val.

Prime Western... per lb 70 @ 71

do Tennessee... @

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

Canton, 40 packs, No. 1, (cash) per box 3 50 @ 4 00

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

The market has been more active for mackerel and herring, including New Shore mackerel at \$24 for No 1

Dry Cod... per cwt. 7 50 @ 8 50

Dry Scale... 5 00 @

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

Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. Shore... 22 50 @ 24 00

Mackerel, No. 1, Bay... 12 50 @ 13 00

Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. Shore... 15 25 @ 17 00

Mackerel, No. 2 Bay... 11 50 @ 12 00

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

Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax... @

Mackerel, No. 3, Small... 8 00 @

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

Salmon, Pickled... per ton @

&lt;



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

The market has been dull and drooping.

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

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

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

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

The speculation in Pork has been inactive, but the market ruled firm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We notice sales 10,000 Calcutta Linseed to arrive at Boston at \$2.20 gold.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Clover; Timothy, reaped; Canary; Linseed, American, clean; do American, rough; do Calcutta; do Calcutta; do Bombay.

**Shot**—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Drop; Buck.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Tattles, No. 1; Taysaams, superior; do medium; Canton, re-reeled; Japan, superior; do No. 1; China thrown.

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

Market firm.

Castile (gold).

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

Quiet.

Plates, foreign; do domestic.

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

There has been a fair business.

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

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

Domestic whisky has been firm.

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

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

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes English, cast; do spring; do blister; do machinery; German; American blister; do cast, hammered; do cast, rolled; do spring; Milan, (in bond).

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

The market has fluctuated daily, with very little doing closing firm.

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

**Sumac**—Duty: 10 cent ad val.

Scilly.

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

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

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

**Teas**—Duty: 25 cents per lb.

The market has been quiet.

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

**Tin**—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

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

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

Is less active.

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

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Foreign—Havana, wrappers; do assorted; do fillers; Yara, assorted; Cuba, assorted; St. Domingo, assorted; Ambelema, Giron, and Carmen.

**Manufactured**—Tax paid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Wool**—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 8 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 market has ruled very inactive, and quotations are nominally the same; to effect free sales a decline would be necessary.

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

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

Sheet.

**Freights**—

The shipments have been limited. To Liverpool per packets, corn at 3 1/2d, and wheat at 4d; cotton at 1 1/2d, and per steamer, cotton at 1 1/2d, and cheese at 40s.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes To LIVERPOOL: Cotton; Flour; Petroleum; Heavy goods; Oil; Corn, bulk and bags; Wheat, bulk and bags; Beef; Pork. To LONDON: Heavy goods; Oil; Flour; Petroleum; Beef; Pork. To GLASGOW: Flour; Wheat; Corn, bulk and bags; Petroleum; Heavy goods; Oil; Beef; Pork. To HAVRE: Cotton; Hops; Beef and pork; Measurement goods; Wheat, in shipper's bags; Flour; Petroleum; Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc; Ashes, pot and pearl. To MELBOURNE (Br. ves.); To SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Br. ves.); To SAN FRANCISCO, by clipper: Measurement goods; Heavy goods; Coal.

# The Railway Monitor.

**RAILROADS IN INDIA.**—Mr. Juland Danvers, the government director of the Indian railway companies, states, in his annual report, just issued, that the present system of guaranteed railways comprises a length of 4,917 miles, of which 3,186 are now open for traffic. The net profits in the year ending the 30th of June, 1863, on 2,151 miles of railway, amounted to £690,834, and to £975,077 in the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, on 2,489 miles. The number of passengers conveyed in the latter year was 11,781,683, compared with 9,242,540 in the former. The total expenditure of capital on the lines which are open, or in course of construction, amounted on the 1st of May, 1865, to £54,942,029. The expenditure this year, it is estimated, will amount to rather more than £5,000,000—about £1,800,000 to be expended in England, and £3,350,000 in India. The total amount estimated to be required for the undertakings, as now sanctioned, will reach £77,500,000. The number of shareholders at the end of the year 1864 was 29,303 in England, and 777 in India—the latter number consisting of 384 Europeans and 393 natives. There were also 6,453 debenture holders. Up to the end of 1864 the government had advanced £13,160,539 to the railway companies for guaranteed interest, but about £3,300,000 had been paid back out of the earnings of the railways, leaving nearly £10,000,000 still due to the government. The charge upon the government was £2,567,743 in the past year, and by the 1st of January next it will probably have increased to £2,700,000; but the receipts from traffic, which go in diminution of this, and which in the year 1863-'64 amounted to £1,000,000, will in 1864-'65 probably reach £1,300,000. Year by year the revenue will approach nearer and nearer to the amount of the guaranteed interest, and at last the government will not only be relieved of the annual payment altogether, but the railways will begin to earn more than the guaranteed rate, and to discharge their debt for previous advances out of half the excess profits above five per cent. Although it will be some time before the government will receive back the large sum due to them, there is enough in the present condition of the lines to encourage the hope that ultimately it will be paid, and in the meantime the State obtains advantages which fully compensate for the liability it has incurred. Mr. Danvers holds that no country in the world will derive greater advantages from railways than India; that the traffic on the main lines may be expected to be enormous; and when they earn six, eight, or ten per cent the difficulty which now exists in inducing capitalists to promote public works in India will be removed.

**RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.**—On the 15th inst. a shocking disaster occurred on the Housatonic Railroad, by which about a dozen persons were killed, many more fatally injured, and nearly every passenger on board the smashed train more or less maimed or scalded. This murderous result comes of criminal negligence. A new engine was being tried on the road near Bridgeport. No notice to those on the track was given, and in a short time the loose engine came

up with a backing train, split the rear car into two parts, and, before entering the second car, burst its boiler, scattering the debris and steam in all directions. The blame of this disaster must be brought home to some one, and it is to be hoped that a just judge and jury will give the murderer his deserts. Such recklessness, where human life is involved, is unpardonable, and ought not to go unscathed.

**IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD.**—The directors of the Iowa Central Railroad Company have decided to make immediate surveys from Cedar Falls to the Missouri State line, to open stock subscription books in each county through which the road is to pass, and to commence work as soon as the required amount of capital shall have been subscribed. The road is to pass from Cedar Falls through Toledo, Oskaloosa, Eddyville and Albia to the State line, where it will form a junction with the North Missouri Railroad, about to be extended from Hudson City, its present terminus. Northward of Cedar Falls the road is completed to Waverley, whence to the line of Minnesota the work of construction is progressing, as is also the construction of the Minnesota division of the line. The aggregate of these completed and nascent sections will form a great through line between St. Paul and St. Louis, uniting the upper with the central portions of the Mississippi Valley by the most direct route.

**BUFFALO AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.**—It is stated that the stock of this company (late Buffalo and Allegany) has been fully taken up. The track from Buffalo to Aurora will be laid by the 1st of January next, and the whole of the work will be prosecuted to completion as fast as possible.

**RAILROAD EARNINGS.**—The following are the gross earnings of eleven of the principal railroads for the month of July, 1865, compared with those of July, 1864:

Railroads.	Gross Earnings.		Increase.	
	1864.	1865.	Absolute.	Per cent.
Atlantic and Great Western...	\$332,098	\$595,523	\$263,425	80.00
Chicago and Alton .....	213,960	315,944	101,984	47.66
Chicago and Northwestern .....	477,742	688,171	210,429	44.05
Chicago and Rock Island .....	195,103	252,287	57,184	29.30
Cleveland and Pittsburg .....	214,533	226,047	11,514	5.36
Erie Railway .....	994,316	1,152,803	158,487	15.94
Illinois Central .....	423,578	527,888	104,310	24.63
Marietta and Cincinnati .....	89,533	108,651	19,118	21.35
Michigan Central .....	263,245	329,105	65,860	24.98
Michigan So. & No. Indiana .....	279,129	309,083	29,954	10.73
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago .....	506,640	612,127	105,487	20.82
Total 11 roads .....	\$3,984,877	\$5,097,629	\$1,107,752	27.79

The gross earnings of nine of the above railroads for the first six months of the years 1864 and 1865 compare as follows:

Railroads.	Gross Earnings.		Increase.	
	1864.	1865.	Absolute.	Per cent.
Chicago and Alton .....	\$1,112,614	\$2,038,040	\$925,426	83.17
Chicago and Northwestern .....	2,385,506	3,286,816	901,310	37.78
Chicago and Rock Island .....	1,204,237	1,565,900	361,663	30.03
Erie Railway .....	6,247,253	7,071,933	824,680	13.20
Illinois Central .....	2,544,520	3,197,203	652,683	25.65
Marietta and Cincinnati .....	555,302	653,108	97,806	17.61
Michigan Central .....	1,775,694	2,034,049	258,355	14.55
Michigan So. & No. Indiana .....	1,812,534	2,265,240	452,706	24.98
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago .....	3,005,928	4,215,888	1,209,960	40.25
Total (6 months) .....	20,643,588	26,328,177	5,684,589	27.53
Earnings in July .....	3,438,246	4,276,059	837,813	24.36
Total (7 months) .....	\$24,081,834	\$30,604,236	\$6,522,402	27.50

We give below the first portion of a table which shows the monthly earnings of the principal railroads for the three years 1863, 1864 and 1865:

## COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.			Erie Railway.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(502 m.)	(502 m.)	(502 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)
\$109,850	\$100,991	\$261,903	\$232,208	\$273,876	\$535,675	\$140,024	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$845,695	\$984,837	\$808,341
101,355	154,418	252,583	202,321	317,839	481,165	130,225	175,482	246,331	839,949	934,138	856,039
104,372	195,808	288,159	221,709	390,355	506,290	122,512	243,150	289,403	956,445	1,114,508	1,240,626
122,084	162,723	263,149	240,051	371,461	467,710	126,798	185,013	186,172	948,059	1,099,507	1,472,120
132,301	178,786	312,316	280,209	466,830	568,904	144,995	198,679	227,260	848,783	1,072,293	1,339,279
146,542	206,090	343,985	359,888	565,145	727,193	170,937	243,178	311,180	770,148	1,041,975	1,225,528
149,137	224,257	315,944	275,506	482,054	688,171	139,142	224,980	232,287	731,243	994,317	1,152,803
157,948	312,165	—	299,607	519,306	—	160,306	307,874	—	687,092	1,105,264	—
170,044	354,554	—	473,186	655,364	—	210,729	375,800	—	816,801	1,301,005	—
170,910	320,879	—	551,122	708,714	—	216,030	324,865	—	965,294	1,222,568	—
156,869	307,803	—	435,945	705,496	—	196,435	336,617	—	1,024,649	1,224,909	—
153,294	252,015	—	404,183	545,943	—	201,134	321,037	—	1,035,321	1,334,217	—
\$1,673,706	\$2,770,484	\$—	\$3,975,935	\$5,902,383	\$—	\$1,959,267	\$3,095,470	\$—	\$10,469,481	\$13,429,643	\$—
<b>Hudson River.</b>			<b>Illinois Central.</b>			<b>Marietta and Cincinnati.</b>			<b>Michigan Central.</b>		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)
\$458,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	\$299,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	\$38,203	\$77,010	\$98,112	\$242,073	\$252,435	\$306,324
425,047	472,240	418,711	271,085	416,588	522,555	53,778	74,409	86,626	245,858	278,848	279,137
366,802	356,626	424,870	275,643	459,762	592,276	60,540	89,901	93,503	236,432	348,802	344,228
270,676	278,540	311,540	289,224	423,797	491,297	64,306	72,389	82,186	238,495	338,276	337,240
244,771	281,759	351,759	334,687	406,373	454,604	35,326	83,993	73,842	226,453	271,553	401,456
202,392	253,049	310,049	407,992	510,100	590,061	40,706	78,697	110,186	206,221	265,780	365,663
190,364	273,726	—	343,929	423,578	527,888	58,704	91,809	108,651	193,328	263,244	329,105
219,561	306,595	—	511,305	640,179	—	52,864	90,972	—	215,449	346,781	—
268,100	361,600	—	478,576	799,236	—	77,112	93,078	—	308,168	408,445	—
302,174	340,900	—	496,433	661,391	—	83,059	93,546	—	375,488	410,802	—
295,750	340,738	—	437,679	657,141	—	76,764	96,908	—	339,794	405,510	—
484,550	507,552	—	424,531	603,402	—	68,863	95,453	—	306,186	376,470	—
\$3,726,140	\$4,274,556	\$—	\$4,571,028	\$6,329,447	\$—	\$710,225	\$1,088,165	\$—	\$3,168,065	\$3,970,946	\$—

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
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879		98	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1872		
2d do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch. do	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879		98	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876		98	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894		
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	98	100½	Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	98¾		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>Bellefontaine Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	99	100
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	101½	102½
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	102	
2d do do	347,000	7	do	1870			3d do	6,000,000	6	do	1883	100½	103
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880		
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888		
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882	100	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	200,000	6	do	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	do	1873	98	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			<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1872			New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	do	1883		
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
Sterling Loan	3,061,458	6	Ap'l & Oct.	67-75			<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883			1st Mortgage	191,000	6	do	1877		
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	99		<i>Hudson River:</i>						
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,263,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	99	100	1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	100	
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
1st Mortgage	1,035,275	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	100	
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	do	1882			Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867		98
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	do	65-70	100		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	do	1870		
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	104		2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875		
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890	90	93	1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875	112	112
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876	59		1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62	57		2d do	364,000	10	do	1870		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	do	95-80	90		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	do	1866		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							2d do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	554,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	95	98	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	95		<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	100	110	1st Mortgage	187,000	7	Mch & Sept	1861		
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d 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	800,000	6	do	1870		
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898		93	2d do	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	93	95	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
Interest Bonds	3,600,000	7	do	1885	80	81	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
2d Mortgage	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	76	82	2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
Extension Bonds	2,000,000	6	do	1890			<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	94	95½
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100½	100½	<i>Little Miami:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	do	1883		
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867			<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							<i>Long Island:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	do	1893			Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	86	87½
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	do	18—		
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	18—		
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,293	7	do	1892		90
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880			1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do	1892		
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	503,000	7	do	1878			<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>							Sterling	467,489	6	Jan. & July	1872		
2d Mortgage	1,189,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1873			do convertible	500,000	8	M'ch & Sep	1869		
3d do convertible													

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	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			<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	87		1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876			<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	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.	1872	102		1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Ang	1865	85 1/2	90
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st do (L. E., Wab. & St. Lo.)	2,500,000	7	do	1865	86 1/2	90
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	95		2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
<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 Suesq. 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	23	
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. & Ang	1875		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. R.R.)	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	74	80	Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	74	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	96	
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	'70-'80			<i>Worcester and Nashua:</i>						
<i>Pacific:</i>							1st Mortgage	76,000	6	May & Nov.	'65-'67		
Mortgage, guar. by Mo	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'87		80	<i>York &amp; Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
<i>Panama:</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		87
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1872									
<i>Peninsula:</i>							<b>Canal:</b>						
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	94	95	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
<i>Philadel., Germant. &amp; 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 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., Wilm'g. &amp; 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	101 1/2	102 1/2	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	45	47
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	95	95	Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	86	88	<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.)	758,000	8	do	1875									
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							<b>Miscellaneous:</b>						
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	60					

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
<b>Railroad.</b>											
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Air Line.....	100	788,047			
Alleghany Valley.....	50	1,947,600				New York Central.....	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	89 1/2 90
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2		New York and Harlem.....	50	5,085,050			
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y. 100	100	919,153				do preferred.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	
do do Pa.....	100	2,500,000				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	
do do Ohio.....	100	5,000,000				New York and New Haven.....	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	July. 4	
Baltimore and Ohio.....	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Apr. 4	112 116 1/2	New York Providence & Boston.....	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	114
Washington Branch.....	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5		Ninth Avenue.....	100	795,360			
Bellefontaine Line.....	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 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. 1 1/2		North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150			47 50
Blossburg and Corning.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June. 2 1/2		Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	100
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000				Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	21,250,000			23 24 1/2
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	95	do preferred.....	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	60
Boston and Maine.....	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July. 4	112 1/2	Old Colony and Newport.....	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	106
Boston and Providence.....	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	124	Orange and Alexandria.....	100	2,063,655			
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4 1/2	124	Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150				Panama.....	100	5,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 5	255 255
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	140	Peninsula.....	100				
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	366,000				Pennsylvania.....	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	114 1/2 116
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent.....	100	218,100			42 46
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Philadelphia and Erie.....	50	5,013,054			101 1/2 102
Burlington and Missouri River.....	100	1,000,000				Philadelphia and Reading.....	50	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 4	112
Camden and Amboy.....	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July. 5	125	Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n.....	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 4	133
Camden and Atlantic.....	100	441,443				Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore.....	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 5	
do do preferred.....	100	620,800				Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	50	1,770,414			
Cape Cod.....	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2
Catawissa.....	50	1,150,000				Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	96
do preferred.....	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	24 25	Providence and Worcester.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July. 4 1/2	
Central of New Jersey.....	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2	49 50	Racine and Mississippi.....	100				
Central Ohio.....	50	sd Mh. 28				Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	2,360,700			
Cheshire (preferred).....	100	2,085,925				Reading and Columbia.....	50	501,890			
Chester Valley.....	50	871,900				Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Chicago and Alton.....	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	97 90	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb'g.....	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July. 5	
do preferred.....	100	2,425,200	Feb and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	98 98	Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,233,376			
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.....	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May. 6	112 112	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.....	100	2,300,000			30 34
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100					do do pref.....	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May. 7	55 60
Chicago and Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	1,000,000				Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.....	100	2,956,590			
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	2,250,000				do do pref.....	100	304,297	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	11,990,520				Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.....	100	862,571			
do do pref.....	100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	26 1/2 27	Schuylkill Valley.....	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5	59 1/2 59 1/2	Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	April. 5	75
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	100	1,106,125			104 1/2 105 1/2	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	May. 4		Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	750,000	Quarterly.		120 125
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	126 126	Terre Haute and Richmond.....	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July. 6	
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.....	100	4,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 4		Third Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	4,266,987	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	65 1/2 66	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Apr. 5	97 97 1/2	do do 1st pref.....	100	1,700,000			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.....	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July. 5		do do 2d pref.....	100	1,000,000			
Columbus and Xenia.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Toledo and Wabash.....	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June. 3	
Concord.....	50	250,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		do do preferred.....	50	984,700	June and Dec	June. 3 1/2	
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Tioga.....	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	392,900				Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111			
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July. 3	72 1/2	Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec	June. 3	
do do pref.....	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July. 4		Utica and Black River.....	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July. 2	
Connecticut River.....	100	1,582,169				Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,250,000	June and Dec	June. 4	
Covington and Lexington.....	100	2,316,705				Vermont and Massachusetts.....	110	2,214,225			
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	406,132	Jan. and July	July. 3		Warren.....	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July. 3	93 1/2 95
Delaware.....	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	July. 10	146	Westchester and Philadelphia.....	50	684,036			
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.....	50	1,550,000				Western (Mass.).....	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	125
Des Moines Valley.....	100	952,350				Worcester and Nashua.....	83 1/2	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	1,500,000				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g.....	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July. 1	
do do pref.....	100	1,751,577				<b>Canal.</b>					
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,982,180				Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,343,563			
do do pref.....	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	90	Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	8,228,595			
Eastern, (Mass.).....	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 3		Delaware Division.....	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	60 61 1/2
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.....	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 1/2		Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	137 138
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 2 1/2	59 60	Delaware Junction (Pa.).....	100	398,910	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Elmira and Williamsport.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	99 100	Delaware and Raritan.....	100				
do do pref.....	50	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	80 1/2 81	Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	200,000			
Erie.....	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	81 82	Lehigh Navigation.....	50	4,232,950	May and Nov	May. 5	116 120
do preferred.....	100	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Monongahela Navigation.....	50	726,800			
Erie and Northeast.....	50	256,500				Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	75 80
Erie and Pittsburg.....	50	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	103 1/2	do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	116 117
Fitchburg.....	100	1,900,000				North Branch.....	50	138,086			
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	5,253,836				Schuylkill Navigation (consol.).....	50	1,908,207			46 50
do do pref.....	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	145 50	do preferred.....	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	62 62 1/2
Hartford and New Haven.....	100	820,000				Susquehanna and Tide-Water.....	50	2,050,070			16 1/2 17
Housatonic.....	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		Union.....	50	2,750,000			34 40
do preferred.....	100	6,218,042	April and Oct	Apr. 5	106 1/2 107	do preferred.....	50				
Hudson River.....	100	617,500				West Branch and Susquehanna.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Wyoming Valley.....	50	700,000	Quarterly.	June. 4	107 110
do do pref.....	50	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 & 10s	120 123 1/2	<b>Miscellaneous.</b>					
Illinois Central.....	100	1,689,900	April and Oct	Apr. 4		American Coal.....	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	59 66
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50	412,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		American Telegraph.....	100				
Indianapolis and Madison.....	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July. 4		Ashburton Coal.....	50	2,500,000			
do do pref.....	100	1,015,907	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2	92	Atlantic Mail.....	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 25	128 134
Jeffersonville.....	50	1,500,000				Brunswick City.....	100				
Joliet and Chicago.....	100	1,287,779				Bucks County Lead.....	5	200,000			
Kennebec and Portland.....	100	835,000				Brooklyn Gas.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug.	
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	500,000				Canada Copper.....	5	500,000			
do do pref.....	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2	118 120	Canton Improvement.....	100	5,000,000			38 38 1/2
Lehigh Valley.....	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Cary Improvement.....	100	600,000			
Lexington and Frankfort.....	50	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July. 5	112 114	Central American Trans.....	100	3,214,300			15
Little Miami.....	100	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July. 3	59 61	Central Coal.....	100	2,000,000			43 50
Little Schuylkill.....	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Aug. 2	90	Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas.....	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July.	
Long Island.....	50	1,109,594	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Consolidation Coal, Md.....	100	6,000,000			</

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Amount outstanding.	DIVIDEND.		MARKET.		
		Periods.	Last paid.	Bid.	Last sale.	
Adriatic	25	\$300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	85
Aetna	50	200,000	do	July 3½ & 30 s.		94½
Albany	30	150,000				
Albany City	100	200,000				125
American	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July 3½ & 50 s.		125
American Exchange	100	200,000	March and Sep	March	5	87½
Arctic	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	ps'd	101
Astor	25	250,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	100
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	March and Sep	March	5	130
Baltic	25	200,000	May and Nov.	May		100
Beekman	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4	107
Bowery	25	300,000	June and Dec.	June	5	162
Brevoort	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	72½
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	230
City	70	210,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4 p. sh.	126
Clinton	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	98
Columbia	100	3,500,000	do	July		102
Commerce	100	200,000	do	July	5	105
Commerce (Albany)	100	200,000				125
Commercial	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	139
Commonwealth	100	250,000	April and Oct.	April	5	88½
Continental	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July		171½
Corn Exchange	50	400,000	March and Sep	March		100
Croton	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July		100½
Eagle	40	300,000	April and Oct.	April	7½	150½
Empire City	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	7	125½
Excelsior	50	200,000	do	July	5	102½
Exchange	30	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	61½	61½
Firemen's	17	204,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	104½
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	do	July	3½	90½
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	150,000	do	July	5	104
Fulton	25	200,000	do	July	5	
Gallatin	50	150,000	May and Nov.	May	6	85
Gebhard	100	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	90½
Germania	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Globe	50	200,000	do	July	5	115
Goodhue	100	200,000	do	July	5	85
Greenwich	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	7	154½
Grocers'	50	200,000	March and Sep	March	5	99
Guardian	—	200,000				
Hamilton	15	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	101
Hanover	50	400,000	do	July	6	125
Harmony (F. & M.)	50	300,000	do	July	5	130
Hoffman	100	200,000				100
Home	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	144
Hope	50	200,000	do	Jan	5	106
Howard	50	300,000	do	July	10	174½
Humboldt	100	200,000	do	July	5	100
Importers' and Traders'	50	200,000	do	July	6	106
Indemnity	100	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	75
International	100	1,000,000	April and Oct.	April	5	100
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	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	100
Manhattan	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	135
Market	100	200,000	do	July	10	135
Mechanics' (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	do	July	5	135
Mechanics' and Traders'	25	200,000	do	July	5	135
Mercantile (marine)	100	646,000	do	July	3½	110
Merchants'	50	200,000	do	July	10	200
Metropolitan	100	1,000,000	do	July	5	130½
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	do	July	5	125
Morris (and inland)	100	200,000				100
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	7	175
National	37½	200,000	do	July	8	143
New Amsterdam	25	300,000	do	July	5	97½
New World	50	200,000	do	July	4	80
N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000	do	July	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.		97½
North River	25	350,000	April and Oct.	April	4	106
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	100
Pacific	25	200,000	do	July	7½	135
Park	100	200,000	do	July	5	99½
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	101
People's	20	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	88
Phoenix	50	500,000	do	July	5	155
Relief	50	200,000	do	July	5	120
Republic	100	300,000	do	July 3½ & 20 s.		90
Resolute	100	200,000	do	July	3½	112½
Rutgers'	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	August	7	105
St. Mark's	25	150,000	do	Aug.	5	88
St. Nicholas	25	150,000	do	Aug.	4	69½
Security	50	1,000,000	do	Aug.	7	125
Standard	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	120
Star	100	200,000				100
Sterling	100	200,000				100
Stuyvesant	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.		87
Tradesmen's	25	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	112
United States	26	250,000	do	July	5	126½
Washington	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4	150
Williamsburg City	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	110
Yonkers and New York	100	500,000	do	July	5	104½

INSURANCE MATTERS.

We notice another case of amalgamation on the part of English Life Insurance Companies. The Western Life Assurance Society have announced that they are about to join the Albert Life Assurance Company. The income of the consolidated companies will be

upwards of a million and a half of dollars per annum. The English corporations find that one large capital, with a large income, will attract more business and produce better results, than when divided between two associations.

The following dividends have been declared during the week: Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, seven per cent.; Irving Fire Insurance Company, five per cent.; New York Fire Insurance Company, six per cent—all semi-annual dividends.

MINING MATTERS.

QUICKSILVER.—The following were the exports of Quicksilver from San Francisco for the first six months of this year, as compared with the same period of 1864:

1864.		1865.	
To China	Flasks	To China	Flasks
7,864		7,000	
3,200		3,500	
2,074		2,000	
1,799		1,426	
232		200	
20		17	
20		3,020	
102		1,000	
15,411		18,163	

Increase this year..... 2,752

COPPER.—The Copper Mines in the Portage Lake district are doing splendidly, and making more money than at any time last year. The present price of Copper pays well. The products are all large, and the mines show any amount of Copper. The aggregate yield for July is greater than for any previous month since the opening of the mines, as appears from the following statement:

	Tons.	Lbs.
Quincy	123	1,495
Frontier	107	125
Pewabic	105	1,900
Huron	56	500
Isle Royale	40	....
Grand Portage	31	....
Albany and Boston	18	255
Hancock	13	932

These are the only companies which have stamp mills at the mines, and the figures given relate only to dressed mineral, or such as has passed under the stamp, averaging from seventy to eighty per cent.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil			Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany			Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright		1 50	Montana	6 65	
Beekman			Mount Vernon	60	65
Bennehoff Reserve		2 00	National Oil of N. Y.		4 00
Bennehoff Run	8 00	15 00	N. York, Phila. and		
Bergen Coal and Oil		35	Baltimore Consol		
Black Creek			Noble & Delamater		4 00
Blood Farm			of Philadelphia		
Bradley Oil	2 65	3 00	Noble & Delamater		1 50
Brevoort	12 50	13 50	Rock Oil		
Brooklyn			Northern Light	2 00	2 75
Buchanan Farm	50	55	Oceanic	1 12	1 20
California			Oil City Petroleum		
Cascade		5 00	Oil Creek of N. Y.	3 50	3 65
Central	19 00	22 00	Pacific		
Cherry Run Petrol'm	15	24	Palmer Petroleum		
Clifton			People's Petroleum		70
Commercial		1 00	Phillips		
Commonwealth			Pit Hole Creek	7 35	7 45
Consolidated of N. Y.			President	2 00	
De Kalb			Rawson Farm		
Dalzell			Revenue	5 00	
Devon Oil			Rynd Farm	80	95
Emp'e City Petrol'm	75	85	Sherman & Barnsd'le		
Enterprise			Southard		80
Everett Petroleum			Standard Petroleum		
Excelsior	1 48	1 20	Story & McClintock		
First National	16	20	Success		
Fountain Petroleum	1 75	3 50	Tack Petr'm of N. Y.	0 35	50
Fulton Oil			Talman		
Germania	30	34	Tarr Farm		
G't Western Consol.		4 00	Terragenta		
Guild Farm			Titus Oil		
Hammond		15 00	Titus Estate		2 35
Heydrick	65	90	Union	15	30
Heydrick Brothers	1 35	1 70	United Pe'tl'm F'ms.		1 00
Hickory Farm			United States	23 85	23 90
High Gate	45	49	United States Pe-		
Home			troleum Candle		
Inexhaustible		75	Venango		
Johnson's Fulton Oil	6 45		Vesta		
Knickerbocker Pet'm		25	Watson Petroleum		
Lamb Farms			Webster	2 61	2 65
McClintockville			W. Virg. Oil and Coal		
McElhenny			Woods & Wright		
McKinley			Oil Creek		
Manhattan	35	45	Working People's		
Maple Grove		1 50	Petroleum		

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton ...	33	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 36c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5	
Algeria, French mail.....	*15	*30
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles....	39	45
Argentine Republic, via England.....	45	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	30	60
Ascension, via England.....	45	
Aspinwall.....	10	
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n ...	33	
do do Marseilles	39	45
do by private ship from New York or Boston.....	5	
do Fch. mail (Sth Austr'a Co.)	*30	*60
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez...	50	102
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prp'd ...	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por..	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	*30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct st'r from N. Y. ...	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southamt'n ...	45	
do do do Marseilles, ...	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid ...	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail ...	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England, ...	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Selgrade, 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.....	*38	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prep'd ...	28	
do Bremen mail.....	*10	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m. ...	*10	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m. ...	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd ...	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml. ...	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux..	30	60
Canada.....	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton..	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles,....	53	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30	60

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama ...	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton ...	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do French mail.....	30	60
do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship.....	3	
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail ...	*32	
do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.....	5	
Corfu—see Ionian Islands		
Corsica, British mail by Am. packet ...	21	
do do Brit. packet ...	5	
do French mail, ...	*15	*30
Costa Rica.....	10	
Cuba.....	10	
Curacoa via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 33cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hmb'g mail ...	*20	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American pack't.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (Lng. possessions,) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste... ..	36	
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez....	40	72
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste.....	64	
do French mail.....	30	60
Ecuador.....	34	
Falkland Islands, via England.....	33	
France.....	*15	*30
Frankfort, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Prussian closed mail....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	*28	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail ...	*15	
Gambia, via England.....	33	
Gaudaloupe, via England.....	45	
Guatemala.....	10	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do (except Luxemburgh) Hamburg mail....	*15	
Gibraltar, French mail.....	21	42
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.....	24	
do open mail by British pkt. ...	1	
Great Britain and Ireland.....	*25	
Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*35	
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Hamburg, by Hamburg' mail, direct from New York.....	*10	
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Prussian closed mail....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	28	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hanover, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid ...	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hayti, via England.....	45	
Holland, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c).....	*35	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
Honduras.....	35	
Indian Archipelago, French mail....	30	60
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c).....	*38	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do British mail, via England.....	25	49
Japan, British mail, via Southampton ...	45	
do do via Marseilles... ..	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Liberia, British mail.....	33	
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Luxumburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when prepaid.....	28	
do Grand Duchy, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.....	*22	
Madeira, Island of, via England.....	29	37
Majorca and Minorca, British mail....	33	
do do French mail..	21	42
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond. by American pkt. ...	21	
do op. mail, via Brit. pkt ...	5	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Martinique, via England.....	45	
Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n ...	33	
do do via Marseilles	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast ... ..)	34	
do to places excepted above.....	10	
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail....	*30	
do do when p'paid ...	28	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail.....	*21	*42
Montevideo, via England.....	45	
do via France, by Frn'h mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clos'd mail ...	28	
do do French mail....	*21	*42
do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail. ...	22	
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. York.....	5	
Netherlands, The, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via Lon., by Amer. pkt....	21	
do open mail, via Lon., by British pkt.....	5	
New Brunswick.....	*10	
Newfoundland.....	10	
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama,).....	18	
New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton... ..	33	
do do British mail, via Marseilles ...	39	45
do do French mail....	*30	*60
do do by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Mars'ls	39	45
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Nicaragu, Pacific slope, via Panama ...	10	
do Gulf Coast of.....	34	
Norway, Prus. closed mail, (if p'paid, 42c.).....	*46	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail, ...	*38	
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American Provs.....		
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	

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

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

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

**U. S. Mail Line**  
TO  
**CALIFORNIA.**

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

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baggage masters accompany the baggage through the entire trip.

For further information, or passage, apply to

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

**NEW YORK MAIL**  
**STEAMSHIP COMPANY**

No. 10 BARCLAY STREET.

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

**Rates of Passage.**

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

**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.

Attend to all business in the courts of the United States, and in the Departments at Washington. Especial attention given to Internal Revenue business, and to claims against foreign governments, as well as our own.

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.

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

**Francis & Loutrel,**

45 MAIDEN LANE,

STATIONERS, STEAM PRINTERS,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

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

**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.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

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

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

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

**NINTH NATIONAL BANK**

of the City of New York,  
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 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.

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

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

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

J. U. ORVIS, President.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

New York, July 22, 1865.

**FOURTH NATIONAL BANK**

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

DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HAVE FOR SALE, READY FOR DELIVERY,

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

Convertible, at Maturity, into  
6 PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Also, United States 10-40 Bonds.

Do. 5-20 Bonds.

Do. 1 Year Certificates.

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

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

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

And Government Loan Agents,  
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.

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

**Seven-thirty Loan Agent**

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

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

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

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

**THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,**

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,

Attends to business of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.  
By **Kobbe & Corlies,**  
Stores Nos. 87 and 89 LEONARD Street.

TUESDAY, August 22,  
At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,  
LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE

OF  
IRISH LINENS AND LINEN GOODS,  
On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed Paper, for all sums of \$100 and upward.

ALSO,  
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE  
OF

GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY AND HO-SIERY GOODS.  
Catalogue and samples on the morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, August 23,  
At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,  
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF  
ST. ETIENNE AND BASLE RIBBONS, MILLI-NERY, SILKS, VELVETS, &c.,  
On a credit of four months, for approved indorsed notes, for all sums over \$100.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.  
THURSDAY, August 24,  
At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,

On a credit of four months, approved indorsed notes, for all sums of \$100 and upwards,  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS, TAILOR-ING, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.  
Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

FRIDAY, August 25,  
At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,  
FRENCH GOODS—250 packages French, Swiss, German, English, and American staple and fancy DRY GOODS, of recent importation, on a credit of four months, approved indorsed notes, for all sums of \$100 and upward.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

**GUITERMAN BROTHERS,**

IMPORTERS OF

**Shawls, Dress Goods, & Scarfs,**

REMOVED TO 63 LEONARD ST.,

NEW YORK.

**SEYMOUR & LACY,**

Manufacturers of Ruches and  
Nett Goods.

No. 63 READE STREET,

UT STAIRS,  
NEW YORK.

**SUN**

**Mutual Insurance**

**COMPANY.**

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS,)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 - - - \$2,383,487 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.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.

EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

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

B. C. MORRIS, Pres't.

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.

MAURICE HILGER,

President.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,

Vice-President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

**NATIONAL LIFE**

AND

**Travelers' Insurance Co.**

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 243 BROADWAY.

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

DIRECTORS:

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| EDWARD A. JONES,    | ORISON BLUNT,       |
| SAMUEL J. GLASSKY,  | HOWELL SMITH,       |
| T. B. VAN BUREN,    | F. H. LUMMUS,       |
| SYLVESTER M. BEARD, | WM. E. PRINCE,      |
| ROBERT CROWLEY,     | SYLVESTER TRATS,    |
| WILLIAM COIT,       | JOSEPH WILDE,       |
| J. C. DIMMICK,      | A. A. LOW,          |
| HENRY CLAWS,        | CHAS. CURTISS,      |
| ALBERT WRIGHT,      | ASHER S. MILLS,     |
| JOHN A. ISELIN,     | WM. H. WEBB,        |
| H. P. FREEMAN,      | HENRY J. RAYMOND,   |
| NICHOLAS E. SMITH,  | SILAS C. HERRING,   |
| JAMES R. DOW,       | SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW,  |
|                     | RICHARD A. MCCURDY. |

EDWARD A. JONES, President.

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.

**LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

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.