

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 26, 1865.

NO. 9.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.	
The Proposed New Loan.....	257
The Supply of Cotton.....	258
Southern Reconstruction and the National Debt.....	259
Commercial Facilities with the West—Canals vs. Railways.....	260
THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	266
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities.....	270
271	
THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.	
Epitome of Railway News.....	281
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	282-83
INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.	
Ocean Steamships.....	287

Revival of Southern Manufactures	261
The Example of Ohio—Her Debts and Taxation.....	262
Foreign Intelligence.....	264
Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	265
THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Commercial Epitome.....	272
Exports and Imports.....	272-73
Cotton Trade.....	274
Breadstuffs.....	275
Dry Goods Trade.....	276
Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	278
Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List.....	284
Insurance and Mining Journal.....	285
Postages to Foreign Countries.....	286
Bank Announcements, etc.....	288

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 PROPOSED NEW LOAN.

THE rumor is current that a new fifty million loan is about to be offered for public subscription. Influential persons have certainly urged such a loan on the Secretary of the Treasury, but as he is not in immediate want of funds, and is supplied by the Internal Revenue with more than one million of dollars a day, it seems doubtful whether he could be induced to yield to the pressure, even were there no special difficulties in the way. We understand the proposal is to issue fifty millions of ten-forty five per cent bonds, and to receive in payment at par and interest the compound interest legal tender notes. The arguments in favor of this project are that it would convert a short government obligation into a long one; that more ten-forties are wanted by the national banks as a security for the circulation; that the payment in compound interest notes would diminish the currency and check inflation; and that the loan could be negotiated without produc-

ing any spasm in the money market. It is also claimed that at the outbreak of the Ketchum panic, things were in such a train that a loan of fifty millions on terms such as we have stated was on the eve of being announced; and would have been speedily followed, if successful, by a second loan of equal or greater amount.

Now we do not wish to give too much credit to these vague rumors; but as they have produced a certain impression in Wall street, and have raised the prices of compound interest notes while depressing the price of the ten-forties, we propose to enquire how far such a loan as the one proposed is required by the National Treasury, conducive to the best interests of the country, and agreeable to the laws of sound government finance.

Now it is obvious that the general principle is a good one of converting a portion of the shorter obligations of the government into bonds having a longer time to run. But on the other hand we cannot believe that any government negotiation of ten-forties is desirable at 93 or 94, which is their present market price without interest. The 172 millions of these five per cent gold bearing bonds which are now out were taken last year as a war loan at par, and it would be equally mischievous to the public credit, and unjust to the patriotic subscribers, if, with peace restored, we offered to sell similar bonds at so much lower a rate. When the numerous forms of our federal securities become consolidated, it is probable that these very ten-forty bonds now so unpopular and so much depressed below their relative value, will be the most widely held, and will form the nucleus of the permanent funded debt of this country. However this may be, it is believed that the whole National Debt will eventually be funded at a rate of interest not above 5 per cent, and that a long 5 per cent bond of the United States will again be worth par, even after we have resumed specie payments. The necessity ought to be very clear and imperative which, in face of these facts, would justify Mr. McCulloch in offering ten-forties at 6@7 per cent discount.

But there is no immediate pressure on the Treasury nor any anticipated embarrassment from these compound interest notes. Of the 212 millions outstanding none have run half their term, and the greater part will not mature for almost two years. Hence no trouble can at present arise from them. And judging from the immense popularity of our federal securities both at home and abroad, we shall be in a position before two years have passed, to fund these notes on better terms than if we exchanged them now, either for five per cent or six per cent bonds. So far, then, the project of funding these compound interest notes does not seem necessary

or desirable. Let us now enquire whether, as is claimed, the project would conduce to a contraction of the currency.

It is no doubt true that fifty or one hundred millions of compound interest notes could be withdrawn from the hands of the public without creating much derangement in the currency or trouble in the money market. For the older notes to the extent of 150 millions of dollars have almost ceased to pass as money, and are held for investment at a premium. Now so far as they do not perform the functions of a circulating medium, these notes do not exert any influence to inflate prices. And as they gradually lose the attributes of paper money and become transmuted into an interest-bearing investment, they tend to produce a contraction of the volume of the circulation. Indeed this very power of contracting the currency by gentle imperceptible degrees was one of the chief reasons why compound interest legal tenders were authorized in the loan acts of 3rd March, 1863, and 30th June, 1864. It was then claimed that as the interest on the notes accumulated, they would withdraw from active circulation, and would be locked up in the vaults of the banks or in the coffers of individuals. Coming out in cases of stringency only, they were to act as a safeguard against sudden spasms and panics during our slow, painful and difficult progress towards a healthy currency and a resumption of specie payments. This skilfully contrived machinery for contracting the volume of paper money, it was supposed, would be sufficiently elastic and powerful in its operations to meet all the trying and delicate exigencies of the case. And, it must be confessed, that up to the present moment the plan seems to be working admirably. The late fall in gold, though largely due to other causes, was in part produced and continued by the fact that one hundred and fifty millions of our paper currency have gradually ceased to perform many of their functions as paper money, and are almost as inoperative to inflate prices or to promote undue speculation as the funded debt itself. If Mr. Chase, urged on by the pressure of necessity, left us an inflated currency as a monument of his administration, it must be remembered that he also left us this powerful and exquisitely contrived financial machinery for so calling in our redundant currency as to avert many of the mischiefs with which, in other countries, all former methods of contraction have invariably been attended.

Moreover, it is easy to see that by calling in this transmuted currency, and placing it in the Treasury, we should not only fail to diminish the amount of active currency afloat, but we should probably increase it. For the loan act of 3d March, 1865, allows the issue of compound interest notes to an amount equal to those withdrawn. On the very first exigency, the National Treasury would avail itself of this privilege. New legal tenders would be issued, and the new notes, though bearing interest, would of course act for some time as active currency. To absorb fifty millions of inert compound interest notes would, therefore, make room for the early addition of fifty millions to the active circulation of the country; and the result would therefore be an aggravation of the evils of our paper money, instead of a remedy for those evils.

We conclude, therefore, that it is undesirable at present to attempt to fund the compound interest notes, and especially undesirable to exchange them for the ten-forty five per cent bonds. When Mr. McCulloch wants means, he could with ease negotiate fifty millions of certificates of indebtedness, which are scarce and wanted. But if the National banks want bonds as security for their notes, there are six hundred millions of five-twenties, which are the bonds originally intended for the purpose, and are much the best adapted to give the requisite security to the public.

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

THE interruption to the normal movements of cotton, and the changes in the extent of its culture, occasioned by the late war, have upset all the calculations of business men as to the probable supply of that staple. Enormous speculations have in consequence been induced, and many have lost, and many gained large fortunes by them. On the 1st of March last the price of cotton in this market was 90 cents. On the 15th it had fallen to 55 cents. This, of course, was the result of the brilliant victories near Richmond, then both achieved and anticipated. The price of cotton continued to maintain itself at about this figure until it became known in official circles that the President intended to publish a proclamation removing all existing restrictions upon its sale and transfer, when it slowly fell, until the publication of the proclamation itself. It then fell quickly, and at one time touched 40 cents.

That these great mutations in price have not been owing to corresponding changes in the value of the currency is a fact evident to every body; for since the date of Lee's surrender (April 7) the premium on gold has scarcely changed at all. Temporary fluctuations have at times occurred, it is true, but as these fluctuations were not accompanied by corresponding changes in the price of cotton, it is fair to infer that they had little or no effect upon it. On the 7th of April, after the news of Lee's surrender had been received, the price of gold was 147 3-4. It has ranged during the present week, from 143 to 144 1-2. During the same period the fluctuation in cotton has been enormous.

These fluctuations are, therefore, to be mainly attributed to the actual or anticipated supply of the article itself, the demand always being a matter of very easy and safe calculation as regards American cotton.

The supply of cotton is, therefore, the question to be examined.

In 1850 the total amount of ginned cotton raised in the United States was 2,445,793 bales of 400 pounds each.

In 1860 the total amount of ginned cotton raised in the United States was 5,387,052 bales of 400 lbs. each, or 2,154,820,800 pounds. This was the yearly crop. As the war did not begin until the following spring it is fair to infer that the crop of 1861 exceeded that of the previous year in accordance with the ratio of increase which had existed from 1850 to 1860. This would have made the crop of 1861 in round numbers about 6,500,000 bales.

From this time forward each successive crop steadily diminished. The Southerners could not carry on the war with cotton unless they could exchange it for other things—munitions of war, clothing and provisions. But this, the effective blockade maintained by our cruisers, forbade, and with the exception of the comparatively few cargoes run out by small and swift blockade runners, and the further exception of such of the staple as managed to find its way into Mexico or up the Mississippi, or through the military lines in the border states, the great crop of the South was obliged to remain stored at home. This, of course, gradually put a stop to its further production, while as a further consequence it became necessary for the Southerners to turn their attention to the cultivation of commodities more immediately needed, and capable of being directly used by their people.

The cotton crop of 1864 is estimated at 1,500,000 bales. If this be accepted as true, the crop of 1862 and 1863 must have been respectively about 4,800,000 and 3,100,000 bales. We have thus the following total product during the war:

Product of 1861.....	6,500,000 bales.
" " 1862.....	4,800,000 "
" " 1863.....	3,100,000 "
" " 1864.....	1,500,000 "

Total product during the war..... 15,900,000 bales.

Now, how much of this found its way out of the South, or was destroyed, it is impossible to say. Undoubtedly a very large portion. Enough, however, remains, we think, to keep the markets of the world supplied for some time. If it be denied that the crop of 1864 amounted to 1,500,000 bales, then let us assume that it amounted to nothing at all. In that case, according to the law of progression the total product during the war, would sum up as follows :

Product of 1861.....	6,500,000 bales.
" " 1862.....	4,300,000 "
" " 1863.....	2,200,000 "
" " 1864.....	.....

Total product during the war..... 13,000,000 bales.

Assuming that the whole product of 1860 was successfully exported before the blockade was enforced; and allowing for the most liberal estimates of shipments, both open and secret, by sea and by land during the war, a considerable portion, perhaps an entire fourth of these aggregated crops of cotton must yet lie hidden in remote places, or remained buried in underground caches throughout the South.

The following statistics of stock on hand, importations and consumption of American cotton in Europe during the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, will furnish a practical guide to the reader of the amounts that escaped one way or another during those years from the South :

Stock on hand Jan. 1.....	Bales	1862	1863	1864
		434,000	88,000	42,000
Imported to 31st Dec. into :				
Great Britain.....		72,000	132,000	198,000
France.....		24,000	8,000	15,000
Holland.....		11,000	10,000	9,000
Belgium.....		1,000	.....	1,000
Germany.....		5,000	11,000	6,000
Trieste.....	
Genoa.....		1,000	1,000	.....
Spain.....		18,000	6,000	12,000
		132,000	168,000	241,000
Deduct internal shipments.....		88,000	19,000	21,000
Total imports into Europe.....		94,000	149,000	220,000
Add stock from above.....		434,000	88,000	42,000
Total supply.....		528,000	237,000	262,000
Deduct stock 31st Dec.....		88,000	42,000	24,000
Total deliveries.....		440,000	195,000	238,000

Turning from the consideration of what crop of cotton remains now on hand throughout the South, to the consideration of the probable future crop, candor compels us to avow that the prospect looks anything but flattering. Involved in this question is the much debated theme of negro labor, and this we have neither space nor inclination to enter upon. But we apprehend that the culture of cotton in this country, unless revolutionized by the introduction of suitable labor-saving machinery, will not soon be as extensive as it has been.

The present ample supply of cotton would, therefore, appear to be but a temporary one, and the heavy arrivals we have lately witnessed, would seem destined, sooner or later, to fall off very seriously.

Before the executive proclamations of last May and June, removing all restrictions from cotton and cotton traffic were promulgated, the supply of cotton at New Orleans, the great receiving and shipping port of the South, was limited to a few thousand bales. Cotton found in the hands of "disloyal" persons was not only liable to immediate confiscation, but it had to be sold to, and repurchased from, government agents before it could make its way to market. In addition to this it was liable to a heavy export duty, levied by military order, and to hospital fees, and a variety of other charges, which alone amounted to as much as the staple was worth before the war.

All these forfeitures and restrictions were abolished by President Johnson, and cotton for the first time since 1860

began to find its way to market in abundance. This unlooked-for supply was swelled by the large seizures of cotton made at Savannah, Charleston, &c., by Gen. Sherman, and the outgoing ports soon began to be filled with cotton awaiting shipment.

The following is a summary of late exports foreign and coastwise from New Orleans :

For the week ending	Bales.
June 16, 1865.....	3,718
" 23, ".....	4,340
" 30, ".....	5,015
July 7, ".....	8,618
" 14, ".....	10,366
" 21, ".....	8,843
" 28, ".....	12,952
Aug. 4, ".....	10,910
" 11, ".....	8,810

Total for nine weeks..... 72,572

The following table exhibits the exports from New York during the months of May, June and July :

Exports of cotton, bales.....	May, '65.	June, '65.	July, '65.
	564	4,912	10,340

The stock on hand in New Orleans at successive dates was as follows :

Date.	Bales.	Date.	Bales.
June 16, 1865.....	17,259	July 26, 1865.....	53,845
July 6, ".....	24,968	Aug. 1, ".....	57,505
" 20, ".....	40,825	" 17, ".....	88,000

At the latest dates this accumulation was increasing, for limited as are the means of conveyance from the interior of the South to the shipping ports, the means of conveyance from the latter to the north and to Europe are still more limited. The stocks at the various shipping ports stood thus at a recent date :

	Bales.
At New Orleans, on hand and on shipboard.....	88,000
" Mobile, ".....	65,000
" New York, stock.....	85,000
" Other ports, stock.....	45,000
Total.....	283,000

It is looked upon by some as significant of future large crops of cotton that the stock at a recent date on hand and on shipboard at New Orleans should have been greater than it has ever been before at a corresponding period of the year. For example the stock on hand and on shipboard at New Orleans August 10 was as follows :

	Bales.
1865.....	81,568
1861.....	9,865
1860.....	54,158
1859.....	31,411
1857.....	34,584

But this means nothing more than that after being pent up for four years by blockade, war and other restrictions, cotton is now coming to market at an unusual rate. The necessities of the southerners compel them to sell, but that they will not sell after the most pressing of these necessities are relieved, unless they obtain a price for their staple commensurate with the prevailing fears that cotton culture is for the most part ended in this country, is an opinion entertained by very many persons.

The southern goose is now apparently laying the last of its golden eggs, and a combination of capitalists wealthy enough to buy them all, and hold them for a time, would undoubtedly realize a large profit from the operation.

SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION AND THE NATIONAL COMMERCE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE has, and can have nothing to do with political questions, in any of their partisan or sectional aspects. It is only where the movements and the policy of parties are directly connected with, and have a positive and vital bearing upon the great permanent material interests of the country that it becomes our duty to consider them, and to point out their tendencies to evil or to good, according to the best light that is in us.

Were it possible, therefore, now to regard the political re-adjustments of Southern society as less than vitally important to the material prosperity of the whole nation, we should be content to keep ourselves clear of the battle of opinions and passions over these re-adjustments. But this it is not possible to do.

The way in which the Southern communities shall be dealt with by the Federal government will exert a direct and decisive influence upon the immediate financial and commercial future of the republic. Our national finances have been strained, we will not say, to their extreme point of tension, but painfully near to that point, by the war. The system of taxation adopted by the late Congress is admitted on all hands to be inadequate to our necessities, and ill-adapted to the genius and condition of our people. Our national currency is in such a condition that prudent commercial men cannot venture to undertake the revival of our commerce on a scale such as prevailed before the war, until the elements of fresh enterprise shall be clearly seen to be coming into existence and to be not remotely available.

The question, therefore, which, as practical men, the administrators of our public affairs have to settle, at this moment, as it seems to us, is not the ideally desirable in the way of reconstructing Southern society, but the really practicable in the way of remitting the Southern communities at the earliest possible day to their normal relations of production and consumption with the rest of the republic.

That a protracted military occupation of the South, and sweeping measures of confiscation are necessary to keep the public peace in that region of the country we cannot easily believe; nor, indeed, does it seem to be pretended that this is the case, even by those who most eagerly urge upon the President a modification of the very opposite policy which he is well understood to favor.

The Southern people would be unlike every other people in the world if, after their crushing defeat in such a war as they have just waged, and the complete disbanding of their organized forces, they could really be planning any other policy just now than a policy of recuperation. It is, we think, plain that if they are suffered to reorganize socially, the Southern States will, for some time to come, treat purely political questions as secondary merely, and will devote themselves to economical and industrial issues. A very general disposition seems to exist among them to accept the extinction of slavery by the war as a "fixed fact," or, as Earl Russell phrases it, a "finality." As for the right of secession that has been settled beyond peradventure, and no man really meaning that his words shall have weight, either at the North or at the South, so much as wastes his time over it.

What objections, then, can be reasonably made to the President's well-understood projects of speedy conciliation, to be advanced and attended by the return of the conciliated States to their place in the legislation of the Union?

So far as we have yet been informed, the most powerful plea urged against these projects is the assertion that the Southern people are not fairly disposed towards the negro population, which we have emancipated without their assent, and by force of arms. It is undoubtedly proper that the National government should prevent, so far as in it lies, the infliction of injustice by one class of citizens in a State upon another. But the limitations, both of the right and of the power of the National government in this direction, are clear and well-defined; they were established not hastily, but after grave consideration by the founders of the republic; and it seems to us that there is nothing, either in the history of our country or in the principles of progressive economical science, to warrant the expectation that anything but evil

would eventually result from interference with these limitations.

The negroes being free, and making so considerable a part as they do of Southern society, it will be impossible for the Southern people to deal unfairly or injudiciously by them without serious losses and grave social disorders bearing directly and retributively upon the whole fabric of Southern industry and wealth. The power of the Union having broken down the false relation of master and slave, the true relations of the negro with the white citizen must be left to adjust themselves, for no external force whatever can possibly adjust them on any permanent reciprocally advantageous and really equitable basis.

Meanwhile, whatever tends to revive the flow of capital and to develop the markets of industry at the South will tend immediately to advance the real self-adjustment of all social questions at the South. Whatever, on the other hand, tends to retard this return of health to the financial and commercial systems of the South, will tend inevitably to retard also this real self-adjustment of all social questions.

The objections, therefore, which a just concern for the financial and commercial interests of both sections of the country suggests, to the policy of a continued military domination, and of a sweeping confiscation at the South, apply quite as strongly to that policy when viewed from its strictly political or philanthropic aspects.

There can be no way so sure to make the late rebels of the South loyal men and good citizens as to turn their energies to the pursuits of peace, and the accumulation of wealth. And no one who cares for the future of the negro race can devise any plan for their protection and improvement at all comparable to the legitimate action of the liberated interests of the section in which they live.

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES WITH THE WEST—CANALS vs. RAILROADS.

THE recent Commercial Convention at Detroit, manifestly, has rendered incidentally, at least, great public service. Its convocation was itself an evidence that our men of business were aroused to the importance of improved facilities of transportation. The four hundred delegates of the Boards of Trade, and other commercial organizations of the United States and British Provinces, who assembled in July, were possessed of invaluable experience, the results of which they had come thither to share with each other. The requirements of the West, and of the States on the seaboard, the obtaining of stable markets, and of access to them, constituted the topics of their discussion.

Of the transactions of the Convention itself, we have less need to speak. They were more formal, and at the same time, less conclusive than the unrecorded utterances of the members. The speech of the eloquent and statesmanlike President, General Hiram Walbridge, delivered at the close of the proceedings, indicated this. The convention, he declared, had accomplished much that was gratifying, and the earnestness of purpose which characterised the delegates, promised auspiciously for the future of our country.

The policy of the State of New York, it must be insisted, has always been to promote the trade and interests of the West. Waiving that most wholesome principle that internal improvements are not within the province of government, the Legislature in 1817 entered upon the canal policy; but the time has gone by for the State of New York or the United States, to construct works of internal improvement for purely commercial purposes. Whatever good reasons existed half a century ago, when private wealth was less able to engage in these enterprises, have certainly been since obviated. Experience has shown that such undertakings are

more useful and remunerative when in the hands of individuals. Important as the trade of the West is to the commercial metropolis of New York the people of the State will never consent to pay a tax of two or three millions of dollars a year to retain it and support the canals. The relief, if any is required, must come, we insist, from private enterprise.

The canals already in existence in this State and the British Provinces are ample for many times the amount of transportation required of them. The favorite idea of some business men that a ship canal is required, with capacity of bearing ships of fifteen hundred tons burthen, is chimerical. Only for a part of the year would such a canal be navigable. It would fail of the very proper transporting commodities between the Western States and Europe without breaking bulk. That season of the year when there is the most occasion for hastening produce to market, canals, lakes and rivers are closed with ice. We cannot expect government to expend resources in this direction; inevitable failure will be the reward of such endeavors to divert trade from its legitimate outlets.

Besides, commerce demands sure and rapid agencies for transportation. It also must be permitted to follow its more natural avenues, and our railway corporations must give the matter attention. The New York Central Railroad Company has already taken the initiative, with their usual sagacity and energy, proposing to open a continuous line of travel and transportation between the cities of New York and Cincinnati. A western journal gives the following details of the project:

"On Monday, the 18th of August, the leading officers of the New York Central Railroad Company, with a number of Eastern Capitalists, passed through Urbana for Dayton and Cincinnati, with a view to select a route for a through line West, connecting at Buffalo with the Central. We are informed that the result of this visit has been the selection of the Lake Shore, Cleveland and Toledo, Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati, from Clyde to Dayton, and the new Air Line Roads, from Dayton to Cincinnati. The latter is to be constructed under the auspices of the New York Central Company, and operations will be commenced soon. It will be several miles shorter than the Hamilton Road, reaching Cincinnati by tunnel through Walnut Hills. The Mad River Road will be relaid and brought out as good as new. This new route east, which will be known generally as the 'narrow gauge,' will be a direct one and takes in a majority of the best cities in the States of Ohio and New York—Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Urbana, Tiffin, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany and New York.

A line of railroad from Cincinnati to New York, taking so many important places in its way, thus allowing freight trains to run by a continuous route without breaking bulk or being liable to detention by winter or summer, will afford advantages to forwarders and others, far transcending those to be derived from ship canals and other internal improvements that pertain properly to a former state of things. Our men of business cannot fail to perceive this; and if this experiment of the New York Central Railroad shall be successful, as we have no doubt it will be, it will, evidently, lead to the formation of similar connections with other roads leading to the different commercial cities of the West. The other companies will establish similar continuous lines of transportation, so that the products of the West can reach the Atlantic seaboard in far less time than they can be conveyed by water, without breaking bulk.

It is also announced, we notice, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to attract commerce by their route, have established a line of ocean steamers to run between Baltimore and Liverpool, and have purchased four propellers for that purpose; also that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have in contemplation the establishment of a line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, or London, and are to be assisted in the undertaking by the corporation of Philadelphia. These enterprises have our most cordial wishes. In the event that they are warranted by a reasonable prospect of success, we may be sure that the Railway Lords

of the Empire State will be no way behindhand in enterprise. The City of New York is destined to remain the emporium of commerce, and capitalists will not be backward in establishing all the lines of steamships necessary for the carrying trade, to ply between this place and the other principal parts of the world.

The present Comptroller of this State, Hon. Lucius Robinson, when a member of the Assembly, in his celebrated speech against the *pro-rata* freight bill of 1860, enunciated the true doctrine in relation to this matter. "Legislate as much as we may," said he, "the trade will go where it can go the quickest and cheapest. In doing so it obeys the laws of trade, which are higher than any that we can make. Let us not forget that we live in a progressive and fast age and country. Commercial enterprise is running its competing lines all over the globe. RAILWAYS ARE SUPPLANTING CANALS. Perhaps the brain is even now at work which is to invent some power to take the place of railways. We can no more stop or regulate these things than we can change the course of the planets."

Whatever may have been the feeling entertained by the men that controlled the action of the late convention at Detroit, we are of the opinion that the managers of our principal railroads were impelled by it to redouble their energy and efforts to provide the increased facilities for transportation which were so authoritatively demanded. The stimulus thus given to trade, and thereby to productive industry, will be too beneficial to warrant any resentment, for whatever unpleasant feeling may have existed and found utterance in the speeches and resolutions of that convention. The result of their deliberations will be manifest in the correction of all misunderstandings, and the practical accomplishment of the objects for which the convention was held.

REVIVAL OF SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

THE reappearance in our market of manufactured products from the Southern States, calls forth remark. It indicates that industry is reviving, and that there is ground for hope that with the rehabilitation of government there, prosperity will also return. This intelligence will be received everywhere in the North with gratification.

Before the civil war, considerable attention had been paid in the South to manufacturing. The physical geography indicated that part of the country would at some day rival New England in that department of industry. The numerous streams issuing from the mountains extending from Pennsylvania to the southwest furnish water-power to an unlimited extent. Every other natural facility is possessed there in abundance.

In 1860 there were 350 woolen mills in the Southern States, as follows: in Maryland, 25; in Delaware, 6; in Virginia, 69; in North Carolina, 22; in South Carolina, 8; in Georgia, 28; in Alabama, 15; in Mississippi, 9; in Texas, 9; in Arkansas, 8; in Tennessee, 59; in Kentucky, 92; in Missouri, 99. Capital invested \$2,861,825; wool manufactured, 8,065,622 pounds; value of annual product \$5,596,094.

In the manufacture of cotton goods there were 180 mills running in 1860; in Delaware 11, in Maryland 19, in Virginia 13, in North Carolina 36, in South Carolina 17, in Georgia 32; in Florida 1, in Alabama 11, in Louisiana 2, in Texas 1, in Mississippi 4, in Arkansas 1, in Tennessee 25, in Missouri 8, in Kentucky 4. Amount of capital invested \$12,362,400; cotton manufactured 55,367,122 pounds; value of raw material \$7,223,859; value of annual product \$11,285,775.

But these are by no means the only staples which the Southern States produced in manufactory. In steam machinery their product was valued in 1860 at \$7,620,467; their

iron manufacture \$5,486,158; lumber \$4,830,122; flour and meal \$54,664,326; leather \$6,905,601, and in the four States of Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee and Georgia, the value of boots and shoes manufactured was \$2,729,327.

The total statistics of Southern manufacture in 1860, approximated the following aggregates:

Number of manufacturing establishments, 27,954; capital invested, \$181,538,000; value of raw material, \$158,065,000; help employed, 168,038 males, and 34,417 females; value of annual product, \$283,188,000.

These amounts show a flattering increase over the returns of the census of 1850. The revival of manufacturing will now increase at a greatly accelerated ratio. There will be a greater demand for labor and for the products of manufacture; and we shall add in this connection, that already the factories of the South, many of them, are changing owners. Northern men accustomed to the business have gone South, and will give a new impetus. The field is large and remunerative. The general desire of Southern men is that more mechanics and capitalists should emigrate to that part of the country.

There is no good reason why the manufactures of the South should not in future take a leading place among the products of the United States. It is an event to be desired. The progress of the mechanical arts indicates the refinement and culture of a people. The importance of their further development in those States where civil war has had its ravages cannot be over estimated; and we hail with pleasure the promise which has been already afforded.

THE EXAMPLE OF OHIO—HER DEBTS AND TAXATION.

An instructive lesson is to be gathered from the statistics furnished below concerning the State debt and taxation of Ohio. It was not until 1803 that the State was admitted into the Union, (with a population of 100,000 souls,) yet in 1860 she possessed a population of two millions and a half, from whom she raised local taxes amounting to nearly eleven millions of dollars, or over four dollars per capita. But it is from the statistics of her public debt that the best evidence of the excellent management which has been bestowed upon her finances is to be gathered. In 1825 the debt of the State was but \$400,000. From this it grew to be \$4,520,000 in 1836, mainly under that policy of building public works at the public expense, which at that time was practiced very generally all over the country, and which, were it barren of any other consequences than the unquestioned benefits in the shape of railroads, canals, &c., which have done so much to populate and enrich the nation, could only be in the highest sense commendable. In 1837 the great financial revolution occurred. The public work system and the credit system had been pushed to their last degree of endurance. Vast enterprises only benefitting the capital and resources of old and wealthy nations were on foot in every direction; bank money was poised in enormous sums upon extremely limited resources; commercial credit was piled up to a great height, while its base was confined to a small hoard of available capital. The inevitable result was a grand toppling over. The circulation of all the banks in the United States in 1837 was \$149,185,890, while the specie was but \$37,915,340. In 1844 the circulation was reduced to \$75,167,646, and the specie increased to \$49,898,269. In 1837 the discounts were \$525,115,702, while six years later, in 1843, they fell to \$254,544,937.

It is not to be supposed that Ohio passed unscathed through these exhausting vicissitudes. From \$4,520,000 in 1836, her State debt increased to \$18,004,526 in 1844. This was mainly for improvements in progress prior to 1837, and for losses sustained by the State during the great crisis. These

eighteen millions of debt represented all her old score of go-aheadativeness and of folly, of unnatural activity and reactional paralysis; and from the moment Ohio fully realized this fact she inaugurated a career of retrenchment and reform, of cautious progress and sufficient taxation, which to her very great advantage she has continued to this day. She was one of the very few states that did not suspend payment of the interest on her debt. Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Maryland, and Pennsylvania—all these states either "repudiated" or suspended payment. But Ohio stood firm, and by means of rigorous taxation and rigid economy emerged safely from the storm, with tattered sails, it is true, but with hull as sound and watertight as could be wished.

Ten years later, and the debt of Ohio is seen to have diminished to \$15,218,980. This was in 1854, the year which marks the final recovery of the country from the disastrous effects of 1837, as is evidenced by the banking capital and discount line, by the market prices of commodities, and by the reinstatement of foreign capital in former employments and enterprises. At this time the valuation of taxable property in Ohio, in proportion to her population per capita, was greater than it has ever been since. This valuation was \$421.18; in other words, it was estimated that each inhabitant of the State possessed an average of \$421.18 worth of taxable property. Of course this is not understood to be literally true, because if all the capital at that time belonging to capitalists in other states of the Union and in foreign countries, which is included in this estimate, had been taken out of it, no doubt but that the valuation of native taxable property per capita in the State of Ohio would have dwindled down to a much smaller sum. But whether the property of native or foreigner, it was alike subject to taxation, and this was sufficient for the purpose. Out of this \$421.18 the insignificant sum of 10½ mills per dollar sufficed to pay State, county, and local taxation, which embraced not only the budget of current expenditures, but a gradual sinking of the entire debt outstanding.

From \$15,218,980, or \$7 54 per head in 1854, the State debt receded under good management to \$14,016,446, or \$6 45 per head in 1856, and in the face of the panic of 1857, fell by the end of that year, to \$13,985,786, or \$6 35 per head. In 1860 it was \$14,250,233, or \$6 07 per head.

This brings us to the commencement of hostilities in the South. The reader will, therefore, be prepared to find the debt of Ohio enormously increase with each successive year of the war. She was one of the first of the States to answer the National call to arms, and she stinted neither men nor money to support the government until the very end of the struggle was reached, and the Federal authority fully reinstated all over the country. But instead of perceiving an increase of debt since 1861, it will be found to have actually decreased, so that last year it amounted to but \$13,500,751, or \$5 54 per head.

This triumph of financial skill is well worthy of closer inspection. In 1854 the valuation of taxable property to population per capita was \$421 18. In 1856 it was \$377 94, and maintained about this average until 1864, when, under the influence of an expanded currency, it rose to \$413 50. Upon these amounts 10½ mills per dollar was levied in taxes in 1854; 11 $\frac{6}{10}$ in 1858; 13 $\frac{0}{10}$ in 1861; 11 $\frac{4}{10}$ in 1862; and 16 $\frac{4}{10}$ in 1864; so that the tax on capital is seen to have been, with little exception, constantly increased. The same result attended the tax per capita. In 1854 the total yearly tax paid by each inhabitant of the State was \$4 31. This fell to \$3 69 in 1856, and rose to \$4 93 in 1861. It fell to \$4 25 in 1862, and in 1864 had again risen to \$6 84. Under this treatment not only has the total amount of

indebtedness steadily fallen, but the proportion of debt to population has fallen also. In 1854 it was \$7 54 per head, and in 1864 but \$5 54 per head, so that if each person pays as much this year as he did last, and the tax per head to cover the expenditures of the current year does not exceed \$1 30, the whole debt can be extinguished by the termination of the fiscal year 1865. The present population of Ohio being about 2,500,000 this amounts to saying: if the State expenditures for the current year do not exceed the sum of \$3,250,000, and her people pay as much per capita in the form of State taxation as they did last year, that the entire State indebtedness of \$13,500,751 will be paid off and extinguished.

The following table furnishes the precise proportional results to which reference has been made:

Fiscal Year.	Valuati'n to Populat'n, per capita.		TAXES TO POPULATION.				TAXES TO VALUATION.				ST' E DBT. TO	
	Valuati'n to Populat'n, per capita.	Fiscal Year.	Dollars per capita.				Mills per dollar.				Popul'n per capita	Valuati'n cts. P. \$.
			State.	Co'ty.	Local.	Total.	State.	Co'ty.	Local.	Total.		
1853	286 15	1 46	1 09	1 11	3 77	5.10	3.80	3.89	13 80	7 51	2.63	
1854	421 18	1 43	1 29	1 46	4 31	3.55	3.09	3.49	10.25	7 54	1.72	
1855	402 63	1 29	1 29	1 38	4 19	3.20	3.21	3.42	10.40	6 80	1.69	
1856	377 94	1 21	1 03	1 31	3 69	3.20	2.72	3.46	9.76	6 45	1.70	
1857	385 78	1 18	1 09	1 47	3 94	3.10	2.84	3.84	10.21	6 35	1.64	
1858	375 55	1 32	1 27	1 50	4 36	3.55	3.39	3.89	11.60	6 40	1.70	
1859	372 10	1 32	1 39	1 52	4 57	3.55	3.72	4.10	11.89	6 31	1.70	
1860	379 71	1 50	1 33	1 57	4 62	3.95	3.57	4.16	12.18	6 09	1.60	
1861	377 86	1 71	1 36	1 61	4 93	4.55	3.61	4.25	13.06	6 30	1.67	
1862	372 64	1 90	1 16	1 19	4 25	5.10	3.13	3.20	11.40	5 92	1.59	
1863	388 47	1 85	1 11	1 73	4 92	5.05	2.89	4.46	12.66	5 58	1.44	
1864	413 51	2 19	1 22	3 29	6 84	5.30	2.96	7.96	16.48	5 54	1.34	

Of course, in view of the extra heavy burdens which her people are now called upon to shoulder in order that the Federal debt may be carried, it is not to be apprehended that the financiers of the State government of Ohio will put them to this great task without better reason for it than the mere satisfaction of balancing her books a few years in advance of the appointed time; but the hypothesis is entertained in order to show in the strongest possible light the extraordinary resources of the Buckeye State in wealth and yield of taxes, that capitalists should not fail to bear them in mind when opportunities offer for investments in Ohio.

Had the Federal government followed the example of Ohio in the management of its debt, not only would its sum total have been at this day but a mere vulgar fraction of

what it is, but much of the popular dissatisfaction which now prevails upon this head might have been prevented. While the people would have been called upon to pay but a small yearly addition per capita, vast sums in the aggregate would have been saved. The expenditures of the general government since the beginning of the war have been as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Amount.	Fiscal Year.	Amount.
1862 Actual	\$474,744,778	1864 Estimated	\$865,234,087
1863 "	714,709,995	1865 "	895,729,135

This includes \$145,000,000 for interest. The taxes raised during these years, assuming that the population of the loyal states remained stationary at 20,000,000, was as follows:—

Year.	Total Taxes.	Taxes per Capita.
1862	\$ 51,935,720 actual	\$ 2 59
1863	111,399,760 " "	5 56
1864	260,632,717 estimated	13 03
1865	344,512,389 " "	17 22

But the truth is that the estimates for 1864 and 1865 are much above the mark. The taxes of the fiscal year just closed do not much exceed \$200,000,000, while those of the current year may not be much greater. And again, the population has increased, not only in the loyal states but by the accretion this year of the entire population of the South. To state the actual truth then, the tax per capita which has been raised, and which will be raised this year by the Federal Government, is as follows:

Year.	Population.	Tax per Capita.
1862	20,000,000 Loyal states only	\$2 59 actual.
1863	20,500,000 " "	5 43 " "
1864	21,000,000 " "	10 00 estimated.
1865	33,000,000 All " "	6 66 " "

Now, if this taxation had been the same in the other years as it was in 1864, or ten dollars per capita, the result would have been that at the termination of the current fiscal year, our debt would not much exceed \$2,000,000,000, and had it been twenty dollars per capita the debt would scarcely exceed \$1,200,000,000,—perhaps, if the waste and extravagance be taken into account, not even so much.

"Pay as you go" has always been found to be the best motto for the merchant, and as Ohio has taught us, it is the best also for the financier; and the surprising results of this excellent policy can be no better illustrated than by the tables now presented to the reader:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

Statement showing the amount of Foreign and Domestic Debt of the State of Ohio, as it existed on the 1st of January, 1844, and thereafter yearly on the 15th November, 1845-64.

(Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Auditor of the State)

Year.	FOREIGN DEBT OUTSTANDING.								DOMESTIC DEBT OUTSTANDING.								Aggregate amount of Foreign and Domestic Debt outstanding, Nov. 15.	
	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849		1850
1844	400,000	4,100,000	1,500,000	150,000	3,514,638	6,901,781			829,063									18,004,526
1845	400,000	4,018,659	1,500,000	150,000	3,365,779	6,862,781			667,063									17,573,826
1846	400,000	4,018,659	1,500,000	150,000	3,365,779	6,862,781			667,063									17,913,659
1847	400,000	4,018,659	1,500,000	150,000	3,365,779	6,862,781			667,063									17,828,658
1848	400,000	4,018,659	1,500,000	150,000	3,365,779	6,862,781			667,063									17,717,774
1849	400,000	3,285,459	1,468,200	150,000	3,365,779	6,812,481			667,063									16,869,362
1850	400,000	2,469,190	1,429,982	150,000	3,365,779	6,812,481			1,367,063									16,509,594
1851				150,000	3,365,779	6,812,481	1,025,000		2,183,532	1,600,000								17,050,639
1852				150,000	3,365,779	6,812,481	1,025,000		2,183,532	1,600,000								15,619,757
1853				150,000	3,365,779	6,812,481	1,025,000		2,183,532	1,600,000								15,574,582
1854				150,000	3,292,133	6,666,336	1,025,000		2,183,532	1,600,000								15,218,980
1855				150,000	2,769,932	6,511,394	1,025,000		2,183,532	1,600,000								14,541,837
1856				85,350	2,423,360	6,413,325	1,025,000		2,183,532	1,600,000								14,016,446
1857				85,350		6,413,325	1,025,000		2,183,532	1,600,000								13,985,786
1858				85,350		6,413,325	1,025,000		2,183,532	1,600,000	2,400,000							14,334,915
1859				85,350		6,413,325	1,025,000		2,183,532	1,600,000	2,400,000							14,334,417
1860				1,166		6,413,325	1,025,000		2,183,532	1,600,000	2,400,000							14,597,273
1861				1,166		6,193,325	1,025,000	379,866	2,183,532	1,600,000	2,400,000							14,297,273
1862				1,166		1,608,905	1,015,000	379,866	2,183,532	1,600,000	4,095,309	2,400,000						14,141,663
1863						1,262,279	1,015,000	379,866	2,183,532	1,600,000	4,095,309	2,400,000						13,464,806
1864						1,141,505	1,015,000	379,866	2,183,532	1,600,000	4,095,309	2,400,000						13,509,75

* Stock issued in redemption of original stock due in the year of issue.

† Including \$350,000, 6's temporary loan, 1858-61.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO AUG. 12.

Monetary and commercial affairs continue to be characterized by more than the usual dullness that marks this period of the year. The diminution in the specie at the Bank of England, and the advance in interest, added to the very unfavorable reports of the grain harvest, have tended to great caution, and a decline in nearly all kinds of securities consols show a decline of three quarters of a cent during the week. The reduction in other securities has been proportionate, although there is an entire absence of anything like agitation.

The prospects of an extra demand for money to pay for foreign breadstuffs, in consequence of the deficient harvests, is regarded unfavorably in view of the narrow bullion margins in the Bank of England. It is generally considered that any fresh demand for money is likely to advance the rates of interest still more. The demand for discounts in London continues brisk with large supplies of money, but no tendency to do business at less than four per cent, except in the case of first class paper at short dates, which is occasionally quoted at three and a half.

The advance in wheat during the week amounts to nine cents per bushel. This movement in the grain market added to the high prices of butcher's meat indicates a scarcity of supplies, and a firm if not stringent money market.

The suspension has been announced of Mr. Baldwin Von Bartels, of Pinner's-court, London, in consequence of the stoppage of Messrs Brandt, Sohn & Co., of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, in which house he is a partner. The liabilities are estimated at £70,000, and the assets are almost exclusively in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. The report thence by the last mail shows a dividend on the claims of about 70 per cent.

The shares of Overend, Gurney and Co., limited, are quoted at 2½ per cent.

The reports of the half-yearly meetings of the London Joint Stock Banking Companies show the extraordinary progress and good standing of these institutions. The liabilities of the ten principal metropolitan banks amounted in round numbers to £85,000,000, nearly the whole of which is represented by deposits. The assets on June 30th amounted to £99,904,912, showing an apparent balance of assets over liabilities of nearly £15,000,000; but this sum will have to be diminished by about £4,630,000, on account of securities for acceptances and preliminary expenses, so that the actual surplus will be rather more than £10,000,000, an ample guarantee for the security of the depositors. Taking the means of these banks in the aggregate, they have in cash rather more than 13 per cent of their liabilities; and of government securities which can be realised at any moment, 8 per cent in addition. The dividends that have been declared at the late meetings have been among the highest that have ever been realised in ordinary times, and are satisfactory, considering that the bank rate of discount in the past six months has averaged rather less than 4½ per cent. In the corresponding six months of the past year the average was 7 per cent, and consequently the returns would be more favorable. Still on the present occasion there is one or two cases an increase. Annexed is a statement of the dividends paid during the two periods:

	P. c. per annum.	'64. '65.		P. c. per annum.	'64. '65.
London and Westminster	28	26	Bank of London	20	20
London Joint Stock	32½	18	Consolidated Bank	15	15
Union Bank	20	30	Alliance	10	5
London and County	32	30	Imperial	8	8
City Bank	20	15	Metropolitan & Provincial	7½	nil

The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted for the week ending the 5th of August, on 12,154 miles, to 766,285l, and for the corresponding week of last year on 11,801 miles, to 742,205l, showing an increase of 353 miles, and of 24,082l.

The prospectus has been issued of the London (City) Baths, Laundries, and Dwellings Company, with a capital of 50,000l in 10l shares. It is also proposed to raise 10,000l in debentures. The company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing substantial and commodious buildings recently erected in Golden-lane, containing numerous baths, laundries, a spacious dining or lecture hall, and dwellings for 80 families embracing all modern improvements. The locality in which these are situated is one that has hitherto been perhaps the most neglected in the metropolis, and where the present accommodation is therefore more essentially needed.

A prospectus has been issued of the London Jute Works, with a capital of £200,000, half to be first subscribed in shares of £10. The object is to spin and weave jute by steam power in London, an alleged advantage of 13 per cent existing in favour of London against Dundee in the saving of expenses in the carriage of raw material, insurances, &c.

It is understood that negotiations have already been opened in London for the contemplated new Brazilian Loan of £4,000,000.

There appears to be no prospect of any further dividends being paid upon the stock of the Confederate Loan, it being understood

that the agents here have no money in hand to meet the amount due on the 1st of September next, nor is there the slightest reason to suppose that they will in future have any remittances for the purpose or for the sinking fund.

Letters from Bombay state that it is difficult for one who is not on the spot to picture the blank dismay and the universal distrust which prevail in the Western capital, and still more so to trace the evil to its causes. The lowest sum at which we can fairly take the *extra* profits made by Bombay in cotton during the four years of the American war is fifty millions. The popular estimate on the spot I found to be eighty, but that includes the price usually paid for cotton to the extent of seven or eight millions, and the sums said to have been sent into the city from the interior by those who had previously hoarded. But the ablest merchant in Bombay, who has travelled much in the agricultural districts, and speaks the language of the people, assures me that no hoards were sent into Bombay. From the 50 millions which were available for other purposes than legitimate trading we must deduct 10 as the amount of extra profit kept by the peasantry and middle men in the interior. This will leave 40 millions for speculation in the island of Bombay. What has become of it? At least five have been sunk, for the moment unproductively, in the various land reclamation companies, including Port Canning to a slight extent; and I believe that five more have been taken to England by Scotch merchants. This leaves 30 millions, of which at least ten have been lost in redrafts for cotton. That is, in 1864, in full trust that the American war would continue, Bombay merchants sent 600,000 bales, each containing 400lb., to England at a loss of 8d per lb., but drawing against the cotton at the high prices which prevailed when it was shipped. The failures which are now going on are partly due to the return of these bills. We are thus reduced to 20 millions, the *debris*, as it were, of the ruin now taking place. The local estimates of the liabilities of Bombay speculators for shares alone vary from 16 millions to 30 millions. That is, one part of the community has paid, or promised to pay to the other for shares in barren companies at least 16 millions more than these shares are worth at par. These 20 millions are still in Bombay, and will be available for legitimate trade, and the completion of the best of the reclamation works when the crisis is over. At present they have simply changed hands—changed, too, from a large number of small capitalists to half-a-dozen large millionaires. Six men may come out of the crash now going on with very heavy purses; all the rest of the island is insolvent. Strange disclosures are made at the meetings of creditors, most of whom know that their turn of insolvency is coming. I regret to say that these disclosures are not at all flattering to either Parsee or Hindoo, and I trust that no English merchant will be led to the same sort of repudiation, concealment, and immoral struggling to be free of disagreeable engagements which some of the highest men in these communities are guilty of. The Bank of Bombay has been allowed by Government to receive assistance from the Bank of Bengal.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO AUGUST 12.

The Bourse has been very dull during the week, the majority of the speculators being absent in the country. Business, however, has been active, with a continued steadiness in prices. The trade of Paris is good, and favorable accounts are received from the provinces.

M. Hastron, a banker of Poitiers, and formerly mayor of the city, has suspended payment and fled. His liabilities amount to nearly two million francs, the chief sufferers being petty tradesmen and poor people.

The official returns of French imports and exports for the first six months of the current year have been published. The value of goods taken out of bond was 1,261,161,000f, whilst in the corresponding period of 1864 it was 1,182,415,000f; of 1863, 1,144,066,000f; and of 1862, 1,080,160,000f; and they show, likewise, that the value of exports of French productions was 1,382,904,000f; in the same period of 1864, 1,452,636,000f; of 1863, 1,208,274,000f; and of 1862, 1,052,953,000f. It appears from these returns that the silver exported during the first six months of the last two years exceeded the amount imported by 26,250 kilogrammes, while the silver imported during the first six months of the present year exceeded that exported by 336,597 kilogrammes. The gold imported amounts to 235,491 kilogrammes, and that exported to only 171,392 kilogrammes.

The export of wrought silk has been naturally affected by the high price of the raw material, and to this circumstance must be attributed the low amount of 164,000,000f, the value of the raw silk exported during the first six months of the present year, against 220,000,000f in the corresponding period of 1864; 180,000,000f in 1863. The quantity of foreign wool imported continues to increase. It amounted to 108,000,000f during the first six months of the present year, against 72,000,000f to 89,000,000f during the corresponding period of the four preceding years. The export of woollen cloth has increased rapidly since 1861. It amounted during the first six months of that year to 83,000,000f; in 1862 to 91,000,000f; in 1863 to 123,000,000f; in 1864 to 163,000,000f. There has been a slight falling off this year to 151,000,000f.

The value of the cotton cloth exported has likewise increased.

It amounted during the first six months of the present year to 48,000,000f, nearly double what it was previous to the cotton famine. It must not be forgotten, however, that the price of cotton cloth increases with that of the raw material, so that in reality the sum of 48,000,000f does not represent a quantity of merchandise greater than that exported in the year 1860.

The Royal Sardinian Railway Company have invited subscriptions for 31.450f, in 10 per cent preference shares, being the balance of 600,000f authorised to be raised in that manner.

The profits of the National Bank of Belgium for the first six months of the present year amounted to 2,196,466f; in the same period last year the profits were 3,152,700f.

At Manchester the week opened with prices in favor of buyers, and some irregularity. The uncertainty respecting the supply of cotton from America rendered purchasers very timid, until the receipt of American advices induced more confidence, and gave a fresh impulse to the market. Producers were therefore led to advance their quotations slightly, but the operation at once checked this demand, leaving a feeling of disappointment at the evanescent nature of an improvement that could be checked so easily. During the week there has been transacted a fair amount of business, induced mainly by the disposition of spinners and manufacturers to meet the demand which had set in, although at unremunerative prices.

At Nottingham there is a reasonable amount of business doing in the lace trade; and in hosiery both branches are fully employed.

At Birmingham the hardware and metal trades exhibit increased vitality, and the orders coming, in both on home and foreign account are better. As regards the home markets there are more encouraging reports at hand from all quarters, except the purely agricultural districts, and the demand for hardwares for shipment is quite an average. The South Staffordshire iron trade is more cheerful in tone, and pig iron remains firm in price.

The cutlery branches at Sheffield are so much improved of late that the workmen are generally agitating for an increase of wages, that is likely to be conceded. The advances, however, will not be upon the prices paid in former good periods, but on the reduced wages paid since the late depression. The silver plating and Britannia trade is languid, but all other branches are moderately active. The demand for the American market is languid.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) August 17th, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) August 18th:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$2,054,104	\$1,902,226	\$1,093,337	\$2,632,704
General merchandise.	1,026,099	2,394,042	1,749,804	2,443,876
Total for the week...	\$3,080,203	\$4,296,268	\$2,842,641	\$5,076,580
Previously reported	108,051,079	111,418,917	154,664,579	106,969,779
Since Jan. 1.....	\$111,131,282	115,715,185	157,507,220	112,046,359

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 22 and since January 1st:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$2,011,205	\$4,269,873	\$3,395,622
Previously reported.....	114,099,995	134,570,749	99,532,481
Since January 1.....	116,111,200	138,840,622	102,928,053

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 19, 1865:

August 16—Steamer Columbia, Havana—	
Spanish gold.....	\$34,500
“ 18—Steamer Germania, Hamburg—	
German silver.....	4,000
Gold bars.....	8,300
American gold.....	24,202
American silver.....	35,000
“ 19—Steamer City of Boston, Liverpool—	
American silver and gold.....	9,720
American gold.....	129,543

Total for the week.....	\$245,365
Previously reported.....	18,972,016

Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....		\$19,217,381	
Same time in		Same time in	
1864.....	\$31,579,453	1857.....	\$31,827,097
1863.....	27,583,724	1856.....	22,638,616
1862.....	37,835,951	1855.....	20,864,791
1861.....	3,263,858	1854.....	22,281,889
1860.....	32,432,153	1853.....	13,418,533
1859.....	47,496,512	1852.....	16,755,072
1858.....	17,061,229		

The following are the values of the exports from Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia for the week ending August 8:

EXPORTS FROM BOSTON, BALTIMORE, AND PHILADELPHIA.				
For week ending—	Boston.	Baltimore.	Philadelphia.	Total.
August 18, 1865.	\$121,695	\$122,895	\$265,825	\$510,415

FUNDED DEBT OF RHODE ISLAND.—The following is an official statement of the funded debt of this State, with the date of the passage of the authorizing act, the rate of interest, time of payment, &c. The whole has been accumulated for war purposes:

Date of act.	Amount of debt.		Rate.	Interest Payable.	Principal payable.
	Authorized.	Issued.			
August, 1861	\$500,000	\$500,000	6	May & Nov.	Oct. 1, 1871
August, 1862	1,200,000	1,200,000	6	Mar & Sep.	Sept 1, 1871
January, 1863	300,000	300,000	6	Apr & Oct.	Apr. 1, 1883
June, 1863	1,000,000	1,000,000	6	Jan & July	Jan. 1, 1893
May, 1864	1,000,000	1,000,000	6	Feb & Aug.	Feb. 1, 1894
January, 1865	1,000,000	none	6	Feb & Aug.	Feb. 1, 1895

There is no probability of any of the last million being issued. The Hon. Samuel A Parker, General Treasurer, through whose attention we received the above, remarks: "There has been no regular sinking fund provided for the extinction of the debt, but from a law passed by the General Assembly, authorizing any surplus money in the Treasury to be used for the purchase of the bonds, it is thought, and there is no doubt of it, that after another year the State will be in the market as a purchaser, and that before the time expires for the payment of them they will all be retired."

GERMAN RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.—The following statement is of interest as showing the annual dividends paid in 1865 upon railroad capital in the German States:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Leipzig-Dresden.....	20	Breslau-Schweidnig.....	8 2-3
Nurnberg Furth.....	16	Berg Mark.....	7 1-2
Berlin Magdeburg.....	16	Hamburg railroad.....	7
Bookwas (coal line).....	16	Crefeld-Gladbach.....	6 2-3
Berlin-Anhalt.....	11 5-6	Eastern Bavarian railroad..	5
Hamburg-Bergedorf.....	10 1-3	Neisse-Breig.....	4 1-3
Berlin-Hamburg.....	10	Aix la Chapelle Dusseldorf	4 7-30
Upper Silesia railroad...	10	Mecklenburg railroad....	3 1-2
Chemiz.....	9 1-3	Oppeln-Tarnowitz.....	3 1-4
Mayence-Mannheim.....	9 1-5	Kottbus railroad.....	2 1-6

Averaging in 1864, 8 63-100 per cent, in 1863..... 7 30-100

The following Insurance and other stocks were sold at auction by H. E. Denny & Co., 52 William street, on the 24th inst.:

75 Hamilton Fire Insurance.....	87
20 Exchange Fire Insurance.....	64 1/2
20 Fulton Fire Insurance.....	110
115 Seventh Ward National Bank.....	100 1/2
50 Citizens' Gas Light.....	119 1/2
50 Brooklyn and Coney Island Bank.....	71 1/2

The following statement is interesting as showing the character of the emigrants from Great Britain to this country:

Of the 208,900 emigrants who left Great Britain last year, no fewer than 8,371 were infants, 14,780 were female children under 12 years of age, and 15,805 male children under 12 years of age. Of the female adult emigrants 25,990 could not be classified in respect to occupation, 326 were set down as "mechanics," 10 were shop-women, 24,435 were married women, 1,126 were milliners, dressmakers, and needle-women, 950 were gentlewomen and governesses, and 14,250 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c. Of the male adult emigrants 10,251 could not be classified in respect to occupation, but the remainder may be described as follows:—Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c., 2,213; bakers 272, blacksmiths and ferriers 251; bookbinders and stationers 30; boot and shoe makers 355; braziers, tinsmiths, &c. 194; brick makers, potters, &c., 59; bricklayers, masons, plasterers, slaters, &c., 1,049; builders, 60; butchers, poulterers, &c., 146; cabinet-makers and upholsterers, 70; carpenters and joiners, 1,337; carvers and guilders, 25; clerks, 784; clock and watchmakers, 79; coach makers and trimmers, 12; coal miners, 46; coopers, 120; cutlers, 47; domestic servants, 399; dyers 18; engravers, 31; engineers, 212; farmers, 7,245; gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c., 5,842; jewelers and silversmiths, 54; general laborers, 57,997; locksmiths, gunsmiths, &c, 14; millers, maltsters, &c., 101; millwrights, 19; miners and quarrymen, 3,266; painters, paperhangers, plumbers and glaziers, 337; pensioners, 45; printers, 138; ropemakers, 12; saddlers and harness makers, 61; sail-makers, 10; sawyers, 42; seamen, 379; shipwrights, 26; shopkeepers, 797; general smiths, 768; spinners and weavers, 1,157; sugar makers, boilers, &c., 31; surveyors, 17; tailors, 1,547; tallow-chanders and soap-makers, 2; tanners and curriers, 74; turners, 18; wheelwright, 74; and woolcomber, 1.

MICHIGAN LUMBER TRADE.—The number of saw-mills returned in Michigan in May, 1864, was 1,073, being an addition of 151 since 1864. Saw-mills operated by water-power have decreased 95 in number in the last decenium, while steam saw-mills have nearly doubled in number. The number of feet of lumber sawed the past year, as returned by 194 mills, is 621,478,904, being 58.2 per cent. more than in 1854. Giving to 99 saw-mills making no returns, the average amount sawed by those which were returned in May, 1864, the production of Michigan lumber in 1864 would be 684,646,636 feet, or in round numbers 700,000,000 feet. But this is short of the real quantity. Nearly half of the 99 mills not returning the

number of feet sawed are located at the pineries, having gangs of saws and manufacturing and shipping annually millions of feet. The annual amount of lumber sawed in Michigan is probably not less than 800,000,000 feet.

THE CENSUS OF LARGE CITIES—The various States are now taking a census. The following is a list of all the cities thus far reported which have a population of 10,000 or upwards:

	1865		
	Population.	Gain.	Loss.
Boston, Mass.....	192,264	14,362	....
Chicago, Ill.....	177,956	8,603	....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	93,000	12,000	....
Albany, N. Y.....	62,825	458	....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	59,556	16,006	....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	55,640	10,844	....
Providence, R. I.....	52,787	2,121	....
Rochester, N. Y.....	51,260	3,056	....
Troy, N. Y.....	39,641	....	194
Lowell, Mass.....	30,757	....	6,070
Worcester, Mass.....	30,130	5,170	....
Utica, N. Y.....	23,799	1,270	....
Springfield, Mass.....	22,250	7,051	....
Lawrence, Mass.....	21,699	4,060	....
Salem, Mass.....	21,197	....	1,055
New Bedford, Mass.....	20,862	....	....
Covington, Ky.....	20,385	....	....
Newport, R. I.....	12,701	2,181	....
Fond Du Lac, Wis.....	11,041	4,468	....

EASTWARD BOUND FREIGHTS—The new schedule for eastward-bound freights from Cincinnati, which took effect on Saturday, 19th inst., is as follows:

	ALL RAIL.				
	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class	Flour.
New York.....	190	160	120	65	130
Boston.....	200	170	130	80	160
Albany, Troy and Schenectady..	190	160	120	65	130
Philadelphia.....	175	150	115	70	140
Baltimore.....	200	170	130	65	130
Buffalo and Dunkirk.....	95	80	60	35	70
Cleveland.....	55	50	35	25	50
Toledo.....	55	50	35	25	50
Sandusky.....	55	50	35	25	50
Detroit.....	60	55	40	30	60
Bell Air.....	55	50	35	25	50
Pittsburg.....	85	75	58	35	70
Salamanca.....	120	110	70	50	100

	RAIL AND WATER.				
	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class	Flour.
New York.....	185	155	115	60	125
Albany, Troy and Schenectady..	185	155	115	60	125
Boston.....	192	162	120	75	150
Buffalo and Dunkirk.....	90	75	55	30	35

MAINE STOCKS—The following table gives the quotations of the principal stocks in the Portland market:

Description.	Par Value.	Of red.	Ask'd
State of Maine Bonds.....	....	94	96
Portland City Bonds.....	....	95	97
Bath City Bonds.....	....	94	96
Calais City Bonds.....	....	94	96
Bangor City Bonds.....	....	94	96
Portland Company.....	100	100	104
Portland Gas Company.....	50	58	60
Atlantic & St. Lawrence R R.....	....	52	55
do do do Bonds.....	100	85	86
And. & Kennebec R R Bonds.....	100	85	86
Maine Central R R Bonds.....	....	80	85
do do do Stock.....	100	9	10
Androscoggin R R Stock.....	50	worthless.	....
do do 1st Mortgage Bonds.....	....	75	90
Ken. & Portland R R old Stock.....	100	worthless.	....
do do do new Stock.....	....	70	90
do do do Bonds.....	100	90	100
Portland and Forest Avenue R R.....	100	95	100

The following facts concerning the products of mines and collieries in Great Britain from records kept by Mr. Hunt in the Museum of Practical Geology are extremely interesting:

COAL—There were at work during 1864 no less than 3,268 collieries in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1853 there appear to have been only 2,397. The quantity of coal raised, sold and used during last year from all these works was 92,787,873 tons. The largest quantities were produced from the following coal fields:

	Tons.
Durham and Northumberland.....	23,248,367
Scotland.....	12,400,000
Lancashire.....	11,530,000
Staffordshire and Worcestershire.....	11,425,350
South Wales and Monmouthshire.....	10,976,500
Yorkshire.....	8,809,600

There was an increase in our exportations of coal to foreign ports in 1864 of 525,208 tons, the quantity exported in 1863 being 8,275,212 tons against 8,800,420 tons in 1864. From the coal-fields shipping coal the quantities sent to ports in the United Kingdom amounted to 10,588,132 tons in 1863, and in 1864 they had risen to 10,970,711 tons, the quantities of coal brought by railway and sea, within the London district, during the last three years, being as follows:

1862.....	tons	1,524,849
1863.....	.....	1,786,713
1864.....	.....	2,351,342

IRON—The extension of our iron manufacture, and the increasing development of iron ore-producing districts is strikingly shown by these returns. Last year we obtained 10,064,890 tons of iron ore from our own rocks. Even this large quantity was insufficient for our wants, and we imported 75,194 tons more. This was employed to feed 612 blast furnaces, which produced of pig iron—

In England.....	tons	2,620,472
In Wales.....	.....	988,729
In Scotland.....	.....	1,158,750

The total make of the Kingdom being 1,767,950

Of pig iron we exported 565,951 tons; all the rest was converted into merchant iron. This was effected at 127 iron works, where 6,262 puddling furnaces were in activity, and 718 rolling mills perform their Herculean labors of producing bars and rails.

GOLD—During 1864 this precious metal was obtained from five mines in Merionethshire; 2,336 tons of auriferous quartz were crushed and treated by the amalgamating processes. From this the adventurers obtained 2,837 ounces of gold, the value of which was £9,991. By an improvement in the process of amalgamation, the discovery of Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., the well-known discoverer of the new metal thallium, it is expected that the production of British gold will be considerably increased during the current year.

TIN—The tin obtained from the mines of Cornwall and Devonshire in 1864 was certainly in excess of that ever before procured, although the tin mines and stream works of this, our only stanniferous districts, have been diligently worked for more than 2,000 years. 15,211 tons of tin ore were raised by the miners, the largest quantity from very deep mines. This produced of metallic tin 10,108 tons. The price of tin during 1864 was lower than it has been during any year since 1853, and more than £14 a ton below the price of 1859. The system of mining which prevails renders it imperative on the managers of mines to use every effort to satisfy the shareholders by the regular payment of dividends, or, at all events, in depreciation in the value of the shares by avoiding "call." To obtain this end tin ore has been raised, "dressed," and also in an already glutted market at whatever price the smelter could offer. Hence the value of the ore sold, £925,069, which was upwards of £38,000 less than the money value of the block tin sold in 1863.

COPPER—From 192 mines in South-western England, and about 30 distributed over other parts of the United Kingdom, 214,604 tons of copper ore, producing 13,302 tons 13 cwt. of metallic copper, were obtained. In addition to this our smelters imported 67,283 tons of ore, 26,081 of copper regulus, 10,015 tons of bricks and pigs, and 14,924 tons of copper bars, &c., from our own colonies and other countries.

LEAD AND SILVER—There was an increase in our production of lead in 1864; 94,433 tons of lead ore, principally galena, were dressed, sold, and smelted. This produced 91,283 tons of lead, and gave us 641,688oz. of silver.

ZINC ORES, nearly all being the sulphide of zinc (commonly called black jack), 15,047 tons were mined, producing 4,040 tons of metal.

The total value, at the place of production, of the minerals obtained in 1864 (exclusive of building stones, bricks, and the like) was £31,604,047. The value of the metal smelted from the metalliferous ores was £15,281,869, so that if we add to this the value of our coals at the pit's mouth, £23,197,968, and £1,500,000, the estimated value of the other earthly minerals, of which returns are given in the "Mineral Statistics," we have as the aggregate value of mineral treasures £39,979,837.

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.

LOST BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED.	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
United States 7-30...	Letter C, 92,421.	\$500.	Aug. 15, 1864	Refer to Geo. W. Jones & Co., Cincinnati.
do do do	—	\$100.	Aug. 15, 1864	
U. States 10-40s....	1,552, 1,553	\$1,00 each	—	Refer to Thomas Douglass, 70 Beekman St.
do do do	1,554, 1,555.		—	
United States 7-30..	—	\$3,000.	—	Col. C. B. Comstock.
Lake Superior Silver Lead Co.....	860	25 shares.	—	
Mendota Mining Co..	342	25 shares.	—	Refer to Towbridge Dwight & Co., N.Y.
United States Certificates of Indebtedness	130,080	\$1,000	Due Aug. 9, 1865.	

RAILROAD AND OTHER DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AM'T DIVID.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co....	5 q'tly	Aug. 30	Office of Company.	Aug. 25 to Sep. 1.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865, P.M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The feverish caution excited by the great defalcations of last week has subsided, and the market has now fully recovered its wonted tone. Money is superabundant, and the strict rate of interest about 2 per cent lower. The large accumulation in the Treasury at the beginning of the month has been since distributed, and since the 15th inst. about \$10,000,000 has been paid as interest on Seven-thirty notes. Several millions have also been withdrawn from the temporary deposits at the Sub-Treasury. From these conjoint sources there has been probably well-nigh eighty millions of currency thrown into action or circulation within the last twenty days; and the natural result is that the supply largely exceeds the demand, and the rates of interest has fallen to the point at which it stood before the Secretary of the Treasury withdrew the amount of \$80,000,000 of currency into the Treasury. For the last two or three days money has been literally hawked around the "Street" at 4 and 5 per cent; and considerable amounts have been returned to the Sub-Treasury on Temporary loan.

The discount market is quiet. There is no important amount of bills offering for sale; all good names are taken readily by the banks at 7 per cent; some of the private bankers are discounting strictly first class names at 6½ per cent; lower grades range at 8 a 10 per cent. We quote:

Dry Goods.....	7 a 7½	Bankers.....	6 a 6½
Grocers.....	7 a 7½	Produce Commission...	8 a 10

The rate on "Street" loans has fallen to 5 per cent, with exceptions at 6 per cent.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market has shown a general recovery from the depressing effect of the fraud excitement.

The brokers exhibit a commendable disposition to conduct their business in a conservative manner; one evidence of which is apparent in the adoption of resolutions by the Stock Exchange and the Public Board of Brokers, to expel from their respective associations any member who directly or indirectly transacts business at the Evening Exchange.

The recovery of confidence, and the abundance and cheapness of money, have promoted a general increase of activity, resulting in an advance of prices throughout the list. There is no general speculative movement, many of the leading operators being out of town; but combinations exist for supporting certain leading stocks, with a view to extensive speculative movements after the summer season. Erie, Reading, and Cleveland & Pittsburg are under control of this kind. Erie has advanced, during the week, from 82½ to 87½; Reading from 102½ to 105½, and Cleveland & Pittsburg from 67 to 71½. The increased earnings of Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien have created a speculative demand for the stock, producing an advance from 49½ to 45½. Michigan Southern, usually a favorite with speculators, is neglected, but the price has advanced 1½. Quicksilver has advanced 3½, during the week, and closes firm at 55½; the prospects of the company are considered unusually satisfactory.

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

	Aug. 19th	21st.	22nd	23rd.	24th	25th.
Canton Company.....	38	—	38	37½	39	38½
Quicksilver.....	52	54½	54½	54½	54½	55½
Mariposa.....	—	—	—	11½	—	—
Cumberland Coal.....	40	—	39½	—	42	—
Atlantic M. S. S.....	135	—	—	150	151	150
New York Central.....	91	90½	90½	91	92	92½
Erie.....	82½	84½	83½	84½	75½	87½
Hudson River.....	—	108½	107½	107½	108½	109½
Reading.....	102½	103	102½	103	103½	105½
Michigan Southern.....	62½	62½	62	—	63½	64
Michigan Central.....	106	—	106	107	—	—
Illinois Central.....	—	123	122	120½	121½	122
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	67	67½	67½	67½	69½	71½
Chicago and N. W.....	27½	27½	27½	—	27½	27½
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	60½	61½	60½	61½	62½	62½
Rock Island.....	106	106½	106	—	107	109½
Fort Wayne.....	94½	94½	94½	95½	95½	96½

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Government stocks have exhibited more firmness during the week. The successive quotations showing a decline in 5-20's at London and Frankfurt have had little effect upon the price here, owing to the fact that the old issue has become quite scarce, and has been in demand from parties disposed to hold them in expectation of a rally in the foreign quotations; the price has advanced from 106½ to 106¾. The new issue has been correspondingly firm, and closes at 104½. Ten-Forties are again in active demand, and have advanced from 97 to 97½. Seven-Thirties, notwithstanding that at the present price of gold their interest is much more valuable than that of the gold interest bonds, continue firm and active; there is reason, however, for believing that the price is kept up by the operations of a wealthy outside banker, largely interested in sustaining the current quotations. A cotemporary gives the following comparison of the ratio of interest to principal, on the leading securities, which exhibits the great disparity between the price of Seven-Thirties and other stocks:—

	Market Price.	Price without interest.	Rate of interest.
1 year Cere., new issue.....	93½	....	\$1 on \$11 40 principal
5-20 Coup. new issue.....	104½	102	1 on 11 72 "
6's-1861 Coup.....	107	104½	1 on 11 99 "
5-20 Coup., old issue.....	107½	104	1 on 11 95 "
10-40 Coup.....	97½	94	1 on 13 05 "
7-30's, 2d Series.....	99½	....	1 on 13 63 "

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

	Aug. 19th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	106½	106½	106½	107	106½	106½
U. S. 5.20's c., o. iss.....	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
U. S. 5.20's c., n. iss.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	....	104½
U. S. 10.40's coup.....	97	97½	97½	97½	97½	98½
U. S. 7.30 Treas. Note.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
2d Series.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
U. S. 6's certif. n. iss.....	98½	98	98½	98½	98½	98½

GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been unusually steady during the week. The demand for customs has been very large; but the upward tendency arising therefrom has been checked by the sales of the Treasury Department from its surplus coin. The partial reaction in foreign exchange, disappointing the expectation that there would have been an important export of specie this week, has also tended to keep down the premium; and, to-day, this tendency is strengthened by the arrival of \$955,000 of gold from Aspinwall. There has not been so little speculation in gold as at present, at any period of the last three years; and the premium is regulated almost exclusively by considerations of supply and demand.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Aug. 19.....	144½	143½	Aug. 22.....	143½	143½
Aug. 20.....	144½	144½	Aug. 23.....	143½	143½
Aug. 21.....	143½	148½	Aug. 24.....	143½	143½
			Aug. 25.....	143½	146½

The export of specie from this port on Saturday last was \$139,263; there was no export by Wednesday's packet.

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

	CUSTOM HOUSE.		SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Aug. 14.....	\$249,422 63	\$6,479,164 97	\$5,611,679 60	
Aug. 15.....	345,040 84	2,291,194 75	1,164,551 95	
Aug. 16.....	360,434 77	4,783,748 83	2,056,316 30	
Aug. 17.....	424,502 91	3,361,587 47	2,124,241 60	
Aug. 18.....	356,709 53	6,654,399 40	6,198,656 85	
Aug. 19.....	336,379 77	2,526,916 26	3,710,750 14	
Total.....	\$2,072,490 15	\$26,097,010 78	\$20,866,095 44	
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Aug. 14th.			58,627,293 40	

Deduct payments during the week..... 26,097,010 78

Balance on Saturday evening..... \$53,396,378 06

Increase during the week..... 5,230,915 34

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The strong upward tendency of bills on London and Paris noted at the close of last week has not been sustained. Bankers have nominally kept up these quo-

tations, but have had few buyers, and, in some cases, have sold much under current asking rates. The large accumulation of cotton at ports North and South produces an expectation of a steady and large increase of cotton bills, and keeps the rates below the point at which specie can be shipped at a profit.

The following are the closing rates to-day :

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days	109 1/2 @ 109 3/4	Antwerp	5 20 @ 5 16 1/4
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4	Swiss	5 16 1/4 @ 5 15
Merchants' long date	108 3/4 @ 108 1/2	Hamburg	35 3/4 @ 36 1/4
Merchants' short date	5 16 1/4 @ 5 15	Amsterdam	40 3/4 @ 41
Francs, long date	5 13 3/4 @ 5 12 1/4	Frankfort	40 3/4 @ 40 1/2
Francs, short date	5 13 3/4 @ 5 12 1/4	Bremen	78 3/4 @ 79 1/4
		Prussian Thalers	71 @ 71 1/2

NATIONAL BANKS.—There is now scarcely one National Bank per day authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency ; and a Washington dispatch says :

"No more applications for new banks will be entertained until Congress makes some provision for increasing the amount of the currency, which is now restricted to three hundred millions.

The total amount of circulation issued to the National Banks during the week ending Aug. 19	\$3,065,500
Previously issued	169,598,960

Total amounts issued \$172,664,460

The whole number of banks authorized to Aug. 19th was 1,530, with a total capital of \$890,000,000."

The following national banks were authorized August 22nd :

1829. The First National Bank of Independence, Jackson County, Missouri. Capital \$50,000.

1530. The Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, Clarksburg, Harrison County, West Virginia. \$100,000.

1531. The Hungerford National Bank, of Adams, Jefferson County, New York. \$125,000.

1532. The National Bank of Rhode Island, Newport, Rhode Island. \$100,000.

1533. The Peoples National' Bank, of Jackson, Michigan. \$100,000.

1534. The National Exchange Bank, of Lansingburg, New York.

The First National Bank of Morristown, New Jersey, has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as an additional depository of public money.

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

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Jan'y 7, 1865	685	145,524,560	78,724,520
" 21, "	736	169,099,296	83,058,260
" 4, "	782	179,121,296	7,288,8008
Feb. 13, 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	225,246,800	111,634,370
" 22, "	1,041	246,954,170	119,361,800
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	379,781,701	169,598,960
" 19, "	1,530	390,000,000	172,664,460

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 19, 1865 :

Banks.	Average amount of				
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York	\$6,226,883	\$6,768,726	\$43,702	\$11,905,630	\$1,584,994
Manhattan	5,788,883	802,940	15,063	5,409,614	1,330,101
Merchants	6,172,069	924,132	24,477	4,781,366	1,326,166
Mechanics	5,021,031	867,117	22,196	4,032,771	1,099,161
Union	3,856,733	312,048		3,562,109	894,932
America	7,010,445	1,735,439	3,761	7,397,332	2,358,277
Phenix	3,643,304	230,394	19,172	2,907,124	630,056
City	4,501,803	468,512		3,064,077	247,947
Tradesmen's	3,333,378	41,666	336,001	2,167,189	542,161
Fulton	2,098,166	320,606	26,157	1,298,775	605,939
Chemical	5,421,551	915,260	22,690	5,701,183	708,498
Mereht. Exchange	2,507,284	12,462	17,883	1,736,830	440,704
National	2,841,340	463,870	4,511	1,234,294	447,619
Butch. & Drivers	2,885,152	80,595	37,043	1,922,588	202,487
Mech's & Trad's	1,727,453	89,993	88,795	1,483,431	513,226
Greenwich	809,285	37,017	9,588	701,084	163,737

Leather Manf.	2,824,983	196,847	.....	2,427,019	872,076
Seventh Ward	576,278	59,228	88,764	506,949	402,941
State of N. Y.	5,249,663	643,595	21,164	5,624,571	1,960,523
Amer. Exchange	9,652,747	973,809	17,287	6,477,134	1,451,909
Commerce	18,361,835	972,230	998,600	6,775,040	1,977,000
Broadway	5,421,051	143,356	819,312	4,895,078	1,656,811
Ocean	1,919,881	72,546	10,742	1,526,027	476,441
Mercantile	3,266,512	68,402	104,430	2,574,355	704,859
Pacific	1,987,098	20,068	56,533	1,614,159	241,239
Republic	4,488,217	196,350	317,533	3,622,885	986,283
Chatham	1,619,173	35,551	6,231	1,705,088	686,127
People's	1,348,566	45,279	9,769	1,193,486	168,721
North Amer.	2,324,036	114,785	27,110	2,104,067	765,559
Hanover	2,336,513	119,881	21,464	1,471,113	234,776
Irving	1,491,933	32,906	12,154	1,297,622	297,522
Metropolitan	8,881,889	1,8,621	54,233	5,771,865	1,747,000
Citizens'	1,321,063	26,475	17,953	992,807	353,014
Nassau	2,255,169	153,786	5,063	1,912,640	296,512
Market	2,673,305	143,285	150,533	2,198,249	611,869
St. Nicholas	2,310,019	54,549	321,461	1,334,746	627,044
Shoe and Leather	2,980,606	63,880	73,465	2,551,000	808,000
Corn Exchange	2,866,470	274,207	40,066	2,082,959	471,100
Continental	3,004,663	173,107	10,556	1,992,891	791,000
Commonwealth	3,025,707	80,969	25,760	3,116,761	1,094,223
Oriental	1,227,905	44,421	112,298	1,006,940	201,022
Marine	1,603,479	67,131	.....	1,637,152	552,900
Atlantic	1,123,162	64,842	50,954	993,461	204,447
Imp. and Traders	4,623,452	80,879	23,563	3,963,217	612,867
Fast River	464,667	11,766	51,083	574,305	151,813
Mec. Bk. As.	1,435,703	22,120	13,000	1,358,097	467,967
Grocers	1,019,793	26,565	3,230	948,159	334,378
North River	1,636,667	32,844	14,119	1,432,294	301,233
Park	12,652,051	207,655	515,084	11,501,023	3,274,664
Man. and Mer.	1,666,317	37,197	1,483	1,151,693	511,454
Fourth National	12,439,677	138,971	1,497,055	9,834,564	2,948,360
Central	12,032,567	99,069	990,025	12,251,575	3,007,505
Second National	1,544,374	.....	270,000	1,649,940	592,687
Dry Dock	232,111	36,326	16,813	239,599	20,100
Bull's Head	917,023	9,154	122,303	939,355	.....
Manufacturers'	536,771	81,541	52,319	315,950	62,002
Totals	\$210,827,581	19,609,636	7,639,575	174,593,016	45,583,988

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

Loans	Dec. \$4,631,761	Circulation	Dec. \$410,786
Specie	Dec. 663,656	Net Deposits	Dec. 1,145,159
Legal Tenders	Inc. 2,577,560		

The principal feature of the return is the decrease of \$4,631,761 in loans ; which is chiefly the result of the contraction consequent upon the discovery of the Ketchum frauds. The legal tenders show an increase of 2,577,560, partially the result of the payment of interest upon Seven-Thirty notes.

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

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862	\$154,885,704	35,588,486	9,356,635	143,347,341
1863	175,713,139	31,520,499	5,545,970	156,588,095
1864	185,998,407	20,794,268	4,346,658	156,536,217
1865	210,827,581	19,609,636	7,639,575	174,593,016

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Clearings.
Jan. 7	195,044,637	20,152,892	3,133,526	147,821,891	.....	583,055,671
Jan. 14	189,686,750	21,357,603	3,074,029	148,931,299	.....	518,780,632
Jan. 21	187,060,586	20,211,569	2,979,851	156,068,355	.....	611,194,907
Jan. 28	186,117,375	18,896,985	2,957,899	149,247,991	.....	665,828,378
Feb. 4	185,639,790	19,632,303	2,863,646	152,703,316	.....	664,814,434
Feb. 11	185,515,904	20,297,346	2,821,996	156,711,166	.....	584,179,409
Feb. 18	186,365,126	20,682,819	2,855,932	156,150,634	.....	518,305,222
Feb. 25	183,534,735	20,092,378	2,739,383	153,948,481	.....	431,028,121
Mch. 4	186,569,665	19,330,183	2,720,666	153,009,588	.....	511,361,387
Mch. 11	188,120,890	20,787,833	2,741,684	152,134,448	26,713,408	412,302,453
Mch. 18	211,486,631	22,256,596	4,662,505	174,479,337	33,645,014	625,739,238
Mch. 25	207,677,503	22,066,524	4,457,162	166,956,508	35,295,153	604,796,728
Apr. 1	204,458,355	20,584,663	4,888,980	173,304,491	42,989,382	509,148,691
Apr. 8	204,153,899	20,045,906	4,773,523	174,850,185	46,424,957	483,653,634
Apr. 15	206,508,095	19,533,734	4,757,862	177,815,945	51,061,462	427,761,675
Apr. 22	204,723,196	19,122,283	4,700,210	184,244,399	59,954,937	272,740,215
Apr. 29	204,277,573	19,049,913	4,660,659	193,188,733	66,096,274	859,450,814
May 6	212,172,277	20,088,399	4,886,937	200,466,785	66,258,849	508,599,215
May 13	218,502,980	23,553,281	4,889,562	203,854,725	55,625,517	510,767,345
May 20	219,810,780	23,194,402	5,032,944	203,854,725	55,625,517	510,767,345
May 27	212,445,121	22,063,929	5,066,693	197,081,017	54,524,078	429,221,798
June 3	210,416,543	21,346,493	5,323,082	186,935,680	51,065,440	389,049,879
June 10	203,392,635	18,480,620	5,402,758	185,509,953	56,201,836	420,542,766
June 17	208,944,311	16,680,877	5,647,944	189,947,334	62,567,344	542,070,189
June 24	213,590,230	15,906,313	5,709,070	187,598,936	58,560,589	519,448,415
July 1	216,585,421	15,884,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	478,720,318
July 8	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	198,199,005	62,519,708	375,504,141
July 15	221,285,082	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,283	60,054,646	550,950,312
July 22	222,960,305	20,332,903	6,589,766	193,790,096	52,756,229	517,174,956
July 29	222,341,966	20,773,155	7,085,454	186,766,671	46,956,782	494,854,139
Aug. 5	219,102,793	19,400,380	7,656,370	178,247,674	43,561,973	576,961,325
Aug. 12	215,403,342	20,163,292	8,050,361	175,738,185	43,006,428	

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5, 1863.	\$37,679,675	\$4,510,750	\$4,504,115	\$28,429,188
July 6, 1863.	35,936,811	4,360,745	2,564,553	28,504,544
January 4, 1864.	35,693,803	4,158,535	2,053,810	29,878,920
July 4, 1864.	40,918,009	3,955,866	2,154,528	35,945,305
January 3, 1865.	48,059,403	1,803,583	2,793,468	39,845,963
February 6, "	50,269,473	1,702,776	4,393,173	38,496,337
March 6, "	49,228,540	1,389,264	5,346,021	38,391,622
April 3, "	50,522,030	1,343,223	5,893,626	38,316,847
May 1, "	51,726,389	1,262,253	6,441,407	44,794,824
June 5, "	53,095,683	1,258,782	6,717,753	41,518,576
July 10, "	50,188,778	1,187,700	6,753,585	41,344,053
Aug. 7, "	54,357,695	1,154,005	6,986,662	47,762,160
Aug. 14, "	54,529,713	1,153,931	6,989,217	44,561,749
Aug. 22, "	51,920,580	1,160,222	7,076,537	41,343,173

OHIO BANKS.—The following is the quarterly statement of the banks of Ohio, showing the condition of the several incorporated banking institutions of that State on the first Monday of August, 1865, as shown by their returns, made under oath to the Auditor of State :

RESOURCES.				
	Independent Banks	Free Banks.	Branches State Bank of Ohio.	Total of all Banks.
Specie	\$22,500	\$258,867	\$43,730	\$325,097
Eastern Deposits	497	446,782	78,342	525,622
Notes of other banks and United States notes	16,697	1,523,230	191,501	1,731,428
Due from other banks and bankers		108,411	297,279	405,690
Notes and bills discounted	14,677	1,752,171	1,510,465	3,277,313
Bonds of Ohio, other States and United States	93,926	736,971		
Safety Fund and Bond and Mortgages			531,714	1,362,611
Real estate and personal property		115,665	92,925	208,590
Checks and other Cash Items	6,369	76,563	2,948	85,881
Other resources	1,947	33,540	1,019,961	1,055,448
Total resources	\$156,615	\$5,052,212	\$3,768,867	\$8,977,696

LIABILITIES.				
Capital Stock	\$50,000	\$965,000	\$1,144,000	\$2,159,000
Safety Fund Stock		25,000		
Permanent Reserved Fund			210,250	235,250
Circulation	58,047	66,095	1,176,168	1,300,310
Due to banks and bankers	43,891	485,336	170,115	699,343
Due to individual depositors	916	3,244,599	662,731	3,908,247
Dividends unpaid		400	16,013	16,413
Contingent Fund and undivided profits		167,528	152,253	319,781
Discount, interest, &c	3,760	98,254	140,884	242,899
Government tax			1,780	1,780
Other liabilities			94,669	94,669
Total liabilities	\$156,615	\$5,052,212	\$3,768,867	\$8,977,696

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following are the returns of the England for the week ending Aug. 9, 1865 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.			
Notes issued	£27,995,060	Government debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	3,634,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,345,060
	£27,995,060		£27,995,060

BANKING DEPARTMENT.			
Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000	Government securities including de'd weight annuity	£10,384,209
Rest	3,517,879	Other securities	21,341,857
Public dep'ts, including exchequer, savings banks, commissioners of national debt and dividend accounts	5,264,739	Notes	5,972,930
Other deposits	14,638,181	Gold and silver coin	873,320
Seven day & other bills	553,527		
	£38,577,326		£38,577,326

Compared with the preceding week, the above statement shows :

An increase of circulation of	£638,100
An increase of public deposits of	50,362
An increase of other deposits of	6,454
No change in Government securities.	
A decrease of other securities of	327,961
A decrease of bullion of	234,258
An increase of rest of	9,065
A decrease of reserve of	389,942

The principal change in the above return is the decline in the bullion, which is attributed partly to the shipments of gold to Brazil and partly to the demand for coin for the harvest. The reduction in the other securities indicates the diminished demand for money.

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 10th August. The return for the previous week is added :

	Aug. 10, 1865.		August 3 1865.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	0	182,500,000	0
Profits, in addition to capital	7,044,776	2	7,044,776	2
Reserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14
New reserve	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0
Notes in circulation and at the branches	897,359,925	0	897,333,075	0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces			8,387,370	77
			8,543,414	9

Treasury account	148,176,877	17	144,919,196	24
Accounts current at Paris	170,182,122	31	179,489,443	81
Ditto in the provinces	30,028,948	0	39,593,694	0
Dividends payable	2,267,865	75	2,674,573	75
Various discounts	3,293,873	96	2,790,331	89
Re-discounts	1,427,623	17	1,427,623	17
Surplus of receipts not distributed	752,993	36	752,993	36
Sundries	10,403,105	92	11,614,951	62
	1,488,031,121	57	1,505,928,872	9

CREDITOR.				
Cash and bullion	486,367,696	40	493,250,442	55
Commercial bills overdue	200,032	67	407,101	53
Ditto discounted in Paris	310,930,386	18	303,419,287	45
Ditto in the branches	308,820,460	0	325,716,323	0
Advances on bullion in Paris	60,012,023	25	60,701,323	25
Ditto in the provinces	12,324,854	0	12,155,545	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris	14,711,100	0	14,924,100	0
Ditto in the provinces	10,425,000	0	10,470,900	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	30,711,100	0	31,078,900	0
Ditto in the provinces	21,518,380	0	21,435,280	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris	676,700	0	666,700	0
Ditto in the provinces	540,750	14	517,250	0
Ditto to the State	30,000,000	0	60,000,000	0
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Ditto other securities	36,557,487	91	36,557,487	91
Securities held	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches	8,410,303	0	8,452,608	0
Expenses of management	676,083	65	637,426	2
Sundries	12,081,121	37	12,557,438	25
	1,488,031,121	57	1,505,928,872	9

The above return, compared with that of last week, shows a decrease of 6,883,000f in the stock of coin and bullion; a decrease of 9,385,000f in the discounts; a decrease of 674,000f in the circulation of notes, and a decrease of 18,822,000f in the deposits.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.	MARKET.			
			Bid.	Ask.		
(Marked thus * are National.)	Par of Shares.	Amou t.	Periods.	Last Paid.		
America	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	132 1/2 145
American*	100	500,000				
American Exchange*	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	May	5	113 116
Atlantic*	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	6	
Bowery*						
Broadway*	26	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	12	200
Brooklyn	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Bull's Head*	50	200,000	Quarterly.	July	3	
Butchers & Drovers	25	800,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	120
Central*	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	May	7	105 106
Central (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Chatham*	25	450,000	Jan. and July.	July	7	129 130
Chemical*	100	300,000	Quarterly.	July	6	
Citizens'	25	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	185
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 1/2 104 1/2
Commonwealth*	100	750,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	99
Continental*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	93
Corn Exchange	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	106 1/2 110
Currency*	100	100,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Dry Dock	30	200,000	Quarterly.	July	3	
East River*	50	259,150	Jan. and July.	July	4	100
Eighth*	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Fifth*	100	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 3 ex.	
First*	100	500,000	May and Nov.	May	10	
First (Brooklyn)*			Jan. and July.	July	7 & 5 ex.	
Fourth*	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	March	5	95 99
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	110
Greenwich	25	200,000	May and Nov.	May	6	
Grocers*	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Hanover*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	105
Importers & Traders	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	80 100
Irving*	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	115
Leather Manufact'rs*	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	
Long Island (Brook.)	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4	
Manhattan	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	
Manufact'rs (W'bg)	30	210,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Manufac. & Merch'nts	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Marine	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	6	
Market*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6	140 155
Mechanics'	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	110
Mechanics' (Brook.)	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Mech. Bank. Asso.*	25	500,000	May and Nov.	May	5	98
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	108 110
Merchants' Exch.*	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	102
Metropolitan*	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	118
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	115
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	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	6	
Ninth*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	100 104
North America*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	107 109
North River	50	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	6	130
Ocean	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4	90
Oriental	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	
Pacific	50	422,700	May and Nov.	May	5	155
Park*	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 & 10 ex.	140 150
Peoples'	25	412,500	Jan. and July.	July	5	110
Phoenix*	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	93
Republic*	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	100 104
St. Nicholas*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	100
Seventh Ward*	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Second*	100	300,000	May and Nov.	May		
Shoe & Leather	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	April	4	100 105
Sixth*	100	200,000	May and Nov.	May		
State of New York	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	May	5	11

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.)

Table with columns for Securities, dates (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.), and prices. It is divided into sections: National, State, Municipal, Miscellaneous, Railroad Stocks, and Railroad Bonds. Each entry lists a security name and its corresponding price for each day of the week.

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Princi- pal Due, MARKET (Bid, Asked). It lists various securities including National Gold Coin, National Securities, State Securities (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin), and Municipal Securities (Albany, Alleghany City, Baltimore, Bangor, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Dubuque, Hartford, Jersey City, Louisville, Maysville, Milwaukee, Newark, New Bedford, New London, Newport, New Haven, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, Rochester, Sacramento, St. Louis, San Francisco).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, August 25th.

THE tone of the market is decidedly speculative. On all sides, there is a plethora of money seeking investment; and in the speculations that are entered upon, simple mercantile considerations are lost sight of. Demand and Supply are given little heed. With a general disposition to operate for a rise, it is only necessary to purchase a few days in succession, when a speculative furor springs up, and prices advance as if by magic. The principal support to this state of things, continues to be derived from inland towns—New York and the Atlantic Cities of the Eastern and Middle States still place very little faith in these enterprises; and, as for several weeks, the moment "outside" support is withdrawn, prices begin to decline. But each decline has been followed by a new and stronger movement for a rise; and it must be observed that confidence in these speculative prices is increasing; the whirlpool of speculation is felt each day in new branches of trade, so that the more thoughtful look forward with increased alarm to the period when a collapse must come.

The speculation in Breadstuffs shows no signs of abatement, and begins to receive some support in this market. In Cotton all buoyancy is wanting, but it is impossible to seriously depress prices.

Provisions, with less speculation, show great firmness; it is believed the Cattle disease in Europe will lead to a greatly increased demand for cured meats from this side; "hog products" are too high to expect any great export demand at present, a large decline (in gold prices at least) must take place before any important shipments can take place; but beef is relatively low, and in cheese an advance has already been produced.

The grocery trade has been active, and prices have mostly advanced. In Coffee the sales foot up some 25,000 bags, and prime Rio advanced a half cent in gold. Sugars have also been active, and we estimate the sales of the week at 14,000 hhd, 5,000 bxs and 17,000 bags. Molasses has been active, and closes at some advance on prime grades. The sales amount to about 1,800 hhd. Rice has advanced one cent per pound for Carolina, and Rangoon is more active and firmer. Teas and spices have done better.

Metals have been without essential change, except an advance in Zinc. Hides and Leather have been active and firmer. Petroleum has been more active for refined with limited supplies. Whiskey has been active.

Fruits rule very firm. A partial failure of the apple crop has become apparent, and at the West much speculative excitement has sprung up relative thereto, with a large advance in prices. All foreign fruits have brought full and rather hardening prices. Fish has been without essential change. East India goods have been very firm, and Calcutta Linseed has advanced ten cents in gold per bushel. This is owing to reports of the partial failure of the crop of domestic flaxseed.

Naval stores continue to come forward freely, and Spirits of Turpentine has declined, but Rosin and Tar are very firm and wanted.

The auction sales of wool have barely supported prices, and have not called out so much demand as was anticipated. A sale of 1,200 bales is announced for next week, which will probably settle the market.

There has been renewed excitement in Crude Whale and Sperm Oils, in consequence of the depredations of the Shenandoah. Stocks are mostly withdrawn and held for extreme prices.

Freights have not been active, but to the leading British ports rates for cotton and grain are firm, especially by packet.

At to-day's markets the speculative feeling we have noticed was without abatement, but only in wheat and corn was any material advance established.

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JAN. 1, FOR TWO YEARS.

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1865.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.
Ashes, pkgs.	223	12,570	11,065
Barley, etc., bushels		634,690	718,145
Bacon, etc., pkgs.		92,835	240,240
Beef, tcs and bbls.	23	77,805	64,910

Beans, bushels	5,992		
Butter, pkgs, etc.	13,564	332,140	254,830
Cheese,	5,853	310,155	320,840
Cotton, bales	18,851	310,155	198,945
Corn Meal, bbls	4,591	225,055	201,675
bags	1,316		
Corn, bush.	528,038	6,159,065	4,152,550
Copper, bbls.	158		
Cut Meats, bbls.	134		
Eggs, bbls.	3,489		
Flour, bbls.	18,851	1,880,300	2,606,015
Flaxseed, bushels	400		
Grease, bags	113		
Hops, bales	237	13,850	28,475
Hemp,	25		
Hides, No.	1,971		
Lard, pkgs.	109	86,775	173,825
Leather, sides	38,203	1,427,500	1,550,100
rolls	865		
Linseed, bags	2,850		
Malt, bush.	16,230		
Molasses, hhd.	296		
Oil Cake, pkgs.	3,130		
Oil—Petroleum, bbls.	17,426	293,650	447,010
Oil—Whale, bbls.		59,911	51,976
Oil—Lard,		4,740	9,040
Oats, bushels	38,011	4,534,545	4,517,500
Peanuts, bags	975		
Peas, bushels	600		
Pork, bbls.	8,291	179,600	263,890
Rice, tcs and bbls.	30	9,358	
Rosin, bbls.	4,011	56,011	11,157
Rye, bushels	31,705	156,610	86,400
Seed,	539		
Sugar, bbls.	1,039		
Stearine, pkgs.	72		
Syrup, bbls.	200		
Tar,	74		
Tallow, pkgs.	51	10,575	19,360
Tobacco, hhd.	3,935		
cases, etc.	3,648		
Domestic, pkgs.		82,555	176,280
Foreign, bales.		15,500	22,905
Turpentine—Crude, pkgs.	1,800	14,731	6,081
Spirits,	642	8,364	5,632
Wheat, bushels	466,690	4,181,980	8,240,290
Wool, pkgs.	51		
bales	6,929		
Domestic, bales		63,470	108,965
Foreign,		33,240	82,440
Whisky, bbls.	460	38,990	249,630
Whalebone, lbs.		472,100	567,750

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Sam time 1864.
Coal..... tons	10,193	170,369	94,465	Sugar... boxes			
Cotton... bales	435	33,923	40,545	and bags	2,731	253,165	157,658
Coffee... bags	23,059	421,937	558,741	Teas... pkgs	1,164	316,846	550,275
Molasses... hhd.	1,031	111,296	89,875	Tobacco.....	1,056	1,650	22,781
Sugar... hhd.				Wool..... bales	217	35,511	95,899
bbls & tcs	7,127	260,114	172,412				

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

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.		Past week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Cotton, bales	4,564	45,540	24,402	Rosin... bbls	1,454	12,609	906
Flour... bbls	29,549	880,186	1,502,984	Spirits Tur-			
Corn meal...	2,427	94,843	81,130	pent'e bbls	5	647	330
Wheat, bush	67,016	1,301,245	1,057,161	Tar.....	16	5,709	738
Corn.....	190,836	1,256,088	624,654	Rice... tcs		25	
Rye.....		104,280		Tallow... pkgs	427	127,296	253,430
Beef, tcs. &				Tobacco.....	2,770	105,686	81,868
bbls.....	1,466	67,325	67,024	lbs.	19,430	2,322,123	2,878,511
Pork... bbls	1,896	86,386	100,749	Oil—Sperm,			
Bacon, 100 lbs	1,859	267,826	794,431	gallons...		59,982	1,038,640
Lard.....	1,448	173,496	429,814	Oil—Whale...		11,804	370,917
Cheese.....	30,779	251,284	263,168	Oil—Petrol...	415,490	6,139,766	11,519,676
Butter.....	564	71,698	71,609	Oil—Lard...		28,972	423,822
Ashes—Pots,				Seed—Clover			
casks	197	6,774	5,667	bags.....		10,995	21,794
Ashes—Pearls				Staves... M	197	9,345	10,981
casks	28	566	773	Oil Cake, 100			
Beeswax... lbs	2,626	146,168	367,682	Whaleb'e lbs	11,955	331,028	412,501
Hops... bales		41,907	17,139			183,305	401,382

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

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 22, 1865.

DANISH WEST INDIES.			HAMBURG.		
Quan.	Value.		Quan.	Value.	Quan. Value.
Perfumery, bxs.	50	138	Beans, bags	20	75
Sugar, bbls.	13	754	Cheese, lbs.	600	100
Rye Flour, bbls.	55	322	Butter, lbs.	1,386	430
Flour, bbls.	1,000	8,538	Cotton press	1	90
					Total..... \$10,907

HAMBURG.			BREMEN.		
Segars, cs.	15	4,072	Spermaceti,		
Furniture, cs.	15	1,770	lbs	8,441	2,532
Clocks, bxs.	64	1,331	Staves...	14,000	2,300
Cavair, pkgs.	4	100	Roots, bags	6	208
Manf. tobacco,			Tobacco, bbls.	113	3,955
lbs.	1,000	250	Jute, bales	30	730
Gum, cks.	70	2,690	Tobacco, hhd.	104	16,629
Fruit, bxs.	36	750	Cotton, bales	30	5,228
Rosin, bbls	891	5,627	Machinery, cs.	3	150
Effects, cs.	1	300	Pimento, bags	100	420
Sewing machines,			Extract logwood,		
boxes	587	21,929	boxes	2,000	10,933
Tobacco, cs.	719	33,983	Potashes, bbls.	25	1,150
					Total..... \$137,152

BREMEN.			HAMBURG.		
Tobacco, cs.	931	43,667	Potashes, bbls.	41	1,374
Tob stems,			Cedar, logs	694	10,775
hhd.	920	6,080	Shoe pegs,		
Mahogany, lgs	800	1,802	bbls	266	1,064
Plank, No.	404	3,964	Shooks & hoops,		
Tobacco, hhd.	38	6,709	cases	3	350
Ship knees	20	100	Clothing, cs.	1	200
					Total..... \$82,808

ROTTERDAM.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Gin, pkgs.40	1,190	Tobacco steams, hhd.64	2,823	Staves12,000	1,500
Potashes131	4,579	Beef, bbls.100	1,200	Chickory, cks.45	1,650
Corks, bales65	227	Copper, plates 142	6,016	Cedar wood, logs500	4,000
Tobacco, cs.48	5,529	Quercitron bark, hhd.66	2,400	Miscellaneous25	
Pearl ashes, bbls.28	1,622	Mahogany, lgs 319	3,238	Total	\$36,160
Lead ore, cks.7	161				

LIVERPOOL.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Cotton, bales 4,439	708,719	Oilcake, lbs1,140,988	28,331	Books, cs.12	2,021
Corn, bush 136,242	120,584	Sew machines, cases434	15,346	Photographic materials, cs.2	180
Wheat, bus. 23,576	38,389	Starch, bbls.80	1,768	Sponges, cs.16	408
Flour, bbls.70	600	Forks, cs.7	500	Beeswax, bxs 2626	1,310
Lard, lbs.36,362	6,830	Leather, offal, bxs68	3,940	Lampburners, cs 4	255
Cheese, lbs.2,700,030	410,593	Bones, pkgs89	8,429	Furs, bales2	3,175
Butter, lbs.81,500	23,841	Dry goods, cs.9	347	Rags, bales14	753
Bacon, lbs. 160,123	25,660	Clocks, bxs.24	1,200	Machinery, cs.81	1,950
Jewelry, cs.1	600	Whalefots, lbs3,558	385	Shoe pegs, bbls 50	200
Models, cs.1	100	Staves11,000	2,500	Drugs, cs.2	100
Petroleum, galls123,910	74,450	Mahogany, lgs 118	4,786	Tobacco, cs.2	150
Steel, cs.1	77	Ising-glass, cs.5	265	Miscellaneous330	
Tobacco, hhd. 214	72,394			Total	\$1,566,166
Beef, tcs.200	4,700				

LONDON.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Hogs hair, bbls. 130	7,446	Sew mach. cs. 209	7,997	Corn, bush. 7,863	7,000
Clocks, cs.4	188	Tobacco, cs.4	525	Hay, tons.5	100
Beef, tcs.526	17,320	Cheese, lbs 345,481	52,071	Jewelry, cs.1	1,500
Wheat, bush 7,385	10,266	Oilcake, bxs 39,489	9,661	Bacon, lbs.3,584	538
Tobacco, hhd. 102	31,363	Books, cs.4	800	Miscellaneous25	
Drugs, cs.126	1,272	Staves, No.6,480	700	Total	\$165,654
Perfumery, cs.16	627	Clocks, bxs.44	880		
Raw silk, cs.4	2,000	Flour, bbls.2,126	13,375		

CRONSTADT.

Petroleum, gallons	100,125	56,227
Quicksilver, flasks	300	15,000
Total		\$71,227

GLASGOW.

Lard, lbs.26,000	5,280	Staves8,400	900	Flour, bbls.1,000	6,500
Cheese, lbs 350,837	50,563	Tobacco, hhd. 138	65,030	Bacon, lbs. 14,500	2,300
Butter, lbs. 24,500	7,476	Tallow, lbs. 42,662	3,937	Total	\$181,124
Beef, tcs.242	7,700	Wheat, bush 7,467	10,448		
		Corn, bush 23,000	21,000		

BELFAST.

Corn, bush	21,951	18,000
----------------------	--------	--------

DUBLIN.

Wheat, bushels	17,000	20,000
--------------------------	--------	--------

CORK.

Petroleum, barrels	1,585	33,644
------------------------------	-------	--------

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Flour, bbls. 13,805	92,602	Petroleum, gallons3,416	1,853	Sugar, bbls.10	440
Corn meal, bbls.407	1,800	Manf tobacco, lbs.9,912	2,180	Pork, bbls.814	19,888
Beef, bbls.180	2,170	Marble, cs.3	160	Machinery, cs.45	4,500
Butter, lbs. 12,853	3,233	Tobacco, hhd. 7	2,108	Soap, bxs.15	150
Cheese, lbs. 4,200	562	Cement, bbls.60	96	Candles, bxs.30	108
Leather, sides. 217	1,564	Pitch, bbls.6	21	Stones, tons.90	900
Woodenware, pkgs.20	88	Varnish, bbls.1	38	Jowls, bbls.30	750
Corn, bush.200	200	Whisky, bbls.1	150	Miscellaneous175	
Onions, bbls.50	150	Mill stones.1	250	Total	\$136,031

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Corn meal, bbls.1,600	8,837	Shooks1,330	1,574	Lard, lbs.6,512	1,547
Flour, bbls.3,022	23,558	Beans, bbls.30	216	D'd fish, bxs.100	55
Corn, bush.1,530	1,728	Drugs, pkgs4	309	Matches, tons.10	133
Hams, lbs.1,034	253	Musical instruments, cs.4	1,400	Wine, cks.10	250
Bricks10,000	100	Lumber, ft. 12,021	287	Oil meal, lbs.14,000	364
Bread, pkgs.730	3,307	Soap, bxs.6	62	Horses, No.19	2,850
Pork, bbls.303	9,624	Candles, bxs.512	1,772	Manf'd tobacco, lbs5,036	403
Beef, bbls.88	1,450	Butter, lbs. 4,070	1,112	Potatoes, bbls. 109	425
Peas, bush.1,160	2,337	Peas, bush.45	232	Miscellaneous616	
Tobacco, hhd. 7	2,436	Oil meal, punches30	424	Total	\$71,129
Oil coal, gls. 2,000	1,230	Pickled codfish, bbls.100	963		
Cheese, lbs 13,322	1,268				

BRITISH GUIANA.

Beef, bbl.100	2,900	Woodw're, pkg 200	606	Cheese, lbs.1,500	243
Pork, bbl.354	9,794	Lard, lbs.6,000	800	Potatoes, bbl. 300	675
Peas, bags.250	1,682	Preserves, cs.20	100	Total	\$23,880
Flour, bbl.716	5,480	Furniture, cs.13	200		
Bread, pkgs.350	1,400				

BRITISH AUSTRALIA.

Machinery, cs.9	2,000	Nails, kgs.1,180	6,048	Furniture, cs.516	6,173
Drugs, cs.691	8,824	Tacks19	286	Ash, pcs.153	1,400
Oysters, bxs.285	2,040	Mfd wood, pkg 425	4,333	Oars, No.1,653	2,270
Trucks, cs.9	364	Coal oil, gall 52,840	37,071	Preserves, cs.70	357
Ship chand, cs.2	200	Ag'l implts.342	7,020	Glassware, cs. 103	5,781
Prep corn, cs.900	4,050	Woodware, pkg 37	1,187	Notions, pkg. 468	5,200
Carriages143	5,208	Hose, bals.3	658	Clocks, bxs.84	1,536
Books, cs.1	158	Pumps, cks.29	1,327	Mfd iron, pkg 265	4,524
Sew mach, cs.1	75	Shoe pegs, bbl 100	356	Miscellaneous10	
Hardware, cs.732	31,807	Sad irons, cs.35	666	Total	\$146,213
Edge tools, cs.78	1,545	Lumber, ft 121,929	3,658		

HAVRE.

Books, cs.3	287	Sew mach, cs.3	222	Horses6	6,700
Bells, cs.2	801	Ess oil, cs.1	225	Cotton, bales.95	19,585
Plated ware, cs.1	200	Bronzes, cs.1	200	Machinery, cs.1	1,200
Dry goods, cs.1	250	Lamps, cs.1	100	Effects, cs.3	112
Clothing, cs.1	150			Total	\$37,749
Skins, cks6	7,718				

BORDEAUX.

Tobacco, hhd.	816	128,837
Staves	27,000	3,300
Total		132,037

MARSEILLES.

Petroleum, galls	62,979	34,527
----------------------------	--------	--------

CADIZ.

Staves	6,000	800
------------------	-------	-----

MALAGA.

Staves, No.	66,200	6,566
---------------------	--------	-------

CUBA.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Salt, sacks.1,150	2,190	Lard, lbs.30,000	11,171	Paper, reams. 1,500	775
Shooks and h. 837	2,223	Cutlery, cs.1	160	Bacon, lbs.1,864	358
Potatoes, bbls.70	180	Harness, bxs.1	125	Vinegar, bbls.50	456
Bread, pkg.10	48	Furniture, cs.2	300	Rice, bags200	2,385
Codfish, qtl.40	230	Machinery, cs.1	239	Miscellaneous40	
Onions, bbls.100	220	Sugar, bxs.2	73	Total	\$22,891
Hams, lbs.3,000	400	Coal oil, gal. 2,000	1,328		

PORTO RICO.

Pkl fish, bbls. 200	2,000	Butter, lbs.2,500	675	Paper, reams.300	120
Corn meal, bbl 250	1,438	Hams, lbs.1,373	330	Rye flour, bbls. 50	300
Corn meal, sk. 25	675	Bread, pkg.99	396	Candles, bxs.200	700
Flour, bbls.100	850	Oats, bbls.50	175	Total	12,699
Cheese, lbs.7,475	1,084	Onions, bbls.202	556		
Lard, lbs.10,000	2,400	Potatoes, bbls. 400	1,000		

OPORTO.

Wheat, bush 6,428	10,000	Staves2,400	150	Wine, cs.6	30
Rosin, bbls63	425			Total	10,755
Turpent'c, gal. 100	150				

AGHWAY.

Rum, pipes249	9,000	Flour, bbl.25	252	Tar, bbl.16	117
Wine, pkgs.45	500	Bread, pkgs.10	186	Lamps, cks.2	247
Segars, cs.2	721	Lard, bbls.500	133	Lumber, ft. 19,876	477
Tobacco, hhd. 25	12,248	Butter, lbs.250	118	Total	24,320
Hardware, cs.7	233	Petroleum, gal. 100	92		

PALERMO.

Tobacco, hhd.	16	3,985
-----------------------	----	-------

VENICE.

Books, cs.	2	150
Tobacco, hhd.	325	170,000
Total		170,150

MARSALA.

Staves	58,080	5,002
Oak, pieces	408	2,500
Total		7,502

HAYTI.

Pickled codfish, bbls.350	2,975	Soap, bxs.3,700	7,000	Tobacco, bals.40	750
Codfish, qtls. 1,158	8,338	Lard, lbs.8,000	2,123	Shingles20,000	300
Haddock, qtls. 109	466	Pork, bbls.350	10,500	Lumber, ft. 10,000	300
Rice, bags250	3,070	Butter, lbs.500	180	Miscellaneous33	
Flour, bbls.1,100	8,800	Kerosene, galls.100	117	Total	44,952

MEXICO.

Flour, bbls350	4,300	Coal oil, gals.300	166	Agricultural im-plem'ts, pkgs. 4	88
Potatoes, bbls. 50	125	Butter, lbs.1,068	363	Boards, pcs.422	184
Onions, crates 20	174	Bread, pkgs.2			

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Engravings.....12	6,533	Corks.....	5,164	Rice.....	19,365
Paper.....96	8,554	Cotton, bales.435	14,739	Salt.....	3,665
Other.....45	5,911	Clocks.....19	5,366	Statuary.....22	2,736
Woods—		Cocoa, bags.,117	2,255	Seeds.....	1,638
Cork.....	1,014	Coffee,		Linseed,	
Woods—		bags.....23,069	396,503	bags.....18,640	72,847
Fustic, lbs....14	168	Feathers, bags.3	1,816	Soap.....	907
Lignum vitae...2,294		Fancy goods....	120,136	Sugar, hhds, tcs	
Logwood,		Flax.....238	12,316	and bbls.,7,127	301,914
lbs.....1,572	7,094	Fish.....	27,897	Sugar, boxes and	
Mahogany.....	598	Hair.....61	11,651	bags.....2,731	141,098
Other.....	6,517	Hair cloth.....13	5,784	Tea.....1,164	32,048
Miscellaneous—		Hemp.....233	2,817	Toys.....452	16,092
Baskets.....	4,592	India rubber..29	1,521	Tobacco.....1,056	23,126
Boxes.....	1,252	Machinery.....11	883	Waste.....363	10,491
Buttons.....129	33,967	Molasses...1,031	55,568	Wool, bales..217	21,126
Building stores.1,257		Oil paintings..26	15,639	Other.....	2,020
Cheese.....107	6,451	Plaster.....	947	Total.....	\$2,443,876
Cigars.....	22,871	Perfumery...33	2,113		
Coal, tons.10,103	23,730	Pipes.....	7,915		

LONDON TRADE.—A London circular of Friday the 11th August reports :

COCOA—950 bags Trinidad at auction were realised from 68s a 76s for mid to good red, with fine to superior from 81s 6 a 111s.

COFFEE meets with less enquiry at a decline of 6d a 1s. The sales have been 1,079 casks 161 barrels 169 bags Plantation Ceylon at 76s 6d a 78s 6 for fine, fine ord. 79s 6 a 84s for low mid to mid, and 84s 6d a 85s 6d for mid colory; 371 casks 2,179 bags native Ceylon at 65s 6 a 66s 6d for good ord in the casks, and 67s a 68s in bags; 124 bags Cannon's Mysore at 93s 6d a 99s; 115 bags Neilgherry at 79s 6d a 82s 6d; 100 bags Calicut at 74s 6d; 31 casks 27 barrels 18 bags Jamaica at 64s a 72s for good to fine ord, and 77s a 87s for low mid to good mid. Of floating cargoes the following have been sold, one Santos 1,700 bags at 56s 9d, fully insured, for a near port; and three Rio, 2,927 bags channel firsts at 52s, 2,680 bags very ord at 45s 6d, both for a near port, and 2,200 bags good firsts at 59s 1½d for the Mediterranean.

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

CORN—With a continuance of unfavorable weather, the price for English wheat has advanced 2s per qr, though the business has been moderate. Foreign is 1s a 2s dearer. Average price of English wheat for the week ending 5th inst was 42s 6d on 54,864 qrs returned. White American wheat 43s a 46s; winter red 41s a 44s; spring 41s a 43s per qr; American flour 23s a 27s per barrel.

SPELTER £22 2s 6d, cash.

HEMP firm. 850 bales Manila have changed hands at £32 5s. for good current and Sorsogan quality. Of 270 bales Sunn two-thirds sold from £19 15s. a £20 15s. for good common to fair.

JUTE—Of 16,150 bales, about half sold, the fair to good qualities at steady prices, £11 a £21 15s. for common to good, with fine at £23 5s., and rejections at £10 15s.

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 amounts to 29,309 qrs., all from the East Indies. A good business has been done in Calcutta on the spot at 56s. 6d. a 56s. 3d., and for Bombay 58s. has been accepted. For arrival about 2,000 tons Calcutta, chiefly May and June shipments, have been sold at 57s., sound bags, and a June shipment of Black Sea at 57s. 6d. Imports since 1st January 339,340 qrs., against 317,222 qrs last year.

LINSEED CAKES dull. Best New York, in bags, is sold at £9 17s. 6d., ex-ship, and in barrels at £10 2s. 6d.

MOLASSES—Previous prices are maintained. 45 puns. Antigua brought 16s., and 10 Dominica 14s. 6d.

NAVAL STORES—French Spirits Turpentine have declined to 46s. 6d. on the spot, and 44s. 6d. for this month's shipment. Petroleum—2s. 7d has been paid for American Refined Pennsylvania now ready for delivery; for delivery during the months of October to December next there are buyers at 2s. 4d., and sellers at 2s. 5d. Crude Pennsylvania £20.

OILS—Fish: There is more inquiry for Sperm at £89, but no sellers under £90; pale Southern quiet at £44, pale Seal £40; Cod £50. Linseed steady at 32s. Rape very firm, foreign brown is in demand at £44 10s, Refined £47 now ready for delivery. Olive is inquired for at £48 for Mogadore, £49 10s a £50 for Seville, £51 for Malaga, and £54 for Gallipoli. Cocoa Nut—A fair amount of business passing in Ceylon at 43s, and Cochin at 45s. Palm firm at 37s.

RICE is very firm, and 14,000 bags have been sold at 9s 3d a 9s 9d for Necranzie, and 9s 6d a 9s 9d for Rangoon, and 16s for fine white Bengal of new crop. A floating cargo Arracan, 1,054 tons, has also been bought at 10s 6d for the Continent.

RUM steady. The sales have been 300 puncheons West India at 1s 8d for Leewards, 1s 8½d a 1s 10d for good middling to fine Demerara, 3s 4d a 4d for Jamaica; 160 hhds Mauritius at 1s 7d a 1s 7½d, and 40 puncheons Penang at 1s 6½d.

SALTPETRE flat. 50 tons Bengal now landing have been placed at 24s unrefracted.

SPICES—Black Pepper: market quiet: 2,300 bags Singapore were only partly realized at 3½d; 130 bags shot Malabar were held for 4½d. White: 170 bags Singapore sold from 5½d a 5½d. Ginger: 400 bbls Jamaica sold steadily from 62s a 78s for ord to mid, with good mid from 80s a 83s; 150 bags African were held for 37s. 220 cases Cassia Lignea brought 83s a 84s for seconds.

SUGAR—With a dull market on the spot, the quantity offering has been moderate, and the transactions have been at a decline of about 6d per cwt. Of British West India 2,280 hhds have been sold.

2,363 bags Mauritius were mostly disposed of at 6d per cwt decline; 26s 6d a 28s 6d for low to mid brown, 29s for good ditto, and 33s 6d a 35s 6d for low to mid yellow semi-crystalised. 261 bags Bengal sold at 33s 6d a 36s for low to good white Benares. 7,166 bags Madras were realised at 24s a 26s 6d for brown and yellow date, 25s a 25s 6d for common Jaggery, and 26s 6d for grainy ditto. 2,249 bags Penang were withdrawn. 4,080 bags Mozambique were about half placed at 30s a 31s for good brown to low yellow, and 32s 6d a 35s 6d for low mid to good yellow. Privately 3,000 bags Mauritius have been sold at 36s 6d a 36s for mid to good yellow semi-crystalised, and 40s 6d for fine ditto, and 200 bags good yellow Gurpattah Date Bengal at 34s. Afloat five cargoes have been bought, two Havana, 3,500 boxes No. 12½ at 25s, 1,100 boxes stg. No. 12 at 25s, both fully insured; three Cuba Muscovado, together 1,455 hhds 401 barrels 111 tierces 92 boxes at 22s landing weights, and all for U. K.

In TALLOW a considerable business has been done at stiff prices. We quote St. Petersburg Y. C. 42s 6d on the spot, and 43s 9d for the last three months.

TEA market quiet, with but little business doing, except in green teas suitable for America, for which there is a good demand at extreme prices. Good common Congou 11d a 1s per lb.

TIN—Blocks 93s. Bars 94s. Refined 96s. Foreign: Straits 89s 6d; Banca 94s.

HAVANA MARKETS—A circular of Aug. 19th report :

SUGAR (clayed).—The general tone of the market has not changed much since our previous report. The pretensions of holders a large number of whom are speculators, do not in any way correspond to the views of buyers.

We may almost say that our European houses have entirely withdrawn from the market, which is solely supported by the moderate but improving demand existing for the American market, this, however, chiefly embraces the lower grades for refining purposes.

The market closes with additional firmness, on the part of holders, at our previous quotations. No. 12 at 8½ rials per arroba, 40s. Freight and 15 per cent premium of Exchange=27s 3d stg. per cwt free on board; and fcs. 31.25 ems per 50 kilos (without freight), exchange on Paris at 3 per cent P.

Last year at this date No. 12 being at 9½ rs, freight 52s 6d and exch. 11 per cent—stood in at 30s per cwt. f. o. b.

Of the actual stock here, scarcely 70 m. boxes are in first hands.

The quantity still to arrive from the country is estimated at about 20 m. boxes.

The total export from Havana and Matanzas, from 1st of Jan. to date compare thus :

	1865	1864	1863
United States.....	315,795	116,161	63,357
Great Britain.....	376,182	502,406	455,908
North Europe.....	63,346	46,082	72,121
France.....	200,938	178,740	146,145
Spain.....	227,663	195,327	218,868
South Europe.....	17,074	15,316	15,935
Other Parts.....	24,508	24,498	23,389
	1,227,506	1,078,530	996,223

Stocks in—	1865	1864	1863
Havana.....	205,111	253,656	209,470
Matanzas.....	24,476	29,304	27,854

Bxs.....	229,987	282,960	237,324
----------	---------	---------	---------

MOLASSES.—A purchase has been made among different dealers of a cargo of clayed for New Orleans, at 3½ a 4 rs. Muscovado is very scarce and held at 5 rs. In Mantanzas and Cardenas the stocks are very small. Prices are likely to be well sustained.

RUM—is scarce—of 21° in chestnut casks it is held at \$28 per pipe.

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

TOBACCO.—The stock of desirable sorts being very small, the sales have been confined to 3 a 400 bales of partido and 2nd class Vuelta Abajo on reserved terms, supposed to be on the average basis of 20 a \$35 per bale, according to class, quality and weight. The demand for choice is pretty active, but common and middling are entirely neglected, in fact they are almost unsaleable.

We hear of no transactions in fillers.

SEGARS.—There is little enquiry for common and medium sorts. Conchas, Londres, &c, of 2nd and 3rd rate factories can be had at easier rates, but first class brands are held firm at previous prices. Several factories have stopped working, old tobacco being in arrear, and new not yet in a fit state to manufacture.

COTTON.

The market has been excited and feverish throughout the week. With unexpectedly favorable intelligence from Liverpool, on Monday an advance to 46c for middling was realized, and this advance was partially supported until Wednesday, when a decline of one cent took place under the heavy receipts. The spinning and export demand have been pretty good, throughout the various fluctuations of the market; but the confidence of speculative holders was rather weakened, and on each rise they have offered freely. On Thursday morning, with a telegram advising an advance in New

Orleans, and private reports of a slight falling off in the receipts at that market, there was renewed activity, and the market ruled firm, without quotable advance. Domestic cotton goods have been doing better, and spinners have bought with more confidence. The deliveries at this market from New Orleans are less liberal, but from the Atlantic ports they are increasing, so that the large estimates for August are thus far fully realized. Holders, however, are confident that they will not be compelled to make any material concession in price. It is asserted that the deliveries at the ports will rapidly fall off after September, but the probability is that the southern railroads will then be more serviceable than now.

The sales for the week have been about 14,000 bales. The market to-day steady, with a good general demand, and sales of 2,300 bales. The following are closing quotations :

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	32	33	33	33
Good Ordinary.....	37	38	38	38
Middling.....	44	45	45	45
Good Middling.....	47	48	48	49
Middling fair.....	49	50	51	51

Receipts for the week have been as follows :

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	7,552	Newberne.....	906
Mobile.....	1,889	Wilmington.....	445
Apalachicola.....	395	Camben & Amboy R. R.	2,273
Jacksonville.....	863	Erie R. R.....	1,741
Savannah.....	2,569	Foreign ports.....	435
Charleston.....	676	Miscellaneous sources...	183
Beaufort.....	70		

Total receipts for the week.....	18,851
Since July 1.....	132,610
Same time last year.....	31,858

Export for the week :

To	Bales.
Liverpool.....	4,438
Havre.....	95
Hamburg.....	30

Total exports for the week.....	4,564
Since July 1.....	21,104
Same time last year.....	2,789

We now estimate the stock of cotton on the market as follows :

	Bales.
At New York.....	85,000
At New Orleans.....	85,000
At Mobile.....	40,000
At other markets.....	40,000
Total.....	250,000

The receipts at the same markets are about 45,000 bales weekly, and the shipments for Europe now amount to about 20,000 bales weekly; so that, deducting 10,000 bales weekly for home consumption, the stock is increasing about 10,000 bales weekly, and on the first of October next will exceed 300,000 bales. The course of the market from that date, will be subject to many considerations, respecting which judgments vary, and information is contradictory.

Our mail dates from New Orleans are to the morning of the 17th. (We had telegraphic intelligence, last week, one day later than this.) The stock of cotton continued to accumulate. The stock on Saturday, was 83,740 bales. The receipts for four days were 11,023 bales. Stock Aug. 16th, 86,149. The telegram of the evening of the 17th gave the stock at 88,000 bales. The latest telegram from New Orleans is to the 22d, and quotes middling 42 a 43c.

A New Orleans paper says :

"The first bale of new crop cotton from Texas was received yesterday, and sold on Gravier street at 51½ cents per pound, classing middling fair.

"The weather continues favorable for picking the opening cotton on the Mississippi river. We may expect several bales this and the next week; and after the first of September, no doubt, it will be received by hundreds of bales.

"Cotton continues to go freely from Vicksburg up the river for Cairo and other points. Boats take from 300 to 500 and 800 bales frequently."

The following denotes the course of the Mobile market for the week ending the 12th :

Corron.—The receipts during the past week have been 7,930 bales as follows: From the Alabama river 4,703 bales, from Bigbee 755, Warrior 607, and by Railroad, 1,865. The exports have been 6,715, viz.: To New York 5,856, and to New Orleans 859 bales. The stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared is 34,424 bales.

Our last report left the cotton market quiet at 40c for middling. Saturday the same dullness prevailed, and 200 bales only were sold, but without change in prices. Monday was still more dull, and

although holders evinced more disposition to concede to the brokers, we heard of no sales, Tuesday some new lots changed hands at 38 a 39 for middling, but the transactions were very limited, and were not reported until the next day. Wednesday, holders being willing to meet the demands of buyers for still further concessions. The market was entered more freely, and considerable business was done on the basis of 36 a 38c. for middling. The sales of the two days summed up 700 bales. Prices were somewhat irregular Thursday, but the demand still continued, and we heard of sales of 600 bales.

To-day the market was still further depressed, in consequence of unfavorable accounts from New York. The bulk of the sales which reached only 300 bales, were made at 35 a 36 for middling. The lower grades are, and have been, almost entirely neglected throughout the week, and are hardly quotable. The market closes quiet at the following quotations: Ordinary 23 a 32c, Low Middling 32 a 33; Middling 35 a 36; Strict Middling 37 a 38; Good Middling nominal.

The sales of the week have been 1800 bales.

A Savannah date of the 18th says :

Since our last issue, the Upland Cotton market has sustained a further decline of 1 to 2 cents. All stocks of good Cotton for sale on the merchants' floors were withdrawn on Saturday and yesterday Sea Islands are dull, and we have not heard of any material transaction that would give a basis for quotations. The following are the quotations for upland: Ordinary 23 a 30; Middlings 34 a 36; Good Middlings 38 a 40.

LIVERPOOL, August 11th.

The market was dull in the early part of the week, and a decline generally submitted to, as the sales were small; spinners and exporters keeping out of the market, expecting larger shipments from America, and probably lower prices there; in the latter they have, for the moment at all events, been disappointed; on and after the arrival of the steamers, with dates to 29th ult from New York, quoting middling upwards 48c they entered the market more freely, sales averaging 10 to 12,000 bales per day at former rates.

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.....	— —	— —	— —	42 —

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American... 6300	940	360	7600	190550	187730	
East Indian. 21180	8480	1320	30980	875270	847980	
Brazilian... 4810	1680	870	7360	213780	152970	
Egyptian... 7180	1060	1590	9830	313260	242510	
Other Sorts. 8450	700	350	9500	284590	297430	
Total.... 47920	12860	4490	65270	1877450	1728620	

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	1787	161373	134694
East Indian.....	53182	512124	592418
Brazilian.....	15846	202965	147442
Egyptian.....	10938	274797	248207
Other Sorts.....	3193	186104	256698
Total.....	85246	1337363	1379459

STOCKS.

	This Day.	1864.	COTTON AT SEA
American..... bales	26280	24360	
East Indian.....	189080	174960	493000 420000
Brazilian.....	41640	10530	Piculs. Piculs.
Egyptian.....	62510	50190	12000 144000
Other Sorts.....	54230	92600	.....
Total.....	373740	352640	.....

BREADSTUFFS.

The speculative movement noted last week has continued throughout this, and has been attended with a further advance in prices. The basis of the movement is, however, somewhat changed. The assertion of short crops at the West is very much modified—in the extreme Northwest the crop of Spring Wheat is proved to be good, far better than last year; but the advance in the Liverpool market, and the progress of the cattle disease in Europe, have given renewed stimulus to speculation. At the Western markets the advance has been much more decided than at this market; and prices at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Buffalo, and Oswego, are uniformly above this market. The Eastward movement of the crops is pretty large; but such is the case of the Money market, that little difficulty is experienced in supporting prices. The accumulation of Flour and Wheat at this market is very large for the season; say 100,000 bbls shipping Flour and

1,000,000 bushels Wheat, and prices are so high as to almost stop shipments, but we can discover very little desire to sell; in fact, it is evident that, with a slight decline, speculators will again become free purchasers. Corn and Oats have been in large consumptive demand, and prices have improved, leading to some speculative feeling. Rye has been in demand for the Continent, and the market has ruled firm.

At to-day's market there was a further general advance, with a large speculative business in Wheat.

The following are the closing quotations :

Flour, Superfine State and Western.	per bbl.	\$6 70 @ \$7 40
do Extra State.		7 65 @ 8 20
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.		8 90 @ 9 20
do Extra Western, common to good.		7 75 @ 11 00
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.		11 25 @ 14 00
do Southern, supers.		9 20 @ 10 40
do Southern, fancy and extra.		10 50 @ 14 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.		7 85 @ 11 00
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.		5 50 @ 6 25
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.		5 00 @ 5 50
Wheat, Chicago Spring.	per bushel	1 55 @ 1 60
do Milwaukee Club.		1 55 @ 1 60
do Red Winter.		1 95 @ 2 10
do Amber Michigan, &c.		2 15 @ 2 20
Corn, Western Mixed.		91 @ 96½
do Western White. @ ..
do Western Yellow. . . . .		.. @ 97
do Southern Yellow. @ ..
do Southern White.		1 10 @ 1 12
Rye, Western.		97 @ 1 00
do North River.		1 10 @ 1 12
Oats, Western.		63 @ 64
do State. @ ..
do Canada. @ ..
Barley.		1 00 @ 1 30
Barley Malt.		1 50 @ 1 70

THE LONDON MARKET.—A circular of the 11th August, reports :

The weather this week has been on the whole favorable for harvest work. On Monday morning a good deal of rain fell, but about mid-day it cleared up and has been warm and bright since, up to yesterday.

At Monday's market considerable excitement was manifested in the trade owing to the unsettled state of the weather and the reported injury to the wheat crop from the late heavy rains. English wheat was in good demand at an advance of 2s to 3s per quarter, from the prices of this day se'nnight. In American and Canadian a fair business was done at an improvement of 2s from last Monday.

Flour. Barrels are in good consumptive request at an advance of 6d to 1s.

The floating grain cargo trade. Wheat has been in active request at the extreme advance of last week. For forward shipment a large business has again been done at fully late rates, 40s per 492 lbs being paid for Odessa Ghirka. Maize is firm at the decline of last week, at which buyers are more numerous. Ibrail has been sold at 28s per 480 lbs, and Galatz at 29s 3d per 492 lbs.

At to day's market the trade was rather excited owing to the heavy rain since yesterday, and factors ask 1s to 2s per qr. advance on Monday's prices for English and American wheat.

At Glasgow, on the 11th, a very large business was done at 21s 3d to 21s 6d, for choice amber spring wheat. Flour sold freely at 23s 6d for prime extra State, and 24s to 24s 6d for superfine Canadian. Indian corn also found ready buyers at 17s 6d ex ship.

At Liverpool, same date, the unfavorable change in the weather caused some excitement, and an extensive business was done in wheat at an advance of 4d per cental on Tuesday's quotations. A large trade was also done in French flour at an improvement of 1s to 1s 6d per sack, and barrels were 6d to 1s dearer. There was more inquiry for Indian corn, at prices rather in favor of sellers. The farmers deliveries of wheat for the week were 54,804 quarters, at 43s 6d, against 44s 1d same time last year.

QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour.	Extra State(per barrel)	23	6	@	24 6
do	Philadelphia and Baltimore. . . do	24	0	@	25 0
do	Ohio. do	24	0	@	25 0
do	Canadian. do	23	6	@	26 0
do	Sour and Heated. do	19	0	@	21 0
Wheat.	Chicago and Milwaukee.(per 100 lbs.)	8	8	@	9 0
do	Amber Iowa. do	9	0	@	9 4
do	Red and Amber Winter. do	8	10	@	9 3
do	White—Western. do	9	3	@	9 9
Indian Corn.	Yellow.(per 480-lbs.)	31	6	@	..
do	Mixed. do	31	3	@	31 6
Peas.	Canadian.(per 504 lbs.)	37	0	@	38 0
Oatmeal,	do(per 240 lbs.)	22	0	@	22 6

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The past week has been one of unusual activity in the Dry Goods trade. The fall trade commenced with great briskness during the last days of last week, and has kept up with increased vigor to the present time. The slight concessions, and above all

the fact that the season was well advanced, has caused this activity.

The market was, however, so bare of goods that the semi panic which has prevailed the past week, has cleared it of almost all leading and standard kinds of domestics, while the market has fully recovered the concession in prices made a week ago.

Prices are at the old figures and goods scarce, with a great probability that the demand will be beyond the supply for the present. It is understood generally that the cost of manufacture is much less than the present prices, and that every available means is taking to increase the present product, a fact which will materially lessen the price of all domestics in a few weeks at most. Some houses go so far as to predict the crash which is to follow.

The agents report "no goods" in almost every instance, and consequently no prices. Certain it is that the activity among the jobbing houses cannot long continue without sweeping off all goods in first hand, though the principal activity has been with the jobbers thus far.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS have been quite active, and the supply of fine qualities is very limited. They are taken from the agents as fast as received, at an advance of from 1c a 2c from last week in most cases. Stark A, Indian Head, Lawrence C, Appleton A, and Indian Orchard, are held by agents at 32; 44 Graniteville 28; ¼ do 27; 4-4 Augusta Factory 31, ⅓ do 28; Appletons 39 for B, an advance of 1c, 28 for C, and 29 for D, a ¼c each higher; Newmarket R R 33, do A 32, and 33 in do 28½; 44 Medford 30; Massachusetts A 29, do B 31, and 4-4 Nashua extra 31.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are still very scarce and sold ahead of supply. With the present excited state of the market it is next to an impossibility to give exact prices, as ¼ a cent or 1 cent a yard would be of no consequence if the goods were to be had. Prices are 1c a 2c above last week, and advancing. Wamsutta 4-4 are delivered at 46, 9-8 do 54, 5-4 do 58; York Mills 49. Wauregan water twist are held at 46, do X X 41, Forestdale 42, Masonville 42½, do X 44, Slaterville 7-8 at 34, Bartlette 40 for 44, 37 for 7-8, and 38 for 33-inch; Lonsdale sell at 43, White Rock 44.

DRILLS are scarce and prices advancing, as is the case with all domestic goods of fine qualities. Laconia sells at 35, India and Pepperell 33, Stark H 28, and Augusta 32.

CORSET JEANS are in better demand, and prices stiffening, though without perceptible change in figures. Indian Orchard, Bates, and Androscoggin sell at 25c for bleached and colored; Naumkeag 35, and Satteens 36.

CANTON FLANNELS are in fair demand, and prices firm, although there is less activity in these goods. There is a good supply on hand. The Nashua and Conestoga sell for 39 a 40c; Naumkeag and Manchester 43 for brown; Slatersville 45, and Good Hope 35.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are in moderate demand at last weeks prices. Haymaker's medal 45; Whittenton 35 for C, 37½ for B. B., 55 for A. A., and 45 for A.

DENIMS AND COTTONADES are more active, and prices are firm. Amoskeag denims sell at 67½; Sprague's and Haymaker's medal 52½; and Providence 28. New York mills double and twist cottonades bring 75, and Indigo blue camlet jeans 50.

PRINT CLOTHS have been moderately active at firm prices. The sales at Providence for the past week foot up a total of 87,000 pieces at following terms: 10,000 pieces 64 x 64, 13½c, up to January; 17,000 do. 64 x 64, 19c, up to January; 14,000 do. 64 x 64, 20c, to be made; 15,000 do. 64 x 64, 20½c, to be made; 1,000 do. 60 x 64, 21½c, on hand; 5,000 do. 64 x 64, 22c, on hand; 13,000 do. 64 x 64, 22½c, on hand; 12,000 do. 64 x 64, 23c, on hand.

PRINTS have been very active, and the market is nearly bare of goods, while prices have again advanced to those of ten days ago. Agents have few or no goods on hand, and it is becoming more a question of goods than prices. The reduction of last week was the signal for large calls from country merchants and Western buyers, and the demand is still great, although prices are much above the actual cost of production. The small supply held by the jobbers is almost wholly distributed, and with the present briskness of trade and scarcity of goods prices are likely to be further advanced. There has been less advance in prices by agents than by the jobbers, as in some instances jobbers were selling below agents prices. Merrimack now sells by agents at 32 for W, 30 for D, and 32 for frocks; American Print Works are quoted at 29; Sprague's 29 regular for

fancies; 30 for pinks, purples, and shirtings; 30 for blue and white; 31 for blue and orange; national 24½ for light; mourning 28; Allen's 27 net for fancy; 29 for pink and purple, and 28 for frock; Arnold's 27 regular. Richmond 28 net for fancy, 29 for pink and purple, and 27 for mourning. Garner's are 31, Amoskeag 30 for pinks, 29 for purple, 28 for fancy and shirting, 27½ for mourning, Datehess B 26, Lowell 26½, Wamsutta 25, and dusters 25.

GINGHAMS are scarce and in good demand, at an advance of 1c a 2c per yard. Glasgow sells at 33. Lancaster at 34.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are in active demand at firm prices. Standard styles are ¼ a 1c higher, selling at 33 a 34c.

WOOLEN GOODS are hardly so active, although prices remain steady and firm. Fur cloths, Utica all wool beavers bring \$3.25; cotton warp No. 1, \$2.65. For Cassimeres, Dightons \$2.50; Milville, all wool \$2.75 a \$3.00; Satihets, Tip Top No. 1, \$1.30, and Lower Valley \$1.25.

KENTUCKY JEANS are in active demand and sell quickly at firm prices. Washingtons are held at 65c; Richmonds 60c; Common Standard 30c; and Union and Laurel Glen 62½c.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS are in active request, but prices nominally the same as last week.

LINENS are in steady demand, with no variation in prices to note.

FOREIGN GOODS are in increased demand, and firm notwithstanding very large importations. The market sympathises to a considerable extent with the activity in domestics, but the changes from last week are not material. There have been a number of sales at auction since our last. On Tuesday Messrs. Haggerty & Co. sold a catalogue of silks, dress goods, &c., &c. The principal feature of the sale was a large assortment of Saxony dress goods, of the manufacture and importation of Messrs. Chas. F. Schneider & Co. The offering was very attractive, and the competition among the bidders for these desirable fabrics was quite active, and prices were well sustained, many choice styles bringing an advance on the earlier quotations of the season. 20 inch bleached linen toweling brought 17 a 24c; 16 in. fine Russia crash 22c; 26 in. fine linen grass cloth 23c; 7 4 bleached damask 39c; 3 4 bird's eye diaper 39 a 44c; 8 4 damask table cloths, all linen, \$2 a \$2.70; 9-11 brown do \$1.40; huckabuck towels 23c; do larger and finer 26 a 34½c; damask towels 60c; extra large huck do, all linen, 31 a 35c, extra size and quality blue bordered do 45 a 50c; 8-4 brown damask 60 a 62½c; 10 4 do 73 a 82c; fine all wool filling high colored Alambras, 34½c; neat plaid Luzear 33½c, do Corrinuas, 33c; do poil de chevres, 34 a 35c; do poil de chevres, black and white check, 40½c; do Cornelias 33 a 35c; poplin satanella in plaids and checks, 39c; satin stripped flora raye, 56½c; lama quality Eugénias, 43½; Scotch Firalda, 44c; satin stripe Valadoras, 37½c; plaid Olga 38½c; Cleopatra raye, 40½c; silk plaid Alexandria a soie, 48½c; silk plaid Orpheas a soie, 51½c; silk pamette plaids, and silk broche dots, 50½c; silk stripes Granada a soie, 55c; silk broche stripes Camelia a soie, 72c; Turkish silk do, double width, 84½c; red and black all wool check, 64c; new Scotch do 60 a 61c; super do in black and white checks, 80c; French silk and wool poplins, 55 a 69c; plaid mourning do 60c; silk striped do 42½ a 63c; double fold do, 84c; silk crepe check 38½ a 63c; all wool French white merino, 89c; black Coburgs, 35 a 40c; colored English do 44 a 56c; double fold black craps, 45½c; mohair figured alpaca, 60c; black alpacas, 35½ a 42c; figured plaid mohairs, 32½c; colored baratheas, 35c; gross grain silks, \$1.97½ a \$2.10, better do \$2.15 a \$2.25; 26 inch Lyons black taffetas, \$1.95 a \$2; army blankets \$2.05 per pair.

Another sale of cloths, cassimers, &c., was well attended, and prices quite satisfactory.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 24, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24.

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1795	\$740,068	778	\$293,129	1761	\$697,720
do cotton...	527	114,422	330	87,586	915	238,771
do silk...	361	261,239	99	70,354	367	438,572
do flax...	972	101,511	2532	189,581	1113	270,441
Miscellaneous dry goods...	221	59,022	82	27,960	225	69,255
Total.....	3876	\$1,176,262	3821	\$668,610	4411	\$1,714,759

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

Manufactures of wool...	1619	\$631,854	660	\$287,299	844	\$345,350
do cotton...	476	123,749	106	34,134	81	22,025
do silk...	231	258,706	90	68,783	97	116,556
do flax...	739	161,510	137	35,164	244	64,214
Miscellaneous dry goods...	55	33,148	31	14,135	23	7,286
Total.....	3120	\$1,198,967	1024	\$439,515	1289	\$555,436
Add ent'd for consumpt'n...	3876	1,176,262	3821	668,610	4411	1,714,759
Total th'wn upon mark't...	6996	\$2,375,229	4845	\$1,108,125	5700	\$2,270,195

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	324	\$97,073	561	\$260,499	263	\$88,769
do cotton...	176	56,818	110	32,639	41	14,119
do silk...	42	65,406	95	103,404	47	96,277
do flax...	149	31,657	735	54,660	570	72,722
Miscellaneous dry goods...	23	2,954	30	14,823	79	24,343
Total.....	719	\$253,899	1531	\$466,030	1007	\$296,235
Add ent'd for consumpt'n...	3876	1,176,262	3821	668,610	4411	1,714,759
Total entered at the port...	4595	\$1,430,161	5352	\$1,134,640	5418	\$2,010,994

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Aug. 24, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens.....	346	\$175,597	Worstedes.....	642	254,993
Cloths.....	74	33,402	Delaines.....	10	5,639
Carpetings.....	173	40,928	Hose.....	28	9,997
Blankets.....	14	2,279	Merinoes.....	2	651
Shawls.....	44	17,582	Worsted y'n.....	32	6,529
Gloves.....	70	17,831			
Total.....		1,761	697,730		

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons.....	313	\$94,705	Emb'd mus'n.....	7	4,127
Colored.....	109	31,710	Velvets.....	15	5,763
Prints.....	32	8,191	Laces.....	11	6,207
Ginghams.....	8	1,947	Braids & bds.....	17	4,231
Muslins.....	6	3,096	Handkerch'fs.....	14	3,595
Total.....		915	\$238,771		

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks.....	136	\$223,751	Ribbons.....	64	52,091
Crapes.....	3	3,795	Laces.....	30	33,557
Plushes.....	9	3,157	Gloves.....	3	2,441
Velvets.....	22	14,469	Cravats.....	3	640
Embroideries.....	8	9,951	Raw.....	35	49,018
Total.....		367	\$438,572		

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens.....	989	\$226,958	Hdkfs.....	39	73,999
Laces.....	5	6,737	Thread.....	19	5,052
Total.....		1,113	\$270,441		

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Leath gloves.....	14	\$16,371	Embroideri's.....	19	13,869
Kid gloves.....	4	3,436	Millinery.....	2	395
Matting.....	84	1,215	Corsets.....	26	7,731
Clothing.....	17	3,242	Straw goods.....	25	4,042
Total.....		255	\$69,255		

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens.....	171	\$80,272	Gloves.....	2	698
Cloths.....	35	16,101	Worstedes.....	339	149,603
Carpeting.....	28	7,303	Delaines.....	6	2,427
Blankets.....	55	7,059	Worst yarn.....	12	4,433
Shawls.....	26	13,354	Hose.....	16	5,216
Total.....		844	\$345,350		

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons.....	33	\$8,374	Laces.....	1	288
Colored.....	29	9,014	Gloves.....	3	518
Emb'd mus'n.....	2	870	Braids & bds.....	1	150
Velvets.....	1	395	Handkerch'fs.....	6	1,236
Total.....		81	\$22,025		

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks.....	34	\$75,431	Velvets.....	12	9,877
Pongees.....	20	6,629	Ribbons.....	9	8,791
Crapes.....	1	233	Laces.....	2	1,312
Plushes.....	8	5,269	Silk & worst.....	4	4,307
Total.....		97	\$116,556		

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens.....	227	\$57,979	Handk'fs.....	3	1,271
Laces.....	2	2,125	Thread.....	12	2,844
Total.....		144	\$64,219		

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Leath. gloves.....	1	\$821	Clothing.....	3	1,585
Matting.....	6	246	Straw goods.....	8	2,124
Total.....		23	\$7,236		

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens.....	64	\$26,475	Blankets.....	62	7,523
Cloths.....	5	1,660	Shawls.....	6	2,411
Carpeting.....	29	6,334	Worstedes.....	101	44,091
Total.....		268	\$88,769		

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons.....	1	\$162	Prints.....	5	1,657
Colored.....	29	10,634	Laces.....	3	1,070
Total.....		41	\$14,119		

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks.....	33	\$86,033	Ribbons.....	7	4,147
Velvets.....	2	1,762	Laces.....	3	2,541
Total.....		47	\$96,277		

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens.....	546	\$68,636	Handk'fs.....	2	2,068
Total.....		570	\$72,722		

MISCELLANEOUS.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Straw goods.....			74	\$22,271
Leather gloves.....			5	2,077
Total.....			79	\$24,348

1,000,000 bushels Wheat, and prices are so high as to almost stop shipments, but we can discover very little desire to sell; in fact, it is evident that, with a slight decline, speculators will again become free purchasers. Corn and Oats have been in large consumptive demand, and prices have improved, leading to some speculative feeling. Rye has been in demand for the Continent, and the market has ruled firm.

At to-day's market there was a further general advance, with a large speculative business in Wheat.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western.	per bbl.	\$6 70 @ \$7 40
do Extra State.		7 65 @ 8 20
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.		8 90 @ 9 20
do Extra Western, common to good.		7 75 @ 11 00
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.		11 25 @ 14 00
do Southern, supers.		9 20 @ 10 40
do Southern, fancy and extra.		10 50 @ 14 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.		7 85 @ 11 00
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.		5 50 @ 6 25
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.		5 00 @ 5 50
Wheat, Chicago Spring.	per bushel	1 55 @ 1 60
do Milwaukee Club.		1 55 @ 1 60
do Red Winter.		1 95 @ 2 10
do Amber Michigan, &c.		2 15 @ 2 20
Corn, Western Mixed.		94 @ 96½
do Western White. @ ..
do Western Yellow. . . . .		.. @ 97
do Southern Yellow. @ ..
do Southern White.		1 10 @ 1 12
Rye, Western.		97 @ 1 00
do North River.		1 10 @ 1 12
Oats, Western.		63 @ 64
do State. @ ..
do Canada. @ ..
Barley.		1 00 @ 1 30
Barley Malt.		1 50 @ 1 70

THE LONDON MARKET.—A circular of the 11th August, reports:

The weather this week has been on the whole favorable for harvest work. On Monday morning a good deal of rain fell, but about mid-day it cleared up and has been warm and bright since, up to yesterday.

At Monday's market considerable excitement was manifested in the trade owing to the unsettled state of the weather and the reported injury to the wheat crop from the late heavy rains. English wheat was in good demand at an advance of 2s to 3s per quarter, from the prices of this day se'nnight. In American and Canadian a fair business was done at an improvement of 2s from last Monday.

Flour. Barrels are in good consumptive request at an advance of 6d to 1s.

The floating grain cargo trade. Wheat has been in active request at the extreme advance of last week. For forward shipment a large business has again been done at fully late rates, 40s per 492 lbs being paid for Odessa Ghirka. Maize is firm at the decline of last week, at which buyers are more numerous. Ibrail has been sold at 28s per 480 lbs. and Galatz at 29s 3d per 492 lbs.

At to day's market the trade was rather excited owing to the heavy rain since yesterday, and factors ask 1s to 2s per qr. advance on Monday's prices for English and American wheat.

At Glasgow, on the 11th, a very large business was done at 21s 3d to 21s 6d, for choice amber spring wheat. Flour sold freely at 23s 6d for prime extra State, and 24s to 24s 6d for superfine Canadian. Indian corn also found ready buyers at 17s 6d ex ship.

At Liverpool, same date, the unfavorable change in the weather caused some excitement, and an extensive business was done in wheat at an advance of 4d per cental on Tuesday's quotations. A large trade was also done in French flour at an improvement of 1s to 1s 6d per sack, and barrels were 6d to 1s dearer. There was more inquiry for Indian corn, at prices rather in favor of sellers. The farmers deliveries of wheat for the week were 54,804 quarters, at 43s 6d, against 44s 1d same time last year.

QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, Extra State	(per barrel)	23	6	@	24 6
do Philadelphia and Baltimore.	do	24	0	@	25 0
do Ohio.	do	24	0	@	25 0
do Canadian.	do	23	6	@	26 0
do Sour and Heated.	do	19	0	@	21 0
Wheat, Chicago and Milwaukee.	(per 100 lbs.)	8	8	@	9 0
do Amber Iowa.	do	9	0	@	9 4
do Red and Amber Winter.	do	8	10	@	9 3
do White—Western.	do	9	3	@	9 9
Indian Corn, Yellow.	(per 480 lbs.)	31	6	@	..
do Mixed.	do	31	3	@	31 6
Peas, Canadian.	(per 504 lbs.)	37	0	@	38 0
Oatmeal, do.	(per 240 lbs.)	22	0	@	22 6

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The past week has been one of unusual activity in the Dry Goods trade. The fall trade commenced with great briskness during the last days of last week, and has kept up with increased vigor to the present time. The slight concessions, and above all

the fact that the season was well advanced, has caused this activity.

The market was, however, so bare of goods that the semi panic which has prevailed the past week, has cleared it of almost all leading and standard kinds of domestics, while the market has fully recovered the concession in prices made a week ago.

Prices are at the old figures and goods scarce, with a great probability that the demand will be beyond the supply for the present. It is understood generally that the cost of manufacture is much less than the present prices, and that every available means is taking to increase the present product, a fact which will materially lessen the price of all domestics in a few weeks at most. Some houses go so far as to predict the crash which is to follow.

The agents report "no goods" in almost every instance, and consequently no prices. Certain it is that the activity among the jobbing houses cannot long continue without sweeping off all goods in first hand, though the principal activity has been with the jobbers thus far.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS have been quite active, and the supply of fine qualities is very limited. They are taken from the agents as fast as received, at an advance of from 1c a 2c from last week in most cases. Stark A, Indian Head, Lawrence C, Appleton A, and Indian Orchard, are held by agents at 32; 44 Graniteville 28; 7/8 do 27; 4-4 Augusta Factory 31, 7/8 do 28; Appletons 39 for B, an advance of 1c, 28 for C, and 29 for D, a 1/2c each higher; Newmarket R R 33, do A 32, and 33 in do 28 1/2; 44 Medford 30; Massachusetts A 29, do B 31, and 4-4 Nashua extra 31.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are still very scarce and sold ahead of supply. With the present excited state of the market it is next to an impossibility to give exact prices, as 1/4 a cent or 1 cent a yard would be of no consequence if the goods were to be had. Prices are 1c a 2c above last week, and advancing. Wamsutta 4-4 are delivered at 46, 9-8 do 54, 5-4 do 58; York Mills 49. Wauregan water twist are held at 46, do X X 41, Forestdale 42, Masonville 42 1/2, do X 44, Slaterville 7-8 at 34, Bartlette 40 for 44, 37 for 7-8, and 38 for 33-inch; Lonsdale sell at 43, White Rock 44.

DRILLS are scarce and prices advancing, as is the case with all domestic goods of fine qualities. Laconia sells at 35, India and Pepperell 33, Stark H 28, and Augusta 32.

CORSET JEANS are in better demand, and prices stiffening, though without perceptible change in figures. Indian Orchard, Bates, and Androscoggin sell at 25c for bleached and colored; Naumkeag 35, and Satteens 36.

CANTON FLANNELS are in fair demand, and prices firm, although there is less activity in these goods. There is a good supply on hand. The Nashua and Conestoga sell for 39 a 40c; Naumkeag and Manchester 43 for brown; Slatersville 45, and Good Hope 35.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are in moderate demand at last weeks prices. Haymaker's medal 45; Whittenton 35 for C, 37 1/2 for B. B., 55 for A. A., and 45 for A.

DENIMS AND COTTONADES are more active, and prices are firm. Amoskeag denims sell at 67 1/2; Sprague's and Haymaker's medal 52 1/2; and Providence 28. New York mills double and twist cottonades bring 75, and Indigo blue camlet jeans 50.

PRINT CLOTHS have been moderately active at firm prices. The sales at Providence for the past week foot up a total of 87,000 pieces at following terms: 10,000 pieces 64 x 64, 13 1/2c, up to January; 17,000 do. 64 x 64, 19c, up to January; 14,000 do. 64 x 64, 20c, to be made; 15,000 do. 64 x 64, 20 1/2c, to be made; 1,000 do. 60 x 64, 21 1/2c, on hand; 5,000 do. 64 x 64, 22c, on hand; 13,000 do. 64 x 64, 22 1/2c, on hand; 12,000 do. 64 x 64, 23c, on hand.

PRINTS have been very active, and the market is nearly bare of goods, while prices have again advanced to those of ten days ago. Agents have few or no goods on hand, and it is becoming more a question of goods than prices. The reduction of last week was the signal for large calls from country merchants and Western buyers, and the demand is still great, although prices are much above the actual cost of production. The small supply held by the jobbers is almost wholly distributed, and with the present briskness of trade and scarcity of goods prices are likely to be further advanced. There has been less advance in prices by agents than by the jobbers, as in some instances jobbers were selling below agents prices. Merrimack now sells by agents at 32 for W, 30 for D, and 32 for frocks; American Print Works are quoted at 29; Sprague's 29 regular for

fancies; 30 for pinks, purples, and shirtings; 30 for blue and white; 31 for blue and orange; national 24½ for light; mourning 28; Allen's 27 net for fancy; 29 for pink and purple, and 28 for frock; Arnold's 27 regular. Richmond 28 net for fancy, 29 for pink and purple, and 27 for mourning. Garner's are 31, Amoskeag 30 for pinks, 29 for purple, 28 for fancy and shirting, 27½ for mourning, Dutehess B 26, Lowell 26½, Wamsutta 25, and dusters 25.

GINGHAMS are scarce and in good demand, at an advance of 1c a 2c per yard. Glasgow sells at 33. Lancaster at 34.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are in active demand at firm prices. Standard styles are ¼ a 1c higher, selling at 33 a 34c.

WOOLEN GOODS are hardly so active, although prices remain steady and firm. Fur cloths, Utica all wool beavers bring \$3.75; cotton warp No. 1, \$2.65. For Cassimeres, Dightons \$2.50; Millville, all wool \$2.75 a \$3.00; Satinets, Tip Top No. 1, \$1.30, and Lower Valley \$1.25.

KENTUCKY JEANS are in active demand and sell quickly at firm prices. Washingtons are held at 65c; Richmonds 60c; Common Standard 30c; and Union and Laurel Glen 62½c.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS are in active request, but prices nominally the same as last week.

LINENS are in steady demand, with no variation in prices to note.

FOREIGN GOODS are in increased demand, and firm notwithstanding very large importations. The market sympathises to a considerable extent with the activity in domestics, but the changes from last week are not material. There have been a number of sales at auction since our last. On Tuesday Messrs. Haggerty & Co. sold a catalogue of silks, dress goods, &c., &c. The principal feature of the sale was a large assortment of Saxony dress goods, of the manufacture and importation of Messrs. Chas. F. Schneider & Co. The offering was very attractive, and the competition among the bidders for these desirable fabrics was quite active, and prices were well sustained, many choice styles bringing an advance on the earlier quotations of the season. 20 inch bleached linen toweling brought 17 a 24c; 16 in. fine Russia crash 22c; 26 in. fine linen grass cloth 23c; 7½ bleached damask 39c; 3-4 bird's eye diaper 39 a 44c; 8-4 damask table cloths, all linen, \$2 a \$2.70; 9-11 brown do \$1.40; huckabuck towels 23c; do larger and finer 26 a 34½c; damask towels 60c; extra large huck do, all linen, 31 a 35c, extra size and quality blue bordered do 45 a 50c; 8-4 brown damask 60 a 62½c; 10 4 do 73 a 82c; fine all wool filling high colored Alambas, 34½c; neat plaid Luzas 33½c, do Corrinuas, 33c; do poil de chevres, 34 a 35c; do poil de chevres, black and white check, 40½c; do Cornelias 33 a 35c; poplin satanella in plaids and checks, 39c; satin stripped flora raye, 56½c; lama quality Eugénias, 43½; Scotch Firalda, 44c; satin stripe Valadoras, 37½c; plaid Olga 38½c; Cleopatra raye, 40½c; silk plaid Alexandria a soie, 48½c; silk plaid Orpheas a soie, 51½c; silk pamette plaids, and silk broche dots, 50½c; silk stripes Granada a soie, 55c; silk broche stripes Camelia a soie, 72c; Turkish silk do, double width, 84½c; red and black all wool check, 64c; new Scotch do 60 a 61c; super do in black and white checks, 80c; French silk and wool poplins, 55 a 69c; plaid mourning do 60c; silk striped do 42½ a 63c; double fold do, 84c; silk crepe check 38½ a 63c; all wool French white merino, 89c; black Coburgs, 35 a 40c; colored English do 44 a 56c; double fold black craps, 45½c; mohair figured alpaca, 60c; black alpacas, 35½ a 42c; figured plaid mohairs, 32½c; colored baratheas, 35c; gross grain silks, \$1.97½ a \$2.10, better do \$2.15 a \$2.25; 26 inch Lyons black taffetas, \$1.95 a \$2; army blankets \$2.05 per pair.

Another sale of cloths, cassimers, &c., was well attended, and prices quite satisfactory.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 24, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24.

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1795	\$740,068	778	\$293,129	1761	\$697,720
do cotton...	527	114,422	330	87,586	915	238,771
do silk...	361	261,239	99	70,354	367	438,572
do flax...	972	101,511	2532	189,581	1113	270,441
Miscellaneous dry goods...	221	59,022	82	27,960	225	69,255
Total.....	3876	\$1,176,262	3821	\$668,610	4411	\$1,714,759

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

Manufactures of wool...	1619	\$631,854	660	\$287,299	844	\$345,850
do cotton...	476	123,749	106	34,134	81	22,025
do silk...	231	258,706	90	68,783	97	116,556
do flax...	739	161,510	137	35,164	244	64,214
Miscellaneous dry goods...	55	33,148	31	14,135	23	7,286
Total.....	3120	\$1,198,967	1024	\$439,515	1289	\$555,436
Add ent'd for consumpt'n...	3876	1,176,262	3821	668,610	4411	1,714,759
Total th'wn upon mark't.	6996	\$2,375,229	4845	\$1,108,125	5700	\$2,270,195

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	324	\$97,073	561	\$260,499	268	\$88,769
do cotton...	176	56,818	110	32,639	41	14,119
do silk...	42	65,406	95	103,404	47	96,277
do flax...	149	31,657	735	54,660	570	72,722
Miscellaneous dry goods...	28	2,954	30	14,828	79	24,348
Total.....	719	\$253,899	1531	\$466,030	1007	\$296,235
Add ent'd for consumpt'n...	3876	1,176,262	3821	668,610	4411	1,714,759
Total entered at the port.	4595	\$1,430,161	5352	\$1,134,640	5418	\$2,010,994

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Aug. 24, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens...	346	\$175,597	Worstedes...	642	254,993
Cloths...	74	38,402	Delaines...	10	5,639
Carpetings...	173	40,928	Hose...	28	9,997
Blankets...	14	2,279	Merinoes...	2	651
Shawls...	44	17,582	Worsted y'n...	32	6,529
Gloves...	70	17,831			
Total.....1,761 697,720					
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons...	313	\$94,705	Emb'd mus'n...	7	4,127
Colored...	109	31,710	Velvets...	15	5,768
Prints...	32	8,191	Laces...	11	6,207
Ginghams...	8	1,947	Braids & bds...	17	4,231
Muslins...	6	3,096	Handkerch'fs...	14	3,595
Total.....915 \$238,771					
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks...	136	\$223,751	Ribbons...	64	52,091
Crapes...	3	3,795	Laces...	30	33,557
Pushes...	9	3,157	Gloves...	3	2,441
Velvets...	22	14,469	Cravats...	3	640
Embroideries...	8	9,951	Raw...	35	49,018
Total.....367 \$438,572					
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens...	989	\$226,958	Hdkfs...	39	73,999
Laces...	5	6,737	Thread...	19	5,052
Total.....1,113 \$270,441					
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves...	14	\$16,371	Embroideri's...	19	13,869
Kid gloves...	4	3,436	Millinery...	2	395
Matting...	84	1,215	Corsets...	26	7,731
Clothing...	17	3,242	Straw goods...	25	4,042
Total.....255 \$69,255					

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens...	171	\$80,272	Gloves...	2	698
Cloths...	35	16,101	Worstedes...	339	149,603
Carpeting...	28	7,303	Delaines...	6	2,427
Blankets...	55	7,059	Worst yarn...	12	4,433
Shawls...	26	13,254	Hose...	16	5,216
Total.....844 \$345,350					
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons...	33	\$8,374	Laces...	1	288
Colored...	29	9,014	Gloves...	3	518
Emb'd mus'n...	2	870	Braids & bds...	1	150
Velvets...	1	395	Handkerch'fs...	6	1,236
Total.....81 \$22,025					
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks...	34	\$75,431	Velvets...	12	9,877
Pongees...	20	6,629	Ribbons...	9	8,791
Crapes...	1	233	Laces...	2	1,312
Pushes...	8	5,269	Silk & worst...	4	4,307
Total.....97 \$116,556					
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens...	227	\$57,979	Handkfs...	3	1,271
Laces...	2	2,125	Thread...	12	2,844
Total.....144 \$64,219					
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath. gloves...	1	\$821	Clothing...	3	1,585
Matting...	6	246	Straw goods...	8	2,124
Total.....23 \$7,236					

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens...	64	\$26,475	Blankets...	62	7,528
Cloths...	5	1,660	Shawls...	6	2,411
Carpeting...	29	6,334	Worstedes...	101	44,091
Total.....268 \$88,769					
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons...	1	\$162	Prints...	5	1,657
Colored...	29	10,634	Laces...	3	1,070
Total.....41 \$14,119					
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks...	33	\$86,033	Ribbons...	7	4,147
Velvets...	2	1,762	Laces...	3	2,541
Total.....47 \$96,277					
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens...	546	\$68,686	Handk'fs...	2	2,068
Total.....570 \$72,722					
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Straw goods...				74	\$22,271
Leather gloves...				5	2,077
Total.....79 \$24,348					

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Of 209 lb and upward... 12 @

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cent ad val. American yellow... @ 50

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

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

Butter has been only in moderate demand during the week. The State dairies are steady for home consumption and the California trade. Western butter, chiefly for export, is dull and but little activity is shown. We quote:

Butter—Orange & Sussex—fr. pails... 40 @ 45
Half-irkin tubs... 37 @ 40
Welch tubs... 31 @ 35
Firkins, New York State... 35 @ 36
Firkins, Western... 25 @ 29
Grease, Butter... 15 @ 16
Western, common... 22 @ 25
Cheese—Factory made dairies... 14 1/2 @ 16
Farm dairies... 14 @ 15
do do common... 11 @ 13
English dairy... 13 @ 14
Vermont dairy... 10 @ 14

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents lb. Sperm... 35 @ 40
Sperm, patent... 45 @ 50
Refined sperm, city... 35 @
Stearic... 30 @ 31
Adamantine... 25 @ 27

Cement—Rosendale... 1 bbl .. 1 60

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

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb bushel. Liverpool Orrel... @
Liverpool House Cannel... @
Nova Scotia... 6 50 @ 7 00
Anthracite... 9 00 @ 9 50

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents lb. Caracas... (gold), (in bond)... 30 @ 35
Maracaibo... (gold)... do 55 @ 60
Guayaquil... (gold)... do 18 @ 20
Para... do... do
St. Domingo... do... do

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents lb; all other 10 cent ad valorem in addition. Rio, prime, duty paid... gold. 21 @ 21 1/2
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... 25 @ 26
Native Ceylon... @
Maracaibo... 19 @ 22

Laguayra... 21 @ 22
St. Domingo... 17 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper, 2 cents lb; manufactured, 30 cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. lb square foot, 3 1/2 cents lb. All cash. Sheathing, new... @ 45
Sheathing, &c., old... @ 25
Sheathing, yellow... @ 30
Pig, Chile... @ 45
Bolts... @ 45
Braziers... @ 45
Baltimore... 30 @ 30 1/2
Detroit... @ 32

Corriage—Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 2 1/2; other untarred, 3 1/2 cents lb. Manila, Amer. made... 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Tarred Russia... @
Tarred American... @ 18
Boit Rope, Russia... @ 26

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val. Regular, quarts... 50 @ 52
Short Tapers... 40 @ 41
Mineral... 52 @ 54
Phial... 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents lb; Cutch, 16; Chamomile Flowers, 20 cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lie. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, 1 1/2 lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents lb; Phosphorus, 20 cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents lb; Quicksilver, 15 cent ad val.; Sal Eratus, 1 1/2 cents lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents lb; Blue Vitriol, 25 cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal)

Acid, Citric... @ 62
Alcohol... 4 30 @ 4 40
Aloes, Cape... @ 25
Aloes, Socotrine... 85 @
Alum... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Annato, fair to prime... 60 @ 75
Antimony, Regulus of... (cash) 12 1/2 @
Argols, Red... (gold) @ 14 1/2
Arsenic, Refined... (gold) 27 @
Arsenic, Powdered... 3 20 @ 3 30
Assafetida... 25 @ 40
Balsam Capivi... (gold) @ 70
Balsam Tolu... @ 2 60
Bark, Calisaya... @ 1 75
Berries, Persian... @ 55
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle... 10 @
Bi Chromate Potash... 22 @
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags... (gold) 28 @ 30
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar... 40 @ 42 1/2
Bleaching Powder... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Borax, Refined... 31 @ 32
Brimstone, Crude... per ton 60 00 @ 62 50
Brimstone, Am. Roll... lb 6 @ 4 1/2
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur... @ 35
Camphor, Crude, (in bond)... @ 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, City... per gallon 36 @ 36 1/2
Chamomile Flowers... lb 36 @ 5 1/2
Chlorate Potash... (gold) @ 36 1/2
Caustic Soda... (gold) @ 5 1/2
Cobalt, Crystals... in kegs, 112 lbs @ 97 1/2 @ 1 00
Cochineal, Honduras... (gold) 8 1/2 @ 85
Cochineal, Mexican... (gold) 1 1/2 @
Copperas, American... @ 34
Cream Tartar, prime... (gold) 45 @ 12 1/2
Cubebs, East India... @ 26
Cutch... @ 13 1/2
Cuttlefish Bone... lb @ 4
Epsom Salts... @ 12
Extract Logwood... @ 4
Flowers, Benzoin... per oz. 60 @ 60
Flowers, Arnica... bales 40 @ 70
Folia, Buchu... @ 9 1/2
Gambier... lb @ 1 00
Ginseng, Southern and Western... 82 1/2 @ 92 1/2
Gum Arabic, Picked... 65 @ 85
Gum Arabic, Sorts... (gold) 22 @ 25
Gum Benzoin... 1 00 @ 34
Gum Copal Cow... 23 @ 20
Gum Gedda... 19 @ 20
Gum Damar... 36 @ 40
Gum Myrrh, East India... @ 70
Gum, Myrrh, Turkey... @ 55

Gum Tragacanth, Sorts... 30 @ 40
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey... 85 @ 1 00
Hyd. Potash, French and English... (gold) 3 06 1/2 @ 3 16
Iodine, Resublimed... 5 50 @
Ipecacuanna, Brazil... 3 00 @ 5 50
Jalap... 3 00 @ 3 50
Lac Dye, good and fine... 40 @ 76
Licorice Paste, Calabria... 45 @ 48
Licorice Paste, Sicily... 23 @ 24
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid... 35 @ 40
Licorice Paste, Greek... 30 @ 40
Madder, Dutch... (gold) 9 @ 9 1/2
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 9 @
Manna, large flake... 1 00 @ 1 25
Manna, small flake... @
Manna, Sorts... @
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo... 80 @ 90
Oil Anise... 2 75 @
Oil Cassia... 5 00 @
Oil Bergamot... @ 7 50
Oil Lemon... 5 50 @ 5 50
Oil Peppermint, pure... (cash) 5 00 @ 6 25
Opium, Turkey... (gold) 6 00 @ 65
Oxalic Acid... 1 00 @ 41
Phosphorus... 39 @ 53
Prussiate Potash... 53 @ 41
Quicksilver... (gold) 4 00 @ 1 25
Rhubarb, China... 1 25 @ 2 00
Rose Leaves... (cash) @ 15
Sal Ammoniac, Refined... (gold) 10 @ 4
Sal Soda, Newcastle... 3 1/2 @
Sarsaparilla, Hond... 40 @
Sarsaparilla, Mex... 25 @ 26
Seed, Anise... lb @ 24
do Canary... bush. 4 75 @ 5 25
do Hemp... 2 25 @ 2 50
do Caraway... lb @ 18
do Coriander... @ 17
do Mustard, brown, Trieste... @ 18
do do California, brown... @ 18
do do English, white... @ 20
Seneca Root... 60 @
Senna, Alexandria... 24 @ 22
Senna, East India... 18 @ 62 1/2
Shell Lac... 2 75 @
Soda Ash (80 cent)... (gold) 89 @ 40
Sugar Lead, White... @ 40
Sugar Lead, Brown... @ 40
Sulphate Quinine, Am... per oz. 8 10 @ 2 40
Sulphate Morphine... @ 60
Tartaric Acid... (gold) lb @ 29
Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 18 @ 30
Vitriol, Blue... @

Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val. Ravens, Light... per pce 16 00 @ 18 00
Ravens, Heavy... 22 00 @
Scotch, Gourcock, No. 1... 26 00 @
Cotton, No. 1... per yard 95 @

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood... (gold)... per ton 130 00 @ 150 00
Fustic, Cuba... 82 50 @ 85 00
Fustic, Tampico... @ 25 00
Fustic, Tabasco... 21 00 @ 22 00
Fustic, Savanilla... (gold) 21 00 @ 22 60
Fustic, Maracaibo... do
Logwood, Laguna... (gold) @
Logwood, Campeachy... (gold) 20 00 @
Logwood, Hond... (gold) 19 00 @
Logwood, Tabasco... (gold) 26 00 @
Logwood, St. Domingo... (gold) 14 50 @ 15 50
Logwood, Jamaica... (gold) 14 50 @ 15 50
Lima Wood... (gold) 69 00 @ 65 00
Barwood... (gold) 30 00 @
Sapan Wood, Manila... 47 50 @ 50 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val. Prime Western... per lb 77 @ 78
do Tennessee... @

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.

Dry Cod... per cwt. @ 8 25
Dry Scale... @
Pickled Cod... per bbl. @
Mackerel, No. 1... 15 00 @ 24 50
Mackerel, No. 2... 13 00 @ 16 00
Mackerel, No. 3... 10 50 @ 11 00
Salmon, Pickled... @
Salmon, Pickled... per tes. @
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1... per hf. bbl. @ 52 1/2
Herring, Sealed... per box 50 @ 42 1/2
Herring, No. 1... per bbl. 40 @ 7 00
Herring, pickled... per bbl. @

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. per lb 15 @ 20

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/2; Filbers and Walnuts, 3 cents lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 cent ad val. Raisins, Seedless... per cask @ 10 50
do Layer... per box 7 00 @ 6 50
do Bunch... 6 40 @
Currants... per lb 13 1/2 @ 14
Citron, Leghorn... @ 26
Almonds, Languedoc... @ 32
do Provence... @ 24
do Sicily, Soft Shell... 23 @ 24
do Shelled... 50 @
Sardines... per box 50 @ 52
do per hf. box 27 1/2 @ 23
do per qr. box 25 @ 30
Figs, Smyrna... per lb 15 @ 16
Brazil Nuts... 17 1/2 @ 18
Filberts, Sicily... 12 @ 14
Walnuts, French... 9 @ 10
Dried Fruit—N. State Apples... per lb @ 15
Blackberries... @ 30
Black Raspberries... @
Pared Peaches... 20 @
Unpeeled do... 15 @
Cherries, pitted, new... 30 @ 35

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

Table listing various furs and skins such as Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, Goat, Deer, and their respective prices per pound.

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches, 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/2; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 21x30, 2 1/2; all over that, 3 cents per lb.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 45 @ 50 cent.) Table listing window sizes and prices.

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick)—Discount 35 @ 40 per cent. Table listing window sizes and prices.

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, light and heavy per pce 29 @

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

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less per lb, 6 cents per lb, and 20 cent ad val.; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 cent ad val. Blasting (A) per keg of 25 lb @ 6 50 Shipping and Mining @ 6 50 Rifle 8 50 @ 6 50 Sporting, in 1 lb canisters, per lb 48 @ 1 15

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed, (gold) per lb @ 22 1/2 Buenos Ayres, mixed @ 21 Hog, Western, unwashed, 10 @ 12

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping @ 85 North River, new @ 65

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ter; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb. American, Dressed per ton 210 00 @ 285 00 do Undressed @ 210 00 Russia, Clean 350 00 @ 400 00 Jute 175 00 @ 190 00 Manila (gold) per lb 10 1/2 @ 15 Sisal 15 @

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces FREE. (Nominal.) There has been considerable activity in the market during the week, and prices have remained firm.

Table listing hide and skin prices: B. A., 20 @ 26 lb selected, Rio Grande, 20 @ 23 lb, selected, R. G. & B. A. Green Salted Cow, Rio Nunez, Gambia and Bissau, Orinoco, San Juan, etc., Savanilla, etc., Maracalbo, Salted, do Dry.

Table listing various types of Ox and Cow products: Maranhao, Dry Salted Ox and Cow, Pernambuco, Dry Salted, Bahia, Dry, do Dry Salted, Matamoros, do Dry Salted, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Porto Cabello, Minoz, Rio Hache, Bogota, Truxillo, St Domingo and Port-au-Platt Dry, Curacao, California, Dry, California, Dry Salted, California, Green Salted (currency), Dry Western, Green Salted Country and West'n, City Slaughter, City Slaughter, Association, Penang Cow, Manila Buffalo, Calcutta Buffalo, Calcutta Kips, Slaughter, Calcutta Kips, Dead Green, Singapore.

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba (duty paid) per gall. 1 20 @ 1 25 do (in bond) @

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865 per lb 40 @ 60 do of 1864 @ 20 @ 50

Horns—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces FREE. Ox, Rio Grande per C @ 18 00 Ox, Buenos Ayres @ 13 00 @ 15 00

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Para, Fine per lb 67 1/2 @ 70 Para, Medium @ 57 1/2 @ 61 Para, Coarse @ 47 1/2 @ 50 East India @ 47 @ 50 Carthagena, etc. @ 50 @ 53 Guayaquil @

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal per lb 1 30 @ 2 50 Oude 1 00 @ 1 30 Kurpan 1 50 @ 2 00 Madras 80 @ 1 20 Manila 80 @ 1 25 Guatemala 80 @ 1 40 Caraccas 1 00 @ 1 25

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb. Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash per ton 45 00 @ 47 00 Pig, American, No. 1 41 00 @ 42 00 Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) @ 92 00

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes (STORE PRICES) 155 00 @ 165 00 Bar, English and American, Refined 110 00 @ 112 00 do do do Common 90 00 @ 100 00 Scroll, 125 00 @ 120 00 Ovals and Half Round 130 00 @ 140 00 Band 135 00 @ 140 00 Horse Shoe 135 00 @ 140 00 Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch 112 00 @ 180 00 Hoop 145 00 @ 200 00 Nail Rod per lb 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 Sheet, Russia 24 @ 25 Sheet, Single, Double and Treble @ 8 1/2 Rails, English (gold) per ton 57 00 @ 58 00 do American 50 00 @ 82 00

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

Laths—Duty, 20 cent ad val. Eastern per M 2 35 @ 2 40

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Galena per 100 lb 10 60 @ Spanish @ 9 25 German @ 9 25 English @ 9 50 Bar @ 12 Pipe and Sheet @ 13

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val. There is an active demand for oak and hemlock, and prices have advanced 1/4 @ 1 cent.

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

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Rockland, common per bbl. @ 1 35 do heavy @ 1 75

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty, Lumber, 20 cent ad val.; Staves, 10 cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Lumber and Timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, product of the British North American Provinces, FREE. Spruce, Eastern per M feet 18 00 @ 22 00 Southern Pine @ 45 00 @ 55 00 White Pine Box Boards 21 00 @ 23 00 White Pine Merchant. Box Boards 24 00 @ 26 00 Clear Pine 65 00 @ Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k. 50 00 @ 55 00 Cherry Boards and Plank 70 00 @ 75 00 Oak and Ash 50 00 @ 60 00 Maple and Birch 35 00 @ 40 00 Black Walnut 75 00 @ 80 00

STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra per M. @ 160 00 do pipe, heavy @ 180 00 White oak, pipe, light @ 110 00 do pipe, culls @ 70 00 do hhd, extra @ 130 00 do hhd, heavy @ 110 00 do hhd, light @ 70 00 do hhd, culls @ 60 00 do bbl, extra @ 125 00 do bbl, heavy @ 90 00 do bbl, light @ 55 00 do bbl, culls @ 35 00 Red oak, hhd, heavy @ 70 00 do hhd, light @ 40 00 HEADING—white oak, hhd @ 120 00

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free. Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot 50 @ 75 do St. Domingo, ordinary logs 17 @ 20 do Port-au-Platt, crotches @ 20 do Port-au-Platt, logs @ 20 do Nuevitas @ 25 do Mananilla @ 55 do Mexican @ 20 do Honduras (American wood) 15 @ 18 Cedar, Nuevitas 14 @ 15 do Mananilla @ do do Mexican @ 11 do Florida, per cubic ft. @ do Rosewood, Rio Janeiro per lb 5 @ 8 do Bahia 2 50 @ 3 00

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans per gall. 1 00 @ 1 10 Porto Rico 80 @ 90 Cuba Muscovado 45 @ 65 do Claved 38 @ 43

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 5 cents per lb (Cash.) Cut, 4d. @ 6d. per 100 lb 5 50 @ 7 00 Clinch 6 50 @ 7 00 Horse shoe, forged (Sd) per lb 80 Copper @ 50 Yellow metal @ 35 Zinc @ 20

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 cent ad val. Tar and turpentine, product of the British North American Provinces, free. (All cash.) Turpentine, N. C. per 280 lb 7 25 @ 7 50 Tar per bbl. 8 00 @ 9 50 Pitch @ 8 00 Rosin @ 6 25 @ 10 00 Rosin, Pale and Extra 15 00 @ 17 00 Spirits turpentine, Am. per gall. 1 27 1/2 @ 1 40

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls. per ton @ 55 00 do in bags 52 00 @ Western thin oblong, in bags 51 00 @

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries) 20 cent ad valorem. Olive, 13 bottle baskets 4 10 @ 4 12 1/2 do in casks per gall. 1 95 @ 2 00 Palm, (duty paid) per lb 10 1/2 @ 11 Linseed, city per gall 1 30 @ 1 31 Whale, South Sea 1 20 @ do refined winter 1 70 @ Sperm, crude 2 25 @ do winter, bleached 2 30 @ 2 50 do do unbleached @ 2 40 Lard oil, spring and winter Red oil, city distilled 1 00 @ Straits 1 20 @ Paraffine, 28 — 30 gr. deodorized @ 55 Keroseene (free) @ 72

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent per lb; dry ochres, 50 cents per 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, \$1 50 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 cent ad val.; China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion, 25 cent ad val.; white chalk, \$10 per ton. Litharge, American per lb 13 @ 14 Lead, red, American 13 @ 14 do white, American, pure, in oil @ 14 do white, American, pure, dry 13 @ 00 Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1 8 @ do white, American, No. 1, in oil 9 @ 12 Ochre, yellow, French, dry per 100 lb 3 00 @ 3 50 do ground in oil per lb 9 @ 10 Spanish brown, dry per 100 lb 1 50 @ 2 00 do ground in oil per lb 8 @ 10 Paris white, No. 1 per 100 lbs 4 00 @ 4 50 do do Am. per 100 lbs 3 50 @ 4 00 Whiting, American 2 50 @ 3 00 Vermilion, Chinese per lb 1 75 @ 2 00 do Trieste 90 @ 1 00 do American, common @ 35 Venetian red, (N. C.) per cwt. @ 4 50 Carmine, city made per lb 20 00 @ 25 00 China clay per ton 35 00 @ 38 00 Chalk per bbl. 4 50 @ 5 00

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

Table listing petroleum products: Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity; Refined, free; do in bond; Naptha, refined; Residuum.

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

Table listing plaster products: 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.

Pork has been dull and heavy during the week. The transactions have been limited and the market closed quiet. Beef is more steady but prices remain as last week. Lard has been in moderate demand.

Table listing various provisions: Beef, plain mess; do mess, extra; do prime mess; do India; Pork, mess; Lard, in bbls; Hams, pickled; Shoulders, pickled; Beef hams.

Rags—(Domestic).

Table listing rags: White, city; Seconds; City colored; Canvas; Country mixed.

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

Table listing rice: Carolina; East India, dressed.

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

Table listing various salts: Turks Islands; Liverpool, ground; Onondaga, com. fine; Solar coarse; Fine screened; F. F.

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

Table listing saltpetre: 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.

Table listing various seeds: Clover; Timothy, reaped; Flaxseed, Amer. rough; Linseed, American, clean; do American, rough; do Calcutta; do Bombay.

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table listing shot: Drop and Buck.

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

Table listing various silks: Tsatlees, No. 1; Taysaams, superior; Canton, re-reeled; Japan, superior; China thrown.

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

Table listing soap: Castile.

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

Table listing spelter: Plates, foreign; do domestic.

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

Table listing various spices: Cassia, in mats; Ginger, race and African; Mace; Nutmegs, No. 1; Pepper; Pimento, Jamaica; Cloves.

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

Table listing various spirits: Brandy, Jules Robin; do Otard, Dupuy; do Pinet, Castil & Co; do Renault & Co; do Leger Freres; do Hennessy.

Table listing various liquors and wines: Brandy, J. & F. Martell; do Marett & Co; do Sazaree; do Vine Proprietary; do Ph. Goddard p & c; do Pellevoisin; do Alex. Seignette; do P. Levuque; do A. Rasteau; do Arzac Seignette; do Paul Seignette; do United Proprietors; do H. L. Chatenet; do Chatenet, Je.; do J. J. Dupuy; do A. Moreau; do A. Lambert & Co; do Vivandiere; do Camille Seignette; do Dulary, Belly & Co; do Viney'd Prop. Cog'e; do American; Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof; do St. Croix, new crop; do New England, pure; Gin, Dewdrop; do Dewdrop, cases; do Grape Leaf; do J. H. J. Notel's Im. Eagle; do Continental; do Meder's Swan; do Cabinet; do Telegraph; do Rynban's P. A.; do St. Nicholas; do Clover Leaf; do New York; do Cider Brandy, Jersey; do Whisky Jack Mt.; do Whisky, Dom; Scotch; Irish.

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

Table listing steel: English, cast; German; American, spring.

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.

Table listing various sugars: New Orleans; St. Croix; Porto Rico; Cuba, Muscovado; do fair refining; do good refining; do fair to good grocery; Havana White; do Yellow and Brown; Manila; Brazil, brown; Melado; Leaf; Crushed; Ground; White coffee; Yellow coffee.

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val.

Table listing sumac: Sicily.

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

Table listing tallow: American, prime, country and city.

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb.

Table listing various teas: Hyson, Common to fair; do Superior to fine; do Ex fine to finest; Young Hyson, Canton made; do Common to fair; do Superior to fine; do Ex fine to finest; Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton made; do do Com. to fair; do do Sup. to fine; do do Ex f. to finest; H. Skin & Twankay, Canton made; do do Com. to fair; do do Sup'r to fine; do do Ex f. to finest; Tintolored Japan, Com. to fair; do do Sup'r to fine; do do Ex f. to finest; Oolong, Common to fair; do Superior to fine; do Ex fine to finest; Souchong & Congou, Com. to fair; do do Sup'r to fine; do do Ex f. to finest; Orange Pecco, Common to fine.

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

Table listing various tins: Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb; Banca; Straits; English; Plates, charcoal I. C.; do I. C. coke.

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

Table listing various tobaccos: Virginia; Kentucky; Mason County; St. Domingo in bond; Cuba; Yara; Havana, fillers and wrappers.

Table listing various seed leaves and wrappers: Seed leaf, Conn. fillers & wrappers; do Ohio, Penn. and N. Y.; Manuf. No. 1, 5's and 10's; do medium, 5's and 10's; do common, 5's and 10's; do common, 6's and 8's; do twist in kegs, med., No. 1; do lbs., extra fine; do do No. 1; do do medium; do do common; do 1/2 pounds.

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

Table listing whalebone: South Sea; North west coast; Ochotsk; Polar.

Wines—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 listing various wines: Madeira; Sherry; Port; Burgundy port; Lisbon; Sicily; Red; Marseilles maderia; do port; Malaga, dry; do sweet; Claret, low grades; do in 12 bottles; Champagne, pipes, Heidsick; do Widow Clicquot.

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

Table listing wire: No. 0 to 18; No. 19 to 36; Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain.

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

Table listing various wools: American, Saxony fleece; do full blood Merino; do 1/4 and 3/4 Merino; do native and 1/4 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 Mestizo, unwashed; do common, unwashed; do Entre Rios, washed; do Creole, unwashed; do Cordova, washed; Cape Good Hope, unwashed; East India, washed; African, unwashed; do washed; Mexican, unwashed; Texas; Smyrna, unwashed; do washed; Syrian, unwashed.

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

Table listing zinc: Sheet.

Freights—

Table listing various freight rates: 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; Wheat; Corn; 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 clippers; Measurement goods; Heavy goods; Coal.

The Railway Monitor.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, E. D.—It is stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in connection with other interested corporations, have purchased a one-half interest in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, E. D., leading from Wyandotte, Kansas, through Lawrence towards the west. The object is to secure a through connection between the Union Pacific Railroad, *via* the Pacific and Messenaw, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Little Miami, the Columbus and Pittsburg, and the Pennsylvania railroads to Philadelphia.

FOREIGN CONNECTIONS.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have established a line of ocean steamers to run between Baltimore and Liverpool, and have already purchased four propellers for the enterprise. The Pennsylvania Company have in contemplation the establishment of a line between Philadelphia and Liverpool or London, and are to be assisted in the undertaking by the corporation of Philadelphia. We are not aware that any of the railroad companies having their seaboard terminus at New York propose to impress ocean steam navigation in their service, nor, indeed is it desirable that they should attempt competition with the many lines already in existence.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This company is pushing its line up the White Water Valley towards Brookville. It is also surveying for a line along the Ohio River to Louisville. Its depot arrangements in Cincinnati are rapidly approaching completion, and in a few months they will be the city entrance to some five or six other lines.

ITHACA AND TOWANDA RAILROAD.—The company formed to construct a railroad from Ithaca, N. Y., to Towanda, Pa., was organized on Tuesday, 15th inst., and the construction is at once to be commenced. This road will be about 50 miles in length, and will open to Western New York new and rich fields of coal, particularly the same bituminous or steam coal, so much desired for railroads, steamboats and manufacturing purposes.

RAILROADS IN TEXAS.—The railroads already constructed and now in running order in this State are the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, from Houston to Millican, distance 80 miles. Washington County Railroad, from Hempstead to Brenham, distance 30 miles. Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad from Harrisburg to Alleyton, distance 80 miles. Houston Tap and Brazoria Railroad, from Houston to Columbia, distance 45 miles. Galveston

Houston and Henderson Railroad, from Galveston to Houston, distance 50 miles. Texas and New Orleans Railroad, from Houston to Beaumont, distance 65 miles. Besides these, there is a railroad in running order from Shreveport, La., to Marshall, Texas, distance 40 miles. A railroad is now being built from Brazos Santiago to Brownville, distance about 30 miles, and one from Indianola to Victoria, distance 40 miles.

FEEDING ON THE ROAD.—A gentleman travelling on the continent sends to the *London Times* a note regarding a plan adopted at Vesou, a railway station in France, which he recommends to the restaurants at British stations, and which might, perhaps, be copied with advantage in this country. Trains do not stop long at Vesou, but "M. M. the travellers" are informed by plentiful advertisements that if they wish either to breakfast or dine they will find hot meals in baskets at the buffet. The meals are composed of three dishes, half a bottle of wine, bread, and desert. The passengers leave the empty basket and dishes half an hour later at the next station, and pay two francs fifty centimes, or about fifty cents in American currency, for their leisurely and comfortable repast. The number of cases of dyspepsia which would be avoided by the adoption of some such plan in this country can scarcely be computed. On through trains on a few of our railroads there are refreshment cars, which enable travelers to satisfy their appetites without frantic haste, but such institutions cannot always be made to "pay." On a few great lines, such as the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, ample time is given for meals, and every traveller who has stopped at Altoona remembers the fact with gratitude, but as a general thing the eating arrangements on most of our great routes of travel are woefully deficient.

ROME AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.—Operations on this line have been in progress for several months, and track laying has already reached Pulaski, to which place trains will commence running immediately.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The August earnings of railroads continue to exhibit the same increase over last year as the previous month of 1865 have shown. They are quite in excess of the calculations of their managers, who, in many cases, are surprised to see such steady and large gains upon the heavy traffic of last season. The reason for this is obvious; the war is over and the country is again free to pursue its development and industry without fear of drawbacks. Had the case been otherwise, railroad stocks which have stood so firmly under the recent perturbations of Wall street must have fallen to a very low figure.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.				Chicago & Northwestern.				Chicago and Rock Island.				Cleveland and Pittsburg.			
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.)		(204 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)	
\$109,850	\$100,991	\$261,903	Jan...	\$232,208	\$273,876	\$535,675	Jan...	\$140,024	\$158,735	\$305,554	Jan...	\$123,808	\$139,414	\$180,048	
101,355	154,418	252,583	Feb...	202,321	317,829	481,165	Feb...	130,225	175,482	246,331	Feb...	115,400	170,879	—	
104,372	195,803	288,159	Mar...	221,709	390,355	506,290	Mar...	122,512	243,150	289,403	Mar...	125,211	202,857	—	
122,084	162,723	263,149	April...	240,051	371,461	467,710	April...	126,798	185,013	186,172	April...	140,952	193,919	—	
132,301	178,786	312,316	May...	280,209	466,830	563,904	May...	144,995	198,679	227,260	May...	352,061	203,514	215,568	
145,542	206,090	343,985	June...	359,888	565,145	727,193	June...	170,937	243,178	311,180	June...	—	—	—	
149,137	224,257	315,944	July...	275,506	482,054	688,171	July...	139,142	224,980	232,728	July...	182,655	214,533	226,047	
157,948	312,165	—	Aug...	299,607	519,306	—	Aug...	160,306	307,874	—	Aug...	182,034	264,637	—	
170,044	354,554	—	Sep...	473,186	655,364	—	Sep...	210,729	375,800	—	Sep...	—	—	—	
170,910	320,879	—	Oct...	551,122	708,714	—	Oct...	216,030	324,865	—	Oct...	180,246	248,292	—	
156,869	307,803	—	Nov...	435,945	705,496	—	Nov...	196,435	326,617	—	Nov...	177,653	220,062	—	
153,294	252,015	—	Dec...	404,153	545,943	—	Dec...	201,134	321,037	—	Dec...	180,408	201,169	—	
1,673,706	2,770,484	—	Year...	3,975,935	5,902,383	—	Year...	1,959,267	3,095,470	—	Year...	—	2,512,315	—	
Erie Railway.				Hudson River.				Illinois Central.				Marietta and Cincinnati.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)		(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)		(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)		(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	
\$845,695	\$984,837	\$908,341	Jan...	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	Jan...	\$299,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	Jan...	\$38,203	\$77,010	\$98,112	
839,949	934,133	886,039	Feb...	425,047	472,240	418,711	Feb...	271,085	416,588	522,555	Feb...	53,778	74,409	86,626	
956,445	1,114,508	1,240,626	Mar...	366,802	356,626	424,870	Mar...	275,643	459,762	592,276	Mar...	60,540	89,901	93,503	
948,059	1,099,507	1,472,120	April...	270,676	278,540	311,540	April...	289,224	423,797	491,297	April...	64,306	72,389	82,186	
848,783	1,072,293	1,339,279	May...	244,771	231,759	351,759	May...	334,687	406,373	454,604	May...	35,326	83,993	73,842	
770,143	1,041,975	1,225,528	June...	202,392	253,049	310,049	June...	407,992	510,100	590,061	June...	40,706	78,697	110,186	
731,243	994,317	1,152,803	July...	190,364	273,726	—	July...	343,929	423,578	527,888	July...	58,704	91,809	108,651	
687,092	1,105,364	—	Aug...	219,561	306,595	—	Aug...	511,305	640,179	—	Aug...	52,864	90,972	—	
816,801	1,301,005	—	Sep...	268,100	361,600	—	Sep...	478,576	799,236	—	Sep...	77,112	93,078	—	
965,294	1,222,568	—	Oct...	302,174	340,900	—	Oct...	496,433	661,391	—	Oct...	93,059	98,546	—	
1,024,649	1,224,909	—	Nov...	295,750	340,733	—	Nov...	437,679	657,141	—	Nov...	76,764	96,908	—	
1,035,321	1,334,217	—	Dec...	484,550	597,552	—	Dec...	424,531	603,402	—	Dec...	68,863	95,453	—	
10,469,481	13,429,643	—	Year...	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	Year...	4,571,028	6,329,447	—	Year...	710,225	1,038,163	—	
Michigan Central.				Mich. So. North and Indiana.				Mil. and Prairie du Chien.				New York Central.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)		(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)		(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)		(656 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)	
\$242,073	\$252,435	\$306,324	Jan...	\$248,784	\$256,690	\$363,986	Jan...	\$67,130	\$102,749	\$98,183	Jan...	\$920,272	\$921,831	\$899,478	
245,868	278,848	1,279,137	Feb...	230,508	304,445	366,361	Feb...	76,132	115,135	74,283	Feb...	790,167	936,587	581,373	
236,432	348,802	344,228	Mar...	257,227	338,454	413,323	Mar...	44,925	88,221	70,740	Mar...	867,590	1,059,028	915,600	
238,495	338,276	337,210	April...	268,613	330,651	366,245	April...	83,177	140,418	106,689	April...	911,395	1,105,664	1,300,000	
236,453	271,553	401,456	May...	264,835	267,126	353,194	May...	106,967	186,747	146,943	May...	839,126	1,004,435	1,204,435	
206,221	265,780	365,663	June...	241,236	315,258	402,122	June...	111,260	212,209	224,833	June...	841,165	1,029,736	—	
193,328	263,244	329,105	July...	189,145	279,129	309,083	July...	71,587	139,547	—	July...	818,512	1,055,793	—	
215,449	346,781	—	Aug...	238,012	358,862	—	Aug...	69,353	113,399	—	Aug...	840,450	1,273,117	—	
303,168	408,445	—	Sep...	308,106	402,219	—	Sep...	155,417	168,218	—	Sep...	1,079,551	1,450,076	—	
375,488	410,802	—	Oct...	375,567	407,107	—	Oct...	205,055	178,526	—	Oct...	1,041,522	1,194,435	—	
339,794	405,510	—	Nov...	332,360	448,934	—	Nov...	138,342	149,099	—	Nov...	1,045,401	1,157,818	—	
306,186	376,470	—	Dec...	348,048	411,806	—	Dec...	112,913	117,013	—	Dec...	1,157,818	1,039,902	—	
3,168,065	3,970,946	—	Year...	3,392,541	4,120,391	—	Year...	1,247,258	2,711,281	—	Year...	11,069,853	13,230,417	—	

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879		98	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1872		
2d do	2,000,000		do	1872			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch.	400,000		do	1872			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000		do	1879		98	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do	777,500		do	1871			2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000		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	85	86	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 1831	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap-Ju Oc	1867	98	100 1/2	Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	98 1/4		do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	99		<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	101		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>							<i>Elnira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		102 1/2
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	1879			<i>Eric Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	101 1/2	102 1/2
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	102	103
2d do do	317,000	7	do	1870			3d do	6,000,000	6	do	1883	102 1/2	103
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	93	93 1/2
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>Eric 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	
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	95	98
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	93	95	Land Grant Mortgage	3,344,000	7	April & Oct	1881		100
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Convertible Bonds	822,000	7	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	93		<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	1870			<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		
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883	88		<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	99		1st Mortgage	191,000	6	do	1877		
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	99 1/2	100	<i>Hudson River:</i>						
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	102	102
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	102	
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		100
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	do	1882			Convertible	1,002,000	6	do	1867		98
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	do	1870	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	1,265,800	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
Income	1,192,200	7	do	1870	57	57	2d do	364,000	10	do	1870		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	do	1870	90	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		98	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	95	96	<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882		88	1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) Convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	109	110	1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 30, 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	90	100
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898		100	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		95	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	80 1/2	80 1/2	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	78		2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	do	1890	80		<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865			1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	94	95 1/2
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Little Miami:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100 1/2		1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	do	1883		95
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880		100	<i>Long Island:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	85	86
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	do	1893			Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	do	18—		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	18—		
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,293	7	do	1892		90
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do	1892		
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880			<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1878			Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	do	1869		
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>							do do	215,000					

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	95	95	<i>Terre Haute and Richmond:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	91	91	1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883			<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883		91	1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	100	102	<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	102	102	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	102	1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	86	90
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st do (L. E., Wab. & St. Lo.)	2,500,000	7	do	1865	86	90
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868		95	2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	70	75
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	70	75
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	86½	87½	<i>Troy Union:</i>						
York and Cumberland Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							<i>Union Pacific:</i>						
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
<i>Northern (Ogdensburg):</i>							Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
1st Mortgage	1,494,900	7	April & Oct	1859			<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
2d do	3,077,000	7	do	1861	32		1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861	75	
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	22	
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	84½	85	<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887	108	108	1st Mortgage	990,525	6	Jan. & July	1865	92	
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							<i>Warren:</i>						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873		97	1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	95		<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885		98	1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885			2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			Sterling (\$890,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-71		
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875	98½	
<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	86½	
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	96	
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-80			<i>Worcester and Nashua:</i>						
<i>Pacific:</i>							1st Mortgage	76,000	6	May & Nov.	65-67		
Mortgage, guar. by Mo	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87		80	<i>York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
<i>Panama:</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		87
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872									
<i>Peninsula:</i>							Canal:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884			<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	104	108	<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	100	101	Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6	do	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. & 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	93½	94
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,556,600	6	April & Oct	1870	93	94	<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880			<i>Morris:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	90
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886			<i>North Branch:</i>						
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	78	80
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912		103	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	45	47
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	95½	95½	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	19½	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	93
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875									
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							Miscellaneous:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>						
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888			2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	18—		
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>						
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876			1st Mortgage	600,000					

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
Railroad.											
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Air Line.....	100	788,047			
Alleghany Valley.....	50	1,947,600				New York Central.....	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	92½ 92½
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1¼		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 116½	New York Providence & Boston.....	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	114 118
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	91 92
Berkshire.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	July. 1¼		North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150			47 50
Blossburg and Corning.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June. 2½		Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	100
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000				Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.....	100				33 34
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June. 3½	11¼ 13	Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	21,250,000			24½ 24½
Boston and Maine.....	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July. 4	112¼ 114	do preferred.....	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½	60
Boston and Providence.....	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	124 125	Old Colony and Newport.....	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	105½ 107
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4½	124 126	Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150				Panama.....	100	5,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 5	248 252
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3½	140	Peninsula.....	100				
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	366,000				Pennsylvania.....	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	114½ 116
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½		Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent.....	100	218,100			
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 5		Philadelphia and Erie.....	50	5,012,054			42 46
Burlington and Missouri River.....	100	1,000,000				Philadelphia and Reading.....	50	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 104¼ 104¼	
Camden and Amboy.....	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July. 5	126 126	Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n.....	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 4	112
Camden and Atlantic.....	50	378,455				Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore.....	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 5	130 135
do do preferred.....	50	682,607				Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	50	1,770,414			
Cape Cod.....	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3½		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	July. 2½	95½ 95½
Catawissa.....	50	1,150,000			24	Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	96
do preferred.....	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 3½	49 25	Providence and Worcester.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July. 4½	
Central of New Jersey.....	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	July. 2½	120 121	Racine and Mississippi.....	100				
Central Ohio.....	50	sd Mh. 28				Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	2,360,700			
Cheshire (preferred).....	100	2,085,925			43	Reading and Columbia.....	50	501,890			
Chester Valley.....	50	871,900				Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Chicago and Alton.....	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 3½	95 96	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.....	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July. 5	
do preferred.....	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3½	94 96½	Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,233,376			
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.....	100	8,376,510	May & Nov	May. 6	113½	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.....	100	2,300,000			82 84
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100					do do pref.....	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May. 7	60 60
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	1,000,000			90	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.....	100	2,956,590			
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	2,250,000			90	do do pref.....	100	304,297	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	11,990,520			27½ 27½	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.....	100	862,571			
do do pref.....	100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June. 3½	62½ 62½	Schuykill Valley.....	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5	106¼ 103	Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	April. 51 75	
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	100	1,106,125				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	69¼ 69¼	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Apr. 5	98 100	do do 1st pref.....	100	1,700,000			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.....	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July. 5		do do 2d pref.....	100	1,000,000			
Columbus and Xenia.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½	63	Toledo and Wabash.....	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June. 3	41
Concord.....	50	250,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½		do do preferred.....	50	984,700	June and Dec	June. 3½	65
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½		Tioga.....	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½	
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	72½	Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec	June. 3	
Connecticut River.....	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July. 4		Utica and Black River.....	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July. 2	
Covington and Lexington.....	100	1,582,169				Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,250,000	June and Dec	June. 4	99½ 100
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	2,316,705				Vermont and Massachusetts.....	110	2,214,225			43 43½
Delaware.....	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July. 3		Warren.....	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July. 3	93½ 95
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.....	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	July. 10	160	Westchester and Philadelphia.....	50	684,036			
Des Moines Valley.....	100	1,550,000				Western (Mass).....	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	126 126½
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	952,350				Worcester and Nashua.....	83½	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	
do do pref.....	100	1,500,000				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g.....	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July. 1	
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,751,577				Canal.					
do do pref.....	100	1,982,180				Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,343,563			
Eastern, (Mass).....	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	90 95	Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	8,238,595			
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.....	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 3		Delaware Division.....	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	60 61¼
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua.....	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2½		Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	139 140
Elmira and Williamsport.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 2½	59 60	Delaware Junction, (Pa.).....	100	393,910			
do do pref.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3½	99 100	Delaware and Raritan.....	100		Jan. and July	July. 5	
Erie.....	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 4	86 86½	Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	200,000			
do preferred.....	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 3½	82 83½	Lehigh Navigation.....	50	4,282,950	May and Nov	May. 5	116 120
Erie and Northeast.....	50	490,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 5		Monongahela Navigation.....	50	726,800			
Erie and Pittsburg.....	50	256,500				Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	75 80
Fitchburg.....	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	103	do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	120
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	1,900,000			25½	North Branch.....	50	138,086			
do do pref.....	100	5,253,836			46 50	Schuykill Navigation (consol.).....	50	1,908,207			46 50
Hartford and New Haven.....	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	148	do preferred.....	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3½	62 62½
Housatonic.....	100	820,000				Susquehanna and Tide-Water.....	50	2,050,070			16½ 17
do preferred.....	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		Union.....	50	2,750,000			34 40
Hudson River.....	100	6,218,042	April and Oct	Apr. 5	109¼ 109½	do preferred.....	50				
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	50	617,500				West Branch and Susquehanna.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
do do pref.....	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July. 3½		Wyoming Valley.....	50	700,000	Quarterly.	June. 4	107 110
Illinois Central.....	100	22,883,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 & 10s	121 122½	Miscellaneous.					
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50	1,689,900	April and Oct	Apr. 4	100	American Coal.....	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	62½ 64½
Indianapolis and Madison.....	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		American Telegraph.....	100				10
do do pref.....	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July. 4		Ashburton Coal.....	50	2,500,000			
Jeffersonville.....	50	1,015,907				Atlantic Mail.....	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 25	150 150
Joliet and Chicago.....	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1¼	92 90	Brunswick City.....	100				
Kennebec and Portland (new).....	100	835,000			70 90	Bucks County Lead.....	5	200,000			
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	500,000				Brooklyn Gas.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 12	38½ 39
do do pref.....	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	July. 2½	130	Canada Copper.....	5	500,000			
Lehigh Valley.....	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Canton Improvement.....	100	5,000,000			
Lexington and Frankfort.....	50	2,981,297	Jan. and July	July. 5	113 115	Cary Improvement.....	100	600,000			
Little Miami.....	100	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July. 3	59 61	Central American Trans.....	100	3,214,300			5 17 20
Little Schuylkill.....	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Aug. 2	80 90	Central Coal.....	100	2,000,000			47½ 50
Long Island.....	50	1,109,394	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas.....	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	125
Louisville and Frankfort.....	100	5,605,834	May and Nov	May. 4		Consolidation Coal, Md.....	100	6,000,000			
Louisville and Nashville.....	100	2,800,000									

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Amount outstanding.	DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
		Periods.	Last paid.	Bid.	Last sale.
Adriatic.....	25	\$200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	85
Etna.....	50	200,000	do	July 3½ & 30 s.	94½
Albany City.....	100	200,000			125
American.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July 3½ & 50 s.	135
American Exchange.....	100	200,000	March and Sep	March.....	87½
Arctic.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July..... ps'd	101
Astor.....	25	250,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	100
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	March and Sep	March.....	130
Baltic.....	25	200,000	May and Nov.	May.....	100
Beekman.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	107
Bowery.....	25	300,000	June and Dec.	June.....	162
Brevoort.....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	72½
Broadway.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	125
Brooklyn (L. I.).....	17	153,000	do	Aug.....	210
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000			100
Central Park.....	100	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	76
Citizens'.....	20	300,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	230
City.....	70	210,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug..... 4 p. sh.	134
Clinton.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	95
Columbian.....	100	3,500,000	do	July.....	102
Commerce.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	105
Commerce (Albany).....	100	200,000			125
Commercial.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	139
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000	April and Oct.	April.....	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.....	150½
Empire City.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	125½
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	102½
Exchange.....	30	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	60
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	112½
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	do	July.....	59½
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn).....	10	150,000	do	July.....	104
Fulton.....	25	200,000	do	July.....	110
Gallatin.....	50	150,000	May and Nov.	May.....	85
Gebhard.....	100	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	90½
Germania.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5
Globe.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	115
Goodhue.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	85
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	154½
Grocers'.....	50	200,000	March and Sep	March.....	99
Guardian.....	—	200,000			—
Hamilton.....	15	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	90
Hanover.....	50	400,000	do	July.....	125
Harmony (F. & M.).....	50	300,000	do	July.....	130
Hoffman.....	100	200,000			100
Home.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	137½
Hope.....	50	200,000	do	Jan.....	106
Howard.....	50	300,000	do	July.....	174½
Humboldt.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	100
Importers' and Traders'.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	106
Indemnity.....	100	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	75
International.....	100	1,000,000	April and Oct.	April.....	100
Irving.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	105
Jefferson.....	30	200,000	March and Sep	March.....	156
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.....	100
Lafayette (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	do	July.....	95
Lamar.....	100	300,000	do	July.....	115
Lenox.....	25	150,000	March and Sep	September.....	120
Long Island (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	151
Lincoln Fund.....	50	1,000,000			—
Lorillard.....	25	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	98½
Manhattan.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	135
Market.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	135
Mechanics' (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	do	July.....	135
Mechanics' and Traders'.....	25	200,000	do	July.....	135
Mercantile (marine).....	100	646,000	do	July.....	110
Merchants'.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	200
Metropolitan.....	100	1,000,000	do	July.....	130½
Montauk (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	do	July.....	125
Morris (and inland).....	100	200,000			100
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	175
National.....	37½	200,000	do	July.....	141
New Amsterdam.....	25	200,000	do	July.....	97½
New World.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	80
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000	do	July.....	160
N. Y. Fire.....	100	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	125
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	120
North American.....	50	1,000,000	June and Dec.	June. 6 & 50 s.	97½
North River.....	25	350,000	April and Oct.	April.....	106
Northwestern (Oswego).....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	100
Pacific.....	25	200,000	do	July.....	127½
Park.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	99½
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	101
People's.....	20	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	88
Phoenix.....	50	500,000	do	July.....	155
Relief.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	120
Republic.....	100	300,000	do	July 3½ & 20 s.	90
Resolute.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	112½
Rutgers'.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	August.....	105
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000	do	Aug.....	88
St. Nicholas.....	25	150,000	do	Aug.....	69½
Security.....	50	1,000,000	do	Aug.....	125
Standard.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	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.....	112
United States.....	26	250,000	do	July.....	126½
Washington.....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	150
Williamsburg City.....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	110
Yonkers and New York.....	100	500,000	do	July.....	104½

FIRES IN NEW YORK—MARSHAL BAKER'S REPORT.—Fire Marshal Baker's twenty-second semi-annual report, embracing the period between the 30th November, 1864, and the 1st of June, 1865, has just been issued, containing a detailed account of all the fires and fire alarms that have occurred during that time, besides a brief narrative of the origin of each fire as traced in the testimony taken, or other circumstances in connection with it, together with a carefully

prepared statement of the amount of insurance, alleged loss, and sums paid. There are also references to special cases of interest.

The impression so common, that the number of incendiary fires has much increased of late, is incorrect. During the last half year there have been in all one hundred and seventy-six fires, of which eighty-two were of incendiary origin—eight less than occurred in the corresponding six months of 1864. There were during the same time thirty-nine arrests of persons on charges of arson, or attempts to commit that crime. Of this number two were indicted, tried, and convicted of arson; six discharged by the Grand Jury; eleven discharged by police magistrates; six indicted, and now awaiting trial; four held to bail, (two of whom have fled the city, and forfeited their bail, ten thousand dollars;) two discharged on their own recognizances; one held as a witness, and seven committed pending an examination.

As stated above, the total number of fires is one hundred and seventy six, being nineteen less than occurred during the corresponding six months of 1864, and seven less than during the previous half year. The aggregate of losses, however, is much heavier, there having been several very destructive fires during the period. The destruction of property on storage in the South and Water Street stores, which caught fire from the heat of a burning cooper's building on the opposite side of the street, entailed the largest loss.

With regard to the new Paid Fire Department, the Marshal says that "it is curious to note that while we are resorting to the English plan of paid fire brigades, there is a disposition on the part of the English to imitate our volunteer system. In London even the heir apparent, and the leading members of the aristocracy, make it their pride to run with the engine. At the recent fire at Marlborough House, the Prince of Wales distinguished himself by the successful exertions that he made in his new vocation."

The monthly statement of fires, losses and insurances is as follows:

Month.	No. of fires.	Alleged loss.	Insurance.	Amount paid.
December, 1864....	36	\$791,445	\$1,738,050	\$713,168
January, 1865....	29	321,156	1,993,525	263,131
February, "....	25	210,002	232,800	112,487
March "....	31	217,862	704,450	180,086
April, "....	37	2,322,674	2,954,960	155,906
May, "....	17	189,604	477,100	147,077
Totals.....	176	\$4,052,643	\$8,100,825	\$1,571,855

The great difference between the amount of alleged loss and the amount of insurance paid, is partly accounted for by the fact that a claim for \$1,786,456 on bonded goods burned or damaged at the fire in April, in the warehouses Nos. 549 and 555 Water street, has not yet been settled.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....	—	4 00	Maple Shade of N. Y.	—	—
Alleghany.....	05	15	Maple Shade of Phil.	12 00	—
Allen Wright.....	—	2 00	Montana.....	6 00	—
Beekman.....	—	—	Mount Vernon.....	—	60
Bennehoff Reserve.....	—	1 00	National Oil of N. Y.	—	4 00
Bennehoff Run.....	—	15 00	N. York, Phila. and	—	—
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	15	25	Baltimore Consol	—	—
Black Creek.....	—	—	Noble & Delamater	—	4 00
Blood Farm.....	—	12 00	of Philadelphia..	—	—
Bradley Oil.....	—	3 10	Noble & Delamater	—	1 50
Brevoort.....	11 00	13 00	Rock Oil.....	—	—
Brooklyn.....	—	1 85	Northern Light.....	2 80	2 00
Buchanan Farm.....	60	65	Oceanic.....	1 05	1 25
California.....	—	18 00	Oil City Petroleum.....	—	—
Cascade.....	—	—	Oil Creek of N. Y.	3 45	3 65
Central.....	19 00	22 00	Pacific.....	—	—
Cherry Run Petrol'm	22	23	Palmer Petroleum.....	—	10 00
Clifton.....	—	5 00	People's Petroleum.....	—	70
Commercial.....	—	—	Phillips.....	50	7 00
Commonwealth.....	—	—	Pit Hole Creek.....	9 95	0 50
Consolidated of N. Y.	—	—	President.....	2 00	—
De Kalb.....	—	—	Rawson Farm.....	—	—
Dalzell.....	—	—	Revenue.....	5 00	9 00
Devon Oil.....	—	—	Rynd Farm.....	75	85
Emp'e City Petrol'm	70	85	Sherman & Barnsd'le	—	60
Enterprise.....	—	2 00	Southard.....	50	65
Everett Petroleum.....	—	—	Standard Petroleum.....	—	—
Excelsior.....	—	—	Story & McClintock.....	—	—
First National.....	—	—	Success.....	—	—
Fountain Petroleum.....	—	—	Tack Petr'm of N. Y.	0 36	0 39
Fulton Oil.....	—	1 00	Talman.....	0 25	—
Germania.....	34	40	Tarr Farm.....	—	—
G't Western Consol.....	—	4 55	Terragenta.....	—	—
Guild Farm.....	20	—	Titus Oil.....	—	—
Hammond.....	—	8 00	Titus Estate.....	—	2 00
Heydrick.....	90	1 00	Union.....	10 00	25 00
Heydrick Brothers.....	1 30	1 35	United Petr'm F'ns.....	—	1 00
Hickory Farm.....	2 75	—	United States.....	27 90	28 00
High Gate.....	44	55	United States Pe-	—	—
Home.....	—	—	troleum Candle..	—	—
Inexhaustible.....	—	—	Venango.....	—	—
Johnson's Fulton Oil	6 40	6 50	Vesta.....	—	—
Knickerbocker Petr'm	—	25	Watson Petroleum.....	—	—
Lamb Farms.....	—	—	Webster.....	1 18	1 83
McClintockville.....	—	—	W. Virg. Oil and Coal	15	15
McElhenny.....	—	—	Woods & Wright	—	—
McKinley.....	3 00	4 25	Oil Creek.....	—	—
Manhattan.....	34	—	Working People's	—	—
Maple Grove.....	—	—	Petroleum.....	—	—

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton...	33	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 36c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	*60
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5	
Algeria, French mail.....	*15	*30
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton...	33	
do do Marseilles....	39	45
Argentine Republic, via England....	45	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	30	60
Ascension, via England.....	45	
Aspinwall.....	10	
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n	33	
do do Marseilles	39	45
do by private ship from New York or Boston.....	5	
do Fch. mail (Sth Austr'a Co.)	*30	*60
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez....	50	102
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prp'd	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por.	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	*30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct str from N. Y.	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southam'tn	45	
do do Marseilles,....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England,....	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazils, via England,.....	45	
do France, in Fch mail from Bordeaux.....	*33	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail,....	*30	
do do do when prep'd	28	
do Bremen mail.....	*10	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m.	*10	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m.	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml.	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux..	30	60
Canada.....	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton..	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles,....	53	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30	60

Countries.	Not Exc. 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 Prussia 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 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	23	
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).....	*33	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do British mail, via England.....	35	49
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	45	
do do via Marseilles....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Liberia, British mail.....	33	
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Luxumburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when prepaid.....	28	
do Grand Duchy, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.....	*22	
Madeira, Island of, via England....	29	37
Majorca and Minorca, British mail....	33	
do do French mail..	21	42
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond. by American pkt..	21	
do op. mail, via Brit. pkt	5	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Martinique, via England.....	45	
Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n	33	
do do via Marseilles	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast.....	34	
do to places excepted above.....	10	
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin) Prussian closed mail....	*30	
do do when p'paid	28	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin) by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin) French mail.....	*21	*42
Montevideo, via England.....	45	
do via France, by Frn'h mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clos'd mail	28	
do do French mail....	*21	*42
do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail....	22	
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. York....	5	
Netherlands, The, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via Lon., by Amer. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via Lon., by British pkt.....	5	
New Brunswick.....	*10	
Newfoundland.....	10	
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama).....	18	
New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton... ..	33	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do do French mail....	*30	*60
do do by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Mars'ls	39	45
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Nicaragu, Pacific slope, via Panama	10	
do Gulf Coast of.....	34	
Norway, Prus. closed mail, (if p'paid, 42c).....	*46	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail,....	*38	
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American Provs.....		
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 cts.	Not Exc. 1/4 cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*13	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Panama.....	10	
Paraguay, British mail, via England.....	45	
Peru.....	22	
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	53	
do do French.....	30	60
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do by French mail.....	*30	*60
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana.....	34	
Portugal, British mail, via England.....	33	45
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	30	42
do by French mail, via Behobia.....	21	42
do do via Bord'x & Lis.....	30	60
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prep.....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Rom. or Pap. States Prus. closed mail.....	44	
do do French mail.....	*27	*54
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*23	
Savoy, District of.....	*15	*30
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prep.....	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 prep.....	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 prep.....	28	
do do by Bremen or Ham. m.....	*15	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Schleswig, by Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 33c.).....	*35	
Sicilies, The Two, Prus. closed mail.....	47	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do open m'l via Lon. by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do open m'l via Lon. by Brit. packet.....	5	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	22	
Singapore, Brit. m'l, via Southampton.....	45	
do do via Marseilles.....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Spain, Brit. mail, by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	21	42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30	42
St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica.....	18	
do via Havana.....	34	
Sweden, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 36c.).....	*40	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*33	
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Smyrna, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 38c.).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Switzerl'd, Pr. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 33c.).....	*35	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen mail.....	*19	
do by Hamburg mail.....	*19	
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French packet.....	33	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:		
Prussian closed mail.....	28	
By Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*32	
Open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.....	21	
do do by Brit. pkt.....	5	

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 cts.	Not Exc. 1/4 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 prep.....	28	
do by open mail, via Lon., in American packet.....	21	
do by open mail, via Lon., in British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	

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.

D. B. ALLEN,
General Agent of the Line,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,

No. 108 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital..... \$1,000,000
Assets July 1, 1865..... 1,400,000

This Company insures, at customary rates of premium against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by Fire.

If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid in Gold.

The Assured receive twenty-five per cent of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1855,
FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice Pres.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

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.

SUN
Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 - - - \$2,388,487 45

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.
Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.
EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't
ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

NATIONAL LIFE

AND

Travelers' Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 243 BROADWAY.

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

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD A. JONES, ORISON BLUNT,
SAMUEL J. GLASSEY, HOWELL SMITH,
T. B. VAN BUREN, F. H. LUMMUS,
SYLVESTER M. BEARD, WM. E. PRINCE,
ROBERT CROWLEY, SYLVESTER TRATS,
WILLIAM COLE, JOSEPH WILDE,
J. C. DIMMICK, A. A. LOW,
HENRY CLEWS, 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.
T. 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.

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

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

THE
NINTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
363 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

Terms for Banks and Bankers Accounts:

Takes New England money at 1-10 and New York State $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.

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

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

Revenue Stamps supplied—\$20 with 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. disc't

do do do 100 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do

do do do 1,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

7-30 Notes bought and sold at market rates.

The United States 5 per cent., one year, and two year, and two year Coupon Notes, received 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, at market rates, and bags of \$50 1 cent and 2 cent, and \$30 3 cent coin, free of charge.

The above is in reply to numerous inquiries for terms. Any further information by writing to the undersigned.

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 re-
ceived 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.

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 Collec-
tion of Dividends, Drafts, &c.

Banking and Collecting Office of

J. NELSON LUCKEY,

243 BROADWAY,

Interest allowed on call deposits at the rate of four
per cent; on deposits of three months and over, five
per cent, and six per cent on deposits of six months
and over.

Any deposit may be drawn on ten days' notice, and
interest allowed the same as deposits on call.

Collections promptly made and returned with
quick dispatch.

Government and other securities bought and sold.
Possessing every facility, will execute all orders
and commissions at the very best market rates.

Refer by permission to

S. C. Thompson, Pres. 1st National Bank, N. Y.

A. N. Stout, Pres. Nat'l Shoe & Leath B'k, N. Y.

W. H. Johnson, President Hanover Bank, N. Y.

James Buell, Pres. Imp. & Trad. Nat'l B'k, N. Y.

S. K. Green, Pres. 3d-av. Savings Bank, N. Y.

V. L. Buxton, Irving Savings Bank, N. Y.

Hon. George Opdyke, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.

Hon. James Harper, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK
OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.... \$2,000,000 | SURPLUS.... \$1,200,000

This Bank will issue Certificates of Deposit bear-
ing interest on favorable terms.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

New York, August, 21, 1865.

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

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 29,

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 30,

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 31,

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.

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.

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.

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. Espe-
cial attention given to Internal Revenue business, and
to claims against foreign governments, as well as our
own.

Judge Lewis' experience as Commissioner of Inter-
nal 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.