

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## The Chronicle.

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### FOREIGN CAPITAL AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Among the causes of those frequent anomalous and irregular movements in gold and foreign exchange, which have recently perplexed the invention and contradicted the theories of our writers on currency inflation, a prominent place must be assigned to the rapid and accelerating tendency of British capital towards this country.

Before the close of the war the desire of our foreign creditors was to draw down their balances. Now the disposition is the other way, and of course the change is especially operative on our commercial relations with Great Britain. In all our attempts to forecast the future price of gold and the effect of large prospective issues of currency therefore, we shall do well to remember that there is this unknown factor entering into all our computations, and disturbing, if not invalidating, most of our conclusions.

This tendency of foreign capital to seek investment here has been made a prominent topic of discussion in Wall street in consequence of the fact that on Tuesday, by the Scotia, several English gentlemen of eminence in financial circles, arrived here, and are now making a tour through the country partly for pleasure; but chiefly, as is supposed, to examine its resources, and find out lucrative employment for the vast accumulations of surplus funds which are seeking foreign borrowers in Lombard Street.

Now, we do not wish to attach too much importance to the current rumors as to the intentions of the party of gentlemen to whom we have referred. It is possible that their views and investigations will be directed chiefly to Canada; and in this country more to the South than to the West. But however this may be we may rest assured that during the next year an increasing current of foreign capital will continually flow into the various enterprises for developing our productive power and increasing our national wealth. With our vast material resources, our gold and silver, our mountains of iron, and our inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth beneath the soil, and of agricultural wealth upon it the waste of the war will soon be compensated; and the inventive genius, persistent energy and amazing force of our national character will be more gloriously illustrated by the triumphs of peace than by the trophies of war. In the rapid growth which will thus be developed we may, perhaps, find the path to specie payments and a sound currency freed from some of its perils, and rendered less prolific of panics and financial embarrassments than even the more sanguine of our well informed statesmen venture at present to expect.

### HINTS FROM MR. McCULLOCH'S LAST REPORT.

Our national debt now amounts to no less than 2,757 millions of dollars, and the probability that it will soon reach 3,000 millions or more, has in certain quarters produced vague fears of repudiation. These fears are unworthy a moment's notice from sensible men. In a country whose public debt has been twice paid off, whose national spirit is so high, and their national honor so zealously guarded, it can never happen that any great party shall spring up making repudiation its watchword. For we may be well assured, that should such a blind policy ever be carried out, its results would make of the nation such a conspicuous monument of disaster, disruption, and ruin as would, through all time, deter any other people in either hemisphere from following the memorable example.

For the first time since the commencement of the war, we find the interest account of our public debt smaller than at

the close of the preceding month. Mr. McCulloch's official statement, which we give in full elsewhere, shows that the aggregate interest on the 1st September was \$138,031,628, and on the 1st August \$139,262,468. The decrease is accounted for by the fact, that the Treasury has been paying off more old certificates of indebtedness than it has issued of new ones, and that the ordinary disbursements last month were unusually light; while the receipts were large from internal revenue, as well as from sales of ships, war materials, cotton, and other government property. It would have been much to be regretted if the publication of this satisfactory statement of the debt had been omitted. The effect on the national credit is already seen in the upward impulse to the prices of government securities. At the Stock Exchange, however, we get but an imperfect and partial view of the anxiety and interest with which, in every home throughout the land, the growth of our national debt and the fluctuations of the public credit are loathed. The debt is the people's debt, and the people feel that they have a right to know all about it.

Now that the war is over therefore, and no valid reasons exist for any secrecy, it is of the highest possible importance that full publicity be given to all the financial movements of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury may or may not be compelled by law to give any monthly statement of the public debt, but it is enough that the people wish it, and will not otherwise be satisfied. To withhold it is to make a place for murmuring, and to give a factitious importance to rumors damaging to the national credit. Of the currency indeed, the opinion prevails that a weekly statement should be issued until the resumption of specie payments, and that this statement should show the aggregates of the compound interest notes of the various dates. The check of publicity cannot be too jealously guarded in so vital a matter as the currency, but it may be doubted whether a weekly publication of the currency returns is at present practicable. The necessity of frequent official statements is illustrated by the mischievous effects of the report lately current in Wall-street, that the government paper money was augmenting in amount, and we are happy to be able on official authority to repeat the contradiction we gave to this rumor last week.

General Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, in a letter to the *Evening Post* says positively that no legal tender notes have recently been issued except "in exchange for such as have run from six months to a year, and in this way over three hundred thousand dollars in accrued interest has already been saved to the Government." The fact that the aggregate currency has not augmented is also obvious from the tabular report of the debt, the aggregate of legal tenders and fractional currency showing a small decline instead of an increase.

One of the gratifying features in the report before us is the increase of the 5 per cent temporary loan. The objection raised to the further increase of the short obligations of the Government, we think is unworthy of the attention it has received. It has been plausibly urged that the temporary debt and shorter obligations of the Treasury have seldom caused any but salutary embarrassment to the head of the Treasury; and they certainly have prevented a great deal of bad financiering. No Secretary of the Treasury can long violate the maxims of sound conservative finance without receiving trouble from the temporary debt. Here is one of the great safety-valves of our financial machine; one of our safeguards against panics, explosions and general bankruptcy; one of the reasons why our colossal system has astonished alike its traducers and its friends by standing so firm and working so well.

Among the less satisfactory changes in the state of the debt we notice that the one year certificates of indebtedness have been reduced by 21 millions, and it is supposed that a large amount will mature this month. While the Treasury is filling so rapidly from the Internal Revenue, no immediate trouble is caused by this rapid paying off of our temporary debt. But within a fortnight the income tax will have been paid in. The receipts from taxes will fall off. And the other claims on the Treasury will be as pressing and as clamorous as ever. Still by prudent and timely arrangements all inconvenient pressure may be prevented, and the necessity averted for adopting a makeshift policy. It is true, as has been claimed, that Mr. McCulloch is not in want of funds just now. But the money market is invitingly easy. He will in a few weeks need more than he will then be receiving from the taxes. Either, when that time arrives, some of the public creditors must go unpaid, or money must be raised; and raised, perhaps, with less ease than now.

But what shape ought the new loan to assume? Ten-forties have been proposed, and, of course, they might be offered, but no market could be found for them, except at a discount so heavy as not to be thought of for our long gold-bearing bonds. Seven-thirties are popular, and may, perhaps, have to be resorted to, though with 830 millions recently issued and now pressing on the market it is of doubtful expediency to make a new issue until those now out have been more thoroughly "shaken down." At any rate, either by inviting voluntary public bids; by offering our securities at a fixed price through National Banks; or by the aid of Mr. Jay Cooke, who, notwithstanding his blunders, when he attempts to teach political economy, fills well the humbler office of Treasury Agent, we shall be able, as soon as we need the funds, to negotiate with ease a new series of Seven-thirties, or some similar currency bearing bonds, convertible at maturity into long gold bearing securities.

Until Congress meets and another loan is authorized, however, none of these bonds can be issued, except in exchange for interest-bearing Treasury notes, or short obligations of the Government. Now, as such a negotiation would expand the currency, by animating dormant harmless paper money and converting it into an active inflating agent, it must prove to be a mischievous expedient. At this moment, then there seems to be but one unobjectionable resource, and we shall probably find that the Secretary of the Treasury needs no other for the supply of all his probable wants prior to the meeting of Congress. We refer to the proposed disbursements at a fixed price of certificates of indebtedness in addition to those paid out to creditors. One hundred and fifty millions of these securities, in the present state of the money market, could be easily kept afloat. At present they are extremely scarce and, if offered on fair terms, might gradually be absorbed with equal advantage to the Treasury and to the public.

#### CANAL TOLLS AND WESTERN TRANSPORTATION.

THE proposition to enlarge the canals of Canada has already been introduced into the Provincial Parliament, and the friends of the measure predict that the work will be authorized. We receive the announcement, however, with some allowance. Canada is already struggling under a heavy debt, and is in no condition to engage in expensive public works. Those works, if constructed, cannot be a source of considerable revenue. If tolls should be imposed on the transportation, of sufficient amount to remunerate the province for the outlay, or even its interest, the effect would be to confine the transportation to the United States.

The speakers at the last Commercial Convention at Detroit were especially vehement in their denunciations of the levy-

ing of tolls upon Western products. The Canal policy of the State of New York was made the topic of severe censure. They seemed to demand that the State should expend millions upon millions to open for them avenues of trade, and to object to any tax in return. In this spirit, was enunciated the menace of the Detroit Convention expressed in the following resolution:

*Resolved*,—That the State of New York, geographically located on the highway of commerce between the great chain of lakes and the seaboard, having within her borders the metropolis of the nation, is bound by every consideration of interest and true policy, and the courtesy she owes her sister States, to improve and enlarge the shortest water communication between the lakes and tide-water; failing to do so she must not complain if a portion of her great inland commerce shall be directed through other and cheaper channels of communication.

We are now assured that Canada will do for the men of the West what New York has not done. Why so, we do not perceive. What is demanded is, such enlargement of canals as will make every town on the lakes equivalent to seaport towns, enabling ships to load at them, perform voyages to Europe and make return trips, without breaking bulk at any place on the seaboard or elsewhere on their route. Canada can have no more interest than the State of New York in such commerce as that. She has no millions to expend without adequate return; and our Western forwarders seem to object to paying tolls. On that account, despite the fact that vessels of fourteen feet draught can be built, which would carry out 40,000 bushels of grain, and bring back return freight and passengers, the superior facilities enjoyed by seaports will enable them to maintain the advantage over the ambitious towns on the inland lakes.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that this movement in the Canadian Parliament is only designed for effect elsewhere. It would make a good pretext for demanding legislation of Congress and the Legislature of New York, in order that Canada may not take away from us the carrying trade. But with a State debt of fifty millions, and a county debt of near one hundred millions, added to a national debt of three thousand millions, we suspect that it will require a lobby power of unusual momentum to ensure success.

We have doubted the policy, at the present time at least, of incurring a heavy expenditure for these purposes. The facilities now existing are abundantly adequate. As declared by Hon. John V. L. Pruyn at the Detroit Convention, not more than half the work and agencies on the Erie Canal are employed, and for some time past they have been employed at a positive loss. These works have never been tested to their fullest capacity. Besides the dimensions of the canal have been increased, one-seventh, this very year. The prices of transportation are so low that business is not remunerative.

The debates at that Convention did not furnish any answer to this. Yet if boats cannot do business at remunerative rates on the canals of New York, they will be equally unable in Canada; and we cannot see, therefore, sufficient reason for breaking down the canal policy of this State to enable the carrying out of any chimerical project of cheaper transportation.

The speeches at the Detroit Convention, as is usual on such occasions, were full of references to extreme cases of hardship, as though they were the rule. Mr. Aspinall, president of the Board of Trade at Detroit, made the following assertion:

"The West has long felt the exorbitant transfer charges and tax levied by the State of New York upon its products passing through the Erie canal, which are assessed, regardless of the demand or value of the property at the place of destination, which together *often-times* exceeds the canal and Hudson river freight to New York, or lake transportation of one thousand miles, *sometimes* equaling the latter and the ocean freight from New York together, or even what the Western farmer realizes on the coarse grain at the place of production."

Since the publication of the proceedings of the conven-

tion, this declaration has been publicly denied by Mr. Benton, the Auditor of the Canal Department of the State of New York, and a correspondence has been published.

To sustain his declarations, Mr. Aspinall refers to a report current some years since of the burning of Indian corn for fuel in the western states; also that corn in Illinois, growing within five miles of a railroad, had been offered for five cents a bushel, and the offer declined; and declares that this state of things will certainly occur again in the event of the prevalence of like causes.

How far such examples are in point, is not easy to determine. It is not probable that there was any extensive consumption of corn for fuel, even at the time to which Mr. Aspinall refers; and it is still less probable that "like causes" will again occur. It certainly does not argue favorably for the enterprise of any farmer that he will wastefully destroy his crops or sell them for an unremunerative price, when he has the means of employing them to better advantage. Cattle could be reared for market; and butter could be manufactured, which is always sure of sale. There is no excuse for such shiftlessness; and we have no hesitation to declare that the individuals of whom the gentleman speaks, were not from "Yankeeland" or the State of New York.

We have little patience with such arguments. Here is a class of men owning a soil more productive than can easily be imagined, who, instead of exhibiting energy and forethought to make their labor and its products lucrative, will sit lazily down, and call on the General Government and the Legislatures of other States to furnish them gratuitously or nearly so, with means of conveying their products to a distant market, so that they can realize a profit.

The answer of Mr. Benton to these demands is exactly in point:

"The trade of the Western States is important to our State and her commercial metropolis, but not so important that our people will ever consent to pay two or three millions of taxes annually to retain that trade and maintain the canals. When it comes to that, and come it will when the canals fail to give a revenue equal to their support, then the Western shipper may have the privilege of sending his products to market by canals owned by corporations."

Western farmers have two resources, two modes by which to put their shoulders to the wheel before invoking aid from a distance. They can do what their representatives in Congress have often compelled Eastern men to do, change their business. Instead of raising grain for a capricious foreign market, they can produce beef and butter, which are sure to be always in demand and are less exhausting to the soil. If this is not agreeable let them contribute the means themselves to build railroads and ship canals to those points which they have reason to suppose will provide them with the required market. Eastern capitalists, if they do it for them, will expect profit. If a State does it, she will require tolls. Western capitalists, if they do it, will have all the profits to themselves, without contributing to the treasury of other States or the pockets of foreign stockholders.

As for the charge made by Mr. Aspinall, with a double aspirate against the State of New York, it is sufficient to remark that the highest rate of toll on a barrel of flour—two hundred and sixteen pounds—from Buffalo to Albany, three hundred and fifty-two miles, has not exceeded twenty-three cents since 1851. In the year 1861 the tolls on a bushel of wheat from Buffalo to the Hudson barely exceeded five cents. Lake freights from Chicago to Buffalo on wheat averaged eleven and a half cents a bushel; and the freight charge from Buffalo to New York was ten and a half cents a bushel. The highest rate of toll charged on Western produce since 1850 has not exceeded three mills per 1,000 pounds per mile. The highest lake freight in 1861, from Chicago to Buffalo, was 26 cents per bushel on wheat, and the highest canal and river freight to New York was nearly 25 cents, exclusive of tolls.

The Legislature of Indiana addressed a communication on the subject to the Legislature of New York; but the principal cause of complaint rested, it will be seen, with the forwarders west of Buffalo.

But there is a higher law in the matter. Trade will find avenues to the points where demand shall attract it. It is of little use to force products where such demand does not exist. For example, little grain goes this year to England. It would not find a market if it should be carried there. Good sense dictates, therefore, that the energies of our people shall be directed toward making a market in other directions, in the Southern States, for example, and in changing production from coarse grain, which is not now wanted in so large quantities, to butter, cheese and beef, articles which are in active demand.

Besides the railroad companies are now making arrangements to furnish the West with facilities for transporting their product to market with as little cost and delay as possible. Lines from St. Louis and Cincinnati to New York will soon be open. These will be preferable to canals, which for more than half the year will not be navigable. Competition will determine the prices and ensure all the cheapness practicable. This is in accordance with the spirit of the age, when canals are going out of date as being too slow for the exigencies of trade.

#### THE PIERS AND SLIPS OF NEW YORK.

THE commerce of the city of New York now amounts to about four hundred millions of dollars *per annum*; and with the restoration of peace, the increase of population and productive industry, as well as enlarged facilities for transportation, it may be expected to increase steadily for an indefinite series of years. The utmost efforts should, therefore, be put forth, not only to ensure that increase, but to preserve and protect what is already possessed. For it must be acknowledged, that, in these respects, the city of New York is fearfully derelict. With the East River on one side, and on the other the estuary at the mouth of the Hudson, there is scarcely a pier, wharf, or dock suitable for the wants of its trade.

This subject for many years has engaged the attention of our leading merchants, the Chamber of Commerce, the Harbor Commissioners, and of Committees of the Common Council and State Legislature. Reports have been made setting forth the facts as they existed in the fullest manner.

Hon. Cheney Ames, of the Senate of New York thus forcibly delineated the condition of the Harbor:

"This country, which aspires to hold the trident of commerce, and which now has it nearly within its grasp, has not a single warehouse or pier, dock or wharf, public or private, in its commercial metropolis where merchandise or passengers can be landed with safety and despatch. This condition of things should not be permitted to continue longer."

"Our country is about to enter upon a career of commercial activity, which shall distance the enterprise and baffle the competition of all commercial rivals. The death struck rebellion is now powerless to vex the track of commerce or divert its course from our shores. It has also served to display to ourselves, and to an astonished world the marvelous resources of the Republic. Our naval force surpassing in magnitude that of the vaunted mistress of the seas, is and will be a sufficient guaranty for the protection of merchandise, whether on the ocean or in the harbor, over which our flag is hoisted. Our vast coasting trade is to be revived to more than its former magnitude, under the exclusive influence of Northern capital and energy. New York will absorb it all; and that, combined with the carrying trade of the world so largely enjoyed by the American shipowners prior to the rebellion, and which we had not a dozen war-vessels to protect our adventurous commercial marine, will make the bay of New York the harbor of ten thousand marts, and advance that city to a successful rivalry with London, with London, with whom it will dispute the title of the commercial metropolis of the world.

"Nothing, in my judgment, can contribute so much to that result as the establishment of a suitable system of docks, piers and warehouses. The French Government expended at Cherbourg alone, as early as 1784, fifteen millions of dollars for docks; and recently the Emperor has lavished the treasury of France to enlarge and complete them. Great Britain has expended within fifty years, to perfect her system, over two hundred millions of dollars."

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen of New York

on Wharves, Piers and Slips, made a report in March, 1863, declaring that the present wharf accommodations are so sadly deficient both in character and extent, as to require immediately for immediate action, with a view of deriving some more comprehensive and general plan of affording to the commercial wants and requirements of the city the requisite facilities for the immense shipping business daily transacted. The report goes on to speak of the present condition of the matter:

"Reflection is lost in amazement in contemplating the dire calamities certain to result by reason of negligence or indifference on the part of the municipal authorities of this city, to the vast interests connected with the protection and perpetuation of the inestimable natural advantages vouchsafed to us in the formation of the harbor and its adaptation to the accommodation of the boundless enterprise so characteristic of our mercantile marine. Is it not worse than criminal to permit, nay, to authorize and direct the building of structures from the shores of the island out into the stream, \* \* \* which are positive obstructions to the navigation of the adjacent waters, and which, if continued, will inevitably result in the total destruction of the natural and invaluable commercial advantages enjoyed by the city?"

The report goes on to say:

"An unaccountable apathy, if not criminal neglect, has governed the authorities of this city, since its incorporation, in legislating upon this subject. The city of New York, the first in the Western Hemisphere, the third in the civilized world in point of population and wealth, and possessed of commercial advantages as a city far superior to any in either hemisphere, is not in possession of a single wharf or pier that is not built of wood, in the most imperfect manner—mere temporary structures, and every one of them a positive detriment to the navigation of the waters of the surrounding rivers, and likely to result in the destruction of the unrivalled natural facilities of the harbor."

The Legislature of 1855, appointed a Commission, of which the present collector, Hon. Preston King, was a member, to investigate this subject. Able engineers were employed to aid; and the report was the fullest confirmation of what is here declared by the committee of the Board of Aldermen. So the evil has been amply displayed, but no remedy proposed or applied.

A prominent source of mischief to the harbor under our present system is the filling up of the slips from the deposits of the sewers. The piers obstruct the flow of water along the shores of the city and prevent the tide from properly washing them. The water in the slips is stagnant as a pool. The sewers have their outlets in this still water, depositing tons of the vilest refuse and filth from the city, privy deposits from the house-sewers, and the washings of earthy matters and garbage from the street gutters. This mass is mixed and thoroughly incorporated as it travels along the main sewers to the rivers, where it is emptied to settle into the quiet water, there to remain and accumulate in enormous volume, and shallowing the water till its lessened depth compels dredging. The annual expenditure for this purpose is about \$25,000.

We might dilate here upon the pestiferous character of this foul accumulation in our slips. It lies there fermenting and frothing like yeast, setting free the most noxious and insupportable odors. These are carried by the breeze to every part of the city, and their prevalence in summer constitutes a positive nuisance. As a cause of mortality it cannot be denounced too energetically. It is a breeder of cholera, dysentery, typhus, and the most malignant diseases in short, that exist on earth.

The municipal authorities have been bitterly denounced for the continuance of the present system of wharves and piers, and their failure to devise some suitable and adequate system of structures in their place. But in extenuation of this negligence, it should be considered that the power of the city to erect piers has been conferred by the State, loaded with the condition of rates of wharfage so low as not to warrant the proper expenditure. Besides, the whole authority in the matter is liable at any time to be assumed by the General Government, under that clause of the Federal Constitution empowering Congress to regulate commerce, and levy

and collect imposts. All these, the City, State, and National Government have given the matter attention; but, thus far, have failed to adopt a permanent system, because no plan was suggested which did not involve objections apparently insurmountable.

The result has been that all the commerce of the port of New York, constituting three-fourths of the commerce of the whole country, is transacted upon rotten wooden piers, narrow and uncovered, where there can be no shelter for merchandise from the weather; besides losses from fire, thieving etc., all which are burdens upon trade, enriching neither the Municipal or National Treasury. There should be, and must be, an entire renovation of the system. It does not, however, seem practicable to adopt either of the plans now followed in English ports.

The piers at Liverpool consist of walls of solid masonry projecting from the shore out into the water. We have not the water-room for this purpose; and, besides, its adoption would eventuate in the destruction of the Hudson River for commercial purposes. What encroachments have been already made in the way of "made land," and what are now being made on the New Jersey side by the Central Railroad of that State, already tell fearfully on the navigation of that river; while the harbor is so greatly filled up that vessels that formerly could come up to the piers and go out again without difficulty have now to be dragged out with tugs. The Liverpool system, if adopted here, it will be seen would perpetuate all the abuses of the present one.

In London the plan has been adopted of excavating basins from the shore into the land. But this cannot be done in New York, except it shall be found to be absolutely necessary. The narrowness of the island precludes such an undertaking; and the expenditure would be enormous.

The point to be gained here is the continued use of piers extending out into the river as at present, with the disadvantages obviated which have been remarked. There should be no obstruction of the flow of the tide or breakwater of any kind. At the last session of the Legislature of the State this matter was discussed in the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, by several of the Pilot Commissioners, and by some of our best engineers. An act was passed to provide for the completion of the extending the battery, and also, at the instance of Senators Ames, a second one to test, by practical experiment, the plan of one Mr. T. Burrows Hyde, for a new system of piers. This consists in the erection of iron tubular columns three or four feet in diameter, to be filled with concrete, upon which the piers shall be constructed. There will be ample opportunity afforded in this way for the tides to flow without obstruction clear up to the very bulkheads. It is also proposed by Mr. Hyde to erect on these piers, iron warehouses several stories high, the lower one of which shall be open on all sides, and the others inclosed and provided with hoistways, elevators, etc., required in loading and unloading vessels. This plan, if successful, would supersede to a large extent the necessity of warehouses at a distance from the shore, and at the same time greatly facilitate the landing and transshipment of goods, add to the dispatch of trade, protect from risk of fires, do away with river thieves, as well as much of the expense of cartage—in short, it would quadruple or quintuple the capacity of this port for commercial purposes. It would also prevent the deposit of sewerage matter about and between the piers, through the free flowing of the tide-currents under them at right angles with the sewer outlets through the bulkhead walls.

Commercial convenience demands some such radical change in the present system, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will not cease its efforts till the needed reform shall be fully accomplished. On a suitable system of docks and ware-

houses depends the maintenance of our trade; for a nation can no more secure or retain commercial power without such a system than merchants can secure and transact business without stores or offices. London owes her supremacy to her magnificent docks, and New York must discard her rickety contrivances of two centuries' standing for some more perfect system, if she would distance the British capital in relative progress, or seek to "wield a power which will establish within her island limits the seat of the commercial metropolis of the world."

#### THE PRESENT STATE OF TRADE AND CREDIT.

It is desirable to know exactly to what extent credit is being given to Western and Southern buyers. After careful inquiries on the subject, we find that the great bulk of jobbing sales now being made are on short time, say from sixty days to four months, and since, if the buyer pays up within the first thirty days, he is allowed a discount from his bill of one per cent a month, which discount applies to the thirty days also, the payment in most cases is anticipated; and the sum total of all is that very little credit is either asked or given.

Currency is so plentiful, and retail merchants have been so favored during the war by the continual rise in prices, that they now possess all the facilities for buying on cash terms. This is always an advantage to a solvent merchant, because he thereby saves the amount charged to him, in one way or another by the seller, to cover the risk of his failure; besides, it gives him more scope in buying. He is not so closely tied down to the particular houses which are accustomed to grant him credits. He has the whole market before him, and can buy where he pleases. Accordingly, when a merchant can buy for cash, he never fails to do so; and as that is the present position of most dealers throughout the country, very little paper at all is being made, and that little is on very short time.

On the part of the jobbers there is no pressure to sell. All the pressure there is, exists with the buyers. Goods are scarce and cannot be procured fast enough to satisfy the demands of the market. The war has terminated, but so recently that enough time has not yet elapsed for the arrival of goods ordered last spring from abroad. Nor has time enough elapsed to enable domestic manufacturers to accommodate themselves to the sudden increased demand for their fabrics. The markets are, therefore, but poorly supplied with manufactured goods, and such crude merchandise as is sold in this market for Western and Southern consumption is also scarce from analogous reasons. Hence, there is no competition among sellers, and so long as this state of affairs exists, they can ask their own terms and get them.

To be sure, old customers are still granted the old fashioned credit of six months if they require it, and some of them do, but this exception to the general rule does not prevail to any great extent. Half of the buyers pay in cash, and a large portion of the remainder average less than three months in their credits, while but a very few obtain six or eight months.

This, then, is the state of trade and credit this fall. So far as the trading merchants themselves are concerned, it argues the prevalence of great prosperity on both sides, and we trust that it may remain in its present condition for a long time. And it probably will remain so, unless some jobbers, eager to extend their trade, and unaware of the fact that in the present posture of affairs, they can no more readily do so by granting credits than by selling for cash, may offer terms of uncalled for liberality to buyers, and thus inaugurate a new era of credit inflation similar to that of 1857.

But there are other interests which are injured by this failure to give credit. It is very desirable, for instance, not only for

the recuperation of the exhausted South, but also for the prosperity of the North, that as large a crop of cotton as possible should be raised during the coming season. But the Southern planter has neither money to pay his freedmen, nor working tools wherewith to cultivate his broad acres. Both of these essential desiderata can be supplied by credit; but so long as Northern jobbers can sell all they want for cash or short time, it is evident that they will not care to sell to the South and wait upon the cotton crop for payment. In this direction, therefore, the present state of trade and credit has an important bearing.

In its bearing on the currency, too, the entire country is largely interested. Prices are determined by the quantitative relation between the sum of commodities which is being exchanged, and the sum of money which is performing that exchange. This sum of money includes every form of legal tender currency and bank notes. It has been claimed by some writers that book credits, though not themselves money, represent money, economise the use of it, and thus stimulate speculation and act indirectly on prices. If, for instance, to our present aggregate currency were added five hundred millions of book credits, the influences acting upon prices would be increased, not indeed to the extent of five hundred millions, because each book credit does not usually effect more than a single transaction, while a bank note to the same amount may effect a large number, but to the extent of perhaps twenty-five or thirty millions. This increase which in ordinary times would simply drive out of the country twenty-five or thirty millions of specie, (for which, of course, we would get twenty five or thirty millions of goods), would, now that the total sum of currency is by law made a fixed quantity, immediately have an effect upon prices, and put them up at once. In a word, any increase to credit, while the currency is fixed in amount, is an increase, though not to an equal amount, to inflation and consequently works an increase of prices. It is, therefore, a matter of no small moment to the people at large, that any tendency which may exist to re-inaugurate an era of extensive and too easy credits, should be discouraged. The currency we now possess is sufficiently expanded of itself, and no further inflation is required.

From all that we have said it is very evident that the internal trade of the United States is rapidly increasing in magnitude. There are more retail houses than there are jobbers to supply them, and more buyers than there are retailers to sell them. And in this result of quick and vigorous efforts at recuperation from the effects of war, is to be perceived a proof of that indomitable perseverance, and elastic adaptability to circumstances, which are the distinguishing characteristics of American people. No other nation after so great a war as ours, could have placed itself so soon upon a peace footing, and no other people could have laid aside the implements of destruction at so short a notice, and become fully occupied, as we have seen they are, in the healing and reparative occupations of production and commerce.

#### A RAILWAY IN CHINA.

THERE are very few whose minds, at a single leap, can take in all the advantages, commercial, social, educational and moral, which the establishment of a railway confers upon the people through whose territory it runs. For this reason it is not expected that the importance of the following piece of intelligence will be readily discerned:

"We learn by the Over-land China Mail that a committee of merchants had been formed 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. 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."

China is a country having a population of 360,279,897, and embracing an area of 5,559,564 square miles (these statistics are for the year 1858), after the cession of the Amoor Country to the Russians. In other words it is twice as large as the whole United States, and contains ten times as many people. To say that this vast and populous empire is destitute of means of intercommunication would not be wholly true, for although, besides the Yang-tse-Kiang, Pei-ho, and Chu-Kiang, and their systems of tributaries, China has no extensive rivers to boast of (the Hoang-ho having too rapid a current for navigation). Yet she possesses over 400 canals, which traverse the empire in every direction, each of them serving the triple purpose of a means of transit for boats, of immigration for farmers, and (in their tow-paths) a highway for pedestrians and vehicles. One of these canals, the Yun-ho is 650 miles in length (nearly twice as long as the Erie), and from 200 to 1,000 feet wide, with walls and bridges composed entirely of hewn granite. But putting all these stupendous works of Chinese art together they form so inadequate a means of intercommunication for this great empire, both by reason of their fewness as compared with the vast extent of the country and the necessary slowness of travel and transit upon them, that China to-day may be said to be as poorly provided with travelling facilities as was the United States before the era of steam.

In those days a journey to Boston, if made overland, was looked upon as an arduous and perilous undertaking; while a man who had ever penetrated the country as far back as where stood the trading post, now known as Chicago, was looked upon as an adventurer, who must necessarily possess an intimate acquaintance with the Indian mysteries of scalping knives and war-whoops. And, in China, to-day, he who penetrates the kingdom as far as Peking, be he native or foreigner, is looked upon as a person of singular intrepidity and hardihood.

The result is that arts which in some parts of China have been practised since remote periods, to great perfection, and communicated even to Europeans many centuries ago, are either wholly unknown, or but poorly understood in other parts; and arts peculiarly European are, in most cases, not known at all beyond the limited confines of the trading cities of Canton, Shanghai, &c. Another striking result, not of the want of means of internal transit, but of the peculiar characteristics of the means possessed, is their slowness. Tortuous and sluggish rivers, winding canals with inclined planes for locks, unwieldy junks, and still more unwieldy canal-barges, are not the most expeditious means of transporting either person or property. Many weary months are consumed in bringing to market the products which ordinarily find their way to foreign countries from China, and as the rate of interest in that country ranges from 15 per cent per annum in the seaports to 3 per cent a month in the interior (this great difference being itself to a certain degree a remarkable illustration of the inadequacy of its means of intercommunication), it follows that the prices of tea, silk, nankeens, mats, porcelain, &c., must be enormously enhanced to the shipping merchants beyond their original cost at the place of production. And this is precisely the case. The ordinary Congou tea, in the tea producing districts, is rated at from 6 to 8 teals per picul, or from 8 to 9 cents per pound. As the cost of the

same tea to the foreign shippers in the Chinese ports is about 16 cents, it follows that interest and transportation (and the small item of package), swallow up nearly half of the cost. Allowing 1½ cents per pound for package, and two months as the average time of transportation to the coast, with interest at 3 per cent per month, the transportation alone must cost 5 cents per pound, or three fourths as much again as the first cost of the article, the exactions of the Chinese government upon tea being mainly collected after its transfer into the hands of the shipper

It is not to be expected that the completion of the enterprise of the China Railway Company will exert any immediate influence upon the opening up of the country, or the expediting of produce, but it will be the small end of the wedge of industrial progress, which, in time, will be sure to produce important and lasting results. Canton itself, including the floating portion of the city, or "Tankia Fleet," contains a million and a half of population, and is the rendezvous of the great junk fleet which trades to our part of the coast, and it is, therefore, the best place in China for the inception of an enterprise, the importance and *modus operandi* of which it is desirable should be known all over the country.

Should this enterprise take root, as undoubtedly it will, and be followed by others of greater length, and directed towards the producing sections of the country, the advantages which will in consequence inure, not only to the Chinese themselves, but to the nations who trade with them, are almost incalculable.

To the Chinese, railways will bring wealth by opening up districts now inaccessible to commerce. Railways will improve their social condition by elevating and dignifying labor, and introducing beneficial usages and laws now unknown to them. Finally railways, by cheapening communication, will spread knowledge, and thus improve their educational and, through that, their moral condition.

But to foreign nations, railways in China will prove of no less advantage, and more particularly, perhaps, than to any other, to the United States. The exports of China now amount in value to three times its imports. The immense difference thus created has to be made good with specie, and this specie is principally silver. Now, although it makes no difference to the United States, for instance, whether she exports grain or gold, since she makes an equal profit on the production of either, yet when neither grain nor gold is wanted, but is only silver, which not to any great extent the product of this country, and of which, in consequence of our restricted commercial policy, we are not any more the factors than we are the producers, the China trade is necessarily forced into the hands of countries which either *do* produce silver, or by reason of their commercial policy are enabled to trade in it to advantage. The principal country of this sort is Great Britain, and accordingly we find that to a very large extent she monopolises the tea and silk trade of China.

With the introduction of railways into China, an appetite for numberless products and manufactures will gain ground, and a demand for these articles will spring up and replace the present prevailing desire for silver alone. This demand the United States can supply. The present imports of China are opium—from Europe and America long cloths, domestics and sheetings, ginseng, tin, lead, iron in the form of bars, rods and hoops, woolen goods, gold and silver thread, clocks, watches, cheap jewelry, telescopes, cutlery, snuff, corks, glassware, lamps and chandeliers, and silver coin.

The statistics of the opium trade are as follows:

IMPORTS OF OPIUM INTO CHINA.			
Year.	Chests.	Year.	Chests.
1790.....	4,004	1840.....	20,619
1800.....	4,570	1850.....	52,925
1810.....	4,968	1855.....	53,321
1820.....	4,006	1856.....	66,500*
1830.....	16,877	1857.....	76,000

\*At an average price of \$401 to \$472 per chest.

The statistics of the past and present trade between the United States and China at various periods are as follows:

DIRECT IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM CHINA.

Year.	Value of Imports.	Year.	Value of Imports.
1795*.....	\$1,144,103	1801*.....	\$4,558,356
1796*.....	2,459,410	1822.....	5,242,536
1797*.....	2,319,964	1850.....	6,593,452
1798*.....	2,309,304	1860.....	13,566,587
1799*.....	3,219,262	1861.....	11,351,719
1800*.....	4,613,463	1862.....	7,459,318

EXPORTS FROM THE U. S. TO CHINA, INCLUDING FOREIGN PRODUCE.

Year.	Value, &c.
Av. of ten years pre-ceed'g 1812	\$333,065 of which but \$193,430 was domestic produce
1820.....	1,479,701 of which more than half was foreign produce.
1822.....	5,935,368 " \$5,506,138 " " "
1850.....	1,605,217 " 1,485,961 " domestic "
1860.....	8,906,118 " 7,170,784 " " "
1861.....	6,917,427 " 5,809,724 " " "
1862.....	5,499,288 " 4,293,158 " " "

These tables show apparently that our commerce with China reached its acme in 1860, and has since that time steadily declined in extent. In its earlier years it was chiefly a carrying trade for other nations, and was a most profitable one. In later times, however, it was mainly a direct exportation of domestic produce in return for a direct importation of Chinese produce. But since 1860 it has passed into other hands. Our trade to and from China is as great this year as it was in 1860; but it now passes through England, and is done by British ships. All that is wanted to restore it to its former extent, aside from the removal of the commercial restraints now existing by law, is a demand from China for such articles of American production as may be most advantageously shipped direct from this country, and this demand can only follow the opening of the interior of China to foreign trade.

We therefore hail with undisguised satisfaction the advent of a railway in China, and trust that this first effort to emulate the grander exploits of Occidental industry, may meet in the Flowery Kingdom with complete success, and be followed with extensive imitation.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. NO. 1.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD.

Under the general heading of analyses, etc., as above, we intend to give weekly a compend of the current and comparative statistics of one or more of our principal railroads—their operations, results, and condition. These statistics will be arranged in the most readable form, so as to be intelligible to the general reader as well as the expert. They will contain all the elements necessary to a full understanding of the enterprise immediately treated upon, and while portraying its present and past, indicate its financial future. We commence the series with the statements of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad consists of a main line and several extensions, which may be described as follows:

	Miles.
Main line.....Cleveland to Wellsville.....	101
Tuscarawas Extension....Bayard to New Philadelphia.....	32
Hanover Branch.....H. Junction to Hanover.....	1½
Beaver Extens'n { River } Wellsville to Rochester.....	22
Wheeling Ext'n { Line. } Yellow Creek to Belair.....	47

Total length of railroad owned by company.....	203½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, Rochester to Pittsburgh, used under lease, (\$85,000 per annum).....	26

The number of locomotives and cars on the road at the end of each of the three years 1862, 1863, and 1864, was as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Locomotives.....	46	52	56
Passenger cars.....	31	31	28
Freight cars.....	769	962	1,158
Mail and baggage cars.....	20	20	20
Other cars.....	95—915	95—1,108	98—1,304

\*Including other native Asiatic ports not in China. But the direct imports from these places amounted to a comparatively inconsiderable sum.

The gross earnings and payments for the same years were as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Gross earnings .....	\$1,436,817	\$1,910,034	\$2,512,315
Operating expenses ..	662,065	874,730	1,505,636
Profits.....	\$774,252	\$1,035,304	\$1,006,679

Against which was charged the following:

Pitta, Ft. Wayne, & Chic., lease.....	\$85,000	\$85,000	\$85,000
do do div. of earnings .....			102,689
Interest on bonds .....	249,517	319,687	282,163
General interest and exchange .....	32,651	24,189	6,947
River line certificates and interest...		98,709	
Dividends.....		155,044	320,608
Total....	\$367,168	\$682,629	\$797,407
Leaving .....	\$407,084	\$352,675	\$209,272

—which has been nearly used up in renewals and construction.

STATEMENT OF GROSS EARNINGS, OPERATING EXPENSES, AND PROFITS ON ACCOUNT OF WORKING THE ROAD FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1855-64, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Year ending—	Passengers.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits from
		Freight.	Other.	Total.
Nov., 1855	\$204,041	\$350,799	\$27,038	\$581,878
" 1856	206,739	394,055	29,178	629,972
" 1857	290,554	413,209	36,161	739,924
" 1858	302,216	421,749	48,128	772,093
" 1859	324,988	532,003	49,719	906,710
" 1860	366,351	601,982	52,305	1,020,638
" 1861	376,936	682,254	55,751	1,114,941
" 1862	435,527	930,410	70,380	1,436,317
" 1863	611,990	1,204,439	93,605	1,910,034
" 1864	832,821	1,571,155	108,339	2,512,315

The following abstract exhibits the financial condition of the Company at the close of the years 1862, '63 and '64, respectively:

	1862	1863	1864
Construction.....	\$7,771,062	\$7,816,140	\$8,454,040
Personal property.....	48,118	29,118	29,083
Telegraph.....	16,914	16,914	16,914
Real estate.....		13,030	17,685
Machinery and tools.....		36,730	58,242
Shop materials.....	389,192	54,028	84,348
Cash and cash assets.....		186,508	83,678
Balance of personal accounts...	26,360	128,271	32,362
Total.....	\$8,251,647	\$8,281,739	\$8,776,352
Stock and scrip.....	\$3,832,712	\$3,836,392	\$4,266,988
First mortgage bonds.....	800,000		
Second do do.....	1,189,000	1,189,000	1,157,000
Third do do.....	1,166,000	1,965,500	1,728,500
Fourth do do.....	1,059,028	1,105,084	1,108,740
River Line bonds.....	20,000		4,000
Dividend do.....	75,078	45,201	24,811
Income do.....	15,500		3,500
Bills payable.....	94,329	4,527	134,347
Balance net earnings.....		136,035	348,466
Total.....	\$8,251,647	\$8,281,739	\$8,776,352

Statement showing the amount of stock, bonds, and debt outstanding, the length of finished road, and the cost of the property of the Company at the close of the fiscal years 1855, '64, both inclusive:

Fiscal year Ending—	Capital account—				Length of Road miles	Cost of Road & Equipm'ts
	Shares	Bonds	Debt	Total		
Nov. 30, 1855....	\$2,807,785	\$2,750,312	\$293,679	\$5,924,776	133.5	\$5,537,467
" 1856....	3,976,814	3,837,800	355,449	8,170,063	173.0	7,835,140
" 1857....	4,032,878	4,925,462	677,750	9,636,090	203.5	9,442,609
" 1858....	3,992,196	4,918,325	653,821	9,564,342	203.5	9,320,259
" 1859....					203.5	No statement.
" 1860....					203.5	
" 1861....	3,846,324	4,231,637	334,953	8,412,914	203.5	8,218,372
" 1862....	3,832,712	4,324,606	94,329	8,257,647	203.5	7,836,095
" 1863....	3,836,392	4,304,785	4,527	8,145,704	203.5	7,911,934
" 1864....	4,266,988	4,026,551	134,347	8,427,886	203.5	8,875,962

THE UNITED STATES DEBT.

We give below the statement of the Public Debt, prepared from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, for May, July, and August, 1865.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Denominations.	May 31	July 31	August 31.
6 per cent, due December 31, 1867.....	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250
6 do July 1, 1868.....	8,908,342	8,908,342	8,908,332
5 do January 1, 1874.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
5 do January 1, 1871.....	7,022,000	7,022,000	7,022,000
6 do December 31, 1880.....	18,415,000	18,415,000	18,415,000
6 do June 30, 1881.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
6 do June 30, 1861, exc'd for 7.30s	39,155,650	139,546,450	139,194,000
6 do May 1, 1867-82 (5.20 years)...	114,780,500	514,780,500	514,880,500
6 do November 1, 1869-84 (5.20 years)	590,789,000	91,789,000	91,789,000
5 do March 1, 1874-1904 (10.40s).	172,770,100	172,770,100	172,770,100
5 do January 1, 1865, (Texas Indem.)	842,000		
6 do July 1, '81 (Oregon war) ...	1,016,000	1,016,000	1,016,000
6 do June 30, 1881.....	65,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest	\$1,108,113,842	\$1,108,682,142	\$1,108,310,192

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

4 per cent Temporary Loan { 10 days' notice. }	\$650,477	\$646,936	\$618,128
6 do do do	11,365,820	23,899,268	35,429,398
5 do do do	59,412,425	74,570,641	71,101,187
6 do Certificates (one year).....	126,536,000	106,706,000	85,093,000
5 do One and two-years' notes ...	50,856,380	39,954,230	32,954,230
6 do Three years' com. int. notes..	175,143,620	212,121,470	217,624,160
6 do Thirty-year bonds, (Union Pacific R.) .....		1,258,000	1,258,000
7.20 do Three years' treasury notes, 1st series	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
7.30 do do do 2d series	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
7.30 do do do 3d series	29,511,650	230,000,000	230,000,000
Aggregate of debt bearing lawful mon. int.	\$1,053,476,371	\$1,289,156,545	\$1,274,478,103

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

7.30 per cent Three-years' Notes.....	\$456,150	\$358,550	\$334,450
5 do Texas Indemnity Bonds.....		839,000	839,000
Other bonds and notes.....	330,120	329,570	329,570
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased.....	\$786,270	\$1,527,120	\$1,503,020

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes.....	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000
do do (in redemp'n of the temporary loan).	33,160,569	33,160,569	33,160,569
Fractional Currency.....	24,667,404	25,750,032	26,344,742
Currency .....	\$457,827,973	\$458,910,601	\$459,505,311
Uncalled for pay requisitions .....	40,150,000	15,736,000	2,111,000
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.	\$497,977,973	\$474,646,601	\$461,646,601
Amount in Treasury—			
Coin .....	\$25,148,702	\$35,337,357	\$45,435,771
Currency .....		81,401,774	42,782,284
Total in Treasury.....	\$25,148,702	\$116,739,632	\$88,218,055

RECAPITULATION.

Debt bearing interest in coin.....	\$1,108,113,842	\$1,100,662,647	\$1,108,310,192
Debt bearing interest in lawful money.	1,053,476,371	1,289,156,545	1,274,488,103
Debt on which interest has ceased....	786,270	1,527,120	1,503,020
Debt bearing no interest (currency)...	557,827,973	458,910,601	459,505,311
Uncalled for requisitions.....	40,150,000	15,736,000	2,111,000
Aggregate debts of all kinds.....	\$2,660,354,456	\$2,874,092,908	\$2,845,907,626
Cash in Treasury .....	25,148,762	116,739,632	88,218,055

ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE ON DEBT.

Payable in gold.....	\$64,480,489	\$64,521,837	\$64,500,500
Payable in lawful money .....	60,158,385	78,740,631	73,531,038
Aggregate amount of interest payable annually.....	\$124,638,874	\$139,262,368	\$138,031,628

—not including interest on the three years' compound interest notes, which is payable only at maturity.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

One and two years' 5 per cent notes..	\$50,856,380	\$39,955,230	\$33,954,230
United States Notes (currency) .....	433,160,569	433,160,569	433,160,569
Three years' 6 per cent compound interest notes .....	175,143,620	212,121,470	217,024,160
Aggregate Legal Tender Notes in circulation .....	\$659,160,569	\$685,236,269	\$684,138,059

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO AUG. 26.

IN London business is still marked by the dulness that has characterized the market for some time. There is an entire absence of speculation, with a full supply of money, and a limited demand. The uncertainty respecting the crops and the alarm felt respecting the cattle plague and the cholera have imparted additional caution, and it is not expected that any change will occur for some weeks at least. Transactions in discount have taken place at prices below the bank rate, for first class paper.

The operations in the stock market have been very limited for both home and foreign securities. The dullness, however, is rather in tone than in prices, which exhibit much firmness. A rather moderate business has been transacted in joint stock bank shares, at firm rates.

British colonial securities have experienced no change of importance.

At a general meeting of the Oriental Commercial Bank an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, leaving a balance of £3,913 to be carried forward.

The proprietors of the National Bank at a special meeting agreed to create 10,000 new bonus shares of £50 each, £30 paid.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not favorable. Operations are limited, the only activity being in some departments of the foreign trade. At Manchester the amount of business was not large as both buyers and sellers are waiting for a change in the raw staple. The position of spinners is not encouraging. There has been a little more buying for the finer fabrics, but shirtings and goods for India are neglected. There is no change in price. Sellers of all descriptions of goods hold tenaciously to their quotations in the face of a firmer cotton market, but buyers are cautious and purchase with reluctance when full rates are required. Great numbers of looms and spindles have now been stopped again, especially in Blackburn and neighborhood, and the hands of producers are strengthened by the consequent lessening of production. Two small manufacturers have failed, but they are people who had stopped before.

From Leeds the reports are unfavorable, purchases for the fall trade having been already effected by dealers. The manufacturers experience a lull in the demand both for the home and foreign trade.

At Rochdale operations are limited in every department, the reason assigned being the high prices demanded by manufacturers.

At Bradford the market for woollen goods is better, at rather improved prices. Business generally is steady.

At Huddersfield sales of fancy trouserings and coatings have been freely made. Low priced goods are dull of sale, except for shipping. The indications of winter are manifested in an improved demand for overcoat cloths.

At Leicester the hosiery business is brisk, and the accounts from the country districts show activity. Cotton yarns are dearer, with a good inquiry for wools.

The lace trade at Nottingham is quiet, except for black silk laces. Workmen are fully employed, and manufacturers have no stocks on hand.

Dundee advices state that the demand for linens continues good, and manufacturers are generally fully employed. There is also a large business doing in some descriptions of jute goods, as Hessians, sacking, etc., and prices are very firm.

At Sheffield the home trade is languid, but the increased demand from the United States and India imparts activity to the market.

The Wolverhampton iron trade is still improving, merchants sending in orders very freely.

#### THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO AUGUST 25.

THE trade of Paris has greatly improved during the week in consequence of the large influx of visitors to witness the Emperor's *fete*. The receipts of some of the shopkeepers were unusually large, and the activity seemed to atone for the dullness of the summer months. The operatives felt the effects of this favorable condition of affairs, and it is hoped that the ebb has been reached, and that the retail trade will not again reach so low a point during the present year.

The wholesale trade, however, of Paris still continues very dull, but there are signs that a revival will soon take place. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable, and the cotton manufacturers relieved of their fears of a superabundance of the raw material, on the conclusion of the American war, are resuming operations on an extended scale. Orders begin to come in freely, and the demand for American account promises to be brisk.

At Lyons the limited quantity of raw silk on hand has caused manufacturers to abstain from purchasing, thus enduring a decline of five per cent on some articles, such as thrown silk from Broussa. The amount of raw material received last week was only 470 bales, weighing 29,681 kilogrammes, against 1,197 bales, weighing 82,941 kilogrammes, received in the corresponding week of last year.

The stock of sugar in France is reported to be small. The price of beet-root sugar is low, although the beet-root crop is reported to have been badly injured in some districts. The sugar market at Lille is quiet; beet-root sugar is quoted at 58f to 60f the 100 kilogrammes. At Douai the demand is so completely suspended that the brokers have not published any prices. The same holding back is noticed among buyers at Valenciennes, who do not offer more than 60f for No. 12. Sugar for exportation is maintained at from 46f to 50f.

The adoption of a new system of tanning leather, by M. Picard, of Rouen, attracts considerable attention on account of its cheapness. The inventor substitutes a mechanical process for the use of bark, and he undertakes to tan a hide in 12 hours, which will last as long as one prepared on the old system. He uses turpentine, which dissolves fat substances, and is a most powerful preservative. This turpentine, he observes, may be procured from the small fir tree, and the full grown may be reserved for the Imperial navy. In point of economy, M. Picard asserts that the material employed in the new process is 50 per cent cheaper than that now used by the tanners, while the labor is considerably diminished. The rapidity with which the tanning is accomplished will moreover give a quick return of the outlay, and render the large capital at present employed by tanners unnecessary. A large quantity of hides have been already tanned by the new process and sold to shoemakers and manufacturers of varnished leather, who are unanimous in admitting their superiority.

The accounts from the wine districts of France continue remarkably favorable, and there seems to be no doubt of a large vintage.

The finances of Russia begin to attract attention on account of the efforts to attract foreign capital to that country. The Russian revenue has lately amounted to about £44,000,000 a year, with a debt more than six times that amount, and a deficit of 13 per cent. Of the debt one-half is non-consolidated, two-thirds of this latter portion being paper money, and the rest Treasury bills and other bonds bearing interest. Within the last five years about £55,000,000 have been added to a debt now consisting of some £3000,000, the revenue, however, experiencing a corresponding increase of 14 per cent in the same time, which, were it not chiefly derived from spirits, would have materially tended to place the public finances on a sounder basis. As it is, 42 per cent of the entire income of the estate is derived from the excise on gin. If the reduction of the army by a fourth or more, which has just been announced as imminent, is really carried through, a considerable part of the deficit will disappear at once.

Baron Frankel, the well known bullion banker, has been authorized to form a bank with a capital of 50,000,000 roubles, to loan money on land at six per cent interest. As this rate is below the current rates for best bills, and as it is extremely difficult to procure money on any terms on land, in the present transition stage of society, it is supposed that the chief object of the Bank is to accommodate the government with money on the security of the national domains. It is expected to place the shares for the most part on the foreign market.

All estates mortgaged to the bank share its liabilities. As a curious, and to the shareholders a very profitable clause, it may also be mentioned that loans are given in cash and repaid in paper with the agio the rouble may command at the time. On interest too agio is demanded, and as there is more prospect of the agio rising again than sinking below the 11 per cent it has at length attained, the chances are that a nice additional profit will be realized by the bank having been accorded this privilege.

The Russian Government has extended the right of carrying the Russian flag to ships the property of commercial firms having partners or managers who are Russian subjects. This liberal concession is intended to increase the number of the Russian commercial fleet, which now consists of 2,000 vessels, with an aggregate of 190,000 tons.

The commercial treaty between France and Holland will go into operation on the 1st of September.

The conversion of the internal debt of the Ottoman Empire is proceeding favorably through the Societe Generale. Upwards of £1,000,000 of all descriptions of stock have been converted since the 15th of August, the date on which the conversion commenced.

The municipality of Florence has decided on issuing proposals for a loan of 30,000,000 francs, in bonds of 500 francs each, to be repaid in fifty years. This is the largest loan ever attempted by any city in Italy, but the distrust at the amount is tempered by the reflection that Florence is now the capital of Italy, and has resources equal to the debt. The loan is likely to be taken at a premium.

The Paris Bourse has been greatly excited by a report that a speculator intended to test the legality of the recent discounts in Credit Mobilier and North of Spain shares. The point involved is whether, in an operation for a fall, a speculator should be required to produce in return for money down, at an earlier date than had been contemplated, the shares or stock to which the operator referred. The question illustrates the strong hostility between the great old banking houses, and the Credit Mobilier being suspected of defending the speculator, and it is supposed even making the discounts.

The directors of the Suez Canal Company, in consequence of a report that the funds of the company were exhausted, or nearly so, have published a reply to the effect that they still have a capital of 170,000,000 francs. This statement has excited some astonishment and distrust, as the amount of calls on shares paid up amounts to only 160,000,000 francs, and an immense amount must have been expended on the works. It is therefore surmised that the company may have recovered the indemnity due by the Viceroy of Egypt for lands taken by him which belonged to the company.

#### COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) August 31st, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Sept. 1st :

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

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$2,141,562	\$1,566,248	\$1,466,359	\$2,833,411
Gen'l merchandise.	1,849,153	1,845,480	1,937,893	1,875,558
Total for the week.	\$3,990,715	\$2,411,728	\$3,404,252	\$4,708,969
Previously rep'ted.	114,301,948	118,651,356	160,876,537	117,141,474
Since Jan. 1..	\$118,292,663	\$122,063,084	\$164,280,789	\$121,850,443

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 Sept. 5th and since January 1st :

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

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$2,820,373	\$2,637,963	\$5,286,408	\$2,323,660
Previously rep'ted.	91,827,308	119,047,364	146,097,656	105,847,860
Since January 1 ..	\$94,647,781	121,685,327	151,384,064	108,171,320

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

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending September 2d, 1865 :

August 29—Brig Coronella, St. Johns— American silver.....	\$6,000
" 30—Steamer Edinburgh, Liverpool— California gold bars.....	165,876
" 31—Steamer Eagle, Havana— American gold..... Spanish gold.....	1,428 46,940
Sept. 1—Steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool— Gold bars..... American gold.....	100,000 15,133
" 1—Steamer Borussia, Hamburg— German silver.....	5,000
Total for the week.....	\$340,377
Previously reported.....	\$19,960,545
Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....	20,300,922
Same time in 1864.....	\$32,230,454
1863.....	29,301,832
1862.....	39,761,420
1861.....	3,264,058
1860.....	35,598,450
1859.....	49,593,460
1858.....	17,811,257
Same time in 1857.....	\$32,263,996
1856.....	23,735,407
1855.....	22,548,171
1854.....	24,696,021
1853.....	13,767,185
1852.....	18,531,341

The following are the total values of the exports from Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia for the weeks ending August 18, Aug. 25, and Sept. 1st:

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	329,055	754,921
Sept. 1, ".....	266,276	67,466	128,292	462,034

UNITED STATES MINT.—The following is a statement of deposits and coinage at the United States Mint, for the months of July and August;

DEPOSITS.				
	—August.—		—July.—	
Gold deposits from all sources.	\$797,353	30	\$290,886	88
Silver deposits, incld'g purch's.	40,354	32	9,634	67
Total deposits.....	\$837,707	62	\$300,521	55

GOLD COINAGE.				
Denomination.	No. of pieces.	Value.	No. of pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles..	28,680	\$573,600 00	5,095	\$101,900 00
Eagles.....	3,330	33,300 00	....	.....
Fine bars.....	16	11,050 59	11	6,783 63
Total.....	32,026	\$617,950 59	5,106	\$108,683 63

SILVER.				
Denomination.	No. of pieces.	Value.	No. of pieces.	Value.
Half dollars....	37,060	\$18,500 00	20,000	\$10,000 00
Fine bars.....	2	90 29	5	241 71
Total.....	37,062	\$18,590 29	20,005	\$10,241 71

COPPER.				
Denomination.	No. of pieces.	Value.	No. of pieces.	Value.
Cents.....	1,650,000	\$16,500 00	2,695,000	\$26,950 00
Two cent pieces..	640,000	12,800 00	505,000	10,100 00
Three cent pieces.	740,000	22,200 00	1,176,000	35,280 00
Total.....	3,030,000	\$51,500 00	4,376,000	\$72,330 00

RECAPITULATION.				
Gold coinage....	32,026	\$617,950 59	5,106	\$108,683 63
Silver.....	37,062	18,590 29	20,005	10,241 71
Copper.....	3,030,000	51,500 00	4,376,000	72,330 00
Total.....	\$3,099,088	\$688,040 88	4,401,111	\$191,255 34

TREASURE MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK.—Statement showing the supply of Treasure from California, foreign countries and hoards, for the first eight months of 1865, and the corresponding period in 1864 and 1863; also the amount exported, and the amount remaining in the Banks and Sub-Treasury at the end of each month:

Months, &c.	Sources of Supply				Exports to foreign countries.	Treasure in b'ks & Sub-Trea.
	Rec'pts fm California.	Foreign imports.	Dom'ic hoards.	Tot'l new to market.		
January, 1865....	2,043,457	52,268	1,376,928	3,472,653	3,184,853	30,392,250
February, "....	914,735	106,704	4,181,853	5,203,292	1,023,201	34,522,340
March, "....	1,068,975	242,232	799,350	2,710,567	381,913	36,851,995
April, "....	2,307,025	236,492	1,372,824	3,916,341	871,249	39,897,087
May, "....	1,257,651	177,085	8,882,448	10,317,184	7,245,071	42,969,200
June, "....	750,469	249,732	5,529,172	6,329,373	5,199,472	44,099,101
July, "....	1,092,805	253,640	4,710,940	6,357,385	723,936	49,732,500
August, "....	1,676,177	182,072	2,668,542	4,526,393	1,554,398	52,404,893
Jan.-Aug., 1865....	11,711,294	1,501,235	29,332,077	42,544,576	20,194,143	52,404,893
" 1864....	7,776,370	1,800,924	29,337,942	29,915,237	32,100,464	33,207,799
1863....	8,853,453	1,149,890	16,403,785	26,407,128	29,366,109	38,012,019

The amounts of treasure and specie in the Banks and Sub-Treasury on the 1st of January and 1st of September compares as follows:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
January 1.....	\$30,054,450	\$37,992,534	\$40,970,994
September 1.....	52,404,893	33,207,799	38,012,019
Increase.....	\$22,350,443	\$.....	\$.....
Decrease.....	.....	4,784,735	2,958,980

The decrease in 1863 was wholly due to the excess of exports

over imports and other new supplies, and the decrease in 1864 was due to an excess of exports over new supplies amounting to \$2,185,227, and the re-boarding of \$2,599,508.

The balances against New York on the foreign account, and the sources from which they were supplemented, are shown in the following statement:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Exports.....	\$20,194,143	\$32,100,464	\$29,366,109
Imports.....	1,554,398	1,800,924	1,149,890
Balances ag'st New York	\$18,639,745	\$30,299,540	\$28,216,219
Receipts from California	11,711,294	7,776,371	8,853,453

Leaving as the actual drain from previously existing supplies.... \$6,928,451 \$22,523,169 \$19,362,766

—which remainders represent the amounts drawn from hoards, the Banks and the Sub-Treasury for export, irrespective of the California and foreign supply.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTED IN NEW YORK CITY.—From the figures given below it will be seen what amount of internal revenue has been collected in New York for the fiscal year ending June 30:

District.	Amt. Collected.	District.	Amt. Collected.
Thirty-second.....	\$10,000,000	Seventh.....	\$ 1,295,497
Fourth.....	5,000,000	Eighth.....	6,512,381
Fifth.....	334,672	Ninth.....	810,364
Sixth.....	3,115,658		
Total.....			\$27,068,572

INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK.—The census returns of New York City made by the State authorities, have led to the examination of Trow's New York City Directory for 1860, and each year since, with the following result:

Directory ending May 1, 1860, contains.....	Names.
" " " 1861, ".....	163,933
" " " 1862, ".....	165,134
" " " 1863, ".....	164,650
" " " 1864, ".....	170,820
" " " 1865, ".....	169,740
" " " 1866, ".....	174,340
" " " 1866, ".....	193,284

The last year shows an increase of 29,346 over the year 1860.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT REMOVING RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE.—The following proclamation was issued Aug. 29:

By the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, By my proclamations of the 13th and 24th of June, 1865, removing restrictions in part upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade with the States recently declared in insurrection, certain articles were exempted from the effect of said proclamations as contraband of war; and whereas, the necessity for restricting trade in said articles has now, in a great measure, ceased, it is hereby ordered that on and after the 1st day of September, 1865, all restrictions aforesaid be removed, so that the articles declared by the said proclamations to be contraband of war may be imported into and sold in said States, subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

By the President:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

NEW EUROPEAN LINE OF STEAMERS FOR AMERICA.—The prospectus is published in London for the new fortnightly steam line, with vessels of four thousand tons burden, between Southampton and New York. The title is to be the Transatlantic Ship Company. Capital £800,000 in £50 shares. Passages to be performed within ten days; two subsidiary steamers, of six hundred tons, to be employed to connect the service at Southampton with Antwerp, Havre and London, through rates of freight being established between those cities and New York. The enterprise is said to be supported by the London and Southwestern Railway Company, Southampton Dock Company, and other important concerns.

RESUMPTION OF MAIL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.—The Postmaster General has entered into a contract with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, John J. Roe, President, to convey the mails in suitable and safe steamboats on the Mississippi River from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, La., and back every other day, three and a half times a week, making the following landings, viz: Cairo, Columbus, Hickman, New Madrid, Memphis, Helena, mouth of White River, Napoleon, Granville, Skipwith's Lake, Providence, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Roday, Natchez, mouth of Red River, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine and New Orleans, and ten other landings on the river, to be designated from time to time, with substitutions therefor, for the Post Office Department, from the 1st of September, 1865, to June 30, 1869; route agents to be employed and provided for on each steamboat without expense to the Department. The sum to be paid for the above service is \$27,300 per annum.

The Postmaster General has also accepted the offer of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company for the conveyance of the mails between Weldon and Wilmington and the intermediate places.

### 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 10-40..	40,611	\$1,000.	—	Jno. T. Hill, Cash'r.
do do 7-30....	26,156-7	\$1,000 each.	June 15, '65.	Refer to J. Edwin
do do 7-30....	116,397	\$500.	do do	Conant, 71 B'dway
United States 7-30	18,581c-2a- 3b-4c-5a- 15,421a-2b- 3c-4a-5b.	\$1,000 each.	Aug 15, 1864.	Refer to Sawyer, Wallace & Co., 47 Broad St. See adver- tisement on 4th page

#### RAILROAD AND OTHER DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AM'T DIVID.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Chemung RR. Co.....	2 qtl.	On dem.	Office 9 Broad St.	—
Gould and Curry Sil- ver Mining Co.....	\$40 p. f. for J'y	do	Lees & Waller, 33 Pine	—
Imperial S. M. Co.....	\$10 p. s	do	do do	—
Empire M. and M. Co..	\$20 p. s	do	do do	—
Bennehoff Run Pe- troleum Co.....	5 p. ct. for Au.	Sep. 1	Office of Company, No. 8 Pine St.	—

FRIDAY, September 8, 1865, P. M.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—The course of monetary affairs has been very even during the week. There has been, perhaps, a partial contraction of the amount of funds seeking employment, but the supply has been equal to the demand, and borrowers have been able to supply their wants at 5 per cent on call. Owing to the dullness of the Stock market the "street" demand has been quite limited; otherwise, the rate of interest would probably have ruled higher. The statement of the Public Debt for Aug. 31st, shows that on that day, there was the large amount of \$42,782,283 of currency in the Treasury. At the same time, there is a steady efflux of money from this centre to the West, for the movement of the crops, and to the South, for the purchase of cotton. These causes tend to prevent any undue accumulation of money here, and have removed those symptoms of a plethora which appeared fourteen days ago. It would appear probable that, until the money distributed among the agricultural population is returned in payment for Eastern merchandise, and, so long as the large collections of internal revenue continue, it would be unreasonable to expect any increase of unemployed funds. If stock operations should remain quiet until this return movement sets in, the probability is that money will remain easy here; but should the broker's cliques be in haste to start up an autumn speculation, it would seem inevitable that we must experience a rise in the rate of interest.

The discount market is quiet. There are fewer merchants' bills offering than might be expected from the unusual activity of business; and as yet but few produce commission bills are on the market. Prime paper, short date, is discounted at 6 a 7 per cent.

We quote the following as the rate of discount on good bills:

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 opened firmer and with more activity; but the improved feeling has not been sustained, and the week closes with a drooping tendency in quotations, and an absence of speculative operations. The market is wholly in the hands of cliques of brokers and railroad managers, who have run up the price of nearly every stock on the list, and are holding their shares, in hope of being able some day to unload upon the outside public. Those, however, who usually supply the outside demand are at present absorbed in the activity of business operations, and refuse to be tempted into Wall-street speculations. The spasmodic fluctuations in prices during the week have been chiefly the result of operations

got up "for effect," and to prevent a depression of prices from sheer stagnation. It would, perhaps, be unreasonable to expect any material decline in prices, even should the present stagnancy of the market continue, for most of the holders are strong in resources, and it can scarcely be considered that railroad stocks are dear at present prices, while most of them pay a fair interest upon the principal.

It is generally understood that Mr. Daniel Drew has purchased from the Erie Company the 28,000 shares of stock he holds as collateral upon a loan to the Company; the purchase having been made, it is said, for the purpose of securing his election to the Presidency of the road. It was rumored that the stock had been bought at par, and the price bounded up to 91½; this statement, however, needs authentication. A good line of "shorts" has been put out upon the supposition that the price would decline after the election of officers, which takes place on the 20th inst. The price to-day has ruled at 89 a 88½.

The speculation in Ohio and Mississippi certificates has been kept up through the week, upon the supposition that the visit of Sir Morton Peto, Hon. M. Kinnaird, M. Leon Lillo, and several other English capitalists, connected with the Atlantic & Great Western road, will result in the union of the two companies. The sales of certificates have been very large; the price has fluctuated between 27 and 30, and closes at 28, with a quieter tone.

Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien retains the advance realised last week. The price has fluctuated between 47½ and 49¾, and closes at 48.

The following were the closing quotations of leading stocks at the beginning, middle, and close of the week:

	Sept. 2.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 8.
Canton Company.....	40	39	39½
Quicksilver.....	52½	51½	50½
Mariposa.....	12½	12½	—
Cumberland Coal.....	43½	43½	43½
Atlantic M. S. S.....	148	149	—
New York Central.....	93	92½	92½
Erie.....	86½	89½	87½
Hudson River.....	109½	110	110½
Reading.....	106½	106½	107½
Michigan Southern.....	65½	66½	66½
Michigan Central.....	109½	108½	110
Illinois Central.....	124½	124½	124
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	72½	71½	71½
Chicago and N. W.....	28½	28½	28
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	63½	63½	61½
Rock Island.....	109	109½	110½
Fort Wayne.....	97½	98	97½
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	48	48½	48
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	28½	27½	28

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**—Government securities have shown a strong upward tendency during the week. The advance of Five-twenties in London to 69@69½, and a continued steady demand for them from abroad has strengthened that particular stock, and all others have improved in sympathy. The official statement of the public debt on the 31st ult., was unexpectedly gratifying. The increase of the debt during the month of August was shown to have been only \$406,296; which is taken as indicating that the debt will not rise finally above \$3,000,000,000, and has improved the standing of United States securities generally.

Old Five-twenties have become so scarce that it is difficult to execute foreign orders for them; and it is anticipated that consequently the new issue will soon be in demand for the foreign market. Five-twenties, old issue, have ranged between 106½ and 107½, and close at 107¾; new issue close at 105½, having ranged at 105@105½. Sixes of 1881 have advanced from 107½ to 108, closing at the latter figure. Tentforties have sold at 94½@94½ and close at 94¾. Certificates of Indebtedness are much in demand, and have risen from 98½ to 99. Seven thirties continue dull; the demand for investment is nominal, and the price remains stationary; 1st series close at 99½@99½; 2nd series at 99¾@99½; 3rd series at 99¼@99¾.

The following have been the closing quotations for the leading government series at the beginning, middle, and close of the week:

	Sept. 2.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 8.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.	107%	108	107%
U. S. 5-25's, c. o. iss.	106%	107%	107%
U. S. 5-20's, c. n. iss.	105	105%	105%
U. S. 10-40's, coup.	94%	94%	94%
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note	99%	99%	99%
2nd Series.			
U. S. 6's, certif. n. iss.	98%	98%	99

**GOLD MARKET.**—Gold has been steady during the week, the prevailing tendency of the premium being upward. The demand for customs has been unusually active, and a small amount has been required for export, while the demand for the South has been at about the late rate. The banks' statements shows a further loss from that source of one and a half millions. It is thus seen that the supply is being very heavily drawn upon; while they have been no indications during the week that the Assistant Treasurer has been a seller. The amount of gold in the Treasury on the 31st of August was \$45,435,771; against \$35,337,357 on the 31st of July, showing an increase during last month of \$10,098,414. This steady drain upon the gold resources has much less effect on the premium than might be supposed—a fact, perhaps largely owing to their being at present no speculators who avail themselves of these fluctuations for putting up the price. The price has fluctuated during the week between 143<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> a 145.

The steamship Costa Rica arrived to-day from Aspinwall, brings \$938,267 of California gold.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Sept. 2.....	144 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	144 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Sept. 6.....	145	144 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Sept. 3.....	144 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	143 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Sept. 7.....	144 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	144 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Sept. 5.....	144 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	144 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Sept. 8.....	144 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	144 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>

The exports of specie since our last have been as follows: Sept. 1st \$120,133, Sept. 6th \$170,000; total \$290,133.

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

	CUSTOM HOUSE.		SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Aug. 28.....	\$561,784 78	\$2,460,825 06	\$1,375,745 16	1,405,852 33
Aug. 29.....	483,416 13	1,320,924 04	4,025,975 74	5,035,867 30
Aug. 30.....	726,349 67	1,838,219 62	1,634,422 42	3,630,020 02
Aug. 31.....	640,060 65	4,888,885 09		
Sept. 1.....	387,422 21	2,391,513 47		
Sept. 2.....	487,742 45	2,030,218 31		
Total.....	\$3,236,725 89	\$14,930,585 87	\$17,107,882 96	59,522,061 50
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Aug. 28th.			\$76,529,944 46	
Deduct payments during the week.....			14,930,585 59	
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$61,699,358 87	
Increase during the week.....			2,177,297 37	

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**—There has been very little business during the week in sterling bills, the importers being at present indisposed to remit; rates have tended downward, but quotations are nominally the same as a week ago. Bills on Paris have been in rather more demand, but without change in rates. The following are the closing rates:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	109% @ 109%	Antwerp.....	5.20 @ 5.16%
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	110% @ 109%	Swiss.....	5.17% @ 5.15%
Merchants'.....	108% @ 108%	Hamburg.....	35% @ 36%
Francs, long date.....	5.17% @ 5.16%	Amsterdam.....	40% @ 40%
Francs, short date.....	5.15 @ 5.13%	Frankfort.....	40% @ 40%
		Bremen.....	78 @ 70%
		Prussian Thalers.....	70% @ 71%

**NEW YORK CITY BANKS.**—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the city of New York, for the week ending at the commencement of business on Sept. 2, 1865:

Banks.	Average amount of			
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,138,085	\$2,475,890	\$43,478	\$3,824,666
Manhattan.....	5,596,006	892,192	14,810	5,423,674
Merchants.....	6,980,852	881,500	22,969	1,458,907
Mechanics.....	4,878,255	297,807	20,901	5,228,030
Union.....	8,901,142	253,501		4,625,552
America.....	6,427,347	1,629,444	3,750	3,527,483
Phenix.....	8,457,314	225,839	18,691	1,028,626
City.....	4,274,171	201,863		3,198,471
Tradesmen's.....	8,288,458	88,106	841,007	3,764,166
Fulton.....	2,171,865	308,848	25,677	1,081,410
Chemical.....	5,635,129	875,843		843,808
Mercht. Exchange..	2,577,264	12,500	55,943	635,276
National.....	2,253,374	488,771	4,426	1,456,715
Butch. & Drovers..	2,410,001	81,286	85,513	549,204
Mech. & Trad's....	1,769,665	90,203	90,743	375,267
Greenwich.....	887,557	82,017	2,329	1,906,474
				159,508
				891,337
				125,930

Leather Manf.....	2,675,822	154,166	96,886	2,176,236	475,189
Seventh Ward.....	645,952	82,798	20,873	548,248	410,878
State of N. Y.....	5,530,019	534,478	17,065	4,677,642	880,529
Amer. Exchange....	10,003,252	1,018,979	1,108,000	6,751,378	1,243,741
Commerce.....	17,715,112	879,125	519,035	7,820,971	3,601,000
Broadway.....	5,671,905	126,784	10,243	5,842,050	2,002,877
Ocean.....	2,207,997	81,878	56,448	1,893,118	611,463
Mercantile.....	3,456,627	66,792	245,188	3,089,329	785,156
Pacific.....	1,769,499	13,908	6,129	1,499,701	314,496
Republic.....	4,463,572	274,871	84,666	3,750,771	1,112,361
Chatham.....	1,627,814	36,994	9,710	1,758,632	704,892
People's.....	1,358,279	44,640	25,865	1,195,576	190,832
North Amer.....	3,509,984	194,938	19,493	2,875,065	1,304,878
Hanover.....	2,259,392	113,687	11,795	1,550,336	455,508
Irving.....	1,482,160	26,409	53,100	1,319,431	849,024
Metropolitan.....	9,045,977	235,101	19,287	6,648,642	2,543,000
Citizens.....	1,368,983	19,563	5,060	1,058,040	403,538
Nassau.....	2,260,997	174,062	195,550	1,878,657	346,043
Market.....	2,537,660	106,115	324,028	2,113,053	645,633
St. Nicholas.....	2,203,558	53,911	495,631	1,863,143	595,997
Shoe and Leather..	3,066,000	60,482	83,850	1,962,833	858,953
Corn Exchange....	2,738,582	189,986	9,943	2,956,657	856,000
Continental.....	8,226,380	147,060	25,427	2,272,727	929,000
Commonwealth....	2,952,514	82,905	110,914	8,711,782	1,180,061
Oriental.....	1,156,245	42,654	50,205	1,001,013	273,572
Marine.....	1,601,269	72,117	22,672	1,478,441	646,300
Atlantic.....	1,001,352	65,881	8,144	828,253	176,130
Imp. and Traders..	4,165,372	56,423	544,964	3,677,148	792,182
Park.....	13,009,915	299,262	35,146	12,553,182	3,931,200
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,446,398	22,361	8,144	1,324,367	513,007
Grocers.....	1,042,619	26,565	13,954	84,672	383,946
North River.....	1,655,548	84,540	92,696	1,550,835	806,972
East River.....	780,951	11,826	1,488	593,939	201,304
Man. and Mer.....	1,643,284	21,639	1,488	1,588,140	791,211
Fourth National...	12,279,379	193,869	1,497,055	9,474,849	3,548,586
Central.....	11,579,915	90,005	995,836	14,037,727	4,956,909
Second National...	1,403,592		270,000	1,452,669	544,751
Dry Dock.....	228,943	85,231	16,668	222,355	20,184
Bull's Head.....	915,710	9,157	122,481	959,374	
Manufacturers'....	504,557	13,119	53,265	249,121	64,062
Totals.....	\$211,394,370	14,443,827	8,509,175	180,316,658	57,271,730

Compared with the previous week the differences in the Bank Statement are as follows:—

Loans.....	Inc. \$1,971,065	Circulation.....	Inc. \$576,761
Specie.....	Dec. 1,579,788	Net Deposits.....	Inc. 1,232,982
Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 3,021,924		

The statement is, on the whole, favorable. The increase in loans indicates more confidence, and activity among the banks; and the addition to the legal tenders and deposits, shows increased facilities for accommodating borrowers. The continued heavy drain upon the specie is the result of the large demand for gold for custom duties.

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

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862.....	\$158,435,859	36,138,928	9,645,965	142,663,036
1863.....	178,477,037	31,989,381	5,456,016	158,110,687
1864.....	189,414,631	20,136,547	4,200,950	151,068,566
1865.....	211,394,370	14,443,827	8,509,175	180,316,658

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks' Statements for each week of the current year since April 1:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Clearings.
Apl. 1....	204,458,855	20,584,668	4,888,980	173,804,491	42,989,382	509,148,691
Apl. 8....	204,159,839	20,045,906	4,773,528	174,850,185	46,424,957	488,658,634
Apl. 15....	206,508,095	19,583,784	4,757,862	177,815,945	51,061,462	427,761,675
Apl. 22....	204,723,196	19,122,288	4,700,210	184,244,399	59,954,987	272,740,215
Apl. 29....	204,277,573	19,049,913	4,660,659	193,188,738	66,096,274	359,950,814
May 6....	212,172,277	20,088,399	4,886,937	200,466,785	66,258,849	508,899,215
May 13....	218,503,980	23,553,231	4,889,562	203,369,886	61,052,537	511,914,441
May 20....	219,810,780	23,194,402	5,082,944	208,854,725	55,625,517	510,767,845
May 27....	212,445,121	22,063,929	5,066,693	197,081,017	54,524,078	429,221,798
June 3....	210,416,543	21,346,493	5,323,082	186,935,680	51,065,440	389,049,878
June 10....	208,392,635	18,430,620	5,402,758	185,509,953	56,201,836	420,542,769
June 17....	208,944,311	16,680,877	5,647,944	189,947,334	62,567,844	542,070,189
June 24....	218,590,280	15,906,318	5,789,070	187,508,936	58,560,589	519,448,415
July 1....	216,585,421	15,854,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	478,720,318
July 8....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	198,199,005	62,519,708	375,504,141
July 15....	221,285,082	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,283	60,054,646	550,959,812
July 22....	222,960,305	20,332,903	6,589,766	193,790,096	52,756,229	517,174,956
July 29....	222,341,966	20,773,155	7,085,454	186,766,671	46,956,782	494,854,139
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	175,738,185	48,006,428	463,483,275
Aug. 19....	210,827,581	19,604,636	7,639,575	174,593,016	45,583,98	492,697,789
Aug. 26....	209,423,305	16,023,615	7,932,414	179,083,676	52,249,808	372,124,309
Sept. 2....	211,394,370	14,443,827	8,509,175	180,316,658	57,271,739	895,968,676

**PHILADELPHIA BANKS.**—The following is a statement of the condition of the Philadelphia banks, Sept. 4, as compared with the previous week:

	Aug. 28.	Sept. 4.
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350
Loans.....	50,577,243	50,096,499
Specie.....	1,155,197	1,100,242
Legal Tenders.....	19,640,768	19,088,164
Deposits.....	88,864,910	88,417,473
Circulation.....	6,983,823	6,990,826

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks at stated periods since 1865:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 3, 1863.....	\$37,679,675	\$4,510,750	\$4,504,115	\$28,429,188
January 3, 1865.....	48,059,403	1,808,583	2,793,468	39,845,963
February 6, ".....	50,269,478			

**NATIONAL BANKS.**—The following named National Banks, all but two, being conversions from State institutions whose applications were made prior to the 1st of July, were authorized during the week ending Sept. 2 :

Names.	Locations.	Capital.
First.....	St. Johns, Michigan.....	\$50,000
National State Bank of Dubuque.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	150,000
Irasburg National Bank of Orleans.....	Irasburg, Vermont.....	50,000
American National Bank of Detroit.....	Detroit, Michigan.....	250,000
Nation City Bank.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	300,000
National Exchange.....	Albion, Michigan.....	50,000
First.....	Middletown, Ohio.....	100,000
Aquidneck.....	Newport, R. I.....	250,000
First.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	50,000
Merchants'.....	Petersburg, Va.....	140,000
First.....	Wiscasset, Maine.....	100,000

Capital of new banks..... \$1,490,000  
Previously authorized..... 392,614,333

Aggregate Capital..... \$394,104,333

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

The amount of National Banks circulation issued during the week ending September 2, was \$2,231,530, making the total circulation outstanding at that date \$177,487,220.

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

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
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	225,246,800	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, ".....	1,578	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
" 26, ".....	1,538	392,614,333	175,265,690
Sept. 2, ".....	1,549	394,104,333	177,487,220

**FOREIGN BANKING.**—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 23, 1865 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£27,920,775
Government debt.....	£11,015,100
Other securities.....	3,634,900
Gold coin and bullion.....	13,270,775
	£27,920,775

  

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital....	£14,553,000
Rest.....	3,508,833
Public deposits, including exchequer, savings banks, commissioners of national debt and dividend accounts.....	5,582,243
Other deposits.....	14,714,585
Seven day & other bills.....	534,481
	£38,893,142

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

A decrease of circulation of.....	£209,489
An increase of public deposits of.....	255,790
A decrease of other deposits of.....	248,202
No change in Government securities.	
A decrease of other securities of.....	273,115
An increase of bullion of.....	40,596
A decrease of rest of.....	30,618
A increase of reserve of.....	239,416
No change in Government Securities.	

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 24th of August. The return for the previous week is added :

	DEBTOR.	
	Aug. 24, 1865.	August 17, 1865.
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.....	879,823,825 0	877,349,725 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	8,176,980 35	7,873,722 48
Treasury account.....	156,287,385 13	146,834,393 66
Accounts current at Paris.....	158,163,408 90	170,862,745 15
Ditto in the provinces.....	81,425,105 0	81,280,870 0

Dividends payable.....	1,834,422 75	2,037,233 75
Various discounts.....	4,014,849 69	3,736,010 98
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623 17	1,427,623 17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	752,993 96	752,993 96
Sundries.....	9,739,913 96	10,188,378 40
	1,467,302,029 52	1,468,501,226 11

CREDITOR.		
Cash and bullion.....	500,449,290 81	488,070,183 57
Commercial bills overdue.....	200,275 84	612,645 7
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	292,392,830 91	310,930,386 13
Ditto in the branches.....	299,353,418 0	312,323,070 0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	53,366,073 25	54,102,673 25
Ditto in the provinces.....	11,930,500 0	12,341,700 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	14,760,400 0	14,711,100 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	10,588,800 0	10,625,700 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	30,559,300 0	30,611,100 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	21,509,680 0	21,655,780 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	664,400 0	676,200 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	523,950 0	542,950 0
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,050 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.....	8,426,191 0	8,413,566 0
Expenses of management.....	905,807 53	677,938 75
Sundries.....	12,104,874 33	10,127,654 30
	1,467,302,029 52	1,468,501,226 11

The return is not considered favorable to commerce. It shows an increase of 12,379,000f in the coin and bullion, and a diminution of 14,170,000f in the discounts. In the circulation of notes there is an increase of 1,979,000f, and in the deposits a decline of 12,565,000f.

**BANK STOCK LIST.**

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.	MARKET.			
			Bid.	Ask.		
(Marked thus * are National.)	Par of Shares.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.		
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	123 140
American*.....	100	500,000				
American Exchange*.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov...	May.....	5	114 116
Atlantic*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	6	
Bowery*.....						
Broadway*.....	26	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	12	
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.....		
Chatham*.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	7	125
Chemical*.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	6	
Citizens'.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	
City*.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov...	May.....	6	175
City (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	Jan. and July...	July.....		
Commerce*.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	104 106
Commonwealth*.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	99 99
Continental*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	4	93
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug...	Aug.....	5	106 110
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	94 96
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.....	6	
Grocers*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	
Hanover*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	105
Importers & Traders'.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	4	
Irving*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	4	106
Leather Manufacturers*.....	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	125
Manufacturers (Wbg).....	30	210,000	Jan. and July...	July.....		
Manufac. & Merch'nts.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July...	July.....		
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 & 3 ex.	110
Mechanics' (Brook.).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	July.....		
Mech. Bank Asso.*.....	25	500,000	May and Nov...	May.....	5	
Mechan. & Traders*.....	25	600,000	May and Nov...	May.....	5 & 5 ex.	
Mercantile*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	
Merchants*.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec...	June.....	5	112
Merchants' Exch.*.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	101
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	118 118
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....		110
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	100	300,000	Jan. and July...	July.....		
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct...	April.....	5	110 119
New York*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	118
New York County*.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July...	July.....		
New York Exchange*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July...	July.....		
Ninth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	103
North America*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	108
North River.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	6	
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug...	Aug.....	4	90
Oriental.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug...	Aug.....	5	
Pacific.....	50	422,700	May and Nov...	May.....	5	155
Park*.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	6 & 10 ex.	150
Peoples'.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	110
Phoenix*.....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	90 95
Republic*.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug...	Aug.....	5	103 110
St. Nicholas*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug...	Aug.....	5	101
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	104 1/2
Sixth*.....	100	200,000	May and Nov...	May.....		
State of New York.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov...	May.....	5	115
Tenth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	6	
Third*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug...	Aug.....	5	
Tradersmen's*.....	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	6 & 4 ex.	
Union.....	50	1,500,000	May and Nov...	May.....	5	118
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 8.)

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

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, MARKET (Bid, Asked). It lists various securities including National Securities, State Securities, and Municipal Securities from various states and cities.





tions. To-day's stocks are 3,932 bbls. Refined and 652 bbls. Crude, against 28,901 bbls. Refined and 1,617 bbls. Crude last year.

SPELTER dull at £22 2s 6d.

OILS.—Fish: Sperm is quoted £97@£100, pale southern £44, pale seal £40. Linseed has improved in value, business having been done at 32s 3d@32s 6d. Rape—of foreign brown on the spot there are still buyers at £44 10s, and business is passing in monthly deliveries up to Dec. next at 10s per ton under these prices, and of refined at £47@£47 10s. Olive quiet; Mogadore offers at £48, Seville £50 10s, Malaga £52, and Gallipoli £54; two cargoes of Seville have been sold, one at £48 10s c. f. & i. to U. K., and the other at £50 10s c. f. & i. to Russia. For Cocoa Nut there is more enquiry; we quote: Cochin 45s 6d, and Ceylon 43s @43s 6d. Palm has been firm, and 37s 6d@37s 9d has been paid for fine Lagos.

RISE.—The market remains firm but quiet, 21,000 bags sold at 9s 9d for good Rangoon, 10s for Bassien, 10s 3d for Necranzie, and 12s 1½d @13s 6d for white Bengal. Two floating cargoes have been sold, 1,600 tons Necranzie at 10s, and 600 tons Rangoon at 10s 9d, both for near Continental ports.

RUM—70 puns Berbice and Demerara sold at 1s 8½d @ 1s 9d, 310 puns Leewards at 1s 7d @ 1s 7½d, and 525 puns Jamaica price kept secret.

MOLASSES—60 puns St. Kitt's, Dominica & Antigua sold at 14s 6d.

SALTPETRE continues in moderate demand.—800 bags Bengal sold at 28s 6d for 4 to 4½d per cent refraction; rather more doing in refined at 28s 6d @ 29s 6d.

LEAD dull. Common Pig £19 @ £19 10s.

SPICES—Black Pepper: market quiet; 1800 bags Penang were bought in from 8½d @ 3½d for Trang. 440 bags Batavia were partly realised at 3d. 200 bags heavy Malabar brought 4½d. Ginger: 200 bags African went at 3's, with 100 barrels Jamaica from 68s @ 77s for ord to mid, and good bold at 89s. 5200 bags Zanzibar Cloves found buyers from 3d for low dark to 3½d for good bright.

SUGAR.—The market has assumed a firmer aspect, and buyers have come forward at full prices, while the quantity offering has been limited. The sales of British West India comprise 5,230 hhds. 4,852 bags Mauritius sold at moderate rates, 27s @ 28s 6d for low to mid brown, and 28s 6d @ 30s 6d for good mid brown to low yellow. 492 bags Natal were realised at 27s 6d @ 29s for low to good mid brown, 30s 6d @ 31s for low yellow, and 31s 6d for mid grayish ditto. Privately 3,000 bags Mauritius have been sold at 34s @ 36s 6d for mid to good yellow semi-crystallised, and 38s 6d @ 39s for fine ditto; 2,000 bags grainy Jaggery Madras at 26s 6d; 600 bags good cane Khaur Bengal at 27s 6d, and 2,000 bags unclayed Manila at 28s. Afloat five cargoes have been disposed of; four Havana, 2,321 boxes No. 14 Derosne at 27s for the Baltic, 2,207 boxes No. 13 at 26s 6d, for Copenhagen, 700 boxes No. 10½ to 11 at 24s 6, and 3,489 boxes No. 14½ at 26s 6d, both for U. K., and all fully insured: one Cuba Muscovado, 458 hhds 55 tierces at 22s 3d landing weights for U. K.

In the Tallow market there is less animation; we quote St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot Old 44s @ 44s 3d, New 44s 6d, and last three months 44s 6d @ 44s 9d.

TEA market quiet, with more business doing in black and red leaf teas from common to fair qualities at ½d @ 1d per lb advance upon the low prices ruling at the beginning of the month. Good common Congou 11½d @ 1s ½d per lb. But little doing in green teas for want of suitable sorts for export.

TIN.—Blocks 93s, Bars 94s, Refined 97s. Foreign: Straits 88s @ 88s 6d, Banca 91s @ 92s.

HAVANA dates of Sept. 2d report:—SUGAR (Clayed.) We do not notice any variation in the general tone of the market. The few transactions that we have any knowledge of appear to have been confined to the complement of cargoes, effected on the basis of 8½@8½ rs for No 12, the range which holders still insist upon, and hence the market continues very quiet.

The current rates being as last quoted, we reproduce our previous figures:—No 12 at 8½ rials per arroba—40s Freight and 17 per cent prem of Exchange—26s 9d stg per cwt free on board; and fcs 30.95 cms per 50 kilos (without freight), Exchange on Paris at 4 per cent P.

Last year at this date No 12 being at 9 rs—freight 52s 6d, and exch. 11 per cent—stood in at 29s 4d per cwt. f. o. b.

The receipts this week have been exceedingly small, both here and in Matanzas.

The total exports from Havana and Matanzas, from 1st of January to date, compare thus:

	1865	1864	1863
United States .....	328,192	116,916	70,988
Great Britain.....	387,238	528,719	465,388
North Europe.....	66,883	47,881	74,803
France.....	204,615	184,892	148,842
Spain.....	232,085	203,939	224,275
South Europe.....	17,074	15,316	15,955
Other parts.....	24,748	24,756	23,865
	1,260,835	1,122,419	1,024,096
Stocks in.....	1865	1864	1863
Havana.....	199,979	228,297	195,260
Matanzas .....	17,126	26,482	22,861
Bxs.....	197,105	254,779	218,121

MOLASSES.—Some lots of clayed have been sold at 5 rs and Muscovado at 6 rs; good is exceedingly scarce. Our export this year is only 2s 3ds of what it was at this time last year.

WAX.—Yellow is held at \$8½ @ \$9 and white at 11½ @ \$12. Nearly 16,000 @ have been shipped less than last year.

TOBACCO.—Supplies of new continue on the same small scale as here tofore, neither have we to report any improvement as regards the quality. Sales have been therefore very small, comprising only a few small assorted parcels at about the same prices as quoted previously, say

25 @ \$35 per bale average, according to quality, selection and weight. Of fillers we only note a sale of about 200 bales old, reported to have been at \$7 per qtl.

This year's export shows a decrease, so far, of 27,000 qtls, compared with that of last year.

SEGARS.—Nothing new. The quantity shipped is below the export of 1864, by about 40,000 m.

COTTON.

THE market the past week has scarcely varied from day to day, with the possible exception that it has grown stronger, with more doing for consumption and export. There is also some revival of confidence among speculative holders, and although the changes in quotations are but slight, the tone is rather improved. The quantity offering is very light, and this may be the cause of the strength. Advices from the South show firm markets on steady receipts. It is now conceded that there is not likely to be any diminution of receipts for some weeks; and yet those who assert the minimum of supply, are more numerous than for some time. We have, however, no change to make in our estimates.

To-day's market was rather dull, under heavy receipts, but closed firm at the following quotations;

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	32	33	33	34
Good Ordinary.....	37	37	37	38
Middling.....	44	44	44	45
Good Middling.....	47	48	48	48
Middling fair.....	49	50	50	51

The receipts at this port for the week ending last night, were as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	12,564	Wilmington.....	484
Mobile.....	5,211	Newberne.....	764
Galveston.....	1,329	Norfolk, &c.....	302
Jacksonville.....	561	Erie R. R.....	1,083
Savannah.....	2,241	Camden & Amboy R. R.	952
Charleston.....	691	Foreign ports.....	282
Beaufort.....	142	Miscellaneous sources...	40

Total..... 26,646  
Same July 1..... 183,649

The export week was as follows:  
To Liverpool..... 1,882  
Since July 1..... 26,421

Public telegrams from southern points are again suspended by order of the Assistant and Acting Secretary of War. Mail dates to the 28th August from New Orleans report:

The general market has continued inanimate, and in our leading staple, in particular, the demand was quite limited, only five or six buyers coming forward, although the sales were to a fair extent, embracing fully 1,250 bales. Prices were evidently easier, although desirable lists of the better qualities could not be had, unless at previous rates. The actual sales, however, show a falling off of 1c. from the ruling rates of Friday last. We now quote ordinary at 31c@33c, good ordinary at 36c @37c, low middling at 39c@41c, and middling at 42c@44c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept 1, 1864.....	4,575
Received to-day.....	4,393
Received previously.....	261,118
Total.....	270,085
Exported to-day.....	6,925
Exported previously.....	177,004
Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared.....	86,156

LATER.—Dates to the 31st show no change.

Mobile dates to the 26th report:

Friday, 25th, prices were a shade easier in some cases, owing partly to the stringency in the money market. We report, however, a good demand, with sales of 350 bales, and the market closing with prices firmer on the following basis: Middling 37c@38c, low middling 36c@37c, good ordinary 33c@35c. All other grades are nominal. Middling also nominal, there being little or none on the market. Sales for the week 2,400 bales. On Saturday, 26th, there was a good demand, and the market closed firmer, but at unchanged prices. Sales of 800 bales were effected at 38c for middlings. Exports of the past week, 9,326 bales, of which 2669 to Liverpool, 916 to New Orleans, the balance to New York.

MOBILE COTTON STATEMENT.

	FRIDAY EVENING, August 25th, 1865
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1864.....	18,000 bales.
Received this week.....	5,491
Received previously.....	71,127
	96,618
Total.....	94,618
Exported this week.....	9,326
Exported previously.....	39,332
Burned and destroyed by explosion.....	11,385
	60,043
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared Aug. 25, 1865..	84,575

Late intelligence from Columbus, Georgia, states :

We hear of several sales yesterday evening and this morning, all for specie, and at figures from 17 to 19 cents. A new route for the shipment of cotton from this city has been opened. We understand that it is shipped by railroad to Mason, where it is put on boxes for shipment by the Ocmulgee and Altamaha rivers to Altamaha bridge, where connection is made with a steamship plying between that river and New York. This gives the "go-by" to both Savannah and Charleston.

Liverpool mail dates are to the 26th of August. Trade circulars report :

"Cotton was in improved demand in the early part of the week, and on Saturday and Monday a large business was done, with a considerable advance upon the lowest sales of the previous week; but since Tuesday the market has been dull, and closed yesterday with little change from last week's quotations. Sea Island has been in good demand at previous rates. American continues in request, but in some instances a decline has been submitted to of 1/4d. per lb. In Brazil rather a large business has been done, but the demand has fallen off since Tuesday, and no change can be made from last week's rates. Egyptian has been in good request, and early in the week was slightly dearer, but has since been freely offered, and closed at last week's quotations. Though the stock of Smyrna is small it is freely offered, and prices are 1/4d @ 1/2d. lower than last week. In East India the operations have been to a considerable extent, and full rates were current at the commencement of the week; the later arrivals have since given buyers greater choice, and they have been able to supply themselves at a decline of about 1/4d. per lb., especially in the better qualities. The business in China and Japan has been limited, in consequence of the small supply offering, and the comparatively high prices demanded. "To arrive" only a few transactions have been reported, the last quotation for Egyptian was on Wednesday, for fair open, at sea, 16 1/2d. per lb., and Dhollerah on Saturday, fair new merchants, June selling, 12 1/2d. per lb. The sales of the week amount to 87,190 bales, including 12,460 on speculation, and 25,620 declared for export, leaving 49,110 bales to the trade. The sales to-day will probably amount to about 8,000 bales; the market without change.

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	..	—
Low Middling....	18	..	18	..	18	..	—
Middling.....	18 1/2	..	18 1/2	..	18 1/2	..	34
Good Middling....	19	..	19	..	..	..	—
Middling Fair....	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fair.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	22

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	4,220	810	480	5,510	200,760	195,970
East Indian....	27,930	20,140	9,150	57,220	959,161	895,750
Brazilian.....	4,260	2,320	1,500	8,080	227,380	158,340
Egyptian.....	7,010	440	570	8,020	327,460	253,450
Other sorts....	5,690	1,910	760	8,360	299,590	313,980
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>49,110</b>	<b>25,620</b>	<b>12,460</b>	<b>87,190</b>	<b>2,014,350</b>	<b>1,819,490</b>

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	6,007	171,559	138,339
East Indian....	3,062	632,444	604,728
Brazilian.....	111	212,175	151,094
Egyptian.....	2,592	284,790	255,310
Other Sorts....	6,112	190,662	269,597
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,884</b>	<b>1,497,630</b>	<b>1,419,068</b>

STOCKS.

	This Day.		1864.		COTTON AT SEA	
	This Day.	1864.	This Year.	1864.	This Year.	1864.
American..... bales	27,350	20,250	..	..	..	..
East Indian....	253,420	149,200	354,000	479,000	..	..
Brazilian.....	37,770	7,210	..	..	..	..
Egyptian.....	58,830	46,720	12,000	168,000	..	..
Other Sorts....	52,790	89,240	..	..	..	..
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>430,060</b>	<b>312,620</b>	..	..	..	..

On Saturday, the 26th, the sales were 12,000 bales, the market firm, with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.

The speculative demand has been renewed in wheat flour the past week, and the decline of the previous week has been nearly recovered. The export orders are at advanced limits, but they cannot be executed owing to the constant speculative advance, higher freights, and drooping exchanges. The deliveries at the Western receiving ports are on an increased scale, but still not excessive, and for the last few days Chicago and Milwaukee, though constantly higher than New York, have largely advanced. At Milwaukee to day No. 1 Club was \$1 39 1/2. New Milwaukee wheat has reached this market, and is found to be of very superior quality.

At to-day's market there was a speculative demand for wheat, and some business done at 2c advance. The following are closing quotations

Flour, Superfine State and Western....per bbl.	\$7 00 @ \$7 50
do Extra State.....	7 80 @ 8 25
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 75 @ 9 10
do Extra Western, common to good.....	8 00 @ 10 75
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis....	11 00 @ 13 75
do Southern, supers.....	9 50 @ 10 60
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	10 75 @ 14 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 00 @ 11 00
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 75 @ 6 10
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	5 00 @ 5 35
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....per bushel	1 58 @ 1 63
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 60 @ 1 64
do Red Winter.....	1 95 @ 2 05
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	2 10 @ 2 15
Corn, Western Mixed.....	84 @ 91
do Western White.....	.. @ ..
do Western Yellow.....	.. @ 92
do Southern Yellow.....	.. @ ..
do Southern White.....	.. @ ..
Rye, Western.....	97 @ 1 00
do North River.....	1 10 @ 1 12
Oats, Western.....	.. @ 57
do State.....	.. @ 56
do Canada.....	.. @ ..
Barley.....	1 10 @ 25
do Malt.....	1 40 @ 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 Sept. 2 :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago.....	33,220	184,766	1,714,756	461,848	31,281	65,595
Milwaukee....	7,117	245,401	2,303	14,293	1,786	5,059
Toledo.....	25,076	160,224	70,467	17,633	2,127	5,324
Detroit.....	13,646	40,887	5,523	3,323	178	..
Cleveland.....	4,008	57,007	16,401	24,014	5,389	600
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>83,067</b>	<b>688,285</b>	<b>1,809,450</b>	<b>521,111</b>	<b>40,761</b>	<b>76,568</b>
Previous week.	69,642	521,201	1,514,233	549,737	26,195	38,897

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 Sept. 2, and destination :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
To Buffalo.....	16,538	249,953	1,105,063	453,647	..	..
Oswego.....	..	66,948	22,650	24,625	..	..
Pt. Colborne..	..	80,875	241,225	..	..	..
Ogdensburg..	3,790	9,600	25,800	..	..	..
Dunkirk..	11,352	15	..	..	..	..
Cleveland....	..	51,578	..	..	..	..
Goderich....	400	..	27,200	..	..	..
Sarnia.....	5,759	..	..	..	..	..
Windsor.....	..	945	..	..	..	..
Kingston....	..	15,500	..	..	..	..
Montreal....	..	10,000	12,775	..	..	..
Other ports..	828	20,750	2,889	4,565	..	..
By Railroad....	6,904	12,846	103	8,987	2,850	2,326
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>45,825</b>	<b>519,010</b>	<b>1,437,105</b>	<b>491,824</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>2,326</b>
Previous week..	40,447	455,326	840,683	161,949	857	14,369

BREADSTUFFS AT MILWAUKEE.—The movements for the week ending Sept. 2, and for the year, was as follows :

	RECEIPTS.	Last week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Flour, bbls.....	7,117	154,832	199,499	
Wheat, bush.....	245,401	4,686,900	7,174,264	
Oats, bush.....	13,683	313,634	626,659	
Corn, bush.....	2,196	181,122	404,280	
Barley, bush.....	1,386	63,867	77,438	
Rye, bush.....	6,776	45,129	48,908	

	SHIPMENTS.	Last week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Flour, bbls.....	10,956	256,025	304,394	
Wheat, bush.....	160,059	4,226,215	6,931,378	
Oats, bush.....	1,405	141,022	372,970	
Corn, bush.....	1,214	58,998	116,653	
Barley, bush.....	..	6,482	1,798	
Rye, bush.....	..	307	11,822	

BREADSTUFFS AT CHICAGO.—The movement of breadstuffs at Chicago, to Sept 2d, have been as follows :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33,220</b>	<b>184,766</b>	<b>1,709,756</b>	<b>461,848</b>	<b>65,585</b>	<b>31,281</b>
Cor. week, '64	25,152	383,852	288,252	737,184	96,971	58,620

  

	SHIPMENTS.					
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
By Railroad...	6,904	12,846	103	8,807	2,326	2,850
To Buffalo....	6,121	181,320	1,086,225	483,575	..	..
Oswego.....	..	30,525	51,975	24,625	..	..
Ogdensburg....	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
Other U. S. ports	325	..	1,075	3,450	..	..
Port Colborne..	..	42,875	205,300	..	..	..

Port Sarnia	1,705	....	13,425	....	....	....
Montreal	....	10,000	12,775	....	....	....
Kingston	....	15,500	....	....	....	....
Goderich	400	....	27,200	....	....	....
Canal	....	5,000	....	....	....	....
Oth. Canad'n p'ts	....	15,500	....	....	....	....
Total	15,455	263,566	1,408,078	470,457	2,326	2,850
Cor. week, '64..	34,026	196,559	332,112	492,334	89,875	9,575

RECEIPTS FOR FOUR SEASONS,

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour	646,459	794,057	844,914	1,042,482
Wheat	4,920,382	6,555,848	4,198,570	8,799,480
Corn	15,718,253	11,049,975	22,416,686	20,912,876
Oats	6,612,886	6,252,768	3,830,953	2,043,130
Rye	432,809	556,974	461,393	703,666
Barley	410,137	303,200	201,311	479,692

SHIPMENTS FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour	528,512	826,946	954,456	963,077
Wheat	4,089,021	7,080,693	4,448,740	8,534,596
Corn	15,027,064	9,413,807	22,003,027	19,159,529
Oats	5,976,092	7,304,069	4,057,368	1,881,822
Rye	256,831	306,517	358,278	589,281
Barley	132,744	85,817	100,936	164,614

The following are the reports by the Scotia, to the 25th of August :

**LONDON.**--During the past week the weather was very unsettled. In the early part of it two or three days of sunshine enabled the farmers to make some progress with their reaping, but since Wednesday the rain has fallen heavily and most serious injury has been done the grain cut. From all parts the reports of the wheat crops are bad, and, with few exceptions, the yield is deficient. At Monday's market there was a large attendance, but the tone of the trade, influenced by the weather, was hardly so strong as last week; prices, however, were fully supported. Choice samples of English wheat sold freely at fully last week's rates, while some parcels of new, somewhat out of condition, were difficult to dispose of at irregular low prices. American and Canadian remained unchanged in value. Flour--Barrels are freely sold at 6d to 1s advance. The floating grain cargo trade has continued very active, and a large number of cargoes have been sold. To-day considerable excitement was manifested, and an advance of 1s to 2s was obtained for wheat. Odessa Ghirka was sold at 42s to 43s, and Nicolaieff at 41s to 42s per 492 lbs. Maize is in good demand at late rates. 30s 3d per 492 lbs was paid for Galatz. At to-day's market, owing to the continuance of rain, an advance of 1s to 2s was obtained on both Foreign and English wheat. Average of English wheat for the week, 43s 1d.

**LIVERPOOL.**--The Corn trade is influenced daily by the state of the weather. During rain, speculators are very active, and prices advance. With sunshine there is a relapse into dullness. At our market on Tuesday there was a good attendance of millers, but they would not pay any advance on Friday's prices for Wheat. Flour was unchanged. Indian Corn, 6d lower for delivery ex ship. With the return of rain on Wednesday and Thursday, wheat was in active speculative demand, at a further improvement of 2d to 3d per cental. At to-day's market, with very fine weather, and few buyers present, scarcely any business was done. Wheat lost part of the advance, closing very dull at 9s 3d to 9s 6d for Milwaukie and Amber Iowa, and 9s 6d to 9s 9d for Winter. Flour is steady, and, in absence of barrels, business is, in sacks, at 36s to 42s for 280 lbs. Indian Corn declined to 31s per quarter for mixed.

**GLASGOW.**--To-day, with telegraphic reports of fine weather all over the United Kingdom, the scene has quite changed, all the excitement has died out, and buyers stand aloof. On the Corn market there was not much business done, 3,300 bolls of nice Amber Winter Wheat in store sold at 22s discount, and the finest Amber Spring was offered at 22s 6d on the spot, and to arrive, without finding buyers.

**DUBLIN.**--The appearance of settled fine weather makes buyers cautious, and they only take for immediate wants. Of new grain wheat only a few samples appeared, which sold at full prices. Oats in good supply, condition poor, and sold at irregular prices. Flour--A moderate business at full prices for all qualities. Oatmeal inquired for.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The activity in the Dry Goods trade has continued unabated during the past week. The market has been cleared of goods, and prices run up to an exorbitant figure. Any remarks as to the condition of the market will be but a reiteration of those made last week. As we said then there are no goods in first hands, and consequently no reliable quotations can be made. Standard goods are sold ahead at private terms or at value, while purchasers, either merchants or jobbers, seem ready to pay any price asked rather than not have the goods. Prices are rapidly advancing, with seemingly no thought of the result, while agents are hurrying forward goods from the mills with all possible dispatch to meet the emergency. The city is full of merchants from the West and South-west, and there is no falling off in the activity of trade with jobbers, notwithstanding the twenty-five per cent advance in leading styles of goods. There must come a check to this somewhere, and it may be well to keep in mind the effect when it does come. Such an inflation does not always last, and there is no good foundation to warrant that of the present but for a short time longer. Goods are sold much

above the cost of manufacture, and the factories are making every effort to increase their product. Importations are large, and though the country was bare of goods the present high rates cannot continue. Quotations are of but little moment, except to show the rapid advance in prices, for there are no goods on hand to be sold at the figures given. Our quotations are those of goods last sold or sold to arrive, in most instances, with a few of goods on hand and are prices of to-day only.

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& Co., on Tuesday, and Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., on Wednesday, were noticable. The catalogue of Messrs. Haggerty & Co. consisted of Saxony woven dress goods, of the manufacture and importation of Messrs. Henry Schmieder & Son, British dress goods, silks, &c. The offering contained a great variety of seasonable fabrics, and there was a large company of buyers present. The prices obtained for choice fancy dress goods and silks were quite satisfactory, while for alpacas the demand was less active, and the earlier rates of the season were hardly sustained. Toil du Nord in high colored checks, all wool filling, brought 34½ cents; satin striped crepe in neat plaid 38½c; challi satine 39 a 41c; Scotch plaid 41 a 42c; satin striped plaid 33 a 42c; Florida a soie, 45c; satine raye 40 a 43c; satine a fleur soie 59 a 60c; navara a soie, heavy poplin ground in neat silk plaid, 48 a 52c; poplin raye 41 a 52½c; mousseline a soie 45 a 59c; Valencia a fleur a soie, silk embroidered figures, 76 a 77c; double width popeline 46½ a 49c; popeline a soie 52½ a 58c; bometta silk stripes, mousseline a soie in Scotch silk plaid 66 a 83; pinelaine in high colors 68 a 70c; Paris mous de laines in assorted colors \$1.01 a \$1.05; 42-inch do. extra fine quality \$1.11 a \$1.21; 6-4 black do. \$1.20; 6-4 Paris drap catele assorted \$1; 6-4 broche sultanas 74½ a 75c; gros de orient 80c, mohair melange, 44 a 46c, black figured pure mohair 60 a 62½c, French silk poplin 54c, 6-4 alapaca lustre 32 a 40c, 22 inch colored poulte de soie \$1.75 a \$1.91, 26 inch black gros arain \$2.15 a \$2.27½, 26 inch Lyons black taffetas \$2 a \$2.10, 30 inch do \$2.21, 22 inch Lyons all boiled taffetas with rich satin stripe \$1.80, heavy all-boiled 28 inch poulte de soie Garabaldai \$1.35 a \$1.37½.

The sale by Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount was of woolens, &c. The sale was not as spirited as some previous ones, and may indicate the first gleam of the reaction which is to follow the present excitement. Black Italian cloths brought 30c, heavy Lyons satin de chine \$2.42½, 30 inch Lyons black silk serge \$1.55 a \$1.62, 24 inch Lyons brown velvet \$3.87½, all silk plush Lyons velvet \$4.25 a \$6.75, new style Lyons velvet vestings \$3.62½ a \$4.50, fancy satinetts 25c, printed meltons 25½c, heavy fancy cassimere 50c, extra wide Kentucky jeans 37½c, mixed do 45c, indigo blue cassimere \$1, black doeskins \$1.37½ a \$1.50, 6-4 all wool beavers \$2.50 a \$2.52½, 6-4 union do \$1.55 a \$3.12½, Aix la Chapelle doeskins \$4.00 a \$4.12½.

The sale by Messrs Townsend, Montant & Co., was of French goods, including bombazines, merinos, mousseline delaines, silks, &c. The catalogue, generally contained desirable fabrics, attracting a good company, and the prices obtained were equal to the highest quotations of previous sales. Lupin's black bombazines brought \$1.15 a \$1.25, finer do \$1.32½ a \$1.45, still better \$1.45 a \$1.67½, super do. \$1.97½ a \$2.25, and many grades were largely duplicated, 6 4 Canton cloths were duplicated at 51½ a 77½c, Lupin's 6-4 ex super quality black Parisienne \$1 a \$1.35, 6-4 black barrits 85c, 28 inch all wool plaid colored ground French flannels 65 a 75, low quality Paris colored merino cloth \$1, colored do mous delaines 50c, 6-4 chintz French printed merino \$1.10 a \$1.13, plaid do 92½, 5-4 plain reps \$1.15, 26 inch heavy black C P lustrine \$1, 28 inch do \$1.06, 30 inch do \$1.10, 32 inch do \$1.19, 24 inch do all boiled do 25c, 26 inch do \$1.92½.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 7, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7.

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	2366	\$867,088	862	\$294,032	2193	\$908,840
do cotton...	321	85,443	178	49,612	1027	268,495
do silk....	454	498,453	107	77,579	522	474,558
do flax....	379	85,511	239	62,563	1167	277,797
Miscellaneous dry goods.	225	56,247	99	32,993	267	82,667
Total.....	3745	\$1,592,742	1488	\$516,778	5176	\$2,012,357

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

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	579	\$222,061	668	\$295,700	525	\$190,811
do cotton..	363	67,592	176	53,060	64	24,664
do silk....	80	88,340	55	87,729	43	57,227
do flax....	568	119,214	235	50,126	249	61,998
Miscellaneous dry goods.	39	11,690	23	15,407	30	4,762
Total.....	1629	\$508,897	1162	\$457,022	911	\$339,462
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3745	1,592,742	1488	516,778	5176	2,012,357
Total th'wn upon mark't.	5374	\$2,101,639	2647	\$973,800	6087	\$2,351,819

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	74	\$23,516	1802	\$562,576	162	\$55,692
do cotton...	29	8,558	287	101,674	43	13,479
do silk....	7	9,474	201	181,470	32	65,191
do flax....	58	11,634	540	147,080	26	6,005
Miscellaneous dry goods.	27	11,076	964	78,018	13	1,280
Total.....	195	\$64,258	3294	\$1,070,818	276	\$141,647
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3745	1,592,742	1485	516,778	5176	2,012,357
Total entered at the port.	3940	\$1,657,000	5079	\$1,587,590	5452	\$2,154,004

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Sept. 7, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.					
Woolens.....	309	\$161,622	Worstedes....	838	356,321	Braids & bds.	55	29,790
Cloths.....	70	35,803	Delaines.....	10	5,209	Cot. & wor'd.	530	204,144
Carpetings...	140	34,412	Hose.....	18	5,009	Total.....	2,193	\$909,840
Blankets....	54	6,711	Merinoes....	68	29,795			
Shawls.....	31	15,545	Worsted y'n.	33	14,604			
Gloves.....	32	7,532	Lastings....	5	2,343			
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.								
Cottons.....	319	\$102,093	Emb'd mus'n	8	5,336	Gloves.....	29	5,624
Colored.....	160	43,499	Velvets.....	12	4,092	Spool.....	83	25,959
Prints.....	29	6,880	Laces.....	17	5,332	Hose.....	308	53,787
Ginghams...	14	3,437	Braids & bds.	23	7,812	Total.....	1,027	\$268,495
Muslins.....	11	2,001	Handk'fs....	9	2,593			
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Silks.....	105	\$165,137	Cravats....	1	597	Silk & cotton.	48	33,337
Crapes.....	3	637	Vestings....	1	711	Silk & Linen.	1	340
Velvets.....	34	26,680	Raw.....	49	36,910	Total.....	522	\$474,558
Ribbons....	173	141,896	Braids & bds.	13	6,635			
Laces.....	49	36,295	Silk & wors'd	45	25,383			
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Linens.....	1027	\$229,099	Hdkfs.....	50	21,326	Hemp yarn..	17	3,248
Laces.....	7	6,602	Thread.....	66	17,522	Total.....	1,167	\$277,797
Total.....								
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Leath gloves.	17	\$18,072	Embroideri's.	33	16,817	Feath & flow.	60	8,152
Kid gloves...	8	11,910	Millinery....	3	324	Susp & elast.	3	2,117
Matting....	33	2,337	Corsets....	36	13,854	Total.....	267	\$82,667
Clothing....	44	4,977	Straw goods.	30	4,107			
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.								
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
Woolens.....	102	\$40,127	Worstedes....	205	80,251	Cot & wors'd.	157	55,557
Carpeting...	14	2,516	Delaines....	5	2,530	Total.....	525	\$190,811
Blankets....	29	3,332	Hose.....	1	138			
Shawls.....	5	3,407	Merinos....	7	2,953			
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.								
Cottons.....	14	\$3,791	Prints.....	2	421	Spool.....	4	1,167
Colored.....	27	13,458	Shawls.....	8	3,331	Hose.....	9	2,496
Total.....								
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Silks.....	18	\$39,119	Ribbons....	10	9,397	Silk & worst.	10	5,208
Velvets.....	1	1,320	Cravats....	1	187	Silk & cotton.	3	1,996
Total.....								
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Linens.....	246	\$60,061	Handk'fs....	1	1,448	Thread.....	2	489
Total.....								
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Matting....	6	40	Oil cloth....	2	280	Straw goods..	22	4,442
Total.....								

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.					
Woolens.....	8	\$3,133	Worstedes....	32	11,472	Cot. & wors'd	88	33,484
Carpeting...	17	2,909	Worsted yarn	6	747	Total.....	162	\$55,692
Shawls.....	10	3,651	Braids & bds.	1	296			
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.								
Cottons.....	2	\$1,545	Prints.....	2	536	Velvets.....	4	1,093
Colored.....	23	6,268	Emb'd mus'n	5	2,305	Spool.....	7	1,682
Total.....								
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Silks.....	24	\$57,155	Laces.....	4	4,688	Silk & cotton.	3	1,998
Ribbons....	1	1,350	Total.....					
Total.....								
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Linens.....						26	\$6,005	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Straw goods.						13	\$1,280	

THE CATTLE MARKET.

The market for beef cattle opened on Monday morning with a supply considerably smaller than last week, but of an improved quality. Holders, as a general thing, demanded an advance.

On Tuesday less than 200 head were received, and pretty much all sold—the market closing at last week's figures, and not very firm. We quote the best at 16½ to 16¾c; a few very fine at 17c.; fair to prime, 12½ to 15¼c., and inferior to common, 8 to 11c.; average of all sales about 13¼c.

The receipts for the week are 5,268 beeves, 122 cows and calves, 1,136 veals, 23,600 sheep and lambs, and 13,648 swine; showing a decrease of 792 beeves, 17 cows, 16 veals, and an increase of 2,075 sheep and lambs, and 4,926 swine.

Port Sarnia .....	1,705	....	18,425	....	....	....
Montreal .....	....	10,000	12,775	....	....	....
Kingston .....	....	15,500	....	....	....	....
Goderich .....	400	....	27,200	....	....	....
Canal .....	....	5,000	....	....	....	....
Oth. Canad'n p'ts	....	15,500	....	....	....	....
Total....	15,455	263,566	1,408,078	470,457	2,326	2,850
Cor. week, '64..	34,026	196,559	332,112	492,334	89,875	9,575

## RECEIPTS FOR FOUR SEASONS,

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour .....	646,459	794,057	844,914	1,042,482
Wheat .....	4,920,382	6,555,848	4,198,570	3,799,480
Corn .....	15,718,253	11,049,975	22,416,686	20,912,876
Oats .....	6,612,886	6,252,768	3,830,953	2,043,130
Rye .....	432,509	556,974	461,393	703,666
Barley .....	410,137	303,200	201,311	479,692

## SHIPMENTS FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour .....	528,512	826,946	954,456	963,077
Wheat .....	4,089,021	7,080,693	4,448,740	8,534,596
Corn .....	15,027,064	9,413,807	22,003,027	19,159,529
Oats .....	5,976,092	7,304,069	4,057,368	1,881,822
Rye .....	256,831	306,517	358,278	589,281
Barley .....	132,744	85,817	100,936	164,614

The following are the reports by the Scotia, to the 25th of August:

**LONDON.**--During the past week the weather was very unsettled. In the early part of it two or three days of sunshine enabled the farmers to make some progress with their reaping, but since Wednesday the rain has fallen heavily and most serious injury has been done the grain cut. From all parts the reports of the wheat crops are bad, and, with few exceptions, the yield is deficient. At Monday's market there was a large attendance, but the tone of the trade, influenced by the weather, was hardly so strong as last week; prices, however, were fully supported. Choice samples of English wheat sold freely at fully last week's rates, while some parcels of new, somewhat out of condition, were difficult to dispose of at irregular low prices. American and Canadian remained unchanged in value. Flour--Barrels are freely sold at 6d to 1s advance. The floating grain cargo trade has continued very active, and a large number of cargoes have been sold. To-day considerable excitement was manifested, and an advance of 1s to 2s was obtained for wheat. Odessa Ghirka was sold at 42s to 43s, and Nicolaieff at 41s to 42s per 492 lbs. Maize is in good demand at late rates. 30s 3d per 492 lbs was paid for Galatz. At to-day's market, owing to the continuance of rain, an advance of 1s to 2s was obtained on both Foreign and English wheat. Average of English wheat for the week, 43s 1d.

**LIVERPOOL.**--The Corn trade is influenced daily by the state of the weather. During rain, speculators are very active, and prices advance. With sunshine there is a relapse into dullness. At our market on Tuesday there was a good attendance of millers, but they would not pay any advance on Friday's prices for Wheat. Flour was unchanged. Indian Corn, 6d lower for delivery ex ship. With the return of rain on Wednesday and Thursday, wheat was in active speculative demand, at a further improvement of 2d to 3d per cental. At to-day's market, with very fine weather, and few buyers present, scarcely any business was done. Wheat lost part of the advance, closing very dull at 9s 3d to 9s 6d for Milwaukee and Amber Iowa, and 9s 6d to 9s 9d for Winter. Flour is steady, and, in absence of barrels, business is, in sacks, at 36s to 42s for 280 lbs. Indian Corn declined to 31s per quarter for mixed.

**GLASGOW.**--To-day, with telegraphic reports of fine weather all over the United Kingdom, the scene has quite changed, all the excitement has died out, and buyers stand aloof. On the Corn market there was not much business done, 3,800 bolls of nice Amber Winter Wheat in store sold at 22s discount, and the finest Amber Spring was offered at 22s 6d on the spot, and to arrive, without finding buyers.

**DUBLIN.**--The appearance of settled fine weather makes buyers cautious, and they only take for immediate wants. Of new grain wheat only a few samples appeared, which sold at full prices. Oats in good supply, condition poor, and sold at irregular prices. Flour--A moderate business at full prices for all qualities. Oatmeal inquired for.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

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**WOOLEN GOODS** are in active demand, especially the heavy and fancy styles of cassimeres of seasonable colors. Prices are firm at a slight advance. The stock of fine woollen goods is small, and sold ahead.

**FOREIGN GOODS** are more active and prices have advanced 3 a 5 cents. Transactions are large and increasing. Of the several public sales that of Messrs. Haggerty & Co., and Wilmerding, Hoguet

& Co., on Tuesday, and Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., on Wednesday, were noticable. The catalogue of Messrs. Haggerty & Co. consisted of Saxony woven dress goods, of the manufacture and importation of Messrs. Henry Schmieder & Son, British dress goods, silks, &c. The offering contained a great variety of seasonable fabrics, and there was a large company of buyers present. The prices obtained for choice fancy dress goods and silks were quite satisfactory, while for alpacas the demand was less active, and the earlier rates of the season were hardly sustained. Toil du Nord in high colored checks, all wool filling, brought 34½ cents; satin striped crepe in neat plaid 38½c; challi satine 39 a 41c; Scotch plaid 41 a 42c; satin striped plaid 33 a 42c; Florida a soie, 45c; satine raye 40 a 43c; satine a fleur soie 59 a 60c; navara a soie, heavy poplin ground in neat silk plaid, 48 a 52c; poplin raye 41 a 52½c; mousseline a soie 45 a 59c; Valencia a fleur a soie, silk embroidered figures, 76 a 77c; double width popeline 46½ a 49c; popeline a soie 52½ a 58c; bometta silk stripes, mousseline a soie in Scotch silk plaid 66 a 83; pinelaine in high colors 68 a 70c; Paris mous de laines in assorted colors \$1.01 a \$1.05; 42-inch do. extra fine quality \$1.11 a \$1.21; 6-4 black do. \$1.20; 6-4 Paris drap catele assorted \$1; 6-4 broche sultanas 74½ a 75c; gros de orient 80c. mohair melange, 44 a 46c, black figured pure mohair 60 a 62½c, French silk poplin 54c, 6-4 alapaca lustre 32 a 40c, 22 inch colored poul de soie \$1.75 a \$1.91, 26 inch black gros arain \$2.15 a \$2.27½, 26 inch Lyons black taffetas \$2 a \$2.10, 30 inch do \$2.21, 22 inch Lyons all boiled taffetas with rich satin stripe \$1.80, heavy all-boiled 28 inch poul de soie Garabaldai \$1.35 a \$1.37½.

The sale by Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount was of woollens, &c. The sale was not as spirited as some previous ones, and may indicate the first gleam of the reaction which is to follow the present excitement. Black Italian cloths brought 30c, heavy Lyons satin de chine \$2.42½, 30 inch Lyons black silk serge \$1.55 a \$1.62, 24 inch Lyons brown velvet \$3.87½, all silk plush Lyons velvet \$4.25 a \$6.75, new style Lyons velvet vestings \$3.62½ a \$4.50, fancy satinetts 25c, printed meltons 25½c, heavy fancy cassimere 50c, extra wide Kentucky jeans 37½c, mixed do 45c, indigo blue cassimere \$1, black doeskins \$1.37½ a \$1.50, 6-4 all wool beavers \$2.50 a \$2.52½, 6-4 union do \$1.55 a \$3.12½, Aix la Chapelle doeskins \$4.00 a \$4.12½.

The sale by Messrs Townsend, Montant & Co., was of French goods, including bombazines, merinos, mousseline delaines, silks, &c. The catalogue, generally contained desirable fabrics, attracting a good company, and the prices obtained were equal to the highest quotations of previous sales. Lupin's black bombazines brought \$1.15 a \$1.25, finer do \$1.32½ a \$1.45, still better \$1.45 a \$1.67½, super do. \$1.97½ a \$2.25, and many grades were largely duplicated, 6 4 Canton cloths were duplicated at 51½ a 77½c, Lupin's 6-4 ex super quality black Parisienne \$1 a \$1.35, 6-4 black barrits 85c, 28 inch all wool plaid colored ground French flannels 65 a 75, low quality Paris colored merino cloth \$1, colored do mous delaines 50c, 6-4 chintz Erench printed merino \$1.10 a \$1.13, plaid do 92½, 5-4 plain reps \$1.15, 26 inch heavy black C P lustrine \$1, 28 inch do \$1.06, 30 inch do \$1.10, 32 inch do \$1.19, 24 inch do all boiled do 25c, 26 inch do \$1.92½.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 7, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7.

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	2366	\$867,088	862	\$294,032	2193	\$908,840
do cotton...	321	85,443	178	49,612	1027	268,495
do silk....	454	498,453	107	77,579	522	474,558
do flax....	379	85,511	239	62,563	1167	277,797
Miscellaneous dry goods.	225	56,247	99	32,993	267	82,667
Total.....	3745	\$1,592,742	1485	\$516,778	5176	\$2,012,357

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

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	579	\$222,061	668	\$295,700	525	\$190,811
do cotton...	363	67,592	176	58,060	64	24,664
do silk....	80	88,340	55	87,729	43	57,227
do flax....	568	119,214	235	50,126	249	61,998
Miscellaneous dry goods.	39	11,690	28	15,407	30	4,762
Total.....	1629	\$508,897	1162	\$457,022	911	\$339,462
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3745	1,592,742	1485	516,778	5176	2,012,357
Total th'wn upon mark't.	5374	\$2,101,639	2647	\$973,900	6087	\$2,351,819

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	74	\$23,516	1302	\$562,576	162	\$55,692
do cotton...	29	8,558	287	101,674	43	13,479
do silk....	7	9,474	201	181,470	32	65,191
do flax....	58	11,634	540	147,080	26	6,005
Miscellaneous dry goods.	27	11,076	964	78,018	13	1,280
Total.....	195	\$64,258	3294	\$1,070,818	276	\$141,647
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3745	1,592,742	1485	516,778	5176	2,012,357
Total entered at the port.	3940	\$1,657,000	5079	\$1,537,590	5452	\$2,154,004

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Sept. 7, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens...	309	\$161,622	Worstedes...	833	356,321
Cloths....	70	35,803	Delaines....	10	5,209
Carpetings...	140	34,412	Hose.....	18	5,009
Blankets....	54	6,711	Merinoes....	63	29,795
Shawls.....	31	15,545	Worsted y'n.	33	14,604
Gloves.....	32	7,532	Lastings....	5	2,343
Total.....2,193				\$909,840	

  

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons....	319	\$102,093	Emb'd mus'n	8	5,386
Colored....	160	43,499	Velvets....	12	4,092
Prints.....	29	6,880	Laces.....	17	5,332
Ginghams...	14	3,437	Braids & bds.	23	7,812
Muslins....	11	2,001	Handk'fs....	9	2,593
Total.....1,027				\$368,495	

  

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks.....	105	\$165,137	Cravats....	1	597
Crapes....	3	637	Vestings....	1	711
Velvets....	34	26,680	Raw.....	49	36,910
Ribbons....	173	141,896	Braids & bds.	13	6,635
Laces.....	49	36,295	Silk & wors'd	45	25,353
Total.....523				\$474,558	

  

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens....	1027	\$229,099	Hdkfs.....	50	21,326
Laces.....	7	6,602	Thread....	66	17,522
Total.....1,167				\$277,797	

  

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leath gloves.	17	\$18,072	Embroideri's.	33	16,817	Feath & flow.	60	8,152
Kid gloves...	8	11,910	Millinery....	3	324	Susp & elast.	3	2,117
Matting.....	33	2,337	Corsets....	36	13,854	Total.....267		\$82,667
Clothing....	44	4,977	Straw goods.	30	4,107			

  

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens...	102	\$40,127	Worstedes...	205	80,251
Carpeting....	14	2,516	Delaines....	5	2,530
Blankets....	29	3,332	Hose.....	1	138
Shawls.....	5	3,407	Merinos....	7	2,953
Total.....525				\$190,811	

  

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons....	14	\$3,791	Prints.....	2	421
Colored....	27	13,458	Shawls....	8	3,331
Total.....64				\$24,664	

  

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks.....	18	\$39,119	Ribbons....	10	9,397
Velvets....	1	1,320	Cravats....	1	187
Total.....43				\$57,227	

  

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens....	246	\$60,061	Handkfs....	1	1,448
Total.....249				\$61,998	

  

MISCELLANEOUS.

Matting.....	6	40	Oil cloth....	2	230	Straw goods..	22	4,442
Total.....30								\$4,762

  

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens....	8	\$3,133	Worstedes...	32	11,472
Carpeting....	17	2,909	Worsted yarn	6	747
Shawls.....	10	3,651	Braids & bds.	1	296
Total.....162				\$55,692	

  

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons....	2	\$1,545	Prints.....	2	586
Colored....	23	6,268	Emb'd mus'n	5	2,305
Total.....43				\$13,479	

  

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks.....	24	\$57,155	Laces.....	4	4,688
Ribbons....	1	1,350	Total.....32		\$65,191

  

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.		
Pkgs.	Value.	
Linens.....	26	\$6,005

  

MISCELLANEOUS.

Straw goods.....	13	\$1,380
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THE CATTLE MARKET.

The market for beef cattle opened on Monday morning with a supply considerably smaller than last week, but of an improved quality. Holders, as a general thing, demanded an advance.

On Tuesday less than 200 head were received, and pretty much all sold—the market closing at last week's figures, and not very firm. We quote the best at 16½ to 16¾c; a few very fine at 17c.; fair to prime, 12½ to 15½c., and inferior to common, 8 to 11c.; average of all sales about 13½c.

The receipts for the week are 5,268 beeves, 122 cows and calves, 1,136 veals, 23,600 sheep and lambs, and 13,648 swine; showing a decrease of 792 beeves, 17 cows, 16 veals, and an increase of 2,075 sheep and lambs, and 4,926 swine.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Pot, 1st sort and Pearl, 1st sort.

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Of 209 lb and upward.

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes American yellow.

Bread—Duty, 30 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Pilot, Navy, and Cracker.

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes American, gray and white.

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

Butter has been in better demand during the week. The State dairies are firm and a little higher for home consumption and the California trade. Western butter, chiefly for export, is in moderate demand. Cheese is moderately active at a slight advance. We quote:

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Butter (Orange & Sussex, Half-Irkin tubs, Welch tubs, Firkins, etc.) and Cheese (Factory made dairies, Farm dairies, etc.).

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

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Sperm, Refined sperm, Stearic, and Adamantine.

Cement—Rosendale, 1 bbl. 1 60

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes One inch and upward.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Liverpool Orrel, Liverpool House Cannel, Nova Scotia, and Anthracite.

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Caracas, Maracaibo, and Guayaquil.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Rio, prime, duty paid; do good; do fair; do ordinary; do fair to good cargoes; Java, mats and bags; Native Ceylon; Maracaibo; Laguayra; St. Domingo.

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper,

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

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Sheathing, new; Sheathing, &c., old; Sheathing, yellow; Bolts; Braziers; Baltimore; Detroit.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Manila, Amer. made; Tarred Russia; Tarred American; Bolt Rope, Russia.

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Regular, quarts; Short Tapers; Mineral; Phial.

Cotton—See special report.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Acid, Citric; Alcohol; Aloes, Cape; Aloes, Socotrine; Alum; Annato, fair to prime; Antimony, Regulus of; Argols, Refined; Arsenic, Powdered; Assafetida; Balsam Capivi; Balsam Tolu; Balsam Peru; Bark, Calisaya; Berries, Persian; Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle; Bi Chromate Potash; Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags; Bird Peppers—Zanzibar; Bleaching Powder; Borax, Refined; Brimstone, Crude; Brimstone, Am. Roll; Brimstone, Flor Sulphur; Camphor, Crude, (in bond); Camphor, Refined; Cantharides; Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk; Cardamoms, Malabar; Castor Oil, City; Chamomile Flowers; Chlorate Potash; Caustic Soda; Cobalt, Crystals, in kegs, 112 lbs; Cochineal, Honduras; Cochineal, Mexican; Copperas, American; Cream Tartar, prime; Cubebs, East India; Cutch; Cuttlefish Bone; Epsom Salts; Extract Logwood; Flowers, Benzoin; Flowers, Arnica; Folia, Buchu; Gambier; Gamboge; Ginger, Jamaica, b'd, in bbls; Ginseng, Southern and Western; Gum Arabic, Picked; Gum Arabic, Sorts; Gum Benzoin; Gum Copal Cow; Gum Gedda; Gum Damar; Gum Myrrh, East India; Gum, Myrrh, Turkey; Gum Senegal; Gum Tragacanth, Sorts; Gum Tragacanth, white flakey; Hyd. Potash, French and English.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Iodine, Resublimed; Ipecacuanna, Brazil; Jalap; Lac Dye, good and fine; Lic. Paste, Calabria; Licorice, Paste, Sicily; Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid; Licorice Paste, Greek; Madder, Dutch; Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do; Manna, large flake; Manna, small flake; Manna, Sorts; Nutgalls Blue Aleppo; Oil Anise; Oil Cassia; Oil Bergamot; Oil Lemon; Oil Peppermint, pure; Opium, Turkey; Oxalic Acid; Phosphorus; Prussiate Potash; Quicksilver; Rhubarb, China; Rose Leaves; Salaratus; Sal Ammoniac, Refined; Sal Soda, Newcastle; Sarsaparilla, Hond.; Sarsaparilla, Mex.; Seed, Anise; do Canary; do Hemp; do Caraway; do Coriander; do Mustard, brown, Trieste; do do California, brown; do do English, white; Seneca Root; Senna, Alexandria; Senna, East India; Shell Lac; Soda Ash (80 cent); Sugar Lead, White; Sugar Lead, Brown; Sulphate Quinine, Am.; Sulphate Morphine; Tartaric Acid; Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold); Vitriol, Blue.

Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val. Ravens, Light; Ravens, Heavy; Scotch, Gourock, No. 1; Cotton, No. 1.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood; Fustic, Cuba; Fustic, Tampico; Fustic, Tabasco; Fustic, Savanilla; Fustic, Maracaibo; Logwood, Laguna; Logwood, Campeachy; Logwood, Hond.; Logwood, Tabasco; Logwood, St. Domingo; Logwood, Jamaica; Lima Wood; Barwood; Sapan Wood, Manila.

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val. Prime Western; 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 further advance in prices. Mackerel has been active. Dry Cod, 8 00 per cwt. Dry Scale, 7 50 per cwt. Pickled Cod, 7 50 per bbl. Mackerel, No. 1, 15 00 per bbl. Mackerel, No. 2, 13 00 per bbl. Mackerel, No. 3, 10 50 per bbl. Salmon, Pickled, 11 00 per bbl. Salmon, Pickled, 10 50 per bbl. Shad, Connecticut, No. 1, 40 per box. Herring, Sealed, 40 per box. Herring, No. 1, 30 per box. Herring, pickled, 6 50 per bbl.

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 1/4; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes Raisins, Seedless; do Layer; do Bunch; Currants; Citron, Leghorn; Almonds, Languedoc; do Provence; do Sicily, Soft Shell; do Shelled; Sardines; do; do; Figs, Smyrna; Brazil Nuts; Filberts, Sicily; Walnuts, French; Dried Fruit—N. State Apples; Blackberries; Black Raspberries; Pared Peaches; Unpeeled do; Cherries, pitted, new.

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

Market for furs nominal. No goods arriving. Skins firm and higher.

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Table with columns for North and East, and Western. Lists various furs like Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, etc. with prices per pound.

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 34x60 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.

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

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

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

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less per lb, 6 cents per lb, and 20 per cent ad val.; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 per cent ad val.

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed, (gold) per lb 24 @ 26; Buenos Ayres, mixed, (gold) 24 @ 26; Hog, Western, unwashed 10 @ 12.

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping 70 @ 80.

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ter; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb. American, Dressed per ton 210 00 @ 285 00; do Undressed 200 00 @ 210 00; Russian, Clean 350 00 @ 400 00; Jute 175 00 @ 190 00; Manila (gold) per lb 10 1/2 @ 11; Sisal 15 @ 15.

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

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

Table listing various goods and their prices: Matamoras, do Dry Salted, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Porto Cabello, Mimos, Rio Hache, Bogota, Truxillo, St Domingo and Port-au-Platt, Curacao, California, Dry, California, Dry Salted, California, Green Salted (currency), Dry Western, Green Salted Country and West'n, City Slaughter, City Slaughter, Association, Penang Cow, Manila Buffalo, Calcutta Buffalo, Calcutta Kips, Slaughter, Calcutta Kips, Dead Green, Singapore.

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

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

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

Ox, Rio Grande per lb 12 00 @ 18 00; Ox, Buenos Ayres 12 00 @ 15 00.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Para, Fine per lb 67 1/2 @ 70; Para, Medium 57 1/2 @ 60; Para, Coarse 47 1/2 @ 50; East India 50 @ 53; Carthagea, etc 50 @ 53; Guayaquil 50 @ 53.

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal per lb 1 00 @ 2 25; Oude 1 00 @ 1 30; Kurpah 1 50 @ 2 00; Madras 85 @ 1 20; Manila 80 @ 1 25; Guatemala 80 @ 1 40; Caracas 1 00 @ 1 25.

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

The market has been much excited during the week with large sales at advanced rates.

Table listing iron products and prices: Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash per ton 47 00 @ 48 00; Pig, American, No. 1 42 00 @ 45 00; Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) 50 00 @ 95 00.

Ivory—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. East India, Prime per lb 3 00 @ 4 00; East India, Billiard Ball 4 50 @ 5 00; African, West Coast, Prime 2 75 @ 3 75; African, Scrivello, West Coast 1 75 @ 2 75.

Laths—Duty, 20 per cent ad val. Eastern per M @ 2 50.

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Galena per 100 lb 9 75 @ 10 00; Spanish 9 50 @ 9 75; German 9 50 @ 9 75; English 9 50 @ 9 75; Bar 12 @ 12; Pipe and Sheet 13 @ 13.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 per cent ad val. There is a fair demand for oak and hemlock, and prices have further advanced under the scarcity of prime grades.

Table listing leather prices: Oak, (slaughter,) light per lb 34 @ 38; do middle 41 @ 45; do heavy 42 @ 46; do crop 45 @ 52; Hemlock, middle, R. Grande & B. Ayres 35 @ 37 1/2; do middle, California 35 1/2 @ 36; do middle, Orinoco, etc 32 1/2 @ 35; do light, R. Grande & B. Ayres 32 1/2 @ 34; do light, California 32 @ 33; do light, Orinoco, etc 31 @ 32; do heavy, R. Grande & B. Ayres 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2; do heavy, California 36 @ 37; do heavy, Orinoco, etc 32 @ 34; do good damaged 29 @ 32; do poor damaged 22 @ 24; do upper, in rough, slaughter 28 @ 30; Oak, upper, in rough, slaughter 30 @ 38.

Lime—Duty: 10 per cent ad val. Rockland, common per bbl @ 1 40; do heavy @ 1 80.

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

Table listing lumber prices: Spruce, Eastern per M feet 18 00 @ 21 00; Southern Pine 50 00 @ 60 00; White Pine Box Boards 21 00 @ 23 00; White Pine Merchant, Box Boards 25 00 @ 27 00; Clear Pine 65 00 @ 70 00; Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k 50 00 @ 55 00; Cherry Boards and Plank 70 00 @ 75 00; Oak and Ash 45 00 @ 55 00; Maple and Birch 35 00 @ 40 00; Black Walnut 75 00 @ 80 00.

STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra per M @ 230 00; do pipe, heavy @ 175 00; White oak, pipe, light @ 120 00; do pipe, culls @ 90 00; do hhd, extra @ 160 00; do hhd, heavy @ 130 00; do hhd, light 90 00 @ 115 00; do hhd, culls @ 80 00; do bbl, extra @ 140 00; do bbl, heavy @ 150 00; do bbl, light @ 80 00; do bbl, culls @ 50 00; Red oak, hhd, heavy @ 120 00; do hhd, light @ 65 00; HEADING—white oak, hhd @ 130 00.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Table listing Mahogany, Cedar, and Rosewood prices: Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches per foot 50 @ 75; do St. Domingo, ordinary logs 17 @ 20; do Port-au-Platt, crotches @ 20; do Port-au-Platt, logs 14 1/2 @ 20; do Nuevitas 18 @ 25; do Mansanilla 45 @ 55; do Mexican 15 @ 20; do Honduras (American wood) 15 @ 18; Cedar, Nuevitas 14 @ 15; do Mansanilla @ 11; do Mexican 10 @ 11; do Florida per cubic ft @ 8; Rosewood, Rio Janeiro per lb 2 50 @ 3 00; do Bahia 2 50 @ 3 00.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans per gallon 1 00 @ 1 10; Porto Rico 75 @ 90; Cuba Muscovado 45 @ 70; do Claved 38 @ 45.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 5 cents per lb (Cash). Cut, 4d. @ 6d. per 100 lb 5 50 @ 6 00; Clinch 6 50 @ 7 00; Horse shoe, forged (3d) per lb @ 30; Copper @ 50; Yellow metal @ 35; Zinc @ 20.

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

Table listing Naval Stores prices: Turpentine, N. C. per 280 lb 5 00 @ 5 50; Tar per bbl 7 00 @ 9 00; Pitch 7 00 @ 8 00; Rosin, common and strained 5 50 @ 6 50; do No. 2 7 50 @ 9 00; do No. 1 10 00 @ 13 00; do Pale and Extra (280 lbs) 15 00 @ 17 00; Spirits turpentine, Am. per gallon 1 00 @ 1 05.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls per ton 52 00 @ 55 00; do in bags 52 00 @ 55 00; Western thin oblong, in bags 50 00 @ 55 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 per cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries,) 20 per cent ad valorem.

The market for oils is quite active, and prices have advanced.

Table listing oil prices: Olive, 13 bottle baskets 4 10 @ 4 12 1/2; do in casks 1 95 @ 2 00; Palm, (duty paid) per lb 10 1/2 @ 11; Linseed, city per gallon 1 55 @ 1 56; Whale, South Sea per gallon 1 60 @ 1 56; do refined winter 1 55 @ 1 90; Sperm, crude @ 2 30; do winter, bleached @ 2 55; do do unbleached @ 2 50; Lard oil 2 00 @ 2 25; Red oil, city distilled 1 20 @ 1 25; Straits 1 24 @ 1 35; Paraffine, 28 — 30 gr. deodorized @ 56; Kerosene (free) 73 @ 74.

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent per lb; dry ochres, 56 cents per 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, \$1 50 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 per cent ad val.; China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion, 25 per cent ad val.; white chalk, \$10 per ton.

Table listing paint prices: Litharge, American per lb 13 @ 14; Lead, red, American 13 @ 14; do white, American, pure, in oil 15 @ 15 1/2; do white, American, pure, dry 14 @ 14 1/2; Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1 8 @ 8; do white, American, No. 1, in oil 9 @ 12; Ochre, yellow, French, dry per 100 lb 3 00 @ 3 50; do ground in oil per lb 9 @ 10; Spanish brown, dry per 100 lb 1 50 @ 2 00; do ground in oil per lb 8 @ 10; Paris white, No. 1 per 100 lbs 4 00 @ 4 50; do do Am. per 100 lbs 3 50 @ 4 00; Whiting, American 2 50 @ 3 00; Vermilion, Chinese per lb 1 75 @ 2 00; do Trieste 90 @ 1 00; do American 80 @ 35; Venetian red, (N. C.) per cwt 4 00 @ 4 50; Carmine, city made per lb 20 00 @ 25 00; China clay per ton @ 40 00; Chalk per bbl @ 5 00; Chrome yellow per lb 15 @ 49.

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon. Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity . . . 82 1/2 @ 8 3/4

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

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

Bags—(Domestic). White, city . . . 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2 Seconds . . . 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

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. Tsatlees, No. 1 @ 3 . . . 13 50 @ 18 00

Soap—Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 cent ad val. Castile . . . 19 @ 20

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per lb. Plates, foreign . . . 12 @ 13

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 . . . 5 00 @ 9 00

Brandy, J. & F. Martell . . . @ 11 00 do Marett & Co . . . @ 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 per lb; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cent per lb and 10 cent ad val.

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

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

New Orleans . . . @ 16 St. Croix . . . @ 16 Porto Rico . . . 18 @ 16

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 . . . @ 1 20 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.

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

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. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

The wool market has been quiet during the week with considerable inquiry but light sales. Prices have been well maintained, especially for domestic fleeces.

American, Saxony fleece . . . per lb 70 @ 75 do full blood Merino . . . 65 @ 70

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 @ 3 16 Flour . . . per bush @ 1 6

To LONDON: Heavy goods . . . per ton @ 17 6 Oil . . . per bush @ 17 6

To GLASGOW: Flour . . . per bush @ 2 . . . 6 Wheat . . . per bush @ 6 1/2

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

The Railway Monitor.

**RAILROAD SPEED—ENGLAND VS. UNITED STATES.**—Nothing more forcibly illustrates the superior condition and solid structure of the English railways than the speed of some of the mail trains. The night mail from Euston Square station, London, to Perth, in Scotland, performs the journey—451 miles—in eleven hours and a half, or at the rate of forty miles an hour, including stoppages. The mail between New York and Washington—229 miles—goes through in from eleven to twelve hours, being about half the speed of the English mails. It is evident that neither speed nor safety can be expected upon our railroads until they are rebuilt in a solid and enduring manner; many of the accidents occurring being the result of their bad condition.

**ST. PAUL AND WINONA RAILROAD.**—The St. Paul Pioneer learns from Hon. Edmund Rice, that while in England, he effected arrangements whereby the construction of the St. Paul and Winona Railroad will be commenced immediately, and pushed to completion next summer. The ground will be broken as soon as working parties can be organized, and it is hoped that ten or twenty miles will be graded this season.

**THE FRENCH PROJECT FOR A TELEGRAPH TO AMERICA.**—The Nord says:—The failure of the Great Eastern has not discouraged the shareholders of the Transatlantic Cable Company, or the new French Company which has obtained permission to lay down a cable between France and the United States. M. Alberto Bilestrine has undertaken this enterprise at his own risk. But this time the company does not intend to submerge a cable for any enormous distance, as there will be intermediate stations.

The following is the track at present contemplated:—From Paris to Lisbon, and thence to Cape St. Vincent, by land; from this last place to the Canary Islands along the coast of Morocco;

from the Canary Islands to Cape Verd, along the African coast; with stations at St. Louis (Senegal) and at Goree; from Cape Verd to Cape St. Roque, on the coast of Brazil, a distance of less than one-half that of the cable intended to be laid by the Great Eastern; from Cape St. Roque to Cayenne, along the American coast, and from Cayenne to New Orleans by the coast, or probably by cables connecting the principal West India Islands. The enterprise is more easily practicable than that conceived in England.

The only difficulty will be to secure the preservation of the line on the African Coast, and that security may be obtained by means of guard stations. The Company will have a concession for one hundred years, and the French Government will abandon the right of making any other concession during that time. A subvention of four million of francs, payable by installments, will be granted when the company shall have obtained the authorization from all the Governments over whose territory the electric cable is to pass. The electric communication between Paris and the Canary Islands is to be completed within three years, and the whole line within five.

**RAILROADS IN MEXICO.**—It is stated that several lines are being vigorously pushed forward in Mexico. The Government has just conceded to M. Arnoux the privilege of establishing in certain streets of the capital and on some roads leading to neighboring villages, railways after the American system. The works of a great line from Vera Cruz to Mexico are advancing rapidly. The English Company which has a concession of this undertaking has concluded an arrangement with French engineers for the execution of a very difficult section, that to Orizaba. There are 600 workmen employed on one point, Maltrata.

**MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.**—Eleven miles additional of this road are completed, and by this time, probably, in operation.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.			Cleveland and Pittsburg.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(502 m.)	(502 m.)	(502 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)
\$109,850	\$100,991	\$261,903	\$232,208	\$273,876	\$535,675	\$140,024	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$123,808	\$139,414	\$180,048
101,355	154,418	252,583	202,321	317,839	481,165	130,225	175,482	246,331	115,394	170,879	—
104,372	195,803	288,159	221,709	390,355	506,290	122,512	243,150	289,403	135,211	202,857	—
122,084	162,723	263,149	240,051	371,461	467,710	126,798	185,013	186,172	140,952	193,919	—
132,301	178,736	312,316	280,209	466,830	568,904	144,995	198,679	227,260	152,662	203,514	215,568
145,542	206,090	343,985	359,888	565,145	727,193	170,937	243,178	311,180	160,569	—	—
149,137	224,257	315,944	275,506	482,054	688,171	139,142	224,980	232,728	182,655	214,533	226,047
157,948	296,546	391,574	299,607	519,906	743,359	160,306	271,140	288,095	182,685	264,637	—
170,044	354,554	—	473,186	655,364	—	210,729	375,800	—	181,935	—	—
170,910	320,879	—	551,122	708,714	—	216,030	324,865	—	180,246	248,292	—
156,869	307,803	—	435,945	705,496	—	196,435	336,617	—	181,175	220,062	—
153,294	252,015	—	404,183	545,943	—	201,134	321,037	—	180,408	201,169	—
1,673,706	2,770,484	—	3,975,935	5,902,383	—	1,959,267	3,095,470	—	—	2,512,315	—
<b>Year ..</b>			<b>Year ..</b>			<b>Year ..</b>			<b>Year ..</b>		
Erie Railway.			Hudson River.			Illinois Central.			Marietta and Cincinnati.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$345,695	\$984,837	\$908,341	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	\$299,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	\$38,203	\$77,010	\$98,112
839,949	934,133	886,039	425,047	472,240	418,711	271,085	416,588	522,555	53,778	74,409	86,626
956,445	1,114,508	1,240,626	366,802	356,626	424,870	275,643	459,762	592,276	60,540	89,901	93,503
948,059	1,099,507	1,472,120	270,676	278,540	311,540	289,224	423,797	491,297	64,306	72,389	82,186
848,733	1,072,293	1,339,137	244,771	281,759	351,759	334,687	406,373	454,604	35,326	83,993	73,842
770,148	1,041,975	1,225,528	202,392	253,049	310,049	407,922	510,100	590,061	40,706	78,697	110,186
731,243	994,317	1,152,803	190,364	273,726	—	343,929	423,578	527,888	58,704	91,809	108,651
687,092	1,105,364	—	219,561	306,595	—	511,305	640,179	—	52,864	94,375	112,155
816,801	1,301,005	—	268,100	361,600	—	478,576	799,236	—	77,112	93,078	—
965,294	1,222,568	—	302,174	340,900	—	496,433	661,391	—	83,059	93,546	—
1,024,649	1,224,909	—	295,750	340,738	—	437,679	657,141	—	76,764	96,908	—
1,035,321	1,334,217	—	484,550	507,552	—	424,531	603,402	—	68,863	95,453	—
10,469,481	13,429,643	—	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	4,571,028	6,329,447	—	710,225	1,038,165	—
<b>Year ..</b>			<b>Year ..</b>			<b>Year ..</b>			<b>Year ..</b>		
Michigan Central.			Mich. So. North and Indiana.			Mil. and Prairie du Chien.			New York Central.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)
\$242,073	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$248,784	\$256,600	\$363,986	\$67,130	\$102,749	\$98,183	\$920,272	\$921,831	\$899,478
245,858	278,848	279,137	230,508	304,445	366,361	76,132	115,135	74,283	790,167	936,587	581,372
236,432	348,802	344,228	257,227	338,454	413,322	44,925	88,221	70,740	867,590	1,059,028	915,600
238,495	338,276	337,240	268,613	330,651	366,245	88,177	140,418	106,639	911,395	1,105,664	1,300,000
236,453	271,553	401,456	264,835	267,126	353,194	106,967	186,747	146,943	839,126	1,004,435	1,204,435
206,221	265,780	365,663	241,236	315,258	402,122	111,260	212,209	224,838	841,165	1,029,736	—
193,328	263,244	329,105	189,145	279,129	309,083	71,587	139,547	—	818,512	1,055,793	—
215,449	346,781	413,501	238,012	355,264	474,706	69,353	113,399	—	840,450	1,273,117	—
308,168	408,445	—	308,106	402,219	—	155,417	168,218	—	1,079,551	1,450,076	—
375,488	410,802	—	375,567	407,107	—	205,055	178,526	—	1,041,522	1,194,435	—
339,794	405,510	—	332,360	448,934	—	138,342	149,099	—	1,045,401	1,157,818	—
306,186	376,470	—	348,048	411,806	—	112,913	117,013	—	1,157,818	1,039,902	—
3,168,065	3,970,946	—	3,302,541	4,120,391	—	1,247,258	2,711,281	—	11,069,853	13,230,417	—
<b>Year ..</b>			<b>Year ..</b>			<b>Year ..</b>			<b>Year ..</b>		
Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago.			Rome, Watert'n & Ogdensb.			St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wabash & Western.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)
\$337,350	\$290,676	\$684,260	\$35,047	\$38,778	\$ —	\$109,808	\$100,872	\$170,078	\$86,321	\$79,735	\$144,084
366,598	457,227	696,738	31,619	54,735	—	110,603	147,485	153,903	91,971	95,843	189,171
461,965	611,297	886,511	36,912	60,006	—	120,310	160,497	202,771	103,056	132,896	155,753
462,987	588,066	738,107	43,058	60,361	—	123,115	157,786	169,299	132,111	123,987	144,001
427,094	525,751	601,238	44,835	72,452	91,172	113,798	149,855	177,625	134,272	127,010	138,738
395,845	532,911	650,311	—	—	—	123,949	155,730	173,722	152,585	156,338	194,525
350,753	506,640	612,127	49,673	71,302	90,050	118,077	144,942	162,570	105,554	139,626	*271,798
407,077	625,547	—	51,231	84,483	—	130,378	180,378	—	116,379	244,114	—
463,509	675,360	—	—	—	—	153,470	234,194	—	120,595	243,840	—
505,814	701,352	—	76,136	83,946	—	144,736	204,785	—	151,052	221,570	—
466,300	691,556	—	—	—	—	143,748	202,966	—	134,563	220,209	—
487,642	914,082	—	—	—	—	162,921	204,726	—	111,339	265,154	—
5,123,984	7,120,465	—	584,300	627,615	—	1,554,913	2,034,074	—	1,439,793	2,050,323	* 434 m.
<b>Year ..</b>			<b>Year ..</b>			<b>Year ..</b>			<b>Year ..</b>		

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879		98	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1872		
2d do 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, (N. 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	100	100	Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	100	100	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	100	101	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	101		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	99 1/2	
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	104
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879		
2d do do do	347,000	7	do				3d do do	6,000,000	6	do	1883	95	100
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	95 1/2	96
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888		
2d Mort. do do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882	100 1/2	
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	95	99
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	99		<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do do do	200,000	6	do	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do 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	Jan. & July	1873	95 1/2	96	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	95		<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov	1872			New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	Jan. & July	1883		
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883		
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	'69-'72			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
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	Jan. & July	1877		
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893		100	<i>Hudson River:</i>						
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	101 1/2	103
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st do do	110,000	6	do	1869		
2d do do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			2d do do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	102	103
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882			Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867	95	
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	101	103	1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov	1870		
2d do do do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	104		2d do do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875		
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	90	93	1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875		114
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov	1890			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
2d do do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
3d do do do	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
4th do 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 do	364,000	10	do	1870		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	'95-'80	90		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							2d do do do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	554,000	7	May & Nov.	1877			Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
1st do do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892		98	<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	86	86 1/2	1st Mortgage	635,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883		111	1st Mortgage	187,000	7	Mch & Sept	1861		
do do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do 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	April & Oct	1883	92	
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	April & Oct	1870	90	100
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898		92	2d do do do	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do do do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885	95	96	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	80 1/2	81	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	81 1/2		2d do 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	102	1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May Nov	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 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	May & Nov	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 do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do do do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug	1892	82 1/2	88
<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				

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	94	95	<i>Terre Haute and Richmond:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887		93	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)	1,998,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	100	102 1/2	<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	101	102	1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1885		
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		102	1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	87 1/2	
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884		90
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	92	95	2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	76	
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	76	
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>North Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Union Pacific:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	85	88	1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887	112	120	Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	98		1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861	75	
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	96	98	2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	22	
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885		98	<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885			1st Mortgage	550,000	6	Jan. & July	1883	92	
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							<i>Warren:</i>						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880	92		2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
2d do (now stock)							<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	77	85	Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875	95 1/2	98
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	77	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>Osuego and Syracuse:</i>							<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	'70-'80			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	77	
<i>Pacific:</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	98	98 1/2
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'87		80	<i>York &amp; Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
<i>Panama:</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		95
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			<b>Canal:</b>						
<i>Peninsula:</i>							<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884		100	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	do	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. &amp; 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 1/2	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. &amp; 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	586,500	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 1/2		do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	94	95	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	46	47
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	81 1/2	85	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 1/2	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	1878		
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	1878	90	92
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							<b>Miscellaneous:</b>						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>						
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888			2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	'8		
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>						
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7											

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.				
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			
<b>Railroad.</b>														
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Air Line.....	100	788,047						
Alleghany Valley.....	50	1,947,600				New York Central.....	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	92 3/4 93			
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/4		New York and Harlem.....	50	5,085,050	do preferred		50 85			
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.....	100	919,153				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4	75			
do do Pa.....	100	2,500,000				New York and New Haven.....	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	July 4				
do do Ohio.....	100	5,000,000				New York Providence & Boston.....	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July 3	115 120			
Baltimore and Ohio.....	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Apr. 4	117 117 1/2	Ninth Avenue.....	100	795,360						
Washington Branch.....	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5		Northern of New Hampshire.....	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	June 3	82			
Bellefontaine Line.....	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		Northern Central.....	50	3,344,800	Quarterly.	July 2	89 90			
Belvidere, Delaware.....	100	997,112				North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150			50 52			
Berkshire.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	July 1 1/4		Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,333,600	Jan. and July	July 4	90 100			
Blossburg and Corning.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 2 1/2		Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.....	100	3,077,000			32 3/4 34			
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000				Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	21,250,000	do preferred.....	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	72
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	98	Old Colony and Newport.....	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July 4	105 1/2 106			
Boston and Maine.....	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July 4	113 1/2 114	Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	25 3/4 25 1/2			
Boston and Providence.....	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July 5	125 126	Panama.....	100	5,000,000	Quarterly.	July 5				
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2	124 1/2 125	Peninsula.....	100							
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150				Pennsylvania.....	50	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	107 1/2 107 1/2			
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 5		Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n.....	50	1,353,100	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	131 135			
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	98 98			
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			25 1/2 26 1/2	Racine and Mississippi.....	100							
do preferred.....	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	50 52	Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	2,360,700						
Central of New Jersey.....	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	July 2 1/2	120 122	Reading and Columbia.....	50	501,890						
Central Ohio.....	50	sd Mh. 28				Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July 4				
Cheshire (preferred).....	100	2,085,925			44 46	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.....	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July 5				
Chester Valley.....	50	871,900				Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,233,376						
Chicago and Alton.....	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	98 102	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.....	100	2,300,000	do do pref.....	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May 7	37 1/2 38 1/2
do preferred.....	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	100 102	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.....	100	2,956,590	do do pref.....	100	304,297	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.....	100	8,376,510	May & Nov	May 6	119 1/2 120	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.....	100	862,571						
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100					Schuykill Valley.....	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July 5				
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	1,000,000				Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	Apr.	50 75			
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	2,250,000				Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3				
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	11,990,520			28 1/2 28 1/2	Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	750,000	Quarterly.		120 125			
do do pref.....	100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	62 1/2 63 1/2	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.....	100	1,200,130						
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5	110 110 1/2	Terre Haute and Richmond.....	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July 6				
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	100	1,106,125				Third Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	July 3				
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	100	3,000,000	May and Nov	May 4		Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000	do do 1st pref.....	100	1,700,000			
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....	100	2,000,000				do do 2d pref.....	100	1,000,000						
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.....	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	124 130	Toledo and Wabash.....	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 3	42 45			
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.....	100	4,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 4		do do preferred.....	50	984,700	June and Dec	June 3 1/2	60			
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	5,253,625	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	72 1/2 72 1/2	Tioga.....	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2				
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Apr. 5	106 1/2 107 1/2	Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111						
Columbus and Indianapolis Cent.....	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 5		Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec	June 3				
Columbus and Xenia.....	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 5		Utica and Black River.....	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July 2				
Concord.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	63	Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	June 4	99 1/2 100			
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2		Vermont and Massachusetts.....	100	2,214,225			43 43 1/2			
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	500,000				Warren.....	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July 3	93 1/2 95			
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....	100	392,900				Westchester and Philadelphia.....	50	684,036						
do do pref.....	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July 3	72 1/2	Western (Mass).....	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July 4	128			
Connecticut River.....	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July 4	100	Worcester and Nashua.....	83 1/2	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July 3				
Covington and Lexington.....	100	1,582,169				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g.....	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July 1				
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	2,316,705				<b>Canal.</b>								
Delaware.....	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July 3		Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,343,563						
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.....	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	July 10	147 160	Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	8,228,595						
Des Moines Valley.....	100	1,550,000				Delaware Division.....	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	60			
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	952,350				Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	141 1/2 142			
do do pref.....	100	1,500,000				Delaware Junction (Pa.).....	100	398,910						
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,751,577				Delaware and Raritan.....	100		Jan. and July	July 5				
do do pref.....	100	1,982,180				Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	200,000						
Eastern, (Mass).....	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July 3	96 98	Lehigh Navigation.....	50	4,232,950	May and Nov	May 5	117			
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.....	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	July 3		Monongahela Navigation.....	50	726,800						
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua.....	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 1/2	60 70	Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	80 85			
Elmira and Williamsport.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 2 1/2	60 70	do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	120			
do do pref.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	94	North Branch.....	50	138,086						
Erie.....	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 4	88 1/2 89	Schuykill Navigation (consol.).....	50	1,908,207	do preferred.....	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	49 51
do preferred.....	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	83 1/2 84	do do preferred.....	50	2,050,070			68 70			
Erie and Northeast.....	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 5		Susquehanna and Tide-Water.....	50	2,050,070			18 20			
Erie and Pittsburg.....	50	256,500				Union.....	50	2,750,000	do preferred.....	50		34 40		
Fitchburg.....	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July 3	63 1/2	West Branch and Susquehanna.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5				
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	1,900,000			25 35	Wyoming Valley.....	50	700,000	Quarterly.	June 4	103 104			
do do pref.....	100	5,253,836	Quarterly.	July 3	157 50	<b>Miscellaneous.</b>								
Hartford and New Haven.....	100	2,350,000				American Coal.....	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	63			
Housatonic.....	100	820,000				American Telegraph.....	100				10			
do preferred.....	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July 4		Ashburton Coal.....	50	2,500,000						
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	50	617,500	April and Oct	Apr. 5	110 1/2 110 1/2	Atlantic Mail.....	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July 25	144 147 1/2			
do do pref.....	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2		Brunswick City.....	100							
Illinois Central.....	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug 5 & 10s	124 124	Bucks County Lead.....	5	200,000						
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50	1,689,900	April and Oct	Apr. 4	123	Brooklyn Gas.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug.				
Indianapolis and Madison.....	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July 3		Canton Improvement.....	100	5,000,000			39 1/2 39 1/2			
do do pref.....	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July 4		Cary Improvement.....	100	600,000						
Jeffersonville.....	50	1,015,907				Central American Trans.....	100	3,214,300			5 21 20			
Joliet and Chicago.....	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/4	70 90	Central Coal.....	100	2,000,000			53 1/2 54			
Kennebec and Portland (new).....	100					Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas.....	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4	130			
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	835,000				Consolidation Coal, Md.....	100	6,000,000						
do do pref.....	50	500,000				Cumberland Coal, preferred.....	100	5,000,000			44 44 1/2			
Lehigh Valley.....	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	July 2 1/2	128	Farmers Loan and Trust.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4				
Lexington and Frankfort.....	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Harlem Gas.....	50	644,000						
Little Miami.....	100	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July 5	110 115	Hampshire and Baltimore Coal.....	100	500,000						
Little Schuylkill.....	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July 3	58 60									

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 3% & 30 s.		94 1/2	
Albany City.....	100	200,000				125	
American.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July 3% & 50 s.		135	
American Exchange.....	100	200,000	March and Sep.	Sep.....	5	87 1/2	
Arctic.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	ps'd	101	
Astor.....	25	250,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	100	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	March and Sep.	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	72 1/2	
Broadway.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	6	135	
Brooklyn (L. I.).....	17	153,000	do	Aug.....	10	210	
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000				100	
Central Park.....	100	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4	76	
Citizens'.....	20	300,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	10	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	88 1/2	
Continental.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	7	171 1/2	
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000	March and Sep.	Sep.....		100	
Croton.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....		100 1/2	
Eagle.....	40	300,000	April and Oct.	April.....	7 1/2	150 1/2	
Empire City.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	7	125 1/2	
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	5	102 1/2	
Exchange.....	30	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....		60	
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	112 1/2	
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	do	July.....	3 1/2	59 1/2	
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	90 1/2	
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	154 1/2	
Grocers'.....	50	200,000	March and Sep.	Sep.....	5	99	
Guardian.....	—	200,000					
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	137 1/2	
Hope.....	50	200,000	do	Jan.....	5	106	
Howard.....	50	300,000	do	July.....	10	174 1/2	
Humboldt.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	5	100	
Importers' and Traders'.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	6	106	
Indemnity.....	100	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	75	
International.....	100	1,000,000	April and Oct.	April.....	5	100	
Irving.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	105	
Jefferson.....	30	200,000	March and Sep.	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	98 1/2	
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.....	3 1/2	110	
Merchants'.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	10	200	
Metropolitan.....	100	1,000,000	do	July.....	5	130 1/2	
Montauk (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	do	July.....	5	125	
Morris (and inland).....	100	200,000				100	
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	7	175	
National.....	37 1/2	200,000	do	July.....	8	141	
New Amsterdam.....	25	300,000	do	July.....	5	97 1/2	
New World.....	50	200,000	do	July.....	4	80	
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000	do	July.....	8	160	
N. Y. Fire.....	100	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	6	125	
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	120	
North American.....	50	1,000,000	June and Dec.	June 6 & 50 s.		97 1/2	
North River.....	25	350,000	April and Oct.	April.....	4	106	
Northwestern (Oswego).....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	100	
Pacific.....	25	200,000	do	July.....	7 1/2	127 1/2	
Park.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	5	99 1/2	
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 3% & 20 s.		90	
Resolute.....	100	200,000	do	July.....	3 1/2	112 1/2	
Rutgers.....	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	August.....	7	105	
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000	do	Aug.....	5	88	
St. Nicholas.....	25	150,000	do	Aug.....	4	69 1/2	
Security.....	50	1,000,000	do	Aug.....	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	126 1/2	
Washington.....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4	150	
Williamsburg City.....	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	110	
Yonkers and New York.....	100	500,000	do	July.....	5	104 1/2	

CALIFORNIA COAL MINES.—The following shows the products of the Mount Diablo mines for the two first quarters of 1865 :

The Eureka Mine, Mount Diablo, product first quarter 1865.....	tons	2,591
Product second quarter, 1865.....		5,089

Total first six months this year..... 7,680

Average price, \$8 50 per ton.	
The Black Diamond Mine, Mount Diablo, produced first quarter, 1865.....	4,000
Second quarter, 1865.....	2,700

Total product first six months this year..... 6,704

Average price, \$8 50 per ton.	
The Union Mine, Mount Diablo, produced in the first quarter of 1865.....	1,400
Second quarter.....	2,050

Total first six months, 1865..... 3,450

Average price, \$8 50 per ton.  
The Pittsburg Mine has produced nothing during the past quarter the company being engaged in the construction of a railroad from their mine.

OIL IN TENNESSEE.—In the vicinity of Decherd, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, eighty-two miles from Nashville, oil has been discovered running from the fissures of the rocks, and, in several places near Cowan, wells had to be abandoned by the people who owned them in consequence of the great quantities of pure petroleum that accumulated on the surface of the water. The indications of oil are so positive all over this part of Franklin County that private parties are preparing to bore.

COAL IN COLORADO.—A rich vein of coal has been discovered in the Smoky Hill region. The vein is seven feet thick, and extends some sixty-five or seventy miles. It will be in good time for the Pacific Railroad.

COAL UNDER THE SEA.—Coal has been gathered up on the beach at Phippsburg, Me., for many years, and Professor Brackett, of Bowdoin College, thinks that a coal mine extends along the coast from Rhode Island to Nova Scotia, but that the bed of coal is too far out at sea to be worked. The waves cast blocks of it upon the beach from time to time.

ONONDAGA SALT.—The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga (N. Y.) Salt Springs Reservation from January 1 to July 1, 1865, is 842,965 bushels. The whole quantity inspected during the same time in 1864, 1,596,140 bushels. Decrease, 753,175.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....	1 00		Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany.....		12	Maple Shade of Phil.	9 00	
Allen Wright.....	60	1 00	Montana.....	6 50	7 00
Beekman.....			Mount Vernon.....		60
Bennehoff Reserve.....		1 00	National Oil of N. Y.		4 00
Bennehoff Run.....		20 00	N. York, Phila. and		
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	15	24	Baltimore Consol		
Black Creek.....			Noble & Delamater		
Blood Farm.....		12 00	of Philadelphia		4 00
Bradley Oil.....		3 00	Noble & Delamater		
Brevoort.....	11 00	13 25	Rock Oil.....		1 50
Brooklyn.....	60	75	Northern Light.....	1 00	2 00
Buchanan Farm.....	70	74	Oceanic.....	92	1 00
California.....		18 00	Oil City Petroleum		
Cascade.....			Oil Creek of N. Y.	3 00	3 20
Central.....		20 00	Pacific.....		
Cherry Run Petrol'm	32		Palmer Petroleum		
Clifton.....		5 00	People's Petroleum		
Commercial.....			Phillips.....		2 00
Commonwealth.....			Pit Hole Creek.....	8 48	8 50
Consolidated of N. Y.		2 00	President.....	1 00	
De Kalb.....			Rawson Farm.....		
Dalzell.....			Revenue.....		10 00
Devon Oil.....			Rynd Farm.....	85	90
Emp'e City Petrol'm	55		Sherman & Barnsd'le		60
Enterprise.....		2 00	Southard.....	40	90
Everett Petroleum.....	75	1 70	Standard Petroleum		
Excelsior.....	1 22	1 26	Story & McClintock		
First National.....	24	38	Success.....		
Fountain Petroleum.....		3 00	Tack Petr'm of N. Y.	50	52
Fulton Oil.....			Talman.....		
Germania.....	30	32	Tarr Farm.....		
G't Western Consol.			Terragenta.....		
Guild Farm.....			Titus Oil.....		
Hammond.....		10 00	Titus Estate.....		
Heydrick.....	50	1 00	Union.....	10 00	40 00
Heydrick Brothers.....	1 23		United Pet'l'm F'ms.		
Hickory Farm.....	2 00	5 00	United States.....	27 80	27 85
High Gate.....		48	United States Pe-		
Home.....		12 00	troleum Candle..		
Inexhaustible.....	36	40	Venango.....		
Johnson's Fulton Oil		6 50	Vesta.....		
Knickerbocker Pet'm		20	Watson Petroleum		
Lamb Farms.....			Webster.....	1 61	1 67
McClintockville.....			W. Virg. Oil and Coal		15
McElhenny.....			Woods & Wright		
McKinley.....	2 00	3 50	Oil Creek.....		
Manhattan.....	26	39	Working People's		
Maple Grove.....		80	Petroleum.....		

MARINE LOSSES.—The marine losses for the first eight months of the present year are heavier than for the same period for several years past.

Total for eight months.....	248	\$19,738,000
Same period in 1863.....	303	15,585,900
Same period in 1864.....	308	14,126,300

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

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

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*13	
* 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, 38c.).....	*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, 38c.) ...	*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. ....	6	

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, 1855,  
FIFTY PER CENT.

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

OFFICE OF THE

**MORRIS**  
**FIRE AND INLAND**  
**Insurance Company,**

(COLUMBIAN BUILDING.)

**1 Nassau Street.**

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - - \$5,000,000.00  
CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, 885,040.57

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

B. C. MORRIS, Pres't.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

**SUN**  
**Mutual Insurance**  
**COMPANY.**

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

**49 WALL STREET.**

ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 - - - \$2,383,487 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 CLAWS, CHAS. CURTISS,  
ALBERT WRIGHT, ASHER S. MILLS,  
JOHN A. ISELIN, WM. H. WEBB,  
H. P. FREEMAN, HENRY J. RAYMOND,  
NICHOLAS E. SMITH, SILAS C. HERRING,  
JAMES E. 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  ct. disc't  
do do do 100 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  do  
do do do 1,000 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  do

All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

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

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

7-30 Notes bought and sold at market rates.

The United States 5 per cent., one year, and two year, and two year Coupon Notes, received on deposit from regular dealers, or those choosing to become so.

Will deliver new Fractional Currency, at your Bank, in sums not less than \$1,000, per Express, at market rates, and bags of \$50 1 cent and 2 cent, and \$30 3 cent coin, free of charge.

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

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

J. U. ORVIS, President.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1865.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York,

27 and 29 Pine Street.

DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF  
THE UNITED STATES,

HAVE FOR SALE, READY FOR DELIVERY,

U.S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes

Convertible, at Maturity, into

6 PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Also, United States 10-40 Bonds.

Do. 5-20 Bonds.

Do. 1 Year Certificates.

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

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS,

And Government Loan Agents,

No. 6 WALL STREET,

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

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

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

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

Seven-thirty Loan Agent

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

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals re-  
ceived on favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

35 WALL STREET,  
NEW YORK,

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

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

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

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to  
Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the Collec-  
tion of Dividends, Drafts, &c.

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,  
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Exchange bought and sold on London and collec-  
tions 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 bear-  
ing interest on favorable terms.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW YORK, August, 21, 1865.

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

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,

Attends to business of Banks and Bankers on liberal  
terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.

By Kobbe & Corlies,

Stores Nos. 87 and 89 LEONARD Street.

TUESDAY, Sept. 12,

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

OF  
IRISH LINENS AND LINEN GOODS,

ALSO,  
GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY AND HO-  
SIEY 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. 13,

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. 14,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,  
On similar terms,  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS, TAILOR-  
ING, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

FRIDAY, Sept. 15,

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

SATURDAY, Sept. 16,  
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.

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Fire Insurance Company.

No. 12 Wall Street.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000  
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865, 270,353

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.  
Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years,  
253 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.  
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Manufacturers of Ruches and  
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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  
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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.

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Possessing every facility, will execute all orders  
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James Buell, Pres. Imp. & Trad. Nat'l B'k, N. Y.

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

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