

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

The Sensitiveness of the Money Market.....	289	Point for Emigrants—Colonisation of the South.....	293
The Rumored Issue of Currency..	289	Foreign Intelligence.....	295
Commerce with Syria.....	290	Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	296
Railway Accidents.....	292		
The Southern States a Desirable			

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.....	298	Commercial Epitome.....	302
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities...	300	Exports and Imports.....	302-3
	301	Cotton Trade.....	304
		Breadstuffs.....	305
		Dry Goods Trade.....	307
		Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	310

THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.

Epitome of Railway News.....	313	Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List..	316
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	314-15	Insurance and Mining Journal....	317
		Postages to Foreign Countries....	318

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insurance Companies.....	319	Bank Announcements, etc.....	320
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The Chronicle.

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THE SENSITIVENESS OF THE MONEY MARKET.

THE extreme sensitiveness of the loan market of late adds another to the numerous proofs both of the weakness and the strength of our financial system. Confidence is so easily shaken and so quickly revived, that from extreme plethoric ease we pass through the various stages of stringency to panic and back again in a surprisingly brief interval of time. Within a month we have had two short but severe spasms in the money market, one attributed to the sudden retention of 80 millions of currency in the vaults of the Treasury; and the other to the stupendous forgeries and frauds of Edward Ketchum. Both these panics have now spent their force. Money is easier;—so much easier, indeed, that, as is supposed, some special forces must have been secretly brought to bear upon it from the Treasury Department. The relaxation has been too swift and decisive to be ascribed to the gradual operation of ordinary causes. The prevalence

of this conviction of outside interference is very significant, and suggests among other still more important things, the extent to which an unredeemable currency has enlarged the area of government influence in financial affairs.

It used to be a frequent complaint that our independent Treasury since 1847 had been insulated from the financial and industrial system of the nation at large, and that the Government discarded all relations with banks, with domestic exchanges, and with trade. Five or six years ago the movements of the United States Treasury attracted no attention, and had but little influence outside of a very narrow financial circle. Now, however, as we see continually, it is far otherwise. Seldom in the history of nations has any individual statesman been entrusted with greater power in time of peace than is at this moment wielded by the Secretary of the Treasury. He can expand or contract the currency, and can thus produce results which thrill in every nerve and fibre of the body-politic. His movements touch society at all points, and for evil or for good are ever acting on the productive powers and industrial development of our people. The business facilities of the nation, its means of growth and subsistence, its trade, agriculture, and commerce, every thing which has made it rich and great, are now connected by throbbing sympathies with the pulsations of the national Treasury. It is not surprising, therefore, that the agency of Mr. McCulloch has been supposed to have been invoked in producing the recent relaxation of the stringency in money.

The change from tightness to ease has moreover been so sudden that it awakens no small solicitude, and suggests the enquiry whether it is not a mere temporary lull in the storm, to be followed by a more furious outbreak hereafter. The opinions of experienced authorities are so widely at variance, and the financial situation at this moment is so exceptional and so complicated, that all business men of ordinary wisdom and prudence will contract their engagements within safe limits, avoid debt as far as possible, and wait further indications before they venture to take any unusual risks.

Still, so far as we are able to observe, none of the usual premonitions of stringency are visible, and everything seems to show that we shall have a five or six per cent money market for some time to come, attended by an increase of that activity in nearly all branches of trade, which has already in various quarters begun to attract attention.

THE RUMORED ISSUE OF CURRENCY.

THE belief seems to be spreading that Mr. McCulloch is swelling the volume of our paper money by the issue of more legal tenders. Notwithstanding his repeated d

tions of a fixed intention to contract the currency and make some approach to specie payments, the Washington dispatches of the daily press have for some days repeated in various forms the statement that new compound interest notes are printing in large amounts, and this statement is confirmed by the fact that notes of very recent date are making their appearance in Wall street.

Now, we do not claim any private special knowledge of the interior operations of the Treasury, but we think it is quite certain that these reports are very much exaggerated, and that the chief inflation of the government currency which is now taking place is due to the paying out of new notes in place of such old ones as have been withdrawn and cancelled. It is well known that orders have been issued for several months past to the various Assistant Treasurers to forward to Washington all compound interest notes of the earlier dates that might be received by them in the ordinary course of business. On these notes a considerable amount of interest has accumulated; but as they are legal tender for their face only, and were paid into the Treasury at par, this accumulated interest will be saved if we cancel the old notes and substitute new ones for them. In the case of the earliest issues, which are dated June, 1864, the gain to the Treasury is almost seven per cent, and on the August notes six per cent.

It is further urged that the saving of interest is not the only point gained by substituting new notes for the old ones. The payment of the principal is also postponed, and thrown forward from 1867 to the fiscal year 1868-9. Of course, however, this last consideration will be of subordinate importance if, as we are informed, it is not at present intended to substitute the new for the old notes to the extent of more than about 25 millions of dollars. Should the plan be carried out, indeed, to this limited extent, it will effect a saving of about one million of dollars, and will lighten by that sum the burden of this year's interest. The present moment is supposed to be peculiarly favorable to such a financial movement, as "its inflating effects on the currency may be neutralized in a certain degree, and for a short time, by the active demand which will spring up for currency and capital for the Southern trade, now that the President's proclamation has removed the restrictions heretofore in the way of its free healthy development."

But, conceding all that is here claimed, there is still the insuperable objection that the evils of our inflated currency must be practically increased by the operation. It is a law, well understood by political economists, that redundant paper money inflates prices in proportion to its activity of circulation. It is the active, and not the inert part of our currency which is the most mischievous. Now, the old notes which are being cancelled are inert. They are held for investment. They are almost as completely withdrawn from use as money, as if they were not legal tenders at all. One hundred and fifty millions of these notes have thus lost in part their legal tender functions. Now, to take twenty millions of these inert notes and replace them by an equal amount of active paper money, is to inflate the currency, to add to its derangement and instability; to disturb prices, and to inflict mischief on commerce and trade.

The great law of financial science to which we have referred, that "it is the activity of paper money as well as its aggregate amount that tends to an inflation of prices," is confirmed by all history, and is in harmony with our own frequent experience during the past four years. Facts have again and again refuted the once prevalent belief that, if twice as much currency is in circulation as is required by the exchanges of trade, the market price of gold, and of other things will invariably be just double those of specie-paying times. Wherever an enterprising commercial country has

had an unredeemable currency—in England, during her bank restriction policy; in France, under John Law, as well as in the subsequent era of the assignats; in Austria throughout her longer and more recent financial embarrassment—experience proves that there is no such reciprocal proportion permanently maintained. On the contrary an unredeemable redundant paper currency is unstable as well as depreciated, it is sensitive to other influences, and fluctuates in value from other causes besides its over issue.

What those other causes are, and how far they modify the operation of the rule that redundancy and depreciation increase together, we do not here attempt to show. It is enough for our present purpose to point out as one of these causes the greater or less activity of the circulation.

If, then, it is contrary to sound rules of finance to change inert notes into active currency, what, it may be asked, is Mr. McCulloch to do for funds? How is he to meet his engagements? To this the reply has been made that the national Treasury cannot be hard pressed for means, for the current receipts from customs and internal revenue are increasing to a very gratifying extent. For some time past the national revenue from customs and internal taxes has ranged from two to three millions of dollars a day. On Wednesday the customs alone reached \$735,500, which is equal to \$1,000,000 in currency. Certificates of indebtedness might in case of need be issued, and they would be welcomed by capitalists, with whom they have long been a favorite short investment. It is true, as the *Evening Post* has pointed out, that the law does not authorize the issue of these certificates except to creditors of the Government. But until further legislation can be obtained, we do not see any difficulty in paying off a part of the temporary loan in these certificates.

Such a payment would undoubtedly be justified by the terms of the law, and would attract special contributions to the temporary loan for this purpose. For it would permit Mr. McCulloch to announce to capitalists and moneyed corporations that by depositing money in the Treasury on temporary loan, they could, on the expiration of the requisite notice, receive payment at their option in certificates of indebtedness. Fifty millions of these securities might thus, we think, be negotiated in a very short time, with much advantage to the Treasury, and without depressing the quotations at the Stock Exchange.

The chief advantage, however, of such an arrangement is that it would not disturb the currency; while such is the sensitiveness of our paper money system, that all manipulations of the compound interest notes must be attended and followed by more or less of spasmodic disturbance and mischievous inflation. It is, however, a topic of general remark and congratulation that under Mr. McCulloch's skillful administration we have had thus far less perturbation from the operations of the Treasury than ever before. And this has prevented a more than hesitating credence being accorded in financial circles to the recent rumors of his being about to adopt measures not in harmony with those conservative principles of sound financial science, by which he has hitherto for the most part been governed.

COMMERCE WITH SYRIA.

THE active operations of war have been concluded, and it now remains for us to secure in turn the victories of peace. We would do ill justice to our Viking ancestry if we did not make aggressions upon foreign nations, in a friendly way, at least, with our commerce. This is the true method to cement our relations of amity, as well as to repair the misfortunes and losses which civil war has inflicted upon us. A Chinese policy of commercial non-intercourse would prevent our recuperation and retard our social and national progress.

Our foreign trade should be increased and extended as far as possible.

Our merchant marine may resume, without fear of molestation, the old supremacy of the sea, and extend commercial relations to the principal countries of the world. We have no ulterior political purposes to excite the apprehension of other nations, and our disposition toward them has always been peaceful and equitable.

At the present time the countries bordering upon the Levant should receive attention from American merchants. The trade of Syria is now almost exclusively carried on by Europeans, especially since the establishment of regular lines of steamships by French, Austrian and Russian companies, subsidised by their respective governments. English vessels have also entered the field, doing both the direct and the carrying trade, touching at Tyre, Sidon, Beyroot, and other Syrian ports. But the only instance of direct trade with this country is that of a single house in Boston. It has been compelled to open credits in London, yet has had encouraging results from the enterprise.

The privileges and immunities granted to the most favored nations, have been extended by the Ottoman government, by treaty, to the citizens of the United States. Under the laws of that country commerce has but small burdens to sustain; an import duty of eight per cent *ad valorem*, and an export duty of six per cent. The latter duty will undergo an annual reduction until it shall reach one per cent. All kinds of goods and merchandise, whether the product of American soil or of American manufacture, or foreign commodities carried under the American flag, are admitted into the dominions of the Sultan, the only exception being that of arms and munitions of war.

The land of Syria in the days of the Hebrew Republic was so productive that it was often depicted as "flowing with milk and honey." Foreign conquest, repeated devastation by contending armies, and excessive taxes, have depressed the energy of the inhabitants for many centuries, curtailing the resources of the country till it had become almost forgotten. Wonderful as it may seem, the civil war in America has operated indirectly to break up this condition of apathy. The enhanced price of cotton caused attention to be directed toward the Holy Land, and led to its cultivation there. The Turkish government had just paid indemnities for losses sustained by residents of the country in 1860, thus placing a large amount of money in their possession, and enabling them to extend to neglected lands their labor.

The American Consul at Beyroot, Hon. J. Augustus Johnson, gives the following facts and statistics in regard to Syrian commerce:

"The transactions between Syria and France in 1863, exclusive of groups of coin, amounted to fourteen million francs. Syria exports to France chiefly silk and cocoons, and imports sugar, one million francs; squincaillerie (hardware), 700,000f; wines, 120,000f; machinery, 300,000; silk, or dupions, 600,000f. French navigation for same year: arrivals, 115 vessels and steamers, tonnage 59,000. English navigation: arrivals, 97 steamers and vessels; tons, 54,889, of which in ballast 41—tons 12,702. One cargo of wool, invoiced at \$60,000, was sent to the United States.

"The silk crop of 1863 amounted to about 9,000,000 lbs. of cocoons, half the usual harvest. 2,000,000 oke of olive oil were exported, 2½ million oke of sesame seed, and about 18 million pounds of cotton from the port of Beirut (1863); average price of the latter 26 cents per pound. The clip of wool for 1863 was estimated at 504,000 oke, or about 1,386,000 pounds; average price in Beirut market, 21 cents for washed, and 13 cents for unwashed, per pound.

"The importation of powder, salt, lead and tobacco is prohibited, but tobacco may be exported duty free!

"Aleppo and its environs to the Euphrates furnished for exportation, principally to Marseilles, about 8,000 bales of washed wool, which were purchased at 2,200@2,500 piastres per quintal (\$88@\$100 per 600 pounds). Mesopotamia furnished also about 15,000 bales of washed wool. The harvest of nut galls for same year (1863) was bad, and was estimated at 1,000 quintals, and sold at 3,000@4,000 piastres per quintal, (\$120@\$160 per 600 pounds) in France and England. About 4,000 quintals (1,000,000 kilos) of cotton were raised in the same district, and sold to good advantage in France and England, prices varying from 3,000@3,500 per quintal (of 250 kilos).

"The Pashalic of Adana (Silicia) exported through its port, Mersin, in 1863, more than seven million pounds of cotton, valued at two million dollars; 900,000 lbs. of wool, value \$79,000; 120,000 lbs. of gums, 54,000 lbs. of leeches, 900,000 oleaginous seeds, &c.; and imported colonials, 1,200,000 English manufactures, value \$1,640,000, iron and hardware, value \$138,000. Total imports by steamboats, value \$3,907,072; value of exports by steamers for 1863, \$2,480,546; products of Adana, Tarsus, Cesarea Konia, Mersine and Caramania; to France, England, Smyrna, Italy, Syria and Egypt.

"The imports of Beirut in 1862 amounted to \$9,304,200; the exports to \$6,255,800. Total \$15,560,000.

"The imports consisted principally of cotton goods, tissues of wool, silks, sugar, hardware, fancy articles, skins, leather, articles of food, coffee, &c. England occupies the first rank in furnishing cotton goods. France furnished sugar, hardware, silk goods, leather coffee and most of less important articles. Austria furnished, by means of her Lloyd's steamers, cotton, silk and woolen goods sent from Switzerland and the German States, together with goods from Constantinople and the coast, while she supplies directly steel, ironmongery, glassware, hardware, drugs, comestibles and the fez caps of Trieste.

"Exports.—Beirut furnishes cocoons, silk of the foreign factories of Mount Lebanon, cotton, wool, madder roots, manufactures from Europe and re-exported for consumption along the coast, and oleaginous grains. France stands first, not only as regards the extent of her operations, but also for the value of the products with which her vessels are laden, viz.: cocoons and silk. England receives madder roots, and a small quantity of wool and tobacco.

"The Austrian Lloyds conduct a large part of the carrying trade for the coast of Syria, Asia Minor and Constantinople; Turkey does but little of the carrying trade, the flags of Greece and Italy are but seldom seen here, and the Imperial Russian Company do but little besides coasting between Alexandria and Odessa."

The Syrian products which could be imported into this country to the most advantage, are the following: raw silk, coarse wool, madder and other dye-stuffs, olive oil, dried fruit, etc. We actually import many of these articles now by way of England and France.

The exports which are in demand in Syria which we are able to furnish are, spruce and pine lumber furniture—particularly chairs of all styles, stoves, sugar, coffee, petroleum, grey calicots, sacking, cordage, sheet copper. The latter article sells at 22 piastres the oke, or about 30 cents a pound. Vessels loading with assorted cargoes of these articles for an outward voyage, would find a ready sale in that country; and the proceeds could be employed advantageously in the purchase of return cargoes.

There already exists a direct trade between this city and Boston and several of the Levant ports, particularly Smyrna, Constantinople and Alexandria. It is suggested to establish a regular line of ships with auxiliary steam power, one branch of which should pass up through the Archipelago, and the other visit Alexandria, and the ports of Syria. One of the companies of ships now plying between New York and Liverpool could establish a ship, to use both sail and steam, to effect in the beginning monthly voyages from the latter port to Alexandria and Beyroot, the chief ports on the coasts of Egypt and Syria, calling at Malta on the way. If not, two or three mercantile firms might combine to charter sailing vessels from New York for the voyages filled with assorted cargoes of the articles specified, outward and homeward,—a supercargo agent might accompany and finally settle here for the purpose. Such a line would be sure to become a profitable employment for American shipping. It would be a great benefit to those firms engaged in the trade of the Mediterranean, who have had frequently to be subjected to various risks and expenses, which absorb the profits of the operation, when chartering vessels for a particular kind of produce for the American markets, or sending the same through European ports. The telegraphic communications now existing between England, Malta, Egypt, all the Syrian ports, Smyrna and Constantinople will be an auxiliary.

The system of selling on credit appears to obtain in Syria, ranging from three to six months. In the event of a sale for cost a discount from one to one and a half per cent is made. Retail markets procure their supplies from the wholesale or commission merchant. Brokers purchase goods for firms at other places, at a commission of one to two per cent. Com-

mission merchants generally charge from two and a half to three per cent, and if required to guarantee the funds entrusted to agents in the interior, or advanced to sellers for goods obtained on credit, they receive six per cent. The entire amount of expenses on account of a purchase range in this way from eight to twelve per cent; not including the commission of the agent on the coast or in the interior. The products of the country obtained near the coast are produced free of these charges.

Mr. Johnson remarks in his official report for 1862, that it is a cause of surprise that so little attention has been paid to the development of commercial relations with Syria. The gradual change in the habits of the people who reside in towns, indicates among other things a growing demand for articles of furniture necessary for the use of a family; for as he remarks, "the Syrian replaces his cheap mat and rough divan with comfortable and costly furniture—and this change is constantly going on."

The product of silks and cocoons go now almost entirely to France where they undergo the process of manufacturing previous to reshipment to the United States. They might as well come to this country at first, and be wrought into fabrics here. To be sure labor is cheaper in France, but the direct route would save the expense of French duties, commissions and transshipment.

The French manufactures have, however, been supplanted by those of England and Germany. Syrians seem to prefer a cheaper article to one of a higher price, without taking account of value; and English houses find it profitable to send bales of remnants and inferior goods, to be sold at low prices. America is farther distant from Syria than these countries, but the ingenuity of our merchants ought to be able to surmount this disadvantage.

A carriage road is in operation from Beyroot to Damascus and other roads are in progress. A firman has been obtained for a railroad from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and to the valley of the Euphrates. Light-houses have been erected at Beyroot, Tripoli, Latakial, Alexandreta, Caradash, Acre, Caiaphe, and Mount Carmel. With all these facilities the Syrian trade is susceptible of much greater development. The country would again resume its ancient importance, and its wilderness be made, under the stimulus of commerce, to "blossom as the rose."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

THE month just closed, embraces a remarkable chapter of railway accidents. The number for the month was seven, the deaths were sixty eight, and the wounded one hundred and sixty-seven. Most of these accidents, as will be seen from the following table, are as usual attributed to defects in the road or its management.

TABLE OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS FOR AUGUST, 1865.

1865.	Nature of Accident.	Road.	No. of injured.	No. of Deaths.	Total dead & injur'd
August	9—Train off Track.	New London	27	3	30
"	15—Collision.....	Housatonic.	45	10	55
"	23—Collision.....	Old Colony.	several	..	..
"	24—Collision.....	Oil Creek ..	12	9	21
"	25—Train off Track.	Ten, & Ala..	60	40	100
"	26—	Weldon....	..	2	2
"	28—Collision.....	Long Island.	23	4	27
			167	68	235

Melancholy as is this exhibit of mortality and injury, we are yet not among those who are ever ready to join in a senseless clamor against railway companies, the condition of their roads and their management. True, very much is due to neglect, and a want of proper supervision; but it should ever be borne in mind while considering the subject of railway accidents, that out of the enormous number of people who travel by railway, some accidents must occur even with

the best of management. In the State of New York alone nearly *one million* of people are carried one mile by railroad every year, and it would be very surprising indeed, if out of all this number none were injured, as compared with the other causes of accidental death, the mortality from this cause is far from being so great as is generally supposed. The following table compiled from the census of 1860, affords a comparative statement which fully bears out our assumption:

NUMBER AND CAUSES OF ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN 1860.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents not specified.....	3,502	664	4,166
Burns and scalds.....	1,798	2,477	4,275
Drowning.....	2,660	459	3,119
Suffocation.....	1,091	1,045	2,136
Falls.....	1,018	303	1,321
Fire-arms.....	684	46	730
Poison.....	552	391	943
Railroad accidents.....	544	55	599
Other specified causes.....	550	229	779
Total accidents.....	12,399	5,669	18,068

From this it will be seen that out of eighteen thousand deaths from accidental causes, but six hundred, or three and a third per cent were attributed to railway accidents; while fifteen thousand, or five-sixths of the entire number were owing to the five causes first named in the table. There were half as many deaths again from poison as there were from railway accidents, and one-fourth as many again from fire-arms. Yet, were a cry raised against those who provided the poison or the fire-arms, how senseless would it appear. It should be remembered also that the deaths attributed to these causes were not suicides—they were accidental deaths—the mortality from suicides being shown in a separate table. But this is not all. We would not think of blaming the stoves and furnaces which caused 4,275 deaths in 1860. Nor the rivers and lakes which swallowed up 3,119 people against their will during the same year. Nor the close rooms, mines, wells, &c., which killed 2,136 persons by asphyxia. And yet out of the vast number who travel yearly over forty thousand miles of railways the comparatively few who meet with accidents are singled out as martyrs, and the companies upon whose roads they are unfortunate enough to be killed have always been designated as murderers, and held up to public hatred and execration.

On the other hand we do not wish to be understood as saying that railways and railway managers are blameless. There is, without doubt, too much eagerness to declare large dividends, and too little regard paid to keeping the road in good order.

We see a remarkable illustration of this during the past two years of high prices and unusual speculation in railway shares. During that time there has been a double inducement to take money that should go to the construction or expense account and apply it for dividends. The whole railway history of our country, in fact, shows that this defect in the management has always existed, and it has arisen in the first instance from the circumstance that our railroads have been projected faster than they were absolutely needed. If they were never built until the wants of the public demanded them, then indeed they would most likely be kept in thorough repair, for they would be assured of remunerative dividends from the start, and remunerative dividends ever afterwards. But the truth is that railways, in this country at least, are nearly always, if not invariably, built in advance of the public demand for them. They are run through regions but scantily populated, and sometimes even to the confines of border civilization. The incentive to do this is the profit derived from buying up the farming lands or town lots opened to commerce by the new railway, and the profits derived from building and equipping the road. These profits do not always fall to the share of either the railway or its managers. Clever

people who suggested the road on the grounds of "public enterprise," or "national benefit," and who are property-holders along the proposed route; clever people who own property near the line of the route, and who take stock in the road to encourage the enterprise; and others who sell railroad iron and build machines and cars, and make contracts for building the road—these are the classes who pluck the largest plum from the pie, and once *their* interest in the road has ceased the enterprise is left to be maintained out of the pockets of a body of stock-holders who, if they kept the road in the condition demanded by the public, would not only never touch a dividend during the entire course of their lives, but would be obliged to lose their capital little by little every year, and eventually sink it all.

The great truth that any institution not the spontaneous growth of its time, will either fail of its mission, or come to a violent end, or give rise to opposite effects in other directions, is as true of railways to-day as it was of French liberty in 1784, or of American slavery in 1863. There is, or there was, or will be a time for all things, and if thirty millions of people want forty thousand miles of railway before they are rich enough to pay for them, they must be content to bear with some of the ill-consequences of their haste.

But railway companies have little excuse now for keeping their roads or running gear in bad order, nearly all of them having made fair dividends during the past three years, and many of them having emerged from a state little better than insolvency to one of great and firmly seated prosperity. Yet, as we stated before, the principle which, at the first, almost from necessity governed them, they still keep up, and especially have they done so during these times of high prices, until now our roads and the rolling stock are sadly out of repair. During the past three years, labor, railroad iron, engines, &c., have ruled at nearly three times their previous cost. The disposition, therefore, to economize on material and labor has universally existed, and while the receipts were large and the roads were being run to their utmost capacity and prices were high, the expenses for repairs have not correspondingly increased. We have prepared the following table, showing the cost of maintaining New York railroads, in illustration of this remark. It will be seen, of course, that the total expenses have increased; but when we analyze the expense account, as we have done in the table, and remember, as we have stated, that the price of railroad material, &c., has been during the past two years, three times its cost in 1860, we see that the repairs must have been less than heretofore, while the roads and rolling stock have seen more continued and extensive use than ever during their previous existence.

COST OF MAINTAINING RAILROADS IN NEW YORK.

Statement of the Cost of Keeping the Railroads of New York in Repairs, including the Repairs to Rolling Stock, for the five years ending September 30, 1864, Compiled from the Reports of the State Engineer and Surveyor to the Legislature:

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Length of Route, miles...	3,047	3,119	3,163	3,085	3,069
Length of second track, &c., miles.....	1,132	1,064	1,053	1,118	1,152
Total length of track...	4,179	4,283	4,216	4,193	4,158
Miles traveled by engines with cars.....	12,875,145	14,081,926	15,349,873	16,611,561	18,674,856
Road-bed and way, except iron.....	\$ 2,233,429	\$ 2,323,719	\$ 2,444,956	\$ 3,247,885	\$ 4,747,524
Iron.....	842,828	1,005,297	1,322,968	1,690,217	2,874,465
Buildings.....	289,499	316,017	445,501	678,221	1,086,750
Fences, &c.....	64,384	71,794	84,861	83,091	93,236
Taxes on real estate.....	343,572	358,763	471,395	468,860	771,309
Total cost of maintaining roads.....	3,770,712	4,075,590	4,769,681	6,168,074	9,573,284
Engines.....	696,317	1,104,732	1,847,700	1,724,171	2,020,911
Cars.....	1,252,175	1,303,497	2,098,656	2,928,673	3,615,315

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Tools, etc., in shops.....	94,698	90,974	108,897	199,764	278,949
Incidental, including fuel, oil, clerks, etc., about shops.....	104,465	115,519	128,507	166,514	261,700
Total cost of maintaining rolling stock.....	2,347,655	2,614,622	3,653,760	5,019,122	6,177,075
Grand total of repairs of roads and rolling stock.....	6,118,367	6,690,212	8,422,441	11,187,196	15,750,359
Total earnings of roads	20,477,599	21,211,243	27,163,120	33,704,142	41,807,104
Total expenses of repairs and operating..	12,652,676	13,766,066	16,029,914	20,337,430	29,193,748
Profits before interest and dividends.....	7,824,923	7,445,177	11,133,206	13,366,712	12,613,356
Interest.....	3,915,991	4,811,141	4,811,174	4,762,504	4,509,182
Dividends.....	1,895,944	1,974,618	2,008,490	4,178,444	5,687,200

In view of what has been said above, we see the folly of legislative interference with railroads in restricting the fare, &c. Compel them to keep them in order, compel them, if you will, to expend a certain portion of their receipts on repairs; but do not compel them to do for two cents what they are unable to do well, for less than three. The needy condition of our roads has heretofore enforced economy. We may, by unwise legislation, compel them to continue that policy; for if railroad travel were restricted to one cent a mile, trains would still be run. So also if pocket knives were by legislation fixed at half their present price, there would be plenty of knives; but who would guarantee the quality of the one or the safety of the other? Give to our roads, then, freedom of action, with competition open to all, and require of them in the future a strict accountability.

THE SOUTHERN STATES A DESIRABLE POINT FOR EMIGRANTS—COLONISATION OF THE SOUTH.

THE return of peace to this country is already the signal for the movement of colonists from Northern Europe. The *Richmond Republic* announces the arrival of a large party of Swedes at that city on their way for a point on the upper James river, where a settlement of their countrymen had already been established. They had with them their tools and household goods packed in chests and boxes such as are constructed only on the continent of Europe. The *Republic* welcomes their arrival and adds:

"We hope, before the end of the current year, to have to chronicle the arrival in our State of thousands of these people, or others as healthy, frugal, and industrious. Those immigrants who, during the last six months, have settled in the counties on the upper James, are highly delighted with their new homes, and are giving perfect satisfaction to the people among whom they have settled."

An agent from Poland, on a similar errand of colonization, has arrived at Washington. It is his purpose to obtain means to plant a colony of Poles in the fertile districts of Virginia, to engage in the pursuits of agriculture. The enterprise carries with it the elements of success.

Virginia affords an extensive opening for immigration. There is land in abundance for colonists who are agriculturists, and equal opportunity for mechanics and manufacturers, as well as for mining. There is gold in the soil of Virginia, and it has, in some places been mined with profit; but far more in the average, can be made by digging for coal, iron, slate, marble, &c., than for gold. And there are at this day ten millions of acres of land in Virginia, lying convenient to railroads, bays or navigable streams, which can be bought cheaper than any other land on earth that proffers equal advantages of soil, climate, minerals, timber, markets, &c. Her soil will soon be worth as much per acre as that of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio, and her population be rapidly swelled to an aggregate of not less than five millions. She produces in perfection all the fruits of the Temperate zone; she is to-day the best timbered state in the Union; her water-power, markets, salubrity and scenery are

unsurpassed; her true career as the central state of the seaboard tier is just beginning.

Indeed the whole South is now in want of settlers. A yeomanry is of the last importance to that part of the country. The freedmen are not sufficient in numbers to meet this want. They will find places and avocations suited to them, and leave a wide field for occupation by white men. An Alabama paper says:

"Now, let Yankees come down here and buy farms. They can get all the practical information they desire from the negroes, who have been raised, have lived, moved, and had their being in cotton fields. Taking advantage of this information, and exercising his natural ingenuity and talents, he could reduce the expenses of raising cotton at least one-half, and raise a greater number of pounds to the acre. Two hundred pounds of cotton to the acre is a fair average for this locality. Now, I believe, with the proper industry, and the advantage of improvements, the crop may be increased at least one-third."

The region is destined to become a great manufacturing district, leading the rest of the Union in production. It is no more to be a country set apart for raising the raw material. Sparseness of population is the principal impediment. With the overthrow of slavery this will cease to be the case. Wasteful husbandry and a deficiency of mechanical employment have created a condition of impoverishment which is now to be removed. Not Virginia alone asks for colonists, but South Carolina, Tennessee, all the South from the Potomac to the gulf of Mexico. About one hundred and seventy millions of acres of land are inviting settlers—land that equals that of Canaan, which the Pentateuch describes as "flowing with milk and honey."

The arrival of a bale of cotton from New Orleans, a week ago, the product of free labor, and raised the present year, seems to have created considerable sensation at both ports. It prognosticated a revival of a branch of production which, it had been apprehended, the civil war had terminated for an indefinite period. So important an element cotton had been in all our commercial transactions, that the suspension of its culture had been regarded as an almost irremediable misfortune; and hence, the first indication of its return into our market, was welcomed as the harbinger of renewed prosperity. It furnished, five years ago, more than half our exports, inclusive of coin and bullion; the whole amount being \$373,188,274, of which the cotton was valued at \$191,806,555.

The staples which the markets of the world are demanding are here produced in lavish abundance, and of better quality than in any other country. The incubus of slavery is removed from southern enterprise, and society must now take a new form. The former will have the place of the planter, the free laborer will succeed to the slave; the cottage and the town will supplant the cabin and the thicket. With the restoration of peace the rehabilitation of productive industry next demands attention, and to immigration the South must look for her future population.

A Union Officer, writing home from East Tennessee, declares that the people of the North have no conception of the mineral wealth which is lying dormant in the mountainous districts of that State, and avows his intention after leaving the service, to return and aid in its development. We find in the occasional correspondence of our exchanges letters from explorers and adventures in other localities, descriptive of prolific sources, not only of the products to which we have referred, but also of copper, lead, cinnabar, tin and platinum. One writing from the midland portion of Virginia, gives accounts of mines containing the precious and the more useful metals, and of slate, soapstone and marble quarries of great excellence. These, of course, have long been well known, and in a few of them Northern capital was invested before the war. But in no case have their capabilities ever

been developed. The inhabitants, for the most part, manifested indifference to the sources of revenue, and often when they undertook their practical working, the same mismanagement, the same indolence, and the same lack of thrift, prudence and energy which characterizes agricultural labor under a system of forced servitude, was manifest in their mechanical and mining operations.

That system having been removed, the greatest drawback to the industrial energy and the material prosperity of the South can no longer interpose its restrictions. With such abundant internal resources her people can offer the most substantial inducements to those who have capital to invest, and labor to devote, and enterprise to offer. Besides her mineral wealth, she can offer such advantages of climate and soil, of timber and water power, of fruits and vegetation, of accessibility to markets through her wide stretch of railways and her numerous navigable streams, as will suffice to make her one of the wealthiest spots in the world, if proper encouragement is given to those who desire to settle within her borders. Let that encouragement be extended, and it will not be long until the energizing and re-creative spirit which is ready to go to work shall repair the waste of war, rebuild houses and barns and fences, and draw from the soil the fruits of a higher cultivation, and from the mines which now lie idle and unproductive, their hidden wealth. Thus will the South be enabled to realize from her severe losses and sufferings a degree of material advance, to which under the old regime she never could have attained.

The apprehension in regard to climate, it should be remarked, is without sufficient ground. Men who can endure the "heated term" in any of our northern cities, need fear little from the summer temperature of the "sunny South." The warm weather may come sooner and last longer, but is is not worse in other respects. Our armies during the recent civil war traversed every region of that country without encountering mortality from the hotness of the climate. Indeed there is good reason to believe that warm countries are more favorable to long life than colder ones.

In a recent conversation with Colonel Totten, chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad Company, that gentleman remarked that the climate at the isthmus, though but a few degrees removed from the equator, was by no means unhealthy for white men from high latitudes. In the construction of the Railroad laborers were employed, at an average of about 2,700, the number sometimes amounting to six thousand, consisting of Canadians, inhabitants of the United States, Irish, Negroes, Chinamen and Coolies. It was a fair opportunity to test the effect of the climate upon their constitutions during the period of five years, 1854 till 1859, for which they were employed. The mortality was far less than would have been anticipated—293 for the whole period, less than 59 annually. The white laborers from Canada who had been habituated to the coldest climate of all, suffered less from disease. The next in point of endurance were the negroes; part of whom were from Jamaica and part natives. The white laborers from the Middle States were, however, about as hardy as the negroes. But the white laborers obtained from the Western States, from New Orleans, and Ireland were not equal to those from New York. This was attributable to their own habits, and not to the climate. Most of them had come with impaired health. Still the mortality of all these classes, aggregated together was less than it would probably have been if they had remained where they were. The Coolies and Chinamen suffered worse than the others. Before they had been long at work they were attacked with melancholy, and scores of them committed suicide. The other mortality was trifling, and what sickness was experienced could readily be traced to causes other than

climate, to intemperance, carelessness, and disregard of the plainest rules of health.

Yet the Isthmus is much hotter and more malarious than New Orleans. But the latter place is by no means unadapted for white labor. In Texas there are more white men laboring in the open fields than negroes. There is not a solitary Southern State where white men do not work and find no harm from climate.

The better way to emigrate to the South is by colonies. In this way communities may be established with a sufficient number of farmers, mechanics and persons of other vocations. Farms and plantations should be procured at the outset, and due regard should be paid, wherever practicable, to the proximity to water power and market. The evils of isolation will thus be avoided; and whatever facilities are wanted, like roads, can be supplied. Iron and coal are abundant; and with these skilled labor can do what it pleases.

During the year ending June 30th, 1860, the exports from the Southern States were valued at \$207,843,376, and consisted almost entirely of cotton, tobacco, rice and lumber. By adding to this the value of those products consumed at home we can form some idea of the capacity of that region of the country under the former organization of its industry. With the time the consumption will be many times increased; and it is to be desired that our supremacy in foreign markets shall be regained. To accomplish this it will not be sufficient to employ the freedmen and present white population; emigration is necessary.

The following table presents at one view the population of the Southern States, their area and the number of acres of land allotted into farms but unimproved:

	Production in 1860.	Square miles.	Acres unimproved.
Alabama.....	964,201	50,722	12,687,913
Arkansas.....	535,450	52,198	7,609,938
Delaware.....	112,116	2,120	367,230
Florida.....	140,424	59,269	2,273,008
Georgia.....	1,057,286	52,009	18,587,732
Kentucky.....	1,155,689	37,280	11,519,059
Louisiana.....	708,002	46,431	6,765,879
Maryland.....	687,649	11,124	1,833,306
Mississippi.....	791,305	47,156	11,703,556
Missouri.....	1,182,012	67,880	13,737,938
North Carolina.....	992,622	50,704	17,245,685
South Carolina.....	703,708	29,385	11,623,869
Tennessee.....	1,109,801	45,601	13,457,960
Virginia.....	1,246,620	41,251	19,578,946
West Virginia.....	349,898	20,541	

With opportunities at once ample and desirable, we bespeak for that part of our country the attention of that class of our population desirous to find new homes where industry will find its prompt reward, and enterprise an appropriate field. The Southern man as well as the foreigner will find a soil ready for his cultivation, as well as ample scope for his inventive and mechanical abilities. The school-house and church he must carry with him. Wealth is there, only awaiting the hand of labor for its development. It is safe to predict, that before many years the greatness of the States under the new *regime* will transcend that of those other commonwealths of unkindlier climates but more genial institutions.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO AUG. 20.

Business was extremely dull in London during the week. The unfavorable condition of the weather for harvest operations greatly increased the previous depression. Consols during the week declined to 89, making a reduction of 1½ per cent during the month. This reduction brought in numerous orders, and the Government broker appeared in the market as a purchaser. By this means prices were advanced, and Consols closed on Saturday at 89½, and 89¾ for money.

There was a slight improvement in the manufacturing districts,

chiefly on account of orders from the United States and Germany. There was also a demand for the home market in Manchester goods, the decline in cotton and the accounts of the stock on hand in the United States having produced the impression that the staple had touched its highest price, and was likely to decline.

The recent report that Brazil had already opened negotiations in London for a loan of £4,500,000 is ascertained to have been without foundation, but it is supposed they will not be long delayed.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company (£5 paid) sold at 2½ discount, until the arrival of the Great Eastern, when an advance of ¼ took place, under the information of the malicious character of the injuries to the cable, which at least demonstrated the feasibility of the undertaking.

The cattle disease excites grave alarm in Great Britain, and has a depressing influence, to a greater or lesser extent, upon nearly all kinds of business interests. The cattle disease, added to the unfavorable news about the harvests, and the apprehensions of the cholera, induces a depression and alarm that is quite palpable.

The Indian Telegraph Company have declared a dividend at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Reuter's Telegram Company are inviting applications, under the sanction of the late special general meeting, for debentures to the amount of £35,000 for two years, at 5½ per cent per annum, and for four years at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The debentures will be of three denominations—namely, £20, £50 and £100, and will have interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly, on the 1st September and the 1st of March in each year.

The third general meeting of the Charing-cross Hotel company exhibits favorable results. The capital account now stands at £215,250 of which £6,635 is unexpended. The chairman, the Hon. James Byng, stated that the receipts averaged £200 per day; that every part of the hotel had been taken from its opening till the present date; and that he could promise the shareholders a good dividend in September. The directors were authorised to borrow £20,000 to complete the hotel.

One of the most interesting items of news brought by the Overland China mail is the formation of a committee of merchants at Canton, to act in conjunction with an association which has been provisionally formed in London, called the China Railway Company (limited). The Canton committee have resolved to place themselves in communication with the Governor General of the Province of Canton to obtain his consent to the formation of a railway between Canton and Fatshan, a town in the vicinity. The proposed line would be too short to exert any influence upon the opening up of the country or the expediting of produce, but it would be the small end of the wedge, and in this respect would be important for its moral results. It is impossible to say how the proposition may be received by the Chinese dignitaries, but the best results are hoped for, as the old dislike for foreigners is disappearing, and a keen appetite for commercial development is exhibited by the Chinese.

A prospectus has been issued for a new fortnightly steam line with vessels of 4,000 tons, between Southampton and New York. The title is to be the Transatlantic Steamship Company, with a capital of £800,000, of which £500,000 is to be first subscribed, in shares of £50. The passages are to be performed within ten days, and each ship will be constructed to carry 100 first-class, 120 second and 600 steerage passengers, with 2,000 tons of freight. Two subsidiary steamers of about 600 tons each will be employed to connect the service at Southampton, with Antwerp, Havre, and London, and through rates of freight will be established from those cities. It is assumed that this line "will bring very large importations of American butter, cheese, bacon, pork, flour, lard, oilcake, &c." for the London market. The enterprise is said to be supported by the London and Southwestern Railway, the Southampton Dock Company, the Royal Mail Steam Company, and the Hampshire Banking Company.

A prospectus has also been issued of the Worcester Coffee Company, with a capital of £80,000, in shares of £10, to purchase two estates in Ceylon.

The carrying trade with America has, of course, followed the fortunes of the commodities carried. The total tonnage of vessels entering British ports from all parts of the world in the six months rose from 4,646,358 to 4,694,634; but the vessels arriving from the United States fell from 515, of 511,838 tonnage, to 235, of 276,023 tonnage. In the same way the total tonnage of vessels cleared outwards rose 77,000 tons; but the vessels clearing for the United States fell from 637, having a tonnage of 649,703 tons, to 366, having 432,541 tons. The commerce of the country has, however, on the whole kept its ground, because intercourse with other nations has become greater, while the American trade has slackened. In the first half of 1863 the imports of gold and silver exceeded the exports by 950,000; last year the excess was £1,943,000, but this year it has been £4,126,000.

The report of the Oriental Commercial Bank recommends a dividend of ten per cent per annum, leaving a satisfactory balance to be carried over.

The Emigration Commissioners have taken up the ship *Salamanca*, for the conveyance of emigrants to Adelaide, South Australia.

The shares of Overend, Gurney & Co. (limited) are at a premium of 3¼ a 4 per cent.

The Angolo Italian Bank have declared an interim half-yearly

dividend at the rate of five per cent per annum, free of income-tax.

The Trade and Navigation returns for the first half of the present year have been published. They are interesting as exhibiting the effects of peace in the United States. The declared value of home produce exported in the first six months of the year was 74,128,638*l*, and last year it was 78,047,586*l*; In the month of June the declared value was 13,227,062*l*, against 13,978,526*l* in 1864. In the first five months of 1864 the exports to the United States amounted to 10,318,537*l*; this year the exports only reached 4,955,433. This decrease in value—exceeding five millions—is more than the total falling off in exports, and trade with other countries has therefore been increasing. The American trade has pretty uniformly declined in all its branches. In the first six months of 1864 we sent to the Northern Republic 48 million yards of piece goods of the declared value of 1,244,600*l*; this year we have sent 24,202,000 yards worth 642,648*l*. The export of cotton thread to the United States was last year 634,000 pounds, worth 137,537*l*; this year it is 255,296 pounds, worth 50,855*l*; and the exports of earthenware and porcelain have fallen in value from 233,375*l* to 164,180*l*; haberdashery from 616,999*l* to 325,435*l*; hardware from 310,000*l* to 185,135*l*. Linen manufactures have fallen off 532,000*l*; iron and unwrought steel, 1,600,000*l*, lead, 156,000*l*; and woollen goods 1,271,000*l*.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO AUGUST 20.

The dull season still continues in Paris, and shopkeepers and artisans feel the effects of the absence from the metropolis of the fashion and gaiety of the city. There are good accounts, however, from the manufacturing districts. The demand for the American trade is very good, especially for linens and mixed goods. Silks are too dear for export, except to fill special orders.

From eight to ten thousand weavers discharged at Roubaix and Tourcoing in April and May last are now re-engaged, and are co-operating in the increased animation given to the manufacture of fancy light stuffs of alpaca and wool. There is a good demand at present in Paris for rags. Linen, hempen, and cotton rags when quite white sell for 50*l*. the 100 kilogrammes. Silk rags are only used for making wrapping paper, and cost from 6*l*. to 7*l*. the 100 kilogrammes. There is a mixture made of old shoes called *dix livres de cuir*, used by bookbinders. One hundred thousand individuals, at least, obtain a living in France by gathering rags. It has been calculated that every Frenchman on an average by wear and tear produces 4*lb*. weight of rags annually. A single paper manufacturer, at Essonne, near Paris, employs nine machines, by which 4,000 tons of paper are manufactured annually.

Great expectations have been formed in Paris of a brisk export trade with Spain, now the excise barriers that separated the industry of the two countries have been partially broken down. During the last year the imports from Spain included fruit-oil and wine to the value of 19,000,000*l*.; lead and other metals, 19,500,000*l*.; wool, silk, and skins, 11,000,000*l*. Cochineal and saffron 5,000,000*l*., corkwood and matting 3,500,000*l*. The exports from France during the same period consisted of various stuffs to the value of 46,000,000*l*.; wrought silk, cotton, thread, and wool, 35,000,000*l*.; horses and mules, 12,000,000*l*.; mercery, perfumery, and toys, 11,500,000*l*.; fine wood, 9,000,000*l*.; machinery and cutlery, 3,000,000*l*.; cattle, 3,000,000*l*.

The stock of sugar in the public stores in Paris on the 12th of August was 47,304 quintals, the stock of spirits 7,751, and the stock of oil 21,307 quintals.

The accounts from the wine districts are favorable, and there is no longer a doubt that the vintage will be an early one, and that the final gathering will take place in the middle of September. Opinions are divided as to whether the average quantity of last year will be realized, but there is no doubt that the quality will surpass the wine of last year which was remarkably good.

The French farmers are in despair at the sudden appearance of the potato blight, attributed to the heavy rains that followed the long drought. The first consequence to be feared is a great deficiency in the crop, and secondly that it will be difficult to preserve the potatoes after they have been taken from the ground.

Flour, which had advanced 4*l* a sack in the Paris market during the last three weeks, receded at the commencement of the current week, and was quoted at 50*l* 50*c* the sack of 157 kilogrammes.

The negotiation in Paris of a personal loan of £3,000,000 to the Viceroy of Egypt is incomplete. The transaction does not inspire confidence, and its success is doubtful.

The fair of Beaucaire, which, previously to the construction of railways, regulated the price of various articles of merchandise in France, is still of considerable importance. The one just concluded was well supplied with cotton and woollen cloths, leather, unmanufactured cotton, wool, ironmongery, preserved meats and fish. Leather is the principal article of the fair, and there were numerous buyers from Lyons and Switzerland, who made very large purchases. There was a large quantity of woollen and cotton goods sold to dealers from Corsica and Algeria. There was a demand from Italy for woollen cloths manufactured in the south of France, but none for those of the north. There was very little silk offered for sale, and

of that little a part remained unsold. Some plain wrought silk of Lyons manufacture was freely disposed of, but embroidered silk and pocket-handkerchiefs were passed unnoticed. The show of cutlery is becoming less every year and manufactures complain of the difficulty of making sales. There was a third less of church ornaments sold this year than last, but, taken altogether, the late fair of Beaucaire was one of the best known for many years.

The desperate condition of Austrian finances attracts attention, and seems to afford a guarantee of a peaceable solution of the difficulties between that country and Prussia on the question of the Duchies. When Count Larisch, the Present Austrian finance minister, assumed office, there were no more than 300,000*fl*. (\$180,000) in the public treasury. It is said that the firm of Rothschild has undertaken to supply the necessary sums for carrying on the business of the State until such a time as a loan can be contracted. The sum that will be required, if everything is to be put straight, is 200,000,000*fl*., for which, it should be remembered, the consent of the representatives of the people is necessary. The issue of State notes to the amount of 120,000,000*fl*., for which sum the mines, woods, and forests belonging to the State are to serve as security, is proposed; but the thing cannot legally be done, as it is said in the Revised Bank Act that the Austrian National Bank "shall, during the term of its privilege, alone have a right to issue notes not bearing interest, and payable at sight."

M. Dutschka, the principal director of the Austrian Credit Bank, is about to return from London to Vienna, he having failed to find any British capitalists who were willing to take a share in the new loan which the Viceroy of Egypt wishes to contract.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, who have contracted for laying down a telegraph between the Russian and American shores of the Pacific, are engaged in forming a station on the island of Sitka, preparatory to the commencement of the works. Thence the line will be carried on to San Francisco in a southern, and the River Kwichipachi in a northern direction, and, crossing the sea a little south of Behring's Straits, via St. Matthew's Isle, reach the Asiatic shores in the wildernesses adjacent to Cape Olyutorsk. This accomplished, it will be connected by Yamsk and Okhotsk, as the shortest practical route, with the new harbor of Nicholayefsk, at the mouth of the Amour. The works must be completed within five years, the Russian Government undertaking to finish its inland lines within the same period, and to continue the Siberian telegraph, which now does not go further than Kiachta, the well-known commercial emporium east of Lake Baikal, as far as Nicholayefsk, thus effecting a junction between the European and American systems. Of the \$10,000,000 capital required for the American or Western Union Company, part of the works, \$8,500,000, have, according to the statements of the Russian press, been already subscribed for in the United States. The Francisco Nicholayefsk line will be the property of the company for 33 years, at the end of which period a new lease will perhaps be allowed them at the pleasure of the government. In Russia the servants of the company must be chiefly Russians, and the Government have been accorded the right of occupying the stations, block-houses, and military defences belonging to the company. The company require the sanction of the Government for disposing of their property or concluding any contracts with other persons, companies, or governments relative to the use of the line.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) August 24th, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) August 25th:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$1,430,161	\$1,134,640	\$2,010,994
General merchandise....	1,404,901	2,235,677	3,084,121
Total for the week.....	\$2,835,061	\$3,350,317	\$5,095,115
Previously reported	115,816,295	157,506,220	112,046,359
Since Jan. 1.....	\$118,651,356	\$160,876,537	\$117,141,474

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 29 and since January 1st:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$2,509,776	\$2,936,164	\$7,257,034	\$2,919,600
Previously rep'ted .	89,317,532	116,111,200	138,840,622	102,928,053
Since January 1 ..	\$91,827,308	119,047,364	146,097,656	105,847,660

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

COURSE OF GOLD.—The following table shows the fluctuations of gold during the month of August, 1865:

DATE	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Aug. 1.....	144 1/2	145 1/2	143 1/2	145 1/2
" 2.....	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	145
" 3.....	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
" 4.....	144 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
" 5.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
" 6.....	144	144	143 1/2	144
" 7.....	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
" 8.....	144 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
" 9.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
" 10.....	141 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
" 11.....	141 1/2	142	140 1/2	142
" 12.....	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
" 13.....	141 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
" 14.....	142	142 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2
" 15.....	141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2
" 16.....	141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2
" 17.....	141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2

The monthly fluctuations since the commencement of the year has been as follows:

January.....	236	234 1/2	197 1/2	204 1/2
February.....	202 1/2	216 1/2	196 1/2	202
March.....	200 1/2	201	148 1/2	157 1/2
April.....	151	154 1/2	143 1/2	146 1/2
May.....	145 1/2	145 1/2	128 1/2	137 1/2
June.....	137 1/2	147 1/2	135 1/2	141 1/2
July.....	141	146 1/2	138 1/2	144
August.....	144 1/2	145 1/2	140 1/2	14
Eight months	226	234 1/2	128 1/2	14

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending August 26, 1865:

August 21—Brig Maria, Para—	
American gold.....	\$10,000
" 25—Steamer Scotland, Liverpool—	
Silver bars.....	92,148
Gold bars.....	67,608
" 26—Steamer Etna, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	264,508
Silver bars.....	19,438
" 26—Steamer Bremen, Bremen—	
German silver.....	3,000
Gold bars.....	286,477

Total for the week..... \$743,164
Previously reported..... \$19,217,381

Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....	19,960,545
Same time in 1864.....	\$31,785,951
1863.....	27,922,122
1862.....	38,623,776
1861.....	3,264,058
1860.....	34,296,184
1859.....	49,083,811
1858.....	17,249,070
Same time in 1857.....	\$31,976,496
1856.....	23,521,617
1855.....	22,399,427
1854.....	23,656,637
1853.....	13,763,567
1852.....	17,476,554

The following are the total value of the exports from Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia for the week ending August 18, and Aug. 25:

EXPORTS FROM BOSTON, BALTIMORE, AND PHILADELPHIA.				
For week ending—	Boston	Baltimore	Philadelphia	Total
August 18, 1865.....	\$121,695	\$122,895	\$265,825	\$510,415
August 25, ".....	367,865	58,201	829,055	754,921

ASSISTANT TREASURER'S STATEMENT FOR AUGUST.—We are indebted to the Cashier of the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, for the following statement of the business for the month of August:

August 1, 1865 by balance..	\$42,840,020	Balance, Cr., bullion and expense account for Assay Office.....	\$665,349
Receipts during the month:		Coin received during the month.....	\$404,792
Customs.....	\$13,190,400	Fine bars received during the month.....	429,081
Loans.....	9,937,892		
Intern'l revenue.....	647,984		
Post Office Department.....	153,402		
Transfers.....	11,132,995		
Patent fees.....	3,098		
Miscellaneous.....	27,555,408		
	62,624,189	Total.....	\$1,419,222
Total.....	\$105,464,209	Payments in coin bars.....	\$719,642
Payments:		" " fine.....	269,558
Treasury dr'fts.....	\$64,329,197		
Post office.....	47,906		
	64,375,103	Balance.....	\$510,021
Debit bal. Aug. 1, 1865..	\$41,089,097	Funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office.....	\$61,913,071
Balance, Cr., disbursing ac'ts..	\$17,745,239	Funds in Assay Office.....	353,911
Receipts during the month.....	53,663,442		
	71,408,681	Fine bars.....	\$123,072
Payments.....	53,218,459	Unparted bullion.....	813,481
Balance.....	\$18,190,222		
Balance, Cr., interest accounts.....	\$2,710,310	Total.....	\$63,203,536
Appropriations..	2,232,699	Less temporary loan to be reimbursed.....	\$1,612,847
	4,943,019	Due Depositors..	734,040
Payments in gold.....	\$454,575		
" " not's.....	854,683		
	2,309,258	Balance.....	\$60,856,648
Balance.....	\$2,633,751		
Receipts for customs in August, 1864.....	\$6,272,002		
Receipts for customs in August, 1865.....	13,190,400		
Increase in 1865.....	\$6,918,398		

NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE.—Below is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New York for the months ending July 31 and Aug. 31:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.			
	July, 1865.	Aug., 1865.	
Foreign coins.....	\$644,000	\$10,000	
Foreign bullion.....	14,000	60,000	
United States Bullion.....	7,000	684,000	
Total.....	\$685,000	\$754,000	

DEPOSITS OF SILVER (INCLUDING PURCHASES).			
	July, 1865.	Aug., 1865.	
Foreign Coins.....	\$26,700	\$43,000	
Foreign Bullion.....	10,000	9,000	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)..	5,600	8,000	
do do (old coins).....	6,000	5,000	
do do (Lake Superior)....	100	....
do do (Nevada).....	600	....
Total.....	\$49,000	\$65,000	

Total deposits payable in bars..... \$190,000 \$205,000
do do in coin..... 544,000 614,000

Gold bars stamped.....	\$137,776	\$930,142
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage.....	50278,	588,350
The export of treasure from California from July 1st to Aug. 1st, were as follows:		
July 3—Per Sacramento—		
To England.....	\$656,047 94	
To New York.....	248,629 85	
To Panama.....	20,000 00	
		\$924,677 79
July 8—Per Jane, to Shanghai.....		315,000 00
July 10—Per I. D. Rogers, to Kanagawa.....		16,201 20
July 13—Per Comet, to Honolulu.....		1,000 00
July 16—Per A. Fredholm, to Hongkong.....		439,965 85
July 18—Per Golden City—		
To England.....	\$753,760 72	
To New York.....	710,319 89	
To Panama.....	10,000 00	
		\$1,474,080 61

July 28—Per Midnight, to Hongkong.....	24,850 00
July 29—Per Amalia, to Hongkong.....	52,664 00
July 31—Per Speedwell, to Hongkong.....	54,699 67
Total since July 1, 1865.....	\$3,303,139 12
Previously this year.....	21,050,613 23

Total since Jan 1, 1865.....	\$24,353,752 35
Corresponding period of 1864.....	34,723,264 49
Decrease this year.....	\$10,369,512 14

TREASURE LIST—OCEAN QUEEN, FROM ASPINWALL,			
Parson & Peters.....	\$800 00	Isaac & Ash.....	1,050 00
Frint & Hall.....	2,900 00	T. M. I. Paredes.....	209 50
Trevor & Colgate....	870 60		
Maitland Phelps & Co	1,000 00		\$5,030 10

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.			
Eugene Kelly & Co	\$92,123 50	Ulfelder & Cohen.	20,000 00
do do do	220,876 47	Duncan, Sherm' & Co.....	31,783 66
R. R. R. Co.....	24,418 47	Wells, Fargo & Co	13,500 00
A. M. S. S. Co....	32,803 79	Lees & Waller... ..	390,000 00
H. Cohen & Co... ..	54,800 00		
A. Rich & Bro....	4,500 00	Total.....	\$955,142 79
Seligmann & Co..	50,000 00		
S. Brandon & Co..	19,433 05		

LEGAL TENDER ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The highest Court in the State of Kentucky has just decided against the constitutionality of the legal tender act. Judge Robertson, of the Court of Appeals of that State, gave the opinion of the Court, from which the following is an extract:—

Whenever a jurist inquires whether a statute is consistent with the State constitution, he looks into that constitution, not for a grant, but only for some limitation of the power inherent in the people's legislative organ, so far as not forbidden by their organic law.

But, as Congress, derives its power from grants by the people of pre-existing State sovereignties, an enlightened inquirer into the constitutionality of any of its acts looks only to a delegation of power by the federal constitution; for that constitution expressly declares that all power not delegated by it, is reserved to the States or the people. In this class of cases, therefore, he who asserts the power holds the affirmative, and unless he "maintains it," the controverted act should not be enforced as law by the judiciary. On the contrary, the party affirming that a legislative act of a State is prohibited by the State constitution must prove it, and unless the proof be clear the contested act must be admitted to be law. The distinctive difference between the two classes of cases is that, in the former, the power must be shown to have been delegated, but in the latter, it must appear to have been prohibited.

And in this case, therefore, the power to pass the tender act must satisfactorily appear to have been delegated before the judiciary should recognize and enforce it.

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...	232,660	\$50.	Interest pay. Aug. & Feb.	Refer to Drinker & Anderson, 120 Duane St.
U. S. 5-20, 1st Series.	8,833	\$500.	May 1, 1862.	
do do 2d Series..	81,647	\$500.	do do	Refer to Schulz & Buckgaber.
do do 3d do	23,615-6-7-8	\$500 each.	do do	
do do 3d do	64,126	\$1,000.	do do	
do do 2d do	4,113	\$100.	do do	
United States 10-40...	40,611	\$1,000.	June 15, '65.	Jno. T. Hill, Cash'r. Refer to J. Edwin Conant, 71 B'dway
do do 7-30...	26,156-7	\$1,000 each.	do do	
do do 7-30...	116,397	\$500.	do do	

RAILROAD AND OTHER DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AM'T DIVID.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Fourth National Bank	4 s. an.	Sep. 1	At Bank.	Aug. 26 to Sep. 2.

FRIDAY, September 1, 1865, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The market has been abundantly supplied with money during the week, but at the close there appears to be a partial contraction of the supply. The Sub-Treasury statement shows a balance of over sixty millions in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer, of which probably thirty millions consist of currency. This naturally tends to abate the extreme plethora noted last week. The demand for stock operations is comparatively limited; but more money is wanted in commercial circles. In dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, there is a very marked increase of activity, arising chiefly from the large demand from Southern markets. The Southern merchants are bringing here securities of various kinds, upon which advances are made. Receipts for Southern produce, at various ports, guaranteed by Insurance Companies, are used as collateral for loans; and although transactions of this kind are much distributed, yet the aggregate demand for money resulting therefrom is quite considerable.

The increased activity of business is largely augmenting the supply of bills offered for discount; but the abundant supply of money enables lenders to take up all the paper money offered.

Prime bills are discounted at 6 a 7 per cent; lower grades at 8 a 10 per cent.

The rate on call loans is generally 5 per cent; time loans on good collaterals, are 6 a 7 per cent. We quote the following as the rate of discount on good bills:

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

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The stock market has been upon the whole dull; but, at the close of the week, there are symptoms of a revival of speculation. The stocks of certain roads have been somewhat excited under a report that several prominent European capitalists are to arrive by the Steamship Scotia, for the purpose of securing important interests in our roads, especially Erie, Illinois, Central, Great Western, and it is surmised also certain connecting lines. To-day, there has been quite a brisk speculation in Ohio and Miss. certificates, upon the supposition that an effort will be made by these parties to secure the amalgamation of that road with the Atlantic and Great Western; the closing quotations shows a rise of 3½ in the price.

The increasing earnings of the roads generally, and the prospect of a large business in the transportation of produce for foreign shipment, as well as in the carrying of merchandise to the South, produces confidence in the future prices of stocks; and is apparently probable that in the event of the reports of traffic continuing as favorable as of late a speculation for a rise would be attended with success.

The following comparison shows the closing price of the leading securities on Saturday last and to-day.

	Aug. 26th	Sept. 1st.
Canton Company.....	38½	40½
Quicksilver.....	55½	53½
Mariposa.....	11½	13
Cumberland Coal.....	42½	43½
Atlantic M. S. S.....	148	148
New York Central.....	92½	93
Erie.....	87½	86½
Hudson River.....	109½	109½
Reading.....	105½	106½
Michigan Southern.....	64½	65½
Michigan Central.....	107	109½
Illinois Central.....	122½	124½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	71	72½
Chicago and N. W.....	27½	28½
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	62½	63½
Rock Island.....	108	103½
Fort Wayne.....	97	97½

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The following comparison shows the closing quotations of leading government securities, on Saturday last and to-day:

	Aug. 26.	Sep. 1.	Aug. 26.	Sep. 1.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	106½	107½	U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note .. } 99½ 99½	2nd Series..... }
U. S. 5-25's, c. o. iss.....	106½	106½		
U. S. 5-20's, c. n. iss.....	104½	104½	U. S. 6's, certif. n. is4....	98½ 98½
U. S. 10-40's, coup.....	98x.int94½			

The improved quotations on Five-twenties at London and Frankfort have given a stronger tone to government securities. Orders for about \$1,000,000 of Five-twenties for the European market have been executed during the week. The disparity of price between old Five-twenties and other six per cent bonds has induced many holders of the latter to exchange them for 6's of 1881, and for new Five-twenties; which has kept up the supply and prevented a further rise in price. Certificates of indebtedness are at present considered the cheapest government security in the market, and notwithstanding that the current issues are considerable, the price has advanced to 98½. Seven-thirties are weak. There is a prevailing desire to sell them, and but for purchases for effect by a clique who are heavily loaded with them, the present quotations could not be maintained.

The Secretary of the Treasury is issuing compound interest notes dated September 1, 1865.

Rumors lately current upon "the street," that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to offer a \$50,000,000 loan, are without foundation.

GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been very firm but steady. The demand for customs has been large, averaging over \$500,000 per day; while, at the same time, there has been a steady drain southward, at the rate of probably three quarters of a million per week. Were it not that there has been a very general disappointment of expectations respecting the export of gold, the demand for customs and for the South would probably have resulted in a rise of the premium. It is now generally considered improbable that there will be any important export of specie and this tends to keep the price steady under a rapid reduction of the supply. To-day the interest on Ten-forty bonds falls due; which will release \$4,300,000 from the Treasury,—equivalent to about 14 days' purchases for customs.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Aug. 26.....	144½	144	Aug. 29.....	144½	144½
Aug. 27.....	144½	144	Aug. 30.....	144½	144
Aug. 28.....	144½	143½	Aug. 31.....	144½	144½
			Sept. 1.....	145	144½

The shipments of specie on Saturday last amounted to \$733,163.

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

	CUSTOM HOUSE.		SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Aug. 21.....	\$475,856 20	\$6,126,286 10	\$4,104,500 20	
Aug. 22.....	554,637 40	5,826,346 73	5,213,494 60	
Aug. 23.....	518,878 69	1,690,249 20	5,567,038 20	
Aug. 24.....	559,957 96	2,538,059 40	3,047,057 51	
Aug. 25.....	565,499 84	1,718,144 33	2,416,106 78	
Aug. 26.....	979,797 62	6,920,260 64	10,599,832 55	
Total.....	\$3,254,659 11	\$24,819,346 40	\$30,945,029 84	

Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Aug. 21st.....	\$3,396,378 06
Deduct payments during the week.....	\$84,341,497 90
Balance on Saturday evening.....	\$59,522,061 50
Increase during the week.....	6,125,683 44

Included in the receipts of customs for the week are \$3,176,923.82 in coin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Exchange has been dull and weak. Importers are too busy selling to give attention to remitting; and the supply of bills gains largely upon the demand. The amount of cotton bills is increasing rapidly, and shipments of Five-twenties continue to supply a fair amount of exchange; the leading drawers, however, appear confident that the balance will be considerably against us, and, therefore, refuse to bring down their quotations to the present limited business. We quote:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	109 1/2 @ 109 3/4	Antwerp.....	5.20 @ 5.16 1/2
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	110 1/2 @ 109 3/4	Swiss.....	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15
Merchants'.....	108 1/2 @ 108 3/4	Hamburg.....	35 3/4 @ 36 1/4
France, long date.....	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	Amsterdam.....	40 1/2 @ 40 3/4
France, short date.....	5.15 @ 5.13 1/2	Frankfort.....	40 1/2 @ 40 3/4
		Bremen.....	78 1/2 @ 79
		Prussian Thalers.....	71 @ 71 1/2

Foreign Exchange is a little firmer, and there is more demand. Bills at 60 days on London are selling at 107 1/2 a 109 for Commercial; 109 1/2 a 109 3/4 for Bankers; do at short sight 109 3/4 a 110 1/2; Paris, at 60 days 5.20 a 5.15; do at short sight 5.15 a 5.12 1/2; Hamburg 35 3/4 a 36 1/4; Amsterdam 40 1/2 a 40 3/4; Frankfort 40 3/4 a 40 1/2; Bremen 78 1/4 a 79; Prussian thalers 71 a 71 1/2.

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 26, 1865:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,144,669	\$3,179,776	\$43,546	\$9,068,703	\$1,932,555
Manhattan.....	5,878,870	906,762	14,948	5,502,155	1,323,670
Mechanics.....	6,359,850	1,084,285	23,782	5,184,507	1,823,265
Union.....	4,901,460	841,744	21,146	4,194,994	1,510,655
America.....	4,023,413	236,763	.....	4,531,491	1,621,234
Phoenix.....	6,802,811	1,756,158	8,750	7,681,848	3,108,338
City.....	8,417,384	212,667	18,768	2,906,220	891,542
Tradesmen's.....	4,408,964	290,527	.....	3,120,693	330,479
Fulton.....	3,313,172	42,717	338,801	2,103,531	433,081
Chemical.....	2,126,578	314,089	25,920	2,285,296	615,154
Merch. Exchange.....	5,943,590	922,095	22,690	6,096,905	1,498,335
National.....	2,458,691	12,461	32,407	1,787,193	520,404
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,287,157	561,022	4,459	1,287,938	405,062
Mech. & Trad's.....	2,844,419	80,688	86,172	1,859,417	150,621
Greenwich.....	1,900,224	101,164	90,058	1,875,580	446,270
Leather Manf.....	715,777	37,017	9,378	708,182	159,740
Seventh Ward.....	2,795,651	143,693	.....	2,255,982	431,000
State of N. Y.....	640,861	40,413	90,726	583,373	490,795
Amer. Exchange.....	5,632,788	650,884	20,992	5,403,196	1,614,540
Commerce.....	9,648,254	1,032,725	17,065	7,111,902	1,942,060
Broadway.....	17,367,523	873,446	740,665	7,863,924	3,073,000
Ocean.....	5,501,682	136,665	819,185	4,957,290	1,813,587
Mercantile.....	2,176,487	73,744	10,475	1,793,596	574,687
Pacific.....	3,223,209	66,399	125,408	2,896,585	983,448
Republic.....	1,931,252	16,996	56,514	1,561,220	229,748
Chatham.....	4,473,593	290,056	839,666	4,064,902	1,472,589
People's.....	1,634,664	36,625	6,142	1,890,906	733,889
North Amer.....	1,848,458	45,104	9,747	1,175,493	189,767
Hanover.....	3,377,221	146,101	26,484	2,633,903	1,073,132
Irving.....	2,229,694	122,606	20,421	1,583,280	424,855
Metropolitan.....	1,483,482	34,054	11,960	1,279,915	300,035
Citizens'.....	8,859,283	279,976	53,550	6,416,076	2,193,000
Nassau.....	1,848,414	19,975	17,667	1,089,878	430,594
Market.....	2,345,198	161,760	5,065	1,952,345	839,114
St. Nicholas.....	2,520,505	131,213	187,833	2,137,886	612,051
Shoe and Leather.....	2,206,653	53,576	821,303	1,856,736	764,878
Corn Exchange.....	3,039,000	64,546	496,000	1,942,983	782,000
Continental.....	2,719,667	269,156	39,363	2,063,799	442,000
Commonwealth.....	2,977,633	166,763	10,137	2,173,788	1,053,000
Oriental.....	2,967,861	74,204	25,419	3,489,833	1,426,062
Marine.....	1,188,481	41,871	111,113	992,230	281,369
Atlantic.....	1,612,939	66,093	.....	1,551,299	523,700
Imp. and Traders.....	1,027,609	64,432	48,363	943,390	233,328
Park.....	4,313,750	52,235	23,128	3,713,140	763,766
Mec. Bk. As.....	12,774,482	308,446	449,946	12,160,403	2,059,329
Grocers.....	1,395,343	22,233	13,080	1,365,302	550,443
North River.....	1,021,641	26,565	3,171	938,079	354,716
East River.....	1,633,596	32,111	14,025	1,538,180	802,873
Man. and Mer.....	746,503	11,826	77,440	535,083	158,791
Fourth National.....	1,634,232	34,364	1,433	1,464,035	606,879
Central.....	11,748,703	242,157	1,497,055	9,493,025	4,169,910
Second National.....	11,745,833	90,930	995,840	12,645,947	8,386,338
Dry Dock.....	1,437,180	.....	270,000	1,499,213	583,591
Bull's Head.....	243,737	83,233	16,745	252,702	27,010
Manufacturers'.....	928,370	9,156	121,790	952,115	.....
Totals.....	\$209,423,305	16,023,615	7,932,414	179,083,676	54,249,806

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

Loans.....	Dec. \$1,404,276	Circulation.....	Inc. \$292,839
Specie.....	Dec. 3,536,021	Net Deposits.....	Inc. 4,490,660
Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 8,665,818		

The statement indicates a return to monetary ease; more

especially the large increase of \$8,665,818 in legal tenders, and of \$4,490,660 in deposits.

The large decrease in specie has occurred chiefly at the Bank of New York, and is principally owing to the refusal to accept gold checks as collaterals, and the demand of brokers to have the gold itself as security for loans on gold; as well as to a prevalent indisposition among buyers of gold to accept anything else than the gold.

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

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862.....	\$158,278,552	35,640,984	9,454,806	141,971,741
1863.....	176,748,618	32,030,055	5,475,964	156,671,695
1864.....	188,502,927	19,952,949	4,256,847	156,086,807
1865.....	209,423,305	16,023,615	7,932,414	170,083,676

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, made up to Aug. 29, presents the following aggregates, as compared with the previous week:

	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.	Dec.
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350	\$1,843,847
Loans.....	51,920,580	50,577,243	5,025
Specie.....	1,160,222	1,155,194	921,195
Legal Tenders.....	20,561,963	19,640,768	2,483,263
Deposits.....	41,343,173	88,641,910	98,214
Circulation.....	7,076,537	6,983,323	

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5, 1863.....	\$37,679,675	\$4,510,750	\$4,504,115	\$23,429,188
July 6, 1863.....	35,936,811	4,860,745	2,564,558	28,504,544
January 4, 1864.....	35,693,803	4,158,585	2,055,810	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	89,845,963
February 6, ".....	50,269,473	1,702,776	4,893,178	38,496,837
March 6, ".....	49,228,540	1,389,264	5,346,021	38,391,622
April 3, ".....	50,522,030	1,343,223	5,293,626	38,316,847
May 1, ".....	51,726,329	1,262,253	6,441,407	44,794,824
June 5, ".....	53,095,683	1,253,782	6,717,753	41,518,576
July 10, ".....	50,188,773	1,187,700	6,758,535	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	44,561,746
Aug. 22, ".....	51,920,580	1,160,222	7,076,537	41,848,173
Aug. 29, ".....	50,577,243	1,155,197	6,983,323	88,864,910

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks' Statements for each week of the current year since March 4:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Clearings.
Mch. 4.....	136,569,665	19,830,183	2,720,666	153,009,583	.....	511,361,837
Mch. 11.....	138,120,890	20,737,533	2,741,654	152,134,443	26,713,408	412,302,453
Mch. 18.....	211,486,651	22,256,596	4,662,505	174,479,317	33,645,014	625,739,233
Mch. 25.....	207,677,503	22,066,524	4,457,162	166,956,508	35,295,153	604,796,723
Apr. 1.....	204,453,855	20,584,668	4,888,980	173,304,911	42,989,362	509,148,691
Apr. 8.....	204,153,339	20,045,906	4,773,523	174,850,185	46,424,957	483,653,634
Apr. 15.....	206,508,095	19,533,784	4,757,862	177,815,945	51,061,462	427,761,675
Apr. 22.....	204,723,196	19,122,288	4,700,210	184,244,399	59,954,987	272,740,215
Apr. 29.....	204,277,573	19,049,913	4,660,659	193,188,733	66,096,274	359,950,814
May 6.....	212,172,277	20,083,399	4,886,937	200,466,735	66,258,349	508,899,215
May 13.....	218,502,980	23,553,231	4,889,562	203,369,886	61,052,537	511,914,441
May 20.....	219,810,780	23,194,402	5,032,944	203,854,725	55,625,517	510,767,345
May 27.....	212,445,121	22,063,929	5,066,693	197,081,017	54,524,078	429,221,793
June 3.....	210,416,543	21,346,493	5,323,082	186,935,680	51,065,440	389,049,579
June 10.....	208,392,635	18,480,620	5,402,758	185,509,953	56,201,386	420,542,766
June 17.....	208,944,311	16,680,377	5,647,944	189,947,334	62,567,344	542,070,189
June 24.....	213,590,230	15,906,313	5,789,070	187,508,936	53,560,589	519,448,415
July 1.....	216,535,421	15,854,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	473,720,313
July 8.....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	193,199,005	62,519,703	375,504,141
July 15.....	221,285,082	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,253	60,054,646	550,959,312
July 22.....	222,960,305	20,332,903	6,589,766	193,790,096	52,756,229	517,174,956
July 29.....	222,341,966	20,773,155	7,085,454	186,766,671	46,956,782	494,854,189
Aug. 5.....	219,102,793	19,400,380	7,656,370	178,247,674	43,561,973	576,961,322
Aug. 12.....	215,459,342	20,163,292	8,050,361	175,783,185	43,006,423	463,453,275
Aug. 19.....	210,827,581	19,604,636	7,639,575	174,593,016	45,583,928	492,697,785
Aug. 26.....	209,423,305	16,023,615	7,932,414	179,083,676	54,249,303	372,124,309

NEW YORK STATE BANKS.—The Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York has made the following report of the condition of the banks on the morning of June 24, 1865:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts.....		\$37,866

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following National Banks were authorized during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 26 :

Names.	Locations.	Capital.
Canastota National Bank	Canastota, N. Y.	\$500,000
Farmers' and Mechanics'	Westminster, Md	75,000
National Webster Bank of Boston	Boston, Mass	1,500,000
York	Saco, Me	100,000
First National Bank of Independence	Jackson, Mo	50,000
Merchants' Nat'l Bank of West Virginia	Clarksburg, West Va	100,000
Hungerford	Adams, N. Y.	125,000
National Bank of Rhode Island	Newport, R. I.	100,000
People's	Jackson, Mich.	100,000
National Exchange	Lansingburg, N. Y.	200,000
Saco National Bank	Saco, Me	100,000
National Bank of Newark	Newark, Del.	50,000
National Bank of Selma	Selma, Ala.	100,000
Merchants'	Hastings, Minn.	100,000

Capital of new banks..... \$3,200,000
Previously authorized..... 389,414,333

Aggregate Capital..... \$392,614,333

No additional depositories of the public money have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury since Aug. 20.

The amount of National Banks circulation issued during the week ending Aug. 26 was \$2,591,230, making the total circulation outstanding at that date \$175,265,690.

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	83,058,200
" 4, ".....	782	179,121,296	7,288,3008
Feb. 18, 1865.....	815	186,041,735	73,555,380
Mar. 4, ".....	855	192,949,736	99,325,600
" 18, ".....	908	202,944,486	104,750,540
Apr. 1, ".....	973	225,246,300	111,634,670
" 22, ".....	1,041	246,054,170	119,961,800
May 6, ".....	1,117	264,954,170	126,360,330
" 20, ".....	1,172	281,868,820	130,680,170
June 3, ".....	1,212	298,971,020	135,607,060
" 17, ".....	1,297	310,295,891	140,797,755
July 1, ".....	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
" 15, ".....	1,447	364,020,756	154,120,015
Aug. 5, ".....	1,504	377,574,281	165,794,440
" 12, ".....	1,523	379,731,701	169,598,960
" 19, ".....	1,530	390,000,000	172,664,460
" 20, ".....	1,538	392,614,333	175,265,690

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following are the returns of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 16, 1865 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued..... £27,892,850	Government debt.... £11,015,100
	Other securities..... 3,634,900
	Gold coin and bullion. 13,242,850
£27,892,850	£27,892,850
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital... £14,553,000	Government securities
Rest..... 3,539,451	including de'd weight
Public dep'ts, includ-	annuity..... £10,384,209
ing exchequer, sav-	Other securities..... 21,687,044
ings banks, commis-	Notes..... 5,917,905
sioners of national	Gold and silver coin.. 937,683
debt and dividend	
accounts..... 5,326,453	
Other deposits..... 14,962,787	
Seven day & other bills	
545,150	
£38,926,841	£38,926,841

Compared with the preceding week, the above statement shows :

An increase of circulation of.....	£55,562
An increase of public deposits of.....	65,714
An increase of other deposits of.....	274,606
No change in Government securities.	
A decrease of other securities of.....	345,187
A decrease of bullion of.....	42,857
An increase of rest of.....	21,572
A increase of reserve of.....	4,328
No change in Government Securities.	

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 17th of August. The return for the previous week is added :

	DEBTOR.		Aug. 17, 1865.		August 10, 1865.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000	0	182,500,000	0		
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776	2	7,044,776	2		
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14		
New reserve.....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0		
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	877,849,725	0	897,359,925	0		
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	7,873,722	48	8,387,370	77		
Treasury account.....	146,834,393	66	148,176,877	17		
Accounts current at Paris.....	170,862,745	15	170,182,122	31		
Ditto in the provinces.....	31,390,874	0	30,028,948	0		

Dividends payable.....	2,037,233	75	2,267,865	75
Various discounts.....	3,736,010	98	3,393,873	96
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623	17	1,427,623	17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	752,993	36	752,993	36
Sundries.....	10,185,378	40	10,403,105	93
	1,468,501,226	11	1,488,031,121	57

CREDITOR.				
Cash and bullion.....	488,070,183	57	486,367,696	40
Commercial bills overdue.....	612,645	7	200,032	67
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	293,592,627	12	310,930,386	18
Ditto in the branches.....	312,323,070	0	308,820,460	0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	54,102,673	25	60,016,023	25
Ditto in the provinces.....	12,341,700	0	12,324,654	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	14,589,200	0	14,711,100	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	10,625,700	0	10,425,000	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	30,611,100	0	30,711,400	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	21,655,730	0	21,518,390	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	676,200	0	676,700	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	542,950	0	540,750	14
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000	0	60,000,000	0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Ditto other securities.....	36,557,487	91	36,557,487	91
Securities held.....	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	8,413,566	0	8,410,303	0
Expenses of management.....	677,938	75	676,083	65
Sundries.....	10,127,654	30	12,117,914	37
	1,468,501,226	11	1,488,031,121	57

The return, compared with that for the previous week, shows the following changes:—An increase of 1,703,000f in the stock of coin and bullion; a decrease of 13,835,000f in the discounts; a decrease of 19,510,000f in the circulation of notes; and an increase of 1,942,000f in the deposits.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
	Par of Shares.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
(Marked thus * are National.)						
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 129	140
American*.....	100	500,000				
American Exchange*.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5 113	115½
Atlantic*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6	
Bowery*.....						
Broadway*.....	26	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	12	
Brooklyn.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....		
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3	
Butchers & Drovers'.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Central*.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	7 105	
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	7	
Chatham*.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	7	
Chemical*.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	6	
Citizens'.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	
City.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	6	
City (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....		
Commerce*.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 101½	104½
Commonwealth*.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Continental*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4 90	
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5 105	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.	Sept.....	4 93	94
Fulton*.....	30	600,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5	180
Far. & Cit. (Wm'sbg).....	20	160,000	March and Sept.	Sept.....		
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct..	April.....	5 110	
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	May and Nov..	May.....	7	160
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	
Irving*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4 108	
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.....	5 120	130
Manufact'rs' (Wbg).....	30	210,000	Jan. and July..	July.....		
Manufac. & Merch'nts.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Marine.....	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	6	
Market*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6	
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.....	5 109	110
Merchants' Exch.*.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4	110
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....		
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct..	April.....	5 110½	119
New York*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	120
New York County*.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	9	
New York Exchange*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6	
Ninth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 101	101
North America*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	108
North River.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6 120	
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.	142
Peoples'.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 110	
Phoenix*.....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	98
Republic*.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	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	105
Sixth*.....	100	200,000	May and Nov..	May.....		
State of New York.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5	
Tenth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6	
Third*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	
Tradesmen's*.....	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6 & 4 ex.	
Union.....	50	1,500,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5	
Williamsburg City.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4	121

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.)

SECURITIES.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	SECURITIES.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.			
American Gold Coin.			143%	144		144%		Railroad Stocks.										
National.							120	Brooklyn City	100									
United States 6s, 1867	registered.							Central of New Jersey	100									
do do 6s, 1868	coupon.			116				Chicago and Alton	100	95%								
do do 6s, 1868	registered.							do do preferred	100	98				97				
do do 6s, 1881	coupon.	106%	107	106%	107%	107%	107%	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	100	113	113				112			
do do 6s, 1881	registered.							Chicago and Milwaukee	100									
do do 6s, 5-20s	coupon.	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	Chicago and Northwestern	100	27%	27%	28	28%	28%	28%			
do do 6s, 5-20s	registered.	105					105%	do do preferred	100	62%	62%	62%	62%	63%	63%			
do do 6s, 5-20s (new)			104%	104%	105	104%		Chicago and Rock Island	100	108	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%			
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881								Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	100									
do do 6s, do do (4 yearly)								Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	71	70%	70%	71%	72%	72%			
do do 5s, 1871	coupon.							Cleveland and Toledo	50	101%	101		100%	101	102			
do do 5s, 1871	registered.							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	50									
do do 5s, 1874	coupon.							Eighth Avenue	100									
do do 5s, 1874	registered.							Eric	100	87%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%			
do do 5s, 10-40s	coupon.	98	97%	98	97%	98	94%	do preferred	100									
do do 5s, 10-40s	registered.		94%					Hannibal and St. Joseph	100									
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes	1st series.	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	do do preferred	100									
do do do do do	2d series.	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	Harlem	50									
do do do do do	3d series.	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	do preferred	50									
do do 6s, Certificates, (new)		98%	98%	98%	98%	98%		Hudson River	100	110	109%	109%	110	109%	109%			
State.								Illinois Central	100	122%	122%	123%	124%	124%	124%			
California 7s, large								Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50									
Connecticut 6s, 1872							80	Joliet and Chicago	100									
Georgia 6s								Long Island	50									
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860								Marietta and Cincinnati	100			40						
do Registered, 1860								do do 1st preferred	100									
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860								do do 2d preferred	100									
do do do 1862								Michigan Central	100	107	107	106%	102%	109%				
do do do 1865								Michigan So. and N. Indiana	100	64%	64%	64%	64%	65%	65%			
do do do 1870								do do guaranteed	100									
do do do 1877								Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	100	45	45	46	48	49%	48%			
do do do 1879		97						do do do 1st pref.	100			46		95				
do do do 1879								do do do 2d pref.	100					80	80			
do do War Loan								Milwaukee and St. Paul	100									
Indiana 6s, War Loan								do do preferred	100									
do 5s								Mississippi and Missouri	100									
do 2s								Morris and Essex	100									
Iowa 7s, War Loan								New Jersey	100									
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72								New York Central	100	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	93			
Louisiana 6s								New Haven and Hartford	100									
Massachusetts 5s								Norwich and Worcester	100									
Michigan 6s, 1873								Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	100	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	28			
do 6s, 1878								do do do preferred	100									
do 6s, 1883								Panama	100									
do 7s, 1868								Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	100	97	96%	96%	97%	97%	97%			
do 7s, 1878								Reading	50	105%	105%	105	103%	105%	106%			
do 7s, War Loan								St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	100					35%	38%			
Minnesota 8s								do do do preferred	100	60%	63	63			65			
Missouri 6s								Second avenue	100									
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.)		71%	71	71%			78	Sixth avenue	100									
do 6s, (Pacific RR.)			78					Third avenue	100									
New York 7s, 1870								Toledo, Wabash and Western	50									
do 6s, 1865								do do do preferred	50									
do 6s, 1866								Railroad Bonds:										
do 6s, 1867								Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.				96						
do 6s, 1868								do do 2d mort.										
do 6s, 1872								Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877										
do 6s, 1873								Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund				95%						
do 6s, 1874								do do 1st mortgage										
do 6s, 1875								do do Income										
do 6s, 1877								Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent										
do 5s, 1866								Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage										
do 5s, 1868								Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund										
do 5s, 1871								do do Interest										
do 5s, 1874								do do Extension										
do 5s, 1875								do do 1st mortgage	80%	80%		80%	80					
do 5s, 1876								do do 2d mortgage										
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds		72		73	71	71	71%	Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage										
North Carolina 6s								Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage										
Ohio 6s, 1868								do do 3d mortgage, conv.				73						
do 6s, 1870								do do 4th mortgage										
do 6s, 1875								Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund										
do 6s, 1881								Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.										
do 6s, 1886								do do 2d mort.										
Rhode Island 6s								Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868										
South Carolina 6s								do 2d mortgage, 1864										
Tennessee 6s, 1868								do 2d mortgage, 1879										
do 6s, Long Loans		72%	73%	73%	73%	74%	75	do 3d mortgage, 1883	103						94			
do 5s								do 4th mortgage, 1880										
Vermont 6s								do 5th mortgage, 1888										
Virginia 6s, coupon								Galena and Chicago, extended										
Wisconsin 6s								do do 2d mortgage										
do 6s, War Loan								Hannibal and St. Joseph, Land Grants										
Municipal.								Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72										
Brooklyn 6s								do Consolidated and Sinking Fund										
do 6s, Water Loan								do 2d mortgage, 1868										
do 6s, Public Park Loan								Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869										
do 6s, Improvement Stock								do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885										
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan								do 3d mortgage, 1875										
New York 7s, 1875								do convertible, 1867										
do 6s, 1876								Illinois Central 7s, 1875	111		112							
do 6s, 1878								Lackawanna and Western Bonds										
do 6s, 1887		98						Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage										
do 5s, 1867								Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72										
do 5s, 1868								do do 8s, new, 1882	111%					111				
do 5s, 1870								Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund			97			96%				
do 5s, 1873								do do 2d mortgage, 7s										
do 5s, 1874								do do Goshen Line, 1868							78			
do 5s, 1875								Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.										
do 5s, 1876								do do do Income										
do 5s, 1890								Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants										
do 5s, 1898								New York Central 6s, 1883										
do 5s, F. Loan, 1868								do do 6s, 1887										
Miscellaneous.								do do 6s, Real Estate										
Atlantic Mail Steamship	100	145	145	145	148	148		do do 6s, subscription		</								

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, MARKET (Bid, Asked). Rows include American Gold Coin, National Securities (Bonds of 1847-1868, Oregon War Bds, Treasury Notes, Debt Certificates), 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, September 1st.

The relapse which has overtaken the speculation in Breadstuffs and Cotton, has had but little influence adverse to the speculative spirit of the times. Checked in one direction it at once takes another, and pursues it with great pertinacity, until the bubble bursts. Last week cotton and cotton goods, and breadstuffs, were the favorites; this week sugar, whisky, oils, and provisions have taken the lead. In another fortnight some other hobbies may be mounted, unless the admonition from the Treasury department, of a close money market, through reduced disbursements, shall be heeded.

Groceries have been firm. Coffee has been in good steady demand at full prices. Stock 90,000 bags and mats, against 178,000, same time last year. Teas have been fairly active, with a firm market for Oologs, while Hysons, on late advices from China, are easier to buy. Molasses has been steady. The Stock this day is 9,930 hhds. Sugars have been very active at a further advance in prices. The sales for the week, are about 18,000 hhds and 17,000 boxes, of which 6,000 hhds and 8,000 bxs. in the past 48 hours, accompanied with 1/4c. advance. The late advices for Havana are favorable to holders.

STOCKS OF SUGAR.

	-1865-		1864.
	Aug. 1.	Aug. 31.	Aug. 31.
Hhds—All kinds.....	78,343	64,949	56,208
“ Melado.....	2,001	1,776	589
Boxes.....	38,129	56,193	38,968
Bags.....	99,311	90,000	86,129

A good deal of interest centres in the market for provisions, with reference to the spread of the cattle disease abroad. During the past week several thousand barrels of beef have been taken for export, and there is a considerable speculative feeling in butter and cheese, with an upward tendency. If the painful apprehensions respecting the spread of the cattle disease in Europe, are even partially realized, the influence upon our markets for cured meats will be very decided. A large advance in pork and bacon has taken place in the Liverpool market, but prices are so high in this market that an export movement cannot as yet be looked for. The prospects of larger supplies and lower prices late in the fall are good, however.

Stock of pork and beef in packing yards, New York and Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1865 :

	Total	Last	This date
	Old & New	Month.	Last yr
Pork—total.....	89,405	85,020	164,514
Beef—total.....	53,593	62,556	31,885

Petroleum has been very active for export. The late shipments from this market and from Philadelphia have been very great, and an unusually large number of vessels are now loading at the latter port. It appears that the financial part of the petroleum business is transacted in this city, and the greater portion of the goods are handled in Philadelphia.

The partial exhaustion of the stock of whisky (or high wines) has led to a speculative demand, and prices have been forced up several cents per gallon.

The stocks of all description of metals are light, and prices firm and advancing. Hides and leather have been active and firm. Naval stores have come forward freely, and close dull and drooping. The depredations of the Shenandoah have led to a further advance in whale and sperm oils, and whalebone. Shipments of these goods to Europe have for some time been quite limited; nevertheless stocks are small. Lard and lard oils have been so scarce and high that an unusually large proportion of fish oils have gone into our consumption, while our manufactories have been in active operation. Tallow has been advanced in sympathy with oils, &c.

The Tobacco market for August is thus reviewed in the circular of J. S. Gans :

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—The sales foot up nearly 4,000 hhds. at from 7 to 30c., mostly for shipping, our home trade buying very sparingly, excepting light-colored sweet Tobacco for fine cut, which is scarce and very much in demand.

Since the commencement of the war a gradual deterioration in the general quality of Kentucky and Tennessee Tobacco has become manifest. The production of these two States, owing to various reasons heretofore alluded to, has been on a descending scale. The crop of the present year will probably be one of the smallest and poorest ever gathered—unpropitious weather during the summer season, and scarcity of labor cannot fail to bring about this result.

QUOTATIONS IN GOLD.

	Light.	Heavy.
Lugs.....	5 1/2c. @ 6 1/2c.	8 c. @ 9 c.
Common Leaf.....	7 c. @ 8 c.	9 1/2c. @ 11 c.
Medium Leaf.....	8 1/2c. @ 10 c.	11 1/2c. @ 15 c.
Good Leaf.....	10 1/2c. @ 12 1/2c.	15 1/2c. @ 16 1/2c.
Fine Leaf.....	13 c. @ 17 c.	16 1/2c. @ 20 c.
Selections.....	18 c. @ 20 c.	20 1/2c. @ 23 c.

SEED LEAF—There was, at the commencement of the month, a fair inquiry for export for all kinds; later, a very lively speculative demand for home consumption for fine grades of Connecticut sprung up—in that State nearly 6,000 cases have been thus purchased, whilst the sales in this market have been likewise very considerable. For New York and Ohio there has been a steady export demand at somewhat advanced rates, with some sales of Pennsylvania for the same purpose. The sales in this market have been nearly 5,000 cases, both for export and for speculative home consumption. The future alone can decide whether or not there has been a sufficient reason for a speculative movement, as the issue must entirely depend upon the requirements of our manufacturers :

QUOTATIONS.

New crop Connecticut selected wrapper lots.....	40 c. @ 48 c.
do do prime wrapper lots.....	35 c. @ 38 c.
do do fair wrapper lots.....	25 c. @ 30 c.
do do fillers.....	5 1/2c. @ 6 1/2c.
do New York running lots.....	10 c. @ 15 c.
do Ohio do.....	7 c. @ 15 c.
do Pennsylvania do.....	8 c. @ 14 c.
Old crop Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers.....(gold)	3 1/2c. @ 4 c.
do do.....(gold)	6 c. @ 7 1/2c.

Exportation of Seed Leaf from the 1st of January to the 31st of August, 1865, 29,592 cases.

Havana fillers continue to be in moderate demand at prices ranging from 80c. to 90c.

Of Yara, 237 bales have been sold from 90c. to 95c. In manufactured a fair business has been done.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCKS OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

	Havana Bales	Cuba Bales	Yara Bales	Sagua Bales	C'nf'gs Bales
Stock on hand Aug. 1, 1865.....	7,547	.....	.....	.....	170
Received since.....	2,010	.....	237	.....	.....
Total.....	9,557	.....	237	.....	170
Sales and re-shipments to August 31, 1865.....	2,000	.....	237	.....	.....
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865.....	7,557	.....	.....	.....	170
“ “ “ “ 1864.....	5,626	136	1,016	.....	192
“ “ “ “ 1863.....	3,540	887	1,577	.....	.....

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCKS IN THE NEW YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION WAREHOUSE.

	Kentucky Hhds	Va. and N. C. Hhds	Ohio Hhds	Md Hhds	Total Hhds
Stock on hand Aug. 1, 1865.....	23,928	884	11	18	24,841
Received since.....	8,092	1,010	6	.....	9,108
Total.....	32,020	1,894	17	18	33,949
Delivered since.....	5,580	577	.....	.....	6,157
Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1865.....	26,440	1,317	17	18	27,792

BROOKLYN INSPECTION.

Stock Aug. 1st.....	11,042
Received since.....	3,444
Total.....	14,486
Delivered since.....	2,828

Stock in Brooklyn inspection Warehouse September 1st, 1865..... 11,658

Total stock.....	39,450
Same time 1864.....	27,493
“ “ 1863.....	48,347

Of Wool, for August, Messrs. Tellkamp & Kitching report :

During the month of August the Wool market was moderately active. It was influenced by the various auction sales of Domestic and Foreign Wools. The private sales were lessened, however, but there was no particular change in prices. Notwithstanding, full market rates, or nearly so, were paid for the desirable class of Mestizo; and, unexpectedly, high prices for old Ohio Fleece (which had been detained) the most of it was withdrawn, with the expectation of an improvement in the market. In Domestic Fleece a fair business was transacted during the past month, at a slight advance, leaving a moderate stock on hand. Pulled Wools met with a ready sale, and the supply of it continues light, with prices improving. California, Mexican and Texas Wools have been in good demand, at slightly improved rates. The stocks of them are very limited. Foreign Fine Wools have been sold pretty largely at last month's, and even better prices, leaving a greatly reduced stock on hand—the new arrivals not covering the actual sales. Foreign Medium Wools have remained neglected, even at prices much below the cost of importation under the present tariff. The stock is nearly unchanged, but considered very moderate. Foreign Low Wools, of all desirable kinds, have been in good request, and the supply of this description is light. The black, grey, and faulty wools are neglected at rates far below cost, and the stock is likewise moderate. From

CUBA.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Woodenware, pkgs. 262	1,065	Jewelry, cs. 1	100	Cement, bbls. 60	120
Pig materials, pkgs. 12	7,094	Match boxes, cs. 1	169	Plaster, bbls. 450	1,025
Sew mach, cs. 35	1,977	Bacon, lbs. 18,200	3,165	Potatoes, bbls. 1,510	3,500
Eggs, bbls. 83	1,300	Silver plate, cs. 4	12,000	Furniture, bxs. 48	2,296
Seeds, tcs. 3	753	Paper, cs. 1	75	Portable engine. 1	954
Tobacco, cs. 33	1,374	Palm fans, cs. 6	3,000	Telegraph mat'ls, pkgs. 12	500
Hoop skirts, cases 3	3,175	Drugs, pkgs. 78	1,002	Carriages 10	1,352
Domestics, cs. 15	954	Segars, cs. 1	75	Leathor, rolls. 1	443
Hardware, cs. 17	649	Dry goods, cs. 1	185	Iron tanks. 14	425
Butter, lbs. 3,120	1,130	Rags, bale. 1	70	Harness, pkgs. 2	110
Clothing, cs. 2	250	Ale, bbls. 10	170	Tallow, lbs. 3,600	245
Books, cs. 2	150	Machinery, pkgs. 13	753	Rosin, bbls. 50	443
Stationery, cs. 2	100	Clocks, bxs. 8	576	Palm oil, cks. 2	229
Exp pkge. 1	750	Corn, bush. 2,290	2,390	Bricks 2,000	100
Provisions, pkgs. 43	3,447	Rubber valves. 6	1,432	Lumber, ft. 20,000	550
Perfumery, bxs. 52	186	Coal oil, gal. 4,116	3,636	Miscellaneous. 1,097	
Lard, lbs. 195,526	43,144	Sarsaparilla, cs. 36	100		
		Stone, tons. 145	545		
		Paint, bxs. 7	214		
		Cutlery bxs. 3	345		
				Total	\$110,889

PORTO RICO.

Perfumery, pkgs. 275	1,375	Cheese, lbs. 4,000	500	Lamps, cks. 4	255
Drugs, pkgs. 143	3,386	Ice, tons 40	150	Hardware, cs. 8	48
Corn meal, bbls. 150	800	Machinery, cs. 1	50	Nails, kegs. 10	107
Onions, bbls. 100	400	Furniture, cs. 26	1,475	Sew mach, cs. 18	1,020
Potatoes, bbls. 270	800	Silverware, cs. 1	92	Miscellaneous. 371	
		Kerosene oil, galls. 300	203		
				Total	\$11,032

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Rum, bbls. 962	\$12,000
Alcohol, bbls. 288	6,000
Total	\$18,000

HAYTI.

Codfish, qtls. 206	1,324	Cheese, lbs. 675	115	Matches, cs. 5	150
Pkld fish, bbls. 235	2,070	Tobacco, bals. 122	2,415	Rice, bags 150	1,923
Pork, bbls. 280	8,793	Bread, pkgs. 126	280	Cheese, lbs. 1,654	265
Hams, lbs. 3,794	948	Woodenware, pkgs. 40	135	Coal oil, gals. 500	315
Lard, lbs. 9,750	2,408	Flour, bbls. 1,493	12,162	Hardware, cs. 7	336
Beef, bbls. 24	413	Lumber, ft. 8,000	236	Miscellaneous. 722	
Sugar, bxs. 30	1,807	Butter, lbs. 2,571	694		
Furniture, cs. 80	885	Nails, kegs. 19	109		
Soap, bxs. 1,800	2,625			Total	\$41,130

MEXICO.

Mf iron, pkgs. 33	387	Machinery, cs. 43	3,759	Bread, pkgs. 1,117	5,786
Wheels and axles, pairs. 2	100	Drugs, pkgs. 91	3,600	Vinegar, bbls. 26	481
Gold leaf, bxs. 1	220	Carriages, pcs. 56	7,799	Wine, pkgs. 6	167
Whale oil, gls. 118	157	Flour, bbls. 570	6,830	Paper, bales 62	887
Domestics, pcs 10	660	Tobacco, bbls. 233	5,316	Fire crackers, pkgs. 18	540
Oars, No. 144	225	Corn, bush. 3,500	3,304	Perfumery, cs. 225	839
Fire crackers, bxs. 200	740	Hams, lbs. 3,481	397	Cinnamon, rls. 10	691
Sew mach, cs. 2	145	Butter, lbs. 1,348	397	Bone black, hhd. 1	998
Lumber, ft. 23,000	575	Glassware, cs. 15	547	Gun, bxs. 50	234
Candles, bxs. 95	530	Books, cs. 2	177	Tin plate, bxs. 30	399
Cheese, lbs. 282	48	Dry goods, cs. 40	15,179	Lead, pigs. 100	630
Soap, bxs. 100	1,040	Whisky, bbls. 2	421	Ale, bbls. 40	515
Furniture, cs. 160	11,852	Clothing, cs. 51	17,339	Paint, pkgs. 52	630
Woodenware, pkgs. 179	1,223	Crockery, cks. 1	104	Tar, bbls. 39	374
Trunks, pkgs. 130	1,157	Soda fountain. 1	175	Boards, pcs. 1,700	679
Starch, bxs. 50	225	Potatoes, bbls. 60	157	Pumps, bxs. 2	103
Coal oil, gls. 2,236	1,377	Onions, bbls. 53	165	Fancy goods, cs. 1	116
Hardware, cs. 37	1,396	Harness, cs. 6	1,066	Miscellaneous. 1,408	
		Preserves, cs. 32	313		
		Condensed milk, cs. 3	100	Total	\$105,275

NEW GRENADA.

Flour, bbls. 620	6,279	Rice, bags. 50	661	Coal oil, galls. 797	523
Soap, bxs. 400	1,179	Butter, lbs. 325	151	Soap, bxs. 400	626
Oakum, bales. 40	190	Furniture, cs. 3	176	Seed, bxs. 21	310
India rubber goods, cs. 1	350	Powder, kegs. 20	130	Sew'g mach, cs. 3	245
Drugs, pkgs. 97	3,611	Lard, lbs. 5,500	1,640	Hoop skirts, cs. 1	183
Cutlery, bxs. 18	1,336	Sugar, bbls. 15	1,608	Machinery, pkg. 24	354
Stationery, cs. 1	205	Candles, bxs. 125	388	Hardware, cs. 26	930
Sperm oil, gls. 50	108	Perfumery, cs. 35	282	Shot, kegs. 3	118
Mf iron, pkgs. 21	424	Copper, sheets. 3	226	Clothing, cs. 1	193
Tallow, lbs. 1,000	130	Hams, lbs. 676	189	Miscellaneous. 2,391	
Jewelry, cs. 1	120	India rubber shoes, cs. 1	162		
				Total	\$25,418

VENEZUELA.

Tombstone. 1	188	Drugs, pkgs. 398	5,238	Candles, bxs. 110	432
Flour, bbls. 747	7,266	Rye flour, bbls. 120	672	Photograph materials, cs. 2	150
Beef, bbls. 40	450	Oars. 70	679	Hams, lbs. 1,728	386
Lard, lbs. 17,100	5,054	Glassware, cs. 19	359	Woodenware, pkgs. 75	335
Butter, lbs. 2,787	982	Clothing, cs. 1	50	Bread, pkgs. 10	70
Sew'g mach, cs. 8	359	Oil cloth, cs. 1	107	Coal oil, gls. 1,994	1,206
Sugar mills. 3	2,210	Books, cs. 4	282	Cordage, bales. 115	571
Flour, bags. 65	470	Hardware, cs. 37	368	Shot, bxs. 20	360
Carts. 2	220	Printing materials, pkgs. 5	547	Miscellaneous. 823	
Furniture, cs. 30	813	Potatoes, bbls. 190	465		
Machinery, pcs. 7	1,165	Soap, bxs. 2,350	4,462		
Mf copper, cs. 1	105	Perfumery, bxs. 75	267		
Lamps, pkgs. 11	292			Total	\$37,903

BRAZIL.

Flour, bbls. 3,910	39,889	Paper, rms. 500	200	Perfumery, bxs. 50	138
Candles, bxs. 120	1,623	Drugs, pkgs. 66	1,246	Shooks. 942	482
Coal oil, gls. 7,214	4,790	Clocks, bxs. 40	565	Gunny bags, bales. 4	560
Lamps, cs. 30	1,283	Tacks, bxs. 40	505	Lumber, ft. 10,160	264
Irons, cs. 60	790	Hardware, cs. 30	1,002	Daguerreotype materials, cs. 1	99
Matches, cs. 20	352	Cutlery, bxs. 39	2,348	Blocks, pkgs. 3	275
Bread, pkgs. 100	132	Trucks. 8	88	Miscellaneous. 191	
Furniture, cs. 45	570	Shoe nails, bxs. 2	33		
Tea, pkgs. 60	1,055	Hams, lbs. 340	106		
Woodenware, pkgs. 80	180	India rub combs, bxs. 12	1,191		
				Total	\$59,957

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Lumber, feet. 554,965	11,460	Trucks, pkgs. 5	206	Printing material, pkgs. 10	167
Drugs, cs. 255	4,314	Wick, bales. 1	100	Wheels and axles, pkgs. 13	106
Perfumery, bxs. 163	2,703	Woodenware, pkgs. 195	896	Carriages. 2	375
Petroleum, galls. 13,000	8,140	Sand paper, cs. 5	260	Clocks, bxs. 17	501
Sewing machines, cases. 141	3,353	Machinery oil, cases. 5	100	Mf iron, pkgs. 26	451
Trunks, pkgs. 31	434	Furniture, cs. 167	1,052	Hops, bales. 4	464
Lamps, pkgs. 23	1,028	Hardware, cs. 165	4,172	Miscellaneous. 36	
Agricultural im- plem'ts, pkgs. 12	485	Varnish, bxs. 40	1,974		
		Nails, kegs. 100	475		
		Fancy goods, cs. 5	245		
				Total	\$43,448

CHINA.

Coal, tons. 741	\$6,000
Grand total	\$2,919,607

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 25, 1865.

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

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
China, Glass, & E'ware—	Instruments—	Woods—
Bottles. 83	Mathematical. 1	Lodwood, lbs. 20
China. 83	Musical. 11	Other. 1,540
Earthenw'e. 1577	Optical. 1	Miscellaneous—
Glass. 1,002	Jewelry, &c.—	Alabaster orna- ments. 45
Glassware. 42	Jewelry. 11	Baskets. 2,718
Glass plate. 37	Watches. 17	Bricks. 205
Drugs, &c.—	Leather, Hides, &c.—	Boxes. 361
Acids. 42	Bristles. 46	Buttons. 57
Ammonia, sal. 30	Hides, dress'd. 50	Building stones. 591
Argols. 15	Hides, undressed. 103,303	Burr stones. 883
Bark, Peruv'n. 55	Leather. 3	Clay. 822
Bl. powder. 200	do patent. 1	Candles. 1,000
Brimstone, tons. 420	Liquors, Wines, &c.—	Cigars. 8,512
Camphor. 72	Ale. 190	Coal, tons. 20,627
Carmine. 1	Brandy. 3	Corks. 2,896
Chalk. 18	Beer. 100	Cotton, bales. 1,857
Cream Tartar. 61	Gin. 25	Clocks. 2
Cochineal. 365	Rum. 150	Cocoa, bags. 465
Gums, crude. 209	Whisky. 16	Coffee, bags. 33,757
Gum arabic. 429	Wines. 2,911	Fancy goods. 48,431
Gum copavi. 20	Champagne, baskets. 50	Flax. 1,111
Aniline colors. 8	Metals, &c.—	Hair. 23
Annato. 1,375	Chains & anch- ors. 156	Hair cloth. 1
Ext. safflower. 9	Cutlery. 72	Hemp. 1,591
Indigo. 190	Guns. 23	Honey. 2
Lic paste. 356	Hardware. 92	India rubber. 360
Lic root. 999	Iron, hoop, tons. 34	Machinery. 17
Madder. 270	Iron, pig, tns. 200	Marble and maf. 4,786
Magnesia. 20	Iron, railroad bars. 8,001	Molasses. 2,166
Nitrate potash. 18,514	Iron, sheet, tons. 116	Oil paintings. 16
Nut galls. 22	Iron, other, tons. 352	Plaster. 946
Oil, ess. 17	Iron tubes. 480	Perfumery. 4
Oil, olive. 924	Lead, pigs. 5,128	Pipes. 2,405
Paints. 10,078	Metal goods. 4	Rags. 1,535
Potash, hyd. 40	Needles. 8	Rice. 31,241
Sulph zinc. 18	Nickel. 2	Rope. 200
Tong beans. 55	Old metal. 6,620	Salt. 6,885
Turmeric. 89	Steel. 2,748	Statuary. 2,435
Vanilla beans. 1	Saddlery. 1	Seeds. 2,143
Shellac. 10	Tin, bxs. 24,069	Soap. 550
Soda, caustic. 77	Tin, (slabs 356,) lbs. 19,000	Sugar, hds, tcs and bbls. 6,842
Soda, bicarb. 6489	Wire. 984	Sugar, boxes and bags. 8,146
Soda, sal. 1309	Spices—	Tea. 1,835
Soda, ash. 697	Cassia. 8,325	Toys. 278
Sponges. 20	Mustard. 1,471	Tobacco. 113
Other. 4,515	Stationery, &c.—	Waste. 471
Furs, &c.—	Books. 51	Wool, bales. 2,110
Felting. 25	Engravings. 19	Other. 1,645
Furs. 36	Paper. 31	
Fruits, &c.—	Other. 2	
Lemons. 3,827		
Nuts. 28,112		
Plums. 2,577		
Raisins. 31,930		
Sauces and pre- serves. 6,492		
		Total

Messrs. Baring Bros. London Circular of the 19th reports:

COCHINEAL steady. 226 bags sold; Teneriffe blacks 3s 5d a 3s 6d Honduras silvers 3s 1d a 3s 6d.

COCOA quieter. 900 bags Trinidad mostly sold from 65s 6d a 94s 6d for low greyish to fine red, with superior red at 113s. 260 bags Gren- ada partly realized from 55s a 56s for good quality.

COFFEE—With many arrivals holders of Ceylon were obliged to submit to a decline of 1s a 1s 6d to place the whole that was offered. The sales have comprised 1,198 casks, 13 tcs, 131 bbls and 289 bags Planta- tion Ceylon at 75s a 76s for fine ord, 78s a 79s 6d for fine fine ord to low mid, and 80s a 84s 6d for mid to good mid. 1,098 bags native sold at 63s 6d a 64s for small, 66s a 67s 6d for good ord, and 69s for fine; 326 bags Madras brought 76s a 77s for fine fine ord, and 82s a 83s for good; 700 bags and 155 pockets Cochin partly sold at 74s 6d a 75s 6d 5,089 bags Costa Rica realized 71s a 71s 6d for good ord, 72s 6d a 77s for fine ord to fine fine ord, and 78s a 83 for low mid to mid colory; 112 bags Guatemala brought 73s.

COPPER quiet. Tough cake and tile £86, best selected £8

firm; of foreign brown there are buyers at 44 1/2 10s; refined is in request at 46 1/2 10s a 47 1/2. Olive: a fair business has been transacted in Mogadore at 40 1/2 10s; two cargoes Malaga have been sold at 52 l. c. f. & i. to Cronstadt. Gallipoli is held for 54 l. Cocoa Nut: fine Cochin is in demand, and 45s cash has been paid for 80 tons, Ceylon quiet at 43s. Palm is firm at 37s.

RICE—The market generally is firm. 15,000 bags have been sold at 9s 1 1/2 d a 9s 3 d for low Rangoon, 9s 9 d a 10s for good, and 11s 6 d for fine new, and 10s 3 d for good Necranzie. Five floating cargoes have changed hands, viz., 1,450 tons Necranzie Arracan at 10s 6 d, 1,300 tons ditto at 10s 4 1/2 d, 1,200 tons ditto at 10s 3 d, all for near Continental ports, 360 tons ditto at 10s 7 1/2 d for Havre, and 990 tons Rangoon reported at 11s 6 d for this country.

RUM—25 puns pale Leewards have sold at 1s 7 1/2 d a 1s 8 d, and 90 puns Demerara at 1s 9 d a 1s 10 d.

SALTPETRE is very dull.

SPICES—Black Pepper: market quiet; 3,000 bags Penang were mostly realized from 2 1/2 d a 3 d, with 120 bags Singapore from 3 d a 3 1/2 d. White—180 bags Singapore found buyers from 5 1/2 d a 5 3/4 d. 30 cases Nutmegs brought from 1s a 1s 6 d for small to mid, with fine at 3s 5 d. 20 cases Mace brought 1s for ord. 400 bags Pimento were partly disposed of from 2 1/2 d a 2 3/4 d for mid to good. Ginger—450 barrels Jamaica realized from 64s a 73s for ord to good ord. 90 cases Cochin went from 70s a 80s for mid to good, with fine at 90s.

SUGAR.—Little has been brought forward on the spot during the week, but previous prices have been barely supported. Of British West India 3,730 hhds have been sold. 667 bags Bengal were mostly realised at 26s 6 d@28 for mid brown to low yellow dry Date, and 31s for low yellow Gurpattah Date. 196 bags Penang sold at 32s@33s for low to mid yellow. 322 bags Native Madras sold at 26s 6 d@28s for mid brown to low yellow. Privately 500 bags Natal have been sold at 30s. Of Foreign there have been no sales on the spot. Several floating cargoes have been landed, but the following five have changed hands: four Havana, 2,724 boxes No. 12 1/2 at 24s 9 d, 2,801 boxes No. 12 1/2 at 25s, 1,101 boxes No. 11 at 24s 3 d, 2,262 boxes No. 10 at 23s 9 d, all fully insured for U. K; one Cuba Muscovado, 218 hhds 108 boxes at 22s landing weights and for U. K.

MOLASSES.—90 puns St. Kitt's have been sold at 14s 6 d.

TEA.—5,700 pkgs sold at public auction this week; Common green at rather lower prices, but no change in other sorts. There has been rather more demand the last few days, although the amount of business continues very limited. Fine uncolored Japans in demand for export. Good Common Congou 11 1/2 d@1s 1/2 d per lb.

COTTON.

There has been great activity in cotton goods, and considerable speculative feeling in the raw material, on the theory of an immediate falling off in the receipts, but under the large quantity that is actually coming forward, accumulating stocks and limited export demand, prices steadily yielded, and showed a decline on Thursday of fully two cents per pound. Speculative confidence is not so strong, and yet holders do not press stocks, and there are really but limited offerings on the market; it is about as difficult to buy as to sell at the prices quoted.

Opinions respecting the stock of old cotton on hand, as well as of the yield of the crop for the current year, continue to cover a wide range of estimates, varying from a million to two and a half millions of bales of the old crop, and from half a million to one and a quarter millions of the new crop. The deliveries at the ports during August were fully up to the estimate of the Treasury Department, viz., 200,000 bales, a circumstance that serves to strengthen confidence in the previous estimates of 2,200,000 bales of old cotton, and 1,200,000 bales of the new crop. We have as yet received very little cotton from Texas, where the largest supplies of old cotton were reported to be.

To-day, with a number of spinners in market, and very limited offerings of good cotton, a portion of the decline was recovered, and the market ruled firm but quiet. Sales for the week, 13,000 bales.

The following are closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	31	32	32	33
Good Ordinary.....	36	37	37	37
Middling.....	43	44	44	44
Good Middling.....	47	48	48	48
Middling fair.....	49	49	50	50

Receipts of cotton at this market for the past week have been as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	8,016	Wilmington.....	322
Mobile.....	2,840	Newberne.....	682
Jacksonville.....	512	Norfolk, &c.....	216
Apalachicola.....	1,580	Camben & Amboy R. R.	2,169
Savannah.....	2,953	Erie R. R.....	1,692
Charleston.....	480	Foreign ports.....	1,857
Georgetown, S. C.....	103	Miscellaneous sources...	926

Total receipts for the week.....	24,398
Since July 1.....	157,008
Same time last year.....	88,178

Export for last week were as follows:

To	Bales.
Liverpool.....	4,385
Havre.....	.....
Bremen.....	100
Total exports for the week.....	4,485
Since July 1.....	24,539
Same time last year.....	2,989

It will be observed that more than one half of the receipts are from ports other than New Orleans and Mobile, and that no other record is made of the cotton not received at those ports.

Late Mobile dates quote middling 36c a 37c, with liberal receipts; freights to Europe, 1d a 1 1/2 d.

STATEMENT OF COTTON AT MOBILE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 18, 1865.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1864.....	bales.	18,000
Received this week.....	8,502	
Received previously.....	62,625	
Total.....		71,127
Exported this week.....	4,366	
Exported previously.....	34,066	
Burned and destroyed by explosion.....	11,385	
Total.....		50,717

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared Aug. 18, 1865.. 38,410

Private telegrams from Augusta, Montgomery, Macon, and other Southern interior ports, report increased receipts and declining prices—details are very imperfectly received.

The latest telegrams from New Orleans quote middling at 42 a 43c. The last stock report is 90,000 bales. Mail dates to the morning of the 24th report:

"The morning in commercial circles opens under some languor and lassitude. The heat of the weather continues, and has its influence on out-of-door movements. The receipts of cotton keep the stock well up in the figures. We make the position of the stock this morning in warehouses and on shipboard as follows:

Stock yesterday morning, 23d.....	bales	84,447
Receipts yesterday, 23.....	4,480	
Exported yesterday for Boston.....		88,927
		598
Estimated stock on hand this morning.....		88,829

The receipts for four days past, up to last evening, were as follows: The 20th, 2,243 bales; 21st, 3,789; 22d, 4,227; 23d, 4,480; Jackson Railroad, 615 bales. Total, 15,352 bales. The sales as reported do not cover these receipts."

Liverpool dates to the 19th report:

"The market has been dull and heavy throughout the week, and prices of all descriptions show a decline upon the quotations of last week; This is in a great measure owing to the unusually large imports, especially of East India; the unsettled state of the weather has also had an unfavorable influence."

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	15 1/2 16	15 1/2 16	16 1/2 17	30 —
Good ordinary....	16 1/2 17 1/2	16 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2 18	— —
Low Middling....	18 —	18 —	18 1/2 18 1/2	— —
Middling.....	18 1/2 —	18 1/2 —	18 3/4 —	34 —
Good Middling....	19 —	19 —	— —	— —
Middling Fair....	— —	— —	— —	— —
Fair.....	— —	— —	— —	42 —

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American... 3190	1390	120	4700	195250	103910	
East Indian. 16180	8190	2300	26670	901940	882320	
Brazilian... 1780	3620	120	5520	219300	156740	
Egyptian... 5330	280	570	6180	319440	249510	
Other Sorts. 5590	720	330	6640	291230	310780	
Total.... 32070	14200	3440	49710	1927160	1793260	

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	4179	165552	136970
East Indian.....	117258	629382	596207
Brazilian.....	9099	212064	147472
Egyptian.....	7401	282198	254704
Other Sorts.....	4440	190550	263773
Total.....	142383	1479746	1399126

STOCKS—

	This Day.	1864.	COTTON AT SEA	This Year.	1864.
American..... bales	26700	22850			
East Indian.....	283880	158320		348000	434000
Brazilian.....	43900	7170			
Egyptian.....	63720	50350		12000	170000
Other Sorts.....	52390	89220			
Total.....	470590	827910			

On the 19th the Liverpool market was firmer and active, probably owing to the diminished quantity at sea.

Importations and Stocks of Cotton on hand the 31st day of July 1864 and 1865, at the ports named, were as follows :

	Imports		Stocks	
	1864 Bales.	1865 Bales.	1864 Bales.	1865 Bales.
Hamburg.....	83,000	90,061	1,500	5,000
Bremen.....	19,667	29,236	1,127	656
Amsterdam.....	8,879	11,153	4,636	6,677
Rotterdam.....	19,200	20,010	500	2,450
Antwerp.....	6,164	14,186	.....	.....
Havre.....	170,250	153,851	61,225	38,255
Bordeaux.....	4,660	.....	698	.....
Marseilles.....	129,512	42,486	11,319	.....
Genoa.....	9,325	12,440	325	1,375
Leghorn.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....
Trieste.....	22,098	25,967	602	2,183
Great Britain.....	1,556,333	1,343,964	357,942	399,279
Totals.....	2,041,088	1,743,354	443,874	451,375

BREADSTUFFS.

The active speculation which we have had to notice for two weeks past, culminated on Monday. The intelligence then received of improving weather and declining prices in England, stopped the speculative demand, and led to a general effort to realize, under which shipping Flours have declined nearly a dollar a barrel, and spring Wheat has declined in this market ten cents per bushel, and in the Western markets fifteen cents per bushel. The downward movement has been greatly accelerated by the fact, now apparent, that we shall have a considerable surplus for export, (the receipts at Western markets having vastly increased,) and the additional circumstance that prices had been forced up, by speculative purchasers, far above the shipping point, as now existing, or likely to be reached. At current rates of exchange and freights, Amber Spring Wheat can be shipped freely at \$1 50 a \$1 52 per bushel, and extra State Flour at \$6 75 per bbl., but should any considerable advance in freights or decline in Exchange take place, further concessions must be made.

As to our crop, the best information we can obtain may be summed up in the statement that, south of 40 deg. latitude, the Wheat crop is one quarter below the average; the Corn crop one quarter above the average; north of 40 deg. latitude the Wheat crop is one quarter above the average, while the Corn crop is not likely to do as well as usual. The unerring indications of a very early fall expose the Corn crop in the North to dangers from frost. The Oat crop is very heavy, and of other coarse grains there is a satisfactory yield.

With respect to the foreign markets, a comparison of reports from various points, indicates an average advance throughout Europe of about 10 per cent over last year—an advance that will permit large shipments from this port if our market is not disturbed by speculation. The quantity of wheat now on the way to tide water on the Erie Canal is only about 400,000 bushels, but of corn it amounts to nearly 2,000,000 bushels. There is at present some danger of an advance of freights, both from and to this market—a circumstance calculated to still further depress prices here and at the West. The supply of winter wheat is rapidly increasing, and the danger of scarcity and extreme prices is passing away.

To day's markets opened firm, but closed heavy, without improvement, mainly owing to an advance in ocean freights.

The following are the closing quotations :

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ...per bbl.	\$6 70 @ \$7 25
do Extra State.....	7 30 @ 7 75
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 50 @ 8 85
do Extra Western, common to good.....	7 40 @ 10 35
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	10 50 @ 13 50
do Southern, supers.....	9 00 @ 10 15
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	10 25 @ 13 75
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	7 40 @ 10 75
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 50 @ 6 25
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	5 00 @ 5 60
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....per bushel	1 50 @ 1 55
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 50 @ 1 54
do Red Winter.....	1 95 @ 2 10
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	2 15 @ 2 20
Corn, Western Mixed.....	86 @ 92
do Western White.....	.. @ ..
do Western Yellow.....	.. @ ..
do Southern Yellow.....	.. @ ..
do Southern White.....	.. @ ..
Rye, Western.....	97 @ 1 00
do North River.....	1 10 @ 1 12
Oats, Western.....	56 @ 57
do State.....	.. @ ..
do Canada.....	.. @ ..

Barley.....	1 25 @ 1 50
Barley Malt.....	1 50 @ 1 70

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending August 26 :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago.....	26,816	105,200	1,420,098	461,807	20,320	33,499
Milwaukee.....	6,489	182,795	3,359	14,700	4,518	3,233
Toledo.....	23,827	143,276	64,333	45,938	388	1,096
Detroit.....	11,028	80,127	7,678	3,104	169	19
Cleveland.....	1,482	59,803	18,765	24,188	800	1,050
Totals.....	69,642	521,201	1,514,233	549,737	26,195	38,897
Previous week..	53,208	525,432	818,127	315,842	31,645	17,677

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following will show the shipments of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo for the week ending August 26, and destination :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
To Buffalo.....	15,102	210,200	700,113	124,130	.....	12,300
Oswego.....	.....	114,420	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Pt. Colb'e.....	.....	88,699	111,075	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburgh.....	2,299	5,000	25,000	17,600	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	10,419	.....	810	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	3,297	.....	795	.....	.....	.....
Other ports..	487	3,300	1,850	495	.....	.....
By Railroad.....	8,843	15,707	1,835	4,424	857	2,069
Totals.....	40,447	455,326	840,683	161,949	857	14,369
Previous week..	39,387	281,974	666,509	155,418	35	3,677

BREADSTUFFS AT CHICAGO.—The following tables show the receipts of leading articles of produce during the past week and since Jan. 1, compared with the receipts during the corresponding week in 1864 :

	Week. 1865.	Week. 1864.	Season. 1865.	Season. 1864.
Flour.....	26,816	20,582	528,226	762,435
Wheat.....	105,200	312,439	3,991,819	7,183,077
Corn.....	1,420,098	287,842	13,394,892	10,656,333
Oats.....	461,807	714,949	4,182,516	5,619,296
Rye.....	33,499	77,978	268,946	360,005
Barley.....	21,320	72,409	221,720	241,083

The following table shows the shipment of leading articles of produce during the week, and since Jan. 1, compared with the corresponding week in 1864 :

	Week. 1865.	Week. 1864.	Season. 1865.	Season. 1864.
Flour.....	18,903	27,966	498,591	772,416
Wheat.....	139,607	357,025	3,846,920	6,861,200
Corn.....	1,026,000	324,860	12,240,285	9,256,721
Oats.....	176,849	628,174	4,705,619	5,585,077
Rye.....	14,369	926	135,673	175,658
Barley.....	857	2,625	111,768	37,503

Liverpool advices to the 19th August report :

"Since Tuesday there has been rather less activity, though that day's quotations are fully supported. The market being under the influence of the weather from hour to hour.

"A very favorable change in the weather caused great quietness at our market to-day; but the limited business in Wheat and Flour was generally at Tuesday's prices. Indian Corn met a slow sale at our quotations:

QUOTATIONS.

	s. d.	s. d.
Flour. Extra State.....(per barrel)	24 0 @ 25 0	
do Philadelphia and Baltimore... do	24 0 @ 25 0	
do Ohio..... do	25 6 @ 26 0	
do Canadian..... do	25 0 @ 27 0	
do Sour and Heated..... do	20 0 @ 23 0	
Wheat. Chicago and Milwaukee.....(per 100 lbs.)	8 9 @ 9 2	
do Amber Iowa..... do	9 4 @ 9 6	
do Red and Amber Winter..... do	9 0 @ 9 6	
do White—Western..... do	9 9 @ 10 3	
Indian Corn. Yellow.....(per 480 lbs.)	32 0 @ ..	
do Mixed..... do	31 6 @ 32 0	
Peas. Canadian.....(per 504 lbs.)	37 0 @ 39 0	
Oatmeal, do.....(per 240 lbs.)	23 0 @ 24 0	

Dates of the 20th speak of still improving weather.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The activity in the Dry Goods market, noticed last week, still continues with unabated vigor, if, perhaps, we except the fact that the market is bare of goods which are in no manner adequate to the demand. The upward tendency of prices still continues, and in some instances is surprisingly rapid. The agents report an increase in price on some desirable grades of ten cents on a yard during the week, and although this is an exception, it sufficiently illustrates the condition of the market at this time. This activity and advance in prices bids fair to continue for some time

yet; the demand is by no means supplied for fall consumption, nor are the goods in existence to meet it. When we have said this, the whole fact is stated.

There are a large number of merchants from the South and West in the city, and they must have goods, a fact too painfully apparent to both agents and jobbers. The only drawback seems to be a possibility of over-acting in the matter, and carrying prices to a figure beyond all reason, the result of which would be a most damaging reaction. The whole country is so short of goods that with reasonable prices and a generous conciliation all the goods may be readily sold which can be manufactured. The agents report almost all goods sold ahead and none on hand, which prevents quotations in many instances, while the scarcity of goods and advancing prices render quotations extremely unreliable. The prices quoted are prices of goods last sold or sold ahead, and it is quite probable that no goods could to-morrow be bought at the figures named to-day. The following figures comprise all that diligent enquiry is able to obtain with any degree of trustworthiness.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have led the market in the general advance in prices, and growing scarcity during the week. The more desirable grades are especially scarce, and not to be had at any figures. Almost all grades are sold ahead, and agents refuse to make figures. Wachussetts, Amory, and Indian Head A, are today held at 36, Indian Head B, 30, Nashua extra, 34. All styles Amoskeag are out of market, and no prices given, though the last sold were at an advance of four cents from last week. The same is said of Langdons, Massabesic, and Stark mills. Massachusetts A was last sold at 32½, B, 34½, Medford 34, Newmarket H 34½, A 34, and heavy D, 36, Indian Orchard W, 30, B. B., 32 a 35, N and S, 36, and A 37. Standard grades of Lawrence and Boot are sold to arrive at 36½. The Edward Harris were last sold at 52½, and upward. Bristol 30, Barington 32, Washington heavy 34, Warren 32, Auburn 26, Rocky Point Sheetings 32, and Pittsfield A 30 Shetucket B's sold to arrive at 24, and A at 26.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have grown exceedingly desirable and scarce, and prices are in some instances 10 cents higher than last week. Almost all sales are made ahead, even at these prices, in some instances thirty days in advance. Witumpka and Canoe were sold at 25 on Thursday to arrive. Marysville are not in market; and the same is the case with Attawaugan of all grades, Indian River, Suffolk, Dalton, &c. Uxbridge was last sold at 45, Social Mill W T 50, C 7 37½, Manville R 45, X X 48, and Water Twist 50, Boot Mills are greatly advanced, but prices unsettled; of Bartlett steam mills, 33 in. sold last at 44, 44 in. at 50, 5-4 60, 7 42½. Langdons and Amoskeags are not in market, and prices cannot be given. Waltham L 72 in. is held at 85, and M 81 in. at 97½, and N 90 in. at \$1 07½. Wamsutta steam mill extra heavy J was last sold at 65, K 60, and improved water twist extra O, at 50, and Trent 4-4 at 48.

DRILLS are scarce, and almost wholly out of market.

CORSET JEANS are more steady, with less demand, though agents decline quotations in most instances from the uncertainty of the market. Newmarket were last sold at an advance of four cents from last weeks prices.

CANTON FLANNELS are very active at advanced prices. Columbia is held at 40, Mt. Vernon 37½, Nashua 42½, excelsior brown 35, West Branch brown 35.

STRIPES and TICKS are more abundant, but prices are largely in advance of last week. Passaic is held at 33, West Branch, No. 2, 45, Windsor 35, Hiedelburg 34, Henry Clay 33, and Vaterlandisch 35. Roanoke Checks are held at 32½. Americans, 3x3, at 35, and 6x3, 36.

DENIMS and COTTONADES are scarce, higher, and sold ahead. Bostons were sold on Thursday at 37½, Brunswick 30, Maddison Brown 28, Freeland Blue 52½, and William Penn Blue 65.

PRINTING CLOTHS are still advancing. The sales at Providence for the week were 144,000 pieces, at an advance of fully 2c. 5,000 pieces, 56x60, to be made at 20c.; 1,000 pieces on hand at 22c., 22,000, 60x64, to be made at 20½ to 22c.: 56,000 pieces, 64x64, to be made at 21 a 21½, and 37,000 on hand at 23 a 25c.

PRINTS are sold ahead largely, with no goods on hand, either in first hands or with jobbers. The prices are fully 2c. over last week, and 4c. above those of the previous week. Spragues are 31 a 32c., Garners 33, Amoskeag 29½ to 32, Duchess (B) 28, Lowell dark and light 28½, Empire 24, and Wamsutta 27.

CAMBRICS are active and sold ahead, with very few grades on hand. Harmony Brown, three shades, sales at 25c.

GINGHAMS are also higher and in active demand.

JACONETS have been sold in advance, largely at advanced prices. Slaters are held at 28, Merrimac, W, 33, D 31.

MOUSLIN DELAINES are very active, and the market poorly supplied with leading styles. Manchester sells at 85, high colors 40, and all wool 50.

WOOLEN GOODS are also active and firm, especially for dark colors; light goods being in less demand. In some leading styles prices have advanced an eighth from last week. An auction sale by Messrs. Wilmerding & Mount on Tuesday was well attended, and prices were well sustained. In some instances goods were duplicated to a large extent. The following are some of the prices obtained: 33 inch Italian cloth brought 84c, 24 inch fancy silk vestings \$1.55 a 1.70, Lyons velvet vestings \$4 25, black Union beaver \$2.50, Esquimaux beavers \$2.50 a \$2.70, heavy Union Moscow do \$1.50 a \$1.90, real Elbeuf French fancies \$6 75 a \$7, superfine do \$3, 6-4 black doeskin \$3 87½ super Aix la Chapelle Esquimaux \$5 a \$5.50, 6-4 French fancy casimeres \$6.25 a \$7.25, and duplicated, 6-4 Scotch cassimeres \$4 25, wool dyed blue cloth \$3 70 a \$3.90, heavy black castors \$3.55 a \$4, some grades duplicated, black tricot Aix la Chapelle \$4.62½, black all wool Eskimas \$5.20 and duplicated, mixed coatings \$4.62½ a \$4 75, light mixed cassimeres \$4.87½ a \$5, fancy coatings \$1.70 a \$2.50, French cloaking cloth \$1.67½ a \$1.70, S. S. French black castors \$4.75 a \$5, black chinchilla \$3.50, blue do \$4, French black castor \$3.07½, and duplicated, Moskows \$4, fine blue chinchilla \$5.12½ a \$5.25, 6-4 heavy black Belgian doeskin \$3 75, superfine Austrian cloth soft finish \$4.62½ a \$5.87, twilled do \$3, imperial black castor doeskins were duplicated at \$4.45, very heavy 6-4 French cassimere \$4.80, fancy cassimere 57½c, printed satinets 32c, fancy ribbed cassimeres were duplicated at 54c Uxbridge mixed satinets 35½c, extra wide Kentucky jeans were sold for cash at 36 a 39c.

FOREIGN GOODS are steady and firm, sympathizing to some extent in the general scarcity of domestic goods. Some auction sales during the week have been well attended and very successful. That of Messrs. Haggerty & Co., on Tuesday, consisted of a large and attractive sale of woollen dress goods, merinos, silks, &c. The following are some of the prices:

Saxony plaid poil de chevre brought 30½ a 32½c, all wool filling do 33 a 35c, griselle striped Eugenia 36c, plaid challies, wool filling, 33c, do poplines 40 a 41c, silked striped Romelia a soi 36½ a 40c, black and white poil de chevres, much more desirable than colors, 50 a 52c, high colorod plain Neapolitan 34c, 6 4 plaid poil de chevre 39½ a 40½, 6 4 silk striped poplin a soi 58c, 6 4 wool plaid cashmerienne 33c, zig zag stripe taram, assorted colors, 38½ a 39½c, broche stripe maroyette 40½ a 41½c, fiska handsome jacquard figured stripes 39½ a 40c, amista small figured stripes 37½c, mousselena a soie, assorted 52½c, gazelle a soie in satin stripes with figures 43½ a 44c; eslomia a soie carded silk plaid 43 a 43½c, catalonia a soie, silk stripes on mousseline ground, 45c, double width adario a soie silk plaids 52½c, do do broganzia 62c, rich cherokee a soie heavy silk stripes 75 a 79c, double width 34 in corald a soie in Scotch plaid 74c, do 34 in montralo, silk stripes, \$1, 32 in skirting 50c; 44 m do 68c, 44 mandras 70c, 27 in flannels, 53c, satin stripe Hortensia raye, 42½ a 43c, and six cases sold in duplicate at 43c, double width all wool plaids, 73c, 6-4 all wool plaid merinoes, 53½ a 57c, sup. quality Saxony all wool plaids, 56 a 62½c, 32 in plaid gros d'Orient, 87c; Germanias, 34 a 36½c, double width plaids, 64 a 65c, Atlantic silk stripes, 52c, crepe check, 33, Parian silk stripes, 39 a 43, sup. quality all wool poplin, 97½c, black mohair alpaca, 35½ a 51½c, 8-4 colored baratheas, 44c, 8-4 black do, 56c, 6 4 black alpaca lustre, 35 a 45c, 6-4 real mohair do, 61 a 65c, all wool French merino, 99c a \$1, do white do, 45½ a 90c, 42 in printed merino cloth, assorted, \$1.05 a \$1 10, black bombazines, \$1.05 a \$1.12½, 23 in black Lyon taffetas, \$1.39, 27 in do, white edge, \$1.68, 30 in do, \$1.91, 34 in do, \$2.05, 27 in gros grain, \$2.05, 30 in do, white edge, \$2.17½, 34 in do, \$2.45, 31 foulard, \$1.37½, 22 in poulte de soie, in assorted colors, \$1.87½, heavy all boiled colored poulte de soie Garibaldi, \$1.57½, do Ponceau, \$1.60, 24 in heavy all boiled gros grain, \$1.60, 26 in do, \$1.80, 28 in do, \$2.05, 26 in Lyons black gros grain, \$2.12½ a \$2.30, extra heavy do, \$2.32½ a \$2.40, and some of the grades of gros grains were largely duplicated, 22 in black gros de Suez \$1.47½.

Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., held a sale on Wednesday and Thursday, composed principally of Stuff Goods, Delaines, Merinoes, Shawls, &c., which were successful and largely duplicated at prices almost 10 per cent above those of the earlier season.

Messrs. Kobbe & Corlies held a special sale on Wednesday, of Ribbons of superior quality and colors, which was well attended, and prices fully ten per cent above the rates of last week.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.

Below we give the total imports of dry goods for the month of August, with the corresponding month for the previous three years. The large increase thrown on the market will attract especial attention:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$3,730,197	\$3,400,181	\$1,226,577	\$5,233,946
Do cotton.....	881,314	514,506	423,688	1,506,440
Do silk.....	1,899,014	1,813,526	546,594	2,867,835
Do flax.....	695,601	595,674	519,657	1,272,730
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	436,071	335,172	230,358	630,864
Total entered for consumption..	\$7,692,197	\$6,659,059	\$2,946,874	\$11,511,805

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$438,894	\$1,571,779	\$1,594,680	\$1,945,577
Do cotton.....	72,879	339,559	290,559	168,188
Do silk.....	257,100	657,254	345,163	519,068
Do flax.....	88,813	421,352	353,395	295,959
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	39,580	80,536	85,118	58,273
Total withdrawn fr'm warehouse	\$897,266	\$3,070,450	\$2,673,945	\$2,987,065
Add entered for consumption.....	7,692,197	6,659,059	2,946,874	11,511,805
Total thrown on the market.....	\$8,589,463	\$9,729,509	\$5,620,819	\$14,498,870

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$525,813	\$805,135	\$2,593,065	\$334,519
Do cotton.....	107,945	142,220	532,284	119,182
Do silk.....	189,118	376,436	734,009	594,313
Do flax.....	126,692	231,321	596,543	344,205
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	65,945	52,707	127,025	53,241
Total entered warehousing.....	\$1,015,513	\$1,657,819	\$4,582,926	\$1,950,460
Add consumption entries.....	7,692,197	6,659,059	2,946,874	11,511,805
Total entered at the port.....	\$8,707,710	\$8,316,878	\$7,529,800	\$13,462,265

This month shows a large gain on the previous years, making the total for the year larger than 1863. Below we give our comparative summary for the eight months since January 1st:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR EIGHT MONTHS FROM JANUARY FIRST.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$15,178,341	\$12,974,876	\$15,068,536	\$13,247,850
Do cotton.....	5,025,518	3,656,802	5,034,102	4,584,702
Do silk.....	7,094,140	7,633,189	10,103,055	8,406,466
Do flax.....	4,087,230	4,789,600	5,785,603	5,346,538
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	1,632,301	1,932,582	2,433,449	1,825,812
Total entered for consumption..	\$33,017,530	\$30,977,059	\$38,424,745	\$23,411,368

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$3,628,213	\$4,107,298	\$6,138,018	\$7,798,350
Do cotton.....	2,614,882	1,221,642	2,074,607	2,446,532
Do silk.....	2,443,161	2,189,419	3,316,390	2,971,980
Do flax.....	1,369,006	1,326,724	2,381,328	3,261,527
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	635,718	345,035	503,278	639,831
Total withdrawn fr'm warehouse	\$10,690,980	\$9,190,118	\$14,413,621	\$17,118,220
Add entered for consumption.....	33,017,530	30,977,059	38,424,745	33,411,368
Total thrown on the market.....	\$43,708,510	\$40,167,177	\$52,838,366	\$50,529,588

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$2,840,528	\$5,321,210	\$11,533,468	\$5,330,287
Do cotton.....	1,320,453	2,044,535	2,374,302	1,353,838
Do silk.....	993,129	2,454,146	4,364,598	2,330,065
Do flax.....	551,982	2,209,572	3,173,209	2,316,976
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	169,852	423,281	732,208	420,130
Total entered for warehousing..	\$5,875,944	\$12,452,744	\$22,227,784	\$11,801,296
Add consumption entries.....	33,017,530	30,977,059	38,424,745	33,411,368
Total entered at the port.....	\$38,893,474	\$43,429,803	\$60,652,529	\$45,212,664

The figures here given represent the foreign value in gold, before freight charges or duty are added

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 31, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31.

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1804	\$713,991	784	\$330,101	2778	\$1,141,600
do cotton.....	230	69,650	302	84,842	1190	360,596
do silk.....	478	421,260	239	187,324	575	643,121
do flax.....	707	134,734	450	133,371	800	224,902
Miscellaneous dry goods.	458	69,954	155	59,001	290	109,882
Total.....	3686	\$1,409,589	1923	\$794,979	5633	\$2,480,101

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

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool...	646	\$246,015	686	\$314,108
do cotton...	301	77,906	190	58,926
do silk.....	129	157,569	86	77,648
do flax.....	595	115,400	253	52,532
Miscellaneous dry goods.	55	14,363	17	10,877
Total.....	1726	\$604,853	1237	\$514,091
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3686	1,409,589	1982	794,279
Total th'wn upon mark't.	5412	\$2,014,442	3219	\$1,308,370

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool...	208	\$65,302	726	\$372,007
do cotton...	78	30,447	278	89,117
do silk.....	16	22,652	137	160,524
do flax.....	180	32,263	137	38,646
Miscellaneous dry goods.	16	5,995	20	11,736
Total.....	498	\$156,659	1298	\$672,080
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3686	1,409,589	1982	794,279
Total entered at the port.	4184	\$1,566,248	3280	\$1,466,359

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Aug. 31, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	439 \$214,443	Worsted's.....	1,223 508,598
Cloths.....	139 75,417	Delaines.....	1 1,004
Carpetings.....	169 42,702	Hose.....	45 17,163
Blankets.....	58 9,831	Merinoes.....	31 12,933
Shawls.....	29 22,341	Worsted y'n.	37 7,262
Gloves.....	44 11,532	Lastings.....	5 2,604
Total.....2,778 1,141,600			
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Cottons.....	489 \$155,707	Velvets.....	16 6,838
Colored.....	259 71,702	Laces.....	24 12,769
Prints.....	27 8,114	Braids & bds.	27 17,770
Ginghams.....	1 310	Handkerch'fs	10 2,466
Emb'd mus'n	35 14,876	Gloves.....	18 4,397
Total.....1,190 \$360,596			
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Silks.....	205 \$344,370	Laces.....	37 34,098
Crapes.....	3 1,781	Gloves.....	3 1,550
Plushes.....	3 3,600	Cravats.....	6 4,626
Velvets.....	14 10,622	Handkerch'fs	2 2,000
Embroideries	6 2,261	Raw.....	65 63,468
Ribbons.....	153 123,349	Braids & bds.	7 4,398
Total.....575 \$643,121			
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Linens.....	668 \$177,940	Laces.....	3 5,197
Linen & cot'n	23 7,876	Hdkfs.....	41 20,580
Total.....800 \$224,907			
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Leath gloves.	33 \$40,006	Embroider's.	33 24,387
Kid gloves...	6 4,551	Corsets.....	36 10,535
Matting.....	2 152	Straw goods.	8 2,508
Clothing.....	68 7,453	Feath & flow.	96 15,901
Total.....290 \$109,882			

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	115 \$50,371	Gloves.....	4 1,608
Cloths.....	12 5,004	Worsted's.....	336 150,983
Carpeting.....	36 9,236	Delaines.....	23 11,503
Blankets.....	288 35,009	Hose.....	20 6,148
Shawls.....	9 5,649	Merinos.....	32 17,303
Total.....969 \$326,129			
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Cottons.....	16 \$5,325	Laces.....	3 1,296
Prints.....	5 1,519	Braids & bds.	1 336
Velvets.....	1 355	Gloves.....	2 599
Total.....113 \$87,524			
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Silks.....	33 \$59,276	Ribbons.....	18 15,637
Velvets.....	9 11,270	Silk & worst.	1 840
Total.....62 \$87,752			
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Linens.....	319 \$57,979	Handk'fs.....	2 1,197
Total.....324 \$68,904			
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Leath. gloves.	18 \$12,652	Embroider's.	4 1,374
Matting.....	2 226	Corsets.....	4 1,730
Clothing.....	1 817	Straw goods..	32 1,342
Total.....62 \$18,317			

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	42 \$17,385	Worsted's.....	161 73,471
Carpeting.....	26 4,728	Hose.....	3 989
Blankets.....	18 2,018	Worsted yarn	6 1,846
Shawls.....	10 6,874	Gloves.....	2 436
Total.....350 \$139,941			
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Cottons.....	11 \$2,599	Emb'd mus'n	1 770
Colored.....	29 9,109	Laces.....	3 1,408
Prints.....	4 1,585	Spool.....	1 72
Total.....56 \$17,790			
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Silks.....	49 \$92,807	Velvets.....	2 1,234
Crapes.....	1 880	Ribbons.....	12 15,404
Total.....68 \$116,223			
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Linens.....	213 \$58,663	Handk'fs.....	1 410
Total.....224 \$61,126			
MISCELLANEOUS.			
L'ther gloves.	6 5,857	Straw goods.	32 7,883
Clothing.....	9 2,266	Sus. and elas.	2 2,134
Total.....49 \$18,230			

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 per 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

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Of 209 lb and upward... 12 @

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.

American yellow... @ 50

Bones—Duty, on invoice 10 per cent.

Rio Grande shin... @

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.

Pilot... @ 4 1/2
Navy... @ 4 1/2
Crackers... 9 @ 14

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

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

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. Cheese is moderately active at a slight advance. We quote:

Butter—

Orange & Sussex—fr. pails... 40 @ 45
Half-hirkin tubs... 32 @ 36
Welch tubs... 31 1/2 @ 35
Firkins, New York State... 33 @ 36
Firkins, Western... 27 @ 31
Grease, Butter... 15 @ 16
Western, common... 23 @ 30

Cheese—

Factory made dairies... 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Farm dairies... 14 @ 16
do do common... 12 @ 13
English dairy... 13 @ 14
Vermont dairy... 12 @ 16

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

Sperm... 35 @ 40
Sperm, patent... 45 @ 50
Refined sperm, city... @
Stearic... 30 @ 31
Adamantine... 25 @ 27

Cement—Rosendale... 1 60

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

One inch and upward... 9 @

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

Liverpool Orrel... @
Liverpool House Cannel... @
Nova Scotia... @
Anthracite... 9 50 @ 10 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per 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 per lb; all other 10 per cent ad valorem in addition.

There is a slight advance in prices, and a firmer business generally.

Rio, prime, duty paid... gold... 21 @ 21 1/2
do good... 20 1/2 @ 21
do fair... 19 1/2 @ 20
do ordinary... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
do fair to good cargoes... 18 1/2 @ 20
Java, mats and bags... 26 @ 26 1/2
Native Ceylon... @
Maracaibo... 19 @ 22

Laguayra... 21 @ 22
St. Domingo... 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4

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

Sheathing, new... @ 45
Sheathing, &c., old... @ 25
Sheathing, yellow... @ 30
Pig, Chile... @ 45
Bolts... @ 45
Braziers... @ 45
Baltimore... @ 30 1/2
Detroit... @ 32

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

Manila, Amer. made... 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Tarred Russia... @ 13
Tarred American... @ 26
Bolt Rope, Russia... @

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val.

Regular, quarts... 50 @ 52
Short Tapers... 40 @ 41
Mineral... 52 @ 51
Phial... 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 per cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 80 per cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 per cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val.; Sal Aratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 per cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 per cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

Acid, Citric... @ 87
Alcohol... per gall... @ 4 40
Aloes, Cape... per lb... @ 25
Aloes, Socotrine... per lb... 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
Argols, Refined... (gold) 28 @ 29
Arsenic, Powdered... 3 20 @ 3 30
Assafetida... 25 @ 40
Balsam Capivi... (gold) @ 64 1/2
Balsam Tolu... @ 70
Balsam Peru... @ 2 60
Bark, Calisaya... @ 1 75
Berries, Persian... @ 55
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle... 9 1/2 @
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... per lb @ 4 1/2
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur... 6 1/2 @
Camphor, Crude, (in bond)... @ 85
Camphor, Refined... 95 @ 1 00
Cantharides... @ 1 70
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk... 18 @ 19
Cardamoms, Malabar... 3 15 @ 3 40
Castor Oil, City... per gallon 3 25 @ 3 30
Chamomile Flowers... per lb @ 50
Chlorate Potash... (gold) 30 @ 36 1/2
Caustic Soda... (gold) @ 5 1/2
Cobalt, Crystals... in kegs. 112 lbs @
Cochineal, Honduras... (gold) 97 1/2 @ 1 00
Cochineal, Mexican... (gold) 84 @ 85
Copperas, American... 1 1/2 @
Cream Tartar, prime... (gold) 33 @ 34
Cubebs, East India... 45 @
Cutch... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cuttlefish Bone... @ 26
Epsom Salts... @ 4
Extract Logwood... @ 12
Flowers, Benzoin... per oz. 60 @ 80
Flowers, Arnica... @
Folia, Buchu... bales 40 @ 70
Gambier... per lb @ 9 1/2
Gamboge... 95 @ 1 00
Ginger, Jamaica, b'd, in bbls... @
Ginseng, Southern and Western... 82 1/2 @ 92 1/2
Gum Arabic, Picked... 65 @ 85
Gum Arabic, Sorts... (gold) 22 @ 25
Gum Benzoin... 1 00 @
Gum Copal Cow... 28 @ 34
Gum Gedda... 19 @ 20
Gum Damar... 36 @
Gum Myrrh, East India... @ 40
Gum, Myrrh, Turkey... 70 @
Gum Senegal... @ 55

Gum Tragacanth, Sorts... 30 @ 40
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey... 85 @ 1 00
Hyd. Potash, French and English. (gold) 3 06 1/2 @ 3 16
Iodine, Resublimed... 5 50 @
Ipecacuanna, Brazil... @ 5 50
Jalap... 3 00 @ 3 50
Lac Dye, good and fine... 40 @ 70
Lic. Ice Paste, Calabria... 45 @ 48
Liccorice, Paste, Sicily... 28 @ 24
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid... 35 @ 40
Licorice Paste, Greek... 30 @
Madder, Dutch... (gold) 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 9 @
Manna, large flake... 1 00 @ 1 25
Manna, small flake... @
Manna, Sorts... @
Nuttgalls Blue Aleppo... 80 @ 90
Oil Anise... 2 75 @
Oil Cassia... 5 00 @
Oil Bergamot... @ 7 50
Oil Lemon... 5 50 @
Oil Peppermint, pure... (cash) 5 00 @ 5 50
Opium, Turkey... (gold) 6 00 @ 6 25
Oxalic Acid... @ 65
Phosphorus... 1 00 @
Prussiate Potash... 39 @ 41
Quicksilver... (gold) 53 @
Rhubarb, China... 4 00 @
Rose Leaves... 1 25 @ 2 00
Salaratus... (cash) @ 15
Sal Ammoniac, Refined... (gold) 10 @
Sal Soda, Newcastle... (gold) 2 1/2 @
Sarsaparilla, Hond... 40 @
Sarsaparilla, Mex... 25 @
Seed, Anise... per lb 24 @ 26
do Canary... per bush. 4 75 @ 5 25
do Hemp... 2 25 @ 2 50
do Caraway... per 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 @
Senna, East India... 18 @ 22
Shell Lac... 50 @ 62 1/2
Soda Ash (80 per cent)... (gold) 2 75 @
Sugar Lead, White... 39 @ 40
Sugar Lead, Brown... @ 40
Sulphate Quinine, Am... per oz. @ 2 40
Sulphate Morphine... 8 10 @
Tartaric Acid... (gold) per lb @ 60
Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 29 @ 30
Vitriol, Blue... 18 @

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

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood... (gold) per ton 130 00 @ 150 00
Fustic, Cuba... 32 50 @ 35 00
Fustic, Tampico... @ 25 00
Fustic, Tabasco... @
Fustic, Savanilla... (gold) 21 00 @ 22 00
Fustic, Maracaibo... do 21 00 @ 22 00
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... 14 50 @ 15 50
Lima Wood... (gold) 60 00 @ 65 00
Barwood... (gold) 30 00 @
Sapan Wood, Manila... 47 50 @ 50 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 per 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.

The fish market has been firm during the week, with a scarcity for dry cod. Mackerel has been active.

Dry Cod... per cwt. 7 25 @ 8 25
Dry Scale... @
Pickled Cod... per bbl. @
Mackerel, No. 1... 15 00 @ 24 50
Mackerel, No. 2... 13 00 @ 15 50
Mackerel, No. 3... 10 50 @ 11 00
Salmon, Pickled... @
Salmon, Pickled... per tes. @
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1... per ht. bbl. @ 52 1/2
Herring, Sealed... per box 50 @ 52 1/2
Herring, No. 1... 40 @ 42 1/2
Herring, pickled... per bbl. 7 00 @ 9 50

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. 15 @ 20

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

Raisins, Seedless... per cask @ 10 50
do Layer... per box 7 10 @ 6 75
do Bunch... @ 6 75
Currants... per lb 18 1/2 @ 14
Citron, Leghorn... @ 80
Almonds, Languedoc... @ 34
do Provence... 32 @ 25
do Sicily, Soft Shell... @ 25
do Shelled... 50 @ 55
Sardines... per box @ 1 00
do... per ht. box 53 @ 55
do... per qr. box 29 @ 29
Figs, Smyrna... per lb 25 @ 30
Brazil Nuts... 15 @ 16
Filberts, Sicily... 17 1/2 @ 18
Walnuts, French... 12 @ 14
Dried Fruit—
N. State Apples... per lb 9 @ 11 1/2
Blackberries... @ 15
Black Raspberries... @ 80
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.

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Table with columns for North and East, and Western, listing various furs and skins like Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, etc., with their respective prices.

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

Table listing American Window qualities (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th) and English and French Window qualities (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th) with prices.

Table listing Gunny Bags (valued at 10 cents or less, 3 square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb) and Gunny Cloth (Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb).

Table listing 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) and Hair (Duty FREE).

Table listing Hay (North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping, 75 @ 80; North River, new, 60 @ 65) and Hemp (Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb).

Table listing 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 advanced.

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Table listing various goods like Maranham, Dry Salted Ox and Cow, Pernambuco, Dry Salted, Bahia, Dry, do Dry Salted, Matamoras, do Dry Salted, Tampico, do Dry Salted, Vera Cruz, Porto Cabello, Mimos, Rio Hache, Bogota, Truxillo, St. Domingo and Port-au-Platt, Curacao, do, 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 gallon, 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, 12 00 @ 15 00.

Table listing India Rubber (Duty, 10 ¢ cent ad val) with items like Para, Fine, Para, Medium, Para, Coarse, East India, Carthagens, etc., and Guayaquil.

Table listing Indigo (Duty FREE) with items like Bengal, Oude, Kurpan, Madras, Manila, Guatemala, Caraccas.

Table listing 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).

Table listing Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash per ton, 45 00 @ 47 00; Pig, American, No. 1, 42 00 @ 43 00; Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold), @ 92 00).

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

Table listing Ivory (Duty, 10 ¢ cent ad val) with items like East India, Prime, East India, Billiard Ball, African, West Coast, Prime, African, Scivellos, West Coast.

Table listing Laths (Duty, 20 ¢ cent ad val) with Eastern, and Lead (Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb).

Table listing Galena, Spanish, German, English, Bar, Pipe and Sheet.

Table listing Leather (Duty: sole 35, upper 30 ¢ cent ad val) with items like 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.

Table listing Lime (Duty: 10 ¢ cent ad val) with Rockland, common, do heavy, and 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.

Table listing various types of lumber and timber like Spruce, Eastern, Southern Pine, White Pine Box Boards, White Pine Merchant. Box Boards, Clear Pine, Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k, Cherry Boards and Plank, Oak and Ash, Maple and Birch, Black Walnut, STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra, do pipe, heavy, White oak, pipe, light, do pipe, culls, do hhd., extra, do hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, do hhd., culls, do bbl., extra, do bbl., heavy, do bbl., light, do bbl., culls, Red oak, hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, HEADING—white oak, hhd.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Table listing Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, do foot, do St. Domingo, ordinary, logs, do Port-au-Platt, crotches, do Port-au-Platt, logs, do Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Honduras (American wood), Cedar, Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Florida, Rosewood, Rio Janeiro, do Bahia.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans per gallon, 1 00 @ 1 10; Porto Rico, 75 @ 90; Cuba Muscovado, 45 @ 60; do Claved, 38 @ 45.

Table listing Nails (Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 5 cents per lb (Cash)) with Cut, 4d. @ 6d, Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (Sd), Copper, Yellow metal, Zinc.

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 ¢ 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 gallon, 1 20 @ 1 23 1/2.

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, 50 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.

Table listing various oils and turpentine products like Olive, 13 bottle baskets, do in casks, Palm, (duty paid), Linseed, city, Whale, South Sea, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, spring and winter, Red oil, city distilled, Straits, Paraffine, 23 - 30 gr. deodorized, Keroseene.

Table listing Paints (Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent per lb; dry ochres, 56 cents per 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, \$1 50 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 ¢ cent ad val; China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion, 25 ¢ cent ad val; white chalk, \$10 per ton) and other items like Lithrage, American, Lead, red, American, do white, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pure, dry, Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, do white, American, No. 1, in oil, Ochre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brown, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do Am., Whiting, American, Vermillion, Chinese, do Trieste, do American, Venetian red, (N. C.), Carmine, city made, China clay, Chalk, Chrome yellow.

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon. Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity . . . 32 1/2 @ 83

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val. Blue Nova Scotia . . . @ . . .

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

Pork has been dull and heavy during the week. The transactions have been limited and the market closed dull.

Beef, plain mess . . . 8 00 @ 12 00 do mess, extra, (new) . . . 10 50 @ 14 50

Rags—(Domestic). White, city . . . 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2 Seconds . . . 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

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

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb. Turks Islands . . . @ 55 1/2

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

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

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Drop and Buck . . . 13 @ 14

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Tsatees, No. 1 @ 3 . . . 13 50 @ 13 75

Soap—Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 cent ad val. Castile . . . 19 @ . . .

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per lb. Plates, foreign . . . 10 1/2 @ 11

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

Spirits—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50. Brandy, Jules Robin . . . (gold) 6 00 @ 9 00

Brandy, J. & F. Martell . . . (gold) @ 11 00 do Marett & Co . . . (gold) @ 9 00

Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof . . . @ 8 00 do St. Croix, new crop . . . (gold) @ 3 50

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 2 1/2 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents

English, cast, per lb . . . (gold) 12 @ 18 German . . . (gold) 7 1/2 @ 12 1/2

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

The demand is active for raw, with a slight advance in prices, and more lively market.

New Orleans . . . @ 16 St. Croix . . . @ 15 1/2 Porto Rico . . . 13 @ 15 1/2

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Sicily . . . per ton 110 00 a 175 00

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

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. Hyson, Common to fair . . . 1 10 @ 1 25

Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton made . . . @ . . . do do Com. to fair 1 20 @ 1 35

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

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

The market is moderately active at last week's quotations. Holders ask higher prices, while buyers refuse to give it, and there is less doing.

Seed leaf, Conn. fillers & wrappers 6 @ 50 do Ohio, Penn. and N. Y. . . 4 @ 25

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, per cent ad val. South Sea . . . per lb . . . @ 2 00

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.

Madeira . . . 8 00 @ 10 00 Sherry, per gallon . . . (gold) 8 00 @ 8 00 do Cete . . . (gold) 1 00 @ . . .

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

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.

The wool market has been quiet during the week in anticipation of the public sale of foreign wools on Thursday.

American, Saxony fleece . . . per lb 70 @ 75 do full blood Merino . . . 65 @ 70 do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino . . . 60 @ 65

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb; sheet 2 1/2 cents per lb. Sheet . . . per lb 13 @ 13 1/2

Freights—To LIVERPOOL: Cotton . . . per lb s. d. @ 5-32 Flour . . . per bbl. @ 1 3

To LONDON: Heavy goods . . . per ton @ 16 8 Oil . . . 20 00 @ 25 00

To GLASGOW: Flour . . . per bbl. @ 1 9 Wheat . . . per bush. @ 4 1/2

To HAVRE: Cotton . . . per lb @ . . . Hops . . . 1 @ . . .

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.—The work goes on bravely, each day bringing its contribution of mangled slain and adding to the column of horrors. The following is a partial catalogue of the recent accidents :

Aug. 25—Richland Creek disaster, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad—killed, 37, and wounded, 50 to 60. Cause: dilapidation of railroad and rolling stock.

Aug. 25—Oil Creek Railroad disaster, by which 6 persons were killed, 4 seriously injured, and about a dozen more or less battered. Cause: collision through culpable negligence of engineers.

Aug. 26—Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad disaster near Petersburgh, Va., by which two men were killed and several injured. Cause: train run off the track.

Aug. 28—Hudson River Railroad disaster at East Haverstraw, which resulted in a serious accident to only one man, but might have done the same to a hundred. Cause: cars thrown from the track.

Aug. 28—Long Island Railroad disaster east of Jamaica; 4 killed, 5 badly, if not mortally, wounded, and 10 to 15 others more or less injured. Cause: collision, for which the engineers are blamed.

Thus it is from day to day, and the above is not half the slaughter and maiming that actually takes place. Is this a continuation of the war? In addition to railroad accidents we might give a list of hundreds who daily lose their lives by steamboat accidents. The Argosy No. 3 accident on the Ohio is an instance. The Lakes have also lately swallowed up hundreds, and from the Pacific coast comes the tidings of the loss of the Brother Jonathan with but a tithe of its 300 passengers saved.

Is the law powerless to reach the perpetrators of these disasters. It has hurt no one as yet.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—In California the Central Pacific Railroad Company is at work with three thousand men, digging, grading and getting the road bed ready. They cross the snowy mountains at an elevation of seven thousand feet at the moderate rise of one hundred and five feet to the mile. By the first of October it is expected that the railroad will be extended from Sacramento to Illinoistown, 55 miles, and by March of next year to Dutch Flat, 13 miles further. This company is aiming straight from Sacramento to Salt Lake City, which is the trifling distance (in Western calculation,) of 733 miles. Of this length 178 miles embrace the Sierra Nevada ranges, and after that the grade is almost level up to Salt Lake City.

STEBENVILLE BRIDGE.—The iron railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville will be completed about the 1st of September, when cars on the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Columbus road will commence running on the short line to Pittsburgh.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A committee of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad have been to Shreveport to see General Veatch, commanding the Northern Division of Louisiana, in regard to the completion of the railroad between that place and Marshall, Texas, there being a gap of eleven miles to close up. This part of the road is graded, and only needs laying the iron to make the connection complete; and with the assistance of the government it can be done in thirty days, thus opening means of transportation for the large amount of cotton and other resources of northern Texas to this market.

FORT WAYNE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—The President of the road has negotiated in London for the iron, and will be ready to commence work within forty days from this time. The road will run through Henry and Rush counties, on the Holwon and Coffin route, crossing the Bellefontaine Railroad near Muncie, the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad near Newcastle, the Columbus and Great Western at Coffin's station, and the Indianapolis and Lawrenceburg at Greensburg.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Table with multiple columns for different railroads (Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Erie Railway, Hudson River, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. North and Indiana, Mil. and Prairie du Chien, New York Central, Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago, Rome, Watert'n & Ogdensb., St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wabash & Western) and rows for months (Jan-Dec) and years (1863-1865).

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 do do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch, do	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (V. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879		98	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do do do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876		98	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	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 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	98	100%	Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,123,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	99%	100	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	99		<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	101		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellevue Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	99%	
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	102	
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	103	
2d do do	347,000	7	do	1870			3d do do	6,000,000	6	do	1883	101	102
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	94	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888		
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882	101	102
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		99
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865	99		<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do do	200,000	6	do	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			do East do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	do	1873	95	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	94		<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1872			New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	do	1888		
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	'69-'72			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883	88		<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	100	100	1st Mortgage	191,000	6	do	1877		
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	100	100	<i>Hudson River:</i>						
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	101	
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st do do	110,000	6	do	1869		
2d do 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 do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	do	1882			Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867		
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	do	'65-'70	100	103	1st Mortgage	500,000	6	do	1870		
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	103		2d do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875		
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890	90	93	1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1873		104
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
2d do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876	59		1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
Income	1,192,200	7	do	'57-'62	57		2d do do	364,000	10	do	1870		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	do	'95-'80	90		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	do	1866		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							2d do 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 do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	95%		<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	86	86%	1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	108		1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	do	1883		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	do	1870	90	100
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	85		2d do do	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885		95	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	80	81	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	81		2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	do	1890			<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865			1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	93	94
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Little Miami:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100	103	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 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 do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,293	7	do	1892	83%	85
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do	1892		
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880			<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1878			Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	do	1869		
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>							do do do	215,000	8	April & Oct	18		

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.			Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.			Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:								
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>								
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867				
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>								
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872				
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Staten Island:</i>								
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871				
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>								
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876				
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	94		<i>Terre Haute and Richmond:</i>								
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	90		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			1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870				
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	100	101	<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>								
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	100		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 and Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	86	88		
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st do (L. E., Wab. & St. Lo.)	2,500,000	7	do	1865	86	88		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868		95	2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov	1875	75	80		
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	75	80		
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			1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887				
<i>Northern Central:</i>							2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct	1885				
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85	88	3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov	1875				
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882				
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			<i>Troy Union:</i>								
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863				
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			do do	180,000	6	do	1867				
<i>Northern (Ogdensburg):</i>							<i>Union Pacific:</i>								
1st Mortgage	1,494,900	7	April & Oct	1859			1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895				
2d do	3,077,000	7	do	1861	32		Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct					
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Vermont Central:</i>								
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	85	88	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov	1861	75			
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887	112	120	2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	22			
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>								
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	97	98	1st Mortgage	550,000	6	Jan. & July	1883	92			
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873			<i>Warren:</i>								
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885		98	1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875				
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885			<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>								
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873				
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			2d do registered	554,906	8	April & Oct	1878				
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			<i>Western (Mass.):</i>								
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							Sterling (\$899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	'68-'71				
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	75	85	Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875	96	98		
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	75	85	Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'66-'76				
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870			Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd				
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							<i>Western Maryland:</i>								
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-'80			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	76	85		
<i>Pacific:</i>							1st do guaranteed	260,000	6	do	1890	97			
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		96		
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			Canal:								
<i>Peninsula:</i>							<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>								
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884			14t Mortgage Bonds		7	Jan. & July	1884	80			
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>								
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	104	105	1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886				
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	100	102	<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>								
2d do sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870				
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890				
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885				
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							<i>Delaware Division:</i>								
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	97		1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	90		
1st do (general)	3,500,000	6	Jan. & July	75-'78	93	94	<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>								
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865				
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870				
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>								
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865				
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868				
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880		94	<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>								
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	94		Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1870	93	94		
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>								
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876				
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			<i>Morris:</i>								
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886	108	110	Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	90		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			<i>North Branch:</i>								
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov	1876				
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov	1868			<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>								
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872				
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	70	80		
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							Improvement	588,500	6	May & Nov	1870				
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>								
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864				
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	103	103	do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865				
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912		96	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	46	47		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912			Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864				
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							<i>Union (Pa.):</i>								
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov	1883	19	29		
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>								
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1873				
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875			<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>								
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	90	92		
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							Miscellaneous:								
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>								
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18--				
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888			2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	'8				
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>								
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7</													

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	93 33%
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1%		New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050			
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153				do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	
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	116 117 1/2	New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	115 120
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. 1 1/2		North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150			50 52
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 2 1/2		Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	90 108
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000			11 1/2 13	Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	21,250,000			32 34
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	95	do preferred	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	65 67
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July. 4	113 1/2 114	Old Colony and Newport	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	105 1/2 106
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	125 126	Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4 1/2	124 1/2 125	Panama	100	5,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 5	252 255
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150				Peninsula	100	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	115 115 1/2
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	140	Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent	100	218,100			
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000				Philadelphia and Erie	50	5,013,054			44 45
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov	Mar.	106 1/2 106 1/2
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 4	114
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000				Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 5	130 135
Camden and Amboy	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July. 5	127 127 1/2	Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,770,414			
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455				Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2	97 97 1/2
do do preferred	50	682,600				Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	96
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July. 4 1/2	
Catawissa	50	1,150,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	25 1/2 26 1/2	Racine and Mississippi	100	2,360,700			
do preferred	50	2,200,000			50 1/2 52	Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	501,890			
Central of New Jersey	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2	120 121	Reading and Columbia	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Central Ohio	50	sd Mh. 28			42 1/2	Rensselaer and Saratoga	50	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Cheshire (preferred)	100	2,085,925				Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	2,233,376			
Chester Valley	50	871,900	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	96	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,300,000	Annually.	May. 7	38 39
Chicago and Alton	100	1,783,100	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	97 97 1/2	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000			
do preferred	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	113 114	do do pref.	100	1,700,000			
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May. 6		Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,956,590			
Chicago and Great Eastern	100	1,000,000				do do pref.	100	304,297	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	100	1,000,000				Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571			
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	2,250,000			90	Schuylkill Valley	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Chicago and Northwestern	100	11,990,520	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	28 1/2 28 3/4	Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	April.	50 75
do do pref.	100	8,435,500			63 1/2 63 3/4	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5	108 1/2 108 1/2	Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly.		120 125
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	1,106,125	May and Nov.	May. 4		Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130			
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	3,000,000				Terre Haute and Richmond	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July. 6	
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000				Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	122 125	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.	100	4,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 4	72 72 1/2	do do 1st pref.	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	4,266,987	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	100 1/2 102	do do 2d pref.	100	1,000,000			
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Apr. 5		Toledo and Wabash	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 3	38 41
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July. 5		do do preferred	50	984,700	June and Dec	June 3 1/2	55 60
Columbus and Xenia	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	63	Tioga	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	
Concord	50	250,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Troy and Boston	100	607,111			
Concord and Portsmouth	100	500,000				Troy and Greenbush	100	274,400	June and Dec	June 3	
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	500,000				Utica and Black River	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July. 2	
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	392,900				Vermont and Canada	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	June 4	99 100
do do pref.	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July. 3	72 1/2	Vermont and Massachusetts	100	2,214,225			43 43 1/2
Connecticut River	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July. 4		Warren	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July. 3	93 1/2 95
Covington and Lexington	100	1,582,169				Westchester and Philadelphia	50	684,036			
Dayton and Michigan	100	2,316,705				Western (Mass.)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	126 1/2 126 1/2
Delaware	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July. 3		Worcester and Nashua	83 1/2	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	July. 10	145 160	Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July. 1	
Des Moines Valley	100	1,550,000				Canal.					
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	952,350				Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,343,563			
do do pref.	100	1,500,000				Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,223,595			
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,751,577				Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	60
do do pref.	100	1,982,180				Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	143 1/2 144
Eastern (Mass.)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	95 96	Delaware Junction (Pa.)	100	398,910	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 3		Delaware and Raritan	100	200,000			
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 1/2		Lancaster and Susquehanna	50	200,000			
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 2 1/2	60 70	Lehigh Navigation	50	4,282,950	May and Nov	May. 5	117
do do pref.	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	94	Monongahela Navigation	50	726,800			
Erie	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	86 1/2 86 3/4	Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	80 85
do preferred	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	80 83	do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	120
Erie and Northeast	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		North Branch	50	138,086			
Erie and Pittsburg	50	256,500				Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,207			49 51
Fitchburg	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	95 100	do preferred	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	68 70
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	1,900,000				Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,050,070			18 20
do do pref.	100	5,253,836				Union	50	2,750,000			34 40
Hartford and New Haven	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	148	do preferred	50				
Housatonic	100	820,000				West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
do preferred	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		Wyoming Valley	50	700,000	Quarterly.	June. 4	103 104
Hudson River	100	6,218,042	April and Oct	Apr. 5	109 1/2 110	Miscellaneous.					
Huntingdon and Broad Top	50	617,500				American Coal	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	63
do do pref.	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		American Telegraph	100				10
Illinois Central	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 & 10s	124 125	Ashburton Coal	50	2,500,000			
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50	1,689,900	April and Oct	Apr. 4	123	Atlantic Mail	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 25	148 148
Indianapolis and Madison	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		Brunswick City	100				
do do pref.	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July. 4		Bucks County Lead	5	200,000			
Jeffersonville	50	1,015,907				Brooklyn Gas	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug.	
Joliet and Chicago	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2	92	Canton Improvement	100	5,000,000			39 1/2 39 1/2
Kennebec and Portland (new)	100	500,000			70 90	Cary Improvement	100	600,000			
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	835,000				Central American Trans	100	3,214,300			5 21 20
do do pref.	50	500,000				Central Coal	100	2,000,000			46 50
Lehigh Valley	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2	128	Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	130
Lexington and Frankfort	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Consolidation Coal, Md.	100	6,000,000			
Little Miami	100	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July. 5	110 115	Cumberland Coal, preferred	100	5,000,000			43 1/2 43 1/2
Little Schuylkill	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July. 3	58 60	Farmers Loan and Trust	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Long Island	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Aug. 2	80 90	Harlem Gas	50	644,000			
Louisville and Frankfort	50										

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Amount outstanding.	DIVIDEND.		MARKET.			
		Periods.	Last paid.	Bid.	Last sale.		
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	85	
Aetna.....	50	200,000	do	July 3½ & 30 s.		94½	
Albany 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.	Sep.....	5	87½	
Arctic.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	ps'd	101	
Astor.....	25	250,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	100	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	March and Sep.	Sep.....	5	130	
Baltic.....	25	200,000	May and Nov.	May.....		100	
Beekman.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4	107	
Bowery.....	25	300,000	June and Dec.	June.....	5	162	
Brevoort.....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	72½	
Broadway.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	6	135	
Brooklyn (L. L.).....	17	153,000	do	Aug.....	10	210	
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000				100	
Central Park.....	100	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4	76	
Citizens.....	20	300,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	10	230	
City.....	70	210,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4 p. sh.	134	
Clinton.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	95	
Columbian.....	100	3,500,000	do	July.....		102	
Commerce.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	5	105	
Commerce (Albany).....	100	200,000				125	
Commercial.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	139	
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000	April and Oct.	April.....	5	88½	
Continental.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	7	171½	
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000	March and Sep.	Sep.....		100	
Croton.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....		100½	
Eagle.....	40	300,000	April and Oct.	April.....	7½	150½	
Empire City.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	7	125½	
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	5	102½	
Exchange.....	30	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....		60	
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	112½	
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	do	July.....	3½	59½	
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn).....	10	150,000	do	July.....	5	104	
Fulton.....	25	200,000	do	July.....	5	110	
Gallatin.....	50	150,000	May and Nov.	May.....	6	85	
Gebhard.....	100	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	90½	
Germania.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5		
Globe.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	5	115	
Goodhue.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	5	85	
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	7	154½	
Grocers.....	50	200,000	March and Sep.	Sep.....	5	99	
Guardian.....	100	200,000				100	
Hamilton.....	15	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	4	90	
Hanover.....	50	400,000	do	July.....	6	125	
Harmony (F. & M.).....	50	300,000	do	July.....	5	130	
Hoffman.....	100	200,000				100	
Home.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	137½	
Hope.....	50	200,000	do	Jan.....	5	106	
Howard.....	50	300,000	do	July.....	10	174½	
Humboldt.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	5	100	
Importers' and Traders.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	6	106	
Indemnity.....	100	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	75	
International.....	100	1,000,000	April and Oct.	April.....	5	100	
Irving.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	105	
Jefferson.....	30	200,000	March and Sep.	Sep.....	8	156	
Jersey City (N. J.).....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5		
King's County (Brook'n).....	20	150,000	March and Sep.	Sep.....		70	
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	100	
Lafayette (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	do	July.....	5	95	
Lamar.....	100	300,000	do	July.....	5	115	
Lenox.....	25	150,000	March and Sep.	September.....	5	120	
Long Island (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	10	151	
Lincoln Fund.....	50	1,000,000					
Lorillard.....	25	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	98½	
Manhattan.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	135	
Market.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	10	135	
Mechanics' (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	do	July.....	5	135	
Mechanics' and Traders.....	25	200,000	do	July.....	5	135	
Mercantile (marine).....	100	646,000	do	July.....	3½	110	
Merchants.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	10	200	
Metropolitan.....	100	1,000,000	do	July.....	5	130½	
Montank (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	do	July.....	5	125	
Morris (and inland).....	100	200,000				100	
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	7	175	
National.....	37½	200,000	do	July.....	8	141	
New Amsterdam.....	25	300,000	do	July.....	5	97½	
New World.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	4	80	
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000	do	July.....	8	160	
N. Y. Fire.....	100	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	6	125	
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	120	
North American.....	50	1,000,000	June and Dec.	June.....	6 & 50 s.	97½	
North River.....	25	350,000	April and Oct.	April.....	4	106	
Northwestern (Oswego).....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	100	
Pacific.....	25	200,000	do	July.....	7½	127½	
Park.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	5	99½	
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	101	
People's.....	20	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	88	
Phoenix.....	50	500,000	do	July.....	5	155	
Relief.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	5	120	
Republic.....	100	300,000	do	July 3½ & 20 s.		90	
Resolute.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	3½	112½	
Rutgers.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	August.....	7	105	
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000	do	Aug.....	5	88	
St. Nicholas.....	25	150,000	do	Aug.....	4	69½	
Security.....	50	1,000,000	do	Aug.....	7	125	
Standard.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	120	
Star.....	100	200,000				100	
Sterling.....	100	200,000				100	
Stuyvesant.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....		87	
Tradesmen's.....	25	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	112	
United States.....	26	250,000	do	July.....	5	126½	
Washington.....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4	150	
Williamsburg City.....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	110	
Yonkers and New York.....	100	500,000	do	July.....	5	104½	

INSURANCE MATTERS.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Internal Revenue Department has rendered the following decision with regard to Insurance agents and brokers :

"An insurance agent is a person who acts under authority from his company or companies, receiving as salary or compensation some stipulated sum; he is subject to their control, and his acts within the scope of his authority are binding upon them.

"An insurance broker does business upon his own individual authority; he has no power to bind either party to a policy of insurance. He simply offers risks to companies for their consideration, upon which, if accepted, it is customary for him to receive a certain brokerage. This he may receive from either of the parties, from the insurers, or from the insured; it is immaterial from which party he receives his compensation to render him liable to a license tax."

From Dec. 1, 1864, to May 1, 1865, there were 176 fires in New York city, the alleged loss by which amounted to \$4,052,643, with an insurance of \$3,100,325. The total amount of insurance paid was \$1,571,835.

MINING MATTERS.

GOLD ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—During the year 1864 it was reported that gold was found at several points in the so-called "Silver Lead District" in Marquette County, Lake Superior, but nothing of a definite character was shown to prove its actual existence. During the present year the district has been partially explored, and several large lodes of quartz, intermingled with iron and copper pyrites, have been discovered. One of these, on the property of the "Lake Superior Silver Lead Company," has been opened, as we are credibly informed, to the depth of about eight to ten feet from the surface, and proves, at the depth, to be a well defined lode, fully five feet wide, with regular walls. Specimens from the lode were sent to this city, and the results of their assay, as shown below, prove conclusively that gold exists in the district. Labor, fuel, and transportation are much lower than in the gold bearing districts of California and Colorado, and, as the company on which this discovery has been made has ample capital to develop the lode, it can probably be made remunerative. The following is the copy of assay, made by Messrs. Torry and Maier, well known chemists and assayers :

NEW YORK, August 21, 1865.

ALEXANDER H. SIBLEY, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The sample of ore from Lake Superior, left with us for assay, gave the following results:

Gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.....	\$23 25
Silver, per ton of 2,000 pounds.....	3 63
Total.....	\$26 88

TORRY & MAIER.

DIVIDEND.—The Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company of San Francisco has declared a dividend for the month of July of \$40 per foot, in gold, payable to eastern stockholders, less exchange, by Lees & Waller, No. 33 Pine street.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....			Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany.....		15	Maple Shade of Phil.		10 00
Allen Wright.....		1 00	Montana.....		8 00
Beekman.....			Mount Vernon.....		65
Bennehoff Reserve.....		1 00	National Oil of N. Y.		
Bennehoff Run.....		14 00	N. York, Phila. and		
Bergen Coal and Oil.....		19	Baltimore Consol		
Black Creek.....			Noble & Delamater		4 00
Blood Farm.....		12 00	of Philadelphia.....		
Bradley Oil.....		2 80	Noble & Delamater		1 50
Brevoort.....	12 50	13 50	Rock Oil.....		
Brooklyn.....		1 50	Northern Light.....		
California.....		24	Oceanic.....	90	1 00
Cascade.....			Oil City Petroleum.....		
Central.....	19 50	22 50	Oil Creek of N. Y.....	3 55	3 75
Cherry Run Petrol'm	23	25	Pacific.....		
Clifton.....		3 00	Palmer Petroleum.....		
Commercial.....		10 00	People's Petroleum.....		
Commonwealth.....			Phillips.....	50	2 00
Consolidated of N. Y.		2 00	Pit Hole Creek.....	8 36	8 45
De Kalb.....			President.....		3 00
Dalzell.....			Rawson Farm.....	25	1 00
Devon Oil.....			Revenue.....		
Emp'e City Petrol'm	65	80	Rynd Farm.....	75	90
Enterprise.....		2 00	Sherman & Barnsd'le		
Everett Petroleum.....	50		Southard.....	45	45
Excelsior.....	1 35	1 42	Standard Petroleum.....		
First National.....	25	35	Story & McClintock.....		00
Fountain Petroleum.....		3 00	Success.....		
Fulton Oil.....			Tack Petr'm of N. Y.	45	48
Germania.....	30	35	Talman.....	35	
G't Western Consol.		4 00	Tarr Farm.....		
Guild Farm.....		1 50	Terragenta.....		
Hammond.....		10 00	Titus Oil.....		
Heydrick.....	50	1 15	Titus Estate.....		2 20
Heydrick Brothers.....	1 35	1 38	Union.....		
Hickory Farm.....		5 00	United Pet'l'm F'ms.		
High Gate.....			United States.....	28 25	23 90
Home.....		12 00	United States Pe-		
Inexhaustible.....	37	49	troleum Candle.....		
Johnson's Fulton Oil	6 25	6 50	Venango.....		
Knickerbocker Pet'm			Vesta.....		
Lamb Farms.....			Watson Petroleum.....		2 40
McClintockville.....			Webster.....	1 61	1 65
McElhenny.....			W. Virg. Oil and Coal	14	15
McKinley.....		4 50	Woods & Wright		
Manhattan.....	35	50	Oil Creek.....		
Maple Grove.....		80	Working People's		
			Petroleum.....		

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton ...	33	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 36c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
de 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't'n ...	45	
do do do Marseilles, ...	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid ...	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail ...	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England, ..	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazils, via England.....	45	
do France, in Fch mail from Bordeaux.....	*33	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prep'd ...	28	
do Bremen mail.....	*10	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m. ...	*10	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m. ...	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd ...	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml. ...	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux..	30	60
Canada.....	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton..	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles....	53	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	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	
Curacao via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 33cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hmb'g mail ...	*20	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American pack't.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (Lng. possessions,) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste... ..	36	
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 ...	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hayti, via England.....	45	
Holland, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via London, by American pkt....	21	

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c).....	*35	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
Honduras.....	35	
Indian Archipelago, French mail....	30	60
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c).....	*38	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do British mail, via England.....	35	49
Japan, British mail, via Southampton ...	45	
do do via Marseilles....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Liberia, British mail.....	33	
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Luxumburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when prepaid.....	28	
do Grand Duchy, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.....	*22	
Madeira, Island of, via England....	29	37
Majorca and Minorca, British mail... ..	33	
do do French mail..	21	42
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond. by American pkt... ..	21	
do op. mail, via Brit. pkt ...	5	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Martinique, via England.....	45	
Mauritius, British mail, via Southpt'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.....	*38	*66
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American Provs.....		
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*13	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Panama.....	10	
Paraguay, British mail, via England.....	45	
Peru.....	22	
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	53	
do do French.....	30	60
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do by French mail.....	*30	*60
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana.....	34	
Portugal, British mail, via England.....	33	45
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	30	42
do by French mail, via Behobia.....	21	42
do do via Bord'x & Lis.....	30	60
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prep.....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Rom. or Pap. States Prus. closed mail.....	44	
do do French mail.....	*27	*54
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*28
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*23	
Savoy, District of.....	*15	*30
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do by Bre. or Ham. mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do do when pre.....	28	
do do do Brem. or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxony, King. of, Prus. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do do when pre.....	28	
do do by Brem. or Ham. m.....	*15	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Schleswig, by Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 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. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned:		
By French mail, via Austria.....	21	*42
Turk's Island.....	19	
Tuscany, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....		*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*28
Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
do British mail, via England.....	45	
Van Diemen's Land, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Venetian States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.).....		*30
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*15
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
West Indies, British.....	10	
do not British (except Cuba).....	34	
Wurtemberg, Pr. cl'd mail.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do by open mail, via Lon., in American packet.....	21	
do by open mail, via Lon., in British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen or 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, 1865,
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.
W. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

SUN
Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 - - - \$2,383,487 45

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

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

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

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 TEATS,
WILLIAM COIT, 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. TEATS, 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ ct. disc'n'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.

DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF
THE UNITED STATES,

HAVE FOR SALE, READY FOR DELIVERY,

U.S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes

Convertible, at Maturity, into

6 PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Also, United States 10-40 Bonds.

Do. 5-20 Bonds.

Do. 1 Year Certificates.

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

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS,

And Government Loan Agents,

No. 6 WALL STREET,

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

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

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

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

Seven-thirty Loan Agent

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

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

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

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

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

Union Bank of London,
in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

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

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

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

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Bankers,

COR. OF PINE and NASSAU STS.,

ISSUE

Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

Commercial Credits,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 PINE STREET.

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA,
and JAMES GOLDIE, Agents.

Exchange bought and old on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK
OF NEW YORK.

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

This Bank will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing 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, Sept. 5,

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

OF

IRISH LINENS AND LINEN GOODS,

ALSO,

GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY AND HOSIERY GOODS.

On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed Paper, for all sums of \$100 and upward.
Catalogue and samples on the morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6,

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

OF

MILLINERY, GOODS SILKS, VELVETS, &c.,
On similar terms.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,

On similar terms,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS, TAILORING, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

FRIDAY, Sept. 8,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
LACE AND DRESS GOODS.

SATURDAY, Sept. 9,
MILLINERY GOODS,

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.

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.

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.