

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. I.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865.

NO. 15.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

The Public Debt and the Temporary Loans.....	449	Analyses of Railroad Reports.....	453
National Banks and the Currency	450	The United States Debt.....	455
Steam on the Pacific.....	450	Literature.....	455
Our Mines.....	452	Foreign Intelligence.....	456
The New York Census.....	452	Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	456

THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	453	Commercial Epitome.....	465
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities...	463	Exports and Imports.....	465-66
	464	Cotton Trade.....	467
		Breadstuffs.....	468
		Dry Goods Trade.....	469
		Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	470

THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.

Epitome of Railway News.....	473	Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List...	476
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	474-75	Insurance and Mining Journal....	477
		Postages to Foreign Countries....	478

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insurance Companies.....	479	Bank Announcements, etc.....	480
--------------------------	-----	------------------------------	-----

The Chronicle.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE TEMPORARY LOANS.

We give elsewhere the official statement of the public debt for the 30th September, with tables showing how it compares with former reports. In the six months which have elapsed since Mr. McCulloch was placed in control of the Treasury Department, several very important changes have been introduced, most of which are conservative and likely to improve the government credit. Among the most notable changes there are two or three which claim special notice.

The first is the negotiation of 530 millions of three year seven-thirty notes, by means of which our army has been promptly paid off, our long deferred obligations to numerous contractors have been settled, and all the pressing claims against the government for which appropriations were made by Congress have been cleared away.

Secondly, Mr. McCulloch finding that the public treasury was rapidly filling by the heavy receipts from internal taxes, from customs duties, and from the sales of government property, has paid off nearly 100 millions of certificates of indebtedness, which are, as is well known, a very popular species of security, running for twelve months, and bearing six per cent interest in currency. The amount of certificates outstanding on the 31st March was \$171,790,000, and on the 30th September \$62,899,090. There is no doubt that 100 millions or 150 millions of these favorite securities can be kept out permanently, whenever the necessities of the Treasury render such a course desirable. The money is borrowed at an easy rate of interest, and as the maturing certificates can be promptly replaced by new ones, the payment of the former is not likely to cause any serious embarrassment.

The last point we shall mention is that during the past six months the ten days' call loans have been gradually increasing. On the 31st March these loans amounted to \$52,452,327, on May 31st to \$71,428,722, on July 31st to \$99,116,845, on August 31st to \$107,148,713, and on September 30th to \$115,885,747. It is impossible not to regard this increase of call loans as the weak point of the financial situation. It is to be feared that any serious movement towards contracting the currency will always be baffled and rendered abortive as long as there is in the Treasury so large a sum subject to payment on demand. And if the new loan of 50 millions could have been adapted to absorb and fund a considerable amount of these ten days' deposits, it would have relieved the Treasury from the pressure of temporary obligations, which interfere much more with our efforts at contracting the currency than do the compound interest notes.

For the latter do not mature till 1867, while the ten days' loans are liable to be called for whenever money becomes tight. Hence if a government loan produces temporary stringency, the Treasury might lose a considerable part of its temporary deposits, as was the consequence of some of Mr. Chase's movements to repress speculation in the spring of 1864. It must be remembered also that the heavy balance kept idle in the Treasury is rendered necessary by the uncertainty as to these call loans. Mr. McCulloch's plans have been usually so well considered that there is little doubt he will be ready before long to lessen the amount, and to guard against the evils of the ten days' loans; for until they are under more perfect control we shall make but little progress towards contraction and appreciation of our paper money.

NATIONAL BANKS AND THE CURRENCY.

In the financial legislation of every commercial country a fixed definite policy is of the highest importance, and in no department of financial legislation, perhaps, are rash and violent changes capable of bringing so much harm to the public credit as when they touch the foundations of banking and currency. To this cause, in part, we must attribute the feeling with which conservative men regarded a proposition in the *New York Tribune*, a few days ago, that the government should assume the entire circulation of the National Banks, and take from these young and newly organized institutions all the profit, and all the ability to lend to their customers, which their issues of currency were designed to confer.

The plea on which this proposition rested was that of economy. It was urged that eighteen millions a year would thus be saved to the public Treasury; this being the sum which, according to existing arrangements, was to be paid in gold interest on the bonds deposited in Washington, as security for 300 millions of circulation. Now, without discussing the question of economy, we may state that one of the prominent objections to this fundamental innovation in the laws affecting the National Banks, is that the nation would lose by it instead of saving. The financial convulsions it must produce throughout the country would be poorly compensated by the alleged saving of interest on part of the government bonds.

But the chief objection to the proposition of the *Tribune* is, that it involves a fundamental and perilous change of policy. Even if we could prove that for the active trade and commerce of a great, enterprising, powerful nation, the notes of the National Banks were not the best currency which financial science could contrive, this objection would still remain in full force. Congress has deliberately chosen and accepted the plan of our National Bank currency. It is established by law. An immense amount of capital has been invested to carry it into operation. The old banks have been merged in the new ones, or have been replaced by them. The realized property and industrial interests of the country, its manufactures and agriculture, its internal traffic and productive power, are all connected with the system of banks by the closest ties.

The country is irretrievably committed to the policy of giving this system a full trial. No nation in the world ever made a similar experiment on so vast a scale, and there is no doubt that whatever disappointments and inconveniences we may meet with in the earlier stages of its development, we shall at length succeed in bringing our system to practical perfection, and shall establish a currency equally free from the immeasurable dangers of government legal tender notes, and from the inelasticity and other evils of bank notes issued from a single monopolizing institution such as the Bank of France or the Bank of England.

Few among us at present venture, we believe, to claim that our National Banking law is not capable of considerable improvement, or that many difficulties of detail will not call for consummate wisdom, persistent forbearance and watchful sagacity on the part of all entrusted with its administration. So stupendous a machine cannot at first be expected to work smoothly without adjustment. The wonder is, however, not that there is so much friction but that there is so little. In the short space of two years, while our monetary capacity was strained to the utmost, when our resources were drained by the exigencies of the greatest war recorded in the annals of nations, we have established 1,600 new banks, having an aggregate capital of \$398,579,207, and issuing notes which pass to-day as freely in New Orleans, Charleston or Richmond as in New York, Cincinnati or Chicago.

We have now a currency which is at once National and local; National in the security on which it rests, and local in its place of issue. After we return to specie payments these notes are to be the permanent circulating medium of the country. When our greenbacks have been called in, our compound interest notes funded, our five cent and other legal tenders redeemed, these 300 millions of National bank notes will remain. They are to be made equal to coin in value, and are to be redeemable in coin both at the counters of the issuing banks and at such of the financial centres as experience shall show to be best adapted to keep the notes at par in every town and village of the United States. Such is the plan for a National currency which we have adopted and which we have to develop to the utmost degree of attainable perfection. Much misconception and prejudice seem to prevail in relation to the redemption of this currency. It seems to be forgotten that on this point the interests of the banks and the interests of the people are the same, and that no arrangement for redemption can be ever wanted except such as will equitably distribute the floating currency, keep it at uniform value, and prevent it from stagnating uselessly or mischievously at the monetary centres. A suggestive letter from Mr. McCulloch on this subject will be found elsewhere, to which we direct the attention of our readers.

It is not the least of the advantages of our National bank notes that they are issued by institutions which are in direct contact with the business of the country. Hence when our arrangements are perfected, every locality will be supplied by its own banks with a circulation whose current will enlarge or contract with the varying demands of its local business at different seasons of the year. This elasticity in the volume of the circulating medium it is impossible to over-value; and by no other expedient can it be realized but by the system of local issue. It has been said that the banks get all the profit arising from their emission of currency. This is only true in part. The customers of the bank share the advantages. For an institution having the privilege of issuing notes has its power of lending augmented. It can accommodate its clients by loans with good security on easier terms. The rate of interest is kept more steady, and capital is more accessible to good borrowers. Banking is thus developed where it is needed, and could not flourish without this artificial stimulant. And if tares grow up with the wheat, if over-speculation is sometimes fostered, the proper remedy must be discovered and applied. The use of the system of local banks of issue, their legitimate effect, is to quicken industry and to enlarge productive power, to economize capital and to stimulate the healthy development of our national resources. We say then that a system for which such advantages are claimed, ought not to be without reason weakened and disturbed. In order to the complete realization of its benefits, however, we must remember that it is necessary first that the notes of the old State banks should cease to circulate as money, and secondly that the government legal tender currency should be funded and permanently withdrawn. Until the volume of the circulation ceases to be excessive, its value cannot cease to be unstable or depreciated; and it is vain to expect to return to specie payment, or to make our bank notes permanently equivalent to coin, and adapted to form part of a national currency whose basis is hard money.

STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION OF THE PACIFIC.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company is engaged in building a large number of vessels preparatory to the extension of its lines from San Francisco to China. It succeeded last winter after an effort prolonged by the tortuosities of legislation, in obtaining from the Legislature of New York an act

authorizing the increase of its capital to ten millions of dollars. A contract was also made with the General Government to carry the mail between San Francisco and China for \$500,000, which will greatly facilitate the contemplated operations of the Company, and the establishment of regular steam navigation across the Pacific ocean. It is now confidently anticipated that the new route will be opened by the next spring or summer at the farthest.

Before many months, the great inter-continental telegraphic line will be extended from San Francisco through Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, the Russian Possessions, across Bhering Straits and Siberia to the river Oxus. A little while longer will be amply sufficient to complete practically the promise of Puck, and "put a girdle round the earth." Thus one great step more will be taken toward perfecting the familiar communion of the populations of the two hemispheres, and as a necessary sequence opening and maintaining lucrative commerce between them. The trade of Eastern Asia has been the object of eager competition for long centuries between the countries of the west. In its turn every state renowned for its opulence has been indebted for it largely to the "men that go down the sea in ships," and the caravans that traverse the inland regions of the continent. This was true of the old Assyrian empires, of Tyre and Alexandria, of Rome and Constantinople, of Bagdad and the republics of Italy, of Spain and Portugal, of Holland and England. The merchants conducting this commerce were the real princes of the earth.

A wise commercial policy dictates that we shall follow in the track of the telegraph and the example of the older nations, by the establishment of routes of trade between this country and Eastern Asia. We have now planted three States upon our western frontier, and authorized a company to lay a railway from Western Missouri to San Francisco. This will afford a direct route from New York and the other Atlantic cities to the Pacific, and surmount the greatest impediment to the acquisition of our proper share in the East India trade. A further step will be this establishment of a steamship line across the South Sea. We are not partial to governmental subsidies in such cases, but if a departure from this rule is ever permissible, it is in such an instance. It would conduce more to our national greatness to maintain a single line of steamers across the Pacific, than half a score of them on the Atlantic.

Two years ago, the house of Russell & Company did attempt the establishment of such a line between San Francisco and Hong Kong in China, to run in connection with their other steamers plying on the coast and rivers of that country. But at the time freights were depressed, and the proprietors had not the capital necessary to keep their vessels in the service, and so the project was abandoned. Now, however, the time is more favorable. Peace has been restored to this country, and the population of the Pacific coast is rapidly increasing. There is a much greater demand for Asiatic commodities than before. The Pacific railroad has been commenced; there are negotiations in progress to extinguish the Indian title to the lands east of the Rocky Mountains; population will soon flow in and fill up that region, so that several roads instead of one will extend from the valley of the Mississippi to the Western coast.

The importance of steamship lines across the Pacific, when the prosperity of California is duly considered, is evident. San Francisco has a harbor the most magnificent of any on the coast, and worthy of the commerce of a hemisphere. Shanghai, Hong Kong and Chusan in China are the points which steamers would make their destination for obvious reasons. Chusan is most central in position, and healthy for foreigners;

but lacks the trade communication necessary for a great commercial emporium. Hong Kong is the point where Californian products are most in demand; and hence it must be a prominent point for our trade. But Shanghai, which is eight hundred miles distant, is the entrepot of the trade in tea, silk and cotton. The commerce which centres here is enormous, and may easily be increased. It has passed the stage of probation, and its future importance is established. For this reason it must be a principle mart for our East India trade.

The proper route for vessels to take from California is by way of the Sandwich Islands. A depot could be established at Honolulu for the vessels outward bound. But probably on the return voyage it would not be advisable, on account of the heavy winds, to take those islands in the route. Coal could however be taken in at one of the Japan Islands, and a voyage made thence for San Francisco. In this manner a steamship line may be the means of so fixing the direction of the East India trade as to ensure the lion's share to the United States.

The Sandwich Islands themselves could be relied upon to increase the volume of that commerce. The estates of the chiefs are becoming the property of Americans who realise large profits from the production of sugar. Regular communication with San Francisco would immensely stimulate the production of this staple, and lead to a large colonization. So near is the Sandwich group to China that all the necessary Coolie labor could be easily obtained. The constant civil wars in China dispose the population to emigrate, and they make a valuable industrial class wherever they go. A large colonization of Chinese in these islands would increase the production of sugar a hundred fold, and it will take place before many years.

The British Government has fixed its attention upon the dominions of Kamehameha, or rather of Queen Emma, with a view to establishing a protectorate preparatory to subsequent annexation. But the influx of American population would prevent such a project from being consummated. The establishment of a steamship line and a demand for the products of the islands will lead to their settlement by Americans, and so defeat the schemes of England. The commerce and agricultural production thus secured would be sufficiently ample to justify the necessary outlay for such an enterprise.

Even in the event of the non-construction of the Pacific Railroad the arguments for this line are valid. The route in that case is direct from China to San Francisco, and thence to Panama, to connect with the lines on the other side of the Isthmus of Darien. A direct competition will spring up between the Pacific Steamship company and the Peninsular and Oriental company, with a handsome advantage in favor of the Americans. The voyage from England to Aspinwall can be made in twelve days, thence to San Francisco in twenty-one days, and to China in thirty-five—sixty-eight in all. The return voyage, owing to the trade winds, will be about a week shorter. The voyage from Australia to England requires for its accomplishment about sixty-five days, and is performed in waters bounded by barbarous countries and visited by fearful storms and hurricanes; whereas the new Pacific route will be at once shorter, cheaper, and the journey much more safe, pleasant and comfortable.

The opening of this new route will result in bringing to San Francisco and New York a large additional traffic, now going first to England; a traffic so important that Russia has for years been extending her communications eastward for the purpose of obtaining it. The matter is of national importance, and we rejoice that it has received such efficient attention.

OUR MINES.

SEVERAL causes have combined to produce the existing collapse in the mining of gold, silver, copper and iron ores. The most influential one may be traced to the organization and management of the new mining corporations. In 1863 and 1864, the discoveries of gold in Colorado and other territories produced a speculative fever, during which gold companies were organized with an aggregate nominal capital of about one hundred millions, and silver companies with over twenty-five millions. The excitement spread rapidly to iron, which, it was said, would realise fabulous prices in consequence of the demand for war purposes; and from iron it passed to copper, the production of which for three or four previous years had proved very profitable. At a later period, the coal interest caught the infection, resulting in the creation of a large number of new corporations and the resuscitation of many mines which had long ceased to be worked. Within a little over a year, new companies were thus formed for the production of coal, iron, and copper, with an aggregate capital of nearly one hundred millions of dollars. Thus, in the course of a few months, about \$225,000,000 of mining stocks were created and thrown upon the market. Although a majority of the companies were organized upon substantial properties, which, if properly worked, would yield an average profit, yet many were established rather for the benefit of the promoters than with a view to being vigorously worked for the stockholders. The companies were generally got up by sharp financiers, who much better understood how to get money out of the pockets of the public than out of a mine; officers were appointed rather with respect to their services in getting up the company than on account of their familiarity with mining operations. In too many cases, the monies received as subscriptions to stock did not find a permanent lodgement in the treasury; and the chief reliance for working capital was in a reserve of shares, varying from one-half to one-fifth of the entire nominal capital. With such a flood of inflated stock upon the market, the new companies found it difficult to sell the reserved shares upon which they had relied for working means; and their operations were therefore checked at the outset. This difficulty soon became an impossibility through the appearing of the petroleum mania, under which oil companies were formed, with an aggregate nominal capital of about \$600,000,000. The effect of this fresh excitement was to drive all the new mining stocks out of the market; and from that period to now there have been afloat well nigh \$200,000,000 of mining stock, for which the holders have been unable to realise one-fourth the subscription price. Thus, with no funds in the treasury, and no market for their reserved stock, a very large majority of the new corporations have been comparatively inert almost from the day of their organization. The minority of companies based upon sounder principles, and with a respectable cash reserve, have yet had to contend with difficulties almost insuperable. In Colorado, the hostility of the Indians has rendered the transportation of machinery dangerous and costly; and has, at the same time, prevented the emigration thither of sufficient labor to meet the demand from the mines. This has produced an advance in wages to about four dollars per day in gold for ordinary mine hands,—a rate at which it is impossible to produce gold at a profit. High wages have also been demanded at the Lake Superior copper and iron mines, necessitating some mines to suspend operations, and causing others to discharge their hands until a reduction of wages was effected. The latter course, though it has proved successful in reducing the working expenses of the mines, has yet had the unfortunate result of driving away a portion of the workmen from that promising region. An obstacle to the

development of the gold mines has arisen in connection with the invention of new processes for separating the ore. When it is considered that the separating processes hitherto in use have yielded only 60 to 70 per cent of the ore actually in the quartz, it is easily apparent what must be the effect upon new companies of several new inventions claiming ability to separate from 80 to 95 per cent. All pause until the different processes have proved their respective merits; and the necessity of hesitation is all the greater from the fact of there being strong indications that, in future, gold and silver mining will divide itself into two independent branches, the mining of the ores, and the separating of them, the latter being done by corporations, who will either buy the quartz from the mining companies, or extract the ore at a fixed rate of compensation.

It would be a great mistake to imagine that the existing collapse arises from the new companies having properties which could not yield a good profit if properly worked. The instances where gold, silver and copper companies hold worthless lands are, to a great extent, exceptional. Actual results, upon a broad scale, prove that the gold lands of Colorado are as rich as those of California; that the silver mines of Arizona and Nevada are as productive as those of Mexico; and the copper mines of Lake Superior as remunerative as those of Cornwall. It would, therefore, be unfortunate were those who have taken an interest in these new enterprises to forsake them and leave their investments to perish. By a judicious application of further capital, they may render their past subscriptions productive and remunerative. The true course to be adopted by shareholders is to demand, by legal process if necessary, a strict account, from the promoters and managers, of their appropriations of money, especially aiming to ascertain whether they paid for the property of the company the actual amount charged therefor to the company; and also to demand a full statement of the share account, so as to ascertain what amount of stock has been sold, what stock paid out, and to whom, and for what. These inquiries would probe to the bottom a system of semi-fraudulent management, by which very many of the new companies have been reduced to the verge of bankruptcy, and would teach speculative promoters that they cannot practice upon the public with impunity. The shareholders should further appoint competent agents to inquire into the resources and condition of their property, and to report upon the amount of capital required for working it with efficiency; and these points having been ascertained, directors of character should be chosen, charged to employ only well-qualified officers. By this process of purgation, most of the money invested in mines since 1862 might be rendered productive, resulting in an immense addition to the mineral products of the country; whereas, by carelessly allowing matters to drift on in their present condition, many millions invested in mining lands must be utterly lost, and mining enterprise be needlessly discouraged and retarded.

THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK.

THE State of New York, by direction of the Constitution of 1846, has an enumeration of inhabitants every tenth year. The statutes provide, accordingly, that the Secretary of State shall appoint enumerators for the several districts, who shall, within a prescribed period, make a full and accurate account of the number of the population, together with such other useful statistics of wealth and production as may be required. As the Legislature is to make this enumeration the basis of its future divisions of the State into Judicial and Legislative districts, it is of primary importance that the work shall be performed with a fidelity which cannot be questioned.

The present Secretary of State, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew,

is one of the most worthy and accomplished of our public officers. Liberally educated and possessed of a highly refined and classical taste, as well as great activity and energy, there was every reason to expect, at his hands, the most correct and perfect work ever made in the State. He had every incentive, and, we fully believe, every disposition to make it all that could be desired. It was an object well worthy of his ambition to make an enumeration for 1865 which should be cited in coming time as the model for completeness, full details, and accuracy. Mr. Depew evidently took the same view of the matter, and made his dispositions at his own office for that purpose. He designated Doctor Franklin B. Hough, the well-known statistician and antiquary, to superintend the matter, and placed at his disposal all the means which he required. Doctor Hough accordingly made preparations for a thorough enumeration, with a full detail of agricultural, commercial and manufacturing statistics. Any intelligent man looking at the blanks prepared by him and furnished to the enumerators, will be convinced at once that the Bureau at Albany intended that everything should be performed in the most thorough manner.

The counties were subdivided into convenient districts, and an enumerator appointed for each. The number for the city of New York was 439. Brooklyn and other localities were provided for in about the same proportion. Doctor Hough, to secure the greatest fidelity came from Albany, and spent several days in instructing the officials in their duty. It seemed as though everything necessary had been done in the matter.

The citizens of the metropolis were astonished to learn that after all these preparations, the returns of the officers demonstrated a great falling off of population. New York which had boasted in 1860 of 811,000, was reported at only about 765,000, and Brooklyn exhibits a similar reduction. Emigration had added to the inhabitants; the hotels and boarding houses were thronged as never before; tenement houses were packed till pestilence had become a matter of daily imminence; dwellings were almost impossible to procure; the annual mortality which keeps an almost mathematical ratio with the population, exceeded twenty-five thousand; and yet with all these tokens of a million and more of inhabitants, the enumerators had given us but some hundred and fifty thousand increase over the census of Secretary Leavenworth in 1855. We know that Mr. Depew is a man of probity, and Doctor Hough one of the most accomplished statisticians of the day; but we are equally certain that the 439 enumerators have grossly miscounted our population.

The New Yorkers have some modes of their own to take enumerations. Births and marriages are not chronicled to any purpose, it must be acknowledged; many of the clergy object to reports which may compromise the reputation of erring youth. But the mortuary statistics kept by Doctor Cyrus Ramsay are proverbial for their fullness and accuracy. Last year the number of deaths was 25,645, which would, by the figures of the enumerators, make an average mortality one in thirty—a mortality indicating a pestilence in the city. No one believes this, and we will not attempt an argument. But reckoning the deaths according to the death rate of the United Kingdom, this would indicate a population of about 1,160,000.

The fact is that the enumerators have been grossly remiss and unfit for their positions. We may concede for the sake of argument that the Federal census of 1860 was grossly inaccurate; indeed we believe that there was notorious over-counting in the lower end of the island. But this does not exonerate the men appointed by Mr. Depew. They did not, we are sure, press their enquiries as it was their duty. They permitted many opportunities of acquiring information to go

unheeded. They neglected many residences; one of the Inspectors of Police was not visited at all and others report similar neglect.

We not only find an imputed decrease of population, but a falling-off in the number of houses. We know that the high prices incident to the war retarded building enterprise; but every one knew that there has been a considerable increase in this item. So in many other respects. We are constrained to our regret to declare that Mr. Depew's enumeration for 1865 is of little value whatever as a statistical computation.

The same complaint is also made in Brooklyn, and if possible, with more force. The population there is also undercounted as well as the houses, and other statistics are equally faulty. It is not necessary to go into details.

The representative effect of this is remarkable. The State of New York is divided into 32 Senatorial districts, two of which are embraced in the County of Kings, and four in New York. This number ought to have been increased to two or three more. There are also 128 members of Assembly, 7 of which are apportioned to Kings, and 17 to New York. The number for the two counties ought to have approximated 40. By the present enumeration this increase cannot be made. Nor can the Secretary or the local authorities make any correction. The legislature alone can give relief; and it is a question whether that body is not altogether estopped by the constitution of the State. Still the interests of localities demand protection and advancement, and therefore they ought not to be deprived of their just representation in the Senate and Assembly.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. No. 4.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Michigan Central Railroad extends in a single track from Detroit to Chicago, a distance of 284.8 miles
 And holds a lease of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad (completed in 1855), which joins it at Lake Station..... 44.5 "
 Making the total length operated..... 329.3 miles

The main line stretches in a west and southwest direction across the lower Michigan peninsula, its initial point being Detroit, at which it connects with the Great Western of Canada. Its western terminus is Chicago, on which converge the principal lines draining the upper and middle Mississippi countries. It is thus situated on the best line for through business; and, within its own circuit, has one of the finest agricultural regions of the West. Leaving Detroit it passes through Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Cass and Berrien counties in Michigan, and through the northern parts of La Porte, Porter and Lake counties in Indiana, into and half through Cook county in Illinois to Chicago. Along this line are situated the principal cities of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall, Kalamazoo and New Buffalo; the latter the principal port in the southern portion of Lake Michigan. Detroit is the commercial metropolis of the State and, in 1860, had 45,619 inhabitants. The other cities have populations ranging from 4,000 to 6,000 each. The population of the counties above named, in 1854 and 1864, is compared in the annexed table, which also gives the grain and wool crops return by the State census of the latter year:

Counties.	Population—		Bushels, 1863—		Pounds Wool.
	1854.	1864.	Wheat.	Other grain.	
Wayne.....	63,778	83,326	181,145	317,240	196,421
Washtenaw.....	28,836	34,048	714,909	259,054	879,509
Jackson.....	21,855	25,905	733,558	101,912	596,117
Calhoun.....	22,768	30,488	835,583	119,359	448,459
Kalamazoo.....	16,893	25,842	682,032	126,585	274,390
Van Buren.....	8,300	17,830	295,135	77,447	56,588
Cass.....	13,124	17,776	397,741	110,278	114,827
Berrien.....	13,847	25,856	341,363	110,658	53,421
Total.....	191,401	261,075	4,181,466	1,222,533	2,637,712

And to these figures may be added an equal enumeration

for those portions of the counties adjoining those named in the north and south, which are, in a great measure, dependent on the Central Railroad for their markets. Chicago, at which city it makes its western terminus, is the largest grain, pork, beef and lumber mart in the world, and in 1865, contained 178,539 inhabitants.

The rolling stock owned by the Company at the close of the fiscal years in May, 1861 to 1865, was, as shown in the following table :

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Locomotive engines.....	98	98	98	97	97
Passenger and baggage cars.....	108	108	108	97	100
Freight cars.....	1,060	1,284	1,297	1,289	1,303
Working cars.....	251	262	262	269	269
Total cars.....	1,419	1,654	1,667	1,655	1,672

The mileage of engines drawing trains on the road, yearly since the full completion of the road in 1852 :

Fiscal Years.	No. of Eng's.	Pas'ger.	Freight.	Working.	Total.
1852-53.....	375,125	331,167	197,054	903,346	903,346
1853-54.....	550,000	450,000	150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000
1854-55.....	64	652,979	503,909	1,358,811	1,358,811
1855-56.....	81	804,161	621,508	1,512,202	1,512,202
1856-57.....	98	795,441	740,716	1,433,031	1,433,031
1857-58.....	98	676,080	503,923	1,080,041	1,080,041
1858-59.....	98	631,769	448,361	1,077,813	1,077,813
1859-60.....	98	532,638	450,449	1,233,916	1,233,916
1860-61.....	98	522,115	545,883	1,632,265	1,632,265
1861-62.....	98	507,635	672,627	1,563,396	1,563,396
1862-63.....	98	511,226	762,877	1,744,555	1,744,555
1863-64.....	97	591,994	729,182	237,105	1,558,277
1864-65.....	97	645,974	642,671	294,148	1,582,793

The following table shows the tonnage and passengers carried over the road in the same years :

Fiscal Years.	Passengers carried—			T'ns of F't Carried.
	Thro'	Local.	Total.	
1852-53.....	77,492½	107,059½	247,552	161,226
1853-54.....	112,908	245,028	357,936	216,560
1854-55.....	153,635½	345,138½	503,774	241,825
1855-56.....	161,270	389,510	550,780	231,323
1856-57.....	187,029½	406,600½	593,630	328,939
1857-58.....	154,684½	307,272	461,956½	376,294
1858-59.....	92,169	269,368	361,527	235,123
1859-60.....	72,666½	251,755	324,421½	295,276
1860-61.....	65,110	262,665	327,775	378,570
1861-62.....	55,292	253,536	308,828	463,112
1862-63.....	59,689	387,672	447,361	564,827
1863-64.....	89,552½	556,206½	645,759	542,410
1864-65.....	107,540½	745,348½	852,889	485,275

The direction of travel and traffic is shown for the four last years in the following tables :

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL.

Fiscal Years.	Westward—			Eastward—			Pas'ng's car'd 1 mile.	Earnings per pas'ng. per mile.
	Local.	Thro'	Total.	Local.	Thro'	Total.		
1861-62.....	129,009	32,040	161,049	124,527	23,252	147,779	23,905,678	2.51c
1862-63.....	190,946	32,759	223,705	196,726	26,930	223,656	35,923,072	2.49c
1863-64.....	280,203½	49,627½	329,831	276,003	39,925	315,928	51,627,391	2.44c
1864-65.....	387,872	59,714½	447,586½	357,476½	47,826	405,302½	68,338,576	2.59c

DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC.

Fiscal Years.	Tons carried one mile—			Proportion—		Earnings per ton per mile.
	Westw'd.	Eastward.	Total.	West.	East.	
1861-62.....	16,869,986	64,863,458	81,733,474	20.64	79.36	1.91c
1862-63.....	25,678,889	73,826,089	99,504,978	25.51	74.19	1.99c
1863-64.....	31,061,968	60,267,177	91,929,145	33.77	66.23	2.25c
1864-65.....	29,659,208	43,241,111	72,937,319	40.70	59.30	3.06c

The following table exhibits the earnings and expenses of the road (including local taxes) from the 22d September, 1864, when the present company came in possession, to the 31st May, 1865 :

Fiscal years.	Passengers.	GROSS EARNINGS			Operating Expenses.	Net Earn'gs.
		Freight.	Mails.&c.	Total.		
1846-47 (7½ mos.).....	\$60,760	\$146,952	\$1,588	\$209,300	\$86,167	\$123,133
1847-48 (13 mos.).....	152,053	234,649	14,354	401,047	201,858	199,189
1848-49.....	197,767	214,439	15,223	427,429	239,234	188,195
1849-50.....	368,437	270,411	44,124	601,972	301,649	300,323
1850-51.....	490,120	408,449	48,778	947,347	341,665	605,682
1851-52.....	581,477	412,438	76,033	1,069,948	404,747	665,200
1852-53.....	589,489	504,956	59,216	1,153,661	566,722	586,939
1853-54.....	855,918	673,020	50,475	1,579,413	908,944	670,469
1854-55.....	1,246,409	900,446	68,429	2,215,284	1,335,627	879,657
1855-56.....	1,497,855	1,209,925	92,663	2,800,443	1,571,818	1,228,625
1856-57.....	1,610,416	1,413,492	80,695	3,104,603	2,083,199	1,021,404
1857-58.....	1,321,039	1,033,748	73,970	2,428,757	1,531,218	897,539
1858-59.....	933,609	831,435	64,085	1,829,129	1,072,733	756,396
1859-60.....	803,508	962,622	66,815	1,832,945	1,077,483	755,462
1860-61.....	800,950	1,171,735	75,809	2,048,494	1,137,724	910,770
1861-62.....	724,915	1,559,061	77,265	2,361,241	1,149,153	1,212,088
1862-63.....	889,682	1,983,757	73,121	2,946,560	1,272,360	1,674,200
1863-64.....	1,262,415	2,073,274	98,859	3,434,548	1,720,125	1,714,423
1864-65.....	1,771,813	2,233,529	140,077	4,145,419	2,406,149	1,739,270

The profit and loss account, which differs somewhat from the Superintendent's statements, on which the above table is based, and contains other matters not included therein, gives the following as the result of operations for the same years :

Fiscal years.	Total Resources.	Current expenditures.	Interest and Exchange.	Sinking Fund.	Dividends declared.	Surplus to credit.
1846-47.....	\$209,300	\$86,167	\$.....	\$.....	\$100,751	\$23,382
1847-48.....	433,429	201,858	.....	.....	176,000	45,571
1848-49.....	473,001	239,234	.....	.....	176,000	57,776
1849-50.....	752,188	301,649	242,109	.....	190,368	18,062
1850-51.....	985,166	400,840	277,469	.....	230,544	76,313
1851-52.....	1,151,607	470,931	274,379	.....	404,139	2,153
1852-53.....	1,151,796	566,722	279,309	.....	320,000	deficit 14,335
1853-54.....	1,574,260	903,944	269,587	.....	368,536	12,192
1854-55.....	1,274,128	1,335,628	360,903	.....	340,860	236,737
1855-56.....	3,115,059	1,566,819	478,639	.....	602,840	466,761
1856-57.....	3,628,650	1,872,895	586,502	.....	604,450	564,303
1857-58.....	2,982,719	1,890,557	701,887	.....	302,855	87,420
1858-59.....	1,977,196	1,072,732	735,488	.....	.....	108,976
1859-60.....	1,961,449	1,077,483	730,760	60,000	.....	78,206
1860-61.....	2,126,699	1,137,724	684,328	75,000	181,713	38,434
1861-62.....	2,407,023	1,149,153	679,463	84,500	181,713	312,194
1862-63.....	3,260,111	1,272,360	617,657	84,500	484,573	772,636
1863-64.....	4,189,822	1,720,125	600,217	84,500	726,864	1,002,894
1864-65.....	5,124,107	2,406,149	622,691	84,500	1,136,826	708,385
Cash dividend declared June 20, 1865.....					259,648	448,737

The United States taxes on dividends and passengers, not included in any of the above items, amounted in 1862-63 to \$28,385; in 1863-64 to \$55,222, and in 1864-65 to \$165,265.

The financial condition of the company at the close of each fiscal year from 1850-51 to 1864-65 is exhibited briefly in the following table :

Fiscal Years.	Capital.	Bonds.	LIABILITIES Bills payable.	Income.	Total.	Cost of Property.
1850-51.....	2,638,000	3,802,950	191,388	76,313	6,709,187	6,339,666
1851-52.....	3,237,500	3,965,950	949,579	2,153	8,156,700	8,156,700
1852-53.....	4,234,000	3,994,313	631,176	.....	8,856,834	8,351,452
1853-54.....	5,681,000	3,985,063	294,570	12,192	9,951,999	9,272,949
1854-55.....	5,021,916	5,594,063	315,223	236,737	12,163,939	10,644,027
1855-56.....	6,033,432	5,408,063	1,098,760	466,766	13,009,936	11,418,173
1856-57.....	6,058,092	5,736,563	1,459,824	564,803	13,914,986	12,160,677
1857-58.....	6,057,840	8,284,063	118,576	87,420	14,548,411	13,158,958
1858-59.....	6,057,840	8,184,489	.....	108,376	14,351,799	13,158,958
1859-60.....	6,057,820	7,914,489	90,782	78,206	14,141,676	13,158,958
1860-61.....	6,057,784	7,968,489	125,000	38,434	14,191,649	13,158,958
1861-62.....	6,057,710	7,999,489	.....	312,194	14,371,174	13,151,236
1862-63.....	6,057,436	7,999,489	.....	772,636	14,834,954	13,805,576
1863-64.....	6,315,906	7,740,989	.....	1,002,894	15,066,822	13,805,576
1864-65.....	6,491,386	7,565,489	.....	708,385	14,781,571	13,805,576

The total includes also several small balances not otherwise designated.

The construction account, which includes the cost of steamboats, was increased in 1862-43 by the transfer of sundry items, properly belonging to construction, and not before charged to that account.

On the 31st May, 1865, the Trustees of the Sinking Funds reported \$565,368 71 to the credit of the First and \$167,643 50 to the credit of the Second Sinking Fund, which, deducted from the Bonded debt leaves the net amount debt of \$6,832,376 78.

The cost of road and equipment per mile, the earnings, expenses and profits per mile, and the rate of dividends, as deduced from the foregoing tables, are shown in the following statement :

Fiscal Years.	Miles of Road.	Cost of R'd p. m.	Earnings per mile.	Exp. p. m.	Profits p. m.	Exp. Rate to of earn'gs. Div.
1846-47 (7½ mos.).....	143.1	\$13,976	\$1,462	\$602	\$60	\$417 8
1847-48 (13 mos.).....	159.4	23,699	2,516	1,266	1,250	50 32 8
1848-49.....	217.9	21,037	1,961	1,098	863	56 00 8
1849-50.....	217.9	23,261	3,176	1,384	1,792	43 58 8
1850-51.....	227.5	27,866	4,164	1,502	2,662	36 07 9
1851-52.....	284.8	28,640	3,737	1,421	2,316	38 03 14
1852-53.....	284.8	29,324	4,057	1,980	2,062	49 10 8
1853-54.....	284.8	32,559	5,545	3,174	2,371	57 24 8
1854-55.....	284.8	37,373	7,778	4,659	3,089	60 29 10
1855-56.....	284.8	40,092	9,833	5,519	4,314	56 12 11
1856-57.....	284.8	42,699	10,901	7,314	3,587	67 10 10
1857-58.....	284.8	46,204	8,528	5,376	3,152	63 04 ..
1858-59.....	284.8	46,204	6,454	3,766	2,688	58 35 ..
1859-60.....	284.8	46,204	6,435	3,783	2,652	58 82 ..

THE UNITED STATES DEBT.

We give below the statement of the public debt, prepared from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, for July, August, and September, 1865 :

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.				
Denominations.	July 31.	August 31.	Sept. 30.	
6 per cent, due December 31, 1867.....	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	
6 do July 1, 1868.....	8,908,342	8,908,332	8,908,342	
5 do January 1, 1874.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	
5 do January 1, 1871.....	7,022,000	7,022,000	7,022,000	
6 do December 31, 1880.....	18,415,000	18,415,000	18,415,000	
6 do June 30, 1881.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	
6 do June 30, 1861, exc'd for 7.30s	139,546,450	139,194,000	139,331,000	
6 do May 1, 1867-82 (5.20 years)...	514,780,500	514,880,500	514,780,500	
6 do November 1, 1869-84 (5.20 years).....	91,789,000	91,789,000	100,000,000	
5 do March 1, 1874-1904 (10.40s)...	172,770,100	172,770,100	172,770,100	
6 do July 1, '81 (Oregon war).....	1,016,000	1,016,000	1,016,000	
6 do June 30, 1881.....	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	
Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest	\$1,108,662,142	\$1,108,310,192	\$1,116,658,192	
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.				
4 per cent Temporary Loan { 10 days' notice. }	\$646,936	\$618,128	\$618,128	
6 do do do	23,899,268	35,429,398	36,249,660	
5 do do do	74,570,641	71,101,187	79,017,961	
6 do Certificates (one year).....	106,706,000	85,093,000	62,899,000	
5 do One and two-years' notes.....	39,954,230	32,954,230	32,954,230	
6 do Three years' com. int. notes...	212,121,470	217,624,160	217,012,141	
6 do Thirty-year bonds, (Union Pacific R.).....	1,258,000	1,258,000	1,258,000	
7.20 do Three years' treasury notes, 1st series	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	
7.30 do do do 2d series	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	
7.30 do do do 3d series	230,000,000	230,000,000	230,000,000	
Aggreg. of debt bearing lawful mon. int	\$1,289,156,545	\$1,274,478,103	\$1,260,009,120	
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.				
7.30 per cent Three-years' Notes.....	\$358,550	\$334,450	\$322,250	
do Texas Indemnity Bonds.....	839,000	839,000	760,000	
Other bonds and notes.....	329,570	329,570	307,070	
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased.....	\$1,527,120	\$1,503,020	\$1,389,320	
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.				
United States Notes.....	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000	
do do (in redemp'n of the temporary loan).....	33,160,569	33,160,569	28,160,569	
Fractional Currency.....	25,750,032	26,344,742	26,487,755	
Currency.....	458,910,601	459,505,311	454,648,324	
Uncalled for pay requisitions.....	15,736,000	2,111,000	1,220,000	
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.....	\$474,646,601	\$461,646,601	\$455,868,324	
Amount in Treasury—				
Coin.....	\$35,337,357	\$45,435,771	\$32,740,789	
Currency.....	81,401,774	42,782,284	56,236,441	
Total in Treasury.....	\$116,739,632	\$88,218,055	\$88,977,230	
RECAPITULATION.				
Debt bearing interest in coin.....	\$1,100,662,647	\$1,108,310,192	\$1,116,658,192	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money.....	1,289,156,545	1,274,488,103	1,260,009,120	
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	1,527,120	1,503,020	1,389,320	
Debt bearing no interest (currency).....	458,910,601	459,505,311	454,648,324	
Uncalled for requisitions.....	15,736,000	2,111,000	1,220,000	
Aggregate debts of all kinds.....	\$2,874,092,908	\$2,845,907,656	\$2,744,947,726	
Cash in Treasury.....	116,739,632	88,218,025	88,977,230	
ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE ON DEBT.				
Payable in gold.....	\$64,521,837	\$64,500,500	\$65,001,570	
Payable in lawful money.....	78,749,631	73,531,038	72,527,646	
Aggregate amount of interest payable annually.....	\$139,262,368	\$138,031,628	\$137,529,216	
not including int. on the 3 year's comp. int. notes, which is payable only at maturity.				
LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION.				
One and two years' 5 per cent notes ..	\$39,955,230	\$33,954,230	\$32,954,230	
United States Notes (currency).....	433,160,569	433,160,569	428,160,569	
Three years' 6 per cent compound interest notes.....	212,121,470	217,024,160	217,012,141	
Aggregate Legal Tender Notes in circulation.....	\$685,236,269	\$684,138,059	\$678,126,940	

Literature.

Eight Years in Congress, from 1857-65. Memoir and Speeches, By SAMUEL S. COX. New York: D. APPLETON & Company. 445 Broadway.

Mr. Cox, the well known member of Congress for the Franklin District of Ohio, and now a citizen in private life at 132 Broadway in this city, has given to the public a memorial of himself and his career at once instructive and entertaining. He defines his political position in his dedication: "I represented you truly, when I warned and worked from 1856 to 1860, against the prominent zealotry of the North and South; when I denounced, in and out of Congress, the bad fallacy and worse conduct of the secessionists; when I voted to avert the war by every measure of adjustment, and when, after war came, by my votes for money and men, I aided the administration in maintaining the Federal authority over the insurgent States."

Mr. Cox begins with a chapter on "constitutional opposition," defining his place as an antagonist of the administration of Mr. Lincoln. He never failed, he declares, to protest against the eclipse of

liberty by power. What may have seemed to a superficial observer as an unpatriotic opposition, was only an truly an opposition to the arbitrary proceedings with which the war was accompanied; and was dictated by regard for the very object which the war sought to establish. Time will vindicate those who did not, while they maintained the war for the Union, permit their voices for personal and public liberty to be drowned in the clangor of arms.

The volume is classified into speeches connected with finance and the tariff; those which display the "sedition and sectionalism" of the North; those relating to the question of fugitives from foreign countries; those on foreign affairs; the eulogy upon Stephen A. Douglass; speeches on reunion and the war; the constitutional amendment; and on the proposition to admit the Cabinet into Congress.

In his explanation of his action upon Kansas and the territorial question, Mr. Cox declares that if Mr. Douglas had voted for the Compromise bill reported by the Committee of Conference, the territorial question would not have been mooted at the National Convention at Charleston in 1860 with so marked a personal application, "His nomination would have been made without division. For a time at least, secession would have been prevented and the war averted."

Mr. Cox gives a most interesting personal description of the prominent Southern members of Congress at that time, and follows it by a history of the proceedings of the eventful winter of 1861.

The speeches which he gives from the reports of the *Globe* need no elaborate notice. They are able and eloquent, and are characterized by a wide view, vivacity, and statesmanlike ability. There are many who disagree with many of his sentiments, and some will even question the correctness of his statements, but his talent, patriotism and sound views of public policy, outside the immediate controversies of the war, must be generally acknowledged.

Remarks on the Sonnets of Shakespeare; with the Sonnets—showing that they belong to the Hermetic class of writings, and explaining their general meaning and purpose. By the author of "Remarks on Alchemy," "Swedenborg a Hermetic Philosopher," "Christ the Spirit." New York: Published by JAMES MILLER. 1865.

The view is taken by the author, Major General E. A. Hitchcock; that there has existed in the world for untold ages a class of sages and savans, who were skilled in what has been sometimes denominated Hermetic Philosophy. Orpheus, Pythagoras and Plato, the Brahmin and Chaldean, theurgists, the Essenes of Palestine, the Therapeutists of Egypt, the philosophers and alchemists, Synesius and Ammonius, Dante, Tasso and Shakespeare, as well as other poets, are included in this category. Accordingly, the sonnets of the great dramatist are explained as Hermetic writing—lessons in allegory, and a species of painting. Shakespeare is said to employ this mode of diction because "art was tongue-tied by authority," by "Beauty's Rose," the interpreter understanding life, the spirit of Humanity, and by love, the Divine Love. "In the 52d sonnet" "he remarks, "the poet felt that he is in possession of a certain 'key' which opens to him a 'sweet uplocked treasure.'" This is the secret key of the spirit, the very secret of the Lord, which, though disclosed or revealed in the scripture, is only disclosed or made known under certain conditions. We will not dwell upon this solemn and sacred mystery, and will only remark that the mysterious key is not acquired from books solely but from a true life." The idea of the sonnets therefrom is substantially this; "that the spirit of man is one with the spirit of nature; as may be seen more particularly by a careful study of the 39th and 74th sonnets." This is, it will be observed, like the Maya doctrine of the Hindoos, which would have us see God in all things, and all things in God." Probably this sentence of Emanuel Swedenborg may aid in simplifying the idea: "Let it be noted that although I was in Heaven, still I was not out of myself, but in the body, for Heaven is in man, in whatsoever place he may be; and thus, when it pleases the Lord, a man may be in Heaven, and yet not be withdrawn from the body."

Thus, when Shakespeare writes in sonnet 39:

"Oh how thy worth with manners may I sing
When thou art all the better part of me."

the "Remarks" teaches that the person addressed is the interior or heavenly will, the spirit of life, which is the better part of himself.

The mystical system of interpretation has been applied by different writers to the principal books which have the admiration of scholars. The Mahabharata, the Pentateuch Gospels and Apoca-

lype, the hymns of Orpheus and poems of Homer, the dramas or Mysteries of Eleusis, Isis, and the Bona Dea, etc., have been subjected to this ordeal of internal sense and approved. But the great world have set down their expositions as fanciful, and not worthy of consideration, yet the philosophy underlying them is more generally diffused among the thinking classes than is generally supposed. There are mystics in all religions, all ages and all nations, and they are generally the most earnest and sincere of men.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO SEPTEMBER 23.

Commercial affairs continue dull, not from any distrust or unsoundness of business, but from the continued absence from the chief financial centres of the leading financiers and operators. Prices of good securities are firmly maintained, and there is an increased tendency to discriminate in reference to investments rather than to speculate, and under these circumstances but little animation can be looked for.

The supply of capital continues good at the Bank minimum, which remains unchanged. The joint stock banks are doing a good business at 3½, at which a large amount of business was transacted. The unusually fine weather and the favorable harvest returns have imparted confidence to operators, and it is generally expected that there will soon be an active resumption of business.

The leading events of the week have been the placing the new Brazilian loan, and the Erie Railroad loan of £800,000. The applications for the Brazilian loan exceeded more than three times the amount required. This success is greatly attributed to the sagacity of the Messrs. Rothschilds, the agents, in placing it at a figure representing something like its real value, the usual practice being to attach a value that could not be sustained, thus causing other securities placed on too high terms to fall to a discount in a short time. The Brazilian loan was quoted at 2½ premium at the close of the week.

The Erie loan was negotiated by Morgan & Co. of £800,000 in sterling bonds of the Erie Railway Company, bearing 6 per cent. interest from the 1st inst. The subscription price is to be 75, payable in instalments running to the 15th of January next, and the bonds are to be redeemed at par in 10 years, during the whole of which time the holders will have the option of converting them into stock. The yield will thus be about 10 per cent. per annum, irrespective of any contingent advantage that may be possible through conversion.

A prospectus has been issued of the Channel Steamship Company with a capital of £240,000 (half to be first subscribed), in shares of £15, to establish a line of iron screw steamers between Liverpool and the coal ports of South Wales.

A remarkable instance of the duration of financial connexions in the city of London has occurred this week, the banking account of the house of Baring, Brothers & Co. with Messrs. Martin, Stone & Co. having reached its hundredth year.

At a meeting of the London Bank of Mexico and South America, a dividend for the half year ending July 31st was announced at 103 per share, being at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

At the bidding for £200,000 in bills on India at the Bank of England, the terms indicated an increased demand for remittances to the East. The minimum price was, as before, 1s. 10½d. on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 10½d. on Bombay. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 47 per cent, and on Bombay at 1s. 11½d. about 49 per cent, above these prices in full.

The returns of the private and joint stock banks in England and Wales for the four weeks ending August 19th, have been published. These returns, combined with the circulation of the Scotch and Irish banks for the same period, and the average circulation of the Bank of England for the four weeks ending the 16th of August (the nearest date furnished by their returns,) will give the following results of the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom when compared with the previous month:

	July 22, 1865.	Aug. 19, 1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of England .	£21,993,548	£22,178,744	£185,196	.....
Private banks....	2,882,093	2,843,131	.....	38,962
Joint-stock banks..	2,759,162	2,748,203	.....	10,959
Total in England.	27,634,803	27,770,078	135,275	.....
Scotland	4,371,737	4,349,669	.....	22,068
Ireland.....	5,718,427	5,664,013	.....	54,414
United Kingdom..	37,724,967	37,783,760	58,793	.....

And, as compared with the month ending the 20th of August, 1864, the above returns show an increase of £446,170 in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of £1,055,538 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks the following is the state of the circulation:

The English private banks are below their fixed issue.... £1,346,020
The English joint-stock banks are below their fixed issue.. 478,054

Total below fixed issue in England..... 1,824,074
The Scotch banks are above their fixed issue..... 1,600,392
The Irish banks are below their fixed issue..... 690,482

The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 16th of August was £14,341,313, being a decrease of £1,433,377 as compared with the previous month, and an increase of £1,538,862 when compared with the same period last year.

The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 19th of August:

Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks..... £2,394,656
Gold and silver held by the Irish banks..... 2,040,184
4,434,840.

Being a decrease of £51,895 as compared with the previous return, and an increase of £267,664 when compared with the corresponding period last year.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable, and business is brisk, at firm prices. The removal of the uncertainty respecting the supply of American cotton likely to be thrown on the market, has imparted stability to the trade. At Liverpool American cotton advanced 1½d. and ¾d. per pound, and an extensive business was done.

From Manchester we learn of considerable excitement towards the close of the week, in consequence of the news of the running up of the six days sales at Liverpool to the unprecedented figure of 188,000 bales. Producers have again raised their quotations for the articles most in request; and many buyers who would not pay previous rates, are now willing to operate at them. The transactions are to a fair extent for the restricted available supplies; but a feeling of caution is in some degree renewed. For all descriptions of cloth there has been an augmented home and foreign demand in the present week, raising the rates for T cloths, long cloths, the lower reeds of printers, shirtings, and most other articles, about 1d. per lb. The Indian merchants—who now seem to expect improved markets—are making some inquiries for shirtings. The manufacturers of the best 8½lb. 40-inch shirtings have added 1d per piece to their quotations, but not realised it. Fine goods for America command high prices for distant delivery; but the buyers find it most difficult to place orders.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

COURSE OF GOLD—SEPTEMBER, 1865.—The following table shows the fluctuations of gold daily during the month of September, and monthly since January 1, 1865:

DATE	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing	DATE	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Sept. 1.....	144½	145	144½	145½	Sept. 18.....	143½	143½	143½	143½
" 2.....	144½	144½	144½	144½	" 19.....	143½	144	143½	143½
" 3.....	144	144½	143½	144½	" 20.....	143½	144	143½	143½
" 4.....	144	144½	144½	144½	" 21.....	143½	144½	143½	144½
" 5.....	144½	144½	144½	144½	" 22.....	143½	143½	143½	143½
" 6.....	144½	145	144½	144½	" 23.....	143½	143½	143½	143½
" 7.....	144½	144½	144½	144½	" 25.....	143½	143½	143½	143½
" 8.....	144½	144½	144½	144½	" 26.....	144½	143½	143½	143½
" 9.....	144½	144½	144½	144½	" 27.....	144½	144½	143½	144
" 10.....	144½	144½	144½	144½	" 28.....	144½	144½	143½	144
" 11.....	144½	144½	144½	144½	" 29.....	143½	144½	143½	144½
" 12.....	144½	144½	143½	143½	" 30.....	144	144½	144	144½
" 13.....	143½	143½	143½	143½	Month.....	144½	145	142½	144½
" 14.....	143½	143½	143½	143½					
" 15.....	143½	143½	142½	142½					
" 16.....	142½	143½	142½	143½					

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

January.....	226	234½	197½	204½	July.....	141	146½	188½	144
February.....	202½	216½	198½	202	August.....	144½	145½	140½	144½
March.....	200½	201	148½	157½	September.....	144½	145	142½	144½
April.....	151	154½	143½	146½	Nine months..	226	234½	128½	144½
May.....	145½	145½	128½	137½					
June.....	137½	147½	135½	141½					

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR EIGHT MONTHS.—The following statement shows the total imports at the port of New York for the month of August for three years:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Entered for consumption.....	\$10,004,580	\$6,603,653	\$15,903,743
Do. for warehousing.....	4,409,891	10,437,478	7,553,260
Free goods.....	509,781	936,474	836,533
Specie and bullion.....	113,877	245,858	182,072
Total entered at port.....	\$15,038,129	\$18,223,463	\$24,475,608
Withdrawn from warehouse...	6,429,421	7,967,843	9,661,136

The exports for the same period have been as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic produce.....	\$10,666,959	\$26,617,350	\$14,500,860
Foreign merchandise (free)..	90,815	126,537	45,045
Foreign mdse. (dutiable)....	281,774	2,231,782	135,172
Specie and bullion.....	3,465,261	1,001,813	1,554,398
Total exports.....	\$14,454,809	\$29,977,982	\$16,235,475
Total exclusive of specie....	10,980,548	28,976,169	14,681,077

For the first eight months of the calendar year, the imports and exports compare as follows:

	1863.	1864	1865.
IMPORTS.			
Entered for consumption....	\$70,402,820	\$89,021,270	\$64,204,961
Entered for warehousing....	41,896,200	80,136,535	53,210,326
Free goods.....	8,538,967	8,006,572	6,746,676
Specie and bullion.....	1,149,890	1,800,924	1,487,535
Total entered at port.....	\$122,047,877	\$178,965,301	\$125,649,498
Withdrawn from warehouse.	31,251,617	44,194,453	59,900,368
EXPORTS.			
Domestic produce.....	\$113,758,220	\$138,256,445	\$95,170,873
Foreign free goods.....	724,398	733,606	708,177
Foreign dutiable.....	3,992,470	11,501,097	2,540,787
Specie and bullion.....	29,366,109	32,101,263	20,194,143
Total exports.....	\$147,841,197	\$182,592,411	\$118,613,980
Total exclusive of specie..	118,475,088	150,491,148	98,419,837

The change from last year in the warehousing department is worthy of note. During the first eight months of 1864 there were eighty millions entered in bond, and only forty-four millions withdrawn to throw on the market. During the same period of this year only fifty-three millions were entered and nearly sixty were taken out.

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS.—The receipts for customs at this port for the first eight months of the year compare thus:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Prev. 6 mos.....	\$23,843,077 97	\$42,463,224 98	\$36,695,577 07
July.....	4,912,718 49	3,585,348 44	9,778,276 65
In August.....	6,296,735 58	6,237,364 17	13,113,689 50
Total since Jan. 1.	\$35,052,532 04	\$52,286,437 59	\$59,587,543 22

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Sept. 27, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Sept. 29:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$1,928,778	\$917,904	\$3,129,787
Gen'l merchandise.....	1,767,511	2,653,102	2,715,999
Total for the week.....	\$3,696,289	\$3,571,006	\$5,845,786
Previously rep'ted.....	132,777,109	173,612,493	138,829,335
Since Jan. 1.....	\$136,473,398	177,183,499	144,675,121

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 October 3rd, and since January 1st.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$2,807,827	\$2,413,660	\$3,622,356	\$2,418,527
Previously rep'ted.....	\$106,710,493	130,742,990	166,175,040	117,801,363
Since January 1..	\$109,518,320	133,156,650	169,797,396	120,219,890

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. 30, 1865:

Sept. 27—Steamer Kangaroo, Liverpool—	
Gold bars.....	\$286,764
“ 29—Steamer Havana, Rio de Janeiro—	
British gold.....	3,430
American gold.....	4,694
“ 30—Steamer Germania, Hamburg—	
American gold.....	53,563
Gold bars.....	191,832
Silver bars.....	30,878
German silver.....	4,000
“ 30—Steamer Erin, Liverpool—	
Cal. gold bars.....	144,034
“ 30—Steamer City of Boston, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	50,000
Gold bars.....	158,944
Gold coin.....	19,832
Total for the week.....	\$947,971
Previously reported.....	\$21,727,792
Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....	\$22,675,763

Same time in	1863.	1864.	1865.
1864.....	\$85,287,801	1857.....	\$32,977,072
1863.....	32,517,027	1856.....	27,473,955
1862.....	42,843,139	1855.....	24,379,869
1861.....	3,279,814	1854.....	30,216,057
1860.....	39,353,374	1853.....	15,207,759
1859.....	57,859,461	1852.....	20,652,870
1858.....	20,951,696		

ASSISTANT TREASURER'S STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER.—We are indebted to the cashier of the office of Assistant Treasurer, for the following statement of the business of the month of September:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance Sept. 1, 1865.....	\$41,089,097 49
Receipts during the month:	
On account of customs.....	\$18,037,262 25
do Loans.....	9,770,391 99
do Internal Revenue.....	1,022,564 96
do P. O. Department.....	128,028 39
do Transfers.....	7,673,800 00
do Patent fees.....	2,730 30
do Miscellaneous.....	38,917,324 31
	70,552,102 20
	\$111,641,199 69
Payments during the month:	
Treasury drafts.....	\$62,628,269 76
Post-office drafts.....	129,320 70
	62,757,590 46
Balance.....	\$48,883,609 23
By bal. cr. disbursing accts. Aug. 1... \$18,190,222 73	
By receipts during the month.....	27,877,946 66
To payments.....	34,214,342 06
	\$11,853,827 33
By bal. cr. interest accounts.....	\$2,633,751 53
Appropriations.....	12,373,186 96
To payments—coin.....	4,117,419 76
do notes.....	856,715 39
	4,974,135 15
Balance.....	\$10,032,803 34
By receipts for customs in September, 1864.....	\$4,113,210 14
do do do 1865.....	13,037,262 25
Increase do do 1865.....	\$8,924,052 11
By bal. cr. bullion and expense account for Assay } Office, Sept. 1,.....	\$510,021 04
By coin received during the month.....	\$552,093 61
By fine bars.....	367,503 54
	919,597 15
	\$1,429,618 19
To payments in coin.....	\$214,725 99
do fine bars.....	130,601 22
	345,327 21
Balance Sept. 30.....	\$1,084,290 98
By funds in hand in Asst. Treas. office \$70,770,365 11	
do do Assay office.....	677,177 46
By fine bars in do do.....	359,974 46
By unparted } bullion.....	422,658 85
	782,633 31
	\$72,230,175 88
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed. \$677,889 13	
“ due depositors.....	580,120 31
	1,258,009 44
Balance.....	\$70,972,166 44

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE.—Below is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New York, for the month ending Sept. 30, 1865:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign coins.....	\$12,000 00
Foreign bullion.....	14,000 00
United States bullion.....	286,000 00
	\$312,060 00

DEPOSITS OF SILVER, INCLUDING PURCHASES.

Foreign coins.....	\$15,700 00
Foreign bullion.....	11,000 00
U. S. bullion (cont'd in gold).....	3,500 00
“ “ (old coins).....	1,800 00
“ “ (Lake Superior).....	3,000 00
“ “ (Nevada).....	60,000 00
	\$95,000 00
Total deposits: payable in bars.....	\$126,000 00
“ “ “ coin.....	231,000 00
	\$407,000 00
Gold bars stamped.....	700,437 16
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage... 372,293 00	

NEW LOAN—IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR.—Secretary McCulloch has issued the following circular, announcing a new loan of fifty millions of five-twenty's in exchange for certificates of indebtedness and compound interest notes:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1865.

By virtue of the authority contained in the first section of an act of Congress entitled “An Act to provide ways and means to support the Government,” approved March 3, 1865, which provides, among other things, that any Treasury notes, or other obligations bearing interest, issued under any act of Congress, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and with the consent of the holder, be converted into any description of bonds authorized by said act, notice is hereby given to the holders of certificates of indebtedness which mature before the first day of January next, of compound interest notes, and of one and

two year Treasury notes, of the readiness of this Department to give in exchange for them, to the extent of fifty millions of dollars, six per cent, five-twenty year bonds at three per cent premium; that is to say, one hundred dollars of bonds for each one hundred and three dollars in certificates and notes; provided the conversion is made prior to the first day of November next.

The bonds issued in exchange for such certificates and notes will bear an interest of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, upon the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and payable in twenty years from the 1st day of November, 1865.

The coupon and registered bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denominations of one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars. Registered bonds of five thousand and ten thousand dollars will be issued if desired.

Holders of certificates, compound interest or Treasury notes, who desire to make such conversions, will deliver them to the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurers or the designated depositories of the United States, or to any national depository bank which may consent to transact the business without charge.

Interest will be allowed on certificates of indebtedness and one and two year Treasury notes matured or maturing prior to the 1st of November, 1865, up to the date of maturity, and when maturing after the 1st of November interest will be allowed to that day.

Upon the compound interest notes the interest will be computed to November 1, 1865, upon the amount of principal and interest compounded on the back of said notes, from the period next prior to that date.

The principal and interest of such Treasury notes and obligations will be considered together as an offer for conversion; but when, after deducting the principal of the bonds and three per cent premium, there remains a fractional part of one hundred dollars, this fractional part will be paid to the depositor.

The Secretary reserves to himself the right of withdrawing this proposal at any time prior to said first day of November, provided fifty millions of dollars shall, prior to that date, be offered for conversion as aforesaid.

Circulars of instructions will be transmitted to the various officers authorized to receive certificates and notes, to which attention is invited.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.—In the Chronicle for September 23rd we published a letter written by Mr. Norris, of Baltimore, suggesting a plan for the redemption of National Bank Notes. We now find in the *Philadelphia Enquirer* a letter written by a Bank Officer of that city, proposing still another plan and also a reply to it from Mr. McCulloch. The continued agitation of this subject and the suggestion of different plans is a very favorable indication; for we can only hope to reach the best system after a full discussion. The following is the Philadelphia letter referred to.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 22, 1865.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.—Sir:—I have received from L. S. Norris, Esq., Cashier of the First National Bank of Baltimore, a proposition to establish a National Redemption Bank in the city of New York, which he says was submitted to you, and at your suggestion is now presented to other bankers for their approval.

Certainly, whether the proposition is approved or not, every one wishing this question of redemption rightly settled will thank you and Cashier Norris for having done a very good thing in opening the subject for discussion. For if every one having a plan will now but imitate Mr. Norris in submitting it to you, and then to the bankers and the people, the true system may be found.

Acting upon this idea, I beg leave to respectfully submit for the common stock a plan so naturally suggested in my mind that I feel confident that it has frequently occurred to yourself and others.

Admitting, with Mr. Norris, that New York is "the centre of our monetary affairs," the sun of our system, if you please, I think that the commercial cities named in the Currency act may also be regarded as the suns of smaller systems, revolving around the principal sun, but equally necessary to the harmony and perfection of the whole. Therefore, whilst seeking to have New York become the grand central point for the redemption of all the National currency, I would not destroy the system of local centres provided for the interior banks in the act, but would still require them to redeem at their local centres as well as at the grand centre sought to be created at New York.

I would, however, take the business of redemption entirely out of the hands of the banks at the grand central point of redemption, and place it with the Government, where I think it properly belongs under the national system, and will ultimately go.

I would, therefore, by an amendment of the Currency act, establish an office of the Currency Bureau at the Sub-Treasury in New York, for the redemption of all national currency, charging office expenses to the Bureau, and the cost of transportation to the banks, pro rata according to the amount of circulation of each. For the redemption of their notes banks would be required to make a permanent deposit at the sub-treasury of a portion of their lawful money reserve, say five per cent of the amount of their circulation.

Each bank would be advised daily of the amount of its notes redeemed, and as the notes amounted to a certain proportion of its permanent deposit, they would be forwarded to the bank, or if an interior bank, to its local centre of redemption, when desired. In return for its redeemed notes, each bank would be required to forward to the Sub-Treasury lawful money, or the currency of the New York City or other National Banks, in such proportions and under such rules as might be found necessary to secure at all times a healthy state of the currency throughout the country.

It appears to me that with some such plan as I have briefly sketch-

ed, the Treasury Department would be better able to meet the requirements of the Government, the bankers and the people, than any organization of the banks for the purpose, whilst it would at the same time be daily fulfilling its pledge for the redemption of the National currency in a manner that would retain for the National banking system the entire confidence of the American people.

This letter sent to Mr. McCulloch elicited the following reply. Although the Secretary fails to give it his approval, still the suggestions are important, and with modifications may be found less objectionable.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 26, 1865.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 22nd inst. is received.

I have been desirous that an amicable arrangement should be made for the redemption by the Interior Banks of their notes at the seaboard cities, but I have not undertaken to suggest the manner in which this arrangement should be carried out.

There are some good points in Mr. Norris' plan, but there are likewise some serious objections to it. It is important that the whole matter should be thoroughly canvassed before the next meeting of Congress; and if, under existing law, no satisfactory plan can be agreed upon, it might be advisable to obtain an amendment of the National Currency Act, by which the object contemplated may be secured.

My present impression, is that it would not be advisable to connect the Government in any way with the redemption of the national currency at New York, and I am hopeful that everything that is desirable in the way of satisfactory redemptions may be effected without the intervention of Congress.

I am very truly, yours,

H. McCULLOCH.

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. 5-20s ...	49,240, 49,226, 49,247, 69,558, 45,440, 25,836,	\$1,000 each.	2d Series.	Refer to August Belmont & Co.
do do ...	10,219, 65,866, 44,077.	\$1,000 each.	1st Series.	
do do ...	33,266.	\$1,000.	3d Series.	
do do ...	7,815-16, 27,848, 4,937.	\$1,000 each.	4th Series.	
do do ...	39,211, 17,463, 20,223.	\$500 each.	1st Series.	
do do ...	23,331, 35,704, 35,696-7-8-9, 35,700-1-2-3.	\$500 each.	2d Series.	
do do ...	24,575, 18,787, 20,627, 25,112.	\$500 each.	3d Series.	
do do ...	29,462, 2,293, 43,457, 27,096, 85,704.	\$500 each.	4th Series.	

MISCELLANEOUS DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C.T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Gallatin National Bank....	5	Oct. 10	Gallatin Nat. B'k	Oct. 1 to Oct. 7.
New York, Providence and Boston RR....	3	Oct. 2	M. Morgan & Sons, New York.	Sep. 29 to Oct. 2.
Hudson River RR. Co. s. an.	4	Oct. 14	Company's Office	Oct. 6 to Oct. 16.

FRIDAY, October 6, 1865, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—A revival of speculation in the Stock market has produced increased activity in money. For the past five days, the exchanges at the Clearing House have averaged \$95,000,000 per day, against an average of \$77,000,000 for last week. This increased activity, however, has had less effect upon the money market than might have been expected. Call loans have advanced about 1 per cent. during the week; the general rate at the close being 6 per cent., with exceptions at both 5 and 7 per cent. There is no drain westward, the current having been lately slightly in the opposite direction. The statement of the Public Debt, showing a decrease of over twelve millions during September, has had an assuring effect upon the market; and the announcement that the Treasury holds \$56,236,441 in currency produces an expectation that a supply of money may be expected thence, rather than a continued withdrawal.

The proposals for the funding of \$50,000,000 of interest-bearing legal tenders and Certificates into Five-Twenty bonds has raised some anxiety as to whether the money market will be thereby affected; the view most generally taken is that, as the loan will deprive the banks of a portion of the legal tenders they now hold for the redemption of their notes,

it will have the effect of partially curtailing their loanable resources.

There is more activity in discounts. The steadily increasing volume of business is producing an enlarged supply of paper, with the result of an advance in the rates of discount. There is less banker's paper than last week. Dry goods paper is not in excessive supply, the rate for good single name bills being 8 a 10 per cent. Produce commission paper is in larger supply, but the offerings are lighter than usual at this season. The chief increase is in cotton bills, the rates for which vary very widely.

We quote :

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Dry Goods.....	7 a 9	Bankers.....	6½ a 7
Grocers.....	7 a 8	Produce Commission...	8 a 10
Cotton bills.....	7½ a 12		

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The growing strength of railroad stocks, which we have noted for several weeks, has at last culminated in a general advance in prices. The week opened with moderate speculative operations by one or two cliques of brokers; the operations were responded to by an unexpected amount of outside support, and the result has appeared in the most active speculation experienced during the present year. City merchants and Western capitalists are the principal outside operators, and the large profits many of them have realized during the week, are likely to encourage a still further speculation. The highest point of the advance was reached this morning, when some of the cliques began to sell out, to realize profits, temporarily checking the rise, and resulting this afternoon in a decline of ¼ a 4¼ per cent. The following comparison, giving the lowest quotations on Friday last, and the highest to-day, will illustrate the extent of the advance in prices during the week:—

	Sept. 29.	Oct. 6.
Cumberland Coal.....	45½	47½
Quicksilver.....	49½	54
N. Y. Central.....	94½	99½
Erie.....	87½	93
Hudson River.....	109½ x. d. 112½	
Michigan Southern.....	69½	84½
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	72½	87
N. W. preferred.....	62½	68½
Rock Island.....	110½ x. d. 112	
Fort Wayne.....	99 x. d. 102	

Large as is the advance on some of these roads, yet it would seem probable from the strength of the speculative feeling, that quotations may go yet considerably higher, and probably prices may be ultimately reached, out of all proportion to the real value of the stocks. The movement has begun upon sober calculations as to the dividend-paying value of railroad stocks; and, for that reason, it is more likely to end in excesses.

Coal stocks are firmer, in sympathy with the improvement of railroad shares, as well as from the advance in the price of coal; and it appears likely that a few more days will inaugurate a brisk speculation in that class of securities. The Spring Mountain Coal Company has been admitted to the call of the Stock Exchange. The Stock holds a high position in the street; sales were made yesterday at 60, and to-day at 64 a 65 cents.

The following have been the closing quotations for leading Stocks, at the Exchange, during the last six days:—

	Sept. 30.	Oct. 2.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 6.
Canton Company.....	40½	40½	41½	42½	42	42½
Quicksilver.....	49½	49	49½	49½	53	52
Mariposa.....		12½		12½	12½	12½
Cumberland Coal.....	46½	46	48	47½	47½	47½
Atlantic M. S. S.....				140		140
New York Central.....	95½	96½	96½	97½	97½	98½
Erie.....	88½	88½	88½	89½	92½	89½
Hudson River.....	110½	111½	110½	111	111½ x d 107½	
Reading.....	116½	117	117½	117	117	116½
Michigan Southern.....	69½	72	73½	80½	83	82
Michigan Central.....	115½	115	115½	115½	115	115½
Illinois Central.....	128	130	130	131½	132	132½
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	72½	75½	76½	78½	82½	82½
Chicago and N. W.....	28	28½	28½	29½	31	30½
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	62½	62½	62½	67	67½	66
Rock Island.....	112½	113½ x d 109½	97½	109½	109½	111½
Fort Wayne.....	99½	97½	97½	98½	99½	99½
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	57	58½	58	57½	57½	57½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	28½	28½	28½	30	30½	29½

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The proposals issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for converting \$50,000,000 of outstanding 5 per cent Notes, Compound Interest Notes or Certificates of Indebtedness into Five-Twenty Bonds has depressed the market for government securities. It is regarded as the beginning of a process by which about \$750,000,000 of temporary evidences of debt are to be converted into permanent funds; and the question is very naturally asked, what kind of securities will be issued for funding the notes and certificates, and what effect will their issue have upon outstanding bonds? The question is an important one, and for the present, at least, has the effect of unsettling confidence among holders. The same sort of considerations have caused the conversion loan to be regarded with a certain degree of disfavor; the price, 103, for a third issue of Five-Twenties being considered too high, when the first issue is worth no more, and the second only 102. Had the new bonds been offered at 101, the entire amount would probably have been subscribed for within two days; but, at present, the subscriptions in this city amount to about \$10,000,000 only; the western subscriptions, however, are likely to prove large, and it is possible that the whole \$50,000,000 may be taken up before the close of the month.

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

	Sept. 30.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 6.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 5-25's, c. o. iss.....	107½	103	103½
U. S. 5-20's, c. n. iss.....	106½	102	101½
U. S. 10-40's, coup.....	94½	94	93½
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note 2nd Series.....	99	98½	98½
U. S. 6's, certif. n. iss.....	98½	98½	98½

Seven-Thirties continue depressed and have declined about ½ per cent on each series. The compound interest notes are less active, and prices are lower. June notes are quoted 105½; July 104½; August 104½; October 103½; December 102½.

GOLD MARKET.—The premium on gold has shown more strength this week. The fact that the premium advanced in the face of the commencement of the funding process intended to bring affairs back to a specie basis has strengthened the confidence of some in the firmness of the premium, and encouraged speculation. Some considerable amounts had been sold "short" in anticipation of the announcement of the loan, and the purchases to cover the contracts has strengthened the price. To-day, considerable purchases were made for that purpose, and the price advanced to 149, but subsequently declined to 146½, the Assistant Treasurer having sold an amount to check the rise. The expectation of an important exportation of specie helps the upward tendency. The following have been the highest and lowest quotations on each of the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
Sept. 30.....	144½	144	Oct. 4.....	146½	144½
Oct. 2.....	144½	144½	Oct. 5.....	147	146½
Oct. 3.....	144½	144½	Oct. 6.....	149	146½

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

	CUSTOM HOUSE. Receipts.	SUB-TREASURY. Payments.	SUB-TREASURY. Receipts.
Sept. 25.....	\$412,584 62	\$13,678,138 69	\$13,049,023 54
Sept. 26.....	423,056 74	5,085,473 40	2,209,997 08
Sept. 27.....	333,658 79	1,412,570 50	740,835 69
Sept. 28.....	357,903 23	1,536,997 26	1,080,042 73
Sept. 29.....	580,950 06	5,432,936 12	5,422,422 00
Sept. 30.....	515,136 97	1,456,273 41	2,001,780 71

Total..... \$2,623,310 41 \$28,602,389 38 \$24,504,101 75
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Sept. 25th. 75,070,454 07

Deduct payments during the week..... 28,602,389 38

Balance on Saturday evening..... \$70,972,166 44
Increase during the week..... 4,098,287 63

The following table shows the aggregate transactions for each week from the 1st July:

Weeks Ending	Custom House	Sub-Treasury			Changes in Balances
		Payments	Receipts	Balances	
July 1	\$1,643,507	\$32,420,347	\$27,420,617	\$42,827,099	dec \$4,999,734
" 8	1,493,592	26,804,905	23,403,204	39,420,398	" 3,501,701
" 15	2,834,349	24,213,367	33,213,240	48,420,270	incr 8,999,872
" 22	2,378,662	22,965,427	27,020,621	53,075,464	" 4,655,194
" 29	2,516,631	23,598,588	31,012,926	60,489,802	" 7,414,338
Aug. 5	2,943,682	33,224,646	33,675,533	60,940,689	dec 450,887
" 12	2,790,322	26,305,162	23,991,766	58,627,293	dec 2,313,396
" 19	2,072,490	26,097,010	20,866,095	53,396,378	dec 5,230,915
" 26	3,254,659	24,819,346	30,954,029	59,522,061	incr 6,177,297
Sept. 2	2,236,726	14,930,586	17,107,883	61,699,358	" 6,536,084
" 9	3,665,972	27,040,040	33,576,124	68,235,442	" 3,105,333
" 16	2,715,437	16,699,260	19,774,598	71,340,775	dec 3,729,679
" 23	2,999,351	23,696,866	27,426,545	75,070,454	dec 4,098,288
" 30	2,623,310	28,602,389	24,504,101	70,972,166	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The transactions on foreign bills have been on a moderate scale. Owing to a better supply of cotton bills, the rates have been kept below the point admitting of any considerable amount of drafts being issued against specie. The expectation of large shipments of cotton to Liverpool, on speculation, produces a disposition among importers to defer purchases; the creation of about \$3,300,000 of exchange on London, on account of the Erie loan has a similar tendency. We quote the following as the closing rates:—

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days	109% @ 110	Francs, short date	5.13% @ 5.12%
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days	110% @	Amsterp.	5.17% @ 5.15%
Merchants'	108% @ 109%	Amsterdam	40% @ 41
Francs, long date	5.16% @ 5.15	Frankfort	40% @ 41
		Bremen	79 @ 79%
		Prussian Thalers	71% @ 71%

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. 30, 1865:

Banks	Average amount of				
	Loans and Discounts	Specie	Circulation	Net Deposits	Legal Tenders
New York	\$5,828,208	\$2,641,430	\$43,049	\$3,249,515	\$3,387,464
Manhattan	5,596,921	996,156	14,448	5,520,566	1,763,731
Mechanics	7,586,327	766,788	146,338	5,223,184	1,244,716
Union	5,455,436	267,092	73,992	3,907,550	885,527
America	3,988,709	161,380		8,852,212	1,044,614
Phenix	6,383,714	1,445,570	3,725	7,726,523	3,802,667
City	8,771,057	128,301	17,405	3,415,184	983,696
Tradesmen's	4,591,479	245,161		2,572,181	1,015,585
Fulton	3,185,345	37,727	510,959	2,216,255	715,686
Chemical	2,210,528	813,683	25,308	2,370,634	644,465
Mercht. Exchange	5,942,237	804,870	22,690	5,769,529	906,945
National	2,746,468	49,410	123,200	1,943,732	476,038
Butch. & Drovers	2,265,969	329,053	4,304	1,092,100	479,641
Mech's & Trad's	2,346,722	61,814	33,034	1,765,872	183,892
Greenwich	1,830,491	75,836	91,771	1,882,789	439,706
Leather Manf.	928,679	27,017	9,154	900,156	173,079
Seventh Ward	2,651,333	131,637	28,000	2,174,539	585,858
State of N. Y.	679,847	51,719	104,412	574,463	373,976
Amer. Exchange	6,151,656	399,031	90,350	4,877,502	901,323
Commerce	9,142,876	974,563	16,374	6,480,404	2,223,130
Broadway	18,589,861	1,156,657	937,000	8,591,132	3,331,000
Ocean	5,583,517	169,188	818,604	5,323,993	1,989,613
Mercantile	2,523,627	80,710	54,124	2,125,547	521,412
Pacific	3,524,099	57,602	293,950	2,861,996	771,508
Republic	1,801,453	16,957	83,113	1,514,502	286,559
Chatham	4,596,625	226,690	404,404	4,105,267	1,269,995
People's	1,821,212	89,837	6,033	1,833,714	564,077
North Amer.	1,387,563	88,931	9,573	1,186,923	207,439
Hanover	3,333,930	210,735	23,781	2,954,415	1,053,667
Irving	2,834,235	127,647	17,061	1,664,931	402,010
Metropolitan	1,559,851	27,838	10,913	1,327,503	307,322
Citizens'	9,075,513	132,851	51,500	6,004,053	1,997,000
Nassau	1,371,562	21,058	16,087	1,053,796	319,578
Market	2,198,681	122,740	5,023	2,144,328	416,671
St. Nicholas	2,605,300	81,545	250,000	2,189,210	763,154
Shoe and Leather	2,287,431	37,874	370,736	1,160,803	592,050
Corn Exchange	8,002,000	46,455	942,298	1,870,702	732,000
Continental	2,745,955	57,833	36,000	2,022,644	603,000
Commonwealth	8,324,242	146,893	35,756	2,222,088	798,000
Oriental	2,917,865	85,914	23,427	3,427,271	830,633
Marine	1,159,656	32,592	108,900	959,311	180,390
Atlantic	1,671,893	75,695	100,000	1,524,315	631,100
Imp. and Traders	1,080,109	66,417	43,353	954,636	183,920
Park	4,327,628	112,035	53,676	3,715,441	568,233
Mec. Bk. As.	13,060,950	186,224	600,439	12,193,590	3,645,727
Grocers	1,615,641	19,820	105,833	1,411,690	439,577
North River	1,128,405	26,565	3,039	1,035,502	340,203
East River	1,729,284	25,489	13,870	1,491,325	271,866
Man. and Mer.	819,542	11,574	175,985	627,816	240,977
Fourth National	1,611,767	28,640	1,235	1,398,683	724,916
Central	12,854,661	110,214	1,497,055	9,387,907	3,451,446
Second National	13,184,313	74,122	1,030,853	12,939,623	4,097,792
Ninth National	1,152,704		270,000	971,049	485,058
Dry Dock	4,962,130	37,085	900,000	6,066,482	2,475,800
Bull's Head	225,686	80,432	16,477	206,671	18,200
Manufacturers'	923,766	9,152	122,724	956,083	
	476,977	12,938	51,813	317,768	62,955
Totals	\$221,818,640	18,643,182	10,645,697	183,830,716	57,665,674

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

Loans	Inc. \$5,939,186	Net Deposits	Inc. \$6,509,927
Specie	Dec. 578,880	Legal Tenders	Inc. 3,647,199
Circulation	Inc. 1,350,892		

The First National Bank was admitted into the Clearing House Association on the 3d inst.

These changes in the returns are mainly due to the admission of the Ninth National Bank, which, on a capital of \$1,000,000, returns to the Clearing House the following statement;

Loans	\$4,962,130	Deposits	\$6,066,482
Legal Tenders	2,476,800	Circulation	900,000

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	20,584,668	4,888,930	173,870,491	42,989,382	509,143,691
Apl. 8	204,153,539	20,045,906	4,773,528	174,850,185	46,424,957	483,653,634
Apl. 15	206,503,095	19,533,784	4,757,862	177,815,945	51,061,462	427,761,675
Apl. 22	204,723,196	19,122,288	4,700,210	184,244,399	59,954,937	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	4,836,937	200,466,785	66,258,549	508,899,215
May 13	218,502,980	23,553,231	4,889,562	203,369,886	61,052,537	511,914,441
May 20	219,810,780	23,194,402	5,032,944	203,854,725	55,625,517	510,767,345
May 27	212,445,121	22,063,929	5,066,693	197,081,017	54,524,078	429,221,799
June 3	210,416,543	21,346,493	5,323,032	186,935,680	51,065,440	389,049,373
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	218,590,280	15,906,313	5,789,070	187,508,936	58,560,589	519,443,415
July 1	216,585,421	15,854,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	473,720,313
July 8	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	193,199,005	62,519,708	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	6,539,766	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	19,400,880	7,656,370	178,247,674	43,561,973	576,961,322
Aug. 12	215,459,342	20,163,292	8,050,361	175,783,185	43,006,428	463,433,275
Aug. 19	210,827,581	19,604,636	7,639,575	174,593,016	45,583,980	492,697,789
Aug. 26	209,423,305	16,023,615	7,932,414	179,083,676	54,249,803	372,124,309
Sept. 2	211,394,370	14,443,827	8,509,175	180,316,658	57,271,739	395,963,673
Sept. 9	214,189,542	13,755,824	8,814,142	179,853,511	56,320,734	434,257,376
Sept. 16	215,552,881	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
Sept. 30	231,818,640	18,643,182	10,645,697	183,830,716	57,665,674	463,352,118

On the 3d inst. the Clearing House Association held its annual meeting, at which a report was presented by the Manager, showing the aggregate exchanges of the Associated banks for the year, ending Oct. 1, 1865, to have been \$26,032,384,344, and the total balances, \$1,035,765,106; making an aggregate of transactions for the year amounting to \$27,068,349,450. This total shows an excess of \$2,085,433,589 over that of 1864, and is \$16,478,760,879 larger than the average of the twelve during which the Association has been in operation. The transactions at the Clearing-house for the last twelve years are as follows:

Exchanges	\$122,572,986,726
Balances	5,714,076,124
Total transactions	\$128,287,062,850

Year	Exchanges	Balances
1854	\$5,750,455,987 06	\$297,411,493 69
1855	5,362,912,098 38	289,694,137 14
1856	6,906,213,328 47	334,714,489 33
1857	8,333,226,718 06	365,313,901 69
1858	4,756,664,386 09	314,238,910 90
1859	6,448,005,956 01	363,984,682 56
1860	7,231,143,056 69	380,693,438 37
1861	5,915,742,758 05	353,383,944 41
1862	6,871,443,591 20	415,530,331 46
1863	14,867,597,848 60	677,626,432 61
1864	21,097,196,655 92	885,719,204 93
1865	26,032,384,342 00	1,035,765,103 00
Total	\$122,572,986,726 00	\$5,714,076,124 00

The Association commences the new year with 55 banks, with a total capital of \$79,453,000, against 50 banks, with \$68,586,763 of capital at the beginning of its last year.

NATIONAL BANKS.—Seven National Banks were authorized during the week ending September 30th, with an aggregate

Capital of	\$1,627,500
Amount previously authorized	396,066,701

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
" 30, ".....	1,573	398,334,201	191,411,480

BOSTON NATIONAL BANKS.—The following statement shows the capital of the several national banks of Boston, together with the last semi-annual dividend; and that payable on the 2nd October:

Banks.	Capital.	Dividend.	
		April, 1865.	Oct. 1865.
Atlantic National.....	\$750,000	4	5
Atlas National.....	1,000,000	10	5
Blackstone National.....	1,000,000	5	5
Old Boston National.....	900,000	4	20
Boston National.....	750,000	4	4
Boylston National.....	500,000	5	6
Broadway National.....	200,000	4	5
City National.....	1,000,000	4	4
Columbian.....	1,000,000	3	15
National Bank of Commerce.....	2,000,000	5	5
Continental National.....	500,000	6	5
Eagle National.....	1,000,000	4	9
Eliot National.....	1,000,000	5	5
Everett National.....	200,000	0	0
Exchange National.....	1,000,000	5	6
Faneuil Hall National.....	1,000,000	55	5
First National.....	1,000,000	6	6
Freeman's National.....	400,000	4	25
Globe National.....	1,000,000	20	12
Hamilton National.....	750,000	0	7
National Hide and Leather.....	1,000,000	5	6
Howard National.....	750,000	4	5
Market National.....	800,000	4	4
Massachusetts National.....	800,000	10	5
Maverick National.....	400,000	5	5
Mechanics' National.....	250,000	4	5
Merchants' National.....	3,000,000	5	5
Mount Vernon National.....	200,000	10	5
National Bank Redemption.....	1,000,000	4	4
New England National.....	1,000,000	5	5
North National.....	1,000,000	5	5
North America National.....	750,000	25	4½
National Bank of Republic.....	1,000,000	5	5
Revere National.....	1,000,000	10	6
Second National.....	1,000,000	7½	7½
Shawmut National.....	750,000	4	5
Shoe and Leather National.....	1,000,000	5	6
State National.....	2,000,000	4	4
Suffolk National.....	1,500,000	0	5
Third National.....	300,000	8	4
Traders' National.....	600,000	3½	3½
Tremont National.....	2,000,000	4	5
Union National.....	1,000,000	4	10
Washington National.....	750,000	6	6
Webster National.....	1,500,000	8	5

Since April, 1864, the banking capital of Boston has increased from \$34,631,700, to \$42,300,000.

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS.—The quarterly statements of the national banks of Chicago show the following to have been their condition on the 2nd October, 1865:

	Capital.	Loans and discounts.	Circulation.	Currency on hand.
First.....	\$1,000,000	\$1,263,885 33	\$600,000	\$550,541 22
Second.....	100,000	187,351 12	97,500	388,542 85
Third.....	750,000	997,185 51	480,500	691,799 00
Fourth.....	200,000	218,260 81	178,500	188,589 68
Fifth.....	500,000	589,834 53	449,950	365,208 36
Union.....	500,000	1,152,888 83	429,350	1,510,724 69
Northwestern..	500,000	257,240 28	450,000	150,257 63
Mechanics.....	250,000	301,133 76	130,500	176,237 77
Commercial....	200,000	158,088 68	166,500	69,914 00
Merchants.....	450,000	461,005 74	310,150	293,826 62
Manufacturers..	250,000	222,791 07	165,500	52,221 59
Traders.....	160,000	225,078 89	75,000	208,587 00
City.....	250,000	195,379 76	205,000	117,622 85
Total.....	\$5,110,000	\$6,230,124 31	3,738,450	4,764,073 26

	Capital.	Specie.	Exchange.	Checks on city banks.
First.....	\$1,528,139 48	.....	\$242,602 20	\$342,318 18
Second.....	1,045,962 04	.....	196,214 07	87,782 94
Third.....	2,018,205 92	12,927 64	358,193 31	249,514 87
Fourth.....	427,682 11	5,032 72	83,845 32	.....
Fifth.....	817,345 75	.....	232,067 02	.....
Union.....	2,396,473 40	.....	143,723 58	.....
Northwest n	209,060 34	.....	109,722 04	66,843 87
Mechanics..	450,078 42	3,872 45	89,734 88	57,664 51
Commercial.	123,585 09	.....	31,784 34	12,477 17
Merchants..	579,746 81	.....	62,316 67	71,071 48
Manufact'rs.	158,352 86	.....	53,090 10	.....
Traders....	456,795 86	12,903 77	112,760 47	49,385 50
City.....	205,757 30	.....	32,463 55	39,736 47
	10,417,185 38	34,736 58	1,748,517 55	976,794 94

The following is a recapitulation of the leading items contained in the statement, compared with the totals of the previous quarter:

	Oct. 2, 1865.	July 1, 1865.
Capital.....	\$5,110,000 00	\$5,054,780 00
Discounts.....	6,220,124 31	4,986,356 04
Deposits.....	10,417,185 38	12,946,539 42
Circulation.....	3,738,450 00	3,345,630 00
Currency on hand.....	4,764,073 26	6,423,978 18
Specie on hand.....	34,736 58	64,789 61

It will be seen that there is an increase in discounts since the 1st of July of \$1,243,768.27, and a decrease of currency on hand of \$1,659,904.92. The deposits have decreased about \$2,500,000.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
	Par of Share.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
(Marked thus * are National.)						
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	.....
American*.....	100	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Exchange*.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5	115 116
Atlantic*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	102
Atlantic (Brooklyn)*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6	.....
Bowery*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broadway*.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	12	.....
Brooklyn.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	.....	.....
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3	.....
Butchers & Drovers.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	.....
Central*.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	7	108
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	.....	.....
Chatham*.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	7	130½
Chemical*.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	6	.....
Citizens'.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	.....
City*.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	6	175
City (Brooklyn)*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	.....	.....
Commerce*.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	104
Commonwealth*.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	100
Continental*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4	100
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	108
Croton*.....	100	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency*.....	100	100,000	Quarterly.....	Oct.....	15	.....
Dry Dock.....	30	200,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3	.....
East River*.....	50	259,150	Jan. and July..	July.....	4	.....
Eighth*.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	.....
Fifth*.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 3 ex.	.....
First*.....	100	500,000	May and Nov..	May.....	10	205
First (Brooklyn)*.....	.....	.....	Jan. and July..	July.....	7 & 5 ex.	.....
Fourth*.....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	Sept.....	4	96 96
Fulton*.....	30	600,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5	.....
Far. & Cit. (Wm'sbg).....	20	160,000	March and Sept.	Sept.....	.....	.....
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct..	Oct.....	5	.....
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	May and Nov..	May.....	6	150 150
Grocers*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	.....
Hanover*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	108
Importers & Traders.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4	96
Irving*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4	108
Leather Manufact'rs*.....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	.....
Long Island (Brook.).....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	4	.....
Manhattan.....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	.....
Manufacturers*.....	30	210,000	April and Oct..	Oct.....	5	.....
Manufac. & Merch'nts.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	104½
Marine.....	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	6	.....
Market*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	110
Mechanics'.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	110
Mechanics' (Brook.).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	.....	.....
Mech. Bank. Aeso.*.....	50	500,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5	102
Mechan. & Traders*.....	25	600,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5 & 5 ex.	.....
Mercantile*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	.....
Merchants*.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec..	June.....	5	110
Merchants' Exch.*.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	100 102
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	114½
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4	.....
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	.....	.....
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct..	April.....	5	.....
New York*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	.....
New York County*.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	9	.....
New York Exchange*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6	.....
Ninth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	103 103
North America*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	107 110
North River.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6	.....
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	4	.....
Oriental.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	.....
Pacific.....	50	422,700	May and Nov..	May.....	5	150
Park*.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6 & 10 ex.	141 150
Peoples'.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	110 113
Phoenix*.....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	96 98
Republic*.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	108
St. Nicholas*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	.....
Seventh Ward*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	.....	.....
Second*.....	100	300,000	May and Nov..	May.....	.....	.....
Shoe & Leather.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct..	April.....	4	100
Sixth*.....	100	200,000	May and Nov..	May.....	.....	.....
State of New York.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5	112 112½
Tenth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	.....
Third*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	.....
Tradesmen's*.....	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6 & 4 ex.	.....
Union.....	50	1,500,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5	.....
Williamsburg City.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4	121

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6.)

SECURITIES.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	SECURITIES.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
American Gold Coin.				144½			148	Railroad Stocks.							
National.								Brocklyn City	10						
United States 6s, 1867	registered							Central of New Jersey	100		123½				
do do 6s, 1868	coupon		118					Chicago and Alton	100	106		106			
do do 6s, 1868	registered							do do preferred	100	105	106½	107	107	106	
do do 6s, 1881	coupon	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	100	124				107	
do do 6s, 1881	registered			103x				Chicago and Milwaukee	100					107	
do do 6s, 5-20s	coupon				103½	103½	103½	Chicago and Northwestern	100	28	28½	28½	29½	31	
do do 6s, 5-20s	registered					101½		do do preferred	100	62½	62½	62½	67	67½	
do do 6s, 5-20s (new)		106½			102	102	101½	Chicago and Rock Island	100	112½	108x	109½	109½	109½	
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881				102x				Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	100	128				129½	
do do 6s, do do (½ yearly)						104½		Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	72½	75½	75½	78½	82½	
do do 5s, 1871	coupon					97		Cleveland and Toledo	50	109½	110	110	109½	110½	
do do 5s, 1871	registered							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	50					109½	
do do 5s, 1874	coupon						94	Eighth Avenue	100						
do do 5s, 1874	registered							Erie	100	88½	88½	88	89½	92½	
do do 5s, 10-40s	coupon	94½	94	94	94		93½	do preferred	100	85		85½	85½	85½	
do do 5s, 10-40s	registered			94	94½		94	Hannibal and St. Joseph	100						
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes	1st series		99½	99	99	99	99	do do preferred	100					57	
do do do do do	2d series	99	99	98½	98½	98½	99½	Harlem	50						
do do do do do	3d series	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	do preferred	50						
do do 6s, Certificates (new)			98½	98½		98½	98½	Hudson River	100	110½	111½	110½	111	111½	
State.								Illinois Central	100	128	130	130	131½	132	107½
California 7s, large					95			Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50						
Connecticut 6s, 1872								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					47	
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860								do do 2d preferred	100						
do do do do 1862								Michigan Central	100	115	115	115½	115	115½	
do do do do 1865								Michigan So. and N. Indiana	100	69½	72	73½	80½	83	
do do do do 1870								do do guaranteed	100				135	82	
do do do do 1877								Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	100	57	58½	56	57½	57½	
do do do do 1879								do do do 1st pref.	100			101½	101		
do War Loan							97½	do do do 2d pref.	100						
Indiana 6s, War Loan				86				Milwaukee and St. Paul	100						
do 5s								do do preferred	100						
do 2½s								Mississippi and Missouri	100						
Iowa 7s, War Loan								Morris and Essex	100						
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72								New Jersey	100						
Louisiana 6s		75						New York Central	100	95½	96½	96½	97½	97½	
Massachusetts 5s								New Haven and Hartford	100						
Michigan 6s, 1873								Norwich and Worcester	100	100			101	100	
do 6s, 1878								Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	100	28½	28½	30	30½	29½	
do 6s, 1883								do do do preferred	100						
do 7s, 1868								Panama	100						
do 7s, 1878								Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	100	99½	97½	97½	98½	99½	
do 7s, War Loan								Reading	50	116½	117	117½	117½	117	
Minnesota 8s								do do do preferred	100			37	38½	38½	
Missouri 6s		77½			77½	77	77½	St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	100					68	
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.)					82			do do do preferred	100					69	
do 6s, (Pacific RR.)			77½			78½		Second avenue	100						
New York 7s, 1870								Sixth avenue	100						
do 6s, 1865								Third avenue	100						
do 6s, 1866								Toledo, Wabash and Western	50		43				
do 6s, 1867								do do do preferred	50				64		
do 6s, 1868								Railroad Bonds:							
do 6s, 1872								Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.						95	
do 6s, 1873		97½						do do do 2d mort.							
do 6s, 1874								Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877	95						
do 6s, 1875								Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund			98				
do 6s, 1877								do do 2d mortgage							
do 5s, 1866								do do Income						85	
do 5s, 1868								Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.	111½	111½			111		
do 5s, 1871								Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage		85					
do 5s, 1874								Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund							
do 5s, 1875								do do Interest		85					
do 5s, 1876								do do Extension							
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds							98½	do do 1st mortgage						83	
North Carolina 6s		82½	82½				85	do do 2d mortgage							
Ohio 6s, 1868								Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage							
do 6s, 1870								Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage							
do 6s, 1875								do do 3d mortgage, cony.							
do 6s, 1881			98					do do 4th mortgage			73	74		74	
do 6s, 1886								Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund							
Rhode Island 6s								Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.	104					101½	
South Carolina 6s								do do do 2d mort.							
Tennessee 6s, 1868								Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868							
do 6s, Long Loans		82	83	85	85	84½		do 2d mortgage, 1864							
do 5s								do 2d mortgage, 1879							
Vermont 6s								do 3d mortgage, 1883							
Virginia 6s, coupon		68	69½					do 4th mortgage, 1880							
Wisconsin 6s								do 5th mortgage, 1888	97				98½	95	
do 6s, War Loan								Galena and Chicago, extended							
Municipal.								do do 2d mortgage	100						
Brooklyn 6s								Hannibal and St. Joseph, Land Grants							
do 6s, Water Loan		93½						Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72							
do 6s, Public Park Loan								do Consolidated and Sinking Fund							
do 6s, Improvement Stock								do 2d mortgage, 1868							
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan								Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869				103		103	
New York 7s, 1875								do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885	102½						
do 6s, 1876								do 3d mortgage, 1875							
do 6s, 1878								do convertible, 1867							
do 6s, 1887								Illinois Central 7s, 1875							
do 5s, 1867								Lackawanna and Western Bonds							
do 5s, 1868								Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage		85					
do 5s, 1870								Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72							
do 5s, 1873								do do 8s, new, 1882					109		
do 5s, 1874								Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund						97	
do 5s, 1875								do do 2d mortgage, 7s							
do 5s, 1876								do do Goshen Line, 1868							
do 5s, 1890								Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.							
do 5s, 1898								Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mortgage							
do 5s, F. Loan, 1868								do do Income							
Miscellaneous.								Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants							
Atlantic Mail Steamship	100			140		140		New York Central 6s, 1883							
Canton, Baltimore	100	40½	40½	41½	42½	42½		do do 6s, 1887							
Central Coal	100	60½	59½	59		59½		do do 6s, Real Estate							
Central American Transit	100							do do 6s, subscription							
Cumberland and Coal, preferred	100	46½													

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

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

Table of market prices for various goods including Peas, Onions, Beef, Cheese, Bread, Potatoes, Kerosene, Hams, Bricks, Oats, Candles, Nails, Lumber, Carriages, House, Shoes, Fireworks, Miscellaneous, and various regional products like BRITISH GUIANA, BRITISH HONDURAS, HAVRE, MARSEILLES, MALAGA, CUBA, CANARY ISLANDS, CISPLATINE REPUBLIC, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, BRAZIL, CHINA, and others.

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 29, 1865.

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

Table of import quantities and values for various goods such as China, Glass, & E'ware, Bottles, China, Earthenware, Glass, Glassware, Drugs, Acids, Argols, Barytes, Blea Powders, Chalk, Cream Tartar, Chickory, Cochineal, Cudbear, Gums, Indigo, Ioline, Leeches, Lic Paste, Lic root, Madder, Oils, Oils cod, Oils, Alum, Blomuth, and various other commodities.

Table of market prices for various goods including Nickel, Old metal, Platina, Plated ware, Saddlery, Steel, Silver ware, Tin, Tin, Spices, Stationery, Books, Engravings, Paper, Other, Woods, Cork, Fustic, Logwood, Willow, Other, Miscellaneous, Baskets, Bags, Boxes, Buttons, Building stones, Burr stones, Clay, Cheese, Cigars, Cotton cards, Coal, Corks, Cotton, Fancy goods, Flax, Fish, Furniture, Grass, Hair, Hair cloth, Hemp, Honey, India rub, Machinery, Marble and maf.

LONDON.—Dates are to the 22d. Baring's circular reports as follows:

CAMPION—150 cases China sold at 95s, 200 tubs Japan to arrive at 97s 6d.

COFFEE in good demand. The sales have comprised 1,252 casks 34 barrels 346 bags Plantation Ceylon at 78s 6d @ 83s 6d for low mid to mid, and 84s @ 86s for good mid. 21 casks 631 bags native Ceylon at 65s 6d @ 67s 6d for good ord, and 68s for fine ord. 54 cases 271 bags Tellicherry at 71s @ 71s 6d for pale, and 75s 6d @ 79s for colory. 186 cases 534 bags Cochin at 71s @ 71s 6d for native. 57 cases 900 bags Neilgherry at 76s 6d @ 77s 6d for fine fine ord, and 78s @ 81s for good. 332 bags Mangalore at 92s @ 93s for small, and 94s @ 95s for bold. 33 nungs short berry Mocha brought 93s, but 116 half-bales were bought in. 76 bags greenish Mysore sold at 73s 6d. 4 casks 4 barrels 73 bags Jamaica sold at 71s 6d @ 79s. 245 bags Singapore 72s 6d @ 73s 6d for good. Of 772 bags Manila 200 sold at 70s. 84 bags African 64s @ 69s 6d, but 117 bags Costa Rica bought in at 76s for fine ord. Of 682 bags Rio one-third sold at 65s @ 68s for fine ord, and 890 bags washed 74s @ 80s.

COPPER quiet.—Tough cake and tile £36, best selected £89, sheathing £91, Y. M. sheathing 84d.

CORN.—The market continues dull at barely last week's rates. Average price of English wheat for week ending 16th inst was 44s 7d on 62,441 qrs returned. White American wheat 46s @ 48s; winter red 45s @ 47s; spring 44s @ 46s per qr; American flour 24s @ 27s per barrel.

SPELTER dull at £21 10s.

HEMP—Russian firm; St. Petersburg Clean £20. 3,000 bales Manila sold from £35@£36 for fair to good current and Sorsogan.

JUTE firm, and of 7,300 bales offered the greater portion sold, the common qualities at 5s@10s per ton advance, other descriptions at about previous rates, viz, from £11@£22 for common to good, and from £9 5s@£10 15s for rejections and inferior. Of 500 bales cuttings 150 bales sold from £5 10s@£5 15s. Privately about 3,000 bales sold, R.B.J, usual assortment, at £18, and AS&Co., new assortment, at same price.

INDIGO—The declarations for the sale to commence 10th October amount to 10,221 chests.

IRON—Welsh quiet; Rails & Bars £7@£7 10s f.o.b in Wales. Scotch Pigs 57s 6d for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED—The market is 1s 6d higher than last week in all positions, with a good demand, chiefly for export. On the spot all the Calcutta offering has been taken at 61s, and Bombay at 63s, at which prices there are now buyers without sellers. For arrival a fair business in Calcutta at 61s, and for Black Sea 60s is asked. Imports since 1st January 373,535 qrs, against 360,015 qrs last year. The following are the quantities afloat from the East Indies by last advices: Calcutta to London 105,383 qrs against 118,355 qrs in 1864, Calcutta to Liverpool 25,552 qrs against 13,317 qrs in 1864, Calcutta to Hull 28,594 qrs against 19,337 qrs in 1864, Bombay to London 3,373 qrs against 471 in 1864, and Bombay to Liverpool 9,160 qrs against 14,560 in 1864.

LINSEED CAKES—The demand is slow, and prices slightly in buyers' favor.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine are lower, and 45s 6d accepted for French. A sale of Crude Pennsylvania Petroleum to arrive is reported at £21 per tun delivered. Refined sells at 3s 3d.

OILS—Fish: Sperm: the price is nominally £105; pale Seal £45; pale Southern 45; Cod £49. 10s@£50. Linseed has advanced to 38s @33s 3d on the spot, and for the next three months a large business at 37s 6d. Rape: Brown very active, and sales of Foreign for this month's delivery have been made at £47, and of English for this and next month at £48. 10s; a large business in English for the next three month's delivery at £46; Foreign Refined firm at £48. 10s@£19; Refined Cotton still finds buyers of large quantities at £35. 10s@£37 according to quality and position; sales of Crude at £30; Madras Ground Nut firm at £45. Olive in fair request; buyers of Mogadore at 49, and sellers at £50; sales of Seville at £50. 10s, and of Malaga to arrive at £51. 10; £51 is now asked for the former, and £52 for the latter. Cocoa Nut has further advanced to 44s 6d@45s for Ceylon, and 47s. 6d for Cochin, either on the spot or for arrival; the quantity now afloat is 1141 tons against 3015 tons same time in 1864. Palm scarce, and 40s @40 6d on the spot paid for fine Lagos.

RICE steady—28,000 bags sold at 10s 9d for fine old Necranzie, a

11s@11s 3d for new. A floating cargo also sold, 1400 tons Bassein at 11s for the Continent, or 11s 9d for U. K.

LEAD dull—Common Pig £19@£19. 10s

RUM quiet—About 100 puns Demerara sold at 1s 8½d@1s 9d, some Penang at 1s 6d, and a few good brown Leewards at 1s 8d.

SALTPETRE—7000 bags Bengal sold at 23s@23s 3d for fine, and 650 tons for arrival at 24s.

SUGAR.—The market is very firm, and prices have improved fully 6d per cwt. Of British West India 5,000 sold. 4,701 bags Mauritius mostly sold at 28s @ 29s 6d for brown, 31s 6d @ 33s for grey syrups and 34s 6d @ 35s for yellow semi-crystallised. 624 bags Bengal sold at 32s 6d @ 33s for yellow Gurrpattah date. Privately 10,000 bags Mauritius sold at 28s 6d @ 34s for syrups, 35s 6d @ 36d for semi-crystallised, and 41s 6d for fine; 1,500 bags native Madras at 29s @ 29s 3d; 400 bags Gurrpattah date Bengal at 33s 6d @ 34s; 800 tons common Jagery Madras at 27s 6d to arrive, 200 tons grainy ditto at 29s also to arrive, and a floating cargo of Mauritius, 7,378 bags (low brown syrups) at 21s 6d, 684 bags Nos. 10½ to 11 at 25s 9d landing weights for U. K. Foreign: of 1,762 boxes Havana about 400 boxes sold at 41s 6d @ 42s for fine white; 610 boxes clayed Cuba mostly sold at 38s @ 38s 6d for good yellow, and 39s 6d @ 40s 6d for fine florette ditto; 652 hhds 3 tierces 215 barrels Porto Rico were realised at 33s @ 37s; 239 bags Cuba Muscovado 31s @ 32s 6d; 5,927 bags unclayed Manila at 29s @ 29s 6d. The private transactions comprise; on the spot 1,700 boxes Havana at 37s 3d @ 37s 6d for good mid strong greyish yellow; 1,260 hhds Porto Rico at 35s 6d @ 37s; 25,000 bags Manila at 28s 9d @ 29s for unclayed, and 32s for clayed; and five floating cargoes, viz., two Havana, 2,122 boxes No. 12 at 26s 6d fully insured for U. K., 1,800 boxes No. 13 at 38s landed and duty paid for this port; one Cuba Muscovado, 392 hhds 67 tierces 47 boxes at 24s landing weights for U. K.; two Brazil, 3,500 bags brown Pernams at 22s 3d, lying at Havre to be re-shipped for Clyde, 500 cases 350 bags brown Bahia at 22s 6d for U. K., landing weights.

TALLOW.—There is less buoyancy in the market, and new St. Petersburg Y. C. may be bought at 45s 9d on the spot or October to December, 46s 9d December, 47s January to March, and 47s 6d March only. Deliveries continue very large.

TEA.—At public auction this week 11,150 pkgs have been sold, nearly all being without reserve. There was no material change in prices. The market is quiet by private contract, and no change since last week. Some Oolong have been bought for America, but the scarcity of all suitable kinds for that market limits business. Common Congou 1s @ 1s 1d per lb.

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

HOG PROSPECTS AT THE WEST.—The Cincinnati Price Current of October 4th says: "There have been sales of hogs during the week at \$11 00 gross, for all November, but the demand has not been active at this rate, nor has the disposition to sell at this rate been pressing. As a rule, regular pork packers are not in the market, and the buyers are outside parties; and during the last few days the feeling on their part was less buoyant, and we did not hear of any one willing to buy for December, and we add offer ing to sell. Farmers are disposed to feed their hogs late, owing to the great abundance of corn, and this will make the season late. The chief hope for profit is in early meat, and now that the weather has become cool active operations will begin, in preparing hams and lard and some English middles to meet the early demand."

COTTON.

The market may be summed up for the past week in a very few words. The arrival of three steamers from Liverpool, bringing successively later dates, reporting an extraordinary demand, and a considerable advance in prices, has led to a heavy export movement in this market. There has also been much speculation, and prices last night showed an advance of about five cents per pound. We learn that accounts of sales in the Liverpool market, received by the Persia, indicate an advance of about two pence in ten days, which is more than the quotations would indicate.

The receipts at this market continue on a liberal scale, and at all the Southern ports, except New Orleans, (which is about stationary), there is more or less increase. Our spinners are buying but little, as their operations are restricted by low water and strikes among their working people. But all these facts are lost sight of in the speculative spirit which prevails. Many of the buyers for speculation are those who know nothing of Cotton, but are Western capitalists, who, having forced up the prices of Flour, Wheat and Pork, are now taking hold of Cotton. The Pork market was "cornered" with about a half million dollars, and Breadstuffs did not require a greater sum. It will require several millions to handle the receipts of Cotton for one week, and we shall soon know how these tyros in Cotton speculation succeed.

The sales for the week are estimated at 30,000 bales, and freight room for Liverpool has been taken for about 12,000 bales.

To-day's market was active at a further advance. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	40	40	41	41
Good Ordinary.....	42	42	43	44
Middling.....	49	50	51	52
Good Middling.....	53	53	54	54
Middling fair.....	..	..	..	..

The receipts of Cotton at this market for the week ending last evening (Thursday) were as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	11,327	Charleston.....	622
Galveston.....	291	North Carolina.....	2,114
Mobile.....	..	Norfolk, &c.....	549
Florida.....	744	Per Railroad.....	2,889
Savannah.....	4,486	Foreign ports.....	194

Total for the week.....	23,216
Previously reported.....	254,001

Total since July 1st..... 277,217

The exports of Cotton from this port, last week, were as follows:

To Liverpool.....	4,544
To Havre.....	659
To Hamburg.....	126

Total for the week.....	5,329
Previously reported.....	41,337

Total since July 1..... 46,666

NEW ORLEANS.—We have mail dates to the 22d. The following is from the report for that day:

"We have again to notice a fair inquiry, but the movement was checked by the high pretensions of factors and the limited supply offering at the ruling rates. The telegrams from New York, quoting middling at 45c, against 46c. on the day previous, did not appear to have any influence. In some exceptional cases buyers obtained the advantage, but as a general thing they were compelled to pay previous rates, rather leaning to outside figures. Under these circumstances we continue to quote ordinary at 33@35c, good ordinary at 33@40c, low middling at 41@43c, and middling at 44@45c."

NEW ORLEANS COTTON STATEMENT, SEPT. 21.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865.....	83,239
Received during the week.....	17,818
Received previously.....	34,047
	51,665
Exported during the week.....	9,760
Exported previously.....	31,400
	41,160

Stock on hand and on shipboard..... 93,734

Sept. 22.—Receipts, 4,691 bales; exports, none; stock, 98,435.

A telegram of one week later, (Sept. 29), is as follows:

"Sales, to-day, 4,500 bales, at 45c for middlings. Sales of the week 9,000 bales. Receipts for the same time 16,000 bales. Stock 100,000 bales. Freights and Exchange unchanged."

A telegram, dated Oct. 4th, reports a very active market, at 45 a 46c. for middling.

MOBILE.—Our mail dates are to the 23d September. On that day there was a more general demand, the market closing firm. The stock on sale was somewhat increased. Sales of 1,200 bales were effected at quotations:

Ordinary.....	30c@32c.	Middling.....	39c@-c.
Good Ordinary.....	34c@-c.	Strict Middling.....	41c@-c.
Low Middling.....	36c@-c.		

MOBILE COTTON STATEMENT, SEPT. 22.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1865.....	24,290
Received this week.....	16,622
Received previously.....	26,517
	43,199
Total.....	67,489
Exported this week.....	4,471
Exported previously.....	11,640
	16,111

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, Sept. 22, 1865..... 51,378

Dates to the 26th quote middling at 39c. Receipts for that date 3,560 bales.

CHARLESTON.—Mail dates are to the 29th September. We quote:

The receipts of this article during the past week exhibit a small increase, and amount to 176 bales of Sea Island, and 2059 bales of Upland Cotton. The demand throughout the week has been good, and we

report a very firm market yesterday, with much inquiry on the part of buyers. The stock on sale here is very limited, and narrows down very much the field for purchasers. We quote:—Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 32 @ 34 cents; Middling to Strict Middling, 36 @ 38 cents; Good Middlings, 39 cents.

SEA ISLANDS.—Several small lots of this class of Cotton have changed hands at from 55 @ 95 cents, as in quality.

CHARLESTON COTTON STATEMENT, SEPT. 29.

	Sea Island.	Upland.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865.....	362	1,610
RECEIPTS.		
From 1st to 20th inst.....	70	4,536
From 21st to 27th.....	176	2,059
Total receipts to 27th.....	608	8,205
EXPORTED.		
From 1st to 21st.....	404	3,859
From 22nd to 28th.....	9	1,748
Total exports.....	413	5,607
Stock on hand and on Shipboard.....	195	2,598

LIVERPOOL.—The Persia brings dates to the 23d. We quote:

“The large orders for goods which continue to be given out in the manufacturing districts, together with the reduced estimates of the stock of cotton in America, have given increased confidence to the trade. The activity in the market noticed at the close of last week has been further developed this; and the daily sales have ranged from 20,000 to 30,000 bales, at advancing prices, until Wednesday, since which, that day's prices have been freely supported. We advance our quotations ½d. per lb. since this day week: Bast India and Egyptian are 1d. per lb. dearer. The total sales of the week amount to 187,970 bales, of which the trade have taken 84,720 bales, exporters 38,820, and speculators 64,430. To-day there is a strong market at full prices; sales 20,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.		Texas.		Orleans.		Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	16	16½	16	17½	16½	17½	29
Good ordinary....	17	18½	17½	18½	17½	18½	—
Low Middling....	18½	19	18½	19	18½	19	—
Middling.....	19½	—	19½	—	19½	—	34
Good Middling....	19½	19½	19½	—	—	—	—
Middling Fair....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair.....	—	—	22	—	22	—	42

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation.	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	9,900	2,110	1,220	11,230	233,030	208,550
East Indian....	52,370	27,160	59,170	138,700	1,299,830	964,850
Brazilian.....	6,270	4,620	1,140	12,030	255,200	164,990
Egyptian.....	12,080	1,410	1,950	15,440	372,270	269,330
Other sorts....	6,100	3,520	950	10,570	335,700	337,670
Total.....	84,720	38,820	64,430	187,970	2,496,030	1,945,390

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	4,193	195,713	155,590
East Indian....	11,527	794,385	839,366
Brazilian.....	2,541	237,147	169,521
Egyptian.....	6,003	312,779	262,773
Other Sorts....	1,293	203,958	293,152
Total.....	25,557	1,744,982	1,720,402

	STOCKS		COTTON AT SEA	
	This Day.	1864.	This Year.	1864.
American..... bales	23,590	22,330	.....	.....
East Indian.....	209,970	324,430	247,000	298,000
Brazilian.....	37,060	19,430	Piculs.	Piculs.
Egyptian.....	47,330	38,700	12,000	168,000
Other Sorts.....	31,920	92,290	.....	.....
Total.....	349,870	497,180	.....	.....

The following table shows the imports of Cotton and stocks on hand on the 31st of August, 1864 and 1865, at each of the countries named.

	Imports.		Stocks.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Hamburg..... bales	97,200	103,500	1,200	1,500
Bremen.....	24,417	35,650	332	540
Amsterdam.....	9,598	12,463	4,486	5,127
Rotterdam.....	20,960	22,610	4,300	1,800
Antwerp.....	9,759	15,286	.....	.....
Havre.....	190,391	174,551	56,640	35,020
Bordeaux.....	5,585	.....	823	.....
Marseilles.....	131,079	51,588	9,530	9,355
Genoa.....	10,145	14,540	250	280
Leghorn.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....
Trieste.....	23,786	31,173	837	1,909
Great Britain.....	1,719,306	1,704,607	333,787	478,596
Total.....	2,251,426	2,165,968	412,185	534,127

BREADSTUFFS.

The receipts of wheat continue on a very limited scale; the supply is wholly inadequate to the wants of millers, and prices have experienced a great advance, stimulated in some degree by the advance in gold. Flour has been in better supply, but prices, in sympathy with wheat, have largely advanced. The greater advance has been in the higher grades of family flours; they are now so high that the importation of French flour is spoken of as a not improbable event. Corn has been in large supply, but the demand has been very brisk, and with a decline in freights to Liverpool, there has been some advance. Oats and other course grains have been more active, and close a shade firmer.

The deliveries of flour, wheat and corn, at the Western markets are on an increased scale, and are uniformly much larger than at the corresponding period of 1864; but with the speculative feeling that is rampant, prices rule very high, and but moderate shipments are made in tide water. It were now almost a physical impossibility to deliver at this market before winter, a sufficient quantity of Breadstuffs to cause a decline in Flour and Wheat to shipping prices, and it is more than probable that Corn will be carried to prices that will stop export to Great Britain.

At to day's market there was a further large advance in flour and wheat.

The following are closing quotations—

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ... per bbl.	\$8 20 @	\$8 50
do Extra State.....	8 75 @	9 25
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	9 25 @	9 40
do Extra Western, common to good.....	8 85 @	11 75
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	12 00 @	16 00
do Southern, supers.....	9 75 @	11 35
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	11 50 @	15 50
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 85 @	12 50
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	6 25 @	6 60
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 90 @	5 20
Wheat, Chicago Spring..... per bushel	1 73 @	1 78
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 75 @	1 80
do Red Winter.....	2 20 @	2 40
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	2 45 @	2 50
Corn, Western Mixed.....	87 @	95
do Western White.....	.. @	..
do Western Yellow.....	.. @	98
do Southern Yellow.....	.. @	..
do Southern White.....	.. @	..
Rye, Western.....	1 00 @	..
do North River.....	1 05 @	..
Oats, Western.....	55 @	65
do State.....	60 @	65
do Canada.....	.. @	..
Barley.....	1 20 @	1 35
do Malt.....	1 50 @	1 65

MILWAUKEE.—The following table exhibits the receipts of flour and grain by rail and lake, for the week ending Saturday September 30th, and the corresponding time last year:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley bush.
Total.....	16,290	493,426	17,868	445	5,481	5,703
Cor. week, '64	7,483	175,755	35,732	3,584	11,559	3,770

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 30th, since January 1st, and the corresponding time last year, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	Since Jan. 1.	Sept '64.	Since Jan. 1.	Sept '64.
Flour.....	212,669	228,402	320,005	345,605
Wheat, bus.....	6,282,212	7,658,220	5,656,751	7,730,119
Oats, bus.....	382,976	735,908	197,066	675,382
Corn, bus.....	194,015	403,980	55,619	166,718
Barley, bus.....	34,358	120,460	21,775	12,115
Rye, bus.....	79,305	59,037	6,495	1,789

CHICAGO.—The following table shows the receipts of leading articles of produce during the past week and since January 1, compared with the receipts during the corresponding week in 1864:

	RECEIPTS.			
	Week, 1865.	Week, 1864.	Season, 1863.	Season, 1862.
Flour, bbls.....	41,679	26,842	718,053	911,747
Wheat, bu.....	406,178	290,523	5,453,345	9,090,832
Corn.....	1,051,542	164,330	20,062,019	11,873,992
Oats.....	420,224	819,865	6,255,976	9,371,501
Rye.....	81,308	44,742	675,441	741,892
Barley.....	78,720	45,494	543,359	535,922

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

	SHIPMENTS.			
	Week, 1865.	Week, 1864.	Season, 1863.	Season, 1862.
Flour, bbls.....	48,276	23,523	662,226	891,876
Wheat, bu.....	169,284	327,450	4,751,437	8,280,449
Corn.....	1,395,425	300,493	18,887,134	10,984,486
Oats.....	196,612	770,138	6,201,842	8,450,391
Rye.....	.....	76,163	177,717	421,301
Barley.....	1,391	15,711	125,634	101,240

BUFFALO.—The following will show the receipts of Flour and Grain by Lake, and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, for the month of September in the years indicated :

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Flour, bbls.....	346,810	240,055	233,342	239,884
Wheat, bu.....	5,088,508	3,131,565	1,808,724	1,686,324
Corn, bu.....	3,580,966	2,916,455	1,321,783	4,791,835
Oats, bu.....	440,505	522,220	2,305,028	1,190,379
Barley, bu.....	29,513	139,987	111,060	148,979
Rye, bu.....	97,462	64,222	301,110	45,537
Peas, bu.....	806	21,999	14,151	1,289
Total.....	9,237,460	5,926,448	5,861,856	7,864,343

And from January 1st to October 1st in the years indicated :

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Flour, bbls.....	1,835,786	1,638,728	1,562,116	1,186,212
Wheat, bu.....	20,734,803	12,919,670	13,298,293	7,531,610
Corn, bu.....	17,171,945	18,360,377	9,439,463	14,325,444
Oats, bu.....	2,051,478	3,666,349	6,855,334	6,276,350
Barley, bu.....	206,051	152,731	133,008	333,475
Rye, bu.....	644,757	256,001	359,161	273,688
Peas, bu.....	806	22,080	82,017	30,523
Total.....	40,809,840	35,377,708	30,167,281	28,771,090

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. 30th, and destination :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bush.
To Buffalo.....	52,480	394,025	1,315,920	210,750	.....	12,895
Oswego.....	2,616	135,225	23,960	.....	.....	.....
Pt. Colborne.....	.....	31,787	34,925	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburgh.....	5,372	21,000	4,200	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	7,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collingwood.....	.....	.....	27,250	.....	.....	.....
Goderich.....	3,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	15,477	.....	.....	325	.....	.....
Kingston.....	.....	19,679	20,850	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	86	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Other ports.....	1,087	62,832	19,300	16,673	.....	.....
By Railroad.....	17,034	14,782	.....	4,887	1,216	.....
Totals.....	104,898	683,330	1,456,405	232,635	1,216	12,895
Previous week..	79,210	551,031	1,268,740	324,589	4,275	3,783

BRITISH MARKETS.—By the Persia we have mart dates to 23d September. The English markets were higher for wheat, but supplied from the continent at lower prices than the prices in this market will permit.

LIVERPOOL.—Breadstuffs.—The weather has been uninterruptedly hot until Wednesday evening, when some refreshing rain fell; since when it has been again fine, but with a cooler and more agreeable temperature. The trade has been quiet throughout, with very little alteration in prices. At Tuesday's market, with a very limited demand for Wheat, prices were unchanged. Flour was also a slow sale at previous prices. Indian corn was in moderate request at 50s 3d for mixed. At to-day's market there was a more general inquiry for Wheat; Milwaukee and Amber Spring were 1d to 2d per cental dearer; other descriptions realized fully Tuesday's quotations. There was no change in the value of Flour. Indian corn was more readily sold at our quotations.

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	10	@	9 1
do	Amber Iowa..... do	9	2	@	9 5
do	Red and Amber Winter..... do	9	0	@	9 4
do	White—Western..... do	10	0	@	10 3
Indian Corn.	Yellow.....(per 480 lbs.)	29	3	@	.....
do	White..... do	32	0	@	33 0
do	Mixed..... do	29	0	@	29 3
Peas.	Canadian.....(per 504 lbs.)	39	0	@	41 0
Oatmeal,	do.....(per 240 lbs.)	22	0	@	24 0

GLASGOW.—Potatoe disease increase rapidly, and it is feared they will get much worse when pitted.

Turnip crop is also badly spoken of, fly and mildew are playing sad havoc amongst them in many districts.

Our market on Wednesday was firm, Amber Milwaukee brought 21s 6d to 21s 9d. Flour was firmly held for 3d advance.

To-day we have decidedly more strength, millers and dealers

have come in freely and bought Amber and Milwaukee at 21s 9d to 22s ex store, many holders prefer looking on to selling at 22s. Flour saleable at full rates, 25s to 26s being got for ordinary to choice superfine Canadian. Indian corn is steady. Peas firm, with few to be had.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The better feeling noticed in the Dry Goods trade last week still continues, with a steady business and settled prices. The early part of the week trade was quiet, but during the past two days there is more activity, and prices are firm. The stock of goods is very small, but the demand is light and, consequently, no advance in prices. Most leading goods were sold ahead during the recent activity, and are now being delivered as fast as made; though the unprecedented drouth prevents the mills running on full time and, in some instances, the mills are entirely stopped for want of water. The lower class of goods are accumulating to some extent, and agents dispose of them according to circumstances, having no fixed price.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in steady demand at firm prices. The supply is moderate and no standard goods remain in first hands. There has been but little fluctuation in prices during week. At the close of last week some desirable goods sold at 35c, but the price for standard sheetings has been quite uniform at 34c; the same as last week. Amory, Indian Head A, Atlantic A, P A, A H, and P H, Stark Mills A, Appleton A, sell at 34c; Appleton B, 40 inch, at 45c; D at 33c, Pittsfield A, 36 inch, at 30c, Rocky Point sheetings 31½c, Indian Queen 29c, Washington heavy, 36 in., 32c, Warren 31c, Amosekeag A 35c, B 35c, Stark O 31½c, Atlantic heavy shirtings 29c, do fine sheetings 37½c, do 33 inch 35c, Indian Orchard W, 33 inch, 35c, do BB and E 36c, N 37c, A 38c and S 35c, Indian Head B, 30c, E 32½c, Wachusett 33½c, and Nashua extra A 32c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are scarce and in active demand and prices are firm. Waltham L, 72 inch, are sold at 95, W 42in 47½c, W 81in at \$1.05, N 90in \$1.15. For Amosekeag A 37in 45c is asked. Uxbridge imperial 4-4 45c, Canoe 27in 24½c. Many other styles are sold ahead or not on hand.

DRILLS are more abundant for poorer grades but scarce for desirable ones. Stark brown H 30in sell at 34c, an advance of 1c, Globe Steam Mills 33c, Laconia 33½c, India 34c.

CORSET JEANS are in better supply but at firmer prices. Indian Orchards are held at 32c, Massabesic 36c.

CANTON FLANNELS are steady, and better styles are desirable. Manchester brown sell at 45c. Falls at 41c, Columbia 38c, Nashua A 40c.

STRIPES AND TICKS are firm, and leading goods are in demand, though less active than standard sheetings and shirtings. Pittsfield ticks sell at 26, Amoskeag A C A 82½, A 35, B 57½, C 50, D 45, Willow Brook mills ticks ¾ at 70, 4-4 90, do checks 37.

DENIMS are in demand at steady prices, though there is a better supply. Pearl River sell at 65, Amoskeag D 65, and Manchester 45.

PRINT CLOTHS are unusually quiet, the whole capacity of the mills being required to fill existing orders. The sales at Providence are reported at 24, 150 pieces mostly on private terms.

PRINTS are more called for, and prices slightly improved from the scarcity of goods in market. The want of water has stopped nearly all mills making prints. Sprague's are not in market. Garner's are held at 32, Amoskeag pinks 31, purple 30, dark and lights 29, mourning 28, Swiss Ruby 30, Duchess B 27, Lowell dark and light 27½, Wamsutta 25, Columbia Full Madders 28, Concord purples 30, Glen Cove Full Madders 23, Wauregan fancies 31, rubies 32, pinks 32, purples 32, Merimac W 34, and D 32.

GINGHAMS are in fair demand at steady prices. Lancaster 35, Willow Brook 40, and Glasgow 35.

JACONETS are steady at last week's prices. Slater's 31, and White Back 31½.

SILISIAS and Cambrics are quiet with little demand. Indian Orchard Silisias 36 a 45, Harmony assorted cambrics 23.

MOUSLIN DELAINES are not abundant, and prices are steady at last week's quotations. Manchester 35, all wool and challies 55, Hamilton 35.

WOOLEN GOODS are in steady demand, and firm for finer qualities, but poorer grades are slightly less. Broad Bruall heavy cassimeres sell at \$3, Merchant's sick mixed cassimeres \$2 62½, Willow Brook cassimeres and Sherman and Grant sell at 70 cents. At auction the

sales were moderate, and for leading styles prices were well sustained, while for less desirable grades there was little demand.

FOREIGN GOODS are in better demand, and prices are generally firmer. An auction sale of dress goods, silks, shawls, &c., by Messrs. Hagerty & Co. on Tuesday, was well attended, and there was more spirit among the bidders than was manifested last week at the offering of similar fabrics, and generally better prices were obtained. 20 inch canvas padding brought 18c; 25 inch do, 20½c; 3 4 brown bordered ducks, 23; 27 inch heavy ravens duck, 23½; 40 inch heavy striped bagging, 13½; gres de Lyons silk check poplins, 42½ a 45c; extra quality Saxony plaid poil de chevre, 27½ a 30c; better de, 32 a 37½; Saxony plaid Neapolitan, 32 a 33c; all wool filling striped chally, 36 a 38c; superfine quality Victoria stripes, 37½c; fine quality satin raye, 43c.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 5, 1865, and the corresponding week of 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 5.

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	2245	\$808,809	791	\$195,515	1864	\$797,223
do cotton...	533	124,774	56	13,196	1037	291,542
do silk...	333	305,039	282	111,257	530	633,128
do flax...	911	202,127	515	105,742	762	195,835
Miscellaneous dry goods.	223	56,275	40	15,786	214	126,203
Total	4245	\$1,497,024	1684	\$441,496	4407	\$2,043,931

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

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	350	\$68,233	599	\$399,448	240	\$67,510
do cotton...	132	23,039	106	36,592	33	9,514
do silk...	13	14,348	129	124,771	28	42,988
do flax...	269	39,608	183	41,300	293	67,645
Miscellaneous dry goods.	28	9,189	34	21,202	7	2,063
Total	692	\$154,417	1351	\$623,313	601	\$189,670
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4245	1,497,024	1684	441,496	4407	2,043,931
Total th'wn upon mark't	4937	\$1,651,441	3035	\$1,064,809	4008	\$2,233,601

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	67	\$31,531	329	\$131,122	141	\$55,626
do cotton...	53	11,110	114	38,234	99	30,250
do silk...	11	10,146	17	14,099	53	127,654
do flax...	155	43,803	307	94,572	86	14,187
Miscellaneous dry goods.	...	...	569	15,656	25	8,288
Total	286	\$96,590	1336	293,683	404	236,005
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4245	1,497,024	1684	441,496	4407	2,043,931
Total entered at the port.	4531	\$1,593,614	3020	\$735,179	4811	\$2,280,036

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Oct. 5, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens...	386 \$204,203	Gloves...	3 681
Cloths...	101 52,203	Worsteds...	598 274,452
Carpetings...	176 50,033	Delaines...	20 9,919
Blankets...	114 15,535	Hose...	9 3,105
Shawls...	36 21,973	Merinos...	28 12,426
Total	1864		\$797,223

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons...	297 \$104,634	Emb'd mus'n	9 13,609
Colored...	260 64,323	Velvets...	6 1,825
Prints...	42 9,612	Laces...	14 5,414
Ginghams...	28 7,394	Braids & bds.	24 10,035
Total	1037		\$291,542

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks...	160 \$308,205	Laces...	20 14,817
Plushes...	2 3,596	Gloves...	1 338
Velvets...	21 17,962	Raw...	126 117,154
Ribbons...	166 140,956	Braids & bds.	3 2,806
Total	530		\$633,128

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens...	699 \$167,351	Laces...	2 2,782
Linen & cot'n	1 382	Hdkfs...	35 18,650
Total	762		\$195,835

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Leath gloves...	25 \$33,835	Embroideri's...	45 29,751
Kid gloves...	16 17,174	Corsets...	41 14,563
Clothing...	24 2,970	Straw goods...	32 15,554
Total	214		\$126,203

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens...	45 \$15,247	Gloves...	3 1,579
Blankets...	106 13,056	Worsteds...	41 17,851
Carpeting...	7 1,467	Shawls...	2 2,442
Total	240		\$67,510

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons...	7 \$2,008	Laces...	1 167
Colored...	11 3,414	Braids & bds.	3 364
Prints...	3 1,512	Hdkfs...	1 410
Total	33		\$9,514

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks...	17 \$31,664	Laccs...	2 1,170
Ribbons...	8 9,212	Silk & worst.	1 942
Total	23		\$42,988

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens...	285		\$65,184
Thread...	8		2,461
Total	293		\$67,645

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Straw goods...	6		\$1,799
Suspenders & elas...	1		214
Total	7		\$2,013

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens...	11 \$4,555	Gloves...	1 149	Hose...	3 1,032
Cloths...	5 1,070	Worsteds...	22 8,639	Cot. & wors'd	78 29,359
Shawls...	8 3,889	Delaines...	13 6,833		
Total	141				\$55,626

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons...	55		19,714
Colored...	44		10,536
Total	99		\$30,250

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks...	45 \$115,057	Velvets...	3 5,548	Ribbons...	5 7,049
Total	53				\$127,654

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens...	84		\$13,900
Thread...	2		387
Total	86		\$14,187

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Straw goods...	25		\$8,288

THE CATTLE MARKET.

On Monday there were 3,840 head of beef cattle in market, many of very poor grades. First-class bullocks were not as plenty as last week, and it is probable that of the class which sell at 18c. per lb., some were taken of poorer quality than last week, and therefore butchers will call the market higher, though salesmen generally agree the market is only a shade better. Yet it is certain that some cattle have been sold at prices conceded to be equal to 19c. per lb. for the meat, less the value of the hides at 9c. per lb., and fat at 11 a 11½c. per lb. We know that some lots of 20 or 30 head have been sold at prices agreed full 18c. per lb, net, and the mass of the stock has sold at 15 a 18c., though some brought only 10 a 12c. The receipts of the week, so far, we estimate at 5,945.

On Tuesday only 150 fresh cattle were received and most of these were of not much account. There were also several remnants of droves left from Monday, including a lot of little bulls which don't sell, notwithstanding that the bulls rule the market in more sense than one. Common stock—of which there are none other to-day—went off slower than yesterday at a moderate decline; but, upon the whole, the market was well sustained, the cooler weather being favorable for transactions.

The total number this week, 6,351 head, compares with 6,293 head last week, and with 5,146 head average per week last year, and with 6,260 for the corresponding week one year ago.

The number sold at the principal market, 3,947 head, compares with 4,434 head last week, and with 3,807 head the average per week last year, and with 4,336 head at market one year ago,

Milch cows were more abundant. Common cows have sold at \$35 a \$45 this week, and go off hard, while fair fresh animals sell readily at \$70 a \$80, and really good milkers at \$100 a \$140, calf included.

Veal Cales continue in good request at high prices, generally at about 13c, in lots; but selected veals bring 14c and even 15c.

With continued very large receipts, though rather less than last week, sheep have not been selling quite as quickly, though prices are sustained, being 7 a 7½c per lb. live weight, for good to prime sheep: a few of the very best picked out might bring 8c. Lambs are worth all the way from 8c to 9½ a 10c.

With larger receipts and continued warm weather the hog market was generally inactive up to Tuesday of this week, when cooler weather improved the demand, and prices ruled a little higher, prime fat hogs, of which there are very few coming forward, sold at 15c., but 14½ a 14¾c are the ruling figures for good hogs.

Arrivals for the week, 13,029; corresponding week last year, 14,586; corresponding week previous year, 21,229.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

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

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

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

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

Pot, 1st sort..... per 100 lb 7 87 1/2 @ 8 00
Pearl, 1st sort..... 7 57 1/2 @ 8 00

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Of 209 lb and upward..... per lb 12 @ ..

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val. American yellow..... per lb 47 @ 50

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 per cent. Rio Grande shin..... per ton 35 00 @ ..

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val. Pilot..... per lb .. @ 57
Navy..... .. @ 47
Crackers..... 10 @ 15

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 per lb. American, gray and white... per lb 60 @ 2 25

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

The market for butter has been quiet during the week. Cheese is active and higher.

Butter—
N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine. 44 @ 46
do do fair to good 42 @ 43
do do Firkins, str. fine, yel. 46 @ 45
do do 1/2 fir. tubs, strictly fine 50 @ 55
do do do com. to good. 43 @ 48
Pa., fine dairy packed, yellow.. 40 @ 43
do firkins, finer kinds, do .. 44 @ 38
do do common to medium..... 34 @ 36
West. Ke erve, good to fine, yel. 35 @ 38
do do com. to medium..... 30 @ 33
Southern Ohio..... 30 @ 35
Canada, uniform and fine..... 35 @ 42
do do ordinary, mixed..... 34 @ 36
Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis., g to f. yel. 36 @ 38
do do com. to med. 30 @ 33

Cheese—
Factory made dairies..... 16 @ 18
Farm dairies..... 16 @ 17 1/2
do do common..... 14 @ 15
English dairy..... 23 @ 25
Vermont dairy..... 15 @ 17

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantin, 5 cents per lb. Sperm..... per lb @ 40
do do patent..... .. @ 50
Refined sperm, city..... .. @ 40
Stearic..... 30 @ 31
Adamantine..... 28 @ 29

Cement—Rosendale..... per bbl .. 1 60

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb. One inch and upward..... per lb 8 1/2 @ ..

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel. Liverpool Orrel per ton of 2,240 lb .. @ ..
Liverpool House Cannel..... .. @ ..
Nova Scotia..... .. @ ..
Anthracite..... 11 50 @ 12 50

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb. Caracas..... (gold). (In bond)... per lb 30 @ ..
Maracaibo..... do @ ..
Guayaquil..... do 15 @ 16

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

The market is quiet at previous quotations. Rio, prime, duty paid..... gold. 22
do good..... 21 @ 21 1/2
do fair..... 19 1/2 @ 20
do ordinary..... 18 @ 18 1/2
do fair to good cargoes..... 18 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Java, mats and bags..... 29 1/2 @ 30

Native Ceylon..... @ ..
Maracaibo..... 19 @ 23
Laguayra..... 21 @ 22 1/2
St. Domingo..... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2

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

Sheathing, new..... per lb @ 45
Sheathing, &c., old..... .. @ 31
Sheathing, yellow..... .. @ 30
Bolts..... .. @ 45
Braziers..... .. @ 45
Baltimore..... .. @ 32 1/2
Detroit..... .. @ 33 1/2
Portage Lake..... 32 1/2 @ 33

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2; other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb. Manila, Amer. made..... per lb 23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Tarred Russia..... .. @ ..
Tarred American..... .. @ 19
Bolt Rope, Russia..... .. @ 26

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

Cotton—See special report.

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

Acid, Citric..... @ 87
Alcohol..... per gall. @ 4 50
Aloes, Cape..... per lb @ 25
Aloes, Socotrine..... 85 @ ..
Alum..... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Annato, fair to prime..... 70 @ 95
Antimony, Regulus of..... (cash) .. @ 13
Argols, Red..... (gold) .. @ ..
Argols, Refined..... (gold) 31 @ 32
Arsenic, Powdered..... 3 20 @ ..
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..... .. @ 14
Bi Chromate Potash..... 22 @ ..
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags..... (gold) 28 @ 30
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar..... 40 @ 42 1/2
Bleaching Powder..... 4 1/2 @ 5
Borax, Refined..... 31 @ 32
Brimstone, Crude..... per ton 60 00 @ 62 50
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... per lb @ 4 1/2
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur..... 6 1/2 @ ..
Camphor, Crude, (in bond)..... .. @ ..
Camphor, Refined..... .. @ 1 05
Cantharides..... .. @ 1 70
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... 18 @ 19
Cardamoms, Malabar..... 3 25 @ 3 50
Castor Oil, City..... per gallon 3 30 @ 3 35
Chamomile Flowers..... per lb 30 @ 30
Chlorate Potash..... (gold) 36 @ 50
Caustic Soda..... .. @ 14 1/2
Cobalt, Crystals..... in kegs. 112 lbs 1 25 @ 1 40
Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold) 80 @ 85
Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) 21 @ 25
Copperas, American..... 34 1/2 @ 35
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) 45 @ ..
Cubebs, East India..... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cutch..... .. @ 26
Cuttlefish Bone..... .. @ 4
Epsom Salts..... .. @ 12
Extract Logwood..... .. @ 60
Flowers, Benzoin..... per oz. 60 @ 80
Flowers, Arnica..... .. @ ..
Folia, Buchu..... bales 40 @ 70
Gambier..... per lb 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Gamboge..... 95 @ 1 00
Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls..... 75 @ 87 1/2
Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 65 @ 85 1/2
Gum Arabic, Picked..... 34 @ 37 1/2
Gum Arabic, Sorts..... 1 00 @ ..
Gum Benzoin..... 87 @ 38
Gum Copal Cow..... .. @ 20
Gum Gueda..... .. @ ..
Gum Damar..... 45 @ ..

Gum Myrrh, East India..... @ 40
Gum, Myrrh, Turkey..... 70 @ ..
Gum Senegal..... .. @ 55
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... 35 @ 40
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... 85 @ 1 00
Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 3 00 @ 3 12 1/2
Iodine, Resublimed..... 5 50 @ ..
Ipecacuanna, Brazil..... .. @ 5 50
Jalap..... 3 00 @ 3 50
Lac Dye..... 25 @ 55
Lic. Paste, Calabria..... 45 @ 48
Liccorice, Paste, Sicily..... 23 @ 24
Liccorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... 35 @ 40
Liccorice Paste, Greek..... 36 @ ..
Madder, Dutch..... (gold) 8 @ 8 1/2
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 9 @ ..
Manna, large flake..... 1 00 @ 1 25
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo..... 80 @ 90
Oil Anise..... 3 00 @ ..
Oil Cassia..... 4 87 1/2 @ ..
Oil Bergamot..... 10 00 @ ..
Oil Lemon..... 5 25 @ 5 50
Oil Peppermint, pure..... (cash) 5 00 @ 5 50
Opium, Turkey..... (gold) 7 50 @ 8 50
Oxalic Acid..... .. @ 35 1/2
Phosphorus..... 95 @ ..
Prussiate Potash..... 50 @ ..
Quicksilver..... (gold) 53 @ ..
Rhubarb, China..... 5 00 @ 6 00
Rose Leaves..... 1 25 @ 2 00
Salaratus..... (cash) .. @ 20
Sal Ammoniac, Refined..... (gold) 11 @ ..
Sal Soda, Newcastle..... (gold) .. @ ..
Sarsaparilla, Hond..... 40 @ ..
Sarsaparilla, Mex..... 25 @ ..
Seed, Anise..... per lb 24 @ 26
do Canary..... per bush. 5 50 @ 6 00
do Hemp..... 2 25 @ 2 50
do Caraway..... per lb 17 @ 18
do Coriander..... .. @ 17
do Mustard, brown, Trieste..... .. @ 18
do do California, brown..... .. @ 18
do do English, white..... .. @ 20
Senna, Alexandria..... 24 @ ..
Senna, East India..... 18 @ 22
Shell Lac..... 43 @ 55
Soda Ash (80 per cent)..... (gold) 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Sugar Lead, White..... 50 @ 57 1/2
Sulphate Quinine, Am..... per oz. 3 07 1/2 @ 3 10
Sulphate Morphine..... 9 00 @ ..
Tartaric Acid..... (gold) .. per lb 59 @ 60
Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 29 @ 30
Vitriol, Blue..... 13 1/2 @ ..

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val. Ravens, Light..... per pce 16 00 @ 18 00
Ravens, Heavy..... 20 00 @ ..
Scotch, Gourcock, No. 1..... 27 00 @ ..
Cotton, No. 1..... per yard 1 05 @ 1 10

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood..... (gold)..... per 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 per cent ad val. Prime Western..... per lb 1 20 @ 1 25
do Tennessee..... .. @ ..

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

Dry Cod is in good demand. Mackerel is firm. Dry Cod..... per cwt. 7 50 @ 9 00
Dry Scale..... per bbl. 6 00 @ ..
Pickled Scale..... per bbl. 6 00 @ ..
Pickled Cod..... per bbl. .. @ 7 50
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore..... 24 50 @ 24 75
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax..... .. @ ..
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay..... 17 50 @ 18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore..... 16 00 @ 16 50
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay..... 15 50 @ 16 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax..... 18 00 @ 13 50
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large..... .. @ 11 25
Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax..... .. @ ..
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass..... 9 50 @ 10 00
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1..... 8 00 @ ..
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1 per hf. bbl. .. @ 16 00
Shad, Connecticut, No. 2..... .. @ ..
Herring, Scaled..... per box .. @ 60
Herring, No. 1..... 45 @ 48
Herring, pickled..... per bbl. 6 00 @ 9 00

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

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

The market is unsettled and fluctuating. Raisins, Seedless..... per cask @ 10 50
do Layer..... per box 4 90 @ 5 00
do Bunch..... .. @ 4 80
Currants..... per lb 14 @ 14 1/2
Citron, Leghorn..... .. @ 86
Prunes, Turkish..... 23 @ 24
Dates..... 18 @ 22
Almonds, Languedoc..... 37 @ 40
do Provence..... 33 @ ..
do Sicily, Soft Shell..... 52 @ 55
do Shelled..... 58 @ 55
Sardines..... per box .. @ 1 00
do .. per hf. box 58 @ 57
do .. per qr. box 30 @ 25
Figs, Smyrna..... per lb 30 @ 35
Brazil Nuts..... 15 @ 15 1/2
Filberts, Sicily..... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2

Table listing various fruits and their prices, including Walnuts, French, Dried Fruit, N. State Apples, Blackberries, etc.

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

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Table listing various furs and their prices, categorized by North and East, and Western.

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

Table listing American Window qualities (1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th) and their prices per 50 feet.

Table listing English and French Window qualities (1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th) and their prices per 50 feet.

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

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

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

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed (gold), per lb 29; Buenos Ayres, mixed (gold), per lb 27; Hog, Western, unwashed, per lb 10.

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping 60 @ 70.

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$75; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

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

Table listing various hides and skins and their prices, including B. A., Rio Grande, R. G. & B. A. Green Salted Cow, etc.

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

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba (duty paid) per gallon 1 25 @ 1 88.

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865 per lb 40 @ 60; do of 1864 per lb 15 @ 40.

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

Ox, Rio Grande per lb 18 00; Ox, Buenos Ayres per lb 13 00 @ 15 00.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Para, Fine per lb 75; Para, Medium per lb 65; Para, Coarse per lb 55; East India per lb 50; Carthage, etc per lb 52; Guayaquil per lb 36.

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal per lb 1 40 @ 2 10; Oude per lb 1 00 @ 1 30; Kurpah per lb 1 50 @ 2 00; Madras per lb 80 @ 1 25; Manila per lb 90 @ 1 40; Guatemala per lb 80 @ 1 15; Caracas per lb 1 00 @ 1 25.

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

The market is quiet, but a scarcity of some kinds has made prices a little higher.

Table listing various iron goods and their prices, including Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash per ton), Pig, American, No. 1, Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes, Bar Swedes, refined, Bar, English and American, refined, do do do common, Scroll, Ovals and Half Round, Band, Horse Shoe, Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch, Hoop, Nail Rod, Sheet, Russia, Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, Rails, English (gold), do American.

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

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Galena per lb 10 00 @ 10 12 1/2; Spanish per lb 10 00 @ 10 12 1/2; German per lb 10 00 @ 10 12 1/2; English per lb 10 00 @ 10 12 1/2; Bar per lb 10 @ 13; Pipe and Sheet per lb 10 @ 15.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 cent ad val.

Market quiet, but firm at last week's figures.

Table listing various leather goods and their prices, including Oak, Slaughter, light, do do middle, do do heavy, do light Cropped, do middle do, do helies do, Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c., do do middle, do do heavy, do California, light, do do middle, do do heavy, do Orinoco, etc., do do middle, do do heavy, do do & B. A., dam'gd all weights, do do poor all do, do Slaughter in rough, cash, Oak, Slaughter in rough, light, do do do mid. & h'vy do.

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Rockland, common per bbl. 1 80; do heavy per bbl. 2 00.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty Lumber, 20 cent ad val; Staves, 10 cent ad val; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Lumber and Timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, product of the British North American Provinces, FREE. Spruce, Eastern per M feet 19 00 @ 23 00; Southern Pine per M feet 55 00 @ 65 00; White Pine Box Boards per M feet 21 00 @ 28 00; White Pine Merchant Box Boards per M feet 26 00 @ 28 00; Clear Pine per M feet 70 00 @ 75 00.

Table listing various woods and their prices, including Laths, Eastern, Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k, Cherry Boards and Plank, Oak and Ash, Maple and Birch, Black Walnut.

STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra per M 250 00; do pipe, heavy per M 190 00; White oak, pipe, light per M 145 00; do pipe, culls per M 95 00; do hhd., extra per M 160 00; do hhd., heavy per M 180 00; do hhd., light per M 90 00 @ 115 00; do hhd., culls per M 80 00; do bbl., extra per M 150 00; do bbl., heavy per M 115 00; do bbl., light per M 85 00; do bbl., culls per M 50 00; Red oak, hhd., heavy per M 120 00; do hhd., light per M 70 00; HEADING—white oak, hhd. per M 130 00.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Table listing Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, do per foot, St. Domingo, ordinary, logs, Port-au-Platt, crotches, do Port-au-Platt, logs, do Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Honduras (American wood), Cedar, Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Florida, Rosewood, Rio Janeiro per lb 5 @ 8; do Bahia per lb 2 50 @ 3 00.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans per gallon @; Porto Rico per gallon 75 @ 95; Cuba Muscovado per gallon 55 @ 65; do Clayed per gallon 33 @ 48; English Islands per gallon 60 @ 78.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 5 cents per lb (Cash). Cut, 4d. @ 6d. per 100 lb @ 8 00; Clinch per 100 lb @; Horse shoe, forged (5d) per lb @ 84; Copper per lb @ 50; Yellow metal per lb @ 35; Zinc per lb @ 20.

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

Turpentine is a shade easier. Rosin is higher. Turpentine, N. C. per 280 lb 6 00 @ 6 50; Tar, American per bbl. 8 00 @ 10 00; do foreign per bbl. 12 50 @; Pitch per 7 00 @ 8 00; Rosin, common and strained per 7 50 @ 8 00; do No. 2 per 8 50 @ 12 00; do No. 1 per 13 00 @ 18 00; do Pale and Extra (280 lbs.) per 20 00 @ 25 00; Spirits turpentine, Am. per gallon 1 05 @ 1 07 1/2.

Oakum—Duty free per lb 9 @ 11 1/2.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls. per ton 52 00 @; do in bags per ton 50 00 @; Western thin oblong, in bags per ton 48 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 cent ad val; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries), 20 cent ad valorem.

The market is steady at previous quotations. Olive, 13 bottle baskets per 4 20; do in casks per gallon 2 30 @ 2 35; Palm per lb 12 1/2 @ 13; Linseed, city per gallon 1 55 @ 1 56; Whale per lb 1 70 @; do refined winter per lb 1 85 @ 1 90; Sperm, crude per lb 2 30 @ 2 35; do winter, bleached per lb @ 2 55; do do unbleached per lb @ 2 30; Lard oil per lb 2 35 @; Red oil, city distilled per lb @ 1 25; do saponified per lb 1 30 @ 1 35; Straits per lb @ 1 30; Paraffine, 28 - 30 gr. deodorized per lb @ 55; Kerosene per lb (free) 83 @.

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 ochre, 56 cents per 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, \$1 50 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 cent ad val; China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion, 25 cent ad val; white chalk, \$10 per ton.

The supply is very light, the manufacture having stopped on account of the scarcity of raw materials. Litharge, American per lb 13 @ 14; Lead, red, American per lb 12 @ 14; do white, American, pure, in oil per lb 15 @ 16; do white, American, pure, dry per lb 14 @ 15 1/2; Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1 per lb 9 @ 10 1/2; do white, American, No. 1, in oil per lb 9 @ 13; Ochre, yellow, French, dry per 100 lb 8 50 @ 4 00; do ground in oil per lb 9 @ 10; Spanish brown, dry per 100 lb 1 50 @ 2 00; do ground in oil per lb 8 @ 10; Paris white, No. 1 per 100 lbs 4 00 @ 4 50; do Am. per 100 lbs 8 50 @ 4 00; Whiting, American per lb 8 00 @ 8 75; Vermilion, Chinese per lb 1 65 @ 1 75; do Trieste per lb 80 @ 85; do American per lb 80 @ 35; Venetian red, (N. C.) per cwt. 4 00 @ 5 00.

Table listing various pigments and dyes such as Carmine, China clay, Chalk, and Chrome yellow with their respective prices.

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon. Table listing Crude, Refined, Naptha, and Residuum.

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 26 cent ad val. Table listing Blue Nova Scotia, White Nova Scotia, Calcined, eastern, and Calcined, city mills.

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

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

Table listing various meats and provisions including Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and Beef hams with prices.

Rags—(Domestic). Table listing White, Seconds, City colored, Canvas, and Country mixed.

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb. Table listing Carolina and East India.

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb. Table listing Turks Islands, Cadiz, Liverpool, Onondaga, Solar coarse, Fine screened, and F. F.

Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb. Table listing Refined, pure, Crude, and Nitrate soda.

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val. Table listing Clover, Timothy, Flaxseed, Linseed, and do Bombay.

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing Drop and Buck.

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Table listing Tsateles, Taysaams, Canton, Japan, China, and Italian thrown.

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE. Table listing Goat, Deer, and do Port C. and Barcelona.

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

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1.50 per lb. Table listing Plates, foreign and do domestic.

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

Table listing various spices including Cassia, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, and Pimento.

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

Table listing various types of steel including English, German, and American.

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

The market has been active during the week and large sales have taken place.

Table listing various types of sugar including New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba, and Manila.

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

Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free. American, prime, country and city 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2

Table listing various types of tea including Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and H. Skin & Twankay.

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

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb. Table listing Lugs, Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, Selections, Conn. selected wrappers, New York running lots, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Havana fillers.

Table listing various types of tobacco including 10s and 12s, 1/2 lbs, and Navy.

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 1/2 ad val. Table listing South Sea, North west coast, Ochotsk, and Polar.

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 and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 cent ad val.

Table listing various types of wine and liquor including Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whisky, and Wines.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3.50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val. No. 0 to 18 10 cent off list. No. 19 to 26 20 cent off list. Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

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

Table listing various types of wool including American, Saxony, Extra, Superfine, No. 1, California, Peruvian, Chilian, Valparaiso, S. American, Cape Good Hope, East India, African, Mexican, Texas, Smyrna, and Syrian.

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1.50 per 100 lb; sheet 2 1/2 cents per lb. Sheet 14 @ 14 1/2

Freights—Table listing various types of freight including Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork, To LONDON, To GLASGOW, To HAVRE, and To SAN FRANCISCO.

The Railway Monitor.

ERIE STERLING BONDS.—The issue of £800,000 sterling bonds by the Erie Railway Company is officially announced by Morgan & Co., of London. The subscription price is 75. The bonds will bear interest at 6 per cent, and be redeemed at par in ten years. The bonds are convertible at any time into stock at the owner's option.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD—The official statement of this company, showing the operations of the road for the year ending Feb. 28, 1865, gives the following:

Gross earnings for the year.....	\$4,289,465 73
Operating expenses.....	2,408,352 12

Net earnings..... \$1,881,113 56

—which is more than ten per cent on the capital and debt of the company, which stand as follows:

Capital.....	\$9,720,200
Funded debt of all classes.....	8,564,115
	\$18,284,315

The gross earnings for the six months ending Aug. 31, show an increase of \$378,930 over those of the corresponding months of 1864.

ALEXANDRIA TO FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—The capital stock of a railroad between Alexandria and Fredericksburg, the construction of which was authorized at the last session of the Virginia (Alexandria) Legislature, has already been subscribed, and the work will probably be commenced without delay. This road will complete the direct line from Washington to Richmond, and fill up a hiatus, the existence of which has heretofore separated the northern and southern sections of the great Atlantic line of railroads.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—The final completion of this road from St. Louis to the Kansas line was the subject of a paragraph in our last issue. We now add the dates of its completion by sections, and give an exhibit of its earnings from the first year

of operations. The following is a chronological summary of the progress of the line:

		Miles.	Total.
Dec. 23, 1852.....	St. Louis to Cheltenham.....	5 —	5
May 9, 1853.....	Cheltenham to Kirkwood....	8	
July 20, 1853.....	Kirkwood to Franklin.....	24 —	37
Feb. 11, 1855.....	Franklin to Washington.....	17½	
Aug. 7, 1855.....	Washington to Hermann.....	26½—	81
March 13, 1856.....	Hermann to Jefferson City.....	49 —	125
May 14, 1850.....	Jefferson City to California.....	25	
July 26, 1858.....	California to Tipton.....	13 —	163
Aug. 1, 1859.....	Tipton to Syracuse.....	5 —	168
Aug. 24, 1860.....	Syracuse to Otterville.....	8	
Nov. 12, 1860.....	Otterville to Smithton.....	5½—	181½
Feb. 1, 1861.....	Smithton to Sedalia.....	7½—	189
May 10, 1863.....	Sedalia to Dresden.....	7 —	196
July 3, 1864.....	Dresden to Warrensburg.....	22 —	218
July 19, 1865.....	Warrensburg to Pleasant Hill... 32½		
July 19, 1865.....	Kansas City to Independence... 10		
Sept. 19, 1865.....	Pleasant Hill to Independence.. 22½—		283

The average mileage in operation, and the gross earnings of the road yearly, since 1852, have been as follows:

Fiscal term ending.	Average mileage operated.	Gross earnings to road.
Dec. 31, 1852, (8 days).....	5	\$108 15
" 1853.....	21	41,323 29
Feb. 28, 1855, (14 months).....	37	97,176 37
" 1856.....	66½	330,222 34
" 1857.....	124	426,285 97
" 1858.....	125	668,345 59
" 1859.....	151	674,248 95
" 1860.....	165	648,600 90
" 1861.....	174½	683,644 23
" 1862.....	184	457,183 49
" 1863.....	189	679,956 66
" 1864.....	195	906,745 95
" 1865.....	211	1,097,793 47
Aug. 31, 1865, (6 months).....	223	653,730 00

Total earnings since Dec. 23, 1852.....	\$7,865,365 61
Total expenses from Dec. 23, 1852, to Aug. 31, 1865..	6,002,631 29

Net earnings..... \$1,862,734 32

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	\$123,608	\$139,414	\$180,048
101,365	154,418	252,588	202,321	317,839	481,165	130,225	175,482	246,331	115,394	170,879	202,857
104,372	195,803	288,159	221,709	390,355	506,290	122,512	243,150	289,403	135,211	202,857	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	280,209	466,880	568,904	144,995	198,679	227,260	152,662	203,514	215,568
145,542	206,090	343,985	359,888	565,145	727,193	170,937	243,178	311,180	160,569	—	—
149,137	224,257	315,944	275,506	482,054	688,171	139,142	224,980	232,728	182,655	214,533	226,047
157,948	296,546	391,574	299,607	519,306	743,359	160,306	271,140	288,095	182,085	264,637	243,417
170,044	354,554	—	473,186	655,364	—	210,729	331,494	384,290	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	—
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	\$964,837	\$908,341	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	\$299,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	\$38,203	\$77,010	\$98,112
839,949	934,133	886,039	425,047	472,240	418,711	271,085	416,588	522,555	53,778	74,409	86,626
956,445	1,114,508	1,240,626	366,802	356,626	424,870	275,643	459,762	592,276	60,540	89,901	93,503
948,059	1,099,507	1,472,120	270,676	278,540	311,540	289,224	423,797	491,297	64,306	72,389	82,186
848,733	1,072,293	1,339,279	244,771	281,759	351,759	334,687	406,373	454,604	35,326	83,993	73,842
770,148	1,041,975	1,225,538	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	108,651
687,092	1,105,364	1,364,126	219,561	306,595	—	511,305	586,964	661,548	52,864	94,375	112,155
816,801	1,301,005	—	268,100	361,600	—	478,576	799,236	—	77,112	93,078	—
965,294	1,222,568	—	302,174	340,900	—	496,433	661,391	—	83,059	93,546	—
1,024,649	1,224,909	—	295,750	340,738	—	437,679	657,141	—	76,764	96,908	—
1,035,321	1,334,217	—	484,550	507,552	—	424,531	603,402	—	68,863	95,453	—
10,469,481	13,429,643	—	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	4,571,023	6,329,447	—	710,225	1,038,165	—
Michigan Central.			Mich. So. North and Indiana.			Mil. and Prairie du Chien.			New York Central.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)
\$242,073	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$248,784	\$256,600	\$363,986	\$67,130	\$102,749	\$93,183	\$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	344,238	257,227	338,454	413,322	44,925	88,221	70,740	867,590	1,059,028	915,600
238,495	333,276	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	177,159	818,512	1,055,793	—
215,449	346,731	413,501	238,012	355,264	474,706	69,353	113,399	170,554	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	—
3,143,945	3,966,946	—	3,302,541	4,120,391	—	1,247,253	1,711,281	—	11,069,853	13,230,417	—
Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago.			Rome, Watert'n & Ogdensb.			St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wabash & Western.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)
\$337,350	\$290,676	\$684,260	\$35,047	\$38,778	\$ —	\$109,808	\$100,872	\$170,078	\$86,321	\$79,735	\$144,084
366,598	457,227	696,738	31,619	54,735	—	110,603	147,485	153,903	91,971	95,843	139,171
461,965	611,297	886,511	36,912	60,006	—	120,310	160,497	202,771	103,056	132,896	155,753
462,987	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	—	113,798	149,855	177,625	134,272	127,010	138,738
395,845	532,911	650,311	—	—	91,172	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	*271,793
407,077	625,547	718,016	51,291	84,483	—	130,378	182,236	218,553	116,379	144,114	*374,024
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	—	111,330	265,154	—
5,182,934	7,120,465	—	584,300	827,615	—						

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879		95	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug	1872		
2d do do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch.	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879		95	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876		95	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	85	86	1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		100
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894		100
<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	6	Jan. & July	1875	100		do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug	1874	94½	95
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>Bellevue Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	99½	
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	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	98	99
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	95	95
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888		
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882	100	101
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	97	
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	99		<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do do	200,000	6	do	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	95½	96	Land Grant Mortgage	3,344,000	7	April & Oct	1881		
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Convertible Bonds	822,000	7	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877			<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov	1872			New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	Jan. & July	1883		
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883		
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883	90	90½	<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889			1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877		
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893			<i>Hudson River:</i>						
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	102	104
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	100	
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882			Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867		
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	101		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov	1870		
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875			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		
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov	1890			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
2d do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876	59		1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62	57		2d do do	364,000	10	do	1870		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	95-80	90		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							2d do do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	97	98	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	98	98	<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	84	85	1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	110	111½	1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
do do inconvert	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	April & Oct	1883	92	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870	90	100
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898		92	2d do do	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885	93	100	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	83	85	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	84	86	2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	do	1890			<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	80		1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	94½	94½
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Little Miami:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100	105	1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May Nov	1883		95
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
2d do do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880		100	<i>Long Island:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	85	86
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov	1893			Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1883		
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	do	18—		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	18—		
2d do do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug	1892	82	87
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do	1892		
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880			<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1878			Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug	69-72		108
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>													

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	93½		<i>Terre Haute and Richmond:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	90		1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov	1883	85		<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883			1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	101½	102	<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	102		1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1885		
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov	1872			1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	90	
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	90	
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	93		2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov	1875		80
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		80
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	65	
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78			1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
<i>Northern Central:</i>							2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85½	86	3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			<i>Troy Union:</i>						
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Union Pacific:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	86		1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887			Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	98½	100	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861	80	
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	96	98	2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	24	
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885		98	<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	8	do	1885			1st Mortgage	550,000	6	Jan. & July	1883	92	
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							<i>Warren:</i>						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880	90	92	2d do, registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
2d do (now stock)					32½		<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							Sterling (£899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-'71		
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	78	78	Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875	95½	98
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	78	78	Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-'76		
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870			Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-'80			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	77	80
<i>Pacific:</i>							1st do, guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	98	100
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-'87		100	<i>York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
<i>Panama:</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		95
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		95
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			Canal						
<i>Peninsula:</i>							<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884		80	1st Mortgage Bonds		7	Jan. & July	1884	80	
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	104½	99	1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875			<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885		
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	90
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881			<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
<i>Philadel. Germant. & Norristown:</i>							2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880	91	94	Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1870	93½	94
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870		95	<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880			<i>Morris:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	90
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886			<i>North Branch:</i>						
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
1st Mortgage	258,300	6	May & Nov.	1868			1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	81	81
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	103	94	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1873	45	
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912		83	Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912			<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		22
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875			1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	92
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875			Miscellaneous:						
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18-		
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	8-		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888			<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>						
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			1st Mortgage	600,000	7	Feb. &			

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 90 d'ya.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
Joint Stock Fire:					
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Etna.....	50	200,000	211,492	do	July 3†&30
Agricultural, (Watert'n). 5	50,000	122,248			
Albany.....	100	200,000	187,467		
American*.....	50	200,000	200,645		
American Exchange.....	100	200,000	440,054	Jan. and July.	July 3†&50
Arctic.....	50	500,000	203,363	March and Sep	Sep.....5
Astor.....	25	250,000	529,167	Jan. and July.	July pa'd
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	370,827	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5
Baltic.....	25	200,000	347,723	March and Sep	Sep.....5
Beekman.....	25	200,000	192,631	May and Nov.	May.....
Bowery.....	25	300,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....4
Brevoort.....	50	150,000	319,027	June and Dec.	June.....5
Broadway.....	25	200,000	152,306	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Brooklyn (L. L.).....	17	153,000	264,366	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....6
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000	249,764	do	Aug.....10
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	239,454	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Columbia*.....	100	500,000	495,466	do	July.....
Commerce.....	100	200,000	229,835	do	July.....5
Commerce (Albany).....	100	200,000	239,144		
Commercial.....	50	200,000	269,319	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000	282,243	April and Oct.	April.....5
Continental*.....	100	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July.	July.....7
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000	299,038	March and Sep	Sep.....
Croton.....	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July.	July.....
Eagle.....	40	300,000	401,922	April and Oct.	Oct.....6
Empire City.....	100	200,000	246,853	Jan. and July.	July.....7
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	255,112	do	July.....5
Exchange.....	30	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....57%
Far Joint St'k (Meridian).....	100	50,000	72,880		
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	262,121	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	141,396	do	July.....5
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 (Brook'n).....	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			
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	221,315	do	July 3½
Merchants'.....	50	200,000	293,503	do	July.....10
Metropolitan*†.....	100	1,000,000			
Montauk (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	169,572	do	July.....5
Morris (and inland).....	100	200,000	233,295		
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	July.....7
National.....	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.....	130	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			
North River.....	25	350,000	388,919	June and Dec.	June 6&50
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 97%
People's.....	20	150,000	135,496	Jan. and July.	July.....5
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 3†&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	343,665	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	1,322,469		
Washington*.....	100	287,400	581,689		

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts	Value.	COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts	Value.
Atlantic. (6 p. c. Feb.)	\$	Per cent.	N. Y. Mutual. (6 p. c.)	\$	Per cent.
Scrip of 1864.....	2,599,520	@	Scrip of 1859.....	@	@
" 1865.....	2,705,060	@	" 1860.....	@	@
Limit \$1,000,000.			" 1861.....	@	@
Columbian. (6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1862.....	@	@
Scrip of 1862.....	@	@	" 1863.....	121,460	@
" 1863.....	255,000	@	" 1864.....	@	@
" 1864.....	350,000	@	" 1865.....	@	@
" 1865.....	@	@	Limit \$500,000.		
Limit \$1,000,000.			Orient Mutu- al. (6 p. c. Mar.)		
Commercial. (6 p. c. July.)			Scrip of 1859.....	138,570	@
Scrip of 1859.....	83,120	95 @	" 1860.....	131,270	@
" 1860.....	81,120	90 @	" 1861.....	105,770	@
" 1861.....	48,660	85 @	" 1863.....	100,830	@
" 1862.....	84,120	80 @	" 1864.....	53,610	@
" 1863.....	78,700	75 @	Limit \$500,000.		
" 1864.....	126,540	72 @	Pacific Mutu- al. (6 p. c.)		
" 1865.....	103,850	70 @	Scrip of 1861.....	@	@
Limit \$500,000.			" 1862.....	@	@
Gt Western. (6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1863.....	@	@
Scrip of 1861.....	@	@	" 1864.....	180,790	@
" 1862.....	@	@	" 1865.....	@	@
" 1863.....	435,404	@	Limit \$500,000.		
" 1864.....	@	@	Sun Mutual. (6 p. c. Nov.)		
" 1865.....	@	@	Scrip of 1862.....	129,000	@
Limit \$1,000,000.			" 1863.....	224,000	@
Mercantile. (6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1864.....	195,000	@
Scrip of 1858.....	90,730	60 @	" 1865.....	549,000	@
" 1859.....	136,300	@	Limit.....		
" 1860.....	80,130	@	Union. (6 p. c.)		
" 1861.....	42,700	@	Scrip of 1859.....	102,440	98 @ 100
" 1862.....	69,470	@	" 1860.....	180,650	90 @ 92
" 1863.....	111,580	@	" 1861.....	177,330	87 @ 89
" 1864.....	86,620	@	" 1862.....	130,180	83 @ 85
" 1865.....	101,340	39 @	" 1863.....	153,420	99 @ 81
Limit \$1,000,000.			" 1864.....	125,670	75 @ 77
Mutual of Buffalo (7 p. c)			" 1865.....	138,540	71 @ 73
Scrip of 1862.....	@	@	Limit \$500,000.		
" 1863.....	@	@	Washington Marine. (7 p. c.)		
" 1864.....	24,915	@	Scrip of 1863.....	10,000	65 @
" 1865.....	@	@	" 1864.....	30,000	45 @
Limit not fixed.			" 1865.....	30,000	30 @

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....	2 25	5 00	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany.....		40	Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright.....			Montana.....	8 25	8 50
Beekman.....			Mount Vernon.....	30	50
Bennehoff Reserve.....			National Oil of N. Y.		4 50
Bennehoff Run.....	12 00	12 50	N. York, Phila. and		
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	14	17	Baltimore Consol	20	30
Black Creek.....			Noble & Delamater		
Blood Farm.....		10 00	of Philadelphia.		
Bradley Oil.....		2 00	Noble & Delamater		80
Brevoort.....	11 00	13 00	Rock Oil.....		
Brooklyn.....		1 00	Northern Light.....	1 20	
Buchanan Farm.....	1 22	1 23	Oceanic.....	80	83
California.....			Oil City Petroleum.....		
Cascade.....			Oil Creek of N. Y.....	1 15	1 20
Central.....	20 75	25 00	Pacific.....		
Cherry Run Petrol'm	25	26	Palmer Petroleum.....		3 00
Clinton.....			People's Petroleum.....		50
Commercial.....			Phillips.....		
Commonwealth.....	95	1 50	Pit Hole Creek.....	7 90	

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton...	33	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 36c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
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 (S'th 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 do Marseilles,....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England,....	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazils, via England.....	45	
do France, in Fch mail from Bordeaux.....	*33	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do 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 exceeding 3,000 m....	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml.	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux..	30	60
Canada.....	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton...	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles,....	53	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30	60

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

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

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 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 do when pre.....	28	
do do by Br. or Ham. mail.....	*15	
do 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 c. 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.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Capital..... \$2,500,000
Cash Capital and Accumulation..... 2,550,000
Losses Paid..... 1,000,000
Dividends Paid to Policyholders..... 750,000
 From the great success of this Company, they are enabled to offer superior advantages to policy-holders. Life-policies are issued, payable in annual, or in one, five, or ten annual, installments; also, non-forfeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or on arriving at any particular age. Life insurance, as an investment, has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to the insured, and thousands of families from ruin. Dividends are paid to policy-holders, thus enabling them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable to do so.
 This favorable feature has been the means of saving many policies that would have been forfeited for want of means to continue them, and, in several instances, families, once wealthy, have thus been saved from utter ruin.
HENRY STOKES, Pres. **C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary**
J. S. HALSEY, Ass. Sec. **S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.**
ABRAM DUBOIS, Medical Examiner.

NATIONAL LIFE
 AND
Travelers' Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE, 243 BROADWAY.

Authorized Capital..... \$500,000
DIRECTORS:
EDWARD A. JONES, **ORISON BLUNT,**
SAMUEL J. GLASSY, **HOWELL SMITH,**
T. B. VAN BUREN, **F. H. LUMMUS,**
SYLVESTER M. BEARD, **WM. E. PRINCE,**
ROBERT CROWLEY, **SYLVESTER TEATS,**
WILLIAM COIT, **JOSEPH WILDE,**
J. C. DIMMICK, **A. A. LOW,**
HENRY CLEWS, **CHAS. CURTISS,**
ALBERT WRIGHT, **ASHER S. MILLS,**
JOHN A. ISELIN, **WM. H. WEBB,**
H. P. FREEMAN, **HENRY J. RAYMOND,**
NICHOLAS E. SMITH, **SILAS C. HERRING,**
JAMES R. DOW, **SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW,**
RICHARD A. McCURDY.
EDWARD A. JONES, President.
WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.
ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary
T. B. VAN BUREN, Treasurer.
S. TEATS, M.D., Medical Examiner.
E. H. JONES, Superintendent of Agencies.
F. F. FOLGER, General Railway Agent.

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

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES
 are granted, covering accidents of all descriptions, including the travelers' risk. If issued **WITHOUT COMPENSATION,** they provide for death, if caused by accident; but in case of injury only, the insured receives no compensation. If granted

WITH COMPENSATION, the full amount assured is payable to the family in case of death caused by accident and occurring within three months from the date of injury. Or, in case of injury causing disability, the insured receives a weekly compensation until he is able to attend to his business, such time not to exceed twenty-six weeks. The policy covers all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun-stroke, the effects of Explosions, Floods, and Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, and all other kinds of accidents.

TEN DOLLARS
 secures a general Accident Policy for **TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS,** with a Weekly Compensation of **TEN DOLLARS.**

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE TICKETS
 for any length of time, from one day to twelve months are on sale at the various Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices and Agencies.

MARINE RISKS AND SPECIAL VOYAGES.
 Policies are granted insuring against death by accident while sailing in steamer or sailing vessels; also for special voyages.
 Full information, together with Tables of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Home Office, or by application to the State Agent.

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,

TO MERCHANTS & BANKERS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1865.
 WE HAVE JUST PUBLISHED, IN NEAT CAP FORM, 175 PAGES, A RECORD BOOK FOR ALL UNITED STATES BONDS THAT MAY BE BOUGHT AND SOLD BY BANKS, BROKERS AND OTHERS. IT CONTAINS BLANK SPACES FOR ENTERING THE DATE OF PURCHASE, NUMBER, SERIES, ACT UNDER WHICH BONDS ARE ISSUED, DENOMINATION, KIND OF BOND, OF WHOM BOUGHT, TO WHOM SOLD, TOGETHER WITH DATE OF SALE; THUS FURNISHING A COMPLETE RECORD OF EVERY BOND THAT PASSES THROUGH YOUR HANDS.

We furnish them free by mail on receipt of \$3 50, and shall be glad to have your order.
 The books are used by nearly all the Banks here, and we are permitted to refer to the following, among others:

- B. H. BADGER, Broker.
- TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., Brokers.
- JAS. BOYD & BROS., Brokers.
- J. M. ADSIT, Banker.
- FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
- SECOND NATIONAL BANK.
- PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers.

Yours respectfully,
J. R. WALSH & CO.,
 News Agents and Booksellers,
 cor. Dearborn and Madison streets.
 Box 2,199.

Banks and Bankers.

**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
 BANKERS,**

No. 83 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Negotiate Loans and Business Paper, make Collections, purchase and sell Government and other Securities on Commission, receive money on deposit and allow interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, on daily balances which may be drawn at any time; or will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest payable on demand.

JOHN J. CISCO, of the U. S. Treasury in N. Y.
 JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

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,

863 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. disc't
 do do do 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
 do do do 1,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do

All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

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

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

7-30 Notes bought and sold at market rates.

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

Will deliver new Fractional Currency, at your Bank, in sums not less than \$1,000, per Express, 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.

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. GATTELL, 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 & Leath 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..... 270,853

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1850. 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

GUIETERMAN 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. 10,

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. 11,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

MILLINERY, GOODS SILKS, VELVETS, &c.,

THURSDAY, Oct. 12,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,

HOSIERY and FURNISHING GOODS.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

FRIDAY, Oct. 13,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,

LACE AND DRESS GOODS.

SATURDAY, Oct. 14,

MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, etc.