

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. I.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

NO. 13.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.	
Prospective Changes in the Rate of Interest.....	385
The Contraction of the Currency.....	386
Governor Perry's Message.....	387
Southern Reorganization and National Wealth.....	388
The Hoosac Tunnel.....	389
THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	395
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities....	398
THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.	
Epitome of Railway News.....	409
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	410-11
INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.	
Insurance Companies.....	415
Bank Announcements, etc.....	416

"The amount of legal tender notes now in circulation is about six hundred and eighty-five millions, and the circulation of the banks, State and National, is about three hundred millions, together with legal tender and bank circulation, in round numbers, one thousand millions. The bank circulation of the whole country, North and South, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was not over two hundred millions, and the gold and silver in circulation at that time not over one hundred and fifty millions. The circulation of the country at this time is about three times greater than it was or ever had been before the suspension of specie payments. The enormous expenditures of the government, and the sudden and great increase of the volume of business created by the war, rendered an increase of circulating medium an absolute necessity. The war is now over, and but a comparatively small amount of currency will be required by the disbursing officers of the government, and the business created by the war has already nearly ceased. The great increase of the volume of currency must, consequently, show itself, either by its concentrating at the business centre of the country to an extent that will make it a necessity to have some mode of redemption provided, otherwise a new impulse will be given to inflation and increase of prices until employment is found for the whole volume of currency. In this way it would be absorbed even if it was twice as much as now issued."

The Chronicle.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

[Canvassers for Subscriptions are not authorized to make Collections.]

FOR THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, with THE DAILY BULLETIN, delivered by carriers to city subscribers, and mailed to all others.....	\$12 00
FOR THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, without THE DAILY BULLETIN.....	10 00
FOR THE DAILY BULLETIN, without THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.....	5 00

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
(Chronicle Buildings),
60 William Street, New York.

PROSPECTIVE CHANGES IN THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The prospective changes of the money market are discussed in Wall street with unusual anxiety, and the prevailing incertitude, the conflicting views as to its probable fluctuations in the immediate future, offer a very striking illustration of the instability and other mischiefs entailed by a paper money system which is inflated, redundant, and unsustained by the solid support of a specie basis. By some shrewd observers, it is supposed that the rate of interest must for some time rule low; first, because the Treasury Department cannot, without some injury to itself, make any new negotiation that will produce stringency; and secondly, because of the vast amount of paper money which the national banks are daily adding to the gorged and overflowing current of our circulating currency. In this latter reason there is considerable force. For as Mr. F. Clarke, in a recent letter on the necessity of redemption, has well observed;

Now, without claiming that we do not need more currency now than five or six years ago, it is argued that as a much smaller aggregate of currency will suffice for the exchanges of the country in time of peace than was required during the war, the redundancy will soon produce its usual effects, a plethora of unemployed capital, low rates of interest, rampant speculation, and ruinous commercial expansion. The prevalence of these opinions explains the recent activity in the dry-goods business and in several other departments of our domestic trade; and it has of course developed a speculative movement, to some extent, in our importations, as will be seen by the official tables published elsewhere.

At the Stock Exchange a more desponding view has been taken of the financial situation. Vague fears to some extent prevail that on the meeting of Congress, if not before, there may be spasmodic revulsions which will tell on the sensitive values of railroad and other securities, effect some changes in the relation between creditor and debtor, and thus cause serious oscillations in the current rate of interest. This apprehensive timidity on the part of our enterprising financial men explains the extreme dullness of the stock market, and causes sometimes the most trivial rumors to produce effects quite disproportioned to their credibility and importance.

From the derangement caused by the absorption in the South of large amounts of capital and currency, some of our prophets anticipate an advance in the loan market. These persons forget, however, that this very outlet, opened at the South for the relief of our overcharged and plethoric paper money system, is salutary. The draining off of our superfluous currency is one of the most gratifying and conservative features in our present financial position, and will, perhaps, preserve us from realizing some of our worst fears,

At any rate, so far as this source of anxiety is concerned, a six per cent money market can scarcely receive much disturbance.

As to what Congress may do to improve the value of the paper dollar, and to bring it nearer to that of the dollar in coin, it is premature to enquire. One thing only is certain, that every step towards the resumption of specie payments will press heavily on the debtor, for it will compel him to pay his creditor in a currency worth more than that in which his debts were incurred. By the expectation of the failures which must thus be infallibly produced except the delicate process be carried on slowly and wisely, the state of public confidence must receive a shock, and in consequence the rate of interest, and the willingness to lend, may fluctuate considerably.

This future trouble is, however, too far off to be of much present practical use except to inspire caution. But it should lead our mercantile classes to do their business as far as possible on a cash basis, and to avoid the old dangerous long credits which we observe some houses, from the desire to attract business, have lately shown some disposition to revive.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The present and prospective evils of inflation, high prices, and an unstable currency have developed a growing conviction in the public mind that the time has arrived when a permanent contraction must be attempted in the volume of our redundant paper money. Various means of accomplishing the reduction have been investigated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has not as yet made public the decision to which he has been led, or the plan which he will finally adopt. The suspense has given rise to a multitude of fugitive rumors in Wall street, most of which have probably been invented to serve some temporary purpose. Almost all that is really known is that Mr. McCulloch is pledged to reduce the currency as soon as possible; that he is in correspondence with various persons as to the most expedient methods of effecting the object; and that he is fully convinced that if the right plan can be discovered, its adoption at an early day will be likely to prevent much future derangement, financial mischief, and public loss.

Now to withdraw a large amount of currency from circulation means, first, to negotiate a loan for the required sum; and then to destroy the paper money which this loan sells for and brings into the Treasury. To pay out these legal tenders again after they have been locked up a few weeks in the public coffers, or to supply their place with other legal tenders, endowed with more or less of activity and inflating power, is not to improve the currency, but to derange it. The contraction of their paper money which the people want, is a permanent contraction; and to be permanent and safe it must be slow and gradual. On this point there is no diversity of opinion among well-informed men.

As to the nature and terms of the loan by which the currency can best be withdrawn, opinions differ. There appear, however, to be but two essentially different kinds of loan open to choose from. We must issue long gold-bearing bonds or short date currency-bearing paper. Of course long bonds will in some respects be the best for our purpose, as their renewal cannot cause us any embarrassment for five or twenty years, if we select the five-twenties, or for double that period if we prefer the ten-forties. As soon as possible, therefore, we must fund our greenbacks into long bonds. But the difficulty is that there are so many of these bonds pressing more or less directly on the market that we could scarcely hope to sell fifty or one hundred millions of five-twenties at the present time, without exerting considerable depression on prices; while at the current rates, money could

not be raised on them below 8½ per cent, which is an inadmissible rate of interest to pay for a long loan. As to the ten-forties again, they are for some reason so unpopular that in the present attitude of the public mind we cannot hope to make them available. The seven-thirties would scarcely serve our purpose better, for with 830 millions negotiated so rapidly and so recently, we are prohibited by every principle of sound practical finance from offering more until the older issues begin to take their place among the short date paper which the portfolios of our lending institutions have an almost unlimited capacity of absorbing.

It would seem, then, that if we would immediately withdraw our currency by a loan, that loan cannot consist of long gold-bearing bonds, nor even of three years' Seven-thirties. What other resources are left to us? Evidently we must offer some obligations of short date. One year certificates would probably be more easily negotiated than any other government securities at the present moment and by disposing of fifty millions at about the market price, we could raise the money at a lower rate of interest than on Five-twenties. Mr. Chase, in one of his reports, called attention to the fact, which he fully proved, that a one year six per cent government security, falling due at promiscuous dates, is extremely popular. Now that private credits are less extended, it supplies the place of commercial paper as an investment, and is very convenient to a large class of moneyed institutions. Hence, from 125 millions to 175 millions of certificates of indebtedness have been kept afloat without the slightest inconvenience; and, there is no doubt, that so long as the exigencies of the Treasury may require it, an amount falling but little short of this sum, could be kept permanently in the hands of the public. For all practical purposes this would form a permanent loan of over 100 millions, and might be extremely serviceable during the funding of our currency and the consolidation of our public debt.

If, as is claimed, the law does not permit certificates of indebtedness to be issued below par, the Secretary of the Treasury has the power, under the act of March 4, 1864, to issue one year 6 per cent Treasury notes, not legal tenders, and not convertible into gold-bearing bonds. These being substantially equivalent to 6 per cent certificates, would doubtless be eagerly sought, and as largely absorbed.

The objection that such a negotiation would add one more to the long and intricate list of government securities is not unworthy of consideration. It is, however, sufficiently answered by the necessity of the case. If any better method can be devised of raising money for the specific purpose of contracting the currency, by all means let its advocates have a fair hearing. But if not, it would be absurd and un-American to reject the right method because it happens to be new.

Another objection to the issue of one year six per cents is founded on the fear of increasing the "temporary obligations" of the government. Now, we believe that the apprehension of serious embarrassment to the public service from this cause is only in part well-founded. But, as has been already shown, these 6 per cent securities would belong to the temporary debt only in name. In reality they would constitute a permanent loan, new notes being issued as fast as the old ones matured.

In retiring our currency by means of some such short date loan as we have ventured to suggest, the additional advantage might probably be realized of preventing such perturbations of the money market as would cause severe stringency; for our contracting machinery would be sensitive to such influences, and might be elastic enough to adapt itself to them.

Whatever form of security is adopted, however, for the

raising of means to withdraw and cancel the currency, two conditions are indispensable in working out the plan. First, a guarantee should be given to the public that the currency shall really be destroyed, and shall, on no account be issued again; and, secondly, an official statement should be published weekly to show the amount of currency destroyed during the week, and the aggregate still outstanding. This statement might resemble in form, and be issued together with that now published of the circulation of the National Banks.

GOVERNOR PERRY'S MESSAGE.

Among the gratifying aspects of public opinion in the South, none, perhaps, is more significant at the present moment, or more likely to be productive of good than the prevailing confidence, the enthusiastic belief in the recuperative energy of their several States, which is exhibited by the multitudes of Southerners whom recent events have brought to New York. "In a few years," say they, "we shall be more prosperous because more industrious than we ever were." And the effect of this opinion is that every man seems to be embracing some peaceful, remunerative employment. Capitalists are seeking investments. Officers who know little of commerce but much of engineering, are devoting their skill to develop railroads; and in the crippled condition of their fertile but impoverished districts, the energy, soldierly activity, and untiring zeal of such men cannot fail to render service to the country. Generals are becoming heads of colleges, subalterns are cultivating the soil, the rank and file are busily dispersing themselves in the shops and stores, in the plantations and farms; and all classes seem to vie with each other in learning or practicing some employment equally conducive to personal emolument and to the national wealth. Of course in a society so disorganized, there are numerous exceptions; but we are informed that the general tendency is in the right direction, that these honorable aspirations prevail extensively, and that their area and intensity are daily extending. If this be so, if so commendable a spirit rules and is permanent, every true friend of the South will rejoice; for this homage to the dignity of labor, this "worship of work," which has enriched the North, will give riches and honor and power to the South, as to every community that has ever adopted it.

In this point of view, the general tone of the very sensible message of Governor Perry to the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina is significant:

"Gloomy as the present may seem," he says, "the future will be bright and glorious. Nothing is ever likely to occur again to mar the harmony of the Union. The North and the South are mutually necessary to each other, and all the pursuits of the one are dependent on those of the other. The United States as a whole, combine all the elements of national prosperity and greatness more than any other people on the face of the earth. No empire in the world ever united in so eminent a degree the three great sources of independence, power, and wealth—agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. As long as civilization continues, this great republic will flourish and increase in numbers, wealth, and grandeur. It can only crumble and break into fragments when ignorance and darkness shall have prevailed the land. South Carolina as an integral part of this great power must partake of its riches and prosperity. The abolition of slavery will give new energy and self-reliance to her people, stimulate industry, and promote economy in all the vocations of life. In less than ten years we shall realize in the loss of slavery a blessing to ourselves and our children."

It would be contrary to all experience, however, were we to expect that the reorganization of labor on the basis of freedom is to be accomplished without a spasm. The changes in the industrial and social machinery of the nation which are involved in the sudden freedom of four millions of enslaved peasantry, may well be expected, as Governor Perry says, "to produce at first confusion, idleness, and dissipation." These difficulties, however, will soon disappear. With his freedom the negro will learn self-respect, and will realize self-development. He will soon find that he must either work or perish. Even in slavery he has shown, in numerous instances, great proficiency in certain kinds of skilled

labor. He is docile, patient, capable of learning handicraft trades, and besides his valuable and well known delicate sensibility of touch, he has other aptitudes for mechanical excellence and industrial utility, which will be evoked by cultivation, or by the stimulus of self-reliance and social responsibility.

Another impediment to the realization of the bright hopes of the South is the lack of capital. Just hinting at this difficulty, which will rectify itself, the message before us devotes special attention to the deranged condition of the currency. The frightful evils of paper money, as with accelerating rapidity it depreciates, and approaches its final stages of utter worthlessness, have been illustrated by the rebellion more clearly than by our continental currency, by John Law's *système* or by any other similar experiment recorded in the financial history of the world. The storm, however, has ceased, and out of the general chaos which it has left behind we have to educe order and stability, activity and productive growth. Let us, however, hear Governor Perry's remarks on this subject:—

"After the collapse of the so-called confederacy, the Southern States were left in a most anomalous condition in reference to their monetary affairs. The gold and silver had been exported as an article of commerce during the war; the State banks were all broken and their bills driven out of circulation, and the Confederate money became, of course, valueless. This left the South without any kind of money or a circulating medium. Eight millions of people, in a high state of civilization, occupying a rich and fertile country, without money or the means of exchange except by barter.

"The want of money or a circulating medium cannot continue long. The sale of cotton, as soon as its transportation to market is practicable, will supply the country with money enough for its most pressing wants. The farmers and planters, now that their slaves are emancipated may very well dispose of a portion of their lands to relieve their embarrassments and acquire the means of enriching and improving the remainder. Northern capitalists and European immigrants will readily make investments in real estate in South Carolina. In a short time money, which is superabundant in the Northern States, will materially and necessarily flow South, seeking its value, as water flows seeking its level."

This flow of capital to the Southern States is progressing in a daily increasing current. And judging from present evidence, the people have saved from the general ruin more cotton, more tobacco, more naval stores, more of their various produce of all kinds, than had been supposed possible. Having such elements of material wealth, with which to start a traffic, there is ample scope for all the energy which is animating our Southern fellow-citizens. They will soon accumulate abundance of currency and floating capital, to place their reviving industry and their regenerated productive power on a solid foundation. And in the contentment subordination and fusion of interests which material prosperity will produce, we shall, perhaps, find a solution of some of those political problems which at present baffle the sagacity and awaken the fears of our statesmen.

SOUTHERN REORGANIZATION AND NATIONAL WEALTH.

For some weeks past commerce in our Northern cities has put on somewhat of its former character. Merchants are here from every considerable Southern town, to fill up their assortments as of old; and many of them making arrangements for the liquidation of debts incurred prior to the great civil war. Long credits, the bane of our former trade, do not seem to be so often desired; a fact going to show that our Southern countrymen are becoming awake to the superior importance of quick sales and short accounts.

For several years there has been a great scarcity of manufactured goods, and the removal of the embargo has been followed by an extraordinary demand. Emigrants have also begun to direct their movements from Europe and the North to that part of the country. Many officers and soldiers of the late Federal army have selected homes, and entered upon the cultivation of the soil. Northern men, Yankees particularly, are greatly desired as colonists. They are familiar with meth-

ods to make labor effective, and would double the productiveness of the districts where they fixed their abode. As cotton-growers they would speedily fill the markets of the world with that great Southern staple; and, not resting content with that, they would reticulate the country with railroads, and fill it with manufactories, "diffusing" New England, with her avocations and institutions, over the entire South, and making the Great West come to them, instead of crossing the ocean for a market. Before the civil war, manufacturing had begun to constitute an important branch of Southern industry. There were, in 1860, 350 woolen mills and 180 cotton factories, employing almost fifteen million dollars of capital. Indeed, the statistics of Southern manufactures were as follows:—Number of manufacturing establishments 27,054; capital invested \$181,538,000; value of raw material \$158,065,000; value of the annual product \$283,188,000; help employed 168,038 males and 34,417 females.

The exports at the same time were valued at \$207,843,376, consisting almost entirely of cotton, tobacco, rice and lumber. With the reorganization of industry and the influx of a large emigration, it will not take many years to resume supremacy in the European market with the raw material. The present population will hardly be sufficient for this. Now that slavery is out of the way, the colored population will become large consumers as well as producers. It is safe to assume that they will consume ten times the value of manufactured goods that they did formerly. Either the South must largely increase its commerce with manufacturing districts, or engage in the business at home. We presume that both will be done.

If that part of the country, five years ago, with a sparse population and limited capabilities of rendering labor productive, produced \$283,000,000 value of manufactures, and exported \$207,000,000 worth of cotton, tobacco, rice and lumber to Europe, what may we not expect in the new times, when freedmen, interested in the productiveness of their industry, take the place of slaves, when American ingenuity shall introduce machinery into every department of labor, and foreign immigration shall populate densely the immense area of now unoccupied territory? The most substantial inducements exist for capital to invest there, and for labor to seek employment. The products of the soil and the mine, with the aid of manufactories, afford the most ample scope for enterprise.

But to prepare the way for this vast influx of colonists and prosperity, the National Government must establish civil law, and with it security of life and property. Social questions must be left, in a great degree, to adjust themselves. Slavery is forever dead, and everybody rejoices; but as for the emancipated slave, he is still on probation. If he abides the test his future will be fortunate enough; and if he fails, no legislation can make good his deficiency. Circumstances must determine the peculiar relation of the colored population. The restoration of civil government at the South should not be delayed till the social problem is solved. It is not enough that hostilities have ceased. The proclamation that "Order reigns in Warsaw" did not tempt men of wealth to repair thither to invest their property, or colonists to find employment. They require the institutions that make peace secure, and it is the province of government to furnish them. Then wealth and population will flow thither as water flows to the valley.

In common with the leading men of the great political parties, we have been pleased to behold President Johnson hastening to lay aside the extraordinary powers which the national exigency had conferred, and exerting the energies of the government for the restoration of civil authority in the revolt-

ed States. The genius of our Constitution is directly opposed to the maintenance of a colonial system. It has been our policy with the Territories to hurry their inhabitants to the adoption of State government.

When our countrymen took up arms in 1861, to suppress the Great Rebellion, they had no idea of overthrowing the laws and government of the revolted States. Theories were not entertained; even abolitionists for the time thought nothing about slavery. The popular instinct had overcome sentiment; every one felt that the breaking-up of the Union would involve a general disintegration of society, and endanger our political existence. Every measure that was adopted grew out of that conviction. Nor did they waver till the ægis of the constitution again protected the whole country, with not a star dropped from the national banner, or a rood taken from our territory.

If we could not let a State withdraw from the Union, the same reasons exist for not requiring it to remain in territorial dependence, or in an anomalous military subjection. A colonial system cannot grow up without concentrating power in the hands of the President, and changing the entire character of our government. Our fathers engaged in revolution because of the oppression incident to their colonial dependence.

Many of our worthiest citizens distrust the good faith of the men so recently in arms against their countrymen, and perhaps embittered against them by reason of the cruelties of the war, seem to be apprehensive that an early rehabilitation of the State governments would be accompanied with efforts to resuscitate the doctrine of secession, and continue alive the institution of slavery. They ask, accordingly, for delay till some security shall be assured against future rebellion.

But the Southern people would be unlike every other people in the world, if they could now be planning other policy than that of recuperation. Having just sustained a crushing defeat, their armies disbanded and not capable of being again assembled, the system of slavery annihilated, and the question of the right of secession forever determined by the verdict of the war, they have neither time nor strength to waste on other than economical and industrial issues. It is the part of wisdom to meet them on this ground, and to encourage their efforts to resume their normal relations with their fellow-citizens of the other States.

President Johnson's letter to Major General Slocum solves the problem heretofore considered so difficult: **THE PEOPLE MUST BE TRUSTED WITH THEIR GOVERNMENT.**" It is the determination of the controversy; and experience, we are confident will show it to be the safest policy as well as the most successful.

A sweeping exercise of the policy of confiscation appears to us to be directly calculated to retard the organization of Southern industry. Colonists will not establish themselves, nor capitalists invest their money, where the title to property is in dispute. However beneficial confiscation may have been as a war measure, its operation has not been so salutary as to warrant the Government in its continuance. It has enriched individuals and demoralized the public service, but the money derived from it by the National Treasury, as in the example of New Orleans, has been contemptibly small. Badly as our countrymen have erred, it cannot be judicious to drive them to occupy vagabond positions in society. Let them resume the functions of citizenship, and an influx of population will ensue, and a revival of commerce be exhibited which will restore the country to more than its former prosperity, and effect the reorganization of society upon a proper basis.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

THE project of a tunnel through the Hoosac Mountain was entertained by leading men of Massachusetts over forty years ago. New York had almost completed her Grand Canal from Erie to the Hudson, and they now entertained the idea of continuing this artificial water communication from Troy to Boston Harbor. Accordingly commissioners were appointed in 1825, who reported in favor of a route for the proposed canal westward by way of Fitchburg, Miller and Deerfield rivers, and through the Hoosac mountain, and onward to the Hudson. The report says:

"There is no hesitation in deciding in favor of a tunnel. Even if its expenses should exceed the other mode of passing the mountain, a tunnel is preferable for the reasons which have been assigned. And that formidable barrier once overcome, the remainder of the route from the Connecticut to the Hudson presents no unusual difficulties in the construction of a canal, but in fact the reverse, being remarkably feasible."

Fortunately for Massachusetts, the era of railways opened soon afterward, and the attention of her enterprising citizens was turned in this direction. A charter was obtained in 1848, authorizing the continuation of a Road from the terminus of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad at or near Greenfield, through the valleys of the Deerfield and Hoosac rivers to the State line, there to unite with a railroad running to Troy. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$3,500,000, and it was allowed seven years to complete the proposed road. It had been estimated that \$2,000,000 would be ample for the construction of the tunnel, and the residue for the road and equipment.

The first proposition was to construct the tunnel of dimensions sufficient for two railway tracks, twenty four feet by twenty-and a half; but the act of 1854 specified that it might be built for one track or more. In 1859 the Legislature directed it to be excavated fourteen feet in breadth by eighteen in height. Since the surrender of the road and tunnel to the State, the original design has been assumed.

The company failed, however, to obtain subscriptions to their stock, and determined upon an appeal to the Legislature. An act was obtained in 1854, lending the credit of the State for two millions of dollars, on condition that \$600,000 should be subscribed, and 20 per cent paid. The towns lying on the route of the railroad were also authorized to take stock to the amount of three per cent of their valuation; and the contractors undertook to procure the required subscriptions.

These schemes were not very successful, and an act was obtained in 1860 authorizing the application of \$650,000 of the Tunnel Loan to monthly payments for the construction of the road. Thus the State, under the pretext of lending its credit, became charged with the entire outlay. It was also discovered that the contractors had succeeded in over-drawing their account. The State Engineer finally, in July, 1861, refused to give his certificate to any more bills, and the work was abandoned.

The Legislature at its next session passed an act authorizing the appointment of three commissioners, who received from the company on the 4th of September, 1862, the remainder of all the property of the corporation. They now made an investigation of the whole subject, and in their report declared the feasibility of the grand enterprise of tunneling the Hoosac mountain, the necessity of the enlargement so far as it had already been constructed, and also the necessity on the part of the State of taking into its own hands the enterprise, controlling its own agents, and making them responsible. Their conclusions were accordingly accepted as part of the policy of the State.

The Hoosac mountain, which is pierced by the tunnel, has two summits, with a valley between them about two and

half miles wide. The eastern summit is about 6,100 feet from the eastern portal of the tunnel, and 1,415 feet above the grade of the road; and the western summit 6,700 feet from the western portal, and 1,704 feet above grade. The rock, so far as the tunnel had been driven when the State Treasurer took possession, 2,394 feet from the eastern end, is a mica and talcose slate, with occasional veins of quartz. President Hitchcock declared the whole mountain to be made up in the same way. He believed that no soil would be found unless it was where a valley comes down from above. The rock at the western portal was apparently similar to that on the eastern side; and the shaft which had been driven down to the line of the tunnel disclosed the same general appearance. The whole length of the tunnel as ascertained by actual survey was 25,574 feet, a little less than five miles.

The work upon the tunnel had been commenced in 1855 under contract, by Edward W. Serrell, of the city of New York. The next year Messrs. E. W. Serrell & Company agreed to construct the whole road and tunnel for \$3,500,000, but the company was not able to comply with the conditions. In July, 1856, a new contract was made with H. Haupt & Company to do the work for \$3,880,000. The company again proving unable to fulfill the terms, the contractors assumed the labor of collecting and procuring subscriptions themselves, receiving \$2,000,000 in State bonds to be appropriated exclusively to the work upon the tunnel; \$900,000 in mortgage bonds of the company, and \$1,100,000 in cash, so far as cash subscriptions could be procured, and the residue in stock. The work on the road and tunnel was now vigorously prosecuted. But the contractors appear to have depended rather on their influence with the Legislature than on the amounts to be raised by subscription, for means to carry on their enterprise. By ingenious representations they succeeded in obtaining \$131,000 more than they were entitled to receive, when attention was aroused, and the State authorities refused to honor their draft.

The work already performed on the tunnel when the State took possession was found to be imperfect in several particulars. The eastern end tunnelling, the western shaft, and the tunnelling at the western end were not in a straight line. The western shaft was about ten feet too far to the northward; and the west and east workings were not parallel to each other, but running to a point at some distance north of this line and near the middle of the tunnel. The excavation as made did not conform to any particular line or grade; nor was any part of it, except the end sections, cut so large as the smallest size prescribed by the act of 1859. Under such circumstances, if a track should be laid through it, crooked to conform to its line and undulating to conform to its grade, it would be too small to pass an ordinary grade without litting.

It appears to have been contemplated to build the tunnel of a small size, and enlarge it afterward if the business warranted the additional outlay. But the Commissioners declared against such a policy. A tunnel with a single track, especially on a road intended for a great through line, is liable to serious objections. Embarrassing delays must frequently occur; and any interruption or break-down in passing through it would be attended with great inconvenience and danger. The smoke and steam from the locomotive engine, when at rest, would soon fill a part of the tunnel; and in case that the locomotive and cars should run off the track, they would occupy the whole space and be difficult of removal; even to make communication from one end of the tunnel to the other would be very difficult.

While being enlarged it could not be used to advantage,

and the cost would be out of proportion to the value of such use. Once only, therefore, should the work of construction be performed.

The work upon the tunnel was resumed in October, 1863, under the auspices of the State of Massachusetts. The policy of this change seems to have been justified by the experience already had. It is true that works constructed by States are expensive. Changes in their management often occur with changes in their civil administration; men being frequently, as is the case with the canals of New York, placed over them because of their political influence, rather than their peculiar fitness. Great waste is the inevitable result. But the losses thus incurred have been small in comparison with those resulting from a loan of credit to companies of doubtful responsibility.

The report of the Commissioners gives the following estimate of the cost of the tunnel: for construction, \$2,696,229; interest during construction, \$522,094—total, \$3,218,323. The time required for the work is very uncertain, but after a diligent calculation, it was fixed by Mr. Storrow at eight years from the period of resumption.

A new line was run for excavation, through the western shaft and through the centre-point of the axis of the old tunnel. This rendered it necessary to abandon the working at the western end; but the width having been increased from fourteen to twenty-four feet, about all the work done in the old fell within the line of the enlarged section of the new tunnel.

At the date of the last report, no further progress had been made, in the penetration of the mountain at the eastern end of the tunnel. The labor was expended in new-grading the bottom and constructing a drain. It is also contemplated to lay four pipes; one to carry air for ventilation, one to carry air for a power, a third to convey illuminating gas, and the fourth to carry water under a hydraulic pressure to supply the drills.

The location of the western portal has been changed three hundred feet from the place designated by the Commissioners, and the grade lowered nineteen feet from that proposed by them—thus bringing the eastern and western portals to the same level.

An open cut has been made in steps one above another. Great quantities of quicksand, water, and flint boulders were encountered. Large quantities of this bad earth have been removed to arrive at the point where the new tunneling was to begin. Beneath this earth, the workmen found a species of rock, soft like clay, and the engineer was confident that this would continue till they arrived at the slate of which the mountain is composed. The average cost of the work per month is from \$25,000 to \$30,000. Laborers are employed at five points, namely: the dam across the Deerfield river, the eastern end enlargement, the central shaft, the western shaft, and the western end.

The railway companies directly interested in the construction of the tunnel, as joining them into one straight line from Boston to the West, namely, the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Company, the Fitchburg Railroad Company, and the Troy and Boston Railroad Company have contracted with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to pay 20 per cent of their gross earnings upon passenger and freight business passing over any part or the whole of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, to repay the cost of construction and interest. This condition does not apply, however, to that part of the road west of North Adams.

The Commonwealth, on its part, stipulates that when the moneys so received from these roads shall make the net earnings of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad more than six per cent of the cost of its construction and equipment, or the gross

earnings more than thirteen per cent, for one year the amount so paid by the other companies shall be reduced to that amount. If, for four consecutive years, the earnings of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad amount to six per cent net, or 13 per cent, gross, in each separate year, upon the cost of construction, the other companies will be released from further payments. For the purposes of this contract the cost of the road, tunnel and equipments is fixed at \$968,862 on the 1st of January, 1863, added to the further cost of their completion; and five per cent interest shall be charged semi-annually into the cost every January and July.

The construction of this tunnel is an ambitious effort on the part of Massachusetts to attract to her metropolis a share of the Western trade, now expected to assume greater proportions than ever before. Her agriculture and her commerce depend upon her manufactories, and hence the necessity to reduce the cost of transportation. Besides, Boston would be enabled to participate in the exporting of Western produce.

It has been ascertained that the locomotive that would haul 87 tons on the Western Railroad would take 102 tons on the tunnel route—which is a saving of about five per cent of the cost of transportation. During the winter months, particularly if there should be no breaking of bulk at Troy, Boston by this means would afford advantages for foreign export a little less than those of New York, and her merchants would be able to remove the difference. Boston is 200 miles nearer Liverpool. With the increased commerce of the West, it is apparent, therefore, that the tunnel route, when opened, will have an ample business, warranting the anticipations of its sanguine friends.

There is no occasion for apprehension that the tunnel route will affect seriously the operations of parallel lines. Formerly the canals of New York and Pennsylvania constituted the avenues of transportation between the East and West. Since then, four railways, the New York Central, the New York and Erie, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania Central were in turn brought into use without seriously affecting the other avenues of transportation. The same thing was observed in New England with reference to the Western Railroad, the Vermont Central, the Rutland, and the Portland routes.

By the time the tunnel shall be completed, the public interest requiring it will doubtless have grown large enough to pay for the outlay. The impulse which the new line will give to business will soon lead to its full employment, and make up in any loss experienced by its competitors. Such has been the experience elsewhere.

The great tunnel when completed will challenge the admiration of the world. As a triumph of engineering skill and American energy our citizens will point to it with pride. It will be a conquest of peace; human effort vanquishing the everlasting hills. For ages it will constitute an imperishable monument of enterprise, persistence, and statesmanlike foresight.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.

It is particularly noticeable that nearly all those schemes which we now-a-days look upon and claim as resulting from the development of the science of Life Contingencies, were more or less anticipated by the earlier writers on the subject. Take the case of endowments for children—a good and wise provision in many cases—and we find the practice applied in a familiar manner nearly two hundred years ago, in illustrating the practice of usury, vide "*A discourse upon Usurie by waie of dialogue and oracions, for the better varietie and more delight of all those that shall read this treatise, by Thomas Wilson, Doctor of the Civil Lawes, one of the Maisters of his Moste honorable Court of Bequests, Imprinted at*"

London by Roger Warde, dwelling near Holbourne Conduit, at the sign of the Talbot. — 1584." Wherein the writer says: "A merchant lendeth to a Corporation or a Company an hundred pound, which Corporation hath by statute a grant, that whosoever lendeth such a summe of money, and hath a childe of one yeere, shall have for his childe, if the same childe doe live till he be full fiftene years of age, 500 li (£) of money; but if the childe die before that time, the father to lose his principal for ever, whether is this merchant an usurer or no? The lawe saith, if I lend purposely for gaine, notwithstanding the peril and hazards, I am an usurer."

Nevertheless, because the practice of endowments is not a new one, is no good reason that it should not be a good one, and we notice with pleasure that it has recently been introduced into this country.

Endowment companies afford an opportunity and an inducement to heads of families, guardians, and others charged by nature or by law with the maintenance or education of children, to provide for sons the means of education, or the capital necessary to the establishment or prosecution of a business; and for daughters the marriage portion or other settlement suitable to their station in life, by the periodical payment of fixed contributions.

The principle upon which endowment schemes are based, is that of mutual inheritance, or an adjustment by which the longer livers among certain beneficiaries succeed to the rights of the shorter livers, or of those who prematurely retire from their adhesion to the scheme, from causes other than death, is the same as that prevailing among the *Tontine Associations* of Europe. But few instances of the Tontine scheme are known to have been carried out in this country, the principal one having been devised in 1792-4 to erect a building in Wall Street by the aid of 203 shares at \$200 each, which, through the death of nearly all the original subscribers, has fallen into the hands of two or three survivors. In Europe, however, they have been very popular, and at times have even been used as measures of public finance.

The *Caisse Paternelle* (Family Endowment Fund) of Paris is now the most celebrated institution of the kind in Europe, and it is the peculiar features of this institution which have been reproduced here, and which, we venture to think, will, in time, become very popular. The plan and advantages of it can best be explained by using an illustration.

A parent has a child who is just born, and for whose future welfare he is naturally most solicitous. By the payment of ten dollars entrance money, and \$39.47 per year premium until the child is twelve years of age, he secures the payment to it, when it shall have attained the age of eighteen years, of the sum of one thousand dollars.

If the child dies during the first five years of insurance the company retains the entrance money and premium; if it dies after the policy has been running five years all entrance money and premiums paid within or for the first five years of membership will be returned to the parents or other heirs, but without interest. This plan may be modified. The entrance fee may be made larger, and this would make the annual premiums smaller. So also would the payment of the endowment at the age of twenty-one or twenty-four, instead of that of eighteen. Thus for an endowment of one thousand dollars, payable at the age of twenty-four years, with entrance money at \$100, the annual fee from the date of birth would be but \$16.18, and would cease at the eighteenth year. Again, instead of beginning at the date of birth, the insurance may be effected at any time, at a proportionate premium. In the latter case, on a child of three years of age, the annual premium instead of \$16.18 would be \$23.95; on a child of ten years \$43.91, on one of fifteen years \$75.26. And, in addition to all this, comes the child's participation in the gain

of the company derived from forfeitures of premiums and entrance money from children who have died during the first five years of their insurance, and derived also from other sources, such as premiums forfeited by discontinuance, &c. Under favorable circumstances to the Company this participation on a one thousand dollar policy might amount to an additional seven hundred and fifty dollars; and, under any circumstances, it will amount to something.

In regard to non-payment of premiums, the provision is usually very liberal. Three months' grace is allowed before forfeiture takes place, and on policies of at least five years standing, one year's grace is given, if, in addition to all arrearages, with interest, the insurer also pays a fine of one per cent on the endowment insured. Failing to do this, he may secure a new policy for an amount less than the original, but equivalent to the premiums paid. No medical examinations are required, and very little expense is incurred in the management of the business.

This, then, is a brief outline of the scheme of children's endowments, a scheme destined, perhaps, to furnish a new and profitable employment for capital in this country, and an easy and much needed provision for children.

Like all other schemes of insurance, its practical effect is to distribute among many, who each can bear his share of them without inconvenience those hardships from which but few are ordinarily exempt, and which, when unalleviated, often prove to be unsupportable burdens.

THE WOOL MANUFACTURERS IN COUNCIL.

THE National Association of Wool Manufacturers held its first annual convention in Philadelphia during the week ending September 9th, and the proceedings have furnished matter for thought and argument among persons connected with the trade. The Wool Growers have their conventions every year, in certain States, and they are rapidly enlisting the attention of every one who is engaged in sheep raising. It would seem that the interest of wool growers and wool manufacturers ought to be so near, that a joint assemblage of those who supply the raw product, and of those who use it, would only be natural. But for years there has been increasing a feeling of estrangement between wool growers and wool dealers, and those who use the material which they furnish. Perhaps the wool growers started the difficulty by assembling in their own separate conventions. Such a course would naturally separate the two branches of business, and the wool manufacturers may have been justified in forming an association for the protection of their own interests. We need not speculate further upon these matters. It is enough to say that the wool manufacturers have embodied themselves in their own systematic form of organization. The Association is young, and it does not yet, as it is expected that it will do, embrace every manufacturer of wool in the United States. Two hundred and one members formed its strength at the meeting held this month, but the publication of the proceedings will have a tendency to add largely to the membership.

The officers of the Association have discovered from the returns of the United States Assessors, that there are 1,704 woolen manufacturers in the United States. To obtain from these parties returns of their business was a most important object. Circulars were addressed to all in interest, and 746 replies had been received from manufacturers in twenty-one States. The large operators replied freely, but the smaller manufacturers have not responded as promptly. What has been received is most important, but the returns are by no means full. The figures supplied by the 746 respondents to the Secretary of the Association show that these 746 factories last year used 118,727,600 pounds of wool, of

which 84,283,550 pounds were home products, and 38,087,600 imported.

Had there been full returns from the 1,704 manufacturers in the United States, the total would probably have been from one half to two thirds greater in the amount of foreign and domestic wool used.

The United States Revenue returns show the value of the whole return of woolen goods manufactured during the year ending June 30, 1864, including as well members of the Association as those who are not, was in value \$121,863,250 83.

The woolen manufacture has been heavily stimulated by the necessities of the United States for clothing for the army and navy. We find the following estimate of the amount used by Government.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Yards of kersey used in 1862, Yards of kersey used in 1863, Pounds of wool used in 1862, Pounds of wool used in 1863) and Value.

A matter which was not discussed before the Convention, but which is of the utmost importance, is, whether this prodigious manufacture can hold its own. The unloosing of the cotton product of the South may have an effect in depressing the demand for woolen goods.

RAILROAD STOCK FLUCTUATIONS, 1860-1865—Continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LOWEST AND HIGHEST SALES OF RAILROAD STOCKS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FOR EACH MONTH, AND FOR THE YEARS 1860-1865, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Main table containing stock fluctuations for various railroads: Chicago and Rock Island, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Milwaukee and (Mississippi) Prairie du Chien, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Northwestern, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, Toledo, Wabash, and Western, St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute, and Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Each section includes monthly and yearly price ranges for different stock types.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO SEPTEMBER 11.

The favorable harvest weather has imparted more animation to the London Stock Exchange, and although transactions are still limited, the market has a more healthy tone than has been observed for some weeks.

The trade returns of Calcutta and British Burmah have been published, and show great progress in the year ending April last. The sea borne trade of Calcutta was £45,441,738, or five millions sterling more than the previous year. Of this, £34,301,541 was merchandise, and £11,140,296 treasure; and of the merchandise, £12,193,852 consisted of imports, and £22,107,589 of exports. The trade of Calcutta has doubled in eleven years.

It has been determined by government that the principal lines of railway in India are to have double lines, and that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as far as Jubbulpore, will forthwith be constructed in that way.

Advices from Constantinople give a favorable account of the progress being made in the conversion of the Internal debt. The total amount of all classes of stock "converted" to date, is £3,500,000.

It is apprehended that some considerable losses may fall on such of the London insurance companies as undertake foreign business, by the conflagration of Constantinople.

A prospectus has been issued of the Redland's Estate Company, with a capital of 80,000*l.* (half to be first subscribed), in shares of 10*l.* for the purpose of purchasing the Redland's-farm Estate of 110 freehold acres at Reading, for 33,500*l.* and laying it out and subdividing it for re-sale in building lots.

At Manchester an improved business has been done during the week in manufactured goods of nearly all widths. Some descriptions of sheetings receded slightly. Domestics are in good demand, and prices are sustained. Stocks are generally light, and a general impression prevails that the tide has turned, and that higher prices will rule for the next few months.

Large orders from America for mixed fabrics have caused activity in the Yorkshire markets, and some manufacturers are engaged up to the end of the year. Should a more active demand for Russia make itself felt for double yarn, as is usual at this time of the year, the prices would, in all probability, rise considerably.

All departments of the hardware trade at Birmingham are active, considering the fall season. The fancy branches—such as jewelry, best electro-plate, and papier-mache ware—are all more active, principally to supply the wants of the export trade. The makers of metallic bedsteads are everywhere brisk, and for cast hollow ware and wrought iron enamel articles for domestic use, there appears to be no lack of orders at the foundries throughout the district. The foreign orders for local products are well sustained, a good amount of business both as to bulk and value being done to the colonies, and some few orders for America are coming in by each succeeding steamer. A more cheerful feeling pervades the metal trade, and it seems to be generally admitted that copper smelters have seen the lowest range of prices for some time to come. The tin-plate trade is steadily recovering from a long period of depression, and a good demand from America is exercising the natural effect of sending up quotations.

At Nottingham the highest prices for lace and hosiery yarns being maintained, and all appearance of easier rates having disappeared, some considerable orders have been placed. It must, however, be confessed that in most branches of the lace trade, manufacturers find it almost impossible to obtain advances proportionate to the present high rates of material both in silk and cotton. It is always difficult to increase the price of fancy articles, although that is being done now. The demand for plain goods is so moderate that prices remain almost stationary. There has been a little more activity in the warehouses during the last few days, which is expected to increase. In hosiery the orders on hand for export are very considerable, and there is a fair demand for home consumption. Prices are advancing.

There is no improvement in Sheffield for Steel. The demand for cutlery is scarcely so brisk, though still active. For saws, files, and tools some large orders have come to hand by the last mails, some firms having received orders which will occupy them for several months. Good orders continue to arrive from Canada, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, and a little more is doing with France, Spain, and some other continental markets. Though, generally, the advices from Bombay are unsatisfactory, there are considerable orders in hand for tools for India, and the Australian market yields fair orders, especially for tools. At home, the markets for goods for domestic use are quiet, but there is a fair demand for tools, machinery, and steel, and a large demand for railway material.

From Dewsbury the accounts are better, and the indications are that there will be a good trade all through the season. Orders continue to be received for goods required for home consumption; and as an evidence of the magnitude of the transactions, the warehouses are daily relieved of a large number of bales. Witneys are having a good run, pilots of a superior quality sell freely, and six-quarter cheviots also are in active demand. A marked improve-

ment has taken place in the carpet trade, and the result is that nearly all the machinery is at work. Makers of white blankets and fancy wrappers are doing a brisk business. Low foreign wools are in good request. The staple commodities, shoddy and mungo, are selling freely, with no material change in prices. Rags of all kinds are steady in value, and no difficulty is experienced in effecting sales. Cotton warps meet with a ready sale, at prices slightly in favor of the seller. Dyers and finishers are fully occupied.

There has been a large quantity of wool sold at Bradford during the week. Quotations are $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound dearer than a week ago. In worsted yarns there is an active demand for home use. Manufacturers are just now requiring a considerable amount of yarn to cover the large orders which are coming in. For export there is also a better demand, and spinners could have abundance of orders at anything like old prices; but they are generally asking an advance, and this is either refused or reluctantly yielded. Business is thus, in many instances, prevented, and the needs of shippers are supplied out of remaining stocks or old contracts. The advance in wool, however, compels spinners to ask more money, and there is every prospect, with the influx of orders from abroad, of their speedily obtaining it. The export demand is chiefly for 28's and 30's single, and for twofold 36's. There is still extraordinary activity in pieces. The American merchants especially operate extensively, and as they give out immense orders for distant delivery, the home and foreign merchants, who operate much more sparingly and cautiously, are obliged to place orders for next spring, in order to secure a prospect of delivery for that season. Makers of lenos, glaces, and almost all light fancy goods, are fully engaged for several months to come. The same state of things exists in plain goods, but to a less extent. Prices are hardening.

At Wolverhampton a large amount of business has been transacted. For finished iron there is still a good demand for all but inferior plates and common bars; but there are some small makers who are complaining of shortness of orders.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO SEPTEMBER 9.

Some influential financiers in Paris have brought forward a plan for the establishment of a clearing-house in that city. The project, however, has not yet received the assent of the great banking houses, without whose approval it will fall to the ground.

From the monthly custom returns it appears that the value of the imports for consumption during the first seven months of the current year amounted to 1,532,973,000*f.*; same period of 1864, 1,383,710,000*f.*; of 1863, 1,348,827,000*f.* The value of the exports of French production in the first seven months of 1865 was 1,664,445,000*f.*; same period in 1864, 1,703,807,000*f.*; of 1863, 1,430,751,000. From these returns it will appear that there has been an increase in the imports and a decrease in the exports for the present year.

Much interest has been excited in Paris by the conviction of M Letocard, an ex-receiver of registration dues, for embezzlement to the amount of 500,000*f.* His embezzlements began shortly after he entered on his functions, and soon assumed immense proportions. For a long time he evaded detection by falsifying his accounts. The authorities were, however, at last informed that the prisoner had purchased a chateau and land at Chartrettes, near Melun, for 112,000*f.*, on which he expended 160,000*f.* in improvements, and lived there in grand style, keeping three or four carriages, and receiving an immense number of visitors. An investigation was accordingly instituted, but the prisoner soon became aware of it and absconded. The persons charged with examining his accounts discovered that he had systematically falsified his books, merely entering 1*f.* 50*c.* when he received 150*f.*; 3*f.* 50*c.* instead of 3,459*f.* 50*c.*, and so on till the total of his embezzlements amounted to at least 490,490*f.* between 1861 and the month of November, 1864. The prisoner, being hotly pursued, surrendered, and was sentenced to 15 years' hard labor, and to pay a fine equal to one-fourth of the restitution he has to make to the State.

The improvement in trade in Paris and in the manufacturing districts continues. The shopkeepers of Paris are profiting largely by the number of visitors passing through, and the manufacturers in Alsace and Normandy might expect larger sales were not their stocks of goods so light. Even the ironmasters, who, it was said, were to be ruined by free trade, are not grumbling. The last accounts from Mulhausen mention a rise of 2*c.* on calicoes.

The fall in the price of grain last week has become more general. Since the fall in prices there has been scarcely any business transacted at Marseilles, Nantes, Dunkirk, or Bordeaux. There was a rise of a few centimes on wheat at Rouen, in consequence of some purchases for England.

The vintage has generally commenced in France, and promises to be very fine, both in respect to quality and quantity.

Figs and peaches are so plentiful in the valley of the Charentes that it is said a vast quantity is left to perish, although the growers give them freely to anybody who will accept them.

The Credit Foncier of Paris has negotiated an advance of £400,000 to the Porte on the security of the unissued bonds of the last £4,000,000 five per cent loan. The deposit-value of the bonds is, we learn, fixed at 42, with the right of redemption within six months from the receipt of the loan by the Malieh.

Advices from Alexandria explain the mission of Nubar Pasha to Paris.

The affair of the Sugar Refining Company at Marseilles, carried on under the name of Charles Rostand & Co., had, after an inquiry which lasted two months, ended in the prosecution of the manager, M. Rostand, before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. The President delivered a judgment condemning M. Rostand for embezzlement and unjustifiable bankruptcy, to one year's imprisonment, 25f. fine, and payment of the costs.

The subscription for the new Dresden Bank, for which only one million thalers was asked, amounts to 31,000,000.

The German corn markets remain inactive. Prices are firm, but there is no demand for exportation. The tobacco and wine crops have a very promising appearance.

A plan for the complete revision and adjustment of Austrian finances is now under the consideration of the imperial authorities. Austrian stocks are dull in nearly all the European markets, in consequence of the unpopularity of the recent convention with Prussia. The half-yearly report of the Austrian Credit Bank is favorable, and shows a clear profit of 6½ per cent; still there is very little demand for the shares.

M. Stubenrauch, Professor of Law at the University of Vienna, and a member of the municipal council of that city, has committed suicide with his wife, in consequence of the discovery of a deficit of 21,000 florins, (52,500 fr.) in the funds of the Savings Bank, of which he was director. His second son has disappeared from Vienna.

The Bank of Prussia has raised its rate of discount for commercial bills to five per cent, and for loans on merchandise to five and a half.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France, showing a decline of 52,000,000f in discounts, and of 66,752,000f in circulation, created an uneasy impression, in consequence of the evidence afforded by these figures, of dulness in trade. In a financial point of view, however, the returns were regarded as eminently satisfactory, the increase in bullion being 4,738,000f, and in deposits 25,407,000f.

Mr. Behie, the French Minister of Trade and Agriculture, has presented a report on the cattle disease, tracing the disease to a Russian source, and showing that it can be propagated. In consequence of this disease, the Emperor has issued a decree prohibiting the importing and transit of cattle and fresh hides; suppressing fairs and gatherings of animals, and adopting stringent precautions against the development of this disease.

Subscriptions have been invited for £400,000, in bonds of the Bay of Havana and Matanzas Railroad. They are to bear 7 per cent interest, and are offered at 90. The object is to enable the company to purchase the Coliseo line, which runs from Matanzas to Bemba, 35 miles, and which places them in connection with the general railway traffic of the island. The Havana and Matanzas line is 54 miles, and cost £1,056,000, and the security of the new bonds is to consist of a first mortgage on the Coliseo line and a mortgage on the Havana and Matanzas, subject only to prior claims of £350,000. The gross revenue of the two lines was last year £214,200, and it has been increasing steadily at the rate of 20 per cent per annum.

In the shipping trade an active business is anticipated in the fall at more remunerative prices.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) September 14, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Sept. 15:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$1,231,689	\$630,342	\$4,020,412
Gen'l merchandise.....	2,015,390	2,042,632	3,817,968
Total for the week.....	\$3,247,079	\$2,673,024	\$7,838,380
Previously rep'ted.....	125,789,130	168,182,243	125,988,449

Since Jan. 1.....\$129,036,209 \$160,855,267 \$133,826,829

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. 19th and since January 1st:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$4,134,421	\$2,646,366	\$5,148,484	\$3,704,475
Previously rep'ted.	98,705,612	124,797,724	156,519,052	111,204,359
Since January 1 ..	\$102,840,033	127,444,090	161,667,536	114,908,834

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 Sept. 16, 1865:

Sept. 13—Steamer City of Manchester, Liverpool—	
Gold bars.....	\$63,156
“ 14—Steamer Europe, Havre—	
American gold.....	19,500
Gold bars.....	231,700
Foreign coin.....	4,000
“ 14—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—	
Spanish gold.....	11,900
“ 15—Steamer Saxonia, Hamburg—	
German silver.....	2,500
“ 15—Steamer City of London, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	22,900
Total for the week.....	\$358,656
Previously reported.....	\$20,723,124
Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....	\$21,081,780

Same time in		Same time in	
1864.....	\$33,386,638	1857.....	\$32,554,151
1863.....	30,464,383	1856.....	24,515,110
1862.....	41,355,352	1855.....	23,421,714
1861.....	3,264,953	1854.....	27,408,098
1860.....	37,921,831	1853.....	14,194,141
1859.....	63,717,177	1852.....	19,570,498
1858.....	19,400,347		

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH — ORDER FROM SECRETARY McCULLOCH. —The following important circular, relative to southern trade, has just been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 18, 1865.

In the circular issued by this Department, on June 21, 1865, reference was made to the provision contained in section 46, of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, conferring upon the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power in regard to the assessment, levy, time, and manner of collection of taxes in the States lately in insurrection.

Under the authority given by that section it was then stated that the department, without waiving in any degree the rights of the Government in regard to taxes heretofore accruing, would not insist at present upon their payment, so far as they were payable prior to the establishment of a collection district embracing the territory in which the tax payer resided.

It was further provided that manufactured articles found in the hands of a purchaser, which were satisfactorily shown to have passed from the manufacturer before the establishment of the district, should not be subject to tax, unless transported beyond the limits of the State lately in insurrection. No exception was then made in favor of articles which had remained in the possession of the manufacturers, and thus become liable to the tax imposed by the existing law.

The Department, preferring to test the practical workings of the regulation before exercising its power of modification in this important particular, representations since made relative to the hardship of this discrimination between manufacturer and purchaser have been corroborated by careful inquiry, and induce the conviction that a further exemption is justifiable and advisable.

It is found that considerable quantities of manufactured products have been retained by the manufacturer in his own hands as the safest mode of investing his property until the return of peace; that this retention was determined on, and carried out without the knowledge or opportunity of knowledge of the law subjecting this property to heavy taxation on sale, and that a large part of the manufactures so retained having been much deteriorated in value by the lapse of time and want of proper attention would not now sell for a sum equal to the tax.

A state of things so destructive to the usefulness of property, and to the prosperity of the manufacturing classes, is as adverse to the integrity of the government as to those of the community. For these reasons, it is hereby ordered that all articles, in whatsoever hands found, which can be shown to the satisfaction of the assessor to have been manufactured before the establishment of the district, shall be held free from the present assessment or collection of tax, unless transported beyond the limits of the States late in insurrection.

Manufacturers of articles liable to seizure for want of inspection marks will present to the assessor evidence that such articles were manufactured prior to the establishment of the district; and the assessor, if satisfied, will cause such articles to be so marked as to be identified and sold without liability to seizure.

All articles transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection will be subject to the tax due under the law in force at the time they were manufactured.

Signed, H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.—The following letter issued from Baltimore, with regard to National Bank note redemption, has been sent us for publication:

SIR: Your attention has no doubt been drawn to the subject of the redemption of national bank currency, which is now attracting much notice in monetary circles.

Fully recognising the generally admitted necessity of some radical modification of the present system, (which establishes nineteen redemption points,) it is desirable to adopt a plan that will ensure permanence of action, absolute security both to the banks and to the bill-holders, equal among the banks in its obligations and benefits; reducing the cost of redemption to a minimum, and avoiding all sectional jealousies among the banks themselves.

A proposition to attain these objects has been submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, who suggests that it be presented to other bankers before the meeting of Congress, and, if it should be approved, steps can be taken to obtain the necessary amendment of the

act." He expresses the opinion "that it would be easier to induce all the banks to redeem in the city of New York, than to bring about an agreement for redemption at other points, unless the points should be so numerous as to prevent the accomplishment of the object desired."

Your attention is respectfully asked to the following outline of a plan for redemption of national bank notes:

Establish by act of Congress, in the city of New York, (the real center of our monetary affairs,) a National Redemption Bank, with an adequate capital, and with the banking privileges, except the right to issue circulating notes.

This capital to be owned by all the national banks of the United States, in proportion to the amount of their respective capitals; and the managers to be appointed by them.

The primary object of the institution to be the redemption of the national bank currency at par in the city of New York, as well as at its respective points of issue—which, it is generally conceded, will realize the fundamental idea of the national bank system; that is, to furnish a national currency of equal value in every part of the nation.

The details are such as will occur to the minds of experienced and practical bank officers.

To secure unanimity of action, the law must be imperative to oblige all the national banks to become stockholders.

The position which the Redemption Bank would occupy would naturally attract to it an extensive business, enabling it to realize at least sufficient to defray expenses, if not also to yield reasonable dividends on the stock. But whether it shall yield a profit or become a charge, the national banks should share either, as the object is to perfect a system on which they depend for existence.

Respectfully presenting to you these propositions, which are not intended for the particular benefit of any section or locality, but for the entire national bank system.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have called a meeting of their shareholders for the 14th of Sept., for the purpose of creating the necessary capital, to which they propose to attach a preferential dividend of 12 per cent, to enable them to lay a new cable next Spring and complete the old one. They entertain no doubt that the small sum required to be subscribed for will be readily taken up by the shareholders, seeing that for this additional outlay they will obtain the fulfilment of their most sanguine expectations, even though one cable only should be permanently established. What are the prospects of success may, in some measure, be judged by the following statement of what they say has been demonstrated by the experiments already made:

"It was proved by the expedition of 1858 that a submarine telegraph cable could be laid between Ireland and Newfoundland, and messages transmitted through the same.

"By the expedition of 1865 it has been fully demonstrated—

"1. That the insulation of a cable improves very much after its submersion in the cold deep water of the Atlantic, and that its conducting power is considerably increased thereby.

"2. That the steamship Great Eastern from her size, and consequent steadiness, and from the control over her, afforded by the joint use of paddles and screw, renders it safe to lay an Atlantic cable in any weather.

"3. That the egress of a cable in the course of being laid from the Great Eastern may be safely stopped on the appearance of a fault, and with strong tackle and good hauling in machinery, the fault may be lifted from any depth between Ireland and Newfoundland, and cut out on board the ship, and the cable respliced, and laid in perfect condition.

"4. That in a depth of over two miles, four attempts were made to grapple the cable. In three of them the cable was caught by the grapnel, and in the other the grapnel was fouled by the chain attached to it.

"5. That the paying out machinery used on board the Great Eastern worked perfectly, and can be confidentially relied on for laying cables across the Atlantic.

"6. That with the improved telegraphic instruments for long submarine lines, a speed of more than eight words per minute can be obtained through such a cable as the present Atlantic between Ireland and Newfoundland, as the amount of slack actually paid out did not exceed 14 per cent, which would have made the total cable laid between Valentia and Heart's Content less than 1,900 miles.

"7. That the present Atlantic cable, though capable of bearing a strain of 7 tons, did not experience more than 14 cwt. in being paid out into the deepest water of the Atlantic between Ireland and Newfoundland.

"8. That there is no difficulty in mooring buoys in the deep water of the Atlantic between Ireland and Newfoundland, and that a buoy, even when moored by a piece of the Atlantic cable itself, which had been previously lifted from a depth of over 2,000 fathoms, has ridden out a gale.

"9. That more than four miles of the Atlantic cable have been recovered from a depth of over two miles, and that the insulation of the gutta-percha covered wire was in no way whatever impaired by the depth of water, or the strains to which it had been subjected by lifting and passing through the hauling in apparatus.

"10. That the cable of 1865, owing to the improvements introduced into the manufacture of the gutta-percha core, was more than one hundred times better insulated than cables made in 1858, then considered perfect and still working.

"11. That the electrical testing can be conducted at sea with such unerring accuracy as to enable the electricians to discover the existence of a fault in less than a minute after its production or development, and very quickly to ascertain its position in the cable.

"12. That with a steam engine attached to the paying out machinery, so as to permit of hauling in the cable immediately a fault is discovered, it could be recovered even before it had reached the bottom of the Atlantic, and repaired at once."

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.
U. S. 6s, 1881.....	37,864-5	\$1,000 each.	—	Refer to 107 Eighth Avenue.
do 5-20s.....	40,759	\$1,000 each.	—	
do 7-30s.....	61,869	\$1,000	—	
do do	35,400	\$500 each.	—	
do do	102,636	\$100 each.	—	
do do	52,324	\$50 each.	—	
do do	83,395	\$50 each.	—	
do do	264,498	\$50 each.	—	
do do	540,722	\$50 each.	—	
do do	331,247	\$50 each.	—	
do do	450,522	\$50 each.	—	First Nat. Bank of Iowa City.
do do	309,261-2	\$50 each.	—	
do 5-20s, reg	3-4-5-6	\$1,000 each.	Issued under Act of Congress of Feb. 25, '62	B. C. Thayer.
do do do	3-4-5	\$1,000 each.		
do do do	20,469-70-1-2-3	\$1,000 each.	Issued under Act of July 17, '61 August, 1865	Refer to E. Bliss, 10 Pine St.
do do do	10,141	\$1,000.		
do 7-30 coupon b'ds	39,106-7	\$1,000 each.	—	Refer to 585 10th Avenue, N. Y.
do coup. b'ds of '81	16,600	\$500.		
do 7-30	131,738	\$500.	—	Refer to Polhamus & Jackson, 48 Exchange Pl.
do do	296,001	\$100.		
do do	165,941	\$50.	—	Refer to John H. Davis, Fultonville, N. Y.
do do	5,805	\$1,000 each.		
do 10-40s.....	86,554	\$1,000 each.	—	Refer to John H. Davis, Fultonville, N. Y.
do do	28,003	\$1,000 each.		
do do	130 B,	\$1,000 each.	Aug. 15, '64.	Refer to John H. Davis, Fultonville, N. Y.
do 6 per cent compound int. notes.	1,594 C, 1,120 D, 1,122 E.	\$1,000 each.		
do do	6,665 C.	\$500.	July 15, '64.	

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AM'T DIVID.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co..	25 p. c. s'p st'k	Sep. 19.	At the Office of Company.	Scrip Stock T. B. closed Sept. 19. opened Sep. 27.

FRIDAY, September 22, 1865, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The market has been steady and quiet throughout the week. The local demand for money is quite limited; but there has been an active movement of currency toward the West and South, and a partial drain Eastward also. Speculation is dull, and the operations of the Treasury Department appear not to be of a character to affect the supply of currency. There is no redundancy of money at any point; and the increasing volume of trade is compelling the employment of individual credits to a much larger extent than at any period since 1861.

The result has been that, during the last few weeks, the amount of paper offering for discounts has materially enlarged; especially in the paper from the dry goods and grocery trades. As yet, there is no large amount of produce paper on the market. The supply of cotton bills is much less than might be supposed from the large stock of cotton now at this port—estimated at 100,000 to 120,000 bales. This is, perhaps, to be accounted for from the fact that most of the cotton has to be paid for in cash, and is in the hands of wealthy holders, so that there is little money borrowed upon it. This explanation, however, implies that a large amount of money—gold and currency—must have gone into the South, and will account for the scarcity reported at all points in the North. The inquiry for paper is less active than last week, lenders having well supplied themselves during the late activity. The rates remain about the same as a week ago. We note for good names as follows:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Dry Goods.....	7 a ..	Bankers.....	6 1/2 a 7
Grocers.....	7 a ..	Produce Commission...	8 a 10
Cotton bills.....	7 1/2 a 9		

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—Railroad stocks opened dull and weak, but close with more activity and at higher prices. The depression of the market is not owing to any general doubt respecting the intrinsic value of railroad securities; on the contrary, the steadily increasing earnings of the roads, at a time when a falling-off was expected by many, is strengthening confidence in this class of

securities, and is at least a bulwark against any permanent decline, if it does not prove to be the basis of a future advance. The real cause of the depression is the fact that there is no public demand for railroad stocks, the large public loans having apparently satisfied the present wants of investors. The stocks are thus left upon the hands of professional operators, who are compelled to hold them, while their business is constantly changing them around.

Yesterday and to-day, there has been more outside demand for railroad stocks; and the street operators have availed themselves of the chance for producing a general movement, with a view to sustaining public interest in the market. Prices are generally $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than a week ago.

Erie is more active, but very unsettled in value, owing to the uncertainty as to the intentions of the operator who is understood to hold a controlling interest in the stock: a good line of "shorts" has been put out. The speculative interest in Ohio and Mississippi certificates is less active; but the price remains steady, closing at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$. Nothing has yet transpired respecting the rumored purpose of amalgamating the road with the Atlantic and Great Western. Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien has advanced steadily, with moderate sales, and closes firm at 54 $\frac{1}{2}$. Chicago and North Western, notwithstanding its large earnings, continues at the quotations current for many weeks past. Coal stocks are firmer, the high price of coal, and the increasing demand, having encouraged hope of improved dividends. Cumberland has advanced 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. The latest sales of Pennsylvania were at 160.

Atlantic Mail and Pacific Mail have been excited, owing to the amalgamation of the two companies. Under the arrangement between the two corporations, \$2,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 of stock of the Pacific Co., viz.: \$1,000,000 of full paid and \$1,000,000 of Scrip Stock, on which 50 per cent is acknowledged to be paid, is to be issued on the 1st November, to the Trustees of the Atlantic Mail Company in consideration of the transfer of their entire property and good will to the Pacific Company, and the future dividends on this \$2,000,000 of Stock, are to be paid over to the Trustees holding the Stock in trust for the benefit of the Atlantic Mail Corporation. Meanwhile the latter Corporation is perpetuated for a given period of time, and will make its own dividends to the shareholders.

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

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 22.
Canton Company.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quicksilver.....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mariposa.....	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cumberland Coal.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atlantic M. S. S.....	—	150	—
New York Central.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hudson River.....	—	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading.....	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	109
Michigan Southern.....	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan Central.....	109	—	110
Illinois Central.....	126	127	129
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago and N. W.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112
Fort Wayne.....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	50	53	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Government securities have been in steady demand. The gold bearing stocks have been especially firm, owing to the continued demand from abroad, and the growing scarcity of the old issues of Five-Twenties. They are now the highest priced security among the war issues; and the steady rise in price induces holders to change them for other securities which pay equal interest upon a lower principal. Large amounts have been changed for the new issue of 5-20's, producing a scarcity of the latter, and an advance of price; the quotation has risen from 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ last Saturday to 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ to-day, the present difference between the old and new issues being 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Sixes of 1881 are steady, closing at 108. Ten-Forties are firmer, closing at $\frac{3}{4}$ advance upon our last quotation.

Seven-Thirty Treasury notes have been offered freely, and are comparatively weak. The first series closes at 99 $\frac{3}{4}$, and the third at 99.

Certificates of Indebtedness are firm at 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ for new.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day announces that, on and after Monday next, the November interest on Five-Twenty bonds, will be payable at the Sub-Treasuries.

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

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 22.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108
U. S. 5-25's, c. o. iss.....	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20's, c. n. iss.....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 10-40's, coup.....	94	94	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note 2nd Series.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 6's, certif. n. iss.....	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$

Compound interest notes are selling at par and half the accrued interest.

GOLD MARKET.—The demand for gold has been active, and the premium steady. The purchases for customs have been at the rate of about half a million per day. At the same time, there have been moderate purchases for export. The advance in foreign exchange to about the specie shipping point has strengthened the premium, and appears likely to produce a further advance. The announcement of the anticipation of the November interest upon Five-twenties, amounting to \$18,197,085, has not appreciably affected the premium. In former cases of anticipation of interest the presentation of coupons for payment before the day of maturity has been very limited, for the very important reason that bonds without coupons are not saleable at the Stock Exchange.

The export of specie from this port on Saturday and Wednesday last amounted to \$366,800.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Sept. 16.....	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 20.....	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. 18.....	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 21.....	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. 19.....	144	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 22.....	143 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

	CUSTOM HOUSE. Receipts.	SUB-TREASURY. Payments.	Receipts.
Sept. 11.....	\$447,195 04	\$2,916,071 15	\$3,356,341 30
Sept. 12.....	553,407 25	4,884,135 64	5,247,821 60
Sept. 13.....	696,325 66	1,183,409 78	1,764,014 37
Sept. 14.....	413,652 27	1,765,512 83	2,518,004 63
Sept. 15.....	368,845 79	4,457,257 46	5,428,319 08
Sept. 16.....	241,011 41	1,462,872 94	1,460,091 16
Total.....	\$2,715,437 42	\$16,669,259 80	\$19,774,592 14
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Sept. 11th.			68,235,442 76
			\$88,010,034 90
Deduct payments during the week.....			16,669,259 80
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$71,340,775 10
Increase during the week.....			3,105,332 34

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The scarcity of merchants' bills has produced an advance on the rates of exchange. The supply of bills is quite inadequate for the wants of importers, and bankers are therefore drawing against gold bars and specie. A comparison of exports and imports at the ports of New York, Boston and New Orleans, for the last fourteen weeks, shows a balance of about \$12,000,000 to be due to Europe; and as much of this will require early liquidation, it would appear very improbable that exchange will rule below the specie point for a few weeks.

The following are the closing quotations:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 110	Antwerp.....	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.15
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ ...	Swiss.....	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.15
Merchants'.....	109 @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hamburg.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
France, long date.....	5.15 @ 5.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amsterdam.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 41
France, short date....	5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Frankfort.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Bremen.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Prussian Thalers.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the city of New York, for the week ending at the commencement of business on Sept. 16, 1865 :

Banks.	Average amount of				
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York	\$5,858,103	\$3,237,703	\$48,262	\$9,170,715	\$3,761,074
Manhattan	5,498,005	1,037,706	14,772	5,847,597	1,417,135
Merchants	7,410,002	832,221	311,666	5,268,001	1,340,900
Mechanics	5,463,071	252,517	20,599	4,131,878	1,120,765
Union	3,649,007	151,688	—	3,360,153	931,521
America	6,517,503	1,504,886	3,735	7,119,713	3,108,834
Phenix	8,603,196	181,228	17,810	2,996,595	867,043
City	4,652,782	264,195	—	3,002,309	315,886
Tradesmen's	8,297,742	46,758	334,978	1,991,371	335,072
Fulton	2,151,594	303,255	25,512	2,417,522	749,515
Chemical	6,017,703	832,035	22,690	6,130,424	1,269,039
Mercht. Exchange	2,647,460	50,823	93,128	1,798,258	438,493
National	2,265,894	437,928	4,378	1,165,481	425,317
Butch. & Drovers	2,375,480	70,540	84,146	1,738,779	90,364
Mech's & Trad's	1,514,590	94,161	90,774	1,364,662	405,219
Greenwich	757,602	27,018	9,255	638,349	176,711
Leather Manf.	2,580,740	146,373	14,666	2,038,234	526,370
Seventh Ward	680,735	49,667	104,084	574,312	420,768
State of N. Y.	5,930,910	424,888	20,628	5,175,804	1,122,930
Amer. Exchange	9,219,758	1,017,141	16,511	6,605,708	1,910,896
Commerce	18,272,117	879,551	1,105,750	7,694,742	3,176,000
Broadway	5,824,499	144,512	818,843	5,236,973	1,516,132
Ocean	2,453,227	91,080	54,988	2,035,304	594,531
Mercantile	4,006,846	59,663	298,950	2,811,645	518,458
Pacific	1,767,559	14,238	56,399	1,470,918	316,206
Republic	4,349,584	195,975	351,333	3,661,711	1,207,112
Chatham	1,791,239	30,354	6,104	1,777,677	558,377
People's	1,341,198	42,492	9,619	1,165,055	187,845
North Amer.	3,343,309	210,334	21,657	2,705,761	794,781
Hanover	2,316,303	114,218	18,246	1,607,442	571,072
Irving	1,532,363	29,991	11,412	1,315,319	330,359
Metropolitan	9,222,117	157,109	5,700	6,030,741	1,920,000
Citizens	1,372,999	27,196	16,728	1,065,200	425,872
Nassau	2,332,010	156,875	5,035	2,025,465	374,628
Market	2,576,245	99,465	236,080	2,229,232	691,792
St. Nicholas	2,262,125	50,879	371,140	1,331,305	609,865
Shoe and Leather	3,017,166	54,031	492,631	1,899,742	673,333
Corn Exchange	2,626,090	86,337	37,783	1,879,255	506,000
Continental	8,249,938	200,344	9,709	2,263,675	777,000
Commonwealth	2,965,699	95,114	24,093	3,949,376	975,895
Oriental	1,211,197	32,686	113,083	988,433	234,707
Marine	1,611,079	95,257	98,700	1,529,548	646,000
Atlantic	1,027,791	67,219	49,819	867,560	149,997
Imp. and Traders	4,247,171	64,691	23,847	3,545,457	588,147
Park	12,989,675	271,717	602,860	12,062,865	3,545,876
Mec. Bk. As.	1,564,419	16,946	90,680	1,458,449	518,109
Grocers	1,054,916	26,565	3,060	1,012,334	365,088
North River	1,694,760	39,071	13,931	1,505,253	260,506
East River	805,281	11,826	136,832	607,870	187,634
Man. and Mer.	1,667,792	32,867	1,420	1,473,616	772,954
Fourth National	13,056,954	99,132	1,497,055	9,928,223	3,071,458
Central	12,474,273	65,568	1,028,825	13,203,006	4,359,979
Second National	1,370,222	270,000	—	1,455,427	593,867
Dry Dock	235,628	32,543	16,598	206,950	20,500
Bull's Head	996,117	9,155	119,796	1,041,338	20,500
Manufacturers	462,536	13,806	51,390	287,443	63,010
Totals	\$215,552,381	14,604,159	9,104,550	177,501,735	58,153,235

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

Loans	Inc. \$1,362,539	Circulation	Inc. \$290,408
Specie	Inc. 848,336	Net Deposits	Dec. 1,551,776
Legal Tenders	Dec. 8,167,499		

The most notable feature in the statement is the increase of \$848,335 in the specie line; the amount of gold taken into the Sub-Treasury for customs, during the week, having been nearly two and a half millions, while there have been no arrivals from Aspinwall. This movement indicates that the Sub-Treasury has sold gold freely during the week. The legal tender line shows a loss of over three millions, chiefly owing to the demand for currency West.

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

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862	\$159,299,288	37,863,037	9,789,060	148,680,453
1863	209,679,456	31,014,411	5,414,643	185,576,199
1864	186,317,519	20,185,315	4,169,513	146,378,542
1865	215,552,381	14,604,159	9,014,550	177,501,735

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	204,458,355	20,584,665	4,888,980	173,304,491	42,989,382	509,148,691
Apl. 8	204,159,839	20,045,906	4,773,528	174,850,185	46,424,957	483,653,634
Apl. 15	206,508,095	19,533,734	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	59,954,937	272,740,215
Apl. 29	204,277,573	19,049,913	4,660,659	193,188,735	66,096,274	359,950,814
May 6	212,172,277	20,088,399	4,886,937	200,466,735	66,258,849	508,599,215
May 13	218,502,980	23,553,281	4,889,562	203,369,886	61,052,537	511,914,441
May 20	219,810,780	23,194,402	5,032,944	208,854,725	55,625,517	510,767,345
May 27	212,445,121	22,063,929	5,066,693	197,081,017	54,524,078	429,221,798
June 3	210,416,543	21,346,493	5,323,082	186,935,680	51,065,440	389,049,878
June 10	208,392,635	18,480,620	5,402,758	185,509,953	56,201,886	420,542,769
June 17	208,944,311	16,680,877	5,647,944	189,947,334	62,567,344	542,070,189
June 24	218,500,280	15,906,813	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	473,720,318
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	20,400,411	6,250,945	200,420,283	60,054,646	550,959,812
July 22	222,960,305	20,332,908	6,559,766	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	43,006,428	468,483,275
Aug. 19	210,827,581	19,004,636	7,639,575	174,593,016	45,583,980	492,697,781
Aug. 26	209,423,375	18,023,615	7,932,414	179,088,676	54,219,808	372,121,000
Sept. 2	211,391,370	14,443,827	8,509,175	180,816,658	57,271,739	395,918,000
Sept. 9	214,189,842	13,755,824	8,814,142	179,858,511	56,320,734	434,000,000
Sept. 16	215,552,381	14,604,159	9,104,550	177,501,735	58,153,235	447,000,000

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following National Banks were authorized during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 16 :

Names.	Locations.	Capital.
Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina	Raleigh, N. C.	\$50,000
First	Lynchburg, Va.	100,000
Atlanta National Bank	Atlanta, Ga.	100,000
National Bank of Huntsville	Huntsville, Ala.	100,000

Capital of new banks \$350,000
Previously authorized 394,960,333

Aggregate Capital \$395,310,333

The amount of circulation issued to National Banks for the week ending Sept 16 was \$3,421,350; which, added to the previous issues, makes the aggregate amount at that date \$183,402,870.

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	225,246,300	111,634,670
" 22, "	1,041	246,054,170	119,961,800
May 6, "	1,117	264,954,170	154,120,330
" 20, "	1,172	281,868,820	130,680,170
June 3, "	1,212	298,971,020	135,607,060
" 17, "	1,297	310,295,891	140,797,755
July 1, "	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
" 15, "	1,447	364,020,756	164,120,015
Aug. 5, "	1,504	377,574,281	165,794,440
" 19, "	1,580	390,000,000	172,664,460
Sept. 2, "	1,549	394,104,333	177,487,220
" 9, "	1,566	394,960,333	179,981,520
" 16, "	1,560	395,310,333	183,402,870

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 6, 1865 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£28,072,140
Government debt	£11,015,100
Other securities	3,634,900
Gold coin and bullion	13,422,140
Total	£28,072,140
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000
Rest	3,739,107
Public deposits	5,985,710
Other deposits	14,207,995
Seven day & other bills	534,273
Total	£39,020,085

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

An increase of circulation of	£103,327
A decrease of public deposits of	109,075
A decrease of other deposits of	284,039
No change in Government securities.	
An increase of other securities of	108,620
A decrease of bullion of	167,337
An increase of rest of	231,070
A decrease of reserve of	271,012

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to Sept. 7th. The return for the previous week is added :

	DEBTOR.		CREDITOR.	
	Sept. 7, 1865.	August 31, 1865.	Sept. 7, 1865.	August 31, 1865.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000 f.	182,500,000 f.	503,716,344 f.	498,958,020 f.
Profits, in addition to capital	7,044,776 c.	7,044,776 c.	632,841 c.	572,442 c.
Reserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750 f.	22,105,750 f.	289,159,977 f.	332,560,620 f.
New reserve	4,000,000 f.	4,000,000 f.	206,442,672 f.	305,111,833 f.
Notes in circulation and at the branches	849,749,975 f.	916,501,325 f.	54,439,066 f.	53,115,273 f.
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	8,955,167 f.	9,564,394 f.	12,094,900 f.	11,902,000 f.
Treasury account	155,028,710 f.	156,906,534 f.	14,428,100 f.	14,675,700 f.

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS., Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. Rate, Payable, Princpal Due, MARKET. B'd., Asked, DENOMINATIONS., Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. Rate, Payable, Princpal Due, MARKET. B'd., Asked. The table lists various securities including National Securities, State Securities, and Municipal Securities from various states and cities.

£48@£48 10s, refined cotton, buyers at £34@£36, as to quality and position; sales of crude have been made for next month's deliveries at £28; Madras ground nut £13@£14. Olive in improved demand, sales of Mogadore at £48@£48 10s, closing with rather buyers at the latter price; a quantity of Seville has changed hands at £50, and business is passing in Malaga at £51 10s; Gallipoli nominally £54. Cocoa nut: demand has improved, especially for Ceylon, of which there are now buyers at 43s@43s 6d generally asked, Cochin 45s 6d. Palm scarce, fine Lagos is worth 38s@39c as to tares; Palm Nut 53s 6d.

Rice inactive for landed parcels. Three floating cargoes sold, viz.: two Rangoon, together 1 500 tons at 12s for U K, and one Necranzie, 1,500 tons at 11s also for this country.

LEAD dull, common pig £19@19 10s.

RUM quiet, 150 casks sold at 1s 8½d@1s 9d for Demerara, and 116 puns 180 hhds Mauritius at 1s 7d proof.

SALTPETRE is lower; 2,200 bags Bengal sold at 23s for 5¼d to 3¼d per cent, and 50 tons for arrival at 24s.

SPICES—Pepper, black, 2,000 bags Singapore found buyers from 3d @3¼d. 1,600 bags Penang realised 3d for Trang kind. 160 bags Tellicherry brought 4¼d for fine. 330 bags Singapore white mostly found buyers at 5¼d for ord. 340 bags Zanibar cloves brought from 3¼d@3½d for fair. Ginger, 600 cases cochin mostly sold from 67s@68s for mid rough. 430 bags African were bought in at 36s. 300 cases Cassia Lignea found buyers from 87s@89s for common to good pile one. 70 cases nutmegs sold from 1s@1s 3d for small, and from 1s 5d@1s 6d for middling.

SUGAR has been in good request at improving prices, and to day's closing rates are generally 6d@1s per cwt above our last quotations. The sales of British West India have comprised 4500 hhds, including at public sale 407 hhds 62 tierces 77 barrels Barbadoes from 31s@26. 8621 bags Mauritius sold at 27s 6¼@31s for brown, 32s 6d@34s for yellow, and 5s@37s for grey semi crystallised. 619 bags Bengal sold at 34s 6d for yellow syrups, and 56s@37s 6d for white Benares. 1994 bags Madras brown syrups sold at 28s@29s, but 3170 bags common Jaggery were bought in. Privately 12,200 bags Mauritius sold at 29s 6d@31s for brown, 32s 6d@38s for yellow semi crystallised, 3200 bags date Bengal at 29s@31s 6d, and 5000 bags Madras Jaggery at 26s 6d@27s. Foreign: 300 hhds, 47 tierces, 69 boxes, 60 bags Cuba Muscovado were realized at 29s 6d@33s; 674 hhds, 281 barrels Porto Rico principally sold at 32s 6d@37s for grocery. The private transactions comprise 2100 boxes Havana at 34s@37s 6d, 400 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 31s@32s 6, 576 hhds, 20 barrels Porto Rico at 31s@35s, 36,000 bags clayed Manila at 31s@31s 6d, 44,000 bags unclayed ditto at 28s 6d@28s 9d, and seven floating cargoes, all for U. K., viz five Havana, together 12,339 boxes No. 11½ to 13½ at 26s@27s, all fully insured, and two Cuba Muscovado, 419 hhds at 23s, 197 boxes No. 10 at 24s 6d, 752 hhds at 23s, 2000 boxes No. 13½ to 14 at 27s, landing and invoice weights.

TALLOW—The market is not so firm, and a decline of fully 6d per cwt has been submitted to; St. Petersburg Y. C. closes at 45s 6d on the spot or October to December, 46s 6d December, and same price January to March.

TEA.—20,900 pkgs have been sold at public auction, nearly all without reserve, and without material alteration in prices. Good Common Congou 1s@1s 1d per lb.

SPELTER quiet at £21 12s 6d cash.

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

COTTON.

The market has been in the aggregate quite active the past week, and till Wednesday, showed great strength, but latterly, under advices of continued liberal supplies at the southern markets, and a pause in the Liverpool market, there has been more disposition to realize and less speculative audacity. There has been a pretty general decline in cotton goods, but goods have ruled relatively so much higher than raw cotton, that a very heavy decline may occur without materially diminishing our spinning demand.

The market opened dull to-day, but, after the sale by the Government, became active, and closed firm at last week's quotations. The sales of 1,500 bales Mobile cotton, by order of the Government, to day, went off at the following prices: Good middling, 48½c.; strict middling, 46½c.; low middling, 44½c. a 44½c.; good ordinary, 42c. a 42½c. The sales in this market for the week foot up 16,000 bales. We quote:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	34	35	35	36
Good Ordinary.....	39	39	39	40
Middling.....	45	45	45½	46
Good Middling.....	48	49	49	49
Middling fair.....	50	51	51	52

The receipts of cotton at this market have been as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	9,064	North Carolina.....	2,421
Mobile.....	1,828	Norfolk, &c.....	296
Florida.....	2,350	Per Railroad.....	2,059
Savannah.....	3,694	Foreign ports.....	331
Charleston.....	1,060		

Total for the week..... 22,903
Previously reported..... 207,870

Total since July 1st..... 280,778

The exports, last week, were as follows:

To Liverpool.....	5,294
To Havre.....	510
Total for the week.....	5,804
Previously reported.....	30,267
Total since July 1.....	36,071

The Acting Secretary of War has given notice that the telegraphic lines at the south, are re opened to public communications, but there is as yet no improvement in mail facilities. Our latest mail dates from New Orleans, last evening, were no later than from Liverpool. The deficiency in the receipts at New Orleans, are more than made up by the increase at other ports. At Mobile, for the three days ending the 13th, the receipts were 7,000 bales; and for September to that date inclusive, 18,000 bales. Middlings 40c. At Columbus, on the 10th, Cotton 16a18c. for gold, and 23a25c. for currency; and business restricted by scarcity of currency and difficulty of transportation. Stock, 5,500 bales. From Montgomery, Ala., we learn that the freight on Cotton to Mobile has been reduced to \$5 per bale. At Atlanta, Geo., on the 15th inst. Cotton was quoted at 27a 30c, currency.

NEW ORLEANS.—A late telegram quotes middlings at 45c. The following is the latest mail reports under date of the 11th:

Notwithstanding the return of fine weather to-day there has been very little movement in the market, the sales reported not exceeding 800 bales, embracing 312 taken by one party, and 200, 159 and some smaller lots by others. The prices paid show a decline from Friday's currency of about 1c. per lb., and we now quote ordinary at 32 @ 34c., good ordinary at 37 @ 38, low middling at 40 @ 41, and middling at 42 @ 44. There was, however, only a limited amount to be had at these figures, the bulk of the stock being held at previous rates.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865.....	bales	83,239
Received since Saturday.....	5,141	
Received previously.....	24,560	29,701
		112,940
Exported to-day.....	2,228	
Exported previously.....	20,041	22,269

Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared..... 90,671

The New Orleans correspondent of the Boston Post writes as follows concerning the cotton crop of Louisiana:

"In the planting regions rains have been very heavy and continuous in consequence cotton-picking, which was going forward briskly and successfully, has been temporarily suspended, and what is worse, the worm has begun to work badly. In many parts of Louisiana and Mississippi, as also in Texas, its ravages have been extensive, and though the season is late for the worm's operations, many fears are entertained it will seriously lessen the crop. It is very unfortunate that some of the rain we are now having did not come earlier in the season. It would have given greater vigor to the growth, both of cotton and cane, the latter of which has suffered severely from drought, and at the same time it would have spared us the evils with which it threatens us at the present time.

The almost daily reports of the revival of cotton mills throughout New England and addition of new ones to the numbers are eagerly copied here and attract much attention. The ready consumption of cotton is very gratifying to the planter and factor, and does more than anything else to bind the two interests and sections together. The pressing demand from Liverpool is another gratifying fact, and the two together have gone far towards giving hope to business and advancing prices. Cotton is fast putting on his coronet again.

Shreveport dates to 5th September, quote cotton 18 a 22c. The river had fallen and stocks were accumulating.

GALVESTON.—We have the Galveston Bulletin of Sept. 9th, from which we take the following:

COTTON STATEMENT, GALVESTON, SEPT. 9.

	This Year.	1860 51.
Stock on hand 1st September, 1865.....	13,057	3,118
Received at this port to date.....	3,272	1,197
" at other ports.....	811	115
Total.....	17,140	4,544
Exported to New Orleans.....	776	174
" to New York.....	294	690
Total.....	1,070	866

On hand and shipboard not cleared..... 16,070 3,688

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Dates to the 16th report:

"The cotton crop of Middle Tennessee, as is now definitely ascertained, will not be more than one half as large as it would have been had the weather in August not been so dry. What there is of the crop will be better than usual. Sales the past two days of 150 bales at 30@35c. per lb. We quote extremes at 25@35c per lb.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Dates to the 15th report:

UPLANDS.—We notice an improved market with an advance of ¼ to 1c per lb. on the better grades, it is fully 1c per lb. This advance was

made on Wednesday, and at the close of business this day, it was fully sustained. Very little fair cotton is offering, and we are without quotations of this grade. We quote the market as follows:—Ordinary 27½@28 per lb; Middling 34@36 per lb; Good Middling 37½@39 per lb
SEA ISLANDS.—Continue without change. Ordinary Sea Islands are selling from 55 to 70 cents per lb; the better grades 80 to 90 cents per lb.

Savannah Cotton Statement, Sept. 15:

	RECEIPTS.		
	Sea Island.	Uplands.	Domestic.
July	19	5,718	14
August.....	391	14,637	2,441
September 1st to 8th.....	661	3,384	681
September 8th to 15th	323	4,090	881
Total receipts.....	1,894	27,829	4,017

	EXPORTS.		
	Sea Island.	Uplands.	Domestic.
July	32	5,360	10
August.....	676	13,174	676
September 1st to 8th.....	287	3,693	714
Total exports.....	995	22,232	1,400
Stock September 8th.....	658	3,410	205

The Australasian's dates to the 11th bring the following intelligence:

LIVERPOOL.—A general improvement in the trade of the manufacturing districts has caused an active demand for cotton this week on the part of spinners. Exporters and speculators have also been freely in the market; so that the aggregate sales of the week have been very large, amounting to 113,680 bales, of which spinners have taken more than their usual proportion, viz., 63,990 bales, exporters 28,360, and speculators 21,330 bales, but the demand has been so freely met from day to day that scarcely any improvement in prices has taken place. East Indian and Egyptian have advanced ¼d. to ½d. per lb, but the quotations for American are no better than on this day week. American advices to hand to-day per "Etna," reporting increased receipts at the Southern ports, have imparted a quieter tone to the market, and yesterday's prices are barely maintained, to-day's sales, 10,000 bales, being only about half of the daily average of the week.

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.		Texas.		Orleans.		Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	15½	16	15½	16	16½	17	29
Good ordinary....	16½	17½	16½	17½	17½	..	—
Low Middling.....	18	..	18	..	18	..	—
Middling.....	18½	..	18½	..	18½	..	34
Good Middling....	19	..	19	..	..	..	—
Middling Fair.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fair.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	42

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	5,680	1,485	480	7,780	215,950	204,680
East Indian....	37,180	13,598	17,300	78,500	1,112,900	928,630
Brazilian.....	2,990	3,618	70	4,920	238,510	162,510
Egyptian.....	9,720	421	770	10,940	349,870	262,340
Other sorts....	8,420	980	2,710	11,540	319,850	328,810
Total.....	63,990	20,102	21,330	113,680	2,237,360	1,886,970

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	3,027	183,488	143,499
East Indian.....	16,075	638,514	764,530
Brazilian.....	2,503	218,605	165,698
Egyptian.....	9,036	301,492	260,150
Other Sorts.....	2,596	199,449	283,314
Total.....	33,237	1,591,548	1,617,191

STOCKS.

	This Day.		1864.		COTTON AT SEA.	
	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	This Year.	1864.
American..... bales	25,850	18,600	..	..	..	..
East Indian.....	211,240	280,770	345,000	361,000	..	..
Brazilian.....	30,380	19,750	..	..	..	..
Egyptian.....	55,040	43,040	7,000	157,000	..	..
Other Sorts.....	38,630	90,830	..	..	..	..
Total.....	361,140	452,990	..	..	..	..

BREADSTUFFS.

The limited supplies that have come upon the market, owing to the interruption of transportation on the Erie Canal, and the low water in the Hudson River, with a better demand from the local and Eastern markets, have led to a material advance in prices of flour, wheat, and corn, under which European orders cannot be filled, although freights have declined 2d per bushel from the current rate of last week. Confidence of speculative holders is much strengthened, as the efforts of the Western combination to prevent supplies coming forward have been in a great measure successful, and this market approximates more nearly to the prices ruling at the West. There is some increase in the deliveries of wheat and flour at the Western receiving markets; but of corn there has been this week a slight decrease, as will be exhibited in the tables prepared.

At to day's market prices showed a general advance; closing quiet at the following quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ...per bbl.	\$7 25 @	\$7 65
do Extra State.....	7 90 @	8 25
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 50 @	8 85
do Extra Western, common to good.....	8 10 @	10 75
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	11 00 @	14 00
do Southern, supers.....	8 50 @	10 40
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	10 50 @	14 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 10 @	11 25
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 75 @	6 10
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 75 @	5 25
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....per bushel	1 55 @	1 65
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 57 @	1 66
do Red Winter.....	1 95 @	2 00
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	2 05 @	2 08
Corn, Western Mixed.....	88 @	95
do Western White.....	.. @	96
do Western Yellow.....	.. @	..
do Southern Yellow.....	.. @	..
do Southern White.....	95 @	..
Rye, Western.....	1 00 @	..
do North River.....	50 @	58
Oats, Western.....	50 @	56
do State.....	.. @	..
do Canada.....	1 20 @	1 40
Barley.....	1 50 @	1 70

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. 16th and destination:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bus.
To Buffalo.....	32,487	256,993	908,257	179,825	..	29,222
Oswego.....	..	96,457	141,975	53,000	..	14,900
Pt. Colborne.....	..	26,800	101,950	..	..	..
Ogdensburg.....	4,274	25,220	39,150	..	..	..
Dunkirk.....	19,073	789	5,640	3,399	..	..
Goderich.....	1,100	11,725	14,350	..	..	..
Sarnia.....	13,934	..	13,300	..	..	..
Kingston.....	..	39,591	62,550	..	..	..
Montreal.....	200	13,000	17,000	..	..	..
Cleveland.....	..	7,000	..	..	..	..
Chicago.....	..	35,000	..	..	..	..
Other ports.....	419	23,053	13,200	6,175	60	..
By Canal.....	..	..	..	31,158	..	..
By Railroad.....	13,629	34,301	..	7,313	4,102	2,026
Totals.....	85,116	569,929	1,320,352	280,870	4,162	45,148
Previous week.....	62,977	390,817	1,097,466	282,566	1,248	1,708

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. 16:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago.....	38,750	309,852	1,204,332	400,154	64,717	69,225
Milwaukee.....	8,793	375,928	5,016	11,114	2,809	7,412
Toledo.....	36,743	72,596	55,547	10,900	846	4,969
Detroit.....	24,832	37,658	2,433	4,740	1,350	32
*Cleveland.....	1,664	42,493	15,345	29,722	4,450	400
Totals.....	110,782	838,543	1,285,793	456,630	74,152	80,038
Previous week.....	96,608	759,645	1,933,412	535,633	90,514	133,672

By the arrival of the Australasian, we have foreign dates to the 10th inst., bringing the following intelligence:

LONDON.—The brilliant and charming weather of the past ten days has rarely been experienced so late in the season, therefore farmers could not possibly have had a more desirable time for finishing up the harvest. Monday's market—under the influence of fine weather the trade was quite inanimate; English Wheat was a slow sale at 1s. decline on old, and 2s. to 3s. on new. The samples shown of the latter were soft, damp, and slightly sprouted. American and Canadian in restricted demand, and where sales were pressed 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper.

Flour, barrels—Owing to the smallness of the supply prices are maintained.

The Floating Grain Cargo Trade—The continuance of favorable weather has nearly panic-struck this department, and buying for some days has all but ceased. Wheat, either off coast or for forward shipment, may be called 2s. to 3s. cheaper, and as a large fleet is daily expected an active trade is not anticipated until its arrival. Maize is also less active, notwithstanding the increasing bad accounts of potatoe disease. Ibrail can be bought for forward shipment at 28s. 6d. to 29s. per 480 lbs.

At to day's market new English Wheat was a slow sale at 1s. to 2s. and foreign at 1s. per quarter decline from Monday's rates. Barrel Flour is 1s. cheaper.

LIVERPOOL.—The weather since the date of our last circular has been uninterruptedly fine and hot, most favorable for the completion of harvest; and a large quantity of grain has been carted in much better condition than the earlier secured portion of the crop. The trade has ruled quiet, with a downward tendency in the price of Wheat and Flour and even the increasing reports of the spread of potatoe disease, have

* Only four day's receipts.

failed to prevent Indian Corn participating in the decline, the supply being very liberal.

At Tuesday's market, only a limited business was done in Wheat, at a decline of 3d. to 4d. per cental on American Spring, but Winter Red and White descriptions were not more than 1d. to 2d. lower. Flour was dull and 1s. per sack lower, but there was no change in the value of barrels. Only a retail business was done in Indian Corn, at a decline of 3d. to 6d. per qr.

At to-day's market, the hot weather produced the usual effect on the minds of buyers, but as holders were firm, Tuesday's prices were repeated for Wheat, on a very moderate business. Flour was quiet, and prices rather in favor of buyers. Indian Corn met a retail demand, at a decline of 6d. per qr.

QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour.	Extra State (per barrel)	22	0	@	24 0
do	Philadelphia and Baltimore . . . do	23	0	@	24 6
do	Ohio do	24	0	@	25 0
do	Canadian do	24	6	@	27 0
do	Sour and Heated do	22	0	@	21 0
Wheat.	Chicago and Milwaukee (per 100 lbs.)	8	8	@	9 0
do	Amber Iowa do	9	0	@	9 4
do	Red and Amber Winter do	9	0	@	9 5
do	White—Western do	9	3	@	10 0
Indian Corn.	Yellow (per 480 lbs.)	29	6	@	30 0
do	White do	32	0	@	33 0
do	Mixed do	29	0	@	29 6
Peas.	Canadian (per 504 lbs)	37	0	@	38 0
Oatmeal,	do (per 240 lbs.)	23	0	@	24 0

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

As anticipated, last week, the Dry Goods market presents a material change in condition. The anxiety to run up prices, noticeable for the previous two weeks, culminated at the close of last week, and a reaction, as damaging as the other was inflating, took place. For the past week trade has been almost at a stand still. There are no goods in first hands of any amount, consequently they are not called upon to make that reduction in price which would be necessary to sell goods at this time. The jobbers, acting upon the dullness in trade, or to call back a trade which high prices had frightened away, have reduced prices very largely and suddenly. Not so much, perhaps, in expectation of selling goods, for there are no goods in market, but in prospect of buying at reduced figures as their orders arrive. Goods will accumulate, of course, to some extent over and above the present slight demand, and it is in anticipation of this that jobbers force down the prices of what they have not. The trade seems to be acting upon that unsettled spasmodic principle of accumulating at low and suddenly exhausting at high figures; and the game is a very pretty one for jobbers to play at. Of course, in the unsettled stagnant condition of the trade, agents decline to make prices of any kind of goods, holding to those of last week, waiting for the market to settle to some legitimate basis. The fact of yesterday and to-day being observed as holidays by a large portion of the trading community, has added to the general dullness. With the jobbers there must be some action to recover the lost trade, and, with no goods on hand, they are safe in returning to the prices of three weeks ago. On Thursday goods were marked down for a second time in the week, and those figures may be taken as some criterion as to what the agents will be compelled to do in the next few days. Standard goods were held at 37½ by agents on Friday last, and are sold at 31 by jobbers to day. The high prices of the past few weeks have caused manufacturers to crowd their production to the utmost of their capacity, and the accumulation of all grades of goods must be felt at no distant day, unless the present reduction has the effect to bring a renewed activity with the jobbers. Whether this will be the effect or not, depends upon how well supplied the country merchants are with goods. Jobbers do not anticipate any considerable activity for the present, though agents profess great confidence in the fall trade.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been dull and inactive for the past week, and though prices are not to be had of agents, the prices of jobbers are pretty sure indication of what they can buy for. The stock of standard brown goods is light, but slowly accumulating. There are no transactions beyond previous engagements. Agents profess to ask the same prices for these goods that they did last week, but there being none on hand prices cannot be determined until the market settles. Indian Orchard, Lawrence C, Indian Head, Stark A, Appleton A, and Amoy were held last week at 37½, and the last sales took place at those figures, but jobbers are to-day selling them at 31. Phoenix Co's 39 inches sell at 34 by the agents; 36 inches at 32; Eagle 3-4 25; Grafton 28 in. 28½;

Shetucket B 27 inches 24; and A 30 inch at 23. The lower grades of brown sheetings are accumulating.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been proportionately higher for the whole season than brown goods, and the supply not as good, but the present reaction has been quite as effective with these goods as others. The goods were scarce and largely sold ahead, so that no prices can be fixed, but goods held last week at 60 by agents now sell by jobbers at 52½. This is the case with New York Mills, and the other makes have fallen in proportion, Conoe 27 inches is held at 27½.

DRILLS are accumulating, and the demand is lessened in the general dullness, and prices have fallen off slightly, though to what figures cannot be ascertained to-day. Laccnia, Peppercells, Boott and India were held last week at 38½, and are now sold by jobbers at about the same figures. Globe and Park Mills sell at 47½.

CORSET JEANS have held their high prices generally, as goods are scarce and desirable.

CANTON FLANNELS are also scarce and desirable, though there is little demand with the present stagnation in trade. Agents will give no prices; jobbers are selling them at a reduction of from two to eight cents from last week.

PRINT CLOTHS are quiet with little doing, partly from the unsettled state of the dry goods market, and partly from the fact that there is a great scarcity of goods. There is no reported reduction in prices. The Providence sales for the week past included 35,000 pieces at 24c to be made, and 27 a 27½c on hand.

PRINTS are extremely dull, with the general dullness of trade, and the holidays of an important portion of traders. The prices of prints have more sensibly decreased than with most other goods, and the supply is greater. Spragues are held at 31c for Madders and Rubies, a reduction of three cents since last week; Green and Blue and White at 32c; and solid colors at 31c, a reduction of five cents from last week. Those same goods are sold by jobbers at 27 a 30c. There is no change reported for Garners, Amoskeag, Lowell or Wamsutta, but jobbers are selling them at 25 a 27c.

GINGHAMS have felt the dullness less than some other goods, and there is less change in prices to note.

MOUSLIN DELAINES are dull, and prices declined, though agents report no variations. Jobbers are selling them at 43½ cents off from last week's prices.

WOOLEN GOODS are also in less demand from the dullness of the trade in cotton goods, and the holidays of that portion of the trading community before referred to. The demand for light woollens is slight, though that for dark goods is more steady.

FOREIGN GOODS are in less demand, and will remain so until a more settled condition of the domestic market. The auction sales have been less spirited, and prices have materially fallen off from those obtained last week. Messrs. Haggerty & Co. held an auction sale on Tuesday, which included Saxony woven dress goods, silk, &c. The catalogue contained a large variety of seasonable fabrics, but the bidding was less spirited, and many styles were sold below the prices obtained at previous sales. Small plaid labahs brought 33½ a 34½, striped lenato 35 a 35½, satin striped Sparta 37½ a 38, mohair solid checks 36½, black and white check chally 44, small plaid piona 37½, small figured guataticra 38½ a 39, targuitia do 41, rolanti a soie rich silk plaids, on crepe ground 50, lustrine a soie 53½, mousseline a soie in stripes 41 a 52½, double width broganza a soie silk plaids 57, Cicilla a soie in black plaids 50 a 63, 27 inch fancy flannels, all wool 46½ a 53½c, solid colors Paris drap cotele, 75c, 20 inch heavy colored all boiled poul de soie \$1.52 a \$1.60, extra super quality do \$1.77½, 28 inch Lyons colored gross grain \$2.05 a \$2.13, do evening dress \$1.87 a \$2.07.

Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount held an auction sale on Tuesday also, at which a large catalogue of Woollens was offered. There was a fair company of buyers present, and the sale passed off at satisfactory prices. Heavy striped silicias were duplicated at 39 cents net, linen duck brought 23 cents 4 mos, Lyons all silk fancy velvet vestings \$2.60 a \$3.87½, heavy black satinets 77½, 6 4 black beavers \$1.10, 6 4 Union beaver cloth \$1.30 a \$1.40, 6 4 all wool do \$2.40, fancy Scotch tweeds \$3, 6 4 do coatings \$2, 6 4 fancy Scotch cassimere \$1.87½, Aix la Chapelle black and colored moskows \$4.70 a \$4.80, fine dalia castor \$4.37½, fine French velours were duplicated at \$5.25, 6 4 English coatings, sold as are, \$3.50, velour cloakings \$2.25 a \$2.30, extra heavy fancy cassimeres \$2, all wool castor beaver \$2.55, President's cloth \$3.

A sale by Messrs. Rudderow, Jones & Co., was an offering of miscellaneous goods, and, although the catalogue contained a great variety of seasonable fabrics, the demand was not active, and the prices realized were below those of earlier sales. Common plain mixed merino shirts and drawers brought \$8.25a\$8.50 per doz, German wool 1/2 hose \$3.12 1/2, black coat bindings \$4.25a\$6.12 1/2 per gros, Oxford mixed cassimeres \$1.30a\$1.35, Harris fancy do \$2.42 1/2, common Italians 27 1/2a29c, fancy English vestings \$1.55a\$1.90, double and twist all wool cassimeres \$2.15a\$2.15, 3-4 all wool Scotch plaids \$1.80a\$2.12 1/2, 6-4 all wool American black beavers \$2.70a\$2.90.

On Wednesday Messrs. Haggerty & Co., held a sale of British dress goods &c., including many seasonable styles, and the sale was well attended, but there was very little spirit manifested among the buyers, and the prices obtained showed a decided falling off from the highest rates of the season. 4-4 pure liens brought 35c, 27-inch stripped ravens duck 22 1/2c, 26 inch glass cloth 22c, 40-inch Russia sheetings 29c, 27-inch fine bleached toweling all linen 22 1/2c, 40 inch heavy striped bagging 15a17 1/2c, Victoria lawn, 22c, Swiss mull 25 1/2a31c, super fancy dress goods 40a42c, worsted checks 25c, black and white shepherds' plaid 34c, high colored silk checks 39c, all wool printed French mousseline de laine 62 1/2a65c, super black alpacas 31 1/2a37c, 6-4 real do \$1.12 1/2.

Another sale by Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., of French goods, comprising shawls, bombazines, mous de laine, silks, &c., contained a fair assortment of the various fabrics, but the company of buyers present was small, and there seemed to be very little disposition to purchase. The sale dragged heavily, a large portion of the goods were passed, and the sales were made at reduced rates.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 21, 1865, and the corresponding week of 1864, have been as follows:

	1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	863	\$204,863	1697	\$651,172
do cotton.....	221	59,131	723	187,218
do silk.....	155	107,410	345	311,870
do flax.....	314	107,617	832	182,826
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	96	13,883	260	43,333
Total.....	1649	\$494,987	3862	\$1,376,419

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

	1864.	1865.
	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	1038	\$420,433
do cotton.....	197	64,324
do silk.....	84	66,535
do flax.....	267	63,200
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	39	14,910
Total.....	1625	\$629,402
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.....	1649	494,987
Total th'wn upon mark't.....	3274	\$1,124,389

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1864.	1865.
	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	7699	\$312,78
do cotton.....	196	61,820
do silk.....	57	57,494
do flax.....	233	61,732
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	51	22,787
Total.....	1241	516,630
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.....	1649	494,987
Total entered at the port.....	2890	\$1,011,607

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Sept. 21, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	220 \$111,943	Gloves.....	19 4,203	Braids & bds.	65 30,651
Cloths.....	72 35,231	Worsteds.....	535 226,974	Cot. & wor'd.	441 160,919
Carpetings.....	220 54,372	Hose.....	19 5,113	Total.....	1,697 \$651,172
Shawls.....	8 3,632	Worsted y'n.	24 6,755		
Blankets.....	73 10,779	Lastings.....	1 600		
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	117 \$38,460	Velvets.....	3 1,717	Gloves.....	8 1,913
Colored.....	204 56,694	Laces.....	12 3,676	Spool.....	52 14,419
Prints.....	19 4,325	Braids & bds.	2 545	Hose.....	277 53,552
Ginghams.....	2 409	Handk'fs.....	19 5,880	Total.....	728 \$187,218
Emb'd mus'n	13 5,628				
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	84 \$134,527	Laces.....	15 14,646	Silk & cotton.	41 23,856
Crapes.....	3 2,494	Raw.....	43 24,244	Plushes.....	1 672
Velvets.....	10 7,941	Silk & wor'd	49 72,916	Total.....	345 \$311,870
Ribbons.....	99 76,074				
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	733 \$155,807	Thread.....	69 17,593	Hemp yarn..	14 1,707
Hdkfs.....	16 7,719				
Total.....				892	\$182,826
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves.	4 \$1,351	Embroideri's.	6 2,981	Feath & flow.	14 2,850
Kid gloves...	9 8,022	Millinery.....	2 120	Susp & elast.	12 5,475
Matting.....	72 4,261	Corsets.....	18 6,497	Total.....	200 \$43,333
Clothing.....	34 5,052	Straw goods.	39 6,794		

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	70 \$23,883	Worsteds.....	121 41,229	Braids & bds.	2 1,11
Carpeting.....	22 5,004	Delaines.....	3 1,482	Cot & wor'd.	45 18,682
Blankets.....	89 11,420	Merinos.....	6 3,599	Total.....	396 \$125,475
Shawls.....	13 5,759	Worsted yarn	13 4,116		
Gloves.....	12 4,189				
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	26 \$7,147	Prints.....	4 1,100	Spool.....	33 11,001
Colored.....	7 2,447	Laces.....	1 770	Total.....	71 \$23,145
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	26 \$36,382	Ribbons.....	10 10,217	Silk & worst.	2 1,511
Velvets.....	3 3,857	Laces.....	1 572	Silk & cotton.	1 752
Total.....				43	\$53,301
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....				892	\$65,501
Thread.....				7	1,726
Total.....				389	\$67,227
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Straw goods.....				290	\$34,017
Suspenders & elas.				1	760
Total.....				291	\$34,777

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	102 \$45,237	Gloves.....	3 1,163	Braids & bds.	2 1,129
Cloths.....	2 696	Worsteds.....	311 139,822	Cot. & wor'd	63 29,583
Carpeting.....	3 871	Delaines.....	18 6,295	Total.....	520 \$228,016
Blankets.....	10 1,445	Worst'd yarn.	6 1,770		
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	69 \$31,440	Emb'd mus'l's	2 597	Gloves.....	37 10,219
Colored.....	45 11,263	Velvets.....	1 394	Hose.....	93 17,472
Total.....				252	\$71,390
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	45 \$64,127	Ribbons.....	50 36,464	Braids & bds.	6 4,362
Prints.....	1 2,334	Laces.....	7 2,785	Silk & cotton.	1 581
Cravats.....	3 2,252	Cravats.....	4 2,657	Total.....	117 \$115,562
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	330 \$78,754	Hdkfs.....	9 2,811	Thread.....	29 8,790
Total.....				368	\$90,355
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves.	6 \$3,755	Clothing.....	1 679	Straw goods.	42 6,332
Kid gloves...	1 110	Embroideries	3 832	Susp. & elast.	1 604
Total.....				54	\$12,312

THE CATTLE MARKET.

The supply of beef cattle received here this week is six hundred and twelve head more than last, but prices are higher and the demand very good. The improvement is most noticeable on the choice to prime grades, which are comparatively scarce, and were readily taken up by butchers at the rates demanded by owners.

The stock has again been largely in the hands of speculators, who, encouraged by their success on last week's market, bought pretty freely at the West at full figures, and were determined to realize a profit. On the medium and common lots there is no marked change from the opening rates of last week, though the sales were at better figures than the closing quotations of Tuesday of last week. The cooler weather prevailing was of some benefit to sellers.

At the close Thursday there was stock in the yards unsold, and an air of dullness prevailed. We quote inferior to common at 9 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents; fair to prime at 15 to 17 1/2 cents; extra at 18 to 18 1/2 cents; and a few very choice Kentucky steers are said to have sold at 19 cents. The average of all sales is about 14 1/2 cents.

Milch cows are without essential change, though good lots, if here, would sell quickly at full figures.

Veal calves are in good demand, the arrivals light, and prices extremely firm and rather buoyant. Prime grades are particularly sought after. We quote at 10 1/2 to 12 cents for common to good, 12 1/2 to 13 cents for prime, 13 1/2 cents for extra, and occasionally a very fine fat calf sells at 14 cents.

Sheep met with a good demand and are of better quality, and this week an advance in pelts has given holders an advantage, and prices are again higher. At the close there is some dullness, but the full figures of the advance are demanded. We quote extra at 8 1/2c, good to prime 7 a 8c, and common 6 a 6 1/2c. Lambs, in sympathy with sheep, have also advanced, and prime lots are now worth 10 1/2c. The quality is good.

Swine are in good request, and with moderate arrivals and more favorable weather prices are better. We quote corn-fed at 13 to 13 1/2 cents, and distillery-fed 13 to 13 1/2 cents, live. The receipts for the week are 6,176 beeves, 122 cows and calves, 1,366 veals, 22,073 sheep and lambs, and 11,150 swine—showing an increase of 612 beeves, 230 veals, 1,126 sheep and lambs, and 658 swine, and a decrease of 28 cows and calves.

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 tax in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

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

Pot, 1st sort..... per 100 lb @ 7 75
Pearl, 1st sort..... 7 75 @ ..

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.
Of 209 lb and upward..... per lb 11 @ ..

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

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.
Pilot..... per lb @ 5 1/2
Navy..... @ 4 1/2
Crackers..... 10 @ 15

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 per lb.
American, gray and white..... per lb 50 @ 2 25

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

Butter has been in active demand during the week. The State dairies are firm and higher for home consumption and the California trade. Western butter, chiefly for export, is in moderate demand. Cheese is quiet at last week's quotations. We quote:

Butter—
Orange & Sussex—fr. pails. per lb 50 @ 55
Half-urkin tubs..... 45 @ 50
Welch tubs..... 43 @ 48
Firkins, New York State..... 43 @ 50
Firkins, Western..... 32 @ 38
Grease, Butter..... 25 @ 30
Western, common..... @ 30

Cheese—
Factory made dairies..... 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Farm dairies..... 14 @ 16
do do common..... 12 @ 13
English dairy..... 16 @ 18
Vermont dairy..... 12 @ 16

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

Sperm..... per lb @ 40
do, patent..... @ 50
Refined sperm, city..... 33 @ 40
Stearic..... 30 @ 31
Adamantine..... 25 @ ..

Cement—Rosendale..... per bbl @ 1 60

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.
One inch and upward..... per lb 5 1/2 @ ..

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 23 bushels, 30 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 23 bushels of 80 lb per bushel.

Liverpool Orrel..... per ton of 2,240 lb @ ..
Liverpool House Canal..... @ ..
Nova Scotia..... @ 8 50
Anthracite..... 11 50 @ 12 50

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.
Caracas..... (gold) (in bond)..... per lb 80 @ 85
Maracaibo..... (gold)..... do 55 @ 60
Guayaquil..... (gold)..... do 18 @ 20

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

The market is firm, but shows no material change in prices from last week.
Rio, prime, duty paid..... gold @ 22
do good..... 21 @ 21 1/2
do fair..... 19 1/2 @ 20
do ordinary..... 18 @ 18 1/2
do fair to good cargoes..... 18 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Java, mats and bags..... 26 @ 27
Native Ceylon..... @ ..
Maracaibo..... 19 @ 22 1/2
Laguayra..... 21 @ 22 1/2
St. Domingo..... @ ..

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

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

Sheathing, new..... per lb @ 45
Sheathing, &c., old..... @ 23
Sheathing, yellow..... @ 30
Bolts..... @ 45
Braziers..... @ 45
Baltimore..... @ 31 1/2
Detroit..... @ 23

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

Manila, Amer. made..... per lb 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Tarred Russian..... @ 15
Tarred American..... @ 19
Boit Rope, Russia..... @ 24

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val.

Regular, quarts..... per gross 50 @ 52
Short Tapers..... 40 @ 41
Mineral..... 5 1/2 @ 54
Phial..... 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

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

Acid, Citric..... @ 87
Alcohol..... per gall. @ 4 40
Aloes, Cape..... per lb @ 25
Aloes, Socotrine..... @ 4 1/2
Alum..... @ 4
Annato, fair to prime..... @ 90
Antimony, Regulus of..... (cash) @ 13
Argols, Red..... (gold) @ 31
Argols, Refined..... (gold) @ 30
Arsenic, Powdered..... 3 20 @ 3 30
Assafetida..... 25 @ 40
Balsam Capivi..... (gold) @ 70
Balsam Tolu..... (gold) @ 2 35
Balsam Peru..... @ 1 75
Bark, Calisaya..... @ 55
Berries, Persian..... @ 11
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle..... 10 @ 11
Bi Chromate Potash..... 22 @ ..
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags..... (gold) 28 @ 30
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar..... 40 @ 42 1/2
Bleaching Powder..... @ 4 1/2
Borax, Refined..... 31 @ 32
Brimstone, Crude..... per ton 60 00 @ 62 50
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... per lb @ 4 1/2
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur..... 6 1/2 @ ..
Camphor, Crude, (in bond)..... @ 1 05
Camphor, Refined..... @ 1 70
Cantharides..... @ 19
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... 18 @ 19
Cardamoms, Malabar..... 3 15 @ 3 40
Castor Oil, City..... per gallon 3 25 @ 3 30
Chamomile Flowers..... per lb @ 50
Chlorate Potash..... (gold) @ 37
Caustic Soda..... 13 1/2 @ 14
Cobalt, Crystals..... in kegs, 112 lbs @ 1 25
Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold) @ 1 40
Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) @ 85
Copperas, American..... 2 @ ..
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) 34 @ 34 1/2
Cubebs, East India..... 45 @ ..
Cutch..... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cuttlefish Bone..... @ 26
Epsom Salts..... @ 4
Extract Logwood..... @ 19
Flowers, Benzoin..... per oz. 60 @ 80
Flowers, Arnica..... @ 70
Folia, Buchu..... bales @ 9 1/2
Gambier..... per lb @ 95
Gamboge..... @ 1 00
Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls..... @ 46
Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 82 1/2 @ 92 1/2
Gum Arabic, Picked..... 65 @ 85
Gum Arabic, Sorts..... (gold) 22 @ 25
Gum Benzoin..... 1 00 @ ..
Gum Copal Cow..... 28 @ 30
Gum Gedda..... @ 20
Gum Damar..... 36 @ 40
Gum Myrrh, East India..... @ 40
Gum, Myrrh, Turkey..... 70 @ ..
Gum Senegal..... @ 55
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... 80 @ 40
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... 85 @ 1 00
Hyd. Potash, French and English..... (gold) 3 00 @ 3 15

Iodine, Resublimed..... 5 50 @ ..
Ipecacuanna, Brazil..... @ 5 50
Jalap..... 3 00 @ 3 50
Lac Dye, good and fine..... 40 @ 70
Lic. Paste, Calabria..... 45 @ 48
Licorice, Paste, Sicily..... 23 @ 24
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... 35 @ 40
Licorice Paste, Columbia..... 45 @ 48
Madder, Dutch..... 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do..... 9 @ ..
Manna, large flake..... 1 00 @ 1 25
Manna, small flake..... @ ..
Manna, Sorts..... @ ..
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo..... @ 80
Oil Anise..... 2 75 @ ..
Oil Cassia..... 5 00 @ ..
Oil Bergamot..... @ 10 00
Oil Lemon..... 5 25 @ 5 50
Oil Peppermint, pure..... (cash) 5 00 @ 5 50
Opium, Turkey..... (gold) @ 6 75
Oxalic Acid..... @ 65
Phosphorus..... 90 @ ..
Prussiate Potash..... 40 @ 42 1/2
Quicksilver..... (gold) 53 @ ..
Rhubarb, China..... 4 50 @ ..
Rose Leaves..... 1 25 @ 2 00
Salaratus..... (cash) @ 20
Sal Ammoniac, Refined..... (gold) 10 @ ..
Sal Soda, Newcastle..... (gold) 8 1/2 @ 4
Sarsaparilla, Hond..... 40 @ ..
Sarsaparilla, Mex..... 25 @ ..
Seed, Anise..... per lb 24 @ 26
do Canary..... per bush. 5 00 @ 5 50
do Hemp..... 2 25 @ 2 50
do Caraway..... per lb 17 @ 18
do Coriander..... @ 17
do Mustard, brown, Trieste..... @ 18
do do California, brown..... @ 19
do do English, white..... @ 20
Seneca Root..... @ ..
Senna, Alexandria..... 24 @ ..
Senna, East India..... 13 @ 22
Shell Lac..... 50 @ 60
Soda Ash (80 per cent)..... (gold) 3 00 @ 3 10
Sugar Lead, White..... @ 40
Sugar Lead, Brown..... @ ..
Sulphate Quinine, Am..... per oz. 2 37 1/2 @ 2 47 1/2
Sulphate Morphine..... 8 10 @ ..
Tartaric Acid..... (gold) @ 61
Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 29 @ 30
Vitriol, Blue..... 13 1/2 @ ..

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.
Ravens, Light..... per pce 16 00 @ 19 00
Ravens, Heavy..... 22 00 @ ..
Scotch, Gourock, No. 1..... 26 00 @ ..
Cotton, No. 1..... per yard 1 60 @ 1 10

Dye Woods—Duty free.
Camwood..... (gold)..... per ton @ 150 00
Fustic, Cuba..... 32 50 @ 35 00
Fustic, Tampico..... @ 25 00
Fustic, Tabasco..... @ ..
Fustic, Savanilla..... (gold) 22 00 @ 22 50
Fustic, Maracaibo..... do 21 00 @ ..
Logwood, Laguna..... (gold) @ ..
Logwood, Campeachy..... (gold) 20 00 @ ..
Logwood, Hond..... (gold) 19 00 @ ..
Logwood, Tabasco..... (gold) 26 00 @ 26 50
Logwood, St. Domingo..... (gold) 15 00 @ ..
Logwood, Jamaica..... 15 00 @ 15 25
Lima Wood..... (gold) 60 00 @ 65 00
Barwood..... (gold) 30 00 @ ..
Sapan Wood, Manila..... 47 50 @ 50 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val.
Prime Western..... per lb @ 90
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 less active during the week with a decline in prices.

Dry Cod..... per cwt. 8 00 @ 9 00
Pickled Scale..... per bbl. 6 00 @ ..
Pickled Cod..... per bbl. @ 7 50
Mackerel, No. 1..... 17 00 @ 24 50
Mackerel, No. 2..... 14 00 @ 16 50
Mackerel, No. 3..... 10 25 @ 10 50
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1..... 33 00 @ ..
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1..... per hf. bbl. @ 16 00
Herring, Sealed..... per box @ 55
Herring, No. 1..... @ 40
Herring, pickled..... per bbl. 6 25 @ 7 00

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

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

Raisins, Seedless..... per cask @ 10 50
do Layer..... per box 6 50 @ ..
do Bunch..... @ ..
Currants..... per lb 13 1/2 @ 14
Citron, Leghorn..... @ 35
Almonds, Languedoc..... 36 @ 37
do Provence..... 32 @ ..
do Sicily, Soft Shell..... @ 20
do Shelled..... 50 @ 55
Sardines..... per box @ 1 00
do..... per hf. box 50 @ 53
do..... per qr. box 26 1/2 @ 27
Figs, Smyrna..... per lb 30 @ 35
Brazil Nuts..... 15 @ 16
Filberts, Sicily..... 18 @ 18 1/2
Walnuts, French..... 14 @ 16
DRIED FRUIT—
N. State Apples..... per lb 11 @ 12 1/2
Blackberries..... @ 15
Black Raspberries..... @ 30
Pared Peaches..... 20 @ ..
Unpeeled do..... 15 @ ..
Cherries, pitted, new..... 25 @ ..

Furs and Skins—Duty, 10 per 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, West, and various fur types like Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, etc.

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

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

Table listing window sizes and prices, e.g., 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, etc.

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

Table listing window sizes and prices, e.g., 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, etc.

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

Table listing gunny bag types and prices, e.g., Calcutta, light and heavy, Gunny Cloth.

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.

Table listing gunpowder types and prices, e.g., Blasting (A), Shipping and Mining, Rifle, Sporting.

Hair—Duty FREE.

Table listing hair types and prices, e.g., Rio Grande, mixed, Buenos Ayres, mixed, Hog, Western, unwashed.

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

Table listing hay types and prices, e.g., Hemp, Russian, Manila, Jute, American, Dressed, Russia, Clean, Jute, Manila, Sisal.

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

The market has been excited and active during the week with a considerable advance in prices.

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

Table listing various goods and prices, e.g., Matamoras, 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.

Table listing honey types and prices, e.g., Cuba, (duty paid).

Hops—Duty 5 cents per lb.

Table listing hop types and prices, e.g., Crop of 1865, do of 1864.

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

Table listing horn types and prices, e.g., Ox, Rio Grande, Ox, Buenos Ayres.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.

Table listing India rubber types and prices, e.g., Para, Fine, Para, Medium, Para, Coarse, East India, Carthagena, etc, Guayaquil.

Indigo—Duty FREE.

Table listing indigo types and prices, e.g., Bengal, Oude, Kurpah, Madras, Manila, Guatemala, Caraccas.

Iron—Duty, Paris 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb, water and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Loop and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb; Pig, per ton: Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

The market has been active during the week with large sales at still further advanced rates.

Table listing iron types and prices, e.g., Pig Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash), Pig American, No. 1, Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold), Bar Swedes, assorted sizes, Bar, English and American, Refined, do do do do Common, Scroll, Ovals and Half Round, Band, Horse Shoe, Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch, Hoop, Nail Rod, Sheet, Russia, Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, Rails, English, (gold), do American.

Ivory—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.

Table listing ivory types and prices, e.g., East India, Prime, East India, Billiard Ball, African, West Coast, Prime, African, Scrivello, West Coast.

Laths—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.

Table listing lath types and prices, e.g., Eastern.

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table listing lead types and prices, e.g., Galena, Spanish, German, English, Bar, Pipe and Sheet.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 per cent ad val.

There is an active demand for oak and hemlock, and prices have still further advanced under the scarcity of prime grades.

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

Lime—Duty: 10 per cent ad val.

Table listing lime types and prices, e.g., Rockland, common, do heavy.

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 types and prices, e.g., Spruce, Eastern, Southern Pine, White Pine Box Boards, White Pine Merchant, Box Boards, Clear Pine, Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k., Cherry Boards and Plank, Oak and Ash, Maple and Birch, Black Walnut.

STAVES—

Table listing stave types and prices, e.g., White oak, pipe, extra, do pipe, heavy, White oak, pipe, light, do pipe, culls, do hhd, extra, do hhd, heavy, do hhd, light, do hhd, culls, do bbl, extra, do bbl, heavy, do bbl, light, do bbl, culls, Red oak, hhd, heavy, do hhd, light.

HEADING—white oak, hhd.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Table listing mahogany, cedar, and rosewood types and prices, e.g., Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, do St. Domingo, ordinary logs, do Port-au-Platt, crotches, do Port-au-Platt, logs, do Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Honduras (American wood), Cedar, Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Florida, Rosewood, Rio Janeiro, do Bahia.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

Table listing molasses types and prices, e.g., New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, do Clayed.

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

Table listing nail types and prices, e.g., Cut, 4d. @ 6d., Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (3d), Copper, Yellow metal, Zinc.

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 store types and prices, e.g., Turpentine, N. C., Tar, Pitch, Rosin, common and strained, do No. 2, do No. 1, do Pale and Extra (250 lbs.), Spirits turpentine, Am.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val.

Table listing oil cake types and prices, e.g., City thin oblong, in bbls., do in bags, Western thin oblong, in bags.

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.

Table listing oil types and prices, e.g., Olive, 13 bottle baskets, do in casks, Palm, (duty paid), Linseed, city, Whale, do refined-winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, Red oil, city distilled, Straits, Paraffine, 28 - 30 gr. deodorized, Kerosene, (free).

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 types and prices, e.g., Litharge, American, Lead, red, American, do white, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pure, dry, Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, do white, American, No. 1, in oil, Ochre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brown, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do Am, Whiting, American, Vermillion, Chinese, do Trieste, do American, Venetian red, (N. C.), Carmine, city made, China clay, Chalk, Chrome yellow.

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon. Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity . . . 37 @ 37 1/2

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val. Blue Nova Scotia . . . @ 3 50

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

The market has been variable during the week, especially with Pork, but closes at the same figures for

Beef, plain mess . . . 8 50 @ 12 00 do mess, extra, (new) . . . 11 00 @ 14 50

Rags—(Domestic). White, city . . . 11 1/2 @ 12 Seconds . . . 5 1/2 @ 6

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

Salt—Duty: sack, 2 1/2 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 lb.

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per lb.; 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. Tsateles, No. 1 @ 3 . . . 12 50 @ 13 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 . . . 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. (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 do Sazarec . . . @ 8 50

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

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.

New Orleans . . . @ 14 1/2 @ 16 Porto Rico . . . @ 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Sicily . . . 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

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.

Virginia . . . 7 1/2 @ 25 Kentucky . . . 7 @ 30 Mason County . . . 7 @ 25

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

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 1/2 ad val. South Sea . . . @ 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) 3 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, 8 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

The wool market has been buoyant and firm during the week with considerable inquiry and large sales. Prices have been well maintained, especially for domestic fleeces.

American, Saxony fleece . . . 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.

Freights—To LIVERPOOL: Cotton . . . 3-16 @ 7-3/4

To LONDON: Heavy goods . . . @ 20 Oil . . . @ 25

To GLASGOW: Flour . . . @ 2 Wheat . . . @ 6

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

To MELBOURNE (Br. ves.) per foot 30 @ 32 To SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Br. ves.) . . . 85 @ 37 1/2

The Railway Monitor.

IMPERIAL MEXICAN RAILWAY.—This great work which is to connect Vera Cruz with the capital is progressing rapidly, under the supervision of Col. Talcot, Engineer-in-Chief, who, with his staff have surveyed and located about 120 miles. The works were begun under the contracts about Feb. 1, 1865, and up to July 1, the contractors had expended about \$1,003,230 on construction. At that time the number of persons employed, since largely increased, amounted to 5,850. The portion of the road between Mexico and Puebla is to be finished if possible this year. The Company will pay \$1,250,000 extra for hauling up the rails, rolling stock, etc., so that the upper part of the line may be completed at once. Fifty miles of the railway telegraph are finished and in working order. This telegraph is of the very best kind in every respect (Morse's system), with cast iron posts and the latest improvements known to science.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD.—The passenger transportation on this road is immense, 8,751,119 persons, or 23,702 per day having traversed it during the year ending with June last. The Company own 88 cars and 600 horses, and employ, as drivers, conductors and stablemen, nearly 400 hands, at a daily expense of \$1,000, or thereabouts.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.—This road, which is an extension of the Fulton division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is now being operated to Boonesboro, 202 miles west from the Mississippi River, and 32 miles beyond Nevada, the last stopping place. The uncompleted length of the line to the Missouri River is a further distance of 130 miles.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This line, composed of the Pittsburg and Steubenville, and the late Steubenville and Indiana railroads, will be fully opened on the 1st of Octo-

ber. The splendid iron bridge across the Ohio at Steubenville is completed. It is about half a mile long, and spans the river about ninety feet above low water mark. By this cut-off across the great bend of the Ohio, around which the route as hitherto gone, a considerable shortening of the distance has been effected. This perfects one of the great through routes from Cincinnati to New York by which twenty-six miles of travel are saved, and passengers are enabled to reach these cities one train earlier than by any other route. The whole distance from Cincinnati to New York by the Little Miami, Steubenville, Pittsburg and Allentown route is 744 miles, and the only change of cars is at Pittsburg.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.—Secretary McCulloch, in reply to an inquiry addressed him by J. B. Hudson, as to whether the obligation of the government to pay at maturity its bonds issued under the acts of July 1, 1861 and July 2, 1864, in aid of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, is absolute, or contingent upon the performance by the corporations of their obligations, says—"From an examination of the terms of the accounts and the various provisions therein made in respect to the issue of these bonds, I am satisfied that the faith of the government is pledged to their redemption, without regard to whether the obligations of the railroad company are fulfilled or not." This settles the matter of the federal responsibility to redeem these securities in any event.

WASHINGTON TO RICHMOND.—The first through train since the close of the war, via the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, left Washington for Richmond on the evening of the 11th inst.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The work of construction on this road was commenced at Cedar Falls on the 19th inst., and will be pushed to its completion as rapidly as men and money can accomplish it. This road will fill up the distance now existing between the Minnesota Central and the North Missouri railroads, and complete the great line projected between St. Paul and St. Louis.

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	\$149,024	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$153,808	\$139,414	—
101,355	154,418	252,583	202,321	317,839	481,165	130,225	175,482	246,331	115,394	170,879	\$180,048
104,372	195,803	288,159	221,709	390,355	506,290	122,512	243,150	289,403	125,211	202,857	—
122,084	162,723	263,149	240,051	371,461	467,710	126,798	185,013	186,172	140,952	193,019	—
132,301	178,786	312,316	280,209	466,830	568,904	144,995	198,679	227,200	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	519,306	743,359	160,306	271,140	283,095	182,085	264,637	243,417
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	2,770,434	—	3,975,935	5,902,383	—	1,959,267	3,095,470	—	1,917,100	2,512,315	—
Erie Railway.			Hudson River.			Illinois Central.			Marietta and Cincinnati.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$845,695	\$984,837	\$908,341	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	\$299,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	\$38,293	\$77,010	\$98,112
839,949	934,133	886,039	425,017	472,240	418,711	271,085	416,588	522,555	53,778	74,409	86,626
955,445	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
848,783	1,072,293	1,339,279	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	407,992	510,100	590,061	40,706	78,697	110,186
731,243	994,317	1,152,893	190,364	273,726	—	343,929	423,578	527,888	58,704	91,809	108,651
687,092	1,105,364	1,364,126	219,561	306,595	—	511,305	586,964	661,548	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	—
1,024,619	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	—
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	275,848	279,137	230,508	304,445	366,361	76,132	115,135	74,283	790,167	936,587	581,372
236,432	318,802	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	106,689	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	811,165	1,029,736	—
193,323	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	—
303,168	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	1,184,435	—
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	—
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	139,171
461,965	611,297	886,511	36,912	60,006	—	120,310	160,497	202,771	103,056	132,896	155,753
462,937	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	718,016	51,281	84,483	—	130,378	218,236	—	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	—
466,800	691,556	—	—	—	—	143,748	202,966	—	134,563	220,209	—
487,642	914,082	—	—	—	—	162,921	204,726	—	111,339	265,154	—
5,132,934	7,130,465	—	584,800	827,615	—	1,554,913	2,064,074	—	1,439,793	2,050,233	*484 m.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879		95	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1873		
2d 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		95	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d 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		95	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d 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 J'f Oct	1867	98		Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	100		do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874	95	95 1/2
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	100 1/2	101	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	101 1/2		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellevue Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	99 1/2	
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	102	
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	102	
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do do	6,000,000	6	do	1883	95	
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	95	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888		
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882	100 1/2	
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	99		<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do do	200,000	6	do	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	95 1/2	96	Land Grant Mortgage	3,244,000	7	April & Oct	1881		
<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		96	<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 1/2	90	<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			<i>Hudson River:</i>						
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st Mortgage	3,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	103	
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st do do	110,000	6	do	1869		
2d do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885		
<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		
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	100	104	1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov	1870		
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	104		2d do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875		
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890		98	1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875	110	
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov	1890			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
2d do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876	59		1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62	57		2d do do	364,000	10	do	1870		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	95-80	90		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							2d do do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	554,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	95	98	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892			<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882		89	1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883		110	1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	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	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885		100	<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	73		2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	do	1890			<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865			1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	92 1/2	94 1/2
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Little Miami:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	102	103	1st Mortgage	1,306,000	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	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	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug	1892	85	90
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do	1892		
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880			<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1878			Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug	1869		
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>													

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	94	95	<i>Terre Haute and Richmond:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	89	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)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	101		<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	101½		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	102½		1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	90	
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	91		2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		79½
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		79½
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	86	86½	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	87	89	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	100	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861	70½	
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873		98	2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	24	
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885			<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	554,900	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	68-7		98
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	75	75	Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875	96½	
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	75	75	Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-70		
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870			Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	0 m		
<i>Owego and Syracuse:</i>							<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-80			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	78	80
<i>Pacific:</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	98	100
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87		80	<i>York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
<i>Panama:</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		95
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877	91	92
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1872			Canal						
<i>Peninsula:</i>							<i>Cincinnati and C. & N. Bridge:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	70	100	1st Mortgage Bond		7	Jan. & July	1884	80	
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	104	104½	1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,24	6	Jan. & July	1886		
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	101½	103	<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
2d do sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885		
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	90
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881			<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							Interest Bonds	101,000	6	do	1868		
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880	90	93	Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1870	93½	94
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	94		<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880			<i>Morris:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	90
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886			<i>North Branch:</i>						
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	80	81
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'y	1912	05		Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	45	
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	94	95	Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	81	86	<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	19½	29
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875			1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	92
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875			Miscellaneous:						
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1881		
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1881		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888			<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>						
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888		</							

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.				
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Ask'd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Ask'd			
Railroad.														
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Air Line.....	100	788,047						
Alleghany Valley.....	50	1,947,600				New York Central.....	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	93 3/4 93 3/4			
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/4		New York and Harlem.....	50	5,085,050			75			
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y. 100		919,153				do preferred.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4	80			
do do Pa.....	100	2,500,000				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 3				
do do Ohio.....	100	5,000,000				New York and New Haven.....	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	July 4	114 1/2 115			
Baltimore and Ohio.....	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Apr. 4	116 1/2 117 1/2	New York Providence & Boston.....	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July 3				
Washington Branch.....	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5	160	Ninth Avenue.....	100	795,360			110 119			
Bellefontaine Line.....	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		Northern of New Hampshire.....	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	June 3	82			
Belvidere, Delaware.....	100	997,112				Northern Central.....	50	3,344,800	Quarterly.	July 2	89 1/2 91			
Berkshire.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	July 1 1/4		North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150			52 54			
Blossburg and Corning.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 2 1/2		Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July 4	97 100			
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000			11 1/2 13	Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.....	100	3,077,000			33 3/4 34			
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	98 98 1/2	Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	21,250,000	do preferred.....	January	Jan 7	73 75		
Boston and Maine.....	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July 4	115	Old Colony and Newport.....	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July 4	107 1/2 108			
Boston and Providence.....	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July 5	125 126	Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4				
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2		Panama (and Steamship).....	100	5,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 6	300			
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150				Peninsula.....	100	20,000,000	May and Nov	May 5	117 1/2 117 1/2			
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	140	Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent.....	100	218,100			46 1/2 47			
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	366,000				Philadelphia and Erie.....	50	5,013,054			108 1/2 108 1/2			
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	115			
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 5	180	Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n.....	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 4	130 135			
Burlington and Missouri River.....	100	1,000,000				Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore.....	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 5				
Camden and Amboy.....	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July 5	127 1/2 127 1/2	Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	50	1,770,414			98 1/2 98 1/2			
Camden and Atlantic.....	50	378,455				Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	July 2 1/2	96			
do do preferred.....	50	682,600				Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4				
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			29 29 1/2	Racine and Mississippi.....	100	2,360,700						
do preferred.....	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	52 1/2	Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	501,890						
Central of New Jersey.....	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	July 2 1/2	122 125	Reading and Columbia.....	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July 4				
Central Ohio.....	50	sd Mh. 28				Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	50	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July 5				
Cheshire (preferred).....	100	2,085,925			46	Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,233,376						
Chester Valley.....	50	871,900				St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.....	100	2,300,000	do do preferred.....	Annually.	May 7	35 38		
Chicago and Alton.....	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	99 1/2	do do pref.....	100	1,700,000			65 65			
do preferred.....	100	2,425,200	Feb and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	101 101	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.....	100	2,989,090	do do pref.....	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3			
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.....	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May 6	123 124	do do preferred.....	50	354,866						
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100	1,000,000				Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.....	100	862,571						
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	1,000,000				Schnylkill Valley.....	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July 5				
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	2,250,000			50 1/2 28	Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	April	60 65			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	11,990,520	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	67 1/2 62 1/2	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3				
do do pref.....	100	8,435,500	April and Oct	Apr. 5	111 1/2 112	Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	750,000	Quarterly.		121			
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	6,000,000				Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.....	100	1,200,130						
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	100	1,106,125	May and Nov.	May 4		Terre Haute and Richmond.....	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July 6				
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	100	3,000,000				Third Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	July 3				
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	127 128	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000						
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.....	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 4		do do 1st pref.....	100	1,700,000						
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.....	100	4,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. p'd	71 1/2 71 1/2	do do 2d pref.....	100	1,000,000						
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	5,253,625	April and Oct	Apr. 5	107 107 1/2	Toledo and Wabash.....	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 3	41			
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	4,654,800				do do preferred.....	50	984,700	June and Dec	June 3 1/2	63 65			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.....	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 5		Tioga.....	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2				
Columbus and Xenia.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	60	Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111						
Concord.....	50	250,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2		Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec	June 3				
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	500,000				Utica and Black River.....	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July 2				
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	392,900	Jan. and July	July 3	72 1/2	Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	June 4	97 1/2 100			
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July 4	70	Vermont and Massachusetts.....	100	2,214,225			43 43 1/2			
do do pref.....	100	1,591,100				Warren.....	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July 3	93 1/2 95			
Connecticut River.....	100	1,582,169			15	Westchester and Philadelphia.....	50	684,036						
Covington and Lexington.....	100	2,316,705	Jan. and July	July 3		Western (Mass).....	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July 4	130 133			
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	406,132	Jan. and July	July 10	155 170	Worcester and Nashua.....	83 1/2	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July 3				
Delaware.....	50	6,832,950				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g.....	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July 1				
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.....	50	1,550,000				Canal.								
Des Moines Valley.....	100	952,350				Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,343,563						
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	1,500,000				Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	8,228,595						
do do pref.....	100	1,751,577				Delaware Division.....	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	58			
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,982,180				Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	139 139 1/2			
Eastern, (Mass).....	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July 3	98	Delaware Junction (Pa.).....	100	398,910	Jan. and July	July 5				
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.....	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	July 3		Delaware and Raritan.....	100	200,000						
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canadagua.....	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 1/2		Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	4,282,950	May and Nov	May 5	118 1/2 120			
Elmira and Williamsport.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 2 1/2		Lehigh Navigation.....	50	726,800						
do do pref.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	90	Monongahela Navigation.....	50	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	80 85			
erie.....	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	87 1/2 88	Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	119 121			
erie preferred.....	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	88 84 1/2	do preferred.....	100	1,175,000						
Eric and Northeast.....	50	400,000				North Branch.....	50	138,086						
Eric and Pittsburg.....	50	256,500	Jan. and July	July 3	107	Schuylkill Navigation (consol.).....	50	1,908,207	do preferred.....	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	49 50
Fitchburg.....	100	3,540,000				do do preferred.....	50	2,888,805			65 1/2 66 1/2			
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	1,900,000			30	Susquehanna and Tide-Water.....	50	2,050,070			18 19			
do do pref.....	100	5,253,836				Union.....	50	2,750,000			34 40			
Hartford and New Haven.....	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	July 3	160	do preferred.....	50							
Housatonic.....	100	820,000	Jan. and July	July 4		West Branch and Susquehanna.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5				
do preferred.....	100	1,180,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5	109 109 1/2	Wyoming Valley.....	50	700,000	Quarterly.	June 4	116			
Hudson River.....	100	6,218,042				Miscellaneous.								
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	50	617,500				American Coal.....	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	64 66			
do do pref.....	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2		American Telegraph.....	100				10			
Illinois Central.....	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug 5 & 10s	129 129	Ashburton Coal.....	50	2,500,000						
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50	1,689,900	April and Oct	Apr. 4	123 128	Atlantic Mail.....	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July 25	147 147			
Indianapolis and Madison.....	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July 3		Brunswick City.....	100							
do do pref.....	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July 4		Bucks County Lead.....	5	200,000						
Jeffersonville.....	50	1,015,907				Brooklyn Gas.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug	40 1/2 40 1/2			
Joliet and Chicago.....	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/4	100 90	Canton Improvement.....	100	5,000,000						
Kennebec and Portland (new).....	100	835,000			70 90	Cary Improvement.....	100	600,000						
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	500,000				Central American Trans.....	100	3,214,300			5 20			
do do pref.....	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	July 2 1/2	128	Central Coal.....	100	2,000,000			57 1/2 58			
Lehigh Valley.....	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas.....	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4				
Lexington and Frankfort.....	100	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July 5	110 112 1/2	Consolidation Coal, Md.....	100	6,000,000						
Little Miami.....	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July 3	58 60	Cumberland Coal, preferred.....	100	5,000,000			46 1/2 46 1/2			
Little Schuylkill.....	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Aug. 2	80 90	Farmers Loan and Trust.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4	150			

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are partici- pating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 d'ys.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
Joint Stock Fire:					
Adriatic	25	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July	July 5
Ætna*	50	200,000	211,492	do	July 31 & 30
Agricultural, (Watert'n).	5	50,000	122,248		
Albany	30	150,000	187,467		
Albany City	100	200,000	200,645		
American*	50	200,000	440,084	Jan. and July	July 31 & 50
American Exchange	100	200,000	203,363	March and Sep	Sep 5
Arctic	50	500,000	529,167	Jan. and July	July ps'd
Astor	25	250,000	270,827	Feb. and Aug	Aug 5
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	347,723	March and Sep	Sep 5
Baltic	25	200,000	192,631	May and Nov	May
Beekman	25	200,000	223,536	Feb. and Aug	Aug 4
Bowery	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec	June 5
Brevoort	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July	July 5
Broadway	25	200,000	264,366	Feb. and Aug	Aug 6
Brooklyn (L. L.)	17	153,000	249,764	do	Aug 10
Capital City (Albany)	100	200,000			
Central Park	100	150,000	159,079	Feb. and Aug	Aug 4
Citizens*	20	300,000	474,177	Jan. and July	July 10
City	70	210,000	306,652	Feb. and Aug	Aug 4 p. sh.
Clinton	100	250,000	289,454	Jan. and July	July 5
Columbia*	100	500,000	495,466	do	July
Commerce	100	200,000	229,835	do	July 5
Commerce (Albany)	100	200,000	239,144		
Commercial	50	200,000	269,319	Jan. and July	July 5
Commonwealth	100	250,000	282,243	April and Oct.	April 5
Continental*	100	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July	July 7
Corn Exchange	50	400,000	299,038	March and Sep	Sep
Croton	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July	July
Eagle	40	300,000	401,922	April and Oct.	April 7 1/2
Empire City	100	200,000	246,853	Jan. and July	July 7
Excelsior	50	200,000	255,112	do	July 5
Exchange	30	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug	Aug 57 1/2
Far Joint St'k (Meridian)	100	50,000	72,880		
Firemen's	17	204,000	262,121	Jan. and July	July 5
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	141,396	do	July 3 1/2
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	150,000	169,340	do	July 5
Fulton	25	200,000	230,229	do	July 5
Gallatin	50	150,000	162,744	May and Nov	May 6
Gebhard	100	200,000	225,241	Feb. and Aug	Aug 5
Germania	50	500,000	590,147	Jan. and July	July 5
Glenn's Falls	10	100,000	159,602		
Globe	50	200,000	224,667	Jan. and July	July 5
Goodhue*	100	200,000	221,062	do	July 5
Greenwich	25	200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug	Aug 7
Grocers'	50	200,000	214,373	March and Sep	Sep 5
Guardian	—	200,000			
Hamilton	15	150,000	167,778	Jan. and July	July 4
Hanover	50	400,000	491,869	do	July 6
Harmony (F. & M.)†	50	300,000	403,183	do	July 5
Hoffman	100	200,000			
Home	100	2,000,000	2,929,628	Jan. and July	July 5
Hope	50	200,000	214,017	do	Jan 5
Howard	50	300,000	433,998	do	July 10
Humboldt	100	200,000	234,925	do	July 5
Importers' and Traders'	50	200,000	213,413	do	July 6
Indemnity	100	150,000	159,054	Feb. and Aug	Aug 5
International	100	1,000,000	1,079,164	April and Oct.	April 5
Irving	25	200,000	228,083	Feb. and Aug	Aug 5
Jefferson	30	300,000	261,586	March and Sep	Sep 8
King's County (Brook'n)	20	150,000	113,325	March and Sep	Sep
Knickerbocker	40	280,000	323,115	Jan. and July	July 5
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	157,483	do	July 5
Lamar	100	300,000	353,142	do	July 5
Lenox	25	150,000	184,916	March and Sep	Sept 5
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	298,778	Jan. and July	July 10
Lincoln Fund	50	1,000,000			
Lorillard*	25	1,000,000		Feb. and Aug	Aug 5
Manhattan	100	500,000	708,874	Jan. and July	July 5
Market*	100	200,000	331,793	do	July 10
Mechanics' (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	185,624	do	July 5
Mechanics' and Traders'	25	200,000	242,320	do	July 5
Mercantile	100	200,000	221,815	do	July 3 1/2
Merchants'	50	200,000	293,503	do	July 10
Metropolitan*†	100	1,000,000		do	July 5
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	169,572	do	July 5
Morris (and inland)	100	200,000	233,295		
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July	July 7
National	37 1/2	200,000	249,874	do	July 8
New Amsterdam	25	300,000	348,467	do	July 5
New World	50	200,000	203,224	do	July 4
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.)	100	100,000	110,905		
N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000	253,079	Jan. and July	July 8
N. Y. Fire and Mar.	100	200,000	262,076	Feb. and Aug	Aug 6
Niagara	50	1,000,000	1,164,291	Jan. and July	July 5
North American*	50	1,000,000		June and Dec	June 6 & 50
North River	25	350,000	388,919	April and Oct.	April 4
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	150,000	170,982	Jan. and July	July 5
Pacific	25	200,000	244,289	do	July 7 1/2
Park	100	200,000	217,876	do	July 5
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	163,247	Feb. and Aug	Aug 5
People's	20	150,000	135,496	Jan. and July	July 5
Phoenix†	50	500,000	664,937	do	July 5
Relief	50	200,000	249,750	do	July 5
Republic*	100	300,000	481,551	do	July 3 1/2 & 20
Resolute*	100	200,000	232,191	do	July 3 1/2
Rutgers'	25	200,000	208,016	Feb. and Aug	August 7
St. Mark's	25	150,000	159,838	do	Aug 5
St. Nicholas†	25	150,000	156,707	do	Aug 4
Security*†	50	1,000,000	1,241,874	do	Aug 7
Standard	50	200,000	263,035	Jan. and July	July 5
Star	100	200,000	200,559		
Sterling*	100	200,000	208,070		
Stuyvesant	25	200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug	Aug
Tradesmen's	25	150,000	180,310	Jan. and July	July 5
United States	26	250,000	348,685	do	July 5
Washington*	50	400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug	Aug 4
Western (Buffalo)	100	200,000	303,218		
Williamsburg City	50	150,000	159,226	Jan. and July	July 5
Yonkers and New York	100	500,000	566,543	do	July 5
Joint Stock Marine:					
Columbian*	100	2,000,000			
Great Western*	100	1,000,000	3,177,437		
Mercantile Mutual*	100	640,000	1,322,469		
Washington*	100	287,400	581,689		

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts	Value.	COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts	Value.
Atlantic. (6 p. c. Feb.)	\$	Per cent.	N. Y. Mutual. (6 p. c.)	\$	Per cent.
Scrip of 1864	2,509,520	@	Scrip of 1859		@
1865	2,705,060	@	" 1860		@
Limit \$1,000,000.		@	" 1861		@
Columbian. (6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1862		@
Scrip of 1862		@	" 1863	121,460	@
" 1863	255,000	@	" 1864		@
" 1864	350,000	@	" 1865		@
Limit \$1,000,000.		@	Limit \$500,000.		
Commercial. (6 p. c. July.)			Orient Mutu- al. (6 p. c. Mar)		
Scrip of 1859	83,120	95 @	Scrip of 1859	138,570	@
" 1860	81,120	90 @	" 1860	131,270	@
" 1861	48,660	85 @	" 1861	105,770	@
" 1862	84,120	80 @	" 1863	100,830	@
" 1863	78,700	75 @	" 1864	68,610	@
" 1864	126,540	72 @	Limit \$500,000.		
" 1865	103,850	70 @	Pacific Mutu- al. (6 p. c.)		
Limit \$500,000.			Scrip of 1861		@
Gt Western. (6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1862		@
Scrip of 1861		@	" 1863	180,790	@
" 1862		@	" 1864		@
" 1863	435,404	@	" 1865		@
" 1864		@	Limit \$500,000.		
" 1865		@	Sun Mutual. (6 p. c. Nov.)		
Limit \$1,000,000.			Scrip of 1862	129,000	@
Mercantile. (6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1863	224,000	@
Scrip of 1858	90,730	@	" 1864	195,000	@
" 1859	136,300	@	" 1865	549,000	@
" 1860	80,130	@	Limit		
" 1861	42,700	@	Union. (6 p. c.)		
" 1862	69,470	@	Scrip of 1859	102,440	98 @ 100
" 1863	111,580	@	" 1860	180,650	90 @ 92
" 1864	86,620	@	" 1861	177,330	87 @ 89
" 1865	101,340	@	" 1862	130,180	83 @ 85
Limit \$1,000,000.			" 1863	153,420	99 @ 81
Mutual of Buffalo (7 p. c)			" 1864	125,670	75 @ 77
Scrip of 1862		@	" 1865	185,540	71 @ 73
" 1863		@	Limit \$500,000.		
" 1864	24,915	@	Washington Marine. (7 p. c.)		
" 1865		@	Scrip of 1863	10,000	65 @
Limit fixed by Trustees.			" 1864	30,000	45 @
			" 1865	30,000	30 @

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, in its issue of the 19th inst., suggests the propriety of admitting Insurance Stocks to the Stock Board. We fully endorse the suggestion, and believe its adoption would result advantageously to holders. The actual value of these Stocks depends chiefly on the condition of the net assets of the Companies respectively, but hitherto their market value has been determined by casual sales at auction, and long periods may elapse from sale to sale. Were the list called once or twice a week, the difficulty would be remedied, and the public placed in possession of reliable quotations. The calling of scrip would also be an improvement, and at once do away with the back-parlor transactions and cooking manipulations of brokers and interested operators, who now monopolise the buying and selling thereof.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil			Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany			Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright			Montana	8 50	9 00
Beekman			Mount Vernon		
Bennehoff Reserve			National Oil of N. Y.		
Bennehoff Run		13 50	N. York, Phila. and		
Bergen Coal and Oil	1	4	Baltimore Consol		
Black Creek			Noble & Delamater		
Blood Farm		12 00	of Philadelphia		
Bradley Oil			Noble & Delamater		
Brevoort			Rock Oil		
Brooklyn			Northern Light		
Buchanan Farm	87	90	Oceanic	45	55
California			Oil City Petroleum		
Cascade			Oil Creek of N. Y.		
Central			Pacific		
Cherry Run Petrol'm			Palmer Petroleum		
Clifton		2 00	People's Petroleum		60
Commercial			Phillips		
Commonwealth			Pit Hole Creek	8 45	8 55
Consolidated of N. Y.					

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton ...	33	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 36c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	
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 prep'd ...	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por....	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	*30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct str from N. Y. ...	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southamt'n ...	45	
do do do Marseilles, ...	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid ...	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England, ...	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazils, via England.....	45	
do France, in Fch mail from Bordeaux.....	*33	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail,.....	*30	
do do do when prep'd ...	28	
do Bremen mail.....	*10	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick not over 3,000 m. ...	*10	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m. ...	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd ...	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml. ...	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux..	30	60
Canada.....	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles.....	53	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30	60

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama ...	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton ...	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or 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 Ionoan 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 (Eng. 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 ...	23	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do do when prepaid ...	23	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hayti, via England.....	45	
Holland, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c).....	*35	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
Honduras.....	35	
Indian Archipelago, French mail....	30	60
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c).....	*38	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do British mail, via England.....	35	49
Japan, British mail, via Southampton ...	45	
do do via Marseilles....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Liberia, British mail.....	33	
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Luxumburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when prepaid.....	28	
do Grand Duchy, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.....	*22	
Madeira, Island of, via England....	29	37
Majorca and Minorca, British mail... ..	33	
do do French mail... ..	21	42
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond. by American pkt..	21	
do op. mail, via Brit. pkt ...	5	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Martinique, via England.....	45	
Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n ...	33	
do do via Marseilles	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Mexico, (except Yucatan, 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	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Panama.....	10	
Paraguay, British mail, via England.....	45	
Peru.....	22	
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	53	
do do French.....	30	60
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do by French mail.....	*30	*60
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana.....	34	
Portugal, British mail, via England.....	33	45
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	30	42
do by French mail, via Behobia.....	21	42
do do via Bord'x & Lis.....	30	60
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prep.....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Rom. or Pap. States Prus. closed mail.....	44	
do do French mail.....	*27	*54
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*23	
Savoy, District of.....	*15	*30
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do by Bre. or Ham. mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do do when pre.....	28	
do do do Brem. or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxony, King. of, Prus. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do do when pre.....	28	
do do by Brem. or Ham. m.....	*15	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Schleswig, by Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 33c.).....	*35	
Sicilies, The Two, Prus. closed mail.....	47	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do open m'l via Lon. by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do open m'l via Lon. by Brit. packet.....	5	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	22	
Singapore, Brit. m'l, via Southampton.....	45	
do do via Marseilles.....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Spain, Brit. mail, by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	21	42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30	42
St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica.....	18	
do via Havana.....	34	
Sweden, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 36c.).....	*40	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*33	
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Smyrna, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 38c.).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Switzerl'd, Pr. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 33c.).....	*35	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen mail.....	*19	
do by Hamburg mail.....	*19	
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French packet.....	33	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:		
Prussian closed mail.....	28	
By Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*32	
Open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.....	21	
do do by Brit. pkt.....	5	

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned:		
By French mail, via Austria.....	21	*42
Turk's Island.....	19	
Tuscany, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	
Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
do British mail, via England.....	45	
Van Diemen's Land, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Venetian States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
West Indies, British.....	10	
do not British (except Cuba).....	34	
Wurtemberg, Pr. cl'd mail.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do by open mail, via Lon., in American packet.....	21	
do by open mail, via Lon., in British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,

No. 108 Broadway, New York.

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

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

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

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

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1855, FIFTY PER CENT.

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

OFFICE OF THE

MORRIS

FIRE AND INLAND

Insurance Company,

(COLUMBIAN BUILDING,)

1 Nassau Street.

New York, July 1st, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - - \$5,000,000.00

CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, 885,040.57

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

B. C. MORRIS, Pres't.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

SUN

Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS,)

49 WALL STREET.

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

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

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

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

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.

EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

NATIONAL LIFE

AND

Travelers' Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 243 BROADWAY.

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

DIRECTORS:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| EDWARD A. JONES, | ORISON BLUNT, |
| SAMUEL J. GLASSKY, | HOWELL SMITH, |
| T. B. VAN BUREN, | F. H. LUMMUS, |
| SYLVESTER M. BEARD, | WM. E. PRINCE, |
| ROBERT CROWLEY, | SYLVESTER TRATS, |
| WILLIAM COIT, | JOSEPH WILDE, |
| J. C. DIMMICK, | A. A. LOW, |
| HENRY CLAWS, | CHAS. CURTIS, |
| 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. TRATS, M.D., Medical Examiner.

E. H. JONES, Superintendent of Agencies.

F. 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 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.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

NEW YORK TO CAMDEN,

From Pier 3, N. R., Daily, at 11:45 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, Squampan, 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.

Francis & Loutrel,

45 MAIDEN LANE,

STATIONERS, STEAM PRINTERS,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

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

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 received on favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

35 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK,

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

Union Bank of London,

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

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

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

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

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

Bankers,

COR. OF PINE and NASSAU STS.,

ISSUE

Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit,

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

Commercial Credits,

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

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 24 PINE STREET,

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

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

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000

RICHARD BERRY, President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.

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

This Bank will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest on favorable terms.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

New York, August, 21, 1865.

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

A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. }

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,

Attends to business of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.

By Kobbe & Corlies,

Stores Nos. 87 and 89 LEONARD Street.

TUESDAY, Sept. 26,

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

OF IRISH LINENS AND LINEN GOODS, ALSO,

HOSIERY AND HOSIERY GOODS.

On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed Paper, for all sums of \$100 and upward.

Catalogue and samples on the morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27,

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

OF MILLINERY, GOODS SILKS, VELVETS, &c.,

THURSDAY, Sept. 28,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, HOSIERY and FURNISHING GOODS.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

FRIDAY, Sept. 29,

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

SATURDAY, Sept. 30,

MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, etc,

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.

NIAGARA

Fire Insurance Company.

No. 12 Wall Street.

CASH CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000

SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865..... 270,358

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

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Capital..... \$2,500,000

Cash Capital and Accumulation..... 2,550,000

Losses Paid..... 1,000,000

Dividends Paid to Policyholders..... 750,000

From the great success of this Company, they are enabled to offer superior advantages to policy-holders.

Life-policies are issued, payable in annual, or in one, five, or ten annual, installments; also, non-forfeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or on arriving at any particular age. Life insurance, as an investment, has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to the insured, and thousands of families from ruin.

Dividends are paid to policy-holders, thus enabling them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable to do so.

This favorable feature has been the means of saving many policies that would have been forfeited for want of means to continue them, and, in several instances, families, once wealthy, have thus been saved from utter ruin.

HENRY STOKES, Pres. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary

J. S. HALSEY, Ass. Sec. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

ABRAM DUBOIS, Medical Examiner.

GUITERMAN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS OF

Shawls, Dress Goods, & Scarfs,

63 LEONARD ST.,

NEW YORK.

SEYMOUR & LACY,

Manufacturers of Ruches and

Nett Goods.

No. 63 READE STREET,

UT STAIRS,

NEW YORK

Banking and Collecting Office of

J. NELSON LUCKEY,

243 BROADWAY,

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

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

Collections promptly made and returned with quick dispatch.

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

Refer by permission to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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