

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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CONGRESS AND THE CURRENCY.

It is easy to foresee that at the coming session of Congress financial measures will attract an unusual amount of attention; and among these the first place will perhaps be claimed by the regulation of the National currency. The swelling current of our paper money has reached a height beyond which it cannot go without bringing upon the nation evils which it is impossible to contemplate at a distance without the greatest anxiety. Happily, however, as yet the remedy is in our own hands. We have only to adopt judiciously and with perseverance a policy of contracting the currency, and in proportion as we succeed in this the disasters which threaten will be averted.

During the past two or three years we have been vainly trying to regulate the currency and bring down the price of gold by futile legislation and by other empirical methods. But the only good result has been that the public seem at

length to be convinced that every scheme, however plausible, must fail, except it rest on the stable foundation of contraction. The chief cause, the fundamental reason of the premium on specie, is not to be sought in the traffic in the precious metals, nor in our foreign exchanges, nor in the movements of speculators. It is in the redundancy of the currency. Our paper money has lost part of its purchasing power. It is depreciated by being issued in excess. The paper dollar has become an unstable, sensitive, changeable measure of value. It will purchase less at one time than another, and always less than the dollar in coin. For more paper money is out than the country would require, if the notes were convertible into coin on demand. And consequently these notes are liable to fluctuate in value from a thousand causes, not one of which would be able to produce any appreciable change were the currency at its normal volume, and were there no redundancy of issue permitted.

Many of the errors which have prevailed on currency questions among us would have been avoided if sufficient attention had been given to the fact that the value of money is regulated like that of other commodities, by the mutual relation between the supply and the demand.

But experience shows that the demand for currency varies greatly at different periods of the year. The moving of the crops, the outbreak of a financial panic, the negotiation of a government loan tend, with many other commercial and political causes, to extend the field for the use of currency. No rigidly fixed amount of money, whether it be coin, or bank notes, or government paper, will suffice for the wants of a great commercial people, and, perhaps, the interests of the nation are as much compromised where the currency is too small as where it is too large. "If," says an able modern writer, "the amount of money in a country remains the same at a time when the monetary requirements of the community do not remain the same, but experience an increase, then the value of the currency will be altered. Hence, all business will be deranged, and all contracts vitiated. In like manner, if the amount of the currency be diminished while the monetary requirements of the community continue as before, an analogous result will ensue. The value of money will be raised and prices lowered. In either case the same quantity of goods or land, houses or labor, will no longer obtain for its owner the same amount of money."

From the fact that the demand for currency is liable to fluctuations, it follows that in our case the efforts we make to appreciate the value of our paper money by diminishing its volume, may be made at certain times with more advantage and with less risk. In the opinion of the Secretary of the

Treasury, and of many prominent financial men, the present time is one of those favorable conjunctures. We are informed accordingly that it is probable Mr. McCulloch is about to call in and destroy 50 millions of currency; and rumor says that the official announcement of his plan will be made public in a few days. The general success of the policy adopted since Mr. McCulloch was placed half a year ago at the head of the Treasury justify the favorable opinion of any financial reforms he may have to suggest for the consideration of Congress; and the efforts he may make for the contraction of our paper money by a special loan, will at least serve to shew the feasibility of similar plans, to enlarge the horizon of our experience, and to suggest some cautions for our practical guidance in the future.

THE OWNERSHIP OF LOST OR STOLEN BONDS.

THE heavy bank robbery on Tuesday last at Concord, Massachusetts, is involved in mystery, and there are some peculiar circumstances in the case on which, for obvious reasons, it is premature to offer remark. But the magnitude and frequency of such frauds, and the vast number of government and State bonds which have been stolen or lost during the last few months, have awakened a profound and mischievous distrust in the public mind. By many persons it is supposed that if an innocent person in good faith invests in government or other securities which prove to have been stolen, he may lose his money, and be compelled to give up the securities, though he bought them in the open market, without any suspicion of fraud, and in the ordinary course of business.

This is not the law; however, and it is proper that such persons should know that they are mistaken. Were their view correct of their rights as holders in good faith of government securities, nobody could be induced to invest in them; except at a heavy discount, the amount of which would be a sort of insurance against the attendant risks. The damage hence resulting to our public credit at home and abroad would be so serious as to bring a swift and effective remedy.

This misapprehension in reference to the ownership of lost or stolen bonds has probably arisen from the well known general rule of the common law that, "except by sale in the open market, no one can acquire a title to a chattel personal from any one who has himself no title to it; and that, in the case of stolen goods, the thief can give no title, nor can any one who derives his title from the thief hold them as against the original owner, who, as long as he can identify his goods, can reclaim them from any possessor." Consequently, if a man buy a horse which has been stolen, the looser can seize it wherever found, and the purchaser has no remedy, except against the person of whom he bought it.

The growth of modern commerce and trade has caused such a multiplication of paper evidences of debt that we find, for more than a century, an exception established in the courts in favor of negotiable instruments, of which possession constitutes ownership, when they have been put in that state in which, according to the usage and custom of trade, they are transferable like coin from one man to another by delivery only. The first reported case in which this point was distinctly raised is, we believe, that of *Miller vs. Race*, reported 1 Burr 452. This was an action on a Bank of England note, which was sent by mail, fell into the hands of a thief, and was the next day received by the plaintiff, "for a full and valuable consideration, in the usual course and way of his business, without any notice or knowledge of its having been stolen." The court held that the plaintiff had a good title, even as against the person from whom the note had been stolen. "For," said Lord Mansfield, "as in the case of money stolen, the

true owner cannot recover it after it has been paid away fairly and honestly upon a valuable and *bona fide* consideration. So a bank note is constantly and universally, both at home and abroad, treated as money, and paid and received as cash; and it is necessary for the purposes of commerce that their currency should be established and secured." We have cited this decision thus fully because it has not only been uniformly followed ever since in the English courts and in our own; but the principle of it has been held to apply to bonds, and other negotiable instruments which pass current from hand to hand as representatives of money by delivery only. And it is now laid down as a rule, that where, by the custom of trade, any bond, note, or other instrument, is transferable by delivery, and is also capable of being sued upon by the holder, it is entitled to the privileges of a negotiable instrument, and the property in it passes to any person who buys it in good faith.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of clear definite certainty on such points of commercial law. Thousands of millions of these paper evidences of debt are found in the channels of commerce everywhere, and they represent a large part of our floating and fixed capital. The interest of all classes of the community in these questions is universal and absorbing, and while an easy triumph should be denied to fraud, a perfect security should be given to property.

While then the ownership of stolen bonds can only be invalidated by satisfactory proof that the holder has not purchased for full value in the ordinary course of business; or else that he is guilty of fraud or dishonesty, wilful ignorance or guilty knowledge; it is evident that banks, savings institutions and other corporations which hold large amounts of government and other securities in trust ought to take more pains to protect the public from loss. And among the obvious methods of doing this, so far at least as five-twenties, ten-forties, and other government bonds are concerned, one of the most important and effective is to convert their coupon bonds into registered bonds. This conversion can be effected without expense, by simply sending them to Washington with a written request to have them replaced by registered securities. A glance at the list of stolen securities published weekly in the CHRONICLE shows the necessity of this change, and we are glad to find on inquiry that it is now going on with more rapidity than ever before.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

THE special Convention of the Trade Assembly, held this week at Albany, is a significant symptom of important social tendencies among the working class of the United States. The whole operative population of the country is at present earnestly intent upon the twofold purpose of securing a limitation of the hours of labor and diverting production into the hands of co-operative associations; the former being an immediate object, the latter an ultimate hope. The trades unions have, by common consent, determined upon enforcing a contraction of the term of labor to eight hours per day, and aim at securing legislation fixing that as the legal definition of a day's work. In New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the agitation has assumed considerable force, attempts having been made, in some instances, to enforce the new limit by means of strikes. New York has moved in the matter with less zeal; and the extra convention at Albany was intended to bring this State into the van of the movement. The discussions of the convention exhibit a degree of intelligence, of familiarity with social questions, and of dispassionate debate, which challenge respect for the class represented, and show that our operatives are well capable of taking care of themselves. The members evidently were

conscious of their importance as one of the two parties to the great copartnership of production, and while taking high ground in the assertion of what they conceived to be their own rights, were yet disposed to be considerate of the rights and interests of employers. Resolutions were adopted by the convention pledging the trades unions to vigorously advocate the adoption of eight hours as the common limit of a day's labor, and to ask for the legalization of that definition when they consider the question to be fully understood.

Now, the true question in this case is, whether the community at large need enlightenment on the subject, or the operatives themselves. We have little doubt that, when the question comes to be fairly discussed upon its merits, the public verdict will be against the party raising it. It must be fully admitted that the tendency of education, and of the economy of muscle effected by machinery, is to steadily diminish the period of human labor. It must be further conceded that the extensive substitution of machines for manual labor creates a demand for ampler leisure; inasmuch as the manipulation of machinery, frequently complex and delicate, requires education, which cannot well be obtained without cutting off a portion of the hours of toil. But these considerations are utterly inadequate to sustain the conclusion, that the term of labor should be instantly reduced fully one fourth, and that the same limit should be applied to all employments. The convention affirms in one of its resolutions that "it is undoubtedly and undeniably the right of working men to declare and fix how many hours they shall labor." If it be possible to have rights involving a natural impossibility, this claim must be conceded. The working men, however, mistake in supposing they have the power to "fix" how many hours they must labor. That is a matter to be determined by the necessities of the community, those of the working class included, and resolutions of the employed class can do nothing more than very temporarily disturb that natural and inevitable regulation which arises from the conjoint operation of the demand for labor, the wants of the laborer and the capacity of the workman. Whatever may be the term of labor in a community, it may be taken for granted that it is the inevitable result of the general condition of society and commerce; and any attempt to enforce a new term would find itself in conflict with the normal condition of affairs and consequently impotent. To effect a reduction in the hours of labor, we must persuade the community to limit their consumption of commodities, or we must find other means of doing the world's work than human hands, or we must qualify the workman to do more work within a given time. The two latter methods of amelioration are practicable, and are constantly in steady operation; but these arbitrary attempts of the operatives cannot anticipate their results one day. The only means for promoting a shortening of the hours of labor are the intellectual and moral elevation of the working class, by an improved employment of the leisure they already possess; and the true function of trades associations should be the fostering of such improvement. In a word, the true order of improvement is, first the elevation of the workman, then the limitation of his term of toil, as a natural consequence; not the shortening of the hours of labor and then the mental and moral elevation of the laborer. This principle, we apprehend to be based upon the axiom that all ameliorations of the condition of society must follow, not precede, the elevation of the character of the individual man.

When the abbreviation of the hours of work comes about through the process indicated, the result will be found to differ materially from the state of things demanded by the trades unions. We shall not then find an uniform term in all the divisions of labor. The request of the working men

for the same period of work in all employments is obviously inconsistent with the varying degrees of physical effort or exhaustion in the several branches of labor. It surely will not be contended that the clerk, the salesman or the stage-driver are not able, in perfect consistency with good health, to devote a larger period to business than the smith, the engineer or the miner. The natural process of adjustment will regulate the term of labor with a more equitable regard to the degree of labor than is proposed in the uniform standard of eight hours.

Very little reflection would show the working men that a premature adoption of the eight hours system would involve social and commercial derangements, from which their own class would be the greatest sufferers. A reduction of 20 per cent in the hours of work, would amount to a limitation in the labor of the country almost to the same extent; we say almost; for it must be allowed that, in trades where the hours of work are so excessive as to trench upon the workman's health, there would be a partial compensation, equal results being produced within a shortened period. A reduction of the aggregate amount of labor would render a large proportion of the capital of the country idle, thereby compelling it to seek employment in other countries. The demand for products being about the same as before, and the supply being largely diminished, we should naturally have a general advance in prices,—a state of things which would fall with especial severity upon the working masses, even though the workman were able to obtain as much for eight hours' labor as he had formerly received for ten or twelve hours. It is, however, very questionable whether employers could afford to pay the same wages for the shortened term; for the cheaper wages of other countries would enable foreign producers to under-sell our own, which would compel the latter to seek relief in the reduction of wages. By this process the advance of prices would be rendered only temporary, and the ultimate result would be a return to former prices, and a reduction in wages proportioned to the diminution of the term of labor. A regard for their own interests therefore, should induce the working men to pause before further committing themselves to this ill-advised movement.

THE NEW INDIAN COMMONWEALTH.

A grand Indian Council was held, in September, at Fort Smith, Arkansas. On the part of the Federal Government were Judge Cooley, the commissioner of Indian Affairs, Colonel Sells, the chief of the Southern Superintendency, Colonel Ely S. Parker, of the Seneca Nation, and aid to General Grant, Mr. Mix, and Mr. Wistar, a Quaker gentleman who has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the native population of this country. The Indians represented in the convention were the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Senecas, Omahas, and Shawnees. Part of these had taken up arms in the cause of the Rebellion, virtually abrogating the treaties existing between them and the United States; and it was therefore necessary to institute amicable relations, once more, to escape a tedious and sanguinary Indian war.

The terms of the treaty agreed upon embraced an acknowledgement on the part of the Indians, that they had entered into an alliance with the Confederate States so called, and thereby forfeited their rights to home and possessions in the territories of this country. But the Federal Government promises, nevertheless, to exercise clemency, and re-establish just relations with the several tribes and nations. The treaty concludes as follows:

"The undersigned do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and covenant and agree that hereafter they will in all things recognize the government of the United States as exercising executive jurisdiction over them, and

will not enter into any allegiance or conventional agreement with any state, nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever; that any treaty or alliance for session of lands, or any act heretofore done by them, or any of their people, by which they renounced their allegiance to the United States, is hereby revoked cancelled and repudiated. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations made by the members of the respective nations and tribes of Indians present, the United States, through its commissioners, promises that it will re-establish peace and friendship with all the nations and tribes of Indians, within the limits of the so-called Indian country; that it will afford ample protection for the security of persons and property of the respective nations or tribes, and declares its willingness to enter into treaties, to arrange and settle all questions relating to, and growing out of former treaties with such nations, as affected by any treaties made by said nations with the so called Confederate States at this council now convened for that purpose, or at such time in the future as may now be appointed."

After the treaty had been signed further delegations of rebel Indians, Comanches, Seminoles, Creeks, Washitas, Potawatamies, Cherokees, and others arrived at the fort, and joined in the negotiations, urging that their lands, annuities, and other possessions ought not to be forfeited.

On the 21st a treaty was signed by the commissioners and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, providing for peace and friendship between the United States and said tribes; that they will exert all their influence in compelling the Indians of the Plains to maintain peaceful relations with each other, with the Indians of the Territory, and with the United States; that slavery shall be abolished forever; that the freedmen shall be suitably provided for, that lands shall be issued to the Indians of Kansas and elsewhere; that the right of way shall be granted to railroads, and that the consolidation of Indian tribes, with a Territorial form of government, shall be recommended by them to their respective councils.

The same treaty has since been made between Colonel Sells and the Osages at Humboldt in Kansas. Colonel Parker and Secretary Irwin have set out for Bluff Creek, in the State of Colorado, at which place, on the 4th of October, they will, together with General Sanborn, Superintendent Murphy, Kit Carson and Wm. W. Bent hold a grand council, and treat with Arrapohoes, Sheyennes, and other nations.

The credit of these negotiations must be principally ascribed to the wisdom and humanity of the present Secretary of the Interior, Hon. James Harlan. The inhabitants of the states beyond the Mississippi, excited by the barbarous outrages of the fiendish Dakotahs, were very anxious for a war of extermination against the Indians, asserting that outrages and atrocities will never cease until this is adopted and ended. But this itself would be an atrocity of the most in excusable character. Besides the country can hardly afford to carry on an Indian war. It is the most expensive of all wars. We now have about 30,000 troops west of the Missouri River to repress the hostilities of Indian tribes. We have 10,000 cavalry near Fort Harah. To haul corn from three to six hundred miles to support our cavalry, makes it cost about five dollars per bushel. Remembering this, does it not seem worth while to think of the expense of a prolonged Indian war. As a question of dollars and cents, it would cost less to feed, as panpers, the 300,000 Indians of this country for ten years, than to fight them for twelve months, to say nothing of the humanity side of the question.

Had not the Indian agents in former times connived with dishonest traders, sharing the profits of swindling these Indians, it is more than probable that many of their atrocities would never have been committed. If Mr. Harlan succeeds in correcting this abuse, there will be no more wars, and a beneficial condition of affairs will ensue.

The stipulations propose a grand consolidation of all Indian tribes into one nation, the territory of which shall be the present Indian Territory, and such other as the government may decide upon. The tribes now living in Kansas are to be removed south, and the southwestern tribes are expected to compel the Indians of the Plains to observe the treaties.

There are in Kansas, the Indian Reservations owned by the Kickapoos, Delawares, Ottawas, Shawnees, Potawatamies, Wyandots, Miamis, Weas, and Pawnees, who have removed hither from the other side of the Mississippi, and the Kaws and Osages, who are aborigines. Their lands are valuable, and the country cannot afford to trifle in the matter. This question of Western development—the bringing to the surface the latent and undeveloped wealth of the productive Far West—is becoming a question of finance. The country—with a debt on its hands of \$3,000,000,000, with an annual interest of \$180,000,000—cannot afford to let the minerals of the Rocky Mountain region lie concealed in the gulches and gorges of that country, and the fertile valleys and productive prairies of Kansas and the West go untilled.

The Ottawas, formerly residing in Northwestern Ohio, will, in about two years, be admitted to the full rights of citizens of the United States. They, together with the Delawares and Shawnees, are civilized, cultivate the soil, and have a college of their own. Most of them are Baptists. The Ottawas own land individually, and will remain upon it; the Shawnees will remove, and perhaps the Senecas and Delawares, whose fertile domains tempt fearfully the cupidity of the settlers of Kansas.

From these negotiations we anticipate the most favorable results. The nations with whom our Government has made treaties will check effectually the incursions of the warlike tribes of the Sioux, averting the horrors of Indian war from our borders. They have come into allegiance to the Federal Government, thus doing away with the anomaly of independent jurisdictions on the same soil, and enabling the United States to exercise over them an efficient guardianship. If the experiment about to be carried out with the Ottawas, of conferring American citizenship shall operate successfully, it will probably be extended to the other nations, especially to those like the Delawares, Senecas and Choctaws, that have adopted a civilised life. By being included in a single territory, the inconveniences incident upon a plurality of nationalities will be obviated; they will be governed better, and acquire civilisation more rapidly. There will be no antagonism of race to hinder.

The example of the Iroquois of New York illustrates forcibly what even Indians, still barbarous, can accomplish by political union. Long prior to the colonisation of this continent by Europeans, the progenitors of the Six Nations dwelt in Lower Canada a single people, in vassalage to the Adirondacks. Following the example of the Turks when subject to the Avars, they attempted to win their independence, but were defeated, and like the ancient Israelites were thrust out to seek new homes. "Emerging from the mountain" near Oswego Falls, they founded their parent settlement near Onondaga Lake. Increasing in numbers, two nations separated from the parent stock, the Mohawks and Senecas. Afterwards the Oneidas and Cayugas formed distinct states. The Tuscororas, Eries, Cats and Hurons appear also to have been of kindred stock. Warfare now began to check their growth, and a wise man among the Mohawks originated the idea of a confederacy of the nations. Five of them accordingly met at Onondaga, and framed the Constitution of the Iroquois commonwealth. Each nation remained as before, a sovereign republic divided into clans or tribes; and the sachems exercised supreme legislative and judicial authority. They were counsellors rather than magistrates, however, and their judgment, whenever it was not approved by the nation, was never enforced. The chiefs were an order of nobility, with powers of a military character.

The sachems constituted the Senate of the Romans of the New World. There were fifty of them in all—Mohawks 9; Oneidas 9; Onondaga 14; Cayugas 10; Senecas 8. All the

nations were divided into eight tribes or clans, and the office of sachem always remained inalienable in the tribe where it first belonged. But it never descended from father to son, because the son was by immemorial usage of a tribe different from that of his father.

For more than a century the Iroquois "went forth conquering and to conquer." The Cat and Erie nations were destroyed, and the Hurons of Upper Canada. The Miamis, Susquehannas, Illinois, and other tribes of the Valley of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi, were subjugated; the Delawares were compelled to resign national powers; the Cherokees and Catawbas were attacked; and the confederated victors contemplated the subjugation of Powhatan and his subject nations. Their dominion extended from the St. Lawrence to the Tennessee. They compelled the French to abandon all idea of extending west of Montreal.

Such was the race that once ruled supreme in New York. A century and a half ago the Iroquois bade fair to become masters of half the continent. Now they have dwindled to a few thousands. But since they have adopted a partial civilization they have increased somewhat in numbers—a proof that civilized life is the most favorable condition of human beings.

It is the judgment of those who have considered the matter, that the State of New York, abandoning the present policy of guardianship, shall adopt the residue of this people as citizens. They will be more likely to become a useful population, and would hasten to adopt the customs and religion of their white neighbors. Humanity as well as sound political economy demand this measure, and in the event that they do not migrate to new homes in the western country, it must eventually be adopted. The establishment of the Indians in a separate territory, with full rights of citizenship, will obviate the evils incident to their present dependent condition, make them useful members of society, and secure their highest improvement without amalgamating them with the white population of the country. The problem is important and our humanity demands its solution.

THE FENIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE would seem to be in this country a disposition among some to exaggerate the importance of the fraternity of Fenians existing in Ireland, Canada and the United States, and alarm appears also to exist on the part of the British Government in relation to their doings and movements. Several arrests have been made in Dublin; a newspaper, *The Irish People*, has been suppressed; and several vessels of war have been despatched to this side of the Atlantic. An impression is said to exist on the part of the British Cabinet, that the Federal authorities are secretly fomenting the movement, perhaps for the ulterior purpose of annexing Canada without difficulty to the United States.

It is estimated that over one hundred thousand Fenians are enrolled in Ireland, and several times that number in America. Reports are current that they have accumulated a large stock of arms, and hold their drills at regular periods. In former movements contemplating revolution the Irish Presbyterians have not participated; but this time, they are said to be somewhat implicated. This has given rise to the opinion that the purpose of the organisation—the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom—has been rendered acceptable to them by the promise of suitable guarantees for freedom of conscience.

Secret organizations always have existed, and while human nature remains the same, they will continue. They are generally formed upon some central idea, and their mysterious character renders them fascinating to many. The Sufis, Chaldeans, Esseneans, Therapeutists, Pythagoreans, Free Masons,

Rosicrucians and Illuminists are examples. But we doubt whether they do more than affiliate men of similar convictions, keep up a general enthusiasm. They might serve one important purpose, it is true, in the event of actual hostilities, and aid the party with which they were associated. But we do not believe that they would be able to initiate downright revolution.

We have had considerable experience in this country with such Associations. In our own Revolution the Masonic order in many ways indirectly and incidentally furthered its progress. But with the exception of an alledged instance or two of capital punishment on its own members, it has been harmless. Then there were the United Americans, whose object was to prevent the ascendancy of adopted citizens in our politics. A few years later the Society of the Star-spangled Banner sprung up like a mushroom or the gourd of Jonah, and ramified throughout every State of the Union. It was able to elect Governors, Legislators, and Congressmen, but broke down in a desperate effort to make a President. The foreign-born citizens were for a time much alarmed, but their fright has long been over, and they now fraternize cordially in the same political parties with their former "Know-nothing" adversaries.

"Lone Star" lodges for the acquisition of Cuba, and "Hunters' Lodges" to effect the liberation of Canada, were also common a quarter of a century ago, but they failed to create much excitement.

Since the breaking out of the rebellion, the existence of a formidable organisation known popularly as "Knights of the Golden Circle," "Sons of Liberty," etc., was brought to light. But although it attempted several audacious measures they all miscarried. Few of the enrolled "Knights" would venture upon an overt act of treason. In their conclaves and public journals many things were threatened, but the Government had little difficulty in restraining their actions. There is or has been a "State Rights Association" in the city of New York, which has accomplished little except bluster. We have also the Union League. It may be numerically powerful but that is all. It was not noticed by the Government during the rebellion, and the political Conventions give it no attention, although it takes great pains to thrust itself upon their notice. Its influence is as imperceptible as the weight of the fly upon the horn of the ox. The truth is secret societies are not indigenous to the American soil; and though frequently instituted, fall speedily to pieces and are forgotten. They do not raise up statemen or warriors for an emergency; but in a brief period become effete and degenerate into a public laughing stock.

England, a little while since, had a little experience also, with secret political organizations. The Chartists alarmed her somewhat, but when their actual power was discovered their roaring was found to be gentle as that of a dove. "Young Ireland" had had no better fortune. Fenianism as another outbreak, just as imposing, just as threatening, just as sure to miscarry and become ridiculous.

Our British neighbors may therefore assure themselves. If the Golden Circle could do little harm in this country, or the Union League terminate the Rebellion, the Fenian Societies on this side of the ocean will have little chance to disturb the government of the United Kingdom, or establish an Irish Republic over the sea. The Celtic races, besides, do not affect a free commonwealth. France twice leaped from a democracy to imperialism, and Ireland would lose as little time in establishing a despotism. It may answer for designing men to keep up an organization ostensibly for the purpose of gaining Irish independence; but it cannot be successful even in keeping its own purposes secret. Its counsels can easily be learned by the British premier in time to ensure

its defeat. It can have only an ephemeral existence. The appellation of Fenian, we venture to predict, will yet become a nickname for Irishmen, as contraband is for negro; and the organization itself will dwindle down to the dimensions of a bugbear so ridiculous that men will refuse to acknowledge their alarm.

The apprehensions which are exhibited in relation to the noisy fraternity are hardly warranted. The British Government has no occasion to suppress newspapers or arrest Fenians. Such a policy is as unwise as the Quaker female preacher declared it was to make war for the purpose of killing men; for if left alone they will die of themselves. The Irish character is too unstable and vacillating, and it lacks circumspection. The Fenian association is too frail an affair to elaborate material for revolution. A brief delay will disperse the brotherhood, and then the Cabinet in London will find only occasion to laugh at their own alarm.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

In the wise and enlightened system of laws, which at present prevail in the State of New York, the principle of limited liability has already, to a great extent, been recognized. The liabilities of stockholders in joint stock companies is limited, and so is that of certain copartners; but much remains to be done in order that our laws in this respect may approach in excellence those which prevail in various parts of Europe, and particularly Great Britain.

In the latter country, as we learn from the Act 25 and 26 Victoria chap. 89, an official copy of which lies before us, this principle is extended to all copartnerships of seven or more persons, and by a late amendment, to copartnerships of two persons, whether the interest of each copartner is determined by the possession of stock, or simply by their rights as shareholders. In other words a simple business copartnership, "having for its object the acquisition of gain," and in which the partners have each of them a certain specified share of the gains and losses, may come under the beneficent provisions of this act.

To understand the importance of this provision we can do no better than to simply advert to the disadvantages which we in this country now suffer for the want of it.

Failures in business are not uncommon events. Every ten or fifteen years, some times oftner, a commercial panic sweeps over the country, resulting in ruin to a large portion of our business men. No resuscitation awaits them. They are buried, forgotten, consigned to the past; and a new generation of commercial firms springs up from the *debris* they form, and scoff at the supposed improvidence of their unfortunate predecessors, many of whom also in their turn finally meet a similar end.

Hundreds of enterprising and intelligent young men, who have been degraded from the rank of merchant to that of clerk, can be seen at any time in New York; and few of them, when once placed beneath the iron heel of the law, ever possess courage and hope enough to struggle on until they are delivered by the statutes of limitation, or the two-thirds act.

And yet, after all, what is an ordinary business failure? An unfortunate adventure—that is all. Under wise laws a business man, who has once failed, tries again. Under unwise laws, he despairs. It is as though the law said—unless he removes to other countries, and leaves behind him his business connections, and some of the skill which he has acquired, and which is only applicable under a certain localized state of affairs; or unless he forsakes every occupation in which capital in goods or money can be brought into action—he must retire and give way to others, who, in time, may share precisely his own fate.

From this fearful penalty, this banishment of the young and active, is it any wonder that questionable assignments are made; that assets are hidden away; that relatives are secretly made the repositories of wealth belonging to creditors; in short, that men, to escape a punishment which their misfortunes do not deserve, are willing to do wrong in order to escape it? It is well known that the law as it stands is exercised less in protecting the rights of the innocent, than in affording shelter to the guilty; whereas, its true province should be that of equally protecting the one, and preventing or punishing the other.

The principle, which, in the case of bankruptcy, completely embraces both of these important functions, is limited liability. The creditor knows beforehand how far he may trust with safety; the debtor to what extent he is liable. Beyond this the law does not go; it leaves both parties at this point. Whatever else they may do is at their own individual risk.

The act before us is very elaborately drawn and comprises nearly one hundred quarto pages of printing. It is divided into nine parts, relating to the following subject matters:

1. To the Constitution and Incorporation of Companies and Associations under the act.
2. To the distribution of the capital and liability of members of such Companies and Associations.
3. To the management and administration of such Companies and Associations.
4. To the winding up of such Companies, &c.
5. To the Registration office.
6. To application of the act to Companies registered under a previous act.
7. To Companies authorized to register under the present act.
8. To application of the act to unregistered Companies.
9. To repeal of acts and temporary provisions.

In order to come under the provisions of this act, so far as it relates to limited liability, it is necessary for the members of an association to first jointly subscribe to a memorandum of association which shall comply with the particulars contained in the following form:

MEM. OF ASSOCIATION.

1. The name of the Company is The American Steamship Company, Limited.
2. The registered office of the Company will be situate in England.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are, the conveyance of passengers and goods in ships or boats between such places as the Company may from time to time determine, and doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object.
4. The liability of the members is limited.
5. The capital of the Company is £200,000 divided into one thousand shares of £200 each.

Names,	Addresses, and Description of	Subscribers	Number of shares taken
John Smith, of	New York,	Hardware Merchant....	250
John Jones, of	London,	Shipping Merchant.....	250
Jean Valjean, of	Paris	Dealer in Jet Goods....	500

Smith and Jones are, therefore, one-fourth partners in the concern, and Valjean one-half. The next step is to fill this Memorandum with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, always affixing the term "limited" to the title of the Company thus: The American Steamship Company (limited); or, Smith, Jones & Valjean, (limited) &c. This step complied with, and payment made of the necessary fees, which are very small and are specifically rated in the act, the Company becomes entitled to a certificate from the Registrar signifying that it has complied with the law, and is thereupon a "Body corporate by the name contained in the memorandum of Association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an Incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession, and a common seal with power to hold lands, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being

wound up, as is herein-after mentioned;" such certificate being conclusive evidence that the requisitions of the act have all been complied with.

The function of "perpetual succession," it may be remembered in passing, is not one of the least of the valuable privileges conferred by the act. Should one partner of a firm become deceased, no such alternatives are presented to the heirs as the threat of breaking up the business of the firm, unless the interest of the deceased is sacrificed to his surviving co-partners at a price under its real value.

It is provided that the names of the members of the Company, however often changed, must be officially known to the Registrar, and the financial condition of its affairs must not only be open to the inspection of its members, but to any person willing to pay a shilling for a printed copy of its last periodical report, made out in accordance with the specifications of the act. The liability of shareholders is limited to the amount put in by each.

Among the provisions for the protection of creditors are the following: the company shall have at all time, a regular and known place of business, it shall have a conspicuous sign-board with the name of the Company upon it, and the attachment of the term "limited," and this shall hold good upon such business cards or other documents as it may publish, and upon which the name of the company occurs. All mortgages or other liens or charges shall be known to the Registrar. Twice a year it shall report its financial condition to the Registrar, according to a certain form, and shall post a copy of the same up in its office so that the public may see it. A penalty is attached to the violation of any of these provisions.

The "winding-up" clauses are of great length and very carefully framed to protect both the members and their creditors.

This then is a brief outline of one of the most important pieces of legislation that has ever been enacted in any country, and forms next to the newest of the series of famous acts which, beginning in the reign of Geo. III. have done so much towards making England the centre of commercial enterprise. To those interested in procuring similar legislation for our own country, the chapters of these acts might not be without value. They are as follows: 21 & 22 Geo. III. c. 46 (Parliament of Ireland): 7 and 8 Vict. c. 110, 111, 113; 8 and 9 Vict. c. 98; 9 and 10 Vict. c. 28, 75; 10 and 11 Vict. c. 78; 11 and 12 Vict. c. 45; 12 and 13 Vict. c. 108; 19 and 20 Vict. c. 47; 20 and 21 Vict. c. 14, 49, 78, 80; and 21 and 22 Vict. c. 60, 91.

That the great principle embodied in these acts shall find further expression in our code of laws is much to be desired; and if it is carried into practice will prove of vast and unalloyed benefit to our business men; many of whom are daily jeopardizing all they possess in the world for the sake of acquiring a little more than they have, and who cannot help jeopardizing it unless they either give up business, or doom themselves to the inert life of a special partner.

The passage of such an act in this State would also keep a great many people away from venturesome stock operations, and induce them to embark their capital in safer enterprises, who now, merely because they shrink from unlimited responsibility, are debarred from entering the lists of commercial activity.

And finally it would tend to mobilize capital, to bring it out from hoards and hiding places, and to keep it well and fully employed.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. No. 3.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad consists of two divisions as follows:

Northern Division—Cleveland to Sandusky.....	60.0 miles.
Southern Division—Toledo to Grafton (C. C. & C. R. R.)	87.5 "
Total length of road owned by Company.....	147.5 miles.
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, from Grafton to Cleveland, leased (\$66,000 per annum).....	25.0 miles.
Total length operated by Company....	172.5 miles.

This road forms, in its Southern Division, a link in the great Lake Shore Line, extending from Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., a length of 528 miles; passing through Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Grafton, Monroeville, Clyde, Toledo, Elkhart, La Porte, etc., at all of which places it connects with other important lines, and is carried through to the Mississippi by numerous independent prolongations. The Northern Division formerly (from the Fall of 1863 to the end of 1858,) extended beyond Sandusky to a connection with the Southern Division at Clay Junction, eight miles east of Toledo; but this portion of the road (39 miles long) having become financially a burden to the Company was taken up. The country traversed by the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad is well settled, and has many flourishing towns. Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo are the chief lake ports in Ohio, and three of its most prosperous cities. The growth of these in population and business has been wonderful. But in these elements they have scarcely surpassed the country in material development. The local traffic of this road from year to year measures this development, while the through traffic gives some idea of the rapid strides made by the Great West beyond its immediate tributary area.

The *Rolling Stock* of the road is seen by the following statement of the engines and cars on the road at the end of the last five years:

	1860-61	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	'64-5
Engines.....	32	32	32	37	37
Passenger and mail cars.....	61	61	56	54	54
Freight cars.....	362	393	479	636	638
Total cars.....	423	454	535	690	692

—not including the gravel and working cars.

The *business* of the road is shown in the two tables given below. The first is a statement of the number of *passengers* carried, and the direction of travel from the commencement of operations Dec. 30, 1852, as follows:

Business Years.	Eastward		Westward		Total Passengers.	Pas. Carried One mile
	Thro'	Way.	Thro'	Way.		
1852-53 (8 mos.)	24,115½	50,367½	23,878	51,248½	149,609½	7,498,472
1853-54 (9 mos.)	52,153½	84,890	70,262½	93,797½	301,103½	15,490,588
1854-55	71,522½	120,118	112,833	123,766½	428,240	22,815,494½
1855-56	70,867½	121,362½	135,761	125,021	453,012	26,693,779
1856-57 (11 mos.)	67,278	110,603½	110,682½	110,495½	399,059½	26,899,933½
1857-58	56,496½	96,730	93,584	98,914½	345,725	23,299,124
1858-59	46,275½	88,114	58,672½	86,163½	279,225½	17,444,604½
1859-60	43,929	76,129	52,201½	74,219	246,478½	14,824,632
1860-61	45,313½	82,531½	55,345½	84,573½	267,664	16,753,533
1861-62	46,554	82,621½	49,059	97,195½	257,430	15,909,705
1862-63	64,643	98,096	60,793	100,327	323,859	20,650,278
1863-64	82,063	142,609	93,130	146,546	464,348	28,498,362
1863-65	122,008	164,067	134,772	165,325	586,172	38,133,340

During the same period the *freight* tonnage and the direction of the traffic has been as follows:

Business Years.	Eastward		Westward		Total Tonnage.	Tons Car'd One mile
	Thro'	Way.	Thro'	Way.		
1852-53 (8 mos.)	639	2,824	1,995	4,025	9,483	428,306
1853-54 (9 mos.)	2,284	10,503	9,620	9,198	31,605	1,675,755
1854-55	20,037	25,203	18,978	16,254	80,472	4,836,859
1855-56	20,870	29,043	32,910	26,429	109,252	6,988,756
1856-57 (11 mos.)	22,358	44,754	45,764	32,790	145,666	11,455,229
1857-58	45,048	41,063	28,136	28,114	142,361	11,694,290
1858-59	58,423	33,009	30,416	23,040	144,888	12,228,513
1859-60	94,678	54,929	41,807	29,599	221,013	19,324,697
1860-61	115,312	54,706	49,808	30,657	250,483	22,694,101
1861-62	152,228	71,090	56,399	31,535	311,252	28,687,413
1862-63	201,385	73,068	71,387	37,963	383,803	35,510,471
1863-64	187,019	97,772	92,725	54,901	432,417	37,644,347
1864-65	159,913	104,036	90,983	55,469	410,401	34,791,292

As a general *result of the operations* we give the following statement of the income account, which we have prepared from the opening of the road to the close of the last business year:

Fiscal year ending	Gross Earnings.	Running Expen's.	Earnings less Expen's.	Interest, rents, etc.	Divid's on stock.	Surplus after divid's.
Aug. 31, 1853.....	\$229,270	\$93,004	\$136,266	.....	.....	78,324
May 31, 1854 (9 mos.)	497,570	219,089	278,481	67,478	132,679	5,561
" 1855.....	780,820	375,047	405,773	124,193	276,019	102,990
" 1856.....	961,471	465,009	496,462	152,297	241,175	deficit 49,498
April 30, 1857 (11 mos)	1,055,907	516,020	539,887	322,288	267,097	53,326
" 1858.....	930,252	496,462	433,790	380,464	.....	38,592
" 1859.....	798,156	383,700	414,456	375,864	.....	76,109
" 1860.....	833,271	367,736	465,535	389,426	.....	128,635
" 1861.....	919,971	426,015	493,956	365,321	.....	83,683
" 1862.....	1,003,637	460,149	543,488	360,491	100,314	311,100
" 1863.....	1,361,537	544,482	817,055	372,203	133,752	247,524
" 1864.....	1,691,266	797,870	893,396	308,350	337,522	491,326
(Surplus to May 1, 1860, divided August, 1864)						
" 1865.....	2,104,099	1,202,456	901,643	246,731	492,642	163,270

The *financial condition* of the road, past and present, may be seen by the following statement of capital, bonds, etc., and cost of road and rolling stock, yearly, since June 1, 1854:

	Capital stock.	Bonded debt.	Floating debt, etc.	Balance income.	Total amount.	Cost of road and roll'g st'k.
June 1, 1854.	\$2,675,425	\$2,196,750	\$388,552	\$103,998	\$5,364,726	\$5,102,129
" 1855.	2,760,162	2,870,250	580,404	83,885	6,294,701	5,860,425
" 1856.	3,228,712	3,359,277	338,353	186,875	7,013,218	6,677,733
" 1857.	3,343,712	3,354,208	474,533	137,377	7,309,830	6,876,927
" 1858.	3,343,712	3,841,635	300,694	190,704	7,676,745	7,193,010
" 1859.	3,343,812	3,842,720	443,090	229,296	7,858,918	7,187,251
" 1860.	3,343,812	3,848,420	318,545	205,405	7,816,182	7,236,040
" 1861.	3,343,800	3,850,570	289,402	128,634	7,612,406	7,180,338
" 1862.	3,343,800	3,850,595	223,107	211,318	7,628,820	7,203,793
" 1863.	3,526,600	3,667,595	94,026	522,417	7,810,838	7,231,223
" 1864.	4,654,800	2,439,990	242,277	769,940	8,107,007	7,311,204
" 1865.	4,690,600	2,614,810	324,586	440,884	8,070,880	7,424,022

From the tables given above, we have prepared the following interesting and useful analyses, showing the *cost per mile* of the road and rolling stock; the earnings, expenses, etc., per mile; the rate of expenses to earnings per cent; the rate of dividends per annum; and the relation of surplus to stock per cent, for each year from 1853:

Years.	Length of road, miles.	Cost of equipment, per mile.	Gross earnings, p. m.	Operating expenses, per mile.	Nett earnings, p. m.	Expenses to earnings, p. c.	Dividends, p. c.	Surplus to stock, p. c.
1853-54. 9 mos.	147.0	\$34,708	\$3,385	\$1,490	\$1,895	44.03	5	1.53
1854-55.	147.5	39,732	5,294	2,542	2,752	48.01	10	0.21
1855-56.	186.5	35,805	5,155	2,493	2,662	48.36	8	3.19
1856-57. 11 mos.	186.5	36,820	5,162	2,767	2,895	48.88	8	deficit
1857-58.	186.5	38,002	4,988	2,662	2,326	53.36	.	1.59
1858-59.	147.5	48,727	5,411	2,601	2,810	48.07	.	1.15
1859-60.	147.5	49,057	5,649	2,493	3,156	44.13	.	2.28
1860-61.	147.5	48,680	6,237	2,888	3,349	46.30	.	3.85
1861-62.	147.5	48,838	6,804	3,120	3,684	45.85	3	2.48
1862-63.	147.5	49,025	9,231	3,691	5,540	39.98	4	8.82
1863-64.	147.5	49,567	11,466	5,416	6,050	47.15	8	7.05
1864-65.	147.5	50,332	14,199	8,152	6,047	57.41	10	3.47

A dividend of 10 per cent was also paid in August, 1864, this being from accumulations for the years previous to May 1, 1860.

The *market value* of the stock of this company at New York for five years has been as follows:

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
July...	30 @ 38 1/4	23 1/2 @ 33	45 @ 49 1/4	107 @ 117	131 @ 144
Aug...	38 1/2 @ 49	28 1/2 @ 30 1/2	46 1/2 @ 54 1/4	113 @ 123	125 1/2 @ 134
Sept...	43 1/2 @ 49 1/2	29 @ 30 1/2	52 1/2 @ 69 1/2	112 @ 121	108 @ 126
Oct...	31 @ 48	29 1/2 @ 38 1/4	67 1/2 @ 73	114 @ 120	95 @ 116
Nov...	24 1/2 @ 35 1/2	33 @ 38 1/2	65 1/2 @ 70 1/2	113 @ 119 1/2	108 @ 114 1/2
Dec...	20 @ 31	28 @ 36 1/4	66 @ 72 1/2	109 @ 121	107 @ 112 1/2
Jan...	32 1/2 @ 37 1/2	33 1/2 @ 42 1/2	77 1/2 @ 97	120 @ 141	108 @ 122
Feb...	27 1/2 @ 33	40 1/2 @ 46	86 1/2 @ 96 1/2	136 1/2 @ 149 1/2	114 @ 115
March...	33 @ 37	44 1/2 @ 47 1/2	93 1/2 @ 98 1/2	142 @ 151 1/2	90 @ 109
April...	22 1/2 @ 36 1/2	40 1/2 @ 46	92 1/2 @ 106 1/2	135 @ 157	92 @ 103
May...	20 1/2 @ 25 1/2	41 1/2 @ 47 1/2	108 @ 117	145 @ 154 1/2	95 @ 108
June...	20 1/2 @ 24 1/2	44 1/2 @ 49 1/2	105 @ 116 1/2	135 @ 151 1/2	98 @ 105
Year...	20 @ 49 1/2	23 1/2 @ 49 1/2	45 @ 117	107 @ 156	90 @ 144

Literature.

What I Saw on the West Coast of South and North America, and at the Hawaiian Islands. By H. WILLIS BAXLEY, M. D. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 443 and 445 Broadway, 1865.

IN the latter part of Mr. Buchanan's administration, Doctor Baxley was appointed a Special Commissioner, and in that capacity visited the countries on the Western Coast of America, and the Hawaiian Islands. What his specific duties were, is not stated; but he appears to have made it his business to criticise "what he saw" not always in the most candid or friendly manner. He has a special gift to perceive the worst of everything. His style is often discursive, but wordy, and much is written with an affectation of "fine writing" where little is really expressed.

Setting out upon his journey, the author reached Aspinwall in eight days from New York. Thence he passed to Panama, pausing to remark the mortality that prevailed while the railway was built, and to descant on the insalubrity of the Chagres river. Panama is a tropical paradise, the former resort of buccaneers, where the American must amiably lay aside home habits and adopt the customs of the place.

At the port of Paita in Peru cotton was discovered in abundance awaiting transportation by a British steamer; its quality little inferior to that of the United States. At Callao the impressed soldiers, cholo mongrels and negroes, attracted notice. It is a port which may at a future day have a large trade. Lima the capital is seven miles distant. But our author considers Peru an unhappy country. Elections have been annulled by the President when his partisans had not been returned, the halls of legislation closed, and all that Peruvians have gained by casting off the yoke of Spain is the privilege of submitting to a Presidential yoke not

less galling. The senators of this country are designated by lot from the Chamber of Deputies, who are themselves chosen by electors elected by the people. There is no public school system, and the clergy are ignorant and depraved.

The total imports of 1860 were valued at \$3,562,957, of which the United States furnished \$192,836; Great Britain and France supplying five-eighths. Nitre is exported in large quantities. Agriculture languishes because of the want of labor—and whenever he notes this of any country the author by intimation ascribes it to the emancipation of the slaves. If slavery only existed there, he would consider it a paradise.

Chili and Valparaiso are more attractive than Peru and its capital. There is more energy among the population; and the climate for a northern man is certainly pleasanter. The sketch of travel through the country is instructive and interesting. The coal and copper mines are rich, and more than half the copper imported by England comes from Chili.

At present the British "Pacific Steam Navigation Company" have the nearly exclusive steam navigation of the west coast of South America. They run twelve steamers along a route of 4000 miles, stopping at upward of forty ports. The Admiralty have caused this coast to be thoroughly surveyed, and disasters are rare.

The next country visited was California, and the description is valuable and interesting. The wealth of nature both in the soil and beneath the earth awake admiration. After a visit to the Yosemite country, the next place of destination was Hawaii. The government of this Hawaiian kingdom is a constitutional monarchy like that of Great Britain. The inhabitants are still in the process of transition of habits and manners. Churches are numerous, as the islanders emulate other Protestant nations in maintaining diversity of belief. But our author is in unfortunate temper toward the missionaries, whom he charges with interference in political affairs.

The consuls appointed by the United States to this country are charged with recognised incapacity, questionable character, and defective performance of duty. Their periodical removal and distance from supervision, add to the potency of the evil. A Commissioner, sent to the court of the late king Kamehameha, at his first reception was dressed in a Bowery boy's suit, and spit tobacco juice at the feet of the king, while patronisingly avowing his admiration of the civilized condition of the islands. Licensed plundering and stupid blundering seem to characterize our foreign service, while at home the tendency is to deterioration, ignorance, and corruption. Whether our author is a proper critic, with his decided prejudice against "puritanism" and his reiterated declarations in various forms that negro slavery is a normal condition and not incompatible with liberty, his observations deserve attention. He has undertaken the easiest part of the work of reform, that of finding fault, and it must be acknowledged that he has done it thoroughly.

Eighth Annual report of the Board of Commissioners of Central Park, for the year ending December 31st, 1864. New York: 1865.

THE Central Park commissioners, in conformity with the unphilosophical principle lately favorite with the Legislature in relation to the matters of the city of New York, were constituted with an equal number from each political party. They have been engaged in their work with commendable zeal and activity, improving and embellishing with careful regard to the public taste and convenience. During the last year they have made their principal outlay upon that part newly added, north of 106th street. Their aim, at the northern end of the park, has been to preserve as far as possible the existing bold and striking features of natural landscape. A lake of about twelve acres at the northeastern corner is well advanced. In planting, progress has been made to the extent of 20,658 trees and shrubs during the year. The transplanting of large trees is not desirable. The building of the exterior enclosure is necessarily delayed for want of money. The drainage is still imperfect, no system of sewerage for the adjoining wards having been adopted.

The cost of the land in which the park is situated was \$4,815,671.60; and of the improvements \$4,368,136.50—making a total of \$9,183,808.10. The total valuation of property in the 12th, 19th, and 22nd wards, surrounding the park, amounted in 1856 to \$26,429,565; in 1864 it was \$54,712,458—an increase of \$28,282,893.

The number of visitors was increased to about 6,000,000 in 1864. Pedestrians were most numerous January 17th, when 45,129 entered the park; and least so on the 30th of March, when only 46 entered. The greatest number of equestrians, 1,075, were there on the 12th of June; a single one visited it on the 26th of March. On the 29th of May 13,014 vehicles entered and on the 26th of March only 101. The afternoon after 3 o'clock appears to be the period when the grounds are most frequented.

The report shows that the commissioners are at work with a zeal and enthusiasm most commendable; and the Central Park will remain to future time, the monument of their labor, and the glory of the city of New York.

Lyrics of Life. By ROBERT BROWNING, with illustrations. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This is the third volume we have seen of the series of Companion Poets for the People, the publication of which has been lately begun by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. The plan of the publishers is to present the choicest poems of the best poets in an attractive style, at a price so low as to bring the series within the reach of every household. The present volume contains popular selections from Robert Browning, while the previous ones issued contained similar selections from Longfellow and Tennyson. So much taste and elegance is displayed in the preparation of the volumes, that the series cannot fail to become extremely popular.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO SEPTEMBER 16.

The market has been characterized by great dullness during the week. There was very little business transacted, and quotations are frequently only nominal. The demand for discounts was limited, and money on call ranged from 3 to 4 per cent during the week, with a tendency toward the lower price.

Business generally appears to be in a transition state, nearly all parties holding on for a fall or rise, as the case may be. The uncertainty respecting the cotton supply, and the amount to be brought forward from the United States, have operated to produce extreme caution. The commercial world has not yet recovered from the alarm entertained at the time of the Bombay cotton failures, and there is a vague uneasiness and a not unquiet waiting for developments.

The rumor is confirmed that the Greek Government is negotiating a new loan with some London firms.

A project for a new joint stock Exchange (limited), on the plan of the Paris Open Bourse, has been started under auspices that indicate a possibility rather than a probability of its success. The principal ground of opposition to the existing Exchange is the "capricious and uncertain administration of rules affecting fresh joint stock establishments."

The suit of the Great Western Railroad of Canada against the Commercial Bank of Canada, involving £200,000, has been decided against the Bank.

The ship Fiery Cross, which has just arrived in the London Docks from Foo-choo-foo, has brought the first cargo of the new season's tea, for which her owners will be paid £1 per ton more than the usual freight, according to established custom. The *Serica*, which sailed on the same day from the same port, nearly gained the extra payment, having arrived only twelve hours after the *Fiery Cross*.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have announced the payment of the interest on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence sterling shares and certificates, on and after the 15th instant.

The report of the directors of the London Bank of Mexico and South America (Limited), shows net profits at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, reckoning from the dates of payment of the calls.

At an extraordinary meeting of the new London Merchants' Company (Limited), Mr. John Fleming, in the chair, it was resolved to wind up the Company in consequence of a disagreement as to the value of the three amalgamated firms. The money paid in by the stock holders will therefore be refunded, the interest according to a special vote, going to defray the expenses of the company thus far.

The restoration of the long suspended trade between Liverpool and the Southern States of America has imparted a buoyancy to commercial circles. Within the last few days there were two arrivals from New Orleans. There are at present three vessels loading in the Liverpool Docks for the South.

At Manchester the contest for a reduction of prices between buyers and sellers still continues to affect trade, and no business, except to fill immediate contracts, is transacted. Heavy receipts of cotton have checked business, both in that article and in yarn and cloth. Such spinners, however, as are well situated in regard to orders, and

that is a very general case, show no signs of weakness in their prices; nor are others disposed to give way more than d or $\frac{1}{2}d$ per lb, and but partially the latter fraction. Concession shows itself most in yarns for India shirtings and coarser goods. The sellers, who are generally reckoned the most steady going, will abate nothing from their last weeks quotations. Good articles of all classes are especially firm; and only those makers who were lately too high for business are now found to yield a little. The recent purchases of best $8\frac{1}{2}$ lb 40 in. shirtings for China, together with present inquiries, render these articles very strong.

At Leeds there is a moderate business in cloths; there is a good trade being transacted in the warehouses, and buyers from London, Manchester, and other provincial towns, are looking after the new patterns for the Spring business, and generally approve of them. The shipping-houses are also busy, as is the case with the dyers and the finishers; and, in addition, the flax and yarn trades are also active.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO SEPTEMBER 15.

Trade in general is improving in France. The full official returns for the first seven months of the present year show an increase in imports of 149,000,000f. as compared with the corresponding period last year. The total imports amounted to 1,532,972,000f. The articles on which the principal increase occurred, are wool, 38,000,000f.; cotton, 29,000,000f.; raw silk, 19,000,000f.; seeds for sowing, 12,500,000f.; seeds for crushing, 5,000,000f.; olive oil, 4,000,000f.; oil of other quality, 4,000,000f.; sugar, 5,000,000f.; coffee, 2,000,000f.; cow horns, 4,000,000f.; coal, 6,000,000f.; cast metal, 5,000,000f.; indigo, 5,000,000f.; linen thread, 5,000,000f.; woolen thread, 3,000,000f.; cotton thread, 2,000,000f.; woolen stuffs, 3,000,000f.; jute, 1,000,000f.

The exports which show a falling off of 23,362,000, on a total of 1,664,445,000f. are exceptional, and are attributed to the civil war in the United States, which checked the usual demand for fancy articles, and partly to the disease among silk-worms. The wrought silks exported amount to 211,514,000f., being a diminution of near 54,000,000f. as compared with last year. The woolen stuffs exported this year amount to 182,682,000f., being a decline of 15,000,000f. as compared with last year, but a considerable increase as compared with the years 1861 and 1863.

Although the general trade of France is improving, there is a great deal of distress among the small tradesmen and mechanics of Paris. Bankruptcies are on the increase among this class. During the last month 152 bankruptcies were reported in the Department of the Seine, being 33 more than during the month of June.

Reports from the grain-growing districts respecting the harvest are unfavorable. Accounts from the province of Galicia, the Grand Duchy of Posen, the Kingdom of Poland, Lithuania, and the Ukraine, give a melancholy description of the result of the harvest. The dry weather in the months of May and June, and the incessant rain from the middle of July to the end of August, so much injured the corn crops that the produce is less than the average of other years. In the Ukraine, and in the provinces of Volhynia and Podolia terrific thunderstorms, accompanied by hail, destroyed a vast quantity of corn and fruit. The most fertile districts in Tcherniv, Kiev, Tcherkaski, Lethyn, and Albopol were nearly laid waste. More than 18,000 acres of land planted with beetroot for the numerous factories which exist in the government of Kiev will not produce sufficient to pay for the labour and seed. The accounts received of the corn crops throughout the Russian empire are in general unfavorable.

The figures of the Austrian customs receipts for the last 25 years exhibit in a striking manner the prostration of the industrial energies of that kingdom. The returns have occasioned animated discussions in the press, and in commercial circles respecting the steady decay, with a growing tendency against the protection system which has been carried to an extreme by Austrian statesmen. The success of the French experiment is largely increasing the ranks of the free traders. The Chambers of Commerce of the various cities of the Empire discuss the question with great earnestness, and several have taken ground in favor of a more liberal policy, although the Chamber of Vienna, while professing to favor free trade principles in the abstract, in reality gives its influence against any change in practice.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) September 21, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Sept. 22:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$1,687,816	\$1,075,245	\$1,011,607	\$1,894,054
Gen'l merchandise.	2,655,921	2,665,655	1,745,619	3,108,452
Total for the week.	\$4,343,737	\$3,740,900	\$2,757,619	\$5,002,506
Previously rep'd.	126,486,529	129,036,209	170,855,267	188,826,829
Since Jan. 1.....	\$180,830,266	182,777,109	178,612,498	188,829,385

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. 26th and since January 1st:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	\$3,870,460	\$3,298,900	\$4,507,504	\$2,892,526
Previously rep'ted.	102,840,033	127,444,090	161,667,536	114,908,834

Since January 1.. \$106,710,493 130,742,990 166,175,040 117,801,363

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. 23, 1865:

Sept. 20—Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—	
American gold	\$20,000
Cal. gold bars	255,500
“ 22—Steamer America, Bremen—	
German silver	6,000
For Southampton—	
Foreign gold	23,250
American gold	58,000
“ 23—Steamer City of New York, Liverpool—	
American gold	223,262

Total for the week..... \$646,012
Previously reported..... \$21,081,780

Total since Jan. 1, 1865..... \$21,727,792

Same time in		Same time in	
1864.....	\$34,675,197	1857.....	\$32,564,472
1863.....	31,105,416	1856.....	26,583,408
1862.....	41,846,247	1855.....	24,344,469
1861.....	3,266,103	1854.....	29,106,754
1860.....	38,452,674	1853.....	14,775,258
1859.....	56,444,871	1852.....	19,918,128
1858.....	19,875,292		

MONTHLY MAIL SERVICE WITH BRAZIL.—In accordance with the law of Congress and the advertisement from the Post-Office Department, a contract was lately signed between the United States, by Postmaster-General Dennison, and the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, through its president, J. F. Navarro, to carry the mails between the two countries for the next ten years, by a monthly line of first-class steamers, the subsidy from this government being one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Brazilian Government having already granted this company a similar contract the total subsidy will be three hundred thousand dollars per annum, besides complete immunity from all port charges and custom-house dues by both countries. The average speed is to be not less than two hundred miles per day. The departures from New York will be every 29th, and from Rio Janeiro every 2d of each month. The establishment of this so much needed line has been in contemplation for the last fourteen years; but the conflicting interests of the different parties seeking the contract, as also the unwillingness of this Government to grant subsidies to any one, have precluded its going into operation long before. However, every difficulty has been overcome now; and, with such liberal subsidy and the patronage from both governments, it is expected the line will be highly successful. It will put us in regular communication with all the Portuguese and Spanish countries bordering on the northern and eastern coast of South America.

This is the only company now subsidized by this government, although the contract for the China mails already awarded to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be signed in a few days. The agency, very properly, will be in the hands of a house uniting among its members the American and Portuguese element.

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. 10-40s.....	18,745-6	\$500 each.	—	} Refer to 184 Hudson St.
do do	26,740-1-2-3	\$500 each.	—	
do 7-30	89,332	\$500.	June 15, '65	

The following is a list of the securities taken from the safe of the Concord (Mass.) National Bank:

FOUR REGISTERED SIX PER CENT BONDS, PAYABLE JAN. 1, 1868.	
Nos. 4,788 to 4,786, each.....	\$5,000
FOUR REGISTERED SIX PER CENT BONDS, PAYABLE JULY 1, 1868.	
Nos. 1,785 to 1,788, each.....	5,000

UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS, SIXES, 1881.	
Nos. 64,210 to 64,215, 5,894, 4,805, 4,812 to 4,816, 13,960 to 13,965, 7,386, 11,202, 7,554, 757, 7,586, 10,108 to 10,114, 20,600, 20,661 to 20,669, 1,830, 3,305, 3,306, 3,307, 2,865, 3,234 to 3,238, 5,573, 5,577, 6,042, 13,687, 13,688, 13,689, 1,369, 13,691, 19,962, 19,963, 1,351, 2,775, 5,094, 6,276, 6,479, 6,484, 10,786, 11,770, 16,271, 16,272, 16,787, 16,951, 20,049, 21,694, 21,695, 21,830, 26,436, 27,774, 27,083, 48,386 to 48,395, each.....	1,000
Nos. 9,422, 9,423, 40,011, 40,012, 40,013, 36,315, 10,581, each	500
No. 18,301.....	100
No. 2,720.....	1,000

UNITED STATES 10-40 COUPON BONDS.	
Nos. 13,419, 13,410 to 13,413, each.....	1,000

UNITED STATES 7-30 BONDS.	
FIRST SERIES—Nos. 320 to 324, each.....	5,000
“ No. 8,623.....	1,000
“ No. 107,014.....	500
SECOND SERIES—No. 91,858.....	500
THIRD SERIES—Nos. 269,741 to 269,748, 353,045 to 353,048, 353,057 to 353,059, 353,065 to 353,120, each.....	100
“ Nos. 266,321 to 266,396, 10,200, each.....	50
LAST ISSUE—Nos. 27,245, 27,246, 27,248, each.....	\$1,000
DATED JUNE 15, 1865—Nos. 25,416.....	500
“ Nos. 165,434.....	100
ISSUE NOT GIVEN—Nos. 423,721, 423,714, 423,722, to 423,724, 610,484, 610,485, each	100
“ Nos. 165,207, 165,208, 165,252, 165,256, 165,250, 165,249	50

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.	
FIRST SERIES—Nos. 42,715, 49,755, 51,065, 49,756, 1,493, 1,494, each.....	\$100
“ No. 26,961.....	1,000
“ No. 456.....	500
SECOND SERIES—Nos. 6,474, 647, each.....	500
THIRD SERIES—Nos. 41,070 to 41,079, 46,423 to 46,432, 68,092 to 68,098, each	1,000
FOURTH SERIES—Nos. 33,888, 3,878, each.....	100

RHODE ISLAND STATE BONDS.	
Nos. 30 to 33, 41 to 45, 587 to 589, 590, 591, each.....	\$1,000

MAINE BONDS.	
Nos. 60, 61, 62, 260 to 268, each.....	1,000

MAINE BONDS.	
Nos. 561 to 569, 570, 571, 576, each.....	500

VERMONT BONDS.	
Nos. 1,062 to 1,069, 1,070, 1,071, each	500

BONDS OF THE TOWN OF ORENO.	
No. 58, 6 per cent.....	500
Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 per cent.....	100

MISCELLANEOUS DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Panama R.R. (and S. S.) Co.	6	Oct. 5	Company's Office	Sept. 23 to Oct. 9.
do Scrip Stock.	40	Oct. 5	Company's Office	—
Bull's Head Bank..... q'tly.	3	Oct. 1	Bull's Head Bank	Sept. 25 to Oct. 1.
H. & N. H. R.R. q'tly.	3	Oct. 1	New Haven.	—
Ind. & Cinc. R.R. q'tly.	4	Oct. 1	Cincinnati.	—
Chicago & R. Island R.R.	5	Oct. 10	New York.	Oct. 2 to Oct. 11:
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne	2½	Oct. 16	Winslow, Lanier & Co., N. Y.	Sept. 30 to Oct. 17
and Chicago R.R. q'tly	2½	Oct. 16		

FRIDAY, September 29, 1865, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET. Monetary affairs remain steady. There has been, during the week, a slight increase in the demand for loans and discounts; but the supply of funds appears to have correspondingly augmented; and the rates are therefore unchanged. The high prices of grain at the western centres, induced by speculation, have prevented purchases by New York merchants, and the demand for money for moving the crops is consequently much less than usual at this season. This condition of affairs, however, cannot continue much longer, and an active movement of currency to the West may be early expected. The Chicago journals report that the bankers there are inconveniently burthened with bills on New York, and are beginning to send them to this city to be exchanged for money. This may be regarded as the beginning of the movement we have indicated. At the same time, an active speculation in stocks has set in, during the present week, which appears likely to continue; and with these active sources of demand, the prospect would seem to favor an advance in the rates of interest. On demand loans, the general rate is 5 per cent, with exceptions at 6 per cent.

The banks report an increase in the supply of jobbers' paper—a natural result of the late activity of business. There has been a slight increase in the supply of cotton bills; but the proportion of this class of paper upon the market is still quite unimportant. The prevailing rate for prime bills is 7 per cent; for second class 8½ to 10 per cent. We quote for good names as follows:

	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Dry Goods.....	7 a ..	Bankers..... 6½ a 7
Grocers.....	7 a ..	Produce Commission... 8 a 10
Cotton bills.....	7½ a 9	

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—We have

repeatedly noted the tone of firmness pervading the stock market during a period of extreme dullness, and have indicated a probability that the confidence would ultimately develop into an active demand, if not a brisk speculative movement. The course of the market during the past week has confirmed these indications, by a general revival of activity in stocks.

The improvement has originated with an outside demand, partly for investment and partly speculative, which has been responded to by a renewal of speculation by professional operators; the result being an aggregate of transactions for the week equal to the business of the whole preceding month. The improvement appears to have arisen naturally out of the continued enlarged earnings of all the roads, and especially of roads interested in the coal traffic. The demand for Reading has been very active, and is understood to have come chiefly from parties largely interested in the road. The sales of this stock at the regular board alone amount to 29,000 shares for the week; the price having advanced from 109½ to 114. Michigan Southern and Cleveland & Pittsburgh have also been active, and close at an advance. Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien have continued very firm, the price having risen from 54½ to 58; but close dull and lower; there is very little of the stock upon this market.

The chief interest has centered in Erie, owing to the prospect of the 28,000 shares held as collateral by a speculative director being early returned to the company. Mr. Pearson, as agent of the company, is about consummating negotiations for a loan of \$5,000,000 on 30 years bonds, with English capitalists; the bonds to be taken at 70 in gold, and the principal and interest at 6 per cent also payable in gold. This will realize for the company about 5,400,000 in currency, which will enable them to pay off Mr. Drew's loan of about \$2,000,000, and have a balance for the liquidation of outstanding obligations, and for construction and other purposes.

Coal stocks show a general improvement, in consequence of the prospects of a large demand and high prices for coal during the winter. Speculative combinations are being made for the purpose of running up prices of some of the leading coal stocks.

The following has been the closing quotations for leading stocks at the beginning, middle, and close of the week;

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 26	Sept. 29.
Canton Company.....	40½	40½	40½
Quicksilver.....	48½	48½	49½
Mariposa.....	—	12½	12½
Cumberland Coal.....	45	45½	45½
Atlantic M. S. S.....	—	—	—
New York Central.....	93½	95	94½
Erie.....	87½	88½	87½
Hudson River.....	109½	108½	110½
Reading.....	109½	112½	114
Michigan Southern.....	68	69	69½
Michigan Central.....	—	112	115
Illinois Central.....	—	—	—
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	71½	72½	72½
Chicago and N. W.....	27½	28½	—
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	61½	62½	61½
Rock Island.....	112½	112½	111
Fort Wayne.....	98½	99½	99½
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	54½	55½	—
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	28½	28½	28½

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—It is now generally understood, though not officially announced, that the Secretary of the Treasury will offer to fund interest-bearing legal tenders and certificates of indebtedness into coin-interest bonds. The uncertainty as to the kind of bonds to be issued, whether 5 per cent or 6 per cent, and as to the amount also, has produced a depression in government securities during the last few days, and the prevailing disposition has been to sell. A large amount of "shorts" has been put out in anticipation of the new issues, which has temporarily depressed quotations, though it furnishes the basis of a future advance, when contracts are filled. Old Five-twenties have declined ¾, and new ¾; 6's of 1881 are ¼ lower. Ten-forties retain their late price. Certificates of Indebtedness are firmer, in anticipation of the privilege of converting them into 5-20 bonds.

Five-twenties continue to be thrown upon the market in excess of the demand, and the quotations tend downward. The first series are quoted at 99½; 2nd do 99@99½; 3rd do 98½@98¾. The "buying" quotations for compound interest notes are as follows:

June, 105½; July, 104½; August, 104; October, 103; December, 102.

The following are the closing quotations for the leading Government securities at the beginning, middle, and close of the past week:

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 26.	Sept. 29.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	108	108	—
U. S. 5-25's, c. o. iss.....	108	108½	107½
U. S. 5-20's, c. n. iss.....	106½	106½	106½
U. S. 10-40's, coup.....	94½	94½	94½
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note.....	99½	99½	99
2nd Series.....	—	—	—
U. S. 6's, certif. n. iss.....	98½	98½	98½

GOLD MARKET.—The course of the premium has been steady during the week. There has been an active demand for customs, but no important export of specie. The payment of the 5-20 November coupons has supplied on an average about \$250,000 per day, which is about one-half the requirements for duties; so that the drain upon the market has not been so heavy as of late. The Stock Exchange Board has concluded to permit, on and after Monday next, the negotiation of Five-twenties at the board without the November coupon; which will admit of the early withdrawal from the Treasury of all the gold due thereon, except so much as may be due to foreign holders, thus affording an important relief to the market. The rates of foreign exchange do not yet admit of the exportation of gold otherwise than in bars.

The export of gold on Saturday and Wednesday last was \$523,262, almost exclusively in gold bars.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Sept. 23.....	143½	143½	Sept. 27.....	144½	143½
Sept. 25.....	143½	143½	Sept. 28.....	144½	143½
Sept. 26.....	144	143½	Sept. 29.....	144½	143½

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

	CUSTOM HOUSE. Receipts.	SUB-TREASURY. Payments.	Receipts.
Sept. 18.....	\$392,887 91	\$3,465,288 91	\$2,223,623 15
Sept. 19.....	794,417 31	3,999,828 18	5,532,436 35
Sept. 20.....	463,705 61	3,576,574 36	3,711,639 71
Sept. 21.....	404,298 27	1,013,072 21	2,073,627 18
Sept. 22.....	585,842 77	2,672,946 62	2,411,389 69
Sept. 23.....	358,199 06	8,969,156 21	11,473,829 38
Total.....	\$2,999,350 93	\$23,696,866 49	\$27,426,545 46
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Sept. 18th.			71,340,775 10
			\$98,767,320 56
Deduct payments during the week.....			23,696,866 49
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$75,070,454 07
Increase during the week.....			3,729,678 97

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There has been a disappointment of the general expectation of activity and higher rates for exchange. Importers do not appear to be in haste to remit, and the light supply of commercial bills has therefore been sufficient to prevent an advance on the rates to the specie shipping point; though quotations have been sufficiently high to admit of a considerable amount of bills being drawn against gold bars. The principal transactions have been done within a few hours before the steamer day, at a liberal concession from the rates previously asked, showing the inability of drawers to bring up buyers to their views. We quote:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	109½@110	Antwerp.....	5.17½@5.15
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	110½@...	Swiss.....	5.16½@5.15
Merchants'.....	109 @ 109½	Hamburg.....	35½@36½
France, long date.....	5.15 @5.13½	Amsterdam.....	40½@41½
France, short date.....	5.12½@5.11½	Frankfort.....	40½@41
		Bremen.....	79 @79½
		Prussian Thalers.....	71½@71½

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the city of New

York, at the close of the week ending with the commencement of business on Sept. 23, 1865 :

Banks.	Average amount of			
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.
New York.....	\$5,718,189	\$2,703,966	\$43,121	\$9,003,810
Manhattan.....	5,579,908	1,026,252	14,609	5,296,427
Merchants.....	7,371,349	838,255	143,416	5,226,852
Mechanics.....	5,393,190	277,062	82,838	4,221,166
Union.....	3,727,640	158,430	.....	3,422,653
America.....	6,424,891	1,540,789	3,735	7,376,325
Phenix.....	8,532,640	135,628	17,424	8,063,054
City.....	4,674,048	275,638	.....	2,755,630
Tradesmen's.....	3,224,970	32,888	336,347	2,035,112
Fulton.....	2,197,844	313,288	25,402	2,356,976
Chemical.....	6,084,818	840,954	22,690	5,967,947
Mercht. Exchange.....	2,648,558	52,865	110,064	1,905,612
National.....	2,265,894	858,287	4,337	1,123,323
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,332,513	61,880	83,664	1,710,414
Mech's & Trad's.....	1,849,859	84,211	90,906	1,395,923
Greenwich.....	783,033	27,018	9,212	745,737
Leather Manf.....	2,566,358	176,121	20,333	2,153,223
Seventh Ward.....	692,462	42,475	104,443	556,273
State of N. Y.....	6,063,943	414,733	20,514	5,218,040
Amer. Exchange.....	9,303,444	1,009,451	16,472	6,516,732
Commerce.....	18,466,592	1,129,057	1,122,000	8,504,622
Broadway.....	5,717,275	141,841	818,669	5,477,372
Ocean.....	2,654,969	83,869	66,857	2,001,833
Mercantile.....	3,899,995	57,649	298,950	2,491,368
Pacific.....	1,853,021	13,433	66,789	1,475,831
Republic.....	4,505,322	239,943	360,126	3,754,001
Chatham.....	1,827,285	80,801	6,048	1,560,323
People's.....	1,316,142	38,686	9,618	1,169,565
North Amer.....	3,404,074	217,787	24,076	2,957,382
Hanover.....	2,375,138	113,777	17,620	1,561,342
Irving.....	1,545,365	26,625	11,197	1,307,243
Metropolitan.....	9,064,092	132,345	52,438	5,835,939
Citizens.....	1,363,907	20,092	16,430	1,050,335
Nassau.....	2,301,122	150,107	5,034	2,003,369
Market.....	2,571,062	78,056	264,666	2,233,606
St. Nicholas.....	2,298,444	43,293	370,945	1,273,609
Shoe and Leather.....	2,985,000	46,507	492,465	2,042,589
Corn Exchange.....	2,579,985	67,680	37,100	1,946,278
Continental.....	3,343,977	178,947	9,558	2,345,039
Commonwealth.....	2,877,730	94,982	23,427	3,782,662
Oriental.....	1,158,521	32,592	110,805	958,637
Marine.....	1,633,272	87,463	98,500	1,523,843
Atlantic.....	1,021,609	66,944	46,832	916,329
Imp. and Traders.....	4,305,672	77,932	85,092	3,531,121
Park.....	13,070,125	242,052	602,869	12,267,721
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,599,863	22,108	95,625	1,451,163
Grocers.....	1,111,949	26,565	3,041	978,192
North River.....	1,722,290	38,495	13,922	1,542,454
East River.....	819,542	11,574	175,985	627,316
Man. and Mer.....	1,666,423	22,473	1,255	1,354,778
Fourth National.....	12,715,126	185,556	1,497,055	10,020,342
Central.....	12,805,980	79,873	1,028,805	12,638,850
Second National.....	1,203,016	.....	270,000	1,056,354
Dry Dock.....	223,024	30,961	16,537	199,077
Bull's Head.....	949,228	9,159	122,719	950,100
Manufacturers.....	487,465	17,691	52,093	303,090
Totals.....	\$215,879,454	14,222,962	9,294,805	177,320,789

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

Loans.....	Inc.	\$357,073	Net Deposits.....	Dec.	\$180,946
Specie.....	Dec.	382,097	Legal Tenders.....	Inc.	865,240
Circulation.....	Inc.	190,255			

The changes from last week are unimportant. The specie line exhibits a further loss of \$382,097. The supply of legal tenders is \$865,240 larger.

The following comparison shows the condition of the banks at the corresponding period of the three last years :

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862..	\$160,161,046	37,592,552	9,800,723	153,291,852
1863	204,501,984	30,008,566	5,377,886	186,080,773
1864.....	185,551,211	20,065,180	4,147,107	144,654,935
1865.....	215,879,454	14,222,062	9,294,805	177,320,789

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.....	204,453,855	20,534,668	4,883,980	173,304,491	42,989,382	509,148,691
Apl. 8.....	204,153,839	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	193,188,733	66,096,274	359,950,814
May 6.....	212,172,277	20,083,399	4,886,937	200,466,785	66,258,849	508,899,215
May 13.....	218,502,980	23,553,231	4,889,562	203,369,886	61,052,537	511,914,441
May 20.....	219,810,780	23,194,402	5,082,944	208,854,725	55,625,517	510,767,345
May 27.....	212,445,121	22,063,929	5,066,693	197,031,017	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	56,201,836	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.....	218,590,230	15,906,318	5,789,070	187,508,936	58,560,589	519,448,415
July 1.....	216,585,421	15,854,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	478,720,318
July 8.....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	193,199,005	62,519,708	375,504,141
July 15.....	221,285,082	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,283	60,054,646	550,959,312
July 22.....	222,960,305	20,332,903	6,589,766	193,790,096	52,756,229	517,174,956
July 29.....	222,341,966	20,773,155	7,085,454	186,766,671	46,956,782	494,854,139
Aug. 5.....	219,102,793	19,400,380	7,656,370	173,247,674	43,561,973	576,961,322
Aug. 12.....	215,459,342	20,163,292	8,050,361	175,738,185	43,006,428	463,483,275
Aug. 19.....	210,827,581	19,604,636	7,639,575	174,593,016	45,583,980	492,697,789
Aug. 26.....	209,423,355	16,023,615	7,932,414	179,083,676	54,249,808	372,124,309
Sept. 2.....	211,394,370	14,443,827	8,509,175	180,316,653	57,271,739	395,963,678
Sept. 9.....	214,189,842	13,755,824	8,814,142	179,353,511	56,320,734	434,257,376
Sept. 16.....	215,552,381	14,604,159	9,104,550	177,501,735	53,153,235	427,195,276
Sept. 23.....	215,879,454	14,222,062	9,294,805	177,320,789	54,018,475	393,503,666

NATIONAL BANKS.—The whole number of National Banks created during the week ending Sept. 23 is seven, which represent

An authorized capital of.....	\$860,000
Amount previously authorized.....	396,206,701
Aggregate capital.....	\$397,066,701

The amount of circulation issued to National Banks during the week ending Sept 23 was \$3,278,850; which, added to the previous issues, make the aggregate amount at that date \$186,081,720.

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	126,360,330
" 20, ".....	1,172	281,868,820	130,680,170
June 3, ".....	1,212	298,971,020	135,607,060
" 17, ".....	1,297	310,295,891	140,797,755
July 1, ".....	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
" 15, ".....	1,447	364,020,756	154,120,015
Aug. 5, ".....	1,504	377,574,281	165,794,440
" 19, ".....	1,530	390,000,000	172,664,460
Sept. 2, ".....	1,549	394,104,333	177,487,220
" 9, ".....	1,556	394,960,333	179,981,520
" 16, ".....	1,560	395,310,333	183,402,870
" 23, ".....	1,567	397,066,701	186,081,720

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 13, 1865 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£27,950,400
Government debt.....	£11,015,100
Other securities.....	3,634,900
Gold coin and bullion.....	13,300,400
	£27,950,400
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital....	£14,553,000
Rest.....	3,747,923
Public deposits.....	6,821,640
Other deposits.....	13,860,979
Seven day & other bills	554,695
	£39,038,237
Government securities	£10,384,209
Other securities.....	21,233,509
Notes.....	6,555,340
Gold and silver coin..	855,179
	£39,038,237

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

An increase of circulation of.....	£286,253
A decrease of public deposits of.....	335,930
A decrease of other deposits of.....	47,016
No change in Government securities.	
An increase of other securities of.....	121,327
A decrease of bullion of.....	166,696
An increase of rest of.....	8,816
A decrease of reserve of.....	139,979

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to Sept. 14th. The return for the previous week is added :

DEBTOR.		Sept. 14, 1865.	Sept. 7, 1865.
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Capital of the bank.....		182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0
Profits, in addition to capital.....		7,044,776 2	7,044,776 2
Reserve of the bank and branches.....		22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14
New reserve.....		4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches..		850,146,625 0	849,749,975 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....		7,795,102 69	8,955,167 22
Treasury account.....		164,817,774 96	155,023,740 55
Accounts current at Paris.....		173,067,871 24	189,232,370 48
Ditto in the provinces.....		27,920,108 0	28,506,456 0
Dividends payable.....		1,543,787 75	1,624,321 75
Various discounts.....		5,207,615 67	4,867,726 36
Re-discounts.....		1,427,623 17	1,427,623 17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....		752,993 36	.....
Sundries.....		9,412,284 86	10,497,436 15
		1,457,747,312 86	1,465,540,351 84
CREDITOR.		Sept. 14, 1865.	Sept. 7, 1865.
		f. c.	f. c.
Cash and bullion.....		499,224,478 07	503,716,344 37
Commercial bills overdue.....		220,460 42	632,841 4
Ditto discounted in Paris.....		291,839,631 38	289,159,977 67
Ditto in the branches.....		299,250,743 0	296,442,672 0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....		47,827,566 15	54,439,066 15
Ditto in the provinces.....		12,743,600 0	12,094,900 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....		14,151,400 0	14,422,100 0
Ditto in the provinces.....		9,545,900 0	9,793,300 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares		30,759,200 0	30,723,700 0
Ditto in the provinces.....		21,551,875 0	21,523,080 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....		647,600 0	653,700 0
Ditto in the provinces.....		490,250 0	509,150 0
Ditto to the State.....		60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve.....		12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities.....		36,546,487 91	36,546,487 91
Securities held.....		100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches		8,440,244 0	8,434,423 0
Expenses of management.....		1,146,505 68	1,100,299 38
Sundries.....		10,381,221 11	12,362,559 73
		1,457,747,312 86	1,465,540,351 84

The variations in the principal

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.)

SECURITIES.							SECURITIES.						
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
National.							Railroad Stocks.						
American Gold Coin.....		143%		144%			Brooklyn City.....	10					
United States 6s, 1867.....						117%	Central of New Jersey.....	100	125		125		
do do 6s, 1868.....							Chicago and Alton.....	100		101			
do do 6s, 1868.....							do do preferred.....	100	101			103	
do do 6s, 1881.....		108	108	108			Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	100	123				
do do 6s, 1881.....		107%	108	108		107%	Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100		51			
do do 6s, 5-20s.....	108	108%	108	107%	107%	107%	Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	27%	28	28%	28%	
do do 6s, 5-20s.....						106%	do do preferred.....	100	61%	62%	63%	62%	62%
do do 6s, 5-20s (new).....	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	112%	113%	112%	112%	111
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.....							Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.....	100					
do do 6s, do do. (\$ yearly).....							Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	50	71%	73	72%	73%	72%
do do 5s, 1871.....							Cleveland and Toledo.....	50		107	108%	108%	109
do do 5s, 1871.....							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	50					
do do 5s, 1874.....							Eighth Avenue.....	100					
do do 5s, 1874.....							Erie.....	100	87%	88%	87%	88%	87%
do do 5s, 10-40s.....	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%		do preferred.....	100		85	85		
do do 5s, 10-40s.....						94%	Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100					
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes.....	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	do do preferred.....	100					
do do do do 2d series.....	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	Harlem.....	50					
do do do do 3d series.....	98%	98%	99	98%	98%	98%	do preferred.....	50					
do do 6s, Certificates (new).....			98%	98%		98%	Hudson River.....	100	109%	109%	110	109%	110%
State.							Illinois Central.....	100	128%				
California 7s, large.....				116			Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50					
Connecticut 6s, 1872.....				95			Joliet and Chicago.....	100					
Georgia 6s.....							Long Island.....	50					
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.....							Marietta and Cincinnati.....	100					
do Registered, 1860.....							do do 1st preferred.....	100					
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860.....							do do 2d preferred.....	100					
do do do 1862.....							Michigan Central.....	100	110		114	114	115
do do do 1865.....							Michigan So. and N. Indiana.....	100	68	69%	69	69%	69%
do do do 1870.....							do do guaranteed.....	100	135				133
do do do 1877.....							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	100	54%	54	55%	57%	58
do do do 1879.....					97		do do 1st pref.....	100					
do do War Loan.....							do do 2d pref.....	100			85	85	
Indiana 6s, War Loan.....							Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	100					
do 5s.....							do do preferred.....	100					
do 2s.....							Mississippi and Missouri.....	100					
Iowa 7s, War Loan.....							Morris and Essex.....	100					
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.....							New Jersey.....	100					
Louisiana 6s.....							New York Central.....	100	93%	94%	94%	95	94%
Massachusetts 5s.....							New Haven and Hartford.....	100					
Michigan 6s, 1873.....							Norwich and Worcester.....	100					
do 6s, 1878.....							Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	28%	28%	28%	28%	28	28%
do 6s, 1883.....							do do do preferred.....	100					
do 7s, 1868.....							Panama.....	100					
do 7s, 1878.....							Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	100	98%	99	99%	99%	99
do 7s, War Loan.....							Reading.....	50	109%	111%	112%	114%	114
Minnesota 8s.....							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.....	100			36		35
Missouri 6s.....	76%	77	77%	78	77%	77	do do do preferred.....	100		67%			
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.).....							Second avenue.....	100					
do 6s, (Pacific RR.).....				78%			Sixth avenue.....	100					
New York 7s, 1870.....							Third avenue.....	100					
do 6s, 1865.....							Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50				64	
do 6s, 1866.....							do do do preferred.....	50					
do 6s, 1867.....							Railroad Bonds:						
do 6s, 1868.....							Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.....						
do 6s, 1872.....							do do 2d mort.....						
do 6s, 1873.....							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort, 1877.....		94			94	
do 6s, 1874.....							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1877.....							do do Income.....						
do 5s, 1866.....							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.....		110%			111	
do 5s, 1868.....							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage.....						
do 5s, 1871.....							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund.....						
do 5s, 1874.....							do do Interest.....						
do 5s, 1875.....							do do Extension.....						
do 5s, 1876.....							do do 1st mortgage.....						
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds.....				98%	83	83	do do 2d mortgage.....						
North Carolina 6s.....			80%	81			Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage.....	102					
Ohio 6s, 1868.....							Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1870.....	93						do do 3d mortgage, conv.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 4th mortgage.....			73			
do 6s, 1881.....							Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund.....					96	
do 6s, 1886.....	99						Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.....			104			
Rhode Island 6s.....							do do 2d mort.....						
South Carolina 6s.....							Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868.....		103	102%			
Tennessee 6s, 1868.....	79						do 2d mortgage, 1864.....						
do 6s, Long Loans.....				82%		82%	do 2d mortgage, 1879.....				103		
do 5s.....							do 3d mortgage, 1883.....	98				99	
Vermont 6s.....			61	61%	65		do 4th mortgage, 1880.....				97		
Virginia 6s, coupon.....							do 5th mortgage, 1888.....						
Wisconsin 6s.....							Galena and Chicago, extended.....						
do 6s, War Loan.....							do do 2d mortgage.....						
Municipal.							Hannibal and St. Joseph, Land Grants.....				103		103
Brooklyn 6s.....							Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72.....						
do 6s, Water Loan.....							do Consolidated and Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, Public Park Loan.....							do 2d mortgage, 1868.....						
do 6s, Improvement Stock.....							Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869.....			102		102%	
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.....							do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885.....						
New York 7s, 1875.....							do 3d mortgage, 1875.....						
do 6s, 1876.....							do convertible, 1867.....						
do 6s, 1878.....							Illinois Central 7s, 1875.....						
do 6s, 1887.....							Lackawanna and Western Bonds.....						
do 5s, 1867.....							Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage.....						
do 5s, 1868.....							Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72.....						
do 5s, 1870.....							do do 8s, new, 1882.....					113	
do 5s, 1873.....							Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund.....						97
do 5s, 1874.....							do do 2d mortgage, 7s.....				90	90	
do 5s, 1875.....							do do Goshen Line, 1868.....						
do 5s, 1876.....							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.....						
do 5s, 1890.....							Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mortgage.....		85				
do 5s, 1898.....							do do Income.....						
do 5s, F. Loan, 1868.....							Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants.....						
Miscellaneous.							New York Central 6s, 1883.....	94		94			
Atlantic Mail Steamship.....	100	147					do do 6s, 1887.....						
Canton, Baltimore.....	100	40%	40%	41%	41	40%	do do 6s, Real Estate.....						
Central Coal.....	100	58	58	60%	61%	60	do do 6s, subscription.....						
Central American Transit.....	100						do do 7s, 1876.....	102					
Cumberland Coal, preferred.....	100	45	45%	45%	46%	45%	do do 7s, convertible, 1876.....						
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	100	139%	142	143%	144%	146	Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage.....						
Harlem Gas.....	50						Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.....		105				
Manhattan Gas Light.....	50						do do do 2d mort.....						
Mariposa Mining.....	100						do do do 3d mort.....					83	
Metropolitan Gas.....	100						St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, 1st mort.....						
New York Gas.....	100						do do do 2d, pref.....	78					
Nicaragua Transit.....	100						do do do 2d, income.....						
Pacific Mail Steamship.....	100						Toledo and Wabash, 1st mortgage.....						
do do Scrip.....	100						do do 1st mortgage, extended.....						
Pennsylvania Coal.....	50		162	162	165	203	do do 2d mortgage.....			79			79%
Quicksilver Mining.....	100	48%	48%	48%	48%	49	do do Interest Bonds.....						
Western Union Telegraph.....	100	74	79	75	75	74	do do Equipment.....						

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Due.	MARKET.		DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Due.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.					143%	144	Municipal Securities						
National Securities.							ALBANY, N. Y.—City Scrip.	\$90,000	5	Jan. & July	'70 '74		
Bonds of 1847.....registered.	9,415,250	6	Jan. & July	1867	119%	120	do do City Scrip.	225,000	6	do	'65 '69		97%
do 1848.....coupon.	8,908,342	6	Jan. & July	1868	117%	118	do do Water Loan.	850,000	6	do	'70 '82	99	
do do.....registered.					120		do do Alb. Nor. RR.	300,000	6	do	1879		
do 1860.....coupon.	7,082,000	5	Jan. & July	1871	97%		ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa.—City Bds.		6	Jan. & July	var.		
do do.....registered.					96	100	do do RR. Bds.	600,000	4	do	1913		
do 1858.....coupon.	20,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1874	92		BALTIMORE, Md.—Improvement.	4,963,000	5	J., A., J. & O.	1870	80	
do do.....registered.					92		do do Miscellaneous.	820,000	6	do	1870	98%	99
do 1861.....coupon.	282,570,650	6	Jan. & July	1881	107%	103	do do N.W. Virg. RR.	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873		
do do.....registered.					107%	107%	do do Water Loan.	3,500,000	6	May & Nov	1875	101%	
Oregon War Bds (yearly) coupon.	1,016,000	6	July	1881			do do York & Cum. R.	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1886	99%	99%
do do (yearly) coupon.			Jan. & July	1881			do do B. & O. R.R.	5,000,000	6	J., A., J. & O.	1890	99%	100
Bonds (5-20s) of 1862.....coupon.	514,780,500	6	May & Nov.	1882	107%	107%	do do B. & O. RR.						
do do do.....registered.							do do Park.	554,000	6	M., J., S. & D.	1890		
do do do 1864.....coupon.	91,789,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			BANGOR, Me.—City Debt.	197,700	6		'65 '82	94	96
do do do.....registered.					94	94%	do do Railroad Debt.	740,000	6		'65 '74		
do (10-40s) do.....coupon.	172,770,100	5	Mar. & Sept.	1904	94	94%	BOSTON, Mass.—City Bonds.	583,205	4%		'78 '79		
Treasury Notes (1st series).	300,000,000	7.30	Feb. & Aug.	1867	99	99	do do City Bonds.	4,113,866	5		'65 '85	95%	98
do do (2d series).	300,000,000	7.30	Jun. & Dec.	1868	99	99	do do City Bonds.	791,050	6		'67 '77	100	
do do (3d series).	230,000,000	7.30	Jan. & July	1868	98%	98%	do do City Bonds.	1,949,711	4%		'72 '73		
Debt Certificates (old)	106,706,000	6	Maturity	1 year	98%	98%	do do Water Loan Stg.	1,063,000	5		'68 '78		
State Securities.							BROOKLYN, N. Y.—City Bonds.	634,200	6	Jan. & July	'65 '71		
ALABAMA—State Bonds.	3,423,000	5	Ja & July	1877			do do Improved St'k	1,281,000	6	do	'65 '95	80	
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds.	3,926,000	7	do	'78 '80	116		do do Pub. Park L'n.	121,540	6	do	1869		
do War Bonds.	803,000	7	do	1872			do do Water Loan.	5,550,000	6	do	'81 '97	95	
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds.	8,000,000	6	Oct. & Apr.	'72 '84	97		BUFFALO, N. Y.—Municipal Bonds.	216,000	6		'65 '79		
do Tax Exempt. B'ds.	2,000,000	6	do	1885			do do Municipal Bonds.	299,000	7		'65 '82		
GEORGIA—State Bonds.	2,073,750	6	Jan. & July	1880	80		CHICAGO, Ill.—City Bonds.	571,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881	97	100
do do do.	525,000	7	do	1872			do do City Bonds.	360,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.	3,747,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	97%	96	do do Sewerage Bonds.	913,000	7	do	'79 '87	95%	96
do Registered Bonds.	3,293,274	6	do	'70 '77			do do Water Bonds.	1,030,000	6	do	1888	96%	100
do Coupon Bonds.	1,700,900	6	do	1860			CINCINNATI, O.—Municipal		6	Apr. & Oct.	1895	69	90
do do do.	803,000	6	do	1862	97		do do Water Bonds.		6	Jan. & July			
do do do.	28,000	6	do	1865	97		CLEVELAND, O.—City Bonds.		7	do	var.		
do do do.	1,116,500	6	do	1870	97		do do Water Bonds.		7	do	1879		
do do do.	490,000	6	do	1877	97		do do Sewerage Bonds.		8	do	1890		
do do do.	236,000	6	do	1879	97	99	DETROIT, Mich.—City Bonds.	20,000	7	do	1871		
do War Loan Bonds.	2,000,000	6	do	1879	97		do do City Bonds.	256,368	8	June & Dec.	'69 '79		
INDIANA—State Bonds.	5,325,500	5	Jan. & July	plea.		90	do do City Bonds.	50,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1865		
do do do.	2,058,173	2%	do	plea.			do do City Bonds.	650,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	87%	90
do War Loan Bonds.	1,225,500	6	May & Nov.	1881			do do Water Bonds.	319,457	8	Various.	'65 '72		
IOWA—State Certificates.	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1887			DUBUQUE, Io.—City Bonds.	400,000	7	Jan. & July	'75 '77		
do War Loan Bonds.	800,000	7	do	1877			do do Railroad.	125,000	6	Various.	'65 '80		
KANSAS—State Bonds.	200,000	7	Jan. & July	'76 '78			do do Park Bonds.	130,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1882		
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.	4,800,000	5	Jan. & July	var.			do do Railroad Bonds.	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do State Bonds.	800,000	6	do	var.			do do Water Bonds.	375,000	6	June & Dec.	1883		
do War Loan.	2,000,000	6	dd	1871			JERSEY CITY, N. J.—City Bonds.	122,000	6	Various.	'65 '81		
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).	516,000	6		dem.			do do City Bonds.	118,000	7	do	'65 '75		
do State Bonds (RR).	3,942,000	6		'67 '69	73	80	do do Water Bds.	650,000	9	Jan. & July	'77 '83	92%	94
do State Bonds for B'ks.	5,398,000	6					LOUISVILLE, Ky.—City Bonds.		7	Various.	var.		
MAINE—State Bonds.	532,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	'66 '67	93	95	do do City Bonds.		6	do	var.		
do War Loan.	4,800,000	6	Jan. & July	'80 '89	94%	95	MAYSVILLE, Cal.—City Bonds.		10	Jan. & July			
MARYLAND—State Bonds.	8,171,902	5	Quarterly	var.			do do City Bonds.		8	do			
do State Bds. coupon.	3,192,763	6	Quarterly	var.		100	MILWAUKEE, Wis.—City, re-adj'd	911,500	4	June & Dec.	1894		
do State Bds. inscribed.						100	NEWARK, N. J.—City Bonds.	219,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	'70 '83		
do State Bds. coupon.	1,727,000	6	Quarterly	1890		100	do do City Bonds.	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		
MASSACHUSETTS—State Scrip.	1,200,000	5	Jun. & Dec.	'68 '74	94%	95	NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—City Bds.	425,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'65 '84		
do State Scrip.	6,500,000	6	do	'65 '80			NEW LONDON, Ct.—City Bonds.	600,000	6	Jan. & July	'67 '87		
do Bounty F'd L'n.	2,100,000	5	Jan. & July	'71 '78			NEWPORT, R. I.—City Bonds.	150,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73 '84		
do War Loan.	6,500,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	1865	94%		NEW HAVEN, Ct.—City Bonds.	200,000	6	Jan. & July	'70 '81		
MICHIGAN—State Bonds.	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1868		102%	NEW YORK CITY—Water Stock.	3,000,200	5	May & Nov.	1870		
do State Bonds.	1,000,000	6	do	'73 '78			do do Water Stock.	2,147,000	5	do	1880		
do State Bonds.	700,000	7	do	1878	90		do do Croton W'r S'k	900,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	1890		
do State Bonds.	750,000	6	do	1883	90		do do Croton W'r S'k	100,000	6	do	1890		
do War Loan.	700,000	7	do	1866			do do W'r S'k of '49	483,900	5	May & Nov.	'75 '79		
MINNESOTA—State Bonds.	250,000	8	Jan. & July	1867			do do W'r S'k of '54	1,878,900	5	Apr. & Oct.	1875		
MISSOURI—State Bonds.	539,000	6	do	1883	77%	77%	do do Bu. S'k No. 3.	190,000	5	May & Nov.	'70 '73		
do State Bonds for RR.	13,700,000	6	Jan. & July	'71 '89			do do Fire Indem. S.	402,768	5	do	1868		
do State Bonds (Pac. RR).	7,000,000	6	do	'71 '87			do do Central P'k S.	399,300	5	Jan. & July	1898		
do State Bonds (H. & St. J.)	3,000,000	6	do										

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Sept. 29.

Trade is on the whole free from speculative excitement, and the volume of transactions are on a somewhat diminished scale, but there is little or no yielding in prices. Cotton is but a trifle lower, and breadstuffs have quickly recovered from a slight decline. The supplies of breadstuffs from the West are quite inadequate, and it is now certain that the close of navigation will come upon us with light stocks.

Provisions are the dearest staple in the list, and there is a vast speculation in them. The Western pork packers, instead of preparing for the coming season, have come into this market and bought pork largely, and are holding for an advance. Lard has been run up to unheard of prices, and dressed hogs have brought extreme figures. Foreign orders for bacon cannot be filled. It seems certain that the West will not furnish us much more than half its usual quantity of hog products. We apprehend, however, that when the packing season arrives, it will be found that the South is well supplied with hogs, and that a great share of the demand upon which speculation relies will be found wanting.

Oils are quiet and unchanged.

Petroleum has been excited by the foreign intelligence by the Cuba, and a decided advance on the week has been established.

New raisins have arrived, and the market opens brisk at very full prices. A steamer is now nearly due at this port from Malaga with a cargo of 20,000 boxes.

There has been a decided improvement in Naval Stores. The stocks in the market are light; the receipts, though quite liberal, have been barely large enough to fill the orders, especially for Rosin and Spirits Turpentine. In the former we notice a large export demand, and an advance within a day or two of more than a dollar a barrel. There is a fair stock of Crude Turpentine on hand, but it is wanted for export, and the stock at Wilmington is known to be light, and the market is firmer. Tar is in better supply, but not sufficient to materially depress prices.

Building materials continue very scarce and prices rule very high. Lumber is in good demand, but owing to the scarcity of labor in the country, the receipts have been limited, and stocks on hand are comparatively light. There has been a good demand for export, but it has been materially checked within the past fortnight by the high prices. Lath are scarce and high, but the demand is limited, as since the late rise in lumber the erection of new buildings has been much restricted. Lime is steady; the stock is nearly exhausted and the receipts are limited. Brick are scarce and high. The erection of hundreds of buildings has been deferred till building material shall be more plenty and cheaper.

Calcutta goods are in very light supply, and bring full and advancing prices. In Manila Hemp, in particular, we notice a further advance.

Metals are in reduced stock, and the demand is good, but with the prospect of a better supply, sellers meet the demand freely. In Lead and Spelter we notice some reaction from the highest prices reached.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week, and since July 1, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JULY 1.

	This week.	Since July 1.		This week.	Since July 1.
Ashes, pkgs.	208	3,898	Spirits turpentine	807	8,016
Breadstuffs—			Rosin	4,375	52,515
Flour, bbls.	84,863	852,303	Tar	623	2,391
Wheat, bush	89,217	3,789,391	Pitch		162
Oats	315,673	3,468,971	Oil cake, pkgs.	2,707	46,761
Corn	974,586	6,971,553	Oil lard		823
Rye	22,994	311,199	Oil, Petroleum	17,562	180,789
Malt	13,657	236,270	Peanuts, bags	191	7,041
Barley	109,879	192,396	Provisions—		
Grass seed	1,517	7,476	Butter, pkgs.	11,560	159,244
Flaxseed	200	32,801	Cheese	17,311	348,312
Beans	1,089	25,917	Cut meats	249	4,187
Peas	740	27,508	Eggs	2,685	21,061
Corn meal, bbls.	782	41,753	Pork	4,998	49,832
Corn meal, bags	2,055	20,154	Beef, pkgs.	269	3,712
Cotton, bales	23,023	254,866	Lard, pkgs.	1,579	8,133
Copper, plates	100	1,933	Lard, kegs		819
Copper, bbls.	477	4,332	Rice, pkgs.		2,627
Dried fruit, pkgs.	139	581	Starch		33,633
Grease, pkgs.	37	2,108	Stearine	130	4,784
Hemp, bales	244	982	Spelter, slabs		2,724
Hides, No	4,491	76,050	Sugar, hhds & bbls	290	6,439
Hops, bales	63	1,189	Tallow, pkgs.	259	1,920
Leather, sides	46,870	468,731	Tobacco	6,326	41,594
Lead, pigs	100	14,124	Tobacco, hhds	2,248	42,658
Molasses, hhds		8,158	Whisky, bbls	868	11,175
Naval Stores—			Wool, bales	4,309	68,365
Crude turp bbls.	1,090	20,135			

We give below as a comparative statement the receipts of a few leading articles, per all routes, since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same period last year:

	Since Jan. 1. 1864.	Same time Jan. 1. 1865.		Since Jan. 1. 1864.	Same time Jan. 1. 1865.
Cotton, bales	438,720	210,070	Spirits turp, bbls	12,693	6,407
Flour, bbls	2,233,655	2,977,365	Tar, bbls	8,404	22,099
Corn meal, bbls	239,080	217,015	Rice, tierces	9,708	
Wheat, bush	5,338,415	9,732,975	Ashes, pkgs	13,765	12,460
Corn	7,917,640	5,586,040	Tobacco—domes. pkg	110,225	212,680
Rye	247,725	114,435	“ foreign, do.	14,785	23,205
Barley, &c., bush	818,925	790,100	Tallow, pkgs	11,160	20,965
Oats, bush	5,532,745	6,234,875	Wool, dom., bales	86,460	135,645
Beef, tcs and bbls	73,615	65,690	Wool, for., bales	42,260	89,945
Pork, bbls	200,945	268,055	Hops, bales	16,165	34,435
Bacon, etc., pkgs	95,085	241,790	Whisky, bbls	41,620	255,275
Lard, pkgs	89,650	187,050	Leather, sides	1,589,100	1,737,100
Cheese, boxes, etc	460,555	322,155	Oil—sperm, bbls	27,675	52,040
Butter, firkins, etc	470,095	326,385	“ whale, “	66,742	64,800
Rosin, bbls	10,556	12,587	“ petrol., “	360,365	528,565
Crude Turp., bbls	21,871	8,932	“ lard, “		9,900
			Whalebone, lbs	452,500	597,700

The imports from foreign ports of a few leading articles for the week and since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same time last year, have been as follows:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1. 1864.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1. 1864.
Coal, tons	23,995	145,638	Sugar, hhds	5,630	287,444
Cotton, bales	594	45,514	“ bbls & tcs		179,405
Coffee, bags	5,534	498,617	Sugar, boxes	14,240	323,639
Hemp, bales	1,109	66,208	and bags	12,645	374,547
Molasses, hhds	1,306	100,067	Teas, pkgs	1,322	43,223
			Wool, bales		103,286

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

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1. 1864.		Past week.	Since Jan. 1. 1864.
Cotton, bales	5,266	66,773	Rosin, bbls	1,264	2,118
Flour, bbls	26,580	1,011,732	Crude Turp.		2,864
Corn meal	1,422	94,306	Spirits Turp.		
Wheat, bush	47,014	1,631,602	“ pent'e bbls	40	746
Corn	114,997	1,700,435	Tar	30	5,783
Rye	1,550	148,212	Rice		27
Beef, tcs. & bbls	1,104	73,553	Tallow 100lbs	204	129,515
Pork, bbls	2,152	94,957	Tobacco, pgs.	2,969	123,554
Bacon, 100 lbs	2,866	282,096	“ lbs	55,126	2,722,696
Lard	2,037	187,729	Oil—Sperm,		60,912
Cheese	5,322	330,023	gallons		1,156,662
Butter	287	76,488	Oil—Whale	1,500	13,621
Ashes—Pots,			Oil—Petrol.	554,360	8,127,806
casks	150	8,021	Oil—Lard	394	29,651
Ashes—Pearls			Seed—Clover		
casks		661	bags		10,995
Beeswax, lbs		159,249	Staves, M	70	10,221
Hops, bales	37	12,084	Oil Cake, 100 lbs		12,887
			Whaleb'e lbs		399,067
					466,989
					480,814

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25, 1865.

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
DANISH WEST INDIES.	Potashes, bbls. 150	3,480
Pump, 1	Shoe pegs, bbl. 348	1,740
Mfd copper, cs. 2	Logwood, tons. 50	1,200
Oakum, bbls. 20	Monument, 1	500
Coal oil, galls. 50	Cotton, bales. 137	26,507
Lard oil, galls. 30	Snuff, bxs. 3	500
Potatoes, bbls. 98	Seneca root, bbls. 2	210
Bread, pkgs. 120	Machinery, cs. 3	600
Corn meal, 170	Segars, cs. 1	318
Flour, bbls. 1,190		\$202,937
Domestics, cs. 1		
Rye flour, bbls. 25		
Syrup, kegs. 25	Flour, bbls. 814	8,092
Blocks, hhds. 2	Bread, pkgs. 216	772
Books, cs. 3	Codfish, qtls. 8	84
Leather, sides. 24	Candles, bxs. 111	439
Cotton waste, 1	Beef, bbls. 116	915
Rope, coils. 38	Butter, lbs. 5,785	2,167
Cotton gin. 1	Lard, lbs. 6,462	1,811
Staves. 40,000	Kerosene, 9,014	3,890
Beef, bbls. 141	galls. 2,253	1,379
Feed, bbls. 225	Manuf'd tobacco, 1	604
Pk codfish, bbls. 6	bs. 9,014	3,890
Peas, bbls. 30	Tinware, bxs. 3	178
Safety fuse, bxs. 2	Corn meal, bbls. 75	405
Miscellaneous. 1,251	Tobacco, hhds. 2	1,367
	Potatoes, bbls. 99	223
	Onions, crates. 79	175
	Dried codfish, 100	60
	bxs. 450	720
HAMBURG.	Soap, bxs. 10	150
Tobacco, bals. 417	Pork, bbls. 10	145
Mahogany, a lot of	Hams, lbs. 578	66
Rosin, bbls. 348	Perfumery, pkg. 11	535
Logwood, tns. 130	Hoop skirts, cs. 4	131
Tobacco, cs. 78	Shoes, cs. 140	168
Segars, cs. 1	Spin yarn, coil. 20	383
Bells, cs. 2	Rope, coils. 8	116
Sarsaparilla, 129	Tobacco, bales. 15	210
bales. 8,240	Leather, rolls. 15	886
Sew mach, bxs. 55	Mfd copper, pgs 24	111
Petroleum, 190,508	Lamps, pkgs. 3	145
galls. 103,471	Snuff, bbls. 25	400
Shoe nails 114	Miscellaneous 1,278	
		\$154,159
BREMEN.	Rosin, bbls. 781	4,960
Rye, bush. 1,550		1,541
Cedar wood, 907		
logs. 18,000		
Tobacco, cs. 872		
Staves, No. 12,000		
Tobacco, hhds. 288		
Tobacco, bals. 117		
Tobacco stems, 173		
Books, cs. 1		
LIVERPOOL.	Cotton, bbls. 5,003	1,036,264
Corn, bush. 78,023		72,059
Wheat, bush. 6,994		11,300
Cheese, lbs. 193,667		31,889
Butter, lbs. 5,340		1,869
Bacon, lbs. 229,197		32,010
Petroleum, 85,874		81,866
galls. 15,000		
Tobacco, hhds. 38		
Mfd tobacco, 19,962		5,900
Pictures, cs. 1		144
Ess oils, cs. 15		1,600
I R goods, cs. 2		390
Oil cake, eks. 640		2,500
Peas, bbls. 515		2,900
Dry goods, cs. 13		3,840
Jewelry, cs. 1		920
Books, cs. 14		3,110
Sew mach, cs. 30		1,137
Miscellaneous. 157		
		\$1,254,855
CARDIFF.		
Wheat, bush. 12,520		19,000
Cheese, lbs. 317,956		49,077
Hair, bales. 8		400
Shoe pegs, bbls. 62		250
Corn, bush. 29,000		25,300
Staves. 17,640		2,900
Coarse meat, 76,316		7,632
lbs. 28		8,093
Tobacco, hhds. 28		42,000
Wheat, bus. 27,500		2,660
Beef, tcs. 133		326
Oars. 300		144
Dry goods, cs. 2		23,904
Cotton, bales. 126		11,400
Tobacco stems, 19		
hhds. 19		\$174,086
CORK.		
Petroleum, 201,892		74,518
galls. 201,892		
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.		
Flour, bbls. 18,327		143,950
Pork, bbls. 1,072		26,113
Beef, bbls. 275		3,451
Mfd iron, 2,277		7,148
pkgs. 8		129
Dry goods, cs. 7,170		1,590
Hams, 5,539		5,175
Corn, bush. 1,796		5,261
Keros'ne, gal. 1,796		
Manf'd tobacco, 15,915		4,308
lbs. 2,596		339
Cheese, lbs. 350		545
Cement, bbls. 1,684		2,273
Hides. 20,000		340
Bricks. 2,100		
Steam engine. 1		2,100
Pitch, bbls. 28		960

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ding Company's monthly sale held on the 13th inst., comprising 87,000 bags Java and Padang, went off at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent on the valuations for the better qualities, but at a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent for the common sorts, good ord realized 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

COPPER quiet. Tough Cake and Tile £36, Best Selected £39, Sheathing £91, Y. M. Sheathing 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CORN.—There has been a fair supply of New English Wheat this week, generally in inferior condition, and prices of this description are again 2s per qr lower, ranging from 34s@38s per qr for low quality, and very little realizing over £42. Average price of English Wheat for week ending 9th inst. was 46s on 60,834 qrs returned. In Foreign little doing. White American Wheat 46s@48s; Winter Red 45s@47s; Spring 44s@46s per qr; American Flour 24s@27s per barrel.

HEMP—150 bales good current quality Manila (1858 import), at public sale, sold from £33@33 10s, and 120 bales very ord Sunn went from £9 15s@18 10s.

JUTE—6,900 bales at auction were chiefly disposed of from £10 10s @£22 5s for common to good, with rejections and inferior from £9@10 5s. Privately about 9,000 bales have changed hands for arrival, including the marks R B J, usual assortment, to Liverpool at £18 for old, and £19 15s for new.

INDIGO.—The next quarterly sales of East India are fixed for the 10th of October.

IRON.—Welsh quiet, rails and bars £7@7 10s f o b in Wales. Scotch pigs 57s 8d for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED—Imports for the week 12,105 qrs. The market has further improved, with a considerable demand for export to America. Calcutta on the spot now commands 59s 6d@60s, and Bombay 61s@61s 6d; a parcel of good Petersburg, just arrived, sold at 57s 3d. For arrival a good business has been done in Calcutta at 59s 6d@60s, and 1s more for Mirzapore, closing with buyers at these prices. Imports since 1st Jan. 376,835 qrs, against 357,715 qrs last year.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine are less active, and now obtainable at 47s 6d for French. A sale of American is reported at 60s. Petroleum 2s 3d.

LINSEED CAKES.—A slight improvement in the demand without change in price.

OILS.—Fish firm, but no sales in sperm are reported over £100, Pale Seal £45, pale southern £45, Cod £49. Linseed dearer, buyers at 36s 6d on the spot. Rape very firm, brown on the spot or for this month is scarce, and there are buyers of English at £46, and of foreign at £46 10, for the next three month's delivery a good business at £45 10s for English and £46 foreign, for the first four months next year there are buyers of English at £44 10s, and sellers at £45; refined continues firm at £48@48 10s, refined cotton is in good demand at £35 10s@37 according to quality, and crude is scarce at £29 10@30. Olive in good demand, with sales of Mogadore at £49, now £50 is demanded, Seville commands £50 10s@51, Malaga £51 10s@52, and Gallipoli £54; a cargo of Seville sold at £49 c f & i to a direct port in the U K. Cocoa nut firm; Ceylon at 44s@44s 6d, and for Cochin 46s@46s 6d is demanded; for arrival 10s per ton more is asked. Palm scarce, and for fine Lagos 38s 6d@39s is obtainable; palm nut 33s 6d@34s.

RICE quiet, and the only reported sales are 2,000 bags Necranzie 9s 9d cash.

In MOLASSES no sales.

RUM quiet at 1s 9d for Demerara, and 1s 8d for good Leewards.

LEAD—Common Pig £19@£19 10s.

SALTPETRE—Nothing doing. The price of British Refined is 28s@29.

SPELTER dull at £21 10s.

SUGAR.—The market has been very firm at last week's prices. Of British West India 3500 hhds sold. Of 12,503 bags Mauritius at public sale about 10,000 bags sold at 27s@31s for brown, 31s 6d@34s for grey syrups, and 36s 6d@38s 6d for semi-crystallised. 2221 bags Bengal mostly sold at 26s for brown date, 30s@31s for Gurpattah date, and 35s 6d@38s for white Benares. 1131 bags Madras were realised at 28s@29s for brown Native. 1752 bags Penang sold at 30s@34s 6d. Privately 1500 bags crystallised Mauritius sold at 36s@38s, and 350 bags brown and yellow date Bengal at 28s@30s 9d. Foreign: 649 hhds 165 barrels Porto Rico were fully two-thirds realised at 33s@39s 6d. 2164 bags clayed Manila (washed) sold at 30s 6d@31s. The private transactions have comprised 1100 boxes fine Derosne Havana at 40s, 783 hhds 11 tierces 184 barrels Porto Rico at 33s 6d@35s, 6500 bags clayed Manila at 31s 6d@32s, and seven floating cargoes, viz, two Havana, together 6483 boxes No. 12 at 26s 6d fully insured for U. K.; three Cuba Muscovado, 505 hhds at 23s 6d lying at Havre, and to be re-shipped for Clyde, 188 hhds 1600 boxes (low) at 22s 6d, 207 hhds 76 tierces 53 barrels at 23s 9d; and two Brazil, 400 cases white Bahia at 25s, and 200 cases 200 bags brown ditto at 22s 6d, all with landing weights and for U. K.

TALLOW.—There has been more activity in the market at improving prices; on the spot old St. Petersburg Y. C. is now worth 46s, and New 46s 6d; 46s 3d@46s 6d all the year, 47s 9d January to March, and 48s March only.

TEA market firm. Two ships have arrived with about 23,000 pkgs new season's Congons, which have found buyers at very full prices, ranging from 3s 2d@3s per lb. Fine Moyune Green Teas are still wanted for America, but the market is cleared of them for the present—the same remark applies to uncoloured Japans. Good Common Congou 1s@1s 1d per lb.

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

LIVERPOOL.—The following report of Liverpool markets to the 15th will be found valuable, in view of the speculative prices of these staples in this market:

NAVAL STORES.—There is a better inquiry, and a fair quantity of Rosin has been sold at from 13s 6d up to 25s. Spirits of Turpentine have also advanced 1s, to 47s@48s. PETROLEUM.—Owing to some speculative inquiry, has advanced to 2s 8d@2s 9d for Refined, and now more is asked. Spirits sells in retail at 2s 9d per gallon. LARD.—Very

little doing but prices unchanged, anything good being worth 85s per cwt. TALLOW.—The stock of N. A. on the spot is very limited, and held at 47s@48s. BEEF—Fine qualities command extreme prices, but secondary sorts are lower; India Mess 75s@102s 6d. PORK—Very little doing, but holders are very firm at 80s@85s. BACON—Owing to the very small stock, the sales are very limited at 60s@66s. BUTTER.—The weather being very hot, is rather a slow sale; extra fine 100s@106s. CHEESE.—The arrivals being in excess of demand, we must quote it lower; extra 55s@57s.

HAVANA.—Dates are to the 23d. We quote:

SUGAR (clayed).—The active demand which we announced in our previous number, particularly for specific descriptions of which the stock is unusually small, has continued uninterrupted—and, although the transactions have been chiefly directed to purchases for the United States, there is no lack of speculators in the market, who in view of the rapid decrease of stock are sanguine as to the enhancing value of sugar. On the whole therefore, sellers are even firmer than they were last week, and the market is likely to be well supported hereafter.

The present quotations are:

Dutch Standard Num.	7 @ 10	8 @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ rls.
	11 @ 12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ rls.
	13 @ 14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 rls.
	15 @ 17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ rls.
	18 @ 20	11 @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ rls.
Whites inf. to middling.....		10 @ 11 rls.
Whites good to fine.....		11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ rls.
Whites sup. and florete.....		13 @ 14 rls.

No. 12 at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ rials per arroba—40s freight and 17 per cent prem. of exchange—29s 7 stg per cwt free on board; and fcs 33.79 cms per 50 kilos (without freight,) exchange on Paris at 4c P.

Last year at this date No. 12 being at 9 rs-freight 45s and exch. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c stood in at 28s 7 per cwt. f. o. b.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Havana.....	1,911	2,842	2,000
Matanzas.....	568	811	42
	2,479	3,153	2,042

CLEARED.

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Havana.....	11,430	8,981	6,832
Matanzas.....	560	220	1,279
	11,990	9,201	8,111

SHIPPED THIS PRESENT WEEK.

	Havana	Matanzas	Total
New York.....	5,417	....	5,417
Baltimore.....	3,080	....	3,080
Bristol.....	4	....	4
New Orleans.....	1,241	560	1,801
Greenock.....	1,355	....	1,355
Spain.....	12	....	12
St. Thomas.....	6	....	6
Matamoros.....	315	....	315

This week.....	11,430	560	11,990
Previously.....	1,029,416	264,668	1,294,084

To 15th September..... 1,040,846 265,228 1,306,074

The total exports, from both ports, from 1st of January to date compare thus:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
United States.....	357,897	117,374	87,056
Great Britain.....	398,527	540,362	470,936
North Europe.....	67,582	49,347	75,103
France.....	204,617	190,563	154,729
Spain.....	234,809	206,271	225,268
South Europe.....	17,074	15,316	15,935
Other parts.....	25,568	26,075	25,093
	1,306,074	1,145,308	1,054,120

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Stocks in			
Havana.....	145,645	209,618	162,407
Matanzas.....	13,195	29,390	18,506
Boxes.....	158,840	239,008	180,913

MOLASSES.—We hear of no transactions on the spot. Clayed is quoted 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 rs, and Muscovado 5 @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs. In Matanzas fair clayed can be had at 4 rs.

RUM being scarce and in demand, 21 ° in chestnut pipes is now held at \$29 @ \$30—and in oak casks at \$35 @ \$36.

HONEY.—There being no stock on hand, the price is nominal at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs. per gallon.

WAX is plentiful, and being dull, yellow can be had at \$8 @ \$9, and white at \$11 @ \$11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per @.

TOBACCO.—The supply of new continues very limited, owing to the late heavy rains rendering roads intransitable. Business on the whole has not been very active, for want of desirable qualities. The demand for New York has improved, and sales are reported of assorted lots and fillers at \$25 @ \$30 and \$14 @ \$18, respectively. Our stock of new is not large, mostly consisting of indifferent descriptions, which are held at comparatively high prices.

SEGARS.—Are without change.

COTTON.

The market early on Monday much depressed, but before business was fairly opened, the latest intelligence by the Moravian off

Farther Point, indicating a recovery of the decline in the Liverpool market, gave renewed steadiness to ours, which the later intelligence by the Cuba, of a farthing advance, and an active market on the 16th fairly checked the decline, at prices about one cent below the closing quotations of last Friday. The market since Wednesday, however, has simply ruled firm. There has been no general activity, and the speculative feeling which has heretofore ruled so strong, seems to be wholly wanting. The receipts keep up steadily to the highest average of the season, and stocks, although exports have been stimulated, are increasing in all the principal markets. The stocks on the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, are now approximating 400,000 bales in all, and it will be seen that there is a large stock at Memphis. A gentleman from Augusta informs us that there are about 100,000 bales at and near that market, which are coming forward as rapidly as transportation can be obtained.

The views which we have heretofore expressed respecting the quantity of cotton to come forward, have been regarded as indicating too large a supply, we are content at this time to point to the record of the past three months, showing that our estimates have been constantly exceeded; and that if we are to be found finally in the wrong,—to have over-estimated the supply of cotton to be obtained from the South,—the evidence in support of that theory is as yet wholly wanting.

At to-day's market, there was a fair miscellaneous trade at steady prices. The following are closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	35	35	35	36
Good Ordinary.....	40	40	41	41
Middling.....	44½	45	45	45½
Good Middling.....	48	49	49	49
Middling fair.....	50	51	51	52

The receipts of cotton for the week ending Thursday evening, have been as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	9,195	North Carolina.....	2,363
Mobile.....	1,164	Norfolk, &c.....	411
Florida.....	1,726	Per Railroad.....	3,836
Savannah.....	3,491	Foreign ports.....	594
Charleston.....	563		

Total for the week.....	23,223
Previously reported.....	230,778

Total since July 1st.....	254,001
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The exports, last week, were as follows:

To Liverpool.....	5,003
To Bremen.....	137
To Cardiff.....	126

Total for the week.....	5,266
Previously reported.....	36,071

Total since July 1.....	41,337
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SAVANNAH.—Dates are to 23d, and report as follows:

The receipts of Upland Cotton during the past week have been 4,762 bales, and of Sea Island 50 bales. The exports during the same period have been 6,192 bales of Upland and 334 bales Sea Island—leaving a stock on hand of 4,595 bales of Upland and 128 bales Sea Island. Our market has been quite active during the past week, and all grades of well packed cotton have found ready sale. A large portion of the cotton received this week has been in good order, and prices of all grades have advanced fully two cents per pound. The stock on sale continues very limited, and the receipts by wagons have been fair. We quote the market firm at the following rates, which show an advance of fully two cents per pound on last week's quotations: Ordinary 30@32, Middling 37@39, Strict Middling 39@40, Good Middling 41@42.

The receipts of Sea Island during the week have been quite light. The stock on sale is very limited, and there is a good inquiry for all descriptions. Real Sea Island, of the best grades, command 80 cents. The greater portion of the receipts are of an ordinary quality, and sell at 55@65 cents per pound.

RECEIPTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

	Uplands.	Sea Island.
By River.....	4,338	34
By Central R. R.....	49	1
By Wagons.....	375	15
Total.....	4,762	50

EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

	Uplands.	Sea Island.
This week.....	6,192	334
Previously.....	8,060	1,843
Total exports.....	14,252	2,177

STOCK ON HAND, 1865.

	Uplands.	Sea Island.
Stock Sept. 1.....	3,724	281
Received this week.....	4,762	50
Received previously.....	8,337	1,009
Total.....	16,823	1,340
Exported since 1st inst.....	12,228	1,212

Stock on hand Sept. 23, 1865.....	4,595	128
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MEMPHIS.—Dates to the 22d bring the following report:

COTTON is less active and lower, owing to the reported decline of 1c in New York. Receipts by river, 419 bales. Shipments 2,000 bales; stock on hand 7,200 bales. We quote sales of 238 bales at the following rates:—Ordinary 31@32, Good ordinary 33@35, Low middling 35@37, Middling 38@39, Strict middling 39@41, Good middling 41@43, Middling fair 44@45.

CHARLESTON.—Dates are to the 22d, and report as follows:

With very limited supplies our transactions are necessarily small. The receipts during the week have amounted to about fifty bales of Sea Island, and 1,423 bales of Upland cotton. Some days since the European news brought information of an advance in the foreign market, and holders have, consequently, been very firm during the week. There has been an improvement of fully one cent per pound since our last report, and yesterday the market was very firm. Small lots were disposed of yesterday at 37 cents for Strict middling and 38 cents for Good middling cotton. Some few lots of Sea Islands and Mains have been sold at prices at from 70@95 cents. We quote:—Middling 36c, Strict middling 37c, Good middling 38c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Sea Island.	Upland.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865.....	362	1,610

RECEIPTS.

From 1st to 12th inst.....	20	2,926
From 14th to 20th.....	50	1,423

Total receipts to 20th.....	482	5,959
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EXPORTED.

From 15th to 21st.....	149	1,536
Previous.....	255	2,323

Total exports.....	404	3,859
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Stock on hand.....	28	2,100
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NEW ORLEANS.—Mail dates are to the evening of the 18th.

The regular report says:

"We have again to notice a quiet cotton market, the demand being checked by the large amount of previous sales not yet delivered, and the non-arrival of the steamship with the New York mail. With a limited stock prices were rather heavy, but factors generally adhered to their previous pretensions with continued firmness, and we still quote ordinary at 33@35c., good ordinary at 38@40c., low middling at 41@43c., and middling at 44@45c. The outside figures for the grades below middling are for strict classifications.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865.....	bales	83,239
Received since Saturday.....	8,404	
Received previously.....	39,583	
		47,987
		131,226

Exported to-day.....	1,086	
Exported previously.....	34,834	
		35,920

Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared.....	95,306
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Telegraphic dates to the 26th quote middlings at 45c. No clue is given to receipts, except that freights have advanced.

MOBILE.—Dates to the 15th Sept, made the following report:

The receipts during the past week have been 17,437 bales, as follows: From the Alabama River, 8,803 bales; from Bigbee, 5,329; and by railroads, 3,302. The exports have been 7,938, viz.: To New York, 4,640; to Boston, 1,119; and to New Orleans, 2,229 bales. The stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, is 39,227 bales.

To-day (Friday) the demand has been confined to a few buyers, with a light stock on sale. The market closed quiet but firm, with sales of 900 bales at quotations: Ordinary, 32c@33c.; good ordinary, 36c.; low middling, 39c.; middling, 40c.; strict middling, 41c@42c.

MOBILE COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand 1st September, 1864.....	24,290
Received this week.....	17,437
Received previously.....	9,140
	577
	50,867
Total.....	
Exported this week.....	7,938
Exported previously.....	3,625
	11,640

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, Sept. 15, 1865.....	39,227
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LIVERPOOL dates are to the 16th. Trade circulars report:

Very heavy imports, mostly East India, coupled with rather lower advices from America, caused our market to open dull, and prices were in many cases $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d lower. Manchester market, however, not having sympathized with the decline here, a much better tone has sprung up, and the above decline has been almost entirely recovered. On the 16th there was an advance of a farthing, with sales of 25,000 bales, making 45,000 bales for two days. The following quotations and statistics are from the circular of the 15th:

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	29 —
Good ordinary....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	— —
Low Middling....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	18 ..	— —
Middling.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$..	18 $\frac{1}{2}$..	18 $\frac{1}{2}$..	34 —
Good Middling....	19 ..	19 ..	— —	— —
Middling Fair....	— —	— —	— —	— —
Fair.....	— —	— —	— —	42 —

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	3,930	1,570	370	5,870	221,800	207,140
East Indian....	23,730	13,720	9,780	48,230	1,161,130	939,990
Brazilian.....	1,680	2,380	300	4,360	243,170	163,310
Egyptian.....	6,000	640	320	6,960	356,830	265,090
Other sorts....	4,910	1,320	50	5,280	325,130	332,840
Total.....	40,250	19,630	21,330	70,700	2,308,060	1,908,370

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	8,032	191,520	151,281
East Indian....	91,344	732,858	824,929
Brazilian.....	16,001	234,006	169,130
Egyptian.....	5,284	306,776	261,830
Other Sorts....	3,261	202,665	290,142
Total.....	126,877	1,718,425	1,697,312

	STOCKS—	COTTON AT SEA—
	This Day. 1864.	This Year. 1864.
American..... bales	28,410 21,800	.....
East Indian.....	265,080 822,640	250,000 305,000
Brazilian.....	42,970 20,770	Piculs. Piculs.
Egyptian.....	54,020 41,350	12,000 181,000
Other Sorts.....	37,110 93,420	.....
Total.....	407,590 499,980	.....

BREADSTUFFS.

AN increase in the deliveries of Wheat at the Western markets has led to a check in the advance in this market, and caused some decline in those. Wheat touched extreme prices on Wednesday, but since has gradually receded for Spring Wheat, until last evening (Thursday) a decline of about six cents per bushel. The finer Winter Reds, however, have advanced ten cents per bushel. This quality is very scarce, and Southern millers appear to stand in pressing need of the same. The inferior quality of the Border State Wheats has also led to a demand for Seed Wheat, which is felt in the limited offerings. It were impossible, at this stage of the season, to deliver more than sufficient Wheat here to meet the wants of millers till the Spring arrivals, about the first of next June, and no considerable export can be looked for. Flour, however, may come forwarded by railroad all winter, and keep down speculative prices, because if Wheats are pushed too high in this market, Western Flour will undersell our local millers, and they will be compelled to stop. Corn is coming forward freely, but meeting a very heavy local demand, and but a proportion, being in sound shipping order, the export movement continues on a restricted scale. Oats and Barley have arrived sparingly, and prime qualities rule firm.

At to-day's market, there was a renewal of speculative demand, and the decline of the previous two days nearly recovered.

The following are closing quotations—

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ... per bbl.	\$7 40 @ \$7 85
do Extra State.....	8 00 @ 8 35
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 70 @ 9 00
do Extra Western, common to good.....	8 25 @ 10 85
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	11 00 @ 14 50
do Southern, supers.....	8 75 @ 10 60
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	10 75 @ 14 50
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 20 @ 11 50
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 75 @ 6 10
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 75 @ 5 00
Wheat, Chicago Spring..... per bushel	1 58 @ 1 65
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 60 @ 1 70
do Red Winter.....	2 00 @ 2 10
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	2 15 @ 2 22
Corn, Western Mixed.....	79 @ 93
do Western White.....	.. @ ..
do Western Yellow.....	.. @ 96
do Southern Yellow.....	94 @ ..

do Southern White.....	.. @ ..
Rye, Western.....	95 @ ..
do North River.....	1 00 @ ..
Oats, Western.....	50 @ 61
do State.....	55 @ 62
do Canada.....	.. @ ..
Barley.....	1 20 @ 1 38
do Malt.....	1 50 @ 1 65

MILWAUKEE.—The receipts of Flour and Wheat at Milwaukee for ten weeks ending the 23rd inst., and the corresponding period of 1864, were as follows:

	1864	1865
	Flour.	Wheat.
1st week.....	3,258	165,776
2d ".....	4,943	175,244
3d ".....	3,518	179,413
4th ".....	2,008	123,370
5th ".....	1,404	73,483
6th ".....	1,714	80,631
7th ".....	5,599	89,698
8th ".....	5,950	118,554
9th ".....	6,907	139,191
10th ".....	8,515	163,628
Total.....	43,316	1,313,988

Increase..... 32,299 1,589,645

BREADSTUFFS AT CHICAGO.—The receipts of Flour and Grain during the week ending September 23, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total.....	36,415	374,829	986,296	301,111	69,801	72,361
Cor. week, '64	35,426	443,253	246,542	742,192	90,319	42,876

The shipments of Flour and Grain during the same period, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Total.....	35,560	135,836	1,220,506	322,190	3,783	4,275
Cor. week, '64	23,674	249,475	468,040	564,250	7,725	9,211

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain from January 1 to Sept. 23, for four year:

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	761,337	892,375	983,436	1,174,948
Wheat.....	5,790,964	7,790,628	6,782,920	9,391,882
Corn.....	19,624,082	11,815,052	23,952,534	23,889,083
Oats.....	7,864,274	8,347,954	5,093,744	2,504,815
Rye.....	692,411	797,148	548,010	770,698
Barley.....	621,775	493,925	556,390	529,301

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	628,506	888,857	1,076,439	1,180,999
Wheat.....	4,560,588	7,975,933	5,648,942	9,876,046
Corn.....	18,870,410	10,508,962	22,942,194	23,469,506
Oats.....	6,805,246	8,906,911	4,756,958	2,303,814
Rye.....	296,549	446,117	403,731	653,293
Barley.....	142,369	124,268	322,703	167,564

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. 23:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago.....	36,415	373,829	986,296	301,111	72,361	69,801
Milwaukee....	13,912	398,162	3,863	16,465	3,971	7,764
Toledo.....	40,903	83,930	56,423	14,078	400	3,462
Detroit.....	21,551	36,496	3,689	2,447	174	....
Cleveland.....	1,886	42,277	22,796	18,293	2,405	1,200

Totals.....	114,661	934,694	1,073,067	352,894	79,311	82,227
Previous week..	110,782	838,543	1,285,703	456,630	74,152	80,038

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. 23rd and destination:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bush.
To Buffalo.....	30,657	358,615	969,775	275,899	100	....
Oswego.....	....	68,332	28,459	....	....	....
Pt. Colborne....	....	30,075	158,320	....	....	....
Ogdensburg....	3,024	21,500	30,760	....	....	....
Cape Vincent....	....	28,500	....	....	....	....
Dunkirk.....	9,429	....	7,750	3,399	....	....
Cleveland.....	....	18,375	....	....	....	....
Saginaw.....	25	....	600	1,500	....	....
Sarnia.....	19,177	....	8,375	....	....	300
Kingston.....	....	12,400	43,500	....	....	....
Montreal.....	....	....	12,000	....	....	....
Other ports..	2,760	5,807	7,205	8,075	....	1,000
By Railroad....	14,138	7,829	1,856	39,115	4,175	2,483

Totals.....	79,210	551,031	1,268,740	324,589	4,275	3,783
Previous week..	85,116	569,929	1,320,352	280,870	4,162	45,148

LIVERPOOL.—Dates are to the 16th of September. The trade circulars report:

"The weather still continues remarkably fine and hot, and the whole of the Wheat crop may now be considered safely gathered, and, with exception of what was housed at first, in good condition. The second crop of Hay is also reported as being unusually good and heavy. We have had very little animation in our Wheat trade, prices of which are nominally unaltered. There has been a fair consumptive inquiry for Indian Corn, and though a good deal has been received, prices have not given way more than 3d@6d per qr.

Deliveries of Wheat from our own farmers for the past week consist of 60,834 qrs; price 46s, against 43s 6d same period last year.

At this morning's market there was only a moderate attendance, and the demand for Wheat being quite of a retail character, the prices current on this day week were barely supported. Flour also was slow of sale. Indian Corn was less freely offered, and sold to a moderate extent for consumption at rather better prices; Mixed American 29s 3d @29s 6d.

Imports for past week consist of 13,280 qrs. Wheat, 33,200 qrs. Indian Corn, 6,388 sacks, and 694 bbls. Flour. Exports for same period consist of 2,447 qrs. Wheat, 4,212 qrs. Indian Corn, 955 sacks, and 1 bbl. Flour.

QUOTATIONS.

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

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The Dry Goods Market has rallied, seemingly from its own inherent strength, from the utter stagnation of last week and is again buoyant and firm. The attempt to break the market, so apparent in the operations of some leading jobbers, failed almost wholly in its effect. Prices of standard goods receded two or three cents, but that was a slight concession from what was anticipated by the large reductions made by jobbers in the early part of last week. Standard goods fell from 37½ to 34, where they have remained, although in a few instances they are held at 35, owing to the scarcity of goods. Of course under this firmness on the part of first hands and a lack of goods, the jobbers have again advanced their prices to the near vicinity of two weeks ago. The sudden fall of goods in jobbers' hands called back the frightened trade, and there has been a good degree of activity during the week. At the concessions made by the agents, all grades of goods have been taken as soon as they arrived, and the small accumulation has been entirely cleared out during the past two days. The scarcity of goods keeps up prices to a figure far above cost of production, which must continue until the present active demand from the South and West is supplied. The mills are crowded to their utmost capacity, and the product is at the present time very great, but not equal to the wants of the country.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are firm and scarce for the finer grades. The sales have increased during the week and the market is almost bare of goods. The prices are three and a half cents lower than two weeks ago for standards, at which goods are quickly taken. There was a better feeling noticeable among agents, and much less difficulty in obtaining figures. Appleton A, Atlantic A., P. A., A. H., & P. H., are held at 34 cents; Amory and Indian Head A. and Wachusett sold quickly at 34 cents, now held at 35. Indian Orchard S. Atlantic Shirts P. E. and H. are also held at 35. Appleton B. sells at 40; D. 31, W. 48, and N. at 26. Augusta Mills 4-4 at 32½, and 7-8 at 27½. Auburn 27, Indian Queen 30, and Rocky Point Sheetings at 33. Atlantic heavy Shirts at 29, and fine Sheetings at 36½. Indian Orchard W. at 31, B. B., & O. at 36, N. at 37, and A. at 38. Newmarket 33 inch at 35, and 36 inch at 36. Nashua A. 33.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are again firm and in good demand. The market is poorly supplied and mostly sold to arrive at value. Prices are some 10 cents on a yard lower than before the reaction but firm at this reduction, and there is a great scramble among the jobbers for goods as soon as they arrive. There are no Walthams in market. Bartlett Steam Mills, 33 inch sell at 42½, 44 inch at 47½, 5-4 at 55, and 7-8 at 40. Uxbridge imp. 45, Attawaugan XX. are held at 43.

DRILLS are scarce for heavy grades and high, and would bring

high figures were they in market. Amoskeag are valued at 37 cents.

CORSET JEANS are scarce and firmer. Indian Orchards are held at 32c, New Market 33c.

COTTON FLANNELS have suffered but little in the reduction in prices on other goods, and are scarce and firm. Columbia is held at 40c.

STRIPES and TICKS are also steady and firm, with but little variation in prices. In most instances they are sold ahead at value. Willow Brook Mills Ticks are held 4-4 at 85c, and ½ at 70c, Atlantic 7-8 50c, Concord 4-4 40c, Pacific extra ½ 50c, Union checks 3x3 and 6x3 at 47½c, and Ringold fast plaids at 33c.

DENIMS and COTTONADES are also steady, and sell at firm prices as fast as received.

PRINT CLOTHS are scarce, and no sales are known to have taken place here or at Providence.

PRINTS have fluctuated somewhat. Falling off early in the week and again advancing. The sales have been larger and prices are now quite firm. Sprague's prints are sold out and no goods are expected for some days. Columbia Fall Madders are held at 28c, Concord purples 29, Wauregan rubies, prints and purples, 32c, Merimacs W closed out at 34c, D at 32c, Garners are held at 32c, Amoskeag 29 a 30c, Duchess B 27½c, and Wamsutta 26½c.

GINGHAMS are steady and firm with fair demand. Willow Brook sells at 40c, Lancaster 35c.

JACONETS are also steady, with no change in prices. Slater's sell at 31 cents.

SILISIAS and Cambrics are quiet. Slater's plain silisias sell at 32c, Indian Orchard at 36 a 45c. Cambrics Saratoga and Milton Mills at 20c, and Fancy Brand at 21c.

MOUSLIN DELAINES are steady at firm prices. Manchester sell at 35c, all wool and challies at 55c. Hamilton Delaines at 35c.

LINSEYS are steady, Highland Mills all wool sell at 50c, Park Mills No. 45 at 45c, No. 35 at 50c, and Miners' flannels at 60c.

WOOLEN GOODS have been steady and firm for desirable styles of cassimeres and satinets.

FOREIGN GOODS are more steady, and prices are slightly higher and firmer. The several auction sales have been well attended, and better prices have been realised, although considerably below that of two weeks ago.

Messrs. Wilmerding, Hognet & Co. held a sale on Wednesday, consisting of woollen and tailoring goods. The offering was not large, but comprised many seasonable goods which brought fair prices, and some grades sold above the rates of last week. ½ red padding brought 32 cents, fancy printed satinet 32 a 42, ½ fancy wool cassimers 71, ½ indigo blue coatings 70, fancy make black cassimere \$1.17½, fine fancy do \$1.77½, ½ black tricots \$1.70, ½ indigo blue cloths 67½, blue twilled flannel 61 a 62½, fancy cassimere vestings \$1.55 a \$1.75, Lyons all silk fancy vestings \$3.25 a \$3.60, Lyons all silk black velvets \$4.05, sealskin cloakings \$1.15 a \$1.40.

Messrs. Hadden & Co. held a sales of carpets &c. on Wednesday. The offering was in less variety than usual from the fact that the productions of the various manufacturers are well sold up at private sale. This firm hold regular weekly sales of this class of fabrics, put up in lots adapted to the general wants of the trade, and which have thus far been quite satisfactory. Carpet paper brought 92 cents, J. C. & Sons' H. tapestry rugs \$4.10 each, do F velvet do \$5, 12-4 printed drugget squares \$9.50, 12-4 crimson do \$10, 14-4 green do \$11.75, 12-4 printed drugget \$2.62½ per yard, Extra cottage carpeting 41½ a 42c, 4-4 ingrain, cotton chain, wool filling 65½ a 70, made by Thos. Maywhirter.

Messrs. Kobbe & Corlies held a special sale of ribbons, millinery, silks, velvets &c., at 4 months. The ribbons were of the importation of Messrs. Solelisc Freres, and presented one of the largest and most attractive offerings, in the variety of colors and quality, made this season. In the present state of the market prices were not fully sustained, but there were nearly twelve hundred cartons in duplicate sold, in addition to the sample lots, at about 2½ a 5 per cent reduction from the rates obtained at room sales. The silks and velvets were generally sold at satisfactory prices.

A sale of woollens and tailoring goods by Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount on Tuesday, passed off with considerable spirit at satisfactory prices. Linen ducks brought 22½ a 23c, 6-4 blouse linen 23 a 24c, 4-4 Spanish linen 30c, 7-8 elastic linen coatings 30½c, black

Italians 66 a 69c, 28 inch Paris cassimere vestings \$1.77½ a \$2.37½, super do \$2.37½ a \$2.62½, super French do \$2 a 2.85, Lyons fancy velvet do \$3.75 a \$4.62½, Lyons all silk fancy \$2.75 a \$3.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THIS MONTH.

Below we give the movement of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New York for the month of September, 1865, and the corresponding month of 1862, 1863 and 1864. It will be seen that there is a very large increase in the imports this month over the corresponding month of the previous three years. Last year especially the receipts were small, and a very small portion was thrown upon the market, the demand been very limited. This month, however, there has been great activity in the trade and, consequently, the total thrown on the market is almost three times the total of September, 1864, and largely in excess of the previous years.

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the Month of September.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$2,672,710	\$2,929,644	\$713,404	\$4,356,477
do Cotton.....	587,426	326,332	152,658	1,427,662
do Silk.....	1,319,098	1,554,154	330,732	2,598,647
do Flax.....	761,861	401,627	283,391	1,279,711
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.....	243,671	316,317	109,698	425,058
Total ent'd for consump.....	\$5,584,766	\$5,528,074	\$1,589,883	\$10,087,555

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$250,152	\$748,045	\$2,030,521	\$673,125
do Cotton.....	59,722	238,136	269,186	87,273
do Silk.....	110,080	224,588	435,567	291,111
do Flax.....	91,802	357,916	302,179	364,263
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.....	26,964	40,808	114,291	73,923
Total with'd'n from wareh'se..	\$568,720	\$1,609,493	\$3,151,744	\$1,489,700
Add entered for consump.....	5,584,766	5,528,074	1,589,883	10,087,555
Total thrown on market.....	\$6,153,486	\$7,137,567	\$4,741,627	\$11,577,255

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$255,087	\$146,813	\$1,335,720	\$410,966
do Cotton.....	122,767	61,216	289,646	122,468
do Silk.....	95,420	37,944	348,310	365,464
do Flax.....	86,238	85,365	444,155	188,827
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.....	40,915	33,300	149,735	22,977
Total ent for warehous'g.....	\$600,427	\$364,638	\$2,557,566	\$1,110,702
Add ent for consump.....	5,584,766	5,528,073	1,589,883	10,087,555
Total entered at the port....	\$6,185,193	\$5,892,712	\$4,147,449	\$11,198,257

We now give our figures for the first nine months of 1865, and corresponding period of 1862, 1863 and 1864. It will be seen that the total thrown upon the market this year is in excess of either of the previous three years.

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for Nine Months from January 1st.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$17,851,051	\$15,904,530	\$15,781,940	\$17,604,227
do Cotton.....	5,612,944	3,983,134	5,186,760	6,012,364
do Silk.....	8,413,238	9,187,353	10,433,787	11,045,113
do Flax.....	4,849,091	5,191,227	6,063,994	6,626,249
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.....	1,875,972	2,238,899	2,544,147	2,250,870
Total ent'd for consump.....	\$38,602,296	\$36,505,133	\$40,014,628	\$43,538,923

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$3,908,365	\$4,855,343	\$8,168,530	\$8,471,475
do Cotton.....	2,674,604	1,459,773	2,343,795	2,533,805
do Silk.....	2,553,241	2,414,007	3,751,957	3,263,091
do Flax.....	1,460,808	1,684,640	2,683,507	3,425,795
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.....	662,682	385,843	617,569	713,754
Total with'd'n frm w'house	\$11,259,700	\$10,799,611	\$17,565,365	\$18,407,920
Add ent for consump.....	38,602,296	36,505,133	40,014,628	43,538,923
Total thrown on the market..	\$49,861,996	\$47,304,744	\$57,579,993	\$61,946,843

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$3,095,615	\$5,468,023	\$12,869,188	\$5,791,253
do Cotton.....	1,443,220	2,505,751	2,663,948	1,476,306
do Silk.....	1,088,549	2,492,090	4,702,908	2,695,529
do Flax.....	638,220	2,294,937	3,617,363	2,505,803
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.....	210,767	456,581	931,043	443,107
Total ent warehouse.....	\$6,476,371	\$12,817,382	\$24,785,350	\$12,911,998
Add ent for consump.....	38,602,296	36,505,133	40,014,628	43,538,923
Total ent'd at the port....	\$45,078,667	\$49,322,515	\$64,799,978	\$56,450,921

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

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 28, 1865, and the corresponding week of 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool.....	Pkgs. 2342 Value. \$946,547	Pkgs. 299 Value. \$101,397	Pkgs. 2878 Value. \$1,193,607
do cotton.....	255 80,544	39 8,920	1586 450,737
do silk.....	593 615,753	203 101,137	734 750,106
do flax.....	347 91,409	108 30,479	1515 372,741
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	279 94,253	69 22,691	319 135,917
Total.....	1716 \$1,823,506	718 \$264,614	7032 \$3,903,108

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING

THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	409	\$119,804	1268	\$565,328	310	\$96,866
do cotton...	222	39,085	272	75,931	77	21,151
do silk...	40	28,847	157	137,100	42	63,001
do flax...	364	67,042	448	92,424	271	62,890
Miscellaneous dry goods.	87	10,403	77	50,885	209	19,791
Total.....	1122	\$265,181	2232	\$921,665	909	\$263,699
Add ent'd for consupt'n	1716	1,823,506	718	264,614	7032	2,903,108
Total th'wn upon mark't	2838	\$2,093,687	2940	\$1,186,279	7941	\$3,166,807

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	151	\$48,088	666	\$278,893	159	\$63,458
do cotton..	19	8,236	307	93,585	74	22,379
do silk	15	14,903	90	78,547	52	83,446
do flax	92	24,452	628	161,434	213	54,976
Miscellaneous dry goods.	29	4,593	144	40,831	17	2,420
Total.....	306	\$100,272	1835	653,290	515	226,679
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	1716	1,823,506	718	264,614	7032	2,903,108
Total entered at the port.	2022	\$1,923,778	2553	\$917,904	7547	\$3,129,787

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Sept. 28, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens.....419	\$202,048	Gloves.....15	5,652	Lastings.....11	6,135
Cloths.....106	60,917	Worstedes.....1133	481,453	Braids & bds. 75	40,191
Carpetings.....258	68,057	Hose.....64	21,029	Cot. & wor'd.630	272,783
Blankets.....64	8,442	Merinos.....31	12,988		
Shawls.....12	11,624	Worsted y'n. 10	2,238	Total.....2878	1,193,607
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....593	\$186,886	Velvets.....21	6,789	Gloves.....29	5,862
Colored.....561	144,849	Ribbons.....2	1,184	Spool.....29	6,738
Prints.....36	9,613	Laces.....26	10,266	Hose.....225	53,892
Ginghams.....7	2,278	Braids & bds. 11	6,248		
Emb'd mus'n 23	10,169	Handk'fs.....23	6,023	Total.....1586	\$450,737
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....212	\$376,057	Laces.....80	58,643	Silk & cotton. 41	29,486
Satin.....1	3,110	Gloves.....3	2,033	Silk & linen.. 1	160
Crapes.....6	3,765	Cravats.....17	9,769		
Plushes.....1	660	Raw.....120	70,121	Total.....734	\$750,100
Velvets.....12	8,648	Braids & bds. 18	11,702		
Ribbons.....185	156,625	Silk & wors'd 37	19,271		
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....1334	\$317,651	Laces.....3	6,882	Thread.....59	15,260
Linen & cot'n 3	1,006	Hdk'fs.....35	23,167	Hemp yarn.. 81	8,775
Total.....				1515	\$372,741
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves. 40	\$42,062	Embroideri's. 64	34,615	Feath & fow. 89	13,685
Kid gloves.... 9	10,804	Millinery.... 10	2,854	Susp & elast. 9	4,546
Mattng..... 1	115	Corsets..... 21	7,632		
Clothing..... 63	15,204	Straw goods. 13	4,350	Total.....319	\$135,917

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens.....37	\$14,746	Blankets.....91	10,041	Hose.....13	5,072
Cloths.....5	2,741	Shawls.....6	7,675	Merinos.....4	1,295
Carpeting.... 28	3,998	Worstedes.... 63	26,445	Cot & wors'd. 63	24,853
Total.....				310	\$96,866
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....33	\$10,051	Velvets.....2	1,006	Hdk'fs.....2	544
Colored.....32	7,862	Braids & bds. 1	337	Hose.....7	1,351
Total.....				77	\$21,151
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....21	\$38,543	Ribbons.....9	10,106	Silk & cotton. 2	2,063
Crapes.....1	496	Laces.....3	2,441		
Velvets.....3	6,568	Silk & worst. 3	2,784	Total.....42	\$63,001
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....261	\$61,203	Thread.....3	837	Hemp yarn... 7	850
Total.....				271	\$62,890
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath.gloves. 4	4,692	Mattng.....3	199	Straw goods.195	13,559
Kid gloves... 1	1,066	Clothing.... 6	275		
Total.....				209	\$19,791

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens.....52	\$19,607	Shawls.....15	4,468	Delaines.... 4	1,977
Carpeting.... 5	1,677	Worstedes.... 26	10,363	Cot. & wors'd 57	25,366
Total.....				159	\$63,458
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....10	\$4,034	Colored.....61	18,137	Spool.....3	208
Total.....				74	\$22,379
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....26	\$54,693	Ribbons.....12	16,662	Raw.....4	6,187
Laces.....10	5,904				
Total.....				52	\$83,446
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....				208	\$51,985
Handkerchiefs.....				5	2,991
Total.....				213	\$54,976
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Straw goods.....				17	\$2,420

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Anchor—Duty: 2½ ¢ cent ¢ lb.
Of 209 lb and upward..... ¢ lb 11 @

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

Bread—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.
Pilot..... ¢ lb @ 5½
Navy..... ¢ lb @ 4½
Crackers..... 10 @ 15

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

The market for butter has been dull and prices decreasing. With the cooler weather the supply is increased. Cheese is firmer and higher.

Butter—
Orange & Sussex—fr. pails. ¢ lb 50 @ 55
Half-hirkin tubs..... ¢ lb 45 @ 50
Welch tubs..... ¢ lb 43 @ 45
Firkins, New York State..... ¢ lb 43 @ 47
Firkins, Western..... ¢ lb 32 @ 36
Grease, Butter..... ¢ lb @
Western, common..... ¢ lb 28 @ 30

Cheese—
Factory made dairies..... ¢ lb 15 @ 17
Farm dairies..... ¢ lb 14 @ 17
do do common..... ¢ lb 12 @ 15
English dairy..... ¢ lb 19 @ 23
Vermont dairy..... ¢ lb 12 @ 16

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2½ ¢ cent; spermaceti and wax, 8 ¢ cent; stearine and adamantine, 5 ¢ cent ¢ lb.

Sperm..... ¢ lb @ 40
do, patent..... ¢ lb @ 50
Refined sperm, city..... ¢ lb 33 @ 40
Stearic..... ¢ lb 30 @ 31
Adamantine..... ¢ lb 28 @

Cement—Rosendale..... ¢ bbl 1 60

Chains—Duty, 2½ ¢ cent ¢ lb.
One inch and upward..... ¢ lb 8½ @

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

Liverpool Orrel..... ¢ ton of 2,240 lb @
Liverpool House Cannel..... ¢ ton @
Nova Scotia..... ¢ ton @
Anthracite..... 11 50 @ 12 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 ¢ cent ¢ lb.
Caracas..... (gold), (in bond)..... ¢ lb 30 @
Maracaibo..... (gold)..... ¢ lb @
Guayaquil..... (gold)..... 16½ @ 17

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 ¢ cent ¢ lb; all other 10 ¢ cent ad valorem in addition.

The market is firm, but shows no material change in prices from last week.

Rio, prime, duty paid..... gold. 21 @ 22½
do good..... 19½ @ 20
do fair..... 18 @ 18½
do ordinary..... 15½ @ 20½
do fair to good cargoes..... 29½ @ 30
Java, mats and bags..... ¢ lb @
Native Ceylon..... ¢ lb 19 @ 22
Maracaibo..... ¢ lb 21 @ 22
Laguayra..... ¢ lb 17 @ 17½
St. Domingo..... ¢ lb 17 @ 17½

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2½ ¢ cent; old copper, 2 ¢ cent ¢ lb; manufactured, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long

and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. ¢ square foot, ¾ ¢ cent ¢ lb. All cash.

Sheathing, new..... ¢ lb @ 45
Sheathing, &c., old..... ¢ lb @ 31
Sheathing, yellow..... ¢ lb @ 30
Bolts..... ¢ lb @ 45
Braziers..... ¢ lb @ 45
Baltimore..... ¢ lb @ 32
Detroit..... ¢ lb @ 33½
Portage Lake..... ¢ lb @ 33

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 2½; other untarred, 3½ ¢ cent ¢ lb.

Manila, Amer. made..... ¢ lb 22½ @ 23½
Tarred Russia..... ¢ lb 19 @ 19
Tarred American..... ¢ lb @ 24
Bolt Rope, Russia..... ¢ lb @

Corks—Duty, 50 ¢ cent ad val.

Regular, quarts..... ¢ gross 50 @ 52
Short Tapers..... ¢ gross 40 @ 41
Mineral..... ¢ gross 52 @ 54
Phial..... ¢ gross 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 ¢ cent ¢ gallon; Aloes, 6 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Alum, 60 ¢ cent ¢ 100 lb; Argols, 6 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1½; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 ¢ cent ¢ 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 ¢ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 ¢ ton, and 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Castor Oil, \$1 ¢ gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1½; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 ¢ cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 ¢ cent per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 ¢ cent; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 ¢ lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 ¢ cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Phosphorus, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Quicksilver, 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Sal Eratrus, 1½ ¢ cent ¢ lb; Sal Soda, 1 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1; Sugar Lead, 20 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 ¢ cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 ¢ oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 ¢ cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 ¢ lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

The market is active, and sales are large to all parts of the interior, especially South and West, at firm prices.

Acid, Citric..... ¢ @ 87
Alcohol..... ¢ gall. @ 4 40
Aloes, Cape..... ¢ lb @ 25
Aloes, Socotrine..... ¢ lb 85 @
Alum..... ¢ lb 4½ @ 4½
Annato, fair to prime..... ¢ lb 80 @ 90
Antimony, Regulus of..... (cash) @ 13
Argols, Red..... (gold) 14½ @ 16
Argols, Refined..... (gold) 29 @ 31
Arsenic, Powdered..... 3 20 @ 3 30
Assafetida..... 25 @ 40
Balsam Capivi..... (gold) @
Balsam Tolu..... (gold) @ 70
Balsam Peru..... @ 2 35
Bark, Calisaya..... @ 1 75
Berries, Persian..... @ 55
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle..... 12½ @
Bi Chromate Potash..... 22 @
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags..... (gold) 28 @ 30
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar..... 40 @ 42½
Bleaching Powder..... 4½ @ 5
Borax, Refined..... 31 @ 32
Brimstone, Crude..... ¢ ton 60 00 @ 62 50
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... ¢ lb @ 4½
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur..... 6½ @
Camphor, Crude, (in bond)..... @
Camphor, Refined..... @ 1 00
Cantharides..... @ 1 70
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... 18 @ 19
Cardamoms, Malabar..... 3 15 @ 3 40
Castor Oil, City..... ¢ gallon 3 25 @ 3 30
Chamomile Flowers..... ¢ lb 30 @ 50
Chlorate Potash..... (gold) 36 @ 37
Caustic Soda..... 13½ @ 14
Cobalt, Crystals..... in kegs. 112 lbs 1 25 @ 1 40
Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold) 80 @ 85
Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) 2 @
Copperas, American..... 35 @ 36
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) 45 @
Cubebs, East India..... 12½ @ 13½
Cutch..... ¢ lb @ 26
Cuttlefish Bone..... ¢ lb @ 4
Epsom Salts..... ¢ lb @ 12
Extract Logwood..... ¢ oz. 60 @ 80
Flowers, Benzoin..... ¢ lb 25 @ 27
Flowers, Arnica..... ¢ lb 40 @ 70
Folia, Buchu..... bales @ 9½
Gambier..... ¢ lb 95 @ 1 00
Gamboge..... ¢ lb 46 @ 47
Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 82½ @ 92½
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 @
Gum Myrrh, East India..... @ 40
Gum Myrrh, Turkey..... 70 @
Gum Senegal..... @ 55
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... 30 @ 40
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... 85 @ 1 00

Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 3 00 @ 3 15
Iodine, Resublimed..... 5 50 @
Ipecacuanha, Brazil..... @ 5 50
Jalap..... 3 00 @ 3 50
Lic. Dye, good and fine..... 40 @ 70
Lic. Paste, Calabaria..... 45 @ 48
Licorice, Paste, Sicily..... 23 @ 24
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... 35 @ 40
Licorice Paste, Columbia..... 45 @ 48
Madder, Dutch..... (gold) 9½ @ 9½
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do..... 9 @
Manna, large flake..... 1 00 @ 1 25
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo..... 80 @ 90
Oil Anise..... 2 75 @
Oil Cassia..... 5 00 @
Oil Bergamot..... 10 00 @ 11 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 @ 42½
Quicksilver..... (gold) 53 @
Rhubarb, China..... 5 00 @ 5 50
Rose Leaves..... 1 25 @ 2 00
Salaratus..... (cash) @ 20
Sal Ammoniac, Refined..... (gold) 10 @
Sal Soda, Newcastle..... (gold) 3 @
Sarsaparilla, Hond..... 40 @
Sarsaparilla, Mex..... 25 @
Seed, Anise..... ¢ lb 24 @ 26
do Canary..... ¢ bush. 5 50 @ 6 00
do Hemp..... 2 25 @ 2 50
do Caraway..... ¢ lb 17 @ 18
do Coriander..... @ 17
do Mustard, brown, Trieste..... @ 18
do do California, brown..... @ 13
do do English, white..... @ 20
Senna, Alexandria..... 24 @
Senna, East India..... 13 @ 22
Shell Lac..... 50 @ 60
Soda Ash (80 ¢ cent)..... (gold) 3 00 @ 40
Sugar Lead, White..... @ 40
Sulphate Quinine, Am..... ¢ oz. 2 37½ @ 2 47
Sulphate Morphine..... 8 10 @
Tartaric Acid..... (gold) ¢ lb @ 61
Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 29 @ 30
Vitriol, Blue..... 13½ @

Duck—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.
Ravens, Light..... ¢ pce 16 00 @ 18 00
Ravens, Heavy..... 20 00 @
Scotch, Gourock, No. 1..... 27 00 @
Cotton, No. 1..... ¢ yard 1 00 @ 1 10

Dye Woods—Duty free.
Camwood..... (gold) ¢ ton @ 150 00
Fustic, Cuba..... 32 50 @ 35 00
Fustic, Tampico..... @ 25 00
Fustic, Savanilla..... (gold) 22 00 @ 22 50
Fustic, Maracaibo..... do 21 00 @
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 ¢ cent ad val.
Prime Western..... ¢ lb @ 1 20
do Tennessee..... @

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

The market is quiet for cod, but mackerel is active and prices are advanced.

Dry Cod..... ¢ cwt. 8 00 @ 9 00
Pickled Scale..... ¢ bbl. 6 00 @
Pickled Cod..... ¢ bbl. @ 7 50
Mackerel, No. 1..... 17 50 @ 25 00
Mackerel, No. 2..... 15 00 @ 17 00
Mackerel, No. 3..... @ 12 00
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1..... @
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1. ¢ hf. bbl. @
Herring, Sealed..... ¢ box @ 60
Herring, No. 1..... @ 48
Herring, pickled..... ¢ bbl. 6 25 @ 7 00

Flax—Duty: \$15 ¢ ton.
Jersey..... ¢ 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, 1½; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 ¢ cent ad val.

The market is unsettled between the old and new crops just arriving, but trade is active West and South.

Raisins, Seedless..... ¢ cask @ 10 50
do Layer..... ¢ box 6 50 @ 6 25
do Bunch..... @ 14
Currants..... ¢ lb 13½ @ 14
Citron, Leghorn..... @ 36
Almonds, Languedoc..... @ 38
do Provence..... 32 @ 80
do Sicily, Soft Shell..... @ 55
do Shelled..... @ 1 00
Sardines..... ¢ box 58 @ 55
do..... ¢ hf. box @ 27
do..... ¢ qr. box @ 35
Figs, Smyrna..... ¢ lb 80 @ 85
Brazil Nuts..... 15 @ 15½
Filberts, Sicily..... 13 @ 13½
Walnuts, French..... 14 @ 16

Dried Fruit—
N. State Apples..... ¢ lb 12½ @ 13½
Blackberries..... @ 15
Black Raspberries..... @ 30
Pared Peaches..... 20 @
Unpeeled do..... 15 @
Cherries, pitted, new..... 25 @

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

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

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

	North. and East. No. 1.	Western. No. 1.
Beaver, Dark.....	2 00 @ 2 50	1 50 @ 2 00
do Pale.....	1 50 @ 2 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Bear, Black.....	4 00 @ 10 00	3 00 @ 8 00
do Cubs.....	2 00 @ 6 00	1 50 @ 4 00
Badger.....	10 @ 70	10 @ 50
Cat, Wild.....	10 @ 75	10 @ 70
do House.....	10 @ 20	10 @ 15
Fisher, Dark.....	4 00 @ 6 00	3 00 @ 5 00
Fox, Silver.....	4 00 @ 20 00	.. @ ..
do Cross.....	3 00 @ 5 00	2 00 @ 4 00
do Red.....	1 50 @ 2 00	1 26 @ 1 75
do Grey.....	25 @ 70	25 @ 60
Lynx.....	1 00 @ 2 00	1 00 @ 1 50
Marten, Dark.....	2 00 @ 5 00	1 00 @ 3 00
Opossum.....	8 @ 10	3 @ 6
Raccoon.....	30 @ 60	20 @ 40
Skunk, Black.....	30 @ 50	20 @ 40
do Striped.....	15 @ 35	10 @ 25
do White.....	2 @ 8	2 @ 8
Goat skins, Curacao, No. 1.....	40 @ 42½	40 @ 42½
do Buenos Ayres.....	40 @ ..	40 @ ..
do Vera Cruz.....	60 @ 65	60 @ 65
do Tampico.....	60 @ 62½	60 @ 62½
do Matamoros.....	40 @ 42½	40 @ 42½
do Payta.....	42½ @ 45	42½ @ 45
do Madras.....	55 @ 60	55 @ 60
do Cape.....	35 @ 40	35 @ 40
Deersk's, S. Juan & Chagres.....	55 @ 60	55 @ 60
do Bolivar City.....	35 @ 60	35 @ 60
do Honduras.....	52½ @ 55	52½ @ 55
do Sisal.....	52½ @ 55	52½ @ 55
do Para.....	35 @ 40	35 @ 40
do Angostura.....	.. @ @ ..
do Missouri.....	.. @ @ ..

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2½ 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, 1½; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30, 2½; all over that, 8 cents per sq. ft.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 45 @ 50 per cent.)
 6x8 to 8x10..... 50 feet 5 50 @ 7 25
 8x11 to 10x15..... 6 00 @ 7 75
 11x14 to 12x18..... 6 50 @ 9 25
 12x19 to 16x24..... 7 00 @ 9 50
 18x22 to 20x30..... 7 50 @ 11 75
 20x31 to 24x36..... 9 00 @ 14 50
 24x31 to 24x36..... 10 00 @ 16 00
 25x36 to 30x44..... 11 00 @ 17 00
 30x46 to 32x48..... 12 00 @ 18 00
 32x50 to 32x56..... 13 00 @ 20 00
 Above..... 15 00 @ 24 00

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick)—Discount 35 @ 40 per cent.
 6x8 to 8x10..... 50 feet 6 00 @ 7 75
 8x11 to 10x15..... 6 50 @ 8 25
 11x14 to 12x18..... 7 00 @ 9 75
 12x19 to 16x24..... 7 50 @ 10 50
 18x22 to 20x30..... 8 00 @ 11 50
 20x31 to 24x36..... 9 00 @ 14 50
 24x31 to 24x36..... 10 00 @ 16 00
 25x36 to 30x44..... 11 00 @ 17 00
 30x46 to 32x48..... 12 00 @ 18 00
 32x50 to 32x56..... 13 00 @ 20 00
 Larger sizes do..... 21 00 @ 26 00
 21x30 to 24x30..... 9 00 @ 16 00
 32x48 to 32x50..... .. @ ..

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

Calcutta, light and heavy..... 30 @ 31
 Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per sq. ft.
 Calcutta, standard..... 22½ @ 23

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.
 Blasting (A)..... 6 50
 Shipping and Mining..... 6 50
 Rifle..... 8 50
 Sporting, in 1 lb canisters..... 49 @ 1 15

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

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

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$35; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Suna and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.
 American, Dressed..... 325 00 @ 350 00
 do Undressed..... 210 00 @ 220 00
 Russia, Clean..... 350 00 @ 400 00
 Jute..... 170 00 @ 185 00
 Manila..... (gold) .. @ 11½
 Sisal..... 14 @ ..

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.

	Cash—Gold—
B. A., 20 @ 26 lb selected.....	20 @ 25
Rio Grande, 20 @ 23 lb, selected.....	17½ @ 18
R. G. & B. A. Green Salted Cow.....	19 @ 9
Rio Nunez.....	19 @ 20
Gambia and Bissau.....	14 @ 14½
Orinoco.....	17½ @ 18
San Juan, etc.....	16½ @ 17½
Savanna, etc.....	12½ @ 13
Maracaibo, Salted.....	11½ @ 12
do Dry.....	15½ @ 16
Maranham, Dry Salted Ox and Cow.....	12½ @ 13
Pernambuco, Dry Salted.....	12½ @ 13
Bahia, Dry.....	14½ @ 15
do Dry Salted.....	12 @ 12½
Matamoros.....	17 @ 18
do Dry Salted.....	12 @ 13

Tampico.....	16½ @ 17
Vera Cruz.....	17 @ 17½
Porto Cabello.....	16 @ 16½
Minos.....	.. @ ..
Rio Hache.....	13 @ 14
Bogota.....	16 @ 17
Truxillo.....	15½ @ 16
St. Domingo and Port-au-Platt Dry.....	13 @ 14
Curacao.....	13 @ 14
California, Dry.....	18½ @ 19
California, Dry Salted.....	12 @ 12½
California, Green Salted (currency).....	9 @ 9½
Dry Western.....	15 @ 17
Green Salted Country and West'n.....	10½ @ 11
City Slaughter.....	11½ @ 12
City Slaughter, Association.....	.. @ ..
Penang Cow.....	.. @ ..
Manila Buffalo.....	.. @ ..
Calcutta Buffalo.....	.. @ 12
Calcutta Kips, Slaughter.....	.. @ 22
Calcutta Kips, Dead Green.....	19 @ 20
Singapore.....	.. @ ..

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

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb.
 Crop of 1865..... 40 @ 55
 do of 1864..... 25 @ 40

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

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.
 Para, Fine..... 70 @ 72
 Para, Medium..... .. @ 60
 Para, Coarse..... .. @ 50
 East India..... .. @ ..
 Carthage, etc..... 50 @ 53
 Guayaquil..... .. @ 36

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

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1½ cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1½ cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1½ to 1½ cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.
 The market is poorly supplied with pig and English, and prices are firmer.
 Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton..... 50 00
 Pig, American, No. 1..... 43 00 @ 50 00
 Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold)..... 92 50
 Bar Swedes, assorted sizes..... (STORE PRICES) 160 00 @ 170 00
 Bar, English and American, Refined..... 115 00 @ 120 00
 do do do Common..... 105 00 @ 110 00
 Scroll..... 145 00 @ 195 00
 Ovals and Half Round..... 135 00 @ 145 00
 Band..... 145 00 @ 145 00
 Horse Shoe..... 135 00 @ 145 00
 Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch..... 117 00 @ 185 00
 Hoop..... 150 00 @ 215 00
 Nail Rod..... 92 @ 11
 Sheet, Russia..... 25 @ 26
 Sheet, Single, Double and Treble..... 6½ @ 9½
 Rails, English..... (gold) .. @ 56 50 @ 57 00
 do American..... .. @ 85 00

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

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1½ cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2½ cents per lb.
 Galena..... 9 75 @ 10 00
 Spanish..... 9 75 @ 10 00
 German..... 9 75 @ 10 00
 English..... 9 75 @ 10 00
 Bar..... .. @ 12
 Pipe and Sheet..... .. @ 13

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 per cent ad val.
 The market is active for oak and hemlock, and prices have still further advanced.
 Oak, (slaughter), light..... 34 @ 38
 do middle..... 41 @ 45
 do heavy..... 42 @ 46
 do crop..... 45 @ 54
 Hemlock, middle, R. Grande & B. Ayres..... 39½ @ 40½
 do middle, California..... 38 @ 39
 do middle, Orinoco, etc..... 37½ @ 38½
 do light, R. Grande & B. Ayres..... 36 @ 37
 do light, California..... 35 @ 36
 do light, Orinoco, etc..... 34 @ 35
 do heavy, R. Grande & B. Ayres..... 41 @ 42
 do heavy, California..... 39 @ 40
 do heavy, Orinoco, etc..... 37 @ 38
 do good damaged..... 33 @ 35½
 do poor damaged..... 24 @ 26
 do upper, in rough, slaughter..... 30 @ 32
 Oak, upper, in rough, slaughter..... 30 @ 45

Lime—Duty: 10 per cent ad val.
 Rockland, common..... 1 60
 do heavy..... 1 90

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.
 Spruce, Eastern..... 17 00 @ 22 00
 Southern Pine..... 50 00 @ 60 00
 White Pine Box Boards..... 21 00 @ 28 00
 White Pine Merchant Box Boards..... 26 00 @ 28 00
 Clear Pine..... 70 00 @ ..

Laths, Eastern.....	.. @ 2 75
Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k.....	50 00 @ 55 00
Cherry Boards and Plank.....	75 00 @ 80 00
Oak and Ash.....	45 00 @ 55 00
Maple and Birch.....	85 00 @ 40 00
Black Walnut.....	75 00 @ 80 00

STAVES—
 White oak, pipe, extra..... 250 00
 do pipe, heavy..... 190 00
 White oak, pipe, light..... 145 00
 do pipe, culls..... 95 00
 do hhd., extra..... 160 00
 do hhd., heavy..... 130 00
 do hhd., light..... 115 00
 do hhd., culls..... 80 00
 do bbl., extra..... 150 00
 do bbl., heavy..... 115 00
 do bbl., light..... 85 00
 do bbl., culls..... 50 00
 Red oak, hhd., heavy..... 120 00
 do hhd., light..... 70 00
 HEADING—white oak, hhd..... 130 00

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot..... 50 @ 75
 do St. Domingo, ordinary logs..... 17 @ 20
 do Port-au-Platt, crotches..... 14½ @ 20
 do Port-au-Platt, logs..... 18 @ 25
 do Nuevitas..... 45 @ 55
 do Mansanilla..... 15 @ 20
 do Mexican..... 15 @ 20
 do Honduras (American wood)..... 15 @ 18
 Cedar, Nuevitas..... 14 @ 15
 do Mansanilla..... 10 @ 11
 do Mexican..... .. @ ..
 do Florida..... .. @ ..
 Rosewood, Rio Janeiro..... 5 @ 8
 do Bahia..... 2 50 @ 3 00

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.
 New Orleans..... 65 @ 95
 Porto Rico..... 45 @ 65
 Cuba Muscovado..... 38 @ 48
 do Clayed..... .. @ ..

Nails—Duty: cut 1½; wrought 2½; horse shoe 5 cents per lb (Cash).
 Cut, 4d. @ 6d..... 100 lb 8 00
 Clinch..... 10 00
 Horse shoe, forged (8d)..... 32
 Copper..... 50
 Yellow metal..... 35
 Zinc..... 20

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

The market is firm and quite active for all kinds.
 Turpentine, N. C..... 5 25 @ 6 50
 Tar..... 7 00 @ 9 50
 Pitch..... 7 00 @ 8 00
 Rosin, common and strained..... 6 75 @ 7 50
 do No. 2..... 8 50 @ 11 00
 do No. 1..... 12 00 @ 15 00
 do Pale and Extra (280 lbs)..... 17 00 @ 22 00
 Spirits turpentine, Am..... 1 05 @ 1 10

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val.
 City thin oblong, in bbls..... 53 00 @ 55 00
 do in bags..... 50 00 @ 51 00
 Western thin oblong, in bags..... 49 50 @ ..

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.

Olive, 13 bottle baskets..... 4 00 @ 4 25
 do in casks..... 2 15 @ 2 30
 Palm, (duty paid)..... 12½ @ 13
 Linseed, city..... 1 60 @ 1 61
 Whale..... 1 70 @ ..
 do refined winter..... 1 55 @ 1 90
 Sperm, crude..... 2 30 @ 2 35
 do winter, bleached..... .. @ 2 50
 Lard oil..... 2 30 @ 2 40
 Red oil, city distilled..... .. @ 1 25
 Straits..... .. @ 1 30
 Paraffine, 28—80 gr. deodorized..... 73 @ 74
 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, 1½ 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.

The market is poorly supplied and prices high owing to the high prices of raw materials.

Litharge, American..... 13 @ 14
 Lead, red, American..... 12 @ ..
 do white, American, pure, in oil..... 15 @ ..
 do white, American, pure, dry..... 14 @ ..
 Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1..... 9 @ 9½
 do white, American, No. 1, in oil..... 9 @ 12
 Ochre, yellow, French, dry..... 8 50 @ 4 00
 do ground in oil..... 9 @ 10
 Spanish brown, dry..... 1 50 @ 2 00
 do ground in oil..... 8 @ 10
 Paris white, No. 1..... 4 00 @ 4 50
 do do Am..... 3 50 @ 4 00
 Whiting, American..... 2 50 @ 3 00
 Vermilion, Chinese..... 1 75 @ 2 00
 do Trieste..... 90 @ 1 00
 do American..... 80 @ 35
 Venetian red, (N. C.)..... 4 00 @ 5 00
 Carmine, city made..... 20 00 @ 25 00
 China clay..... .. @ 40 00
 Chalk..... .. @ 5 00
 Chrome yellow..... 15 @ 49

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

Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity ..	37	@	39
Refined, free ..	81	@	83
do in bond ..	62	@	63
Naptha, refined ..	..	@	50
Residuum ..	7 50	@	8 00

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

Blue Nova Scotia ..	..	@	..
White Nova Scotia ..	..	@	3 50
Calcined, eastern ..	..	@	2 40
Calcined, city mills ..	..	@	2 50

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

The market has been variable during the week, especially with Pork and closes higher.

Beef, plain mess ..	9 00	@	12 50
do mess, extra, (new) ..	12 00	@	15 25
do prime mess ..	..	nominal.	..
do India ..	..	nominal.	..
do India mess ..	..	nominal.	..
Pork, mess, (new) ..	34 50	@	34 75
do prime mess ..	30 12½	@	30 50
do mess, Western ..	31 00	@	31 50
do prime, West'n, (old and new) ..	27 50	@	28 00
Lard, in bbls ..	26	@	29
do kettle rendered ..	26	@	30½
Hams, pickled ..	19	@	23
do dry salted ..	19	@	23
Shoulders, pickled ..	16	@	17½
do dry salted ..	..	@	..
Beef hams ..	..	nominal.	..

Rags—(Domestic).

White, city ..	10½	@	11
Seconds ..	5½	@	6½
City colored ..	2	@	2½
Canvas ..	10½	@	11
Country mixed ..	5½	@	5½

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2½ cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.

Carolina ..	9 00	@	10 00
East India, dressed ..	..	@	..

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

Turks Islands ..	..	@	55½
Cadiz ..	..	@	2 50
Liverpool, ground ..	..	@	2 50
do fine, Ashton's ..	..	@	4 25
do fine, Worthington's ..	..	@	3 50
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's ..	..	@	3 50
do fine, Marshall's ..	..	@	3 50
Onondaga, com. fine ..	2 40	@	2 50
do do ..	1 75	@	1 85
do do ..	38	@	40
Solar coarse ..	43	@	51
Fine screened ..	42	@	43
do ..	2 75	@	..
F. F. ..	240 lb bgs.	2 75	@ 3 00

Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2½ cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.

Refined, pure ..	..	@	22
Crude ..	14½	@	15
Nitrate soda ..	6	@	6½

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, ½ cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val.

Clover ..	14	@	..
Timothy, reaped ..	5 00	@	5 25
Flaxseed, Amer. rough ..	..	@	3 10
Linseed, American, clean ..	..	@	25 50
do American, rough ..	..	@	3 10
do Calcutta (at New York)	@	3 65
do Bombay (at New York)	@	3 65

Shot—Duty: 2½ cents per lb.

Drop and Buck ..	13	@	14
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Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent.

Tsallees, No. 1 @ 3 ..	12 50	@	13 00
Taysams, superior, No. 1 @ 2 ..	11 25	@	12 00
do medium, No. 3 @ 4 ..	10 50	@	11 00
Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2 ..	12 50	@	13 25
do usual reel ..	..	none.	..
Japan, superior ..	12 25	@	13 50
do No. 1 @ 3 ..	11 50	@	12 00
China thrown ..	19 00	@	23 00
Italian thrown ..	22 00	@	24 00

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

Castle	@	22
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Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per lb.

Plates, foreign ..	11	@	..
do domestic ..	11	@	..

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

Cassia, in mats ..	97½	@	1 00
Ginger, race and African ..	20	@	24
Mace ..	1 70	@	1 75
Nutmegs, No. 1 ..	97½	@	1 00
Pepper ..	23½	@	24
Pimento, Jamaica ..	19½	@	20
Cloves ..	..	@	29

The market is very firm, and a greater demand for shipment South and West than can be supplied.

English, cast, per lb ..	12	@	18
German ..	7½	@	12½
American, spring ..	6	@	8
English, spring ..	6½	@	9

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 2½ cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per lb; over 11 cents, 3½ cents per lb and 10 cent ad val.

English, cast, per lb ..	12	@	18
German ..	7½	@	12½
American, spring ..	6	@	8
English, spring ..	6½	@	9

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, 3½; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 2½ cents per lb.

New Orleans ..	..	@	..
St. Croix ..	..	@	..
Porto Rico ..	14½	@	16
Cuba, Muscovado—	..	@	..
Fair refining ..	12½	@	..
Good refining ..	13	@	13½
Fair to good grocery ..	13	@	14½
Havana White ..	17	@	18
do Yellow and Brown ..	12½	@	16
Manila ..	11½	@	12½
Brazil, brown ..	12½	@	12½
Melado ..	8	@	9½
Loaf ..	..	@	20½
Crushed ..	..	@	20
Ground ..	..	@	20
White coffee, A	@	19
Yellow coffee ..	15	@	18

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val.

Sicily ..	110 00	@	175 00
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Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.

American, prime, country and city ..	14½	@	15½
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Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb.

Hyson, Common to fair ..	1 10	@	1 25
do Superior to fine ..	1 40	@	1 50
do Ex fine to finest ..	1 55	@	1 65
Young Hyson, Canton made ..	..	@	..
do Common to fair ..	90	@	1 20
do Superior to fine ..	1 30	@	1 50
do Ex fine to finest ..	1 60	@	1 80
Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton made ..	..	@	..
do do Com. to fair ..	1 20	@	1 35
do do Sup. to fine ..	1 45	@	1 60
do do Ex. f. to finest ..	1 70	@	1 90
H. Skin & Twankay, Canton made ..	..	@	..
do do Com. to fair ..	60	@	70
do do Sup'r to fine ..	75	@	80
do do Ex f. to finest ..	85	@	90
Uncolored Japan, Com. to fair ..	1 05	@	1 15
do do Sup'r to fine ..	1 20	@	1 25
do do Ex f. to finest ..	1 30	@	1 55
Oolong, Common to fair ..	80	@	90
do Superior to fine ..	1 00	@	1 25
do Ex fine to finest ..	1 40	@	1 70
Souchong & Congou, Com. to fair ..	55	@	65
do do Sup'r to fine ..	75	@	90
do do Ex f. to finest ..	1 00	@	1 50
Orange Pecco, Common to fine ..	75	@	80

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

Plate and sheets andterne plates, 2½ cents per lb.	..	@	..
Banca ..	29	@	..
Straits ..	..	@	28
English ..	..	@	25
Plates, charcoal I. C. (gold) per box ..	9 12½	@	9 25
do I. C. coke ..	11 00	@	13 00

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

A heavy business is doing in bright Virginia tobacco, those in order bringing full prices. In black work, a fair demand for fine sound navy lbs.

Lugs (light and heavy) per lb (gold) ..	5½	@	9
Common leaf do ..	7	@	11
Medium do do ..	8½	@	15
Good do do ..	10½	@	16½
Fine do do ..	13	@	20
Selections do do ..	18	@	23
Conn. selected wrappers ..	45	@	50
do prime wrappers ..	40	@	42½
do fair wrappers ..	25	@	35
do fillers ..	8	@	9
New York running lots ..	10	@	16
Ohio do ..	10	@	14
Pennsylvania do ..	8	@	16
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers ..	..	nominal.	..
Yara ..	75	@	90
Havana, fillers ..	85	@	1 00
Manufactured—	..	@	..
10s and 12s—Best ..	67½	@	70
do Medium ..	62½	@	65
do Common ..	50	@	55
½ lbs—(dark) Best ..	67½	@	70
do do Medium ..	62½	@	65
do do Common ..	50	@	55
Negrohead Twist—(Western) ..	..	@	..
do do (Virginia) ..	..	@	..
½ lbs (Western)—Ex. fine, bright ..	95	@	1 00
do do Fine ..	90	@	95
do do Medium ..	85	@	90
do do Common ..	66	@	75
½ lbs (Virginia)—Ex. fine, bright ..	1 00	@	1 10
do do Fine ..	85	@	95
do do Medium ..	80	@	85
do do Common ..	70	@	75
Navy ½ lbs—Best ..	75	@	80
do do Medium ..	65	@	72½
do do Common ..	60	@	65
Navy ¼ lbs—Best ..	75	@	80
do do Medium ..	65	@	72½
do do Common ..	60	@	65

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, ½ ad val.

South Sea ..	..	@	2 00
North west coast ..	..	@	..
Ochotsk ..	..	@	..
Polar ..	..	@	2 25

Wines and Liquors—Liquors—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2 50.

Wines—Duty: value set over 50 cents per gallon 20 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over 50 cents 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.

Mr. W. H. Stairn who makes the following quotations, reports the market active during the past week, especially for Southern and Western consumption.	..	@	..
Brandy—J. & F. Martell ..	6 00	@	10 50
Hennessy ..	6 00	@	10 50
Otard, Dupuy & Co. ..	6 00	@	10 50

Pinet, Castillon & Co. ..	5 75	@	10 00
Renault & Co. ..	6 00	@	10 50
Jules Robin ..	5 75	@	9 00
Marrette & Co. ..	..	@	..
United Vineyard Propr. ..	5 75	@	10 00
Vine Growers Co. ..	5 75	@	10 00
Other brands Cognac ..	5 25	@	7 00
Pellevoisin f. eres ..	5 00	@	5 15
A. Seignette ..	5 00	@	5 10
Hivert Pellevoisin ..	5 00	@	5 10
Alex. Seignette ..	5 00	@	5 10
Arzac Seignette ..	..	@	..
Other brands Rochelle ..	4 75	@	5 00
Rum—Jamaica ..	4 00	@	6 00
St. Croix ..	3 50	@	3 65
do New England, pure ..	..	@	..
Gin, Dewdrop ..	..	@	3 00
do Dewdrop, cases ..	..	@	12 00
do Grape Leaf ..	..	@	2 75
do J.H.J. Notel's Im. Eagle ..	..	@	2 60
do Continental ..	..	@	2 60
do Meder's Swan ..	..	@	3 00
do Cabinet ..	..	@	3 25
do Telegraph ..	..	@	3 00
do Rynben's P. A. ..	..	@	2 75
do St. Nicholas ..	..	@	2 60
do Clover Leaf ..	..	@	2 75
Madeira ..	8 00	@	10 00
Sherry, per gall. ..	3 00	@	8 00
do Cetta ..	1 00	@	..
do Colli ..	1 15	@	..
Port ..	2 00	@	8 00
do Spanish ..	1 00	@	8 00
do Burgundy ..	1 15	@	2 25
do pure juice ..	2 25	@	3 00
Sicily ..	1 50	@	..
Maderia ..	3 00	@	10 00
do Marseille ..	1 00	@	..
Malaga, dry ..	1 10	@	1 50
do sweet ..	1 20	@	1 50
Claret, in casks of 60 galls. ..	85 00	@	150 00
do in cases ..	2 90	@	35 00
Champagne, Piper, Heldseick ..	20 00	@	..
do Widow Clicquot ..	24 50	@	..

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

No. 0 to 18 ..	20	ct. off list.	..
No. 19 to 26 ..	33	ct. off list.	..
Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain ..	8½	@	9½

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

The wool market is exceedingly quiet.			
American, Saxony fleece	70	@	75
do full blood Merino	65	@	70
do $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ Merino	60	@	65
Extra, pulled	67	@	70
Superfine, pulled	65	@	67
No. 1, pulled	50	@	55
California, fine, unwashed	37	@	42
do common, unwashed	20	@	25
Peruvian, unwashed	35	@	45
Chilian Merino, unwashed	35	@	45
do Mestiza, unwashed	32	@	35
Valparaiso, unwashed	26	@	27
S. American Mestizo, unwashed	32	@	35
do common, unwashed	18	@	23
do Entre Rios, washed	..	@	..
do Creole, unwashed	27	@	30
do Cordova, washed	45	@	47
Cape Good Hope, unwashed	35	@	37
East India, washed	35	@	45
African, unwashed	15	@	25
do washed	35	@	45
Mexican, unwashed	20	@	25
Texas	Nominal.		
Smyrna, unwashed	22	@	25
do washed	35	@	45
Syrian, unwashed	25	@	27

The Railway Monitor.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Pacific Railroad of Missouri is at last completed from the Mississippi River to the confluence of the Kansas with the Missouri River. This important line extends from St. Louis, a distance of 283 miles, and is the first link in the great railroad which at no great distance in time will connect the Atlantic and Pacific States of the Union. The event transpired on the 19th September, 1865, when the same hand—that of the Hon. Luther M. Kennett—which turned the first spade of earth at the commencement of the enterprise, performed the finishing stroke by driving the last spike. The Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Missouri February 12, 1849, and was organized January 31, 1850. The formal breaking of the ground took place July 4, 1851. The road and equipment has cost about \$12,000,000, toward which the State has contributed \$7,000,000 in bonds, to secure which it holds a first lien on the property. At Kansas City this road will connect with the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., which has already been opened to a point opposite Lawrence 40 miles west, and is now progressing towards the point where the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad will cross the hundredth meridian.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.—The construction of the river section of this road is progressing rapidly. It is already in operation from Savanna to Fulton, 17 miles, and will probably be completed to Port Byron, 21 miles further south in the coming October. The company's charter extends to Rock Island, a distance of 17 miles from Port Byron; but this section will be constructed by the Chicago and Rock Island Company, and operated in common by the two companies. In connection with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, a line of 197 miles will stretch from Racine on Lake Michigan to Rock Island on the Mississippi. This line is about to be consolidated under the title of the Western Union Railroad. The river line will be continued south to Quincy by the Warsaw, Rock Island and Galena Company.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.—The following companies have declared dividends :

Chicago and Rock Island, for the half year	5 per c.
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, for the half year	5 "
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne, and Chicago, for the quarter.....	2½ "
Hartford and New Haven, for the quarter.....	3 "
Panama (and steamships) for the quarter.....	6 "

The Panama Company also distributes to the stockholders \$2,000 000 in stock, two shares being given to every holder of five shares.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.—Two very important railroad enterprises, in which the West is interested, are now under full headway. The one is the construction of a railroad from Washington to Point of Rocks, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Harper's Ferry; and the other is the completion of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, between Pittsburg and Cumberland, the latter also a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 178 miles west of Baltimore. The Point of Rocks road will be 40 or 50 miles long. It is 70 miles now from Baltimore to Point of Rocks, and 91 miles from Washington to Point of Rocks, by the present railroad. By the new road it will only be 40 or 50 miles to Point of Rocks from Washington. It is being built by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The Pittsburg and Connellsville road is 148 miles long; 59 miles are completed and in operation between Pittsburg and Connellsville; the remaining 89 miles will be completed, it is hoped, in about a year. When these two links are completed, there will be an air-line railroad from Chicago to Washington, as follows: Chicago to Pittsburg, by Fort Wayne and Chicago road, 468 miles; Pittsburg to Cumberland, by Pittsburg and Connellsville road, 148 miles; Cumberland to Washington, by Baltimore and Ohio and Point of Rocks road, 155 miles—total from Chicago to Washington, only 771 miles, or 71 miles shorter than the present shortest route by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore. The difference in time, however, will be still greater. It now requires 40 hours to go from Washington to Chicago. By the new route, through trains can easily be run in 30 hours; and that will be only 25 miles per hour.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.			Cleveland and Pittsburg.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(502 m.)	(502 m.)	(502 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)
\$109,850	\$100,991	\$261,903	\$232,208	\$273,876	\$535,675	\$140,024	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$123,808	\$139,414	—
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	135,211	202,857	—
122,084	162,723	263,149	240,051	371,461	467,710	126,798	185,013	186,172	140,952	193,919	—
132,301	178,786	312,316	230,209	466,830	568,904	144,995	198,679	227,260	152,662	203,514	215,563
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	288,095	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	2,770,484	—	3,975,935	5,902,383	—	1,959,267	3,095,470	—	1,917,100	2,512,315	—
Year ..			Year ..			Year ..			Year ..		
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	\$934,837	\$908,341	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	\$299,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	\$38,203	\$77,010	\$88,112
839,949	934,133	886,039	425,047	472,240	418,711	271,085	416,588	522,555	53,778	74,409	86,626
956,445	1,114,508	1,240,626	366,802	356,626	424,870	275,643	459,762	592,276	60,540	89,901	93,503
948,059	1,099,507	1,472,120	270,676	278,540	311,540	289,224	423,797	491,297	64,306	72,389	82,186
848,783	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	1,152,803	190,364	273,726	—	343,929	423,578	527,888	58,704	91,809	106,651
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	—
1,024,649	1,224,909	—	295,750	340,738	—	487,679	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	—
Year ..			Year ..			Year ..			Year ..		
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.
(235 m.)	(235 m.)	(235 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	273,848	279,137	230,508	304,445	366,361	76,132	115,135	74,283	790,167	936,587	581,372
236,432	348,802	344,228	257,227	338,454	413,322	44,925	88,221	70,740	867,590	1,059,028	915,600
238,495	338,276	337,240	268,613	330,651	366,245	88,177	140,418	106,689	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	841,165	1,029,736	—
193,328	263,244	329,105	189,145	279,129	309,083	71,587	139,547	—	818,512	1,055,793	—
215,449	346,781	413,501	238,012	355,264	474,706	69,353	113,399	—	840,450	1,273,117	—
308,168	408,445	—	308,106	402,219	—	155,417	168,218	—	1,079,551	1,450,076	—
375,488	410,802	—	375,567	407,107	—	205,055	178,526	—	1,041,522	1,194,435	—
339,794	405,510	—	332,360	448,934	—	138,342	149,099	—	1,045,401	1,157,818	—
306,186	376,470	—	348,048	411,806	—	112,913	117,013	—	1,157,818	1,039,902	—
3,168,065	3,970,946	—	3,302,541	4,120,391	—	1,247,258	1,711,231	—	11,069,853	13,230,417	—
Year ..			Year ..			Year ..			Year ..		
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
461,985	611,297	886,511	36,912	60,006	—	120,310	160,497	202,771	103,056	132,896	155,753
462,987	588,066	738,107	43,058	60,361	—	123,115	157,786	169,299	132,111	123,987	144,001
427,094	525,751	601,238	44,835	72,452	91,172	113,798	149,855	177,625	134,272	127,010	138,738
395,845	532,911	650,311	—	—	—	123,949	155,730	173,722	152,585	156,338	194,525
350,753	506,640	612,127	49,673	71,302	90,050	118,077	144,942	162,570	105,554	139,626	*271,798
407,077	625,547	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	—
466,300	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	7,120,465	—	584,800	827,615	—	1,554,913	2,084,074	—	1,439,798	2,050,322	* 484 m.
Year ..			Year ..			Year ..			Year ..		

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			94½	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug 1872			
2d do do do	2,000,000	7	do 1882				Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1874			
Eastern Coal Fields Branch. do	400,000	7	do 1882				<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do 1879			94½	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			
2d do do do	777,500	7	do 1881				2d do do	1,000,000	8	do 1864			
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do 1876			94½	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1883				1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1876			
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1866	85	86		1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July 1863			
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov. 1878				1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do 1864			
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc 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	96½	
do do 1850	700,000	6	do 1880	100½	101		<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1885	102			Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1888			
<i>Belleville and St. Louis:</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	99½		
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do 1870-79				<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do do	116,000	7	do 1870				1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1868	103		
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do 1870				2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1879	101		
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do do	6,000,000	6	do 1883		100	
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1867				Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July 1870			
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1885				<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug 1877				1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882	99	101½	
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov. 1871				Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July 1870			
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1865	99			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct 1868			
1st do do	200,000	6	do 1865				do do East do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July 1865			
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July 1870				<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
2d do do	100,000	6	do 1870				Land Grant Mortgage	3,344,000	7	April & Oct 1881	95	106	
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do 1889				Convertible Bonds	822,000	7	Jan. & July 1883			
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July 1873	95½	96		New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	Jan. & July 1883			
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1877			95½	1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883			
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov 1872				<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1866				1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July 1876			
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July 1870-72				2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do 1876			
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do 1870				<i>Housatonic:</i>						
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883	88½	90		1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July 1877			
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov. 1889	100	100		<i>Hudson River:</i>						
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec. 1893		100		1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	102½		
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							<i>1st do do</i>						
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July 1873				1st do do	110,000	6	do 1869			
2d do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879				2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1885	102		
<i>Catawissa:</i>							<i>3d do do</i>						
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882				Convertible	1,840,000	7	May & Nov. 1877			
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>1,002,000</i>						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	100½	104		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov 1870			
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	105			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	84	92		1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct 1875	111		
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 1876-72	57	57		2d do do	364,000	10	do 1870			
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July 1875-80	90			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							<i>2d do do</i>						
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	554,000	7	May & Nov. 1877			98	Real Estate Mortgage	400,000	7	do 1862			
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1892	97	98		200,000	7	do 1858				
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1882	87			<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July 1883	112			1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov. 1881			
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do 1883				<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1890				1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept 1861			
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							<i>2d do do</i>						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1894				Joliet and Chicago	392,000	7	April & Oct 1873			
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage, sinking fund</i>						
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1898			92	Kennebec and Portland	500,000	8	April & Oct 1883	92		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885			100	1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct 1870	90	100	
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do 1885	81	84		2d do do	230,000	6	do 1861			
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov. 1863	81½			3d do do	250,000	6	do 1862			
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	do 1890				<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1865				1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov. 1872			
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>2d do do</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	101			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1869			
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do 1867				1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov. 1873	92½	94½	
2d do do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov. 1880			100	<i>Little Miami:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov 1893				1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct 1877			
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							<i>Long Island:</i>						
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July 1890				Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1870	8		

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continuee).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:						
New Haven and Northampton:						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873		
New Jersey:						
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873		
New London Northern:						
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
New York Central:						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	93½	
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	90	
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	85	
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	101	103
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	101	103
New York and Harlem:						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	103	103
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868		
New York and New Haven:						
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875		
New York, Providence and Boston:						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-'78		
Northern Central:						
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85½	86
York and Cumberland Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866		
Northern New Hampshire:						
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874		
North Pennsylvania:						
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	87	89
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887	112	120
North-Western Virginia:						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	98½	100
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	96	98
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885		98
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885		
Norwich and Worcester:						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870		
Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:						
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880	92	
2d do (now stock)						
Ohio and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	75	75
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	75	75
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870		
Oswego and Syracuse:						
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-'8		
Pacific:						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-'8		80
Panama:						
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870		
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875		
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872		
Peninsula:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884		80
Pennsylvania:						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	104	104½
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	101½	103
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875		
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Philadelphia and Erie:						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881		
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901		
Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:						
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865		
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885		
Philadelphia and Reading:						
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867		
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880	90	93
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	94	
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880		
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880		
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886		
Philadelphia and Trenton:						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868		
Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:						
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884		
Pittsburg and Connellsville:						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889		
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:						
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	105	
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	93	95
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	83	
Pittsburg and Steubenville:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881		
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881		
Racine and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875		
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875		
Reading and Columbia:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879		
Raritan and Delaware Bay:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,800	7	Mch & Sept	1888		
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888		
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876		
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:						
1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.)	800,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1874		
2d do (do do)	200,000	7	do	1862		
1st do (Watertown & Rome)	123,000	7	Mch & Sept	1871		
2d do (do do)	800,000	7	do	1880		
Rutland and Burlington:						
1st Mortgage	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863		
2d do	937,500	7	do	1863	67	
3d do	440,000	7	do	1863	22½	
Sacramento Valley:						
1st Mortgage	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875		
2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881		
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute:						
1st Mortgage	2,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1894		92
2d do preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1894	81	82
2d do Income	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894		
Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:						
1st Mortgage (extended)	1,000,000		Feb. & Aug	1900		
2d do	201,500	7	May & Nov.	1875		
Bonds and Scrip	75,593	6	Feb. & Aug	1878		
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:						
1st Mortgage	1,390,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:						
Second Avenue:						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:						
1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Staten Island:						
1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:						
1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Terre Haute and Richmond:						
1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Third Avenue (N. Y.):						
1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:						
1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1885		
Toledo and Wabash:						
1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	90	91½
1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	90½	91
2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	79	80
2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	79	80
Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	65	
Troy and Boston:						
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
Troy Union:						
Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
Union Pacific:						
1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s. 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
Vermont Central:						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861	70½	
2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	24	
Vermont and Massachusetts:						
1st Mortgage	550,000	6	Jan. & July	1883	92	
Warren:						
1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
Westchester and Philadelphia:						
1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
2d do, registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
Western (Mass.):						
Sterling (\$899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-'71		
Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875	95½	98
Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-'76		
Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
Western Maryland:						
1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	77	80
1st do, guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	98	100
York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):						
1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		95
Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		95
Canal						
Cincinnati and Corington Bridge:						
1st Mortgage Bonds		7	Jan. & July	1884	80	
Chesapeake and Delaware:						
1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
Chesapeake and Ohio:						
Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885		
Delaware Division:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	90
Delaware and Hudson:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Erie of Pennsylvania:						
1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
Lehigh Navigation:						
Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1870	93½	94
Monongahela Navigation:						
Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
Morris:						
Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	90
North Branch:						
1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
Schuylkill Navigation:						
1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	80	81
Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
Susquehanna and Tide-Water:						
Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	45	
Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
Union (Pa.):						
1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	19½	20
West Branch and Susquehanna:						
1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
Wyoming Valley:						
1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	92
Miscellaneous:						
Mariposa Mining:						
1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	78		
Pennsylvania Coal:						
1st Mortgage	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1871		
Quicksilver Mining:						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1873		
2d do	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1879		

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
Railroad.						New York and Boston Air Line.	100	788,047			
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192				New York Central.....	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	94 1/2
Alleghany Valley.....	50	1,947,600				New York and Harlem.....	50	5,065,050	Jan. and July	July 4	75
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2		do preferred.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3	80
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 3	114 1/2
do do Pa.....	100	2,500,000				New York and New Haven.....	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	Oct. 4	114 1/2
do do Ohio.....	100	5,000,000				New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	115
Baltimore and Ohio.....	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Oct. 4	117	Ninth Avenue.....	100	795,360	June and Dec	June 3	110
Washington Branch.....	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	162	Northern of New Hampshire.....	100	3,068,400	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	89
Bellefontaine Line.....	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		Northern Central.....	50	3,344,800	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	89 1/2
Belvidere, Delaware.....	100	997,112				North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150	Jan. and July	July 4	54
Berkshire.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 1 1/2		Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July 4	100
Blossburg and Corning.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2		Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.....	100	3,077,000			33 1/2
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000			11 1/2	Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	21,250,000	January	Jan. 7	28 1/2
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	98	do preferred.....	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July 4	107 1/2
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
Boston and Providence.....	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July 5	125	Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	108
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2	127 1/2	Panama (and Steamship).....	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 6	
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150				Peninsula.....	100				
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	140	Pennsylvania.....	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May 5	117 1/2
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	366,000				Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent	100	218,100			117 1/2
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2		Philadelphia and Erie.....	50	5,013,054			46 1/2
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5	180	Philadelphia and Reading.....	50	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 1	113 1/2
Burlington and Missouri River.	100	1,000,000				Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n.	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4	115
Camden and Amboy.....	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July 5	127 1/2	Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5	130
Camden and Atlantic.....	50	378,455				Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	50	1,770,414			133
do do preferred.....	50	682,600				Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	Oct. 2 1/2	99
Cape Cod.....	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2		Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4	96
Catawissa.....	50	1,150,000			29	Providence and Worcester.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2	
do preferred.....	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	52 1/2	Racine and Mississippi.....	100				
Central of New Jersey.....	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	July 2 1/2	128	Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	2,360,700			
Central Ohio.....	50	ad Mh. 28			46	Reading and Columbia.....	50	501,890			
Cheshire (preferred).....	100	2,085,925				Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July 4	
Chester Valley.....	50	871,900				Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July 5	
Chicago and Alton.....	100	1,733,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	102 1/2	Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,233,376			
do preferred.....	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	102 1/2	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000			35 1/2
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May 6	123	do do pref. 100	1,700,000	Annually.	May 7	67	70
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100					Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,989,090			
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	1,000,000				do do pref. 100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3		
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	2,250,000			50 1/2	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	11,900,520			28	Schuykill Valley.....	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July 5	
do do pref. 100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 3	61
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	111	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	65
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	1,106,125				Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	750,000	Quarterly.		125
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	May 4		Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,800,130			
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....	100	2,000,000				Terre Haute and Richmond.....	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July 6	
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	123	Third Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	July 3	
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.	100	4,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 4		Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	5,253,625	Feb. and Aug	Aug p'd	73 1/2	do do 1st pref. 100	1,700,000				
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Apr. 5	108 1/2	do do 2d pref. 100	1,000,000				
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100					Toledo and Wabash.....	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 3	
Columbus and Xenia.....	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 5		do do preferred. 50	984,700	June and Dec	June 3 1/2	65	
Concord.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	60	Tioga.....	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2		Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111			
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	500,000				Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec	June 3	
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....	100	392,900				Utica and Black River.....	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July 2	
do do pref. 100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July 3	72 1/2		Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	June 4	97 1/2
Connecticut River.....	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July 4	70	Vermont and Massachusetts.....	100	2,214,225			43
Covington and Lexington.....	100	1,532,169				Warren.....	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July 3	98 1/2
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	2,316,705			15	Westchester and Philadelphia.	50	684,036			95
Delaware.....	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July 3		Western (Mass.).....	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July 4	130
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	July 10	153	Worcester and Nashua.....	83 1/2	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July 3	133
Des Moines Valley.....	100	1,550,000				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July 1	
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	952,350				Canal.					
do do pref. 100	1,500,000					Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,343,563			
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,751,577				Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	3,228,595			
do do pref. 100	1,932,180					Delaware Division.....	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	58
Eastern, (Mass.).....	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July 3	98	Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	139
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.....	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	July 3		Delaware Junction (Pa.).....	100	398,910	Jan. and July	July 5	139 1/2
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandagua	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 1/2		Delaware and Raritan.....	100				
Elmira and Williamsport.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 2 1/2		Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	200,000			
do do pref. 50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	90		Lehigh Navigation.....	50	4,282,950	May and Nov	May 5	118 1/2
Erie.....	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	87 1/2	Monongahela Navigation.....	50	726,800			120
do preferred.....	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	84 1/2	Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	80
Erie and Northeast.....	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5	86	do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	85
Erie and Pittsburg.....	50	256,500				North Branch.....	50</				

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
Atlas.....	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.....5
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	233,536	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. I.).....	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.....5
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 7½
Empire City.....	100	200,000	246,853	Jan. and July.	July.....7
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	255,112	do	July.....5 102
Exchange.....	30	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....57½
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	
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	200,000	261,586	March and Sep.	Sep.....8
King's County (Brooklyn).....	20	150,000	113,325	March and Sep.	Sep.....
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000	328,115	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Lafayette (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	157,483	do	July.....5
Lamar.....	100	300,000	358,142	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 3½
Mercants.....	50	200,000	293,503	do	July.....10
Metropolitan†.....	100	1,000,000		do	July.....5
Montank (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.....	37½	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 7½
Park.....	100	200,000	217,876	do	July.....5
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000	163,247	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5 97½
People's.....	20	150,000	135,496	Jan. and July.	
Phoenix.....	50	500,000	664,987	do	July.....5
Relief.....	50	200,000	249,750	do	July.....5
Republic.....	100	300,000	481,551	do	July 31 & 20
Resolute.....	100	200,000	232,191	do	July 3½
Rutgers.....	25	200,000	208,016	Feb. and Aug.	August.....7
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000	159,336	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	206,070		
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	343,685	do	July.....5
Washington.....	50	400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....4
Western (Buffalo).....	100	200,000	303,213		
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	1,522,469		
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.....	2,599,520	@	Scrip of 1859.....		@
" 1865.....	2,705,060	@	" 1860.....		@
Limit \$1,000,000.		@	" 1861.....		@
Columbian. (6 p. c. Feb.)		@	" 1862.....		@
Scrip of 1862.....	255,000	@	" 1863.....	121,460	@
" 1864.....	350,000	@	" 1864.....		@
" 1865.....		@	" 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.....	53,610	@
" 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.....		@
" 1862.....		@	" 1864.....	180,790	@
" 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	60 @	" 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.....	111,530	@	" 1860.....	180,650	90 @ 92
" 1864.....	86,620	@	" 1861.....	177,330	87 @ 89
" 1865.....	101,340	39 @	" 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 @
		@	Limit \$500,000.		@

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of this Company. Its cash capital and accumulation now amounts to \$2,550,000, after having paid \$750,000 in dividends to policy holders and \$1,000,000 fire losses under policies issued. These figures are a good indication of past success, and under the same management a good sign for the future.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....	1 60		Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Allegheny.....			Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright.....			Montana.....	8 50	8 60
Beekman.....			Mount Vernon.....		53
Bennehoff Reserve.....			National Oil of N. Y.		
Bennehoff Run.....	12 95	14 00	N. York, Phila. and		
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	14	19	Baltimore Consol		
Black Creek.....			Noble & Delamater		
Blood Farm.....			of Philadelphia.....		
Bradley Oil.....		2 00	Noble & Delamater		
Brevoort.....	10 00	14 00	Rock Oil.....		
Brooklyn.....			Northern Light.....	55	2 00
Buchanan Farm.....	1 28	1 30	Oceanic.....		60
California.....			Oil City Petroleum.....		
Cascade.....			Oil Creek of N. Y.....	1 15	1 28
Central.....	20 50	25 00	Pacific.....		
Cherry Run Petrol'm.....	19	23	Palmer Petroleum.....		3 00
Clifton.....			People's Petroleum.....		70
Commercial.....	80		Phillips.....		
Commonwealth.....	60	75	Pit Hole Creek.....	8 05	8 10
Consolidated of N. Y.....		1 95	President.....		2 50
De Kalb.....			Rawson Farm.....		
Dalzell.....			Revenue.....		
Devon Oil.....			Rynd Farm.....	75	80
Emp'e City Petrol'm.....	35	54	Sherman & Barnsd'le	10	15
Enterprise.....			Southard.....	60	65
Everett Petroleum.....			Standard Petroleum.....		
Excelsior.....	63	65	Story & McClintock.....		
First National.....	22	24	Success.....		
Fountain Petroleum.....		2 00	Tack Petr'm of N. Y.	25	36
Fulton Oil.....			Talman.....		
Germania.....	35	38	Tarr Farm.....		
G't Western Consol.....		1 50	Terragenta.....		2 50
Guild Farm.....			Titus Oil.....		
Hammond.....			Titus Estate.....		
Heydrick.....			Union.....		
Heydrick Brothers.....	75		United Pe't'l'm F'ms.	27 32	
Hickory Farm.....			United States.....	27 75	28 00
High Gate.....			United States Pe- troleum Candle.....		
Home.....		9 00	Venango.....		
Inexhaustible.....	25	39	Vesta.....		
Johnson's Fulton Oil.....			Watson Petroleum.....	1 00	2 95
Knickerbocker Pet'm.....		20	Webster.....	1 12	1 15
Lamb Farms.....			W. Virg. Oil and Coal		
McClintockville.....			Woods & Wright		
McElhenny.....			Oil Creek.....		
McKinley.....			Working People's		
Manhattan.....			Petroleum.....		
Maple Grove.....		75			

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

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. 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	
Curacao via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if pre- paid, 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 (Lug. possessions,) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste..	36	
by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez....	40	72
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste.....	64	
do French mail.....	30	60
Ecuador.....	34	
Falkland Islands, via England.....	33	
France.....	*15	*30
Frankfort, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Prussian closed mail....	*30	
do do 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 Luxemburg) 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 pre- paid, 40c).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*20	*60
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*35	
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from New York.....	*10	
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Prussian closed mail....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	28	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hanover, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid ...	23	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hayti, via England.....	45	
Holland, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if pre- paid, 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 Eng- land.....	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 pre- paid.....	28	
do Grand Duchy, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.....	*22	
Madeira, Island of, via England....	29	37
Majorca and Minorca, British mail....	33	
do do French mail..	21	42
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond. by American pkt..	21	
do op. mail, via Brit. pkt ...	5	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Martinique, via England.....	45	
Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n ...	33	
do do via Marseilles	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast.....)	34	
do to places excepted above....	10	
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail....	*30	
do do when p'paid ...	28	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail.....	*21	*42
Montevideo, via England.....	45	
do via France, by Frn'h mail from Bordeaux....	30	60
Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clos'd mail ...	23	
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 South- ampton.....	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 pre- paid, 28c).....	*30	

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

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 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	

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, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, \$1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M. for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, \$2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, \$3.
From Camden, take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

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.

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

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS)
49 WALL STREET.
ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 - - - \$2,383,487 45
DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.
This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.
Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.
EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't
ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.**METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,**
No. 108 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital..... \$1,000,000
Assets July 1, 1865..... 1,400,000
This Company insures, at customary rates of premium against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by Fire.
If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid in Gold.
The Assured receive twenty-five per cent of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.
All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1865,
FIFTY PER CENT.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice Pres.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

Life Insurance.**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 TEATS,
WILLIAM COIT,	JOSEPH WILDE,
J. C. DIMMICK,	A. A. LOW,
HENRY CLARK,	CHAS. CURTISS,
ALBERT WRIGHT,	ASHER S. MILLS,
JOHN A. ISELIN,	WM. H. WEBB,
H. P. FREEMAN,	HENRY J. RAYMOND,
NICHOLAS E. SMITH,	SILAS C. HERRING,
JAMES R. DOW,	SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW,

RICHARD A. McCURDY.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.
WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.

ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

T. B. VAN BUREN, Treasurer.

S. TEATS, M.D., Medical Examiner.

E. H. JONES, Superintendent of Agencies.

E. F. FOLGER, General Railway Agent.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES

are issued on the Mutual plan. All the profits in this department are divided *pro rata* among the Policy Holders. All policies to be *incontestable* after five years from date, and non-forfeitable after two annual payments. A loan of one-third of the amount of premiums will be made; also, thirty days' grace given 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 Burglers, 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.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1865, OVER \$13,500,000 00

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, { ISAAC ABBATT,
 { THEO. W. MORRIS.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Life Insurance.

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 Policy-holders 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. HALSBY, Ass. Sec. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
 ABRAM DuBOIS, Medical Examiner.

Banks and Bankers.

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,

663 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

Terms for Banks and Bankers Accounts:

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

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

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

Revenue Stamps supplied—\$20 with 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ct. discount

do do do 100 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ do

do do do 1,000 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ do

All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

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

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

7-30 Notes bought and sold at market rates.

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

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

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

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

J. U. ORVIS, President.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

New York, July 22 1865.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
 of the City of New York,

27 and 29 Pine Street.

DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF

THE UNITED STATES,

HAVE FOR SALE, READY FOR DELIVERY

U.S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes

Convertible, at Maturity, into

6 PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS

Also, United States 10-40 Bonds.

Do. 5-20 Bonds.

Do. 1 Year Certificates.

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

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS,

And Government Loan Agents

No 6 WALL STREET,

Buy and Sell Government Securities and Specie,

AT BEST RATES, AT THE COUNTER.

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

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

Banks and Bankers.

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.,

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,

A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. { \$500,000

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,

Attends to business of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,

No. 139 BROADWAY,

Seven-thirty Loan Agent

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

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

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

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 Nat. Bk., N. Y., A. N. Stout, Pres. Nat. Shoe & Leather B'k., N. Y., W. H. Johnson, Pres. Han. Bk., N. Y., James Buell, Pres. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bk., N. Y., S. K. Green, Pres. 3d-av. Savings Bk., N. Y., N. L. Buxton, Irving Savings Bk., N. Y., Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Ex-Mayor, N. Y., Hon. James Harper, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.

Fire Insurance.

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, 270,353

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1860. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years, 253 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, 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.

Dry Good**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

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.

By Kobbe & Corlies,

Stores Nos. 87 and 89 LEONARD Street.

TUESDAY, Oct. 3,

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, Oct. 4,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

MILLINERY, GOODS SILKS, VELVETS, &c.,

THURSDAY, Oct. 5,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,

HOSIERY and FURNISHING GOODS.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

FRIDAY, Oct. 6,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,

LACE and DRESS GOODS.

SATURDAY, Oct. 7,

MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, etc.