

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## The Chronicle.

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### CREDIT EXPANSION AND THE STRINGENCY IN MONEY.

THE recent expansion of credits is complained of as the most treacherous feature of the financial situation. All over the country speculations in produce, in merchandise, or in stocks have sprung up, and many transactions of trade which for some time past have been conducted on a sound cash basis, are being gradually vitiated by the inflating stimulus of credit. The consequence has been two-fold. First the prices of the necessities of life have gone up, and considerable distress has thus been brought upon persons of fixed income and contracted means; and secondly the monetary affairs of the country have been rendered sensitive, weak, unstable and open to perturbation from a thousand causes, few of which in a more sound condition of things would produce any appreciable harm.

Among the circumstances to which this inflation has been

attributed is the practice which has been rapidly spreading among the banks, of taking deposits and issuing certificates upon them, payable on call, with interest. Next to the over-issue of paper money, there is scarcely any more fruitful cause of rapid change from inflation, over-trading, and exaggerated speculation, to stringency, panic, and contraction of legitimate credits, than this abuse of the banking privilege by allowing interest on deposits which are payable on demand. There is a grave objection, however, to the interference of Congress in such cases, and the evil will most probably work its own cure.

Since Wednesday a sharp temporary reaction from the recent inflation has set in. Public confidence was disturbed. The rate of interest for the moment advanced. Capital was less accessible to borrowers. And those who have been venturing too far in speculations have had to sell out at a sacrifice. Almost all classes of securities have consequently fallen at the Stock Exchange, and but for the active European demand our leading government bonds might also have given way, as the Seven-thirties have actually done in a minor degree.

As long, however, as there is in the Sub-Treasury more than one hundred millions of dollars subject to be drawn out by the banks, it is impossible that there should be any long continued stringency of money. A few millions of their temporary loans, if drawn out by the banks, would soon stop any incipient panic arising from tightness or undue activity in the loan market. And when these institutions can lend at seven per cent to their customers, they are not likely to leave their funds in the Treasury at five or six per cent.

It is not believed, therefore, that extreme activity in the money market can be of any long duration, and rumor says that it has been to a great extent brought on from speculative causes set in operation by a few wealthy capitalists with a view to depress certain stocks and produce in which they had large outstanding short contracts. How true this surmise may be we do not care to inquire. It is of more consequence to the public to point out the sensitive, treacherous condition of things; and the danger of venturing too far in speculative enterprises which are often as destructive to their promoters as they are mischievous to the public.

We are entering on a course of currency contraction. More than one hundred and fifty millions of compound interest legal tenders have already ceased to act as currency. The volume of our circulating medium which operates to enhance prices has been contracted to this extent. As more interest accumulates on them the whole of the compound interest



notes will retire from use as money. In view of the disturbance in credits which must result from spasmodic movements towards inflation on the one side and from this steady, gradual movement towards a sound currency on the other, those of our readers who are trading beyond their assured means cannot be too cautious.

#### THE NEW REDEMPTION ASSOCIATION.

ONE of the prominent advantages claimed for our National bank currency is that it is at once National and local. Every locality is to be supplied with a circulating medium by its own banks; and the proper sphere for the employment of the notes of each bank will be its own immediate neighborhood. The design of this arrangement is to develop banking, to diffuse capital, to make loans more accessible to borrowers, to develop the germs of national wealth and to prevent some of the more violent and mischievous fluctuations in the rate of interest.

Such are the results of permitting each to locality supply itself with its own notes. But by the operation of well known influences the currency tends continually, and with but little intermission, to leave the place where it was issued and to accumulate in the financial centres. Hence the necessity for establishing a return current to send back country bank notes to their proper place in the interior and to restore the equilibrium of the circulation.

Were the National bank notes not redeemed they would fail to return promptly to their proper place in the system; and the diffused advantages which the emission of bank circulation was intended to confer on the locality of issue would be sacrificed and lost.

For these reasons, as well as for others of equal importance, every discriminating supporter of the National banks will regard with gratification the fact that the long pending arrangements for redemption are approaching completion. At the meeting of the bank officers of this city on Wednesday a redeeming association was organized, which it is supposed, will be efficient and almost free from objection.

From the copy of the constitution of the new Association which we give elsewhere, it will be seen that the plan is altogether voluntary, and that no bank can be coerced to adopt it. Indeed, such coercion would be hostile to the fundamental objects in view, which are to secure harmonious voluntary action, and to promote impartially the interests both of the banks and of the public. It has been supposed that all National bank notes would be daily sent home by the Association under all circumstances. This, however, will obviously not be the case. The fact of the notes being daily redeemed by the agents of the issuing banks will not necessitate the return of these notes when there is no accumulation of currency at the financial centres; for the notes will be re-issued by the agents whenever they are called for by the monetary wants of trade and commerce.

Among the leading objections started during the recent discussions of the various plans of redemption, there is one which is attracting general attention although it comes from the opponents of the National bank currency. Banking, these persons argue, should be confined to the receiving of deposits of capital and to the lending of that capital on interest. The issue of currency constitute properly no part of the duties of a bank, and accordingly in the Bank of England since 1844 the circulating note department is totally distinct from the deposit and loan department. Instead of exacting par redemption of the National bank notes, these persons would therefore have the government assume them. But in a free country, as has been repeatedly shown, some political dangers are avoided and some financial benefits secured by depriving the government of the dangerous power of issuing

currency; while this power can safely and with advantage be intrusted to banks if the notes are redeemed by the issuers at their own counters, and are by central redemption kept at par throughout the country.

Another objection to redemption comes from a few of the more indiscreet friends of the National Banks. These persons claim that the National Bank notes rest on the credit of the government and do not need to be redeemed at all. In some quarters indeed the absurd proposition has been gravely offered to make these notes legal tenders equally with greenbacks. But these superficial reasoners may be assured that if the people of this country had been content with legal tender paper money, the National Banks would never have been allowed the privilege of issuing a single dollar. If legal tender paper money be a satisfactory circulating medium, the greenbacks are far preferable. For they are a uniform currency, and the nation would get all the profit of the issue. The privilege of emitting 300 millions of notes was granted to the National Banks with the express object of creating a redeemable currency, to avoid the evils of legal tender depreciated paper.

Two things, it cannot be too often repeated, are necessary to prevent mischief from a bank note circulation. First the note must be secured by government bonds so as to ensure payment if the issuer should fail; and secondly, the notes must be convertible on demand into legal tender money. The first of these objects is in our National Banking law provided for by the deposit of national securities with the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, and the second will, it is hoped, be secured by the new Association.

A third objection to redemption rests on a misapprehension of the provision of the law that the National Banks shall receive National currency in payment of all debts due to them. It is argued that any national bank presenting notes for redemption would be liable to be paid by the issuer with the notes of other national banks. The attention of the Comptroller of the Currency has been called to this point and the following is an extract from his reply: "The intention of the law is that banks should be required to take national bank notes from individuals in payment of debts due a bank, but not for balances due from one bank to another, or for the notes of a bank when presented by another bank. I so hold and should so act, by ordering the sale of securities of a bank that failed to redeem its notes in lawful money when presented by a bank the same as if presented by an individual."

#### THE REFORM OF OUR INTERNAL TAXATION.

EARLY in the next session of Congress, an attempt will be made to correct some of the most pressing evils of our internal revenue laws. Many of our present taxes are provisional and temporary and in their nature could not be permanent. Like other nations when compelled in time of war to find sources of public revenue and to impose excise taxes, we have been driven by necessity to raise by whatever methods as much money as we could for the Treasury; and notwithstanding the inequality with which the public burdens were distributed, our people have endured cheerfully the temporary loss because every subordinate interest was overborne, and every private inconvenience silenced, by a paramount desire to preserve the Union, to vindicate the life of the nation, and to bring the war to a successful end. Now, however, with returning peace comes the duty of setting our house in order and preventing our taxes from choking up or destroying any of the sources of our national wealth.

England, at the close of her last great wars, had to perform a similar work of tax reform, and Sidney Smith gives the following characteristic sketch of the pressure of the public burdens prior to the revision. There were, he says—



"Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The schoolboy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road;—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent, into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent, flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent,—and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers,—to be taxed no more.

This passage, which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* in 1820, well illustrates the fact that when England began to reform her war taxes, she was suffering at least as much embarrassment from unpopular, unproductive, inquisitorial taxation as our most querulous citizens can at present complain of. And yet without any violent changes of policy, the British system of excise duties has been steadily improved, and is now so skillfully adapted to the industrial habits and fiscal capacity of the people, that in no country has any equal amount of revenue ever been raised with so little interruption of the growth of public prosperity.

Why then, it has been asked, if the British excise taxes are so well adjusted, should we not at once adopt them? The reply is that in legislation, and especially in tax legislation, we must adopt the principles of other systems rather than servilely copy their details. The British system of excise taxation is an almost perfect model for a small densely populated island, unable to raise food for all its inhabitants, but aspiring to be the workshop of the world, and to fabricate for all nations the precious products of its skilled labor, perfected machinery, accumulated experience, and immense capital. It by no means follows, however, that these British methods of excise taxation are in all respects adapted to a vast continent, sparsely populated, abounding in food, and exporting little else but agricultural products. The truth is that the fiscal aptitudes of no two countries are alike, and every nation has to find out its own best methods of taxation by experience. This is the process by which the English fiscal system grew up. Like ourselves the British people, to raise funds for war purposes, were oppressed with a multitude of burdensome taxes; and, as we shall do, they got rid of the most unproductive and most mischievous excise duties and perfected their methods by degrees. It might be equally curious and instructive to trace these gradual improvements in the English excise laws year by year until an almost complete solution was arrived at of the problem of raising the largest possible revenue with the least possible inconvenience to the people.

Among the practical methods which have been found useful in the perfecting of the English excise laws the enquiries of Parliamentary Committee occupy the first place. A modification of this plan was proposed by Mr. Chase towards the close of his administration, and was authorized at the last session of Congress. The following is a copy of the law passed for this purpose:—

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, to inquire and report, at the earliest practicable moment, upon the subject of raising, by taxation, such revenue as may be necessary in order to supply the wants of the government, having regard to, and including, the sources from which such revenue should be drawn, and the best and most efficient mode of raising the same, and to report the form of a bill; and that such commission have power to inquire in the manner and efficiency of the present and past methods of collecting the internal revenue, and to take testimony in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In accordance with this enactment, Mr. McCulloch, with a view to extend as far as possible the area of inquiry, determined to select a different class of men from the lawyers and politicians who had formerly served on our Congressional Tax Committees. How far this arrangement will secure the benefits of a more intimate and practical acquaintance with the business of the country the official report of the committee will show. The three gentlemen who were appointed are Stephen Colwell of Philadelphia, David A. Wells of Troy, N. Y., and S. S. Hays of Chicago. These gentlemen, after holding their meetings for several weeks at the Custom House in this city, repaired a few days ago to Boston, where they are still in session.

It is of course premature to speculate on the nature of the suggestions and improvements which their report will embody for the consideration of Congress. There are, however, two or three fundamental defects in the existing law for which no doubt a remedy will be suggested. Of these the most obvious is the great number of articles on which excise taxes are laid. A majority of these cannot with advantage be taxed at all. For it is a cardinal principle of indirect taxation that the commodities on which the taxes are laid should be few and well selected. It is on a few points only that national industry will bear the pressure of taxation without suffering severely. These points must be sought out, and the main burden of internal taxation is to be so adjusted as to press on them with as great a force as can be safely borne, while other points where the national industry is more sensitive and vulnerable are left free.

The only other requisite of taxation our space allows us to refer to is economy of collection. The belief prevails that many of our internal taxes do not pay the cost of collection. All such taxes are pernicious and should at once be swept away. Besides it must not be forgotten that taxes, as Mr. Droz well observes, "are paid by the people in three ways, in money, in loss of time, and in vexatious interference with the operations of productive industry."

To the report of the committee the public will look for the fullest and the most authentic information as to these and other questions relative to the working of our tax law. And as we have already solved the difficult problem of raising immense sums of money by loan without crippling our national industry or causing suffering to our people, so when the fiscal machinery is fairly adapted to our immense resources we shall doubtless be able to raise with equal ease an adequate revenue by taxation.

#### A NEW TELEGRAPH ROUTE ACROSS THE OCEAN.

OCEAN telegraphing is still persisted in zealously by our neighbors across the water; another line being under contemplation. The Allan's Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company, recently chartered under the "Companies Act," passed by Parliament in 1862, has been organized, and embraces in its directors several of the ablest financiers of England; and its bankers are the Bank of London, on Threadneedle street, Barmen's Banking Company at Liverpool, and the European Bank at Paris, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Marseilles. It begins with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds in £10 shares, pledged for the construction of a line from England to Portugal; with the power to increase it for the purpose of completing the line to Halifax, or for such additional lines as may be required.

The object of the company is, as its title indicates, the establishment of direct telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. The repeated failures of the Atlantic telegraph at a cost of £1,137,000, will necessarily embarrass future operations in the way of laying the cable by that company, and to some extent remove com-



petition from the Trans-Atlantic company, which now enters the field under flattering auspices. Mr. Thomas Allan, the electrician, has made over to this new enterprise the exclusive right to use his cable and patented system of deep-sea telegraph. This, it is claimed, will save about one-third of the first cost, and add fifty per cent to the working power. The peculiar construction of the Allan cable, and the smallness of its bulk and weight, renders its carrying and submerging a simple mechanical operation, obviating to a great degree the risk of injury.

A southern route by Portugal has been fixed upon for the route of the cable. This is a comparatively new direction. Other electricians have proposed a northern course from the shores of Europe to some island in the North Atlantic, thence to Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, and Nova Scotia, which would enable the division of the cable into several sections, and as was supposed secure more perfect electric communication. But the bleak climate and the impracticability of establishing any lucrative way business, discouraged effort in this direction. Hence after due consultation the directors have determined upon a southern route. A section will accordingly be laid from Falmouth in England to Oporto, a distance of about six hundred miles; and a contract has been made already for its construction and submersion for £130,000. This will serve to demonstrate the success of this form of cable, and assure the company a line of telegraph at the outset which will be highly remunerative.

The next step will be to lay a cable from Oporto to Flores, one of the Azore Islands, a distance of nine hundred miles, and thence another to Halifax, fourteen hundred miles. There are many important reasons in favor of this route for an experimental line. The ocean is not so deep, the seaweed at the bottom being often visible from the surface; a fact which gave plausibility to the supposition that the famous Island of Atlantis, mentioned by Plato, existed here. Be this as it may, from Flores to Newfoundland the floor of the ocean differs widely from the bottom in a more northern latitude, and offers less impediment.

The directors, however, do not appear to make much account of difficulty in the way of laying a cable directly across the ocean. They choose the circuitous route by way of Portugal and the Azores from prudential motives. The opportunity is afforded at less risk to test the cable, and an income will be derived from part of the line, while the residue is being constructed. But after the first line shall have fully succeeded and gone into operation, a second one will probably be attempted from Falmouth to Halifax.

The accomplishment of this enterprise will be a triumph worthy of celebration to latest time. Communication will be afforded at once by the telegraphic lines already in operation to all parts of the North American continent. The bravest estimates are made as to profits; the directors giving the opinion that annual dividends will reach 43 per cent upon the construction capital. Their anticipations may be realized, but are nevertheless premature. The stipulation that the contractors shall take in part payment £15,000 of telegraph stock is not judicious. It is no economy of expenditure, and does not insure any increase of interest on their part in the undertaking.

The public have been disheartened with the failures of the Atlantic Telegraph. If the Trans-Atlantic Company shall be more successful they will, therefore, regard their former experience as salutary, and forget whatever was unpleasant. The enterprise is worthy of statesmen as well as capitalists and its promotion will be regarded in both continents with deep interest.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIABLE AND FULL STATISTICS.

It is of the greatest importance to every government to know its population and resources, its available forces, the

amount of public expenditure which is warranted, and the elements of weakness and impoverishment which the judicious statesman studies to correct. For these reasons all civilised countries have provided for enumerations of the population, and full statistics of real property, the products of the soil and manufactory, and the income derived from the several avocations. The most plausible theories may be devised upon the production of wealth, its distribution and consumption, the necessity of protecting certain departments of industry by specific legislation, &c.; but they are the veriest webs of gauze and romance; mere transcendental speculation, except as they may be founded upon specific facts accurately ascertained.

For example, items of a personal nature are lost in the general aggregation, the individual is absorbed by the state or nation, so as to lose all apparent identity or importance; people marry without system at various ages and in different conditions of life; the birth of children is apparently uncertain and indefinite, both as to number and sex; death comes rather as a matter of chance as to time or cause; the accumulation of wealth seems to have little reference to the industry, skill, and economy exercised. Yet these facts carefully obtained and classified show conditions vital to the welfare of a commonwealth. They indicate the existence of general laws, founded upon immutable principles, and incapable of being changed without disturbing the whole social fabric.

Much that appears arbitrary in legislation is thus demonstrated to be proper and necessary. An undue proportion of unmarried persons has been found to ensue when food and the other necessities bore an inordinate price, out of just ratio to the compensation of labor; and it is sure to be attended with a deterioration in morals fraught with the gravest consequences to society. An extraordinary number of widows and orphans is the consequence of war and pestilence, and in the latter instance demands the earliest attention of the government. So, too, in the matter of children; excessive mortality during the more tender years of infancy, particularly from such diseases as marasmus, infantile cholera, scarlatina, hydrocephalus, croup, and convulsions, (?) demonstrate the existence of a state of things, socially and otherwise, of extreme peril to the community, indicating, if not threatening outright extinction. But these facts must first be known in order that the legislator may apply the remedy.

The hypothesis has been repeatedly suggested by Europeans whether the Western continent did not possess conditions of climate unfavorable to the vitality of the white races; and they intimate that but for emigration the white population would in a few generations become extinct. The meagerness of figure which is observable in the American, giving the aspect of premature age, the comparative fewness of children in families, are cited in support of this proposition. We are confident that the theory is without proper warrant, and believe that the attenuation and apparently premature old age of our population are attributable to atmospheric and climatic causes, and not to exhausted vitality. It may be that Americans have fewer children than Europeans in similar conditions of life; nevertheless we believe that more of them are reared, making good the apparent deficiency of number. It is the province, however, of the statistician, to show conclusively whether or not this continent is a proper habitat or merely a burying ground of the white races. Upon the actual facts in this case depend the future growth and greatness of this country.

Another matter of equal importance is the proportion of inhabitants living in their own homes. Prosperity is impossible to a country of boarding-houses. Human life is made up of incentives to activity; and deterioration, moral and



physical, will ensue where these are deficient. The home circle creates them; and the effort for acquiring means to sustain and educate a family develops wealth and binds society together to a degree which no other agencies can. Men will fight *pro aris et focis*, for their homes and social institutions, as serfs and denizens of boarding houses will not. They have that to fight for and defend that is worth the peril and sacrifice.

The old nations all had their systems of enumeration. The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans collected statistics of their population. Hence we read of the decree of Augustus "that all the world should be taxed," or enrolled. Even the Chinese, the Mexicans and Peruvians used to employ methods of ascertaining the number, wealth, and resources of their people, and so were enabled to assess equitably the revenues necessary for the maintenance of their governments.

The Israelitish code provided also for ascertaining the strength of each of the twelve commonwealths. Moses is said to have enumerated the people, immediately after their immigration from Egypt, employing a man in each tribe, who was the head of a family division. "They were enrolled in the lists of their pedigrees, after their families, by the descent from their fathers, from twenty years old and upward, according to their polls." A second enumeration took place in the country of Moab, just after a visitation of the plague, and shortly before the invasion of Palestine by Joshua. All children when born were brought to a priest, who kept their name, etc.; and the regular tax of half a shekel for every adult male was ample to show their number.

The British government used to direct enumerations to be made in the American colonies long before doing so at home. The State of New York, immediately after its separation from the mother country, provided in the constitution of 1777 for an enumeration every seven years; and the Federal Constitution afterward directed a general enumeration, under law of Congress, every tenth year. These are the first instances of a regular periodical census on record. The British government in 1801 also authorised a decennial enumeration, and now require a complete registration of births, marriages, and deaths. The other European nations have followed this example.

The enumerations by authority of the Federal government are made by special deputy marshals. In the State of New York several modes have been tried, by deputy sheriffs, by special marshals, and by enumerators appointed directly by the Secretary of State. Neither method has given satisfaction, the results always varying greatly from those obtained by the Federal authorities. The practice of appointing enumerators exclusively from one political party creates apprehension of unfair purposes; and the incompetency of many of the men employed, casts the imputation of unreliability upon the whole work. The census just taken in the State of New York is in point. The Secretary of State, Mr. Depew, himself a scholar and thoroughly awake to the public importance of such statistics, had made extraordinary arrangements for a thorough and accurate enumeration. He employed one of the best statisticians of the age to organise and direct the matter. But through the appointment of inefficient enumerators the result has been that the entire work has fallen into discredit. Mr. Leavenworth encountered similar difficulties in 1855. In appointing his 1,750 census marshals, he was compelled to have recourse to the aid of personal and political friends. The complaint was general that the enumeration was incomplete. Mr. Depew attempted to obviate these charges by obtaining the number of households in advance, and adapting the districts for the enumerators to the work to be done. There were about 176,000

families in the city of New York. The enumeration places the number of inhabitants below 800,000. This cannot be correct.

It is to be regretted that no system of registration of births, marriages and deaths has been established. The law requires it in the city of New York, but so wretchedly is the work done that neither births or marriages are reported annually above the number of six thousand, while the deaths exceed twenty-five thousand.

The difficulty lies in the want of a proper system. There should be a central bureau to supervise the whole matter, under the direction of which special officers in each county or legislative district should attend to the work. The original facts should be obtained by those having personal knowledge of the inhabitants of the district where they are engaged, who have the public confidence, and a full understanding of their duty, with a conscientious zeal to discharge it properly. The compensation ought to be sufficient to ensure the employment of competent men. The time allowed to each enumerator should be as brief as possible, and the districts sufficiently small to ensure thoroughness. The beginning of the year is probably the best period for an enumeration, when most persons are to be found at home, and statistics are more readily obtained. The precise name of each person should be reported in full, also the sex, age, relationship to the head of the family, nativity, avocation, civil condition, income, etc.

The ignorance of many persons creates great difficulty in obtaining an accurate census. Enumerations are never popular, the people generally apprehending that additional taxation or some other misfortune is likely to ensue. The Belgian government was compelled, twenty years ago, to declare publicly that the census then in progress had no relation to a financial policy. In the year 1855, a marshal in the city of New York encountered the suspicion that a military conscription was contemplated. Mr. Depew's enumerators found a world of difficulty from the same cause. Many persons cannot, or will not, give their ages correctly, or answer questions properly. Agriculturists are proverbially loose in their accounts of crops and other products. Manufacturers are indefinite in their statements of the exact amount and value of material used and products sold. Now that income and production are subject to specific taxation, the difficulty is greater than formerly. Besides, in many establishments, classification is well nigh impossible, and only proximate estimates can be made.

The Legislature of New York has attempted to institute a system to obtain agricultural statistics through the agency of the county agricultural societies and officers of school districts. The associated iron manufactures of the United States have procured statistics of their business by employing competent persons to visit each furnace and collect from the books and ledgers every important fact in relation to the business. The National Woolen Manufacturers' Association is also doing the same thing in relation to their department. Such methods adopted by the several branches of productive industry would collect statistics vastly more correct and valuable than the returns of a census.

In those countries where statistics have been cultivated, taxation and the benefits of government are equalised, social improvement is rapid, and a salutary tone of public sentiment exists because of the consciousness that the rights of every class are known and respected. Misrule is more readily avoided, and private interests advanced. The data which are thus obtained, afford the knowledge required in the direction of enterprise, the interest of capital, and the employment of industry. The problems that engross the attention of statesmen are readily solved; and many facts the origin of



which is involved in mystery, are reduced to almost mathematical demonstration, and measures of apparently doubtful expediency are amply vindicated.

#### TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

THE removal of the embargo created by the war has been followed by a lively demand from the principal Southern ports for goods, merchandise, breadstuffs clothing and other indispensable articles of consumption. Our jobbing houses are busy in meeting orders from Mobile and Galveston, Jacksonville and Savannah, Charleston, Beaufort and Wilmington, Richmond, Norfolk, City Point and Alexandria. The trade in hats, clothing, leather, boots and shoes, groceries and merchandise of all descriptions, is equally active. Agricultural implements, household utensils, chemicals, paints, stationery, and even school books enter into the composition of the assorted cargoes. The Southern people are not teetotallers, and accordingly liquors of every character, ale and wine are in active demand from every port.

The opening of the Southern fall trade must be dated about the eighteenth of August. During the entire summer, till that period, little was done, and no provision had been made for the present revival. The amount of goods in hand was small. The manufacturing states were afflicted by a drouth, one of the most severe on record, which restricted work at the mills; and perhaps accounted in part for the suspicion that goods ready for the market were held back in the hope of obtaining higher prices. Importers neglected, during the earlier months of the year, to prepare for a greater trade than the last three or four years.

Early in the month of July the CHRONICLE called attention to the smallness of the stocks in hand, and assured our readers in so many words that there existed a better demand for goods than was apparent on the face. We observed that the transactions were principally managed by speculators, owing in a great measure to the uncertainty which then existed in regard to prices. It seemed not to be difficult to perceive that the Southern demand would soon be added to that of the Western States; and we remarked that there had not been goods and merchandise accumulated to fulfill the indications of the market.

August came, and with it merchants from the West. The limited supply of goods was speedily exhausted. Importation now became active; when, of a sudden, the rumor was started that the market was overstocked. Purchases fell off for some days, and prices were somewhat reduced. Immediately afterward came the Southern demand, and business was resumed with greater activity than before. Agents and jobbers found their preparations fearfully inadequate. The market was cleared of all the leading articles, and manufactured goods were sold largely in advance of their production. There was a general delivery of goods in bond; and our new Collector of the Port of New York, Hon. Preston King, received over nine hundred thousand dollars in one day from customs. Prices now rose to exorbitant rates. Speculators who had purchased with reference to this, began to sell freely, and their stocks were not adequate to the demand.

The foreign trade swelled beyond the dimensions of any of the three previous years, as comparisons will show. Thus the value of imports, at the European gold prices, for the month of September in each year, was as follows: In 1862, \$5,584,766; in 1863, \$5,528,074; in 1864, \$1,589,883, and in 1865, \$10,087,555.

For the first nine months of these years the aggregate of the importations were valued, at European gold prices, as follows: of those entered for consumption in 1862, \$38,602,296; in 1863, \$36,505,133; in 1864, \$40,014,628, and in 1865, \$43,538,923. Entered for warehousing: in

1862, \$86,476,371; in 1863, \$12,817,382; in 1864, \$24,785,350, and in 1865, \$12,911,998. The imports for the week ending October 5th amounted to \$2,043,930, entered for consumption; and \$236,000 for warehousing.

The vessels that cleared at New York for the Southern ports had cargoes very large, and miscellaneous beyond calculation. The South was apparently in great want of every thing. The commerce thus newly opened does not yet approximate the traffic of the years previous to the war. Our merchants dealing in domestic goods assert that the volume of their Southern trade is only about one-fourth of what it was in 1860. But the prices are much higher, making the difference apparently much less. The interior of the South is not yet "opened up," however; nevertheless, many Southern buyers assure us that the former business will not be equalled for years, owing to the exhaustion of the country and the want of cotton.

This will depend, however, upon the inhabitants of the Southern States themselves. The issue of the war has been the determination of all the old political controversies; and the only question of interest is that of speedy recuperation. The President is affording them the means to rehabilitate their State governments, trusting them with the work. As they discharge that trust they will be received by their brethren of the other States. Early State reorganization will be followed by rapid emigration from Europe and the North. Several thousand of Swedes have already settled in Virginia, and colonies of Poles are making arrangements to emigrate to Texas. The inhabitants of Schleswig and Holstein, eager to escape Austrian and Prussian domination; Poles, hastening to be out of the control of foreign monarchs, Swedes and Germans, driven from home by short harvests and cattle plague, are preparing to make their homes in the New World. With suitable encouragement, and the restoration of civil authority, with ample protection for person and property, they will settle in the Southern States. The addition of such a population will give commerce a stimulus such as it never experienced. The freedmen are also to become consumers to an extent not before attained. The way is open, therefore, for a trade and prosperity surpassing all expectation.

#### STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION OF THE PACIFIC.

WE have received the following letter:

*The Editor of the Chronicle:*

DEAR SIR—On page 451, in the last number of the CHRONICLE, there was a transposition of figures which may mislead some of your readers. You say "The voyage from England to Aspinwall can be made in twelve days, hence to San Francisco in twenty-one days," thirty-three days in all.

The regular time now occupied by the Royal Mail Co's steamers between Southampton and Aspinwall is twenty days, and cannot be reduced below fifteen days, the distance being 4,700 miles.

The regular time between Panama and San Francisco is only thirteen days in one direction and fourteen days in the other. The trips are run by a "time table," and the time can be easily shortened one day.

The total number of days from England to San Francisco would be thirty-three, as you stated.

Yours truly,

X.

NEW YORK, October 9, 1865.

#### Literature.

*Report of the Council of Hygiene and Public Health of the Citizens' Association of New York, upon the Sanitary Condition of the City.* Published with an Introductory Statement by order of the Council of the Citizens' Association. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 443 and 445 Broadway, 1865. p. p. 504.

THIS volume has received from the sanitary authorities of England and France, the most flattering notice. At the present moment, when the great pestilence of India, which for four years has been steadily advancing from the East to the western shores of Europe, with more than former severity, threatens us with its visitation, a



document purporting to give information of the unwholesome condition of large precincts in our largest city, must attract more than a cursory notice.

The Council of Hygiene, whose report is embraced in the volume before us, is constituted of sixteen regular allopathic physicians of acknowledged responsibility. It was organized in April, 1864, and in July instituted a rigid inspection of the sanitary condition of the city of New York. The island was divided into twenty-nine districts, and a physician employed to each to examine the drainage, cleanliness of the streets, character of the houses, and their wholesomeness. On the 1st of December these inspectors presented a report of their observations, which is here given. We are not prepared to accept the conclusions of the Council that the rate of mortality in New York exceeds that of other great cities in this country and Europe; nor do we believe that it can be substantiated. But we know that there exists in many districts an extraordinary density of population, hundreds of persons inhabiting a single house, where "there exists an almost universal neglect of sanitary regulations; the streets, courts, and alleys generally filthy, the gutters obstructed, and the sewerage faulty; while in the tenant-houses of such localities we found numerous cases of typhus, small-pox, and all varieties of pulmonary and infantile maladies, which can be perpetuated and rendered fatal by overcrowding, domestic uncleanness, and lack of ventilation. In such localities, however great the advantages of natural salubrity may have been; sickness is always very prevalent and diseases very fatal."

At the time that this report was made, small pox existed as an epidemic, and over 1,500 cases were discovered in a few days. Yet the city authorities took little notice of the fact; although it was made the subject of legislative enquiry. It has since almost disappeared.

The districts abounding with tenant-houses are noticed in detail. In December, 1864, there were 495,592 persons in New York residing in tenant-houses and cellars; the total number of tenant-houses was 15,309, and the average number of families to each of these houses exceeded seven, including the poor families that take boarders, keep lodgers, etc. These places are the chosen abodes of poverty and disease; and here, should the epidemic come, the population would be swept away as by a conflagration, leaving their corpses and disease as a heritage for their less impoverished fellow citizens. These houses have been built upon about 850 acres of land, making no account of streets; and including these, the total area allotted to these 15,309 tenant-houses, 111,000 families, and 480,368 persons composing them, is about two square miles. This is herding human beings together with a vengeance.

Many localities are witnessed where the drainage is fearfully defective, the filthiness indescribable, and the general wretchedness almost surpassing belief. What remedy our civilization possesses adequate to these evils, what power or dispensation of reform exists with our municipal and other authorities, what hope there is that any attempt at amelioration will be made worthy of acknowledgement, we do not perceive. The Citizens' Association has labored efficiently to disclose the frightful state of facts; and for that should be gratefully regarded. Fortunately the human constitution is facile to accommodate itself to depressing conditions, and the breezes of the ocean quickly remove noxious emanations. But an examination of General Viele's map accompanying this report, and a perusal of its exciting statements, show beyond a quibble, that in the event of a visitation, the path of the cholera up and down the city of New York is indicated beyond the chance of mistake.

*The Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. Showing where Petroleum is found; How it is obtained, and at what cost. With hints for whom it may concern.* By WILLIAM WRIGHT. New York; HARPER & BROTHERS, 1865.

An excursion to the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania will be taken next week by about two hundred capitalists and leading men of business from all the principal Northern cities. The party rendezvous at Meadville on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., and the next morning begin their visit at the principal cities and towns now "flowing with rivers of oil,"—Corry, Titusville, Shafton, Pit Hole City, Oil City, Reno, and Franklin, employing Wednesday and Thursday in the survey. The Committee of Arrangements are Messrs Charles Vernon Culvert, of Franklin, J. T. Briggs, of Titusville, Joshua Douglas, of Meadville, J. J. Woodworth, of Plumer, J. J. Vandergrift, of Oil City. They promise to arrange everything to afford a full and thorough view of the wonderful phenomena of the oil regions.

In connection with this excursion the book of Mr. Wright will be found valuable, proposing as it modestly does, to have given "Petrolia" a searching examination and a scathing review. The following are the contents of the work.

#### Chapter I. Physical Features of Geology of the Country.

- " II. Appearance of the Country—the Character—Characteristics of the People.
- " III. Hoisting and Sinking the Wells.
- " IV. "Struck Oil,"—The Law of Lawlessness.
- " V. Obstacles in the way—the Means used to overcome them.
- " VI. Statistics of Production.
- " VII. Oil Refining and Refineries.
- " VIII. How Strangers are Taken In.
- " IX. Ought I to invest in Petroleum, and How?
- " X. Practical Considerations.

From this table it will be seen that the author has essayed to "do up" oil as it was never "done" before. Coming from several weeks of explorations amid the unctuous mud of Oil Creek he assures us with a somewhat unfortunate mode of using the English vernacular that "underneath a system of falsehood and fraud that might almost be termed *magnificent*, there is a great basis of fact, which needs to be presented in its true light, needs to be protected from the misrepresentations of its own pretended friends who would have ruined it long since, if it had not possessed genuine worth of a high order."

The oil region of Pennsylvania covers an area of about twenty miles square; being limited almost exclusively to the valley of the Alleghany river, and on a section of its northwestern slope. Mr. Wright is very full in his descriptions and explorations, giving an outline of the oil business, how it is carried on, its deceptiveness, etc., occasionally stating matters which excite some doubt. For example he remarks that the gas that is discharged at the well, which he calls "carbonetted hydrogen," upon being passed through a tube of paper surrounded with ice has condensed into paraffine.

Again, after giving extensive statistics of production he sums them up in a recapitulation, of which the following is the aggregate: Number of wells in operation 322, average yield per day 27½ barrels; annual yield 3,900,000 barrels and over. This may be so, but if it is, the consumption in the country must be greater than we supposed. For instance the total amount taken for consumption at New York, and exported from New York, Boston, etc., during 1863 and 1864 was as follows:

	1863.	1864.
Exported from New York, ..... bbls.	488,690	533,394
" " Boston, ..... "	51,235	42,307
" " Philadelphia, ..... "	134,893	194,003
" " Baltimore, ..... "	22,896	23,249
" " Portland, ..... "	8,552	1,768
Total exported bbls. ....	706,266	794,722
Taken for consumption at New York. .	314,481	242,189
Total, .....	1,020,747	1,036,909

Thus we see that if the production is over four million bbls. as Mr. Wright has it, there are three million bbls. unaccounted for.

The modes of "taking in" strangers are pretty fully explained, but many of our readers, we apprehend, are already familiar with them. Our author advises those proposing to invest, that they first obtain full and accurate information, that their investments be divided between several interests, and the stock be associated rather than "watered." This advice cannot be followed too closely.

*United States Bond Record.* Published by JOHN R. WALSH & Co., corner Dearborn and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Sent free, by mail, on receipt of \$3 50.

This volume is of about one hundred and seventy-five pages, and so ruled with printed headings, as to make an excellent record book for all United States bonds that may be bought and sold by 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 full and complete memorandum of each transaction for future reference. We think all dealers in United States securities will find it very useful.

## Foreign News.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO SEPTEMBER 30.

The chief feature of the week is the increase of the Bank of England rate of discount from four per cent, at which it was fixed on the 3d of August, to four and a half per cent. The Bank returns show a decrease of specie to the amount of £259,053. This measure, which was anticipated, was induced by the increased demand for specie, chiefly for internal purposes and for Ireland. In the open discount market the supply of money has been limited, and the quotation for the best paper has been fully equal to four and a half per cent, with an indisposition to do much business, except for regular customers. Hence an exceptionally heavy pressure has been thrown upon bank, and has necessitated the present advance. In some quarters it is thought that a further rise is imminent.

In consequence of this action of the Bank the discount houses



raised their terms for deposits  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, their present rates being  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent for money at call,  $\frac{3}{4}$  at seven day's notice, and 4 at fourteen day's notice.

The numerous heavy foreign loans have contributed to the tightness of the money market. The amount of these loans, actual and prospective, amount to not less than £12,000,000. In addition to these a large amount is required for new joint stock enterprises.

The Brazilian loan has gradually advanced, until it has reached four per cent premium. A new loan of £2,500,000 for the Argentine Republic, the ally of Brazil in the war against Paraguay, will be placed on the market in a week or two by Messrs Baring & Co. As the credit of the Republic stands high it will probably be received with favor.

An Austrian loan of £6,000,000 will also be soon issued by the Messrs Rothschild and Barings combined.

The continued fine weather has considerably impaired the activity of business, as it induces persons to prolong their absence in the country. Under these circumstances the large demand for money indicates a more than usual briskness of trade in the country.

The demand for American securities has been quite active during the week.

A prospectus has been issued of the Dunraven United Collieries Company, with a proposed capital of £200,000, in shares of £25 each, formed for the purpose of purchasing and further developing certain collieries in the county of Glamorgan, comprising altogether about 1,760 acres, held on leases averaging about 50 years unexpired.

The prospectus is issued of a new Transatlantic Telegraph Company, who propose to connect New York and London by means of Allan's cable. The route selected is by Falmouth, Oporto, the Azores, and Halifax.

The cotton ginning and pressing factory of Mr. Robert Corkling, at Mansourah (stated to be the largest establishment of the kind in Egypt), together with his cotton agency and general mercantile business at Alexandria, have just been transferred to a joint-stock company, with a capital of £500,000, in 500 shares of £1,000 each. The first issue is limited to £250,000, the whole of which has been privately subscribed.

A prospectus has been issued of Frederick Braby & Co. (limited) with a capital of £200,000 (half to be first subscribed), in shares of £10, to take over and extend the manufacturing business of that firm in zinc, galvanized iron, and roofing felt.

A prospectus has been issued of the London and Australian Agency Company, with a proposed capital of £1,000,000 in shares of £20 each, of which three-fifths are to be first issued. The object of the company is to facilitate the investment of English capital in Australia by making advances to the pastoral tenants of the Crown lands and others on security of their property, under the provisions of Acts of the Colonial Legislatures, by acting as agents for the sale of wool and other produce at home and abroad, and by conducting a financial and general agency business.

The liquidators of the East of England Bank, which failed in July, 1864, announce a third dividend of 2s 6d in the the pound, the previous dividends amounting to a total of 15s in the pound. An effort is about to be made by the committee of holders of Confederate Bonds to induce the Stock Exchange Committee to admit them to the privilege of quotation in the official list.

The Board of Trade returns for August show the total declared value of British exportations to be £14,158,648, being a decrease of 13 per cent from the corresponding month of last year. Compared with the same month of 1863, there is an increase of one-half per cent. The total exportations for the first eight months of the year have been about six per cent below the like period last year, and about 14 per cent over those of 1863.

Owing to the rise in the value of cotton there is a revival in the demand for silver for Bombay—the cotton port of the East.

Reports of Imperial successes in Mexico, and the probable recognition of Maximilian by the United States caused an advance in Mexican bonds.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable. There is a remarkable increase in the American trade. There has also been a good demand for India. The improvement has chiefly taken place in the cotton trade, other departments continue somewhat inactive. Iron has ruled steady with a moderate demand.

The heavy transactions at Liverpool and the large advance in the price of cotton has caused considerable excitement in Manchester, and prices of nearly all kinds of goods rule higher. At the commencement of the week the market opened strongly, with symptoms of excitement, but on Friday and Saturday there was a sensible abatement of interest, partly induced by the increase of the bank rate of interest, and the knowledge that producers were holding back for a still further rise. Yarns were sold at an advance of 1d to 3d per pound above last week's rates. The demand for coarse goods for the American trade is quite unprecedented, some houses having orders for delivery in May next. All such cloths as the United States have taken of late are hardly to be had at the very highest rates, even for delivery some time hence. Prices have now risen so much as to cause a good deal of perplexity among both producers and buyers, who have not forgotten the losses they suffered by previous great advances followed by equal and rapid falls.

## COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**TREASURE MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK.**—The following is a statement showing the supply of specie from California, foreign countries and hoards, for the first nine months of 1865, and the corresponding period in 1864 and 1863; also the amount exported, and the amount remaining in the banks and Sub-Treasury at the end of each month, and of the periods compared:

Months, &c	Sources of Supply				Exports to foreign countries	Treasure to be in banks & Sub-Treas
	Rec'd from California	Foreign imports	Domestic hoards	Total new to market		
January, 1865....	\$2,043,457	\$52,268	\$1,376,928	\$3,472,653	\$3,184,853	\$30,392,250
February, "....	914,735	106,704	4,181,853	5,203,292	1,023,201	34,522,340
March, "....	1,668,975	242,232	799,350	2,710,557	381,913	36,851,995
April, "....	2,307,025	236,492	1,372,824	3,916,341	871,249	39,897,087
May, "....	1,257,651	177,085	1,257,651	10,317,184	7,245,071	42,969,200
June, "....	750,469	249,732	8,882,448	6,329,373	5,199,472	44,099,101
July, "....	1,092,305	253,640	4,710,940	6,357,385	723,936	49,732,500
August, "....	1,676,177	182,072	2,668,542	4,526,393	1,554,398	52,404,893
September "....	2,040,446	194,224	.....	2,234,670	2,494,973	46,595,974
Jan—Sept. 1865..	13,751,740	1,695,459	23,783,441*	.....	22,689,116	46,595,974
" " 1864..	8,965,530	1,859,144	18,163,268	28,987,942	34,935,862	31,944,614
" " 1863..	9,603,712	1,228,121	20,190,118	31,021,951	32,846,494	39,146,451

The amounts of treasure and specie in the banks and Sub-treasury on the 1st of January and 1st of October compare as follows:

	1865	1864	1863
January 1.....	\$30,054,450	\$37,992,534	\$40,970,994
October 1.....	46,595,974	31,944,614	39,146,451
Increase.....	\$16,541,524	.....	.....
Decrease.....	.....	\$5,947,920	\$1,824,543

The decrease in 1863 and 1864 was wholly due to the excess of exports over imports and new supplies, and the increase in 1865, chiefly to the increase of the California supply and decreased exports.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.**—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Oct. 4, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Oct. 6:

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

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$365,889	\$1,593,614	\$735,179	\$2,279,936
Gen'l merchandise.	3,041,723	2,142,047	2,512,484	2,009,011
Total for the week.	\$3,407,612	\$3,735,661	\$3,247,663	\$4,288,947
Previously rep'ted.	134,963,599	136,473,898	177,183,499	144,675,121
Since Jan. 1.....	\$138,371,211	140,209,059	180,431,162	148,964,068

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 10th, and since January 1st.

### EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$4,444,381	\$2,229,534	\$5,452,800	\$4,161,096
Previously rep'ted..	109,518,320	133,156,650	169,797,396	120,219,890
Since January 1..	\$113,962,701	135,386,184	175,250,196	124,380,986

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 Oct. 7, 1865:

October 4—Steamer Australasian, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	\$100,000
Mexican gold.....	26,500
" 5—Schooner Carrie, Arroyo—	
Spanish gold.....	8,856
" 5—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—	
Spanish gold.....	2,036
" 6—Steamer New York, Bremen—	
German silver.....	1,000
American gold.....	29,700
" 6—Steamer Etna, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	153,000

Total for the week..... \$316,092

Previously reported..... \$22,675,763

Total since Jan. 1, 1865..... \$22,991,855

Same time in		Same time in	
1864.....	\$35,566,559	1857.....	\$33,046,072
1863.....	33,452,114	1856.....	28,588,098
1862.....	43,556,214	1855.....	24,708,670
1861.....	3,281,582	1854.....	31,456,205
1860.....	40,042,793	1853.....	16,533,574
1859.....	58,588,642	1852.....	21,115,868
1858.....	21,627,513		

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT FOR LAST QUARTER.**—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures

\* In September, \$5,548,616 was returned to hoards, and is deducted from the total to August 31, viz: \$29,332,057, leaving the net of this column \$23,783,441.



of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1865, exclusive of trust funds;—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Oct. 10, 1865. }

## RECEIPTS.

From customs.....	\$80,140,887
Sales of public lands.....	204,521
Direct tax.....	288,398
Internal revenue.....	42,946,486
Incidental and miscellaneous sources.....	6,710,044
<b>Total receipts, exclusive of loans, &amp;c.....</b>	<b>\$80,289,786</b>
From fractional currency, per act of March 3, 1863.....	4,155,291
Sixes, twenty years bonds, per act of July 17, 1861.....	46,200
Temporary loans, per acts of February 25 and March 17, 1862.....	58,536,129
Certificates of indebtedness per acts of March 1 and 17, 1862	8,769,000
Sixes, 1881 bonds, per act of March 3, 1863.....	142,750
Sixes, compound interest notes, per acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.....	65,900,000
Seven three-tenths three years' Treasury notes, per act of June 30, 1864.....	363,975,767
Sixes, five-twenty year bonds, per act of June 30, 1864.....	17,639,000
Seven three-tenths three year Treasury notes, per act of March 3, 1865.....	15,655,895
Gold coin purchased per act of March 17, 1862.....	3,855,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$538,175,034</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>618,464,820</b>

## EXPENDITURES.

Civil—Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous.....	\$12,271,896
Interior—Pension and Indian.....	1,625,453
War.....	414,196,277
Navy.....	32,985,664
Interest on public debt, including interest notes.....	36,700,812
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$497,780,103</b>
Redemption of Texan indemnity stock.....	1,221,969
Reimbursements of Treasury notes, per acts prior to December 23, 1857.....	250
Payment of Treasury notes, per act of March 2, 1861.....	24,400
Redemption of United States notes, per act of July 17, 1861.....	19,500
Redemption of 7 3-10 three years coupon bonds, per act of July 17, 1861.....	29,321,750
Redemption of Treasury notes, per act of February 25, 1862.....	911,153
Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act of July 17, 1862.....	979,316
Reimbursement of Treasury loans, per acts of February 25 and March 17, 1862.....	18,668,888
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, per acts of March 1 and 17, 1862.....	65,078,000
Redemption of fractional currency, per act of March 8, 1863.....	1,992,670
Redemption of one year five per cent Treasury notes, per act of March 3, 1863.....	34,272,910
Redemption of two years five per cent Treasury notes, per act of March 3, 1863.....	20,346,700
Redemption of three years six per cent compound interest notes, per acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.....	76,900
Purchase of gold coin, per act of March 17, 1862.....	5,072,900
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$177,987,308</b>
<b>Grand total of expenditures.....</b>	<b>675,767,411</b>

S. B. COLBY, Register.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE REDEMPTION ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday the 12th of October, another meeting of the bank officers was held at the American Exchange Bank to receive and act upon the report of the committee appointed on the 26th of September. Mr. James Gallatin, Chairman of the Committee, and on their behalf, submitted the following constitution and plan for redemption, which was unanimously adopted:

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE REDEMPTION ASSOCIATION, SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED SEPTEMBER 26, 1865.

JAMES GALLATIN, NATHANIEL HAYDEN,  
JOSEPH M. PRICE, JACOB CAMPBELL,  
SHEPHERD KNAPP, JAMES BUELL,  
GEORGE W. DUER, Committee.

1. The name of the Association shall be the National Bank Note Redemption Association.

2. The object of the Association shall be the establishment of an Assorting House in the city of New York, for the assorting and redemption of national bank notes, under the direction of a Committee of nine bank officers, who shall be elected annually by the banks associated for that purpose.

3. A Manager, and such clerks as may be necessary, shall be appointed annually by the Committee; the Manager to have charge of the details of the Assorting House and shall be subject to, and under the control of the Committee.

The salary of the Manager shall always be fixed by the Association, and those of the clerks by the Committee; the Manager to give a bond with sureties in the sum of \$10,000, and each clerk in the sum of \$5,000, to be approved by the Committee.

4. The Association at present consists of the following members:

5. Such national bank notes as the members of the Association may desire to deposit with the Committee for redemption shall be received

by them to be delivered to the Manager, (under such restrictions as the Committee may deem necessary for the safety and protection of the banks,) to be assorted and forwarded for redemption to the banks issuing the same, or to their redeeming banks, except such banks as redeem in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, those redeeming in Boston and Philadelphia to be sent to the banks issuing the same, to their redeeming banks, or to the Assorting House in those cities, and those in New York through the Clearing House as hereinafter provided.

6. The Committee shall be empowered to issue receipts for the deposit of national bank notes, said receipts to be signed by at least three of the Committee, and countersigned by the Manager.

7. The Committee to have a desk assigned them at the Clearing House, through which the retirement of certificates and the redemption of notes redeemable in New York can be made daily.

8. The expenses of the Assorting House, of the Committee, and for the redemption of notes, shall be paid by each bank availing itself of the privileges in exact proportion to the amount delivered to the Assorting House, to be drawn for by the Committee on the first day of each month, or as soon thereafter as the expenses can be ascertained or apportioned.

9. Should any bank fail to redeem its notes when presented for that purpose by an agent of the Committee, said Committee shall have power to take such action as they may deem necessary for their redemption under the National Banking Law, and the loss or expense attending such action by said committee, shall be borne in the same manner and proportion as the regular expenses of the assorting house, Should any loss occur from fire, robbery, defalcation, or from other cause not provided for in this constitution, such loss shall be borne *pro rata*, to the amount received from each bank, based on the day's receipts on which the loss occurred.

10. Bank notes redeemable at New Orleans, Leavenworth, San Francisco, or any other point south of Cairo, west of Mississippi River; unless redeemable in the city of New York, shall not be received by the committee for redemption, and should any such notes be found in the packages deposited for assorting and redemption, such notes shall be returned by the committee to the bank from whom they were received.

11. All deposits of currency made with the committee must be in sealed packages, of, not over five thousand dollars, except packages containing notes of the denomination of fifty dollars and upward, which may be put in packages of ten thousand dollars or twenty thousand dollars each, and in all cases in even thousands, distinctly marked with the amount, the name of the bank depositing them, and bearing its seal; and all such deposits must be made before ten o'clock, A.M., on each day. Reclamations can be made for amounts short, counterfeits, &c., at any time previous to the cancellation of the certificates issued for the packages from which the reclamation is made.

12. Each bank belonging to the association may be represented at all meetings thereof by one or more of its principal officers, and shall be entitled to one vote.

13. A general meeting of the association shall be held the 1st Wednesday in November in each year at 12 o'clock, M.

14. At every annual meeting a chairman shall be elected, by ballot, to preside at that meeting, and all subsequent meetings during the year. Whenever he shall be absent, a chairman *pro tem.* shall be appointed. At the same meeting a secretary shall also be elected by ballot.

15. Special meetings shall be called by the committee whenever they may deem it expedient, or whenever they shall be thereto requested by any seven of the associated banks.

16. At all meetings of the association, a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of a majority of the whole number of associated banks.

17. New members may be admitted into the association at any meeting thereof. Such new members shall signify their assent to this constitution in the same manner as the original members; but no new members shall be admitted except by a vote of three-fourths of those present, such vote to be taken by ballot.

18. A standing committee of five bank officers shall be appointed at every annual meeting, to whom all applications for admission into the association shall be referred for examination.

19. For cause deemed sufficient by the associated banks, at any meeting thereof, any bank may be expelled from the association and debarred from all the privileges of the Assorting House, provided a majority of the whole number of associated banks vote in favor thereof.

20. Any member of the association may withdraw therefrom at pleasure, first paying its due proportion of all expenses on losses incurred, and signifying its intention to withdraw to the committee.

21. Amendments of this constitution may be made at any meeting of the association by the vote of a majority of all the members thereof, notice of the proposed amendments having been given at a previous meeting.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.—The following letter from the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, on the redemption of National Bank notes, will be read with interest. Although some of its numerous suggestions are, in our opinion, inconsistent with each other, yet the prevailing moderation of the whole document shows that much of the needless acerbity of feeling which has obscured the discussion of so important a question is passing away. We would call particular attention to the plan for redemption proposed in the closing paragraphs:

DEAR SIR:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 28th inst., asking me to communicate my views of the plan proposed by the New York Banks for the redemption of National Currency.

In reply, I would say that I am clearly of the opinion that a prompt



redemption of the National Currency is necessary to insure success and permanency to the system. No system of banking is safe that does not enforce rigidly the obligation of each bank to redeem its circulating notes on demand. During the suspension of specie payments they are required to be redeemed in legal tender demand notes, and on the resumption of specie payments they must be redeemed in coin. This is one of the requirements of the National Banking Law, which should be strictly enforced, and every sound and well managed bank will no doubt be able and willing to conform to this law, and every weak and badly managed bank should be compelled to live up to its requirements. But in stating these general propositions, which no sound banker will controvert, it does not follow that a combination, called an Assorting House, is the best mode of compelling them to fulfill their obligation to redeem.

An Assorting House would require large rooms, a great number of clerks; they would handle a large amount of currency, the expenses would be heavy; and in these times of knavery and fraud, the risk would be very great. And to what end would this assorting process be carried on? Simply to separate the money of each bank into packages to be sealed up and sent home by an express company for redemption. Is this necessary? Is it necessary to incur all this expense and risk to secure a prompt redemption of National Currency. Let us consider the subject a little more in detail and see if a prompt redemption of it cannot be attained under the law as it now stands, or by a proper amendment of it, found defective.

In the first place it is not necessary to assort and send home this currency for redemption so long as it is required by the people to carry on the business operations of the country. Every time a hundred dollar bill passes from one person to another it is a practical redemption of it by the person who takes it. Every time a merchant at Chicago pays to a farmer \$500 in National Currency for a car load of wheat, the farmer by the operation redeems such National Currency, not in greenbacks nor in gold, but in a commodity better than either, namely: wheat; a staple article useful to all. So every merchant in New York that sells a bale of cotton goods, and receives his pay for it in currency, redeems such currency, not in the way that banks redeem it, but in cotton goods, which is far better, because it performs the true functions of money by facilitating the legitimate sale of commodities. So every time that a merchant or manufacturer pays his internal revenue tax to the U. S. Collector in National Currency, the government redeems such currency by receiving and discharging such tax. So every mechanic or laborer that receives National currency for his services, redeems such currency by labor performed. So it will be seen that just so long as the National Currency is practically redeemed every day in its passage from hand to hand in the payment of commodities and services, and in the ramified operations of trade and business, both with the government and the people, whose operations it greatly facilitates, there is not the slightest necessity for resorting to the expensive and risky operation of assorting and sending it home for redemption.

With a proper amendment to the National Bank law, I am clearly of the opinion that it would be unwise to establish an Assorting House, and even without such amendment, I do not think it good policy to establish it. In the first place the assorting house will be, as I have stated, attended with great risk and expense. And in the next place it is opposed to sound policy, and will have a mischievous effect upon the legitimate circulation of the national currency. The leading object of the national bank law was to furnish a currency of uniform value and similitude to be used by the government and people as an instrument to facilitate the exchange of commodities and services, and the collection of internal taxes, in all parts of the United States. It is amply secured by gold bearing bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the U. S. at Washington. Only ninety per cent of currency is issued on the amount of bonds hypothecated, thus leaving a margin of ten per cent for depreciation. The government stamps it with the imprint of the Treasury and guarantees the ultimate payment of every dollar put in circulation by any bank whether such bank is solvent or insolvent. It is made a legal tender for all taxes and other debts due to the government except customs, and for all debts due from the government except interest on the funded debt. All National Banks are obliged by law to receive it for all debts due them, and each national bank depository is further obliged to receive it on all government deposits made in the bank by any public officer. These provisions in the bank law give great advantages and credit to the national circulation over that of State banks. These provisions of the law provide to a considerable extent for a practical redemption of this currency in the every day operations of the government and people, not only in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, but also in Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Buffalo, and in every other city and village throughout the length and breadth of the whole country. With the facility thus given to the national currency to circulate *at par* in every part of the United States, and the guarantee of the government that every dollar of it shall be paid, it passes freely among all classes of people and corporations without any one stopping to enquire whether a particular bank is badly managed or not. The national currency with the pledged security and guarantee of the government, is good in any event, and is not likely to become a dead weight in any of the banks in the principal cities. If a weak or badly managed bank (like the First National Bank of Attica, for instance) should fail, its creditors may be large losers by the failure, but every dollar of the circulation will be paid, and the notes continue to circulate equally as well after as before its failure. No one ever stopped taking the circulating notes of the First National Bank of Attica notwithstanding its failure more than six months ago. It is not the bill holder that will lose by the failure of a national bank, but its depositors and other creditors, hence the security of national currency over all other currency. Thus far the National Banking system in respect to its circulation has gone on smoothly. All this currency in miscellaneous packages consisting of the issues of banks in Maine, Minnesota and Tennessee, pass equally well without being assorted, in all parts of the United States. This system of furnishing

a circulating medium thus far works as well, or better than was anticipated by its most sanguine advocates. It is fulfilling admirably the great desideratum of a true national currency so long needed to carry on successfully the business of the enterprising people of this great country.

I should regret very much to see a combination of bankers in any of the principal cities organize an Assorting House to disorganize the harmonious working of this system, by assorting this currency, sealing it up in separate packages, and sending it home to each bank issuing it for redemption, unless there should be an imperative necessity for so doing. The tendency of such an operation would be to materially disturb the financial operations of the country. Once begin the operation of assorting currency by a large organized assorting house in the city of New York, with a large number of clerks under good salaries, and you begin a system that will ultimately draw into its support every bank in the whole country. What will be the operation of such a combination? In the first place it may not be illegal, but is not specially authorized by the national law. In the next place, it begins by the city banks sending all national currency received by them to the assorting house, whether necessary or not, to be assorted, sealed up in packages, and sent home to each bank, either through its redeeming agency or directly by express, to the bank that issued them. Each bank on receiving this currency so sent home, is obliged to provide for it either in legal tender greenbacks, which are no safer than national currency, or by drafts which are at par in New York, but generally by providing a fund in advance at a bank in one of the principal cities. As the currency continues to be assorted and sent home, it creates the necessity for each bank out of New York to provide more par funds to be placed to their credit ready for redeeming their notes as they shall be again assorted and sent home for that purpose. These banks, not being able to make exchange or par funds in other modes, will very soon begin to gather up the circulating notes of other banks, and especially the notes issued by other banks in their own locality, and send them to New York for their own credit. These notes on reaching New York will again go immediately to the assorting house and be again counted, sealed up and sent back by express to the country. As this process of sending money packages to and from New York goes on, through the machinery of the assorting house, the volume will continue to increase until every bank in the country will be obliged to contribute directly or indirectly to the support of a combination unknown to the law. It seems to me that the good to be attained by any such combination will be greatly overbalanced by the mischiefs it will create to the present harmonious working of the system. It would no doubt be a profitable business for the express companies to carry these money packages to New York and back again to the country, but I am greatly puzzled to know how it will be any advantage to the people, the government, or the banks, either in New York or elsewhere, to carry such a scheme into practical operation. If this combination is adopted, the national currency issued by the banks in New York City, which now circulate freely everywhere, will be unnecessarily returned upon them for redemption under the operations of their own assorting house. This will be one of the legitimate results of the system of assorting which cannot be avoided.

I watched with considerable care the working of the system instituted by the Suffolk Bank of Boston and the Metropolitan Bank of New York, compelling the old State banks to redeem their circulating notes by a similar process. This was no doubt a check against the excessive issues of banks at that time, especially to banks in New England, which were not very strongly restricted by law as to the amount of these issues, but I very much doubt whether even this plan to coerce the redemption of even an inferior currency did not do more hurt in deranging the free and legitimate circulation thereof than it did good in preventing excessive issues. It certainly afforded a fine business for the express companies in carrying money packages to and from New York; and it is certain also that the activity with which these packages were hurried back and forth, greatly accelerated the panic that occurred in August, September, and the first half of October, 1857; until finally the banks in New York, by common consent, ceased sending it home, and took this secured currency of the State of New York and made it a basis for Clearing House certificates, which had an important influence in stopping the panic and restoring confidence.

Upon a full examination of the subject, I arrive at the conclusion that so long as the national currency is required for legitimate business purposes, it will not largely accumulate in the banks of either of the three cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, nor will it be sent home for redemption. Thus far it does not appear that there has been a plethora or glut of national currency in either of those cities. But suppose that in the course of a few months there should accumulate a few millions of dollars of national currency in those banks more than could be readily disposed of in the operations of the government and the people, in what manner should it be disposed of?

In such a contingency, when it does occur, I think the issuing banks should be called upon to redeem their circulating notes, and it seems to me to be right that each bank should be required by law to redeem in the principal city where such surplus currency accumulates, as well as at their own counter.

New York City is the great commercial emporium, and is clearly indicated by the course of business, foreign and domestic, as the proper place for each bank located out of that city, to have an agent for the redemption of its circulating notes.

An amendment to the national banking law can probably be made at the next session of Congress which shall require all the banks to have an agent for the redemption of their circulating notes in the city of New York, instead of being allowed to select as they now do, any one of the seventeen cities named in the present law. This being accomplished, any bank or individual in New York, or elsewhere, in any city or town in the United States, could send the circulating notes of any bank to the agency selected by it for redemption without the expense and risk of an assorting house, which I think is the true mode of providing for the redemption of the national currency. This would be in accordance



with the law, and would, I think, give better satisfaction and better promote the welfare of all concerned.

This is my answer to your request.

Yours truly,

E. G. SPAULDING.

J. U. ORVIS, Esq.,

Pres. 9th National Bank, New York.

Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, for more than ten years the efficient and popular Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, has returned to Wall street as a private banker, in connection with his son. The banking house which they establish, at No. 33 Wall street, will have ample capital, as well as a large experience in the financial affairs of the country, and will be under the firm name of John J. Cisco & Son. We take pleasure in referring to their card in our advertising columns.

Messrs. CULVER, PENN & Co., bankers, of 19 and 21 Nassau street, have published a very complete table of Government indebtedness, giving a synopsis of the acts under which each loan has been made, with an analysis of the debt. This statement will be found very useful to all interested in Government securities. Their card will be found in our advertising columns.

## 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.

### MISCELLANEOUS DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C.T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Central R.R. Co. of N. Jersey	2½	Oct. 12	69 Wall St.	Oct. 9 to Oct. 13.

OCTOBER 13, 1865, P. M.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—Continued activity in the stock market has produced an unusually brisk demand for money. The very unusual activity in monetary operations may be judged from the fact that while the exchange at the Clearing House has for many weeks averaged about \$75,000,000 per day, they have, during the present week averaged \$112,000,000 daily, the amounts having been as follows:

Monday.....	\$140,800,000
Tuesday.....	104,400,000
Wednesday.....	108,500,000
Thursday.....	107,600,000
Friday.....	100,100,000

\$561,400,000

The aggregate for the week, including to-morrow, will probably exceed the exchange of any past week of the current year. This increased activity has resulted in a general advance of the rate of interest. Yesterday and to-day the street rate on call loans has been generally 7 per cent, and in some cases a commission extra has been paid. This has naturally produced a demand at the Sub-Treasury for the payment of ten day's demand loans; and, as some deposits had been made there subject to payment on demand, a certain amount of relief has already come from that quarter; within a few days a large amount held in the Sub Treasury subject to 10 days notice, will be paid in; when the market will be permanently relieved. Certain firms, understood to be largely "short" in stock, have attempted to increase the stringency by making large loans for effect, hoping thereby to force down prices so as to enable them to cover their contracts.

Discounts are active. There is a steady increase in the supply of bills from all branches of trade, but especially of cotton and grocers bill. Owing to the high speculative prices for breadstuffs in the West, there is less produce paper offering than is usual at this period. The very high prices of all commodities, and the speculation in certain branches of trade induce buyers of paper to exercise an unusually careful discretion in the selection of names, and to demand higher rates of discount. The choicest names pass at 7 per cent; good paper is discounted at 8 & 9 per cent; second class at 10 & 12 per cent.

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.**—The vigorous movement for a rise in prices of railroad shares, noted last week, was continued vigorously until the middle of the present week, prices steadily advancing with remarkable firmness; when the stringency in the money market checked operations, and compelled operators to pause until the market assumes a calmer tone and money is more plentiful. The financial strength of the market is engaged on the *bull* side; and although the upward movement has received a very severe check from money lenders, yet the *bears* have not the courage to enter the lists against such strong odds. It may be considered certain that, after a brief respite, the operations for a rise will be recommenced vigorously, with the prospect of a further material advance in prices. The calculations of the *bulls* have been made upon a broad estimate of the earnings of the road, and the disposition of the outside public, and they are probably quite correct in estimating that, with a fair field, they can put up prices fully ten per cent above present quotations.

Large sales of Erie, reported at 5,000 shares, have been made to foreign buyers. It is understood that the party of gentlemen visiting this country in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, have made proposals to the Erie Company looking to an amalgamation of their interests or the purchase of the Erie road; but with what result is unknown.

There is an increasing interest in coal stocks. The increased demand for coal and its high price have improved the prospects of the companies, and the present feeling of the market would seem to indicate an early probable rise in all the leading coal shares.

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

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 9.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 13.
Canton Company.....	42	43½	43	43	42	41½
Quicksilver.....	50½	51	50½	49½	50½	49½
Mariposa.....	12	12	12	12	12	12
Cumberland Coal.....	46½	46½	48	47½	47½	46½
New York Central.....	98	103	103	102½	102	100
Erie.....	89½	92	91½	92½	91½	91
Hudson River.....	107½	109½	109½	108½	108½	107½
Reading.....	116½	118	117½	118	116½	116½
Michigan Southern.....	76½	78½	74½	76	76½	75
Michigan Central.....	115	116	116	116½	115½	115½
Illinois Central.....	136½	136½	136	136	138	137
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	82½	84½	84	83	82½	79
Northwestern.....	30½	31½	31	31	31½	31
Northwestern preferred.....	65½	67½	66½	66	65	65½
Rock Island.....	110½	111½	111½	110½	109½	108½
Fort Wayne.....	99½	102	102½	102½	101½	99½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	29½	30½	30½	30½	30	29½
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	56½	59½	63	63½	62½	63½

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**—Foreign advices reporting a rise in Five-Twenties at London to 90½, accompanied with orders for about \$2,000,000 of the old issue, and representing a generally improved feeling toward American securities, have given an unusually firm tone to the market, and produced an improvement in the quotations of the gold interest bonds. Old issue Five-Twenties have advanced, during the week, from 103 to 105½; and new issue from 101½ to 103. Ten-Forties have advanced ½; Seven-Thirties have been forced out during the tightness of the money market and have slightly declined. The second series closes to-day at 98½.

The advance in Five-Twenties has increased the disposition to subscribe to the funding issue of Five-Twenties, and compound interest notes have consequently advanced about 1 per cent during the week. The total subscriptions to the funding loan in this city are about \$20,000,000.

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

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 13.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	107½	107½	108
U. S. 5-25's, c. o. iss.....	103	104	105½
U. S. 5-20's, c. n. iss.....	101½	102½	103
U. S. 10-40's, coup.....	93½	93½	94
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note.....	98½	98½	98½
2nd Series.....	98½	98½	98½
U. S. 6's, certif. n. iss.....	98½	98½	98½

**GOLD MARKET.**—Gold has been somewhat excited under



speculation operations. A few days ago large purchases were made to cover "short" contracts, made in anticipation of the pending loan, resulting in a rise in the premium. The government, however, threw a considerable amount upon the market and checked the upward tendency. The general course of exchanges has favored a fall in the premium, while the demand for custom duties has been less than of late. Under these influences the premium has declined from 146½, on Saturday last, to 144½ this afternoon.

The steamship Lafayette took out to-day \$210,300 in gold bars. The Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, brought on Wednesday \$1,362,175 of treasure.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Oct. 7.....	146½	146	Oct. 11.....	145	144½
Oct. 9.....	146½	145½	Oct. 12.....	145½	145
Oct. 10.....	145½	145	Oct. 13.....	144½	144½

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

	CUSTOM HOUSE.		SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.		Payments.	Receipts.
Oct. 2.....	\$497,904 10	\$12,483,203 68	\$6,439,409 25	
Oct. 3.....	582,647 02	2,277,792 24	2,544,196 86	
Oct. 4.....	557,849 71	5,021,821 44	6,313,407 44	
Oct. 5.....	628,387 74	874,162 42	2,589,110 17	
Oct. 6.....	883,244 60	1,967,403 47	2,519,449 16	
Oct. 7.....	440,082 96	2,784,382 74	3,929,648 35	

Total..... \$3,590,114 13 \$25,408,765 99 \$24,335,221 23  
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Oct. 2.... 70,972,166 44

Deduct payments during the week..... 25,408,765 99

Balance on Saturday evening..... \$69,898,621 68  
Decrease during the week..... 1,073,544 76

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
July 1....	\$1,643,507	\$32,420,347	\$27,420,612	\$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	27,620,621	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	" 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	" 5,230,915
" 26....	3,254,659	24,819,346	30,954,029	59,522,061	incr 5,125,683
Sept. 2....	2,236,726	14,930,586	17,107,883	61,699,358	" 6,177,297
" 9....	3,665,972	27,040,040	33,576,124	68,235,412	" 6,536,084
" 16....	2,715,437	16,699,260	19,774,593	71,340,775	" 3,105,333
" 23....	2,999,351	23,696,866	27,426,545	75,070,454	" 3,729,679
" 30....	2,623,310	28,602,389	24,504,101	70,972,166	dec 4,098,288
Oct. 7....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,335,221	69,898,621	" 1,073,544

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following shows the averages of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Oct. 3.	Oct. 10.	
Capital.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350	
Loans.....	49,924,281	49,742,087	Dec... \$182,244
Specie.....	1,092,755	1,036,705	Dec... 56,050
Legal Tender.....	17,267,021	16,403,365	Dec... 863,656
Deposits.....	38,347,232	37,238,078	Dec... 1,109,154
Circulation.....	7,056,984	7,082,197	Inc... 25,213

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5, 1863.	\$37,679,675	\$4,510,750	\$4,504,115	\$28,429,183
January 3, 1865.	48,059,403	1,803,583	2,793,468	89,845,968
February 6, "	50,269,478	1,702,776	4,398,178	38,496,837
March 6, "	49,228,540	1,389,264	5,346,021	38,391,622
April 3, "	50,522,030	1,343,223	5,893,626	38,316,847
May 1, "	51,726,369	1,262,258	6,441,407	44,794,824
June 5, "	53,095,688	1,253,782	6,717,758	41,518,578
July 10, "	50,188,778	1,187,700	6,758,585	41,344,056
Aug. 14, "	54,529,718	1,153,931	6,989,217	44,561,743
Sept. 4, "	50,096,499	1,106,242	6,980,826	38,417,473
Sept. 11, "	49,693,065	1,079,635	7,007,727	37,032,478
Sept. 18, "	49,931,573		7,014,580	37,461,269
" 25, "	49,607,233	1,059,880	7,038,403	37,405,333
Oct. 3, "	49,924,281	1,092,755	7,056,984	38,347,232
Oct. 10, "	49,742,087	1,037,705	7,082,197	37,238,078

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market closes with a larger supply of goods and lower rates. About \$2,000,000 of exchange has been made on shipments of Five-twenties, and nearly half a million on export of Erie Railway shares. The supply of cotton bills is also largely increasing, the shipments of cotton during the week having been the largest of any week. The China's advices of an advance in cotton and produce in England has tended to raise the rates for sterling, and it is now considered quite probable that, for

some weeks to come, the rates may not touch the specie supplying point. We quote:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108½ @ 109½	Francs, short date....	5.16½ @ 5.15
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	109½ @ 110½	Amsterd.....	5.20 @ 5.17½
Merchants'.....	108½ @ 108½	Frankfort.....	40½ @ 41
Francs, long date....	5.18½ @ 5.17½	Bremen.....	78½ @ 79
		Prussian Thalers.....	70½ @ 71½

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending with the commencement of business on Oct. 7, 1865:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,465,698	\$2,659,626	\$42,595	\$8,890,075	\$2,772,175
Manhattan.....	5,782,241	994,474	14,405	5,899,233	1,904,414
Merchants.....	7,294,890	736,554	78,916	5,153,118	1,321,566
Mechanics.....	5,345,434	227,250	108,322	4,016,189	1,042,522
Union.....	4,055,702	175,906		3,559,354	740,749
America.....	6,793,363	1,398,982	3,725	8,142,724	3,591,770
Phoenix.....	3,963,665	137,045	17,846	3,342,498	1,061,226
City.....	4,602,661	301,795		2,526,577	757,000
Tradesmen's.....	3,204,871	26,851	381,187	2,176,979	683,947
Fulton.....	2,211,267	300,967	25,185	2,408,737	544,699
Chemical.....	6,125,187	788,183	22,690	6,024,551	347,845
Mercht. Exchange..	2,784,581	36,649	138,768	1,937,939	93,025
National.....	2,261,177	301,878	4,250	957,160	456,619
Butch. & Drovers..	2,243,254	61,815	31,640	1,637,277	167,228
Mech's & Trad's...	1,823,458	75,187	92,396	1,326,135	485,432
Greenwich.....	910,852	28,684	9,075	543,348	353,508
Leather Manf.....	2,631,247	108,848	36,666	1,992,918	718,122
Seventh Ward.....	676,038	53,232	104,468	606,776	2,275,429
State of N. Y. ....	5,600,510	803,764	20,190	4,194,791	8,144,170
Amer. Exchange...	9,374,711	945,499	16,263	6,569,865	2,065,649
Commerce.....	19,048,603	1,277,503	1,174,830	8,691,944	515,488
Broadway.....	5,781,304	176,725	818,528	5,417,587	763,313
Ocean.....	2,604,005	81,728	141,107	2,088,478	296,588
Mercantile.....	3,512,882	54,207	298,950	2,803,945	1,299,229
Pacific.....	1,828,267	14,561	106,393	1,464,725	658,509
Republic.....	4,652,124	207,914	432,000	4,000,625	252,944
Chatham.....	1,804,718	41,990	6,017	1,859,122	1,077,959
People's.....	1,829,172	89,148	9,562	1,220,746	291,908
North Amer.....	3,690,560	156,479	23,552	2,643,415	805,746
Hanover.....	2,433,821	109,168	16,591	1,573,819	1,763,000
Irving.....	1,651,841	22,489	10,761	1,447,799	412,003
Metropolitan.....	9,116,021	172,421	50,117	5,817,664	414,668
Citizens.....	1,859,690	22,952	15,884	1,037,316	765,638
Nassau.....	2,360,693	168,469	4,986	2,133,101	557,520
Market.....	2,565,970	78,398	280,000	2,161,361	770,000
St. Nicholas.....	2,261,534	39,016	370,425	1,089,761	419,000
Shoe and Leather..	2,995,000	47,564	485,964	2,007,367	879,000
Corn Exchange....	2,925,650	58,489	36,000	1,961,036	947,380
Continental.....	3,180,853	139,986	86,216	2,080,263	166,575
Commonwealth....	2,902,128	60,254	23,427	3,711,583	748,400
Oriental.....	1,164,967	32,592	109,584	946,172	192,517
Marine.....	1,784,477	72,835	100,000	1,644,412	544,711
Atlantic.....	1,073,137	66,070	45,798	961,812	3,889,845
Imp. and Traders..	4,314,366	71,043	70,775	3,524,754	441,123
Park.....	13,138,095	153,714	599,204	12,206,809	862,764
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,639,146	16,031	119,083	1,452,959	291,120
Grocers.....	1,110,351	26,565	8,030	1,057,273	222,575
North River.....	1,708,547	31,313	13,538	1,481,985	817,756
East River.....	850,344	12,722	176,453	649,884	3,058,855
Man. and Mer.....	1,430,064	32,702	1,285	1,277,746	510,376
Fourth National..	13,397,579	178,056	1,497,055	9,967,398	2,769,988
Central.....	13,725,799	38,352	1,047,966	12,147,954	2,793,625
Second National..	1,149,639		270,000	1,080,313	20,200
Ninth National...	5,761,356	41,885	896,810	6,992,055	
First National....	2,589,099	9,892	336,570	4,390,881	
Dry Dock.....	225,394	80,432	16,443	251,417	
Bull's Head.....	940,734	9,155	124,310	951,848	
Manufacturers'....	463,570	26,820	52,501	306,980	
Totals.....	\$228,520,727	13,470,134	10,970,397	188,504,486	58,511,752

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

Loans.....	Inc. \$6,630,940	Net Deposits.....	Inc. \$4,640,637
Specie.....	Dec. 174,862	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 823,089
Circulation.....	Inc. 322,862		

In comparing the returns with those of last week, it is necessary to remember that the First National at the Clearing House for the first time, with the following averages:

Loans.....	\$2,589,899	Deposits.....	\$4,390,880
Legal Tenders.....	2,793,625	Circulation.....	336,570
Specie.....	9,892		

Exclusive of the returns of the First National the statement shows the following changes as compared with last week:

Loans.....	Inc. \$4,091,011	Deposits.....	Inc. \$249,757
Legal Tenders.....	Dec. 1,970,536	Circulation.....	Dec. 13,708
Specie.....	Dec. 184,254		

This exhibit is unfavorable, showing an increase of over four millions in the loans, with an increase of only a quarter of a million in the deposits and a decrease of nearly two millions in legal tenders,—the falling off in the latter item being chiefly owing to subscriptions to the conversion loan.

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Average Clearings.
July 1....	216,553,421	15,854,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	473,720,318
July 8....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	198,199,005	62,519,708	375,504,141
July 15....	221,285,082	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,283	60,054,646	550,959,812
July 22....	222,960,305	20,392,908	6,589,766	193,790,096	52,756,229	517,174,956
July 29....	222,341,966	20,773,155	7,085,454	186,766,671	46,956,782	494,854,139
Aug. 5....	219,102,793	19,400,880	7,656,370	178,247,674	43,561,973	576,961,322
Aug. 12....	215,453,842	20,163,292	8,050,861	175,738,185	43,006,428	463,488,275
Aug. 19....	210,827,581	19,604,636	7,639,575	174,593,016	45,563,930	492,097,739



Aug. 26....	209,423,305	16,023,615	7,932,414	179,088,676	54,249,808	372,124,309
Sept. 2....	211,394,370	14,448,827	8,509,175	180,316,658	57,271,789	395,963,678
Sept. 9....	214,189,842	18,755,824	8,814,142	179,358,511	56,320,734	434,257,376
Sept. 16....	215,552,381	14,604,159	9,104,550	177,501,735	58,153,235	427,195,276
Sept. 23....	215,879,454	14,222,062	9,294,805	177,820,789	54,018,475	393,503,666
Sept. 30....	231,818,640	18,648,182	10,645,897	183,830,716	57,665,674	463,352,118
Oct. 7....	228,520,727	18,470,184	10,970,397	188,504,456	58,511,752	572,703,232

NATIONAL BANKS.—The list of national banks given below were organized upon application filed and approved as far back, some of them, as February, and all of them considerably prior to July 1, the issue of certificates of authority having been delayed, for various causes, up to the present time:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Commercial Bank .....	Oshkosh, Wis. ....	\$100,000
Fourth National Bank .....	Syracuse, N. Y. ....	105,000
Farmers' National Bank .....	Richmond, Va. ....	100,000
First National Bank .....	Hannibal, Mo. ....	100,000
First National Bank .....	Harrisburg, Va. ....	110,000
First National Bank .....	Owasso, Mich. ....	50,000
Second National Bank .....	Pontias, Mich. ....	100,000
Biddeford National Bank .....	Biddeford, Me. ....	150,009
Caledonia National Bank .....	Danville, Vt. ....	75,000
Merchants' Exchange .....	Muscataine, Iowa ....	50,000
Trumbull .....	Warren, Ohio. ....	150,000

Capital of .....	\$1,090,000
Amount previously authorized .....	398,264,213
The whole number of National Banks now authorized is 1,578, with an aggregate capital of .....	399,354,213
Amount of circulation issued to the National Banks for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 7 .....	2,711,150
Previously .....	192,011,480

Total.....\$194,182,630

The following national banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of public money; Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C. Third National Bank, Baltimore, Md.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from July 1, 1865, to latest dates:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
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	394,104,383	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
Oct. 7, " .....	1,578	399,354,212	194,182,630

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 27, 1865:

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£27,778,725	Government debt....	£11,016,100
		Other securities .....	3,634,900
		Gold coin and bullion ..	13,128,725
	£27,778,725		£27,778,725

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital...	£14,553,000	Government securities	£10,384,209
Rest .....	3,811,178	Other securities .....	22,522,316
Public deposits .....	7,330,010	Notes .....	6,276,080
Other deposits .....	13,789,628	Gold and silver coin..	832,044
Seven day & other bills	530,883		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£40,014,699		£40,014,699

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

An increase of circulation of .....	£189,665
An increase of public deposits of .....	509,141
An increase of other Deposits of .....	222,051
No change in Government securities.	
An increase of other securities of .....	1,189,888
A decrease of bullion of .....	259,023
An increase of rest of .....	10,008
A decrease of reserve of .....	442,618

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to Sept. 28th. The return for the previous week is added:

## DEBTOR.

	Sept. 28, 1865.	Sept. 21, 1865.
Capital of the bank .....	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0
Profits, in addition to capital .....	7,044,776 2	7,044,776 2
Reserve of the bank and branches .....	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14
New reserve .....	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches ..	331,850,575 0	341,097,725 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces .....	7,947,942 28	7,539,669 93
Treasury account .....	192,217,046 87	170,002,285 1
Accounts current at Paris .....	189,468,712 24	166,395,441 9
Ditto in the provinces .....	81,418,901 0	28,293,619 0

Dividends payable .....	1,411,124 75	1,483,389 75
Various discounts .....	5,928,512 65	5,641,464 33
Re-discounts .....	1,427,623 17	1,427,623 17
Surplus of receipts not distributed .....	752,993 36	752,993 36
Sundries .....	9,502,599 48	9,489,348 93
	1,450,576,557 67	1,447,774,085 73

## CREDITOR.

Cash and bullion .....	492,683,502 93	499,913,899 33
Commercial bills overdue .....	339,873 90	2,805,561 42
Ditto discounted in Paris .....	235,511,991 48	276,347,957 95
Ditto in the branches .....	304,379,301 0	301,829,300 0
Advances on bullion in Paris .....	43,254,931 90	48,147,766 15
Ditto in the provinces .....	12,630,300 0	12,503,300 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris .....	13,996,100 0	13,951,190 0
Ditto in the provinces .....	9,273,700 0	9,277,000 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares ..	31,110,900 0	31,125,200 0
Ditto in the provinces .....	21,626,273 0	21,798,975 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris .....	658,200 0	637,500 0
Ditto in the provinces .....	465,450 0	463,550 1
Ditto to the State .....	60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve .....	12,930,750 14	12,930,750 14
Ditto other securities .....	36,546,487 91	36,546,487 91
Securities held .....	100,000,000 0	130,000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches ..	8,440,244 0	8,440,244 0
Expenses of management .....	1,474,238 43	1,330,487 83
Sundries .....	10,204,310 93	9,675,006 1
	1,450,576,557 67	1,447,774,085 73

The return is better as regards discounts than that of last week, there being an increase of 11,714,000f in the accommodation afforded. The change in the stock of coin and bullion is insignificant—a decline of 7,230,000f. In the circulation of notes there is a diminution of about 6,000,000f, and the deposits are 12,802,000f less.

## 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 .....	5 132	140
American* .....	100	500,000	April and Oct...	Oct .....	4 .....	
American Exchange*	100	5,000,000	May and Nov...	May .....	5 116	116
Atlantic* .....	100	300,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	5 103	
Atlantic (Brooklyn)*	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	6 .....	
Bowery* .....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	12 20	
Broadway* .....	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 .....	
Central (Brooklyn) ..	50	200,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	— .....	
Chatham* .....	25	450,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	7 130	
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 .....	5 106	107
Commonwealth*	100	750,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	5 100	
Continental*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	4 93	
Corn Exchange .....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug...	Aug .....	5 .....	110
Croton* .....	100	200,000	Quarterly...	Oct .....	15 .....	
Currency* .....	100	100,000	Quarterly...	Oct .....	3 .....	
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)* ..	100	500,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	7 & 5 ex.	
Fourth* .....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	Sept .....	4 96 1/2	
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 .....	
Grocers* .....	50	300,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	5 .....	
Hanover* .....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	5 103	
Importers & Traders'	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	4 96	100
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 .....	
Marine .....	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug...	Aug .....	6 145	
Market* .....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	6 .....	
Mechanics' .....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	5 & 5 ex.	110 112
Mechanics' (Brook.)	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	— .....	
Mech. Bank. Asso.* ..	50	500,000	May and Nov...	May .....	5 105	
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 .....	
Metropolitan* .....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	5 & 5 ex.	
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 .....	112
New York* .....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	5 110	115
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	
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 .....	90
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.	140 150
Peoples' .....	25	412,500	Jan. and July...	July .....	5 110	
Phoenix* .....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July...	July .....	5 98	99
Republic* .....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug...	Aug .....	5 108 1/2	
St. Nicholas* .....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug...	Aug .....	5 97	
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	105
Sixth* .....	100	200,000	May and Nov...	May .....	— .....	
State of New York ..	100	2,000,000	May and Nov...	May .....	5 .....	112
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 13.)

SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
<b>American Gold Coin.</b> .....	146½	146½	145½				<b>Railroad Stocks.</b>						
<b>National.</b>							Brooklyn City.....	10					
United States 6s, 1867.....	—	120	121				Central of New Jersey.....	100					
do do 6s, 1868.....	—				118		Chicago and Alton.....	100					
do do 6s, 1869.....	—						do do preferred.....	100					
do do 6s, 1871.....	107½	107½	107½	108½		108	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	100	124	125½	130	131	132
do do 6s, 1881.....	—	107½	107½				Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100					
do do 6s, 1881.....	103	103½	104	105	105½	105½	Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	30½	31½	31	31	31½
do do 6s, 5-20s.....	—						do do preferred.....	100	65½	67½	66½	66	65
do do 6s, 5-20s.....	101½	101½	102	102½	103	103	Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	110½	111½	111½	110½	109½
do do 6s, 5-20s (2d issue).....	—						Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.....	100			127	130	106½
do do 6s, 5-20s (3d issue).....	101½	102	102½	102½	103	103	Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	50	82½	84½	84	93	82½
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.....	—						Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	110½	110½	111	109½	79
do do 6s, do do (½ yearly).....	—						Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	50					
do do 6s, 1871.....	—						Eighth Avenue.....	100	89½	92	91½	92½	91½
do do 6s, 1871.....	—						Erie.....	100	85	85½	85½	85	85
do do 6s, 1874.....	—						do preferred.....	100	83	80			
do do 6s, 1874.....	—						Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100					
do do 6s, 10-40s.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	do do preferred.....	100					
do do 6s, 10-40s.....	—						Harlem.....	50					
do do 6s, Union Pacific R. R. currency.....	—						do preferred.....	50					
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	Hudson River.....	100	107½	109½	109½	107½	107½
do do do do do.....	98½	98	98½	98½	98½	98½	Illinois Central.....	100	134½		136	138	137
do do do do do.....	—	98½	98½	98	98½	98½	Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50					
do do do do do.....	—	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	Joliet and Chicago.....	100					
do do 6s, Certificates.....	—						Long Island.....	50					
<b>State.</b>							McGregor Western.....	100	22½	24	25	24½	24
California 7s, large.....	116				95		Marietta and Cincinnati.....	100					21½
Connecticut 6s, 1872.....	—						do do 1st preferred.....	100	45				
Georgia 6s.....	—						do do 2d preferred.....	100					
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.....	—						Michigan Central.....	100	115		116	115½	115½
do Registered, 1860.....	—						Michigan So. and N. Indiana.....	100	76½	73½	74½	76	75
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860.....	—						do do guaranteed.....	100	135				
do do do do 1862.....	—						Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	100	56½	59½	62½	64½	62½
do do do do 1865.....	—						do do do 1st pref.....	100	103				
do do do do 1870.....	—						do do do 2d pref.....	100		87	89	90	
do do do do 1877.....	—						Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	100					
do do do do 1879.....	—						do do preferred.....	100					
do War Loan.....	—						Mississippi and Missouri.....	100					
Indiana 6s, War Loan.....	—						Morris and Essex.....	100					
do 5s.....	—						New Jersey.....	100	98½	103	103	102½	102
do 2½s.....	—						New York Central.....	100					
Iowa 7s, War Loan.....	—						New Haven and Hartford.....	100					
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.....	—						Norwich and Worcester.....	100	29½	30½	30½	30½	29½
Louisiana 6s.....	—						Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	100					
Michigan 6s, 1873.....	—						do do preferred.....	100	240				
do 6s, 1878.....	—						Panama.....	100	99½	102	102½	102½	101½
do 6s, 1883.....	—						Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	100	116½	118	117½	118	116½
do 7s, 1868.....	—						Reading.....	50					
do 7s, 1873.....	—						St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.....	100					
do 7s, War Loan.....	—						do do preferred.....	100			69		70
Minnesota 6s.....	76½	76½	77½	77½	77½	78	Second avenue.....	100					
Missouri 6s.....	79	79		78	79½	79	Sixth avenue.....	100					
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph R.R.).....	98½						Third avenue.....	100					
do 6s, (Pacific R.R.).....	—						Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50					
New York 7s, 1870.....	—						do do preferred.....	50		65			
do 6s, 1865.....	—												
do 6s, 1866.....	—						<b>Railroad Bonds:</b>						
do 6s, 1867.....	—						Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.....	95	95		97	97	97
do 6s, 1868.....	—						do do 2d mort.....						
do 6s, 1872.....	—						Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877.....						98
do 6s, 1873.....	—						Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, 1874.....	—						do do 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....	—						do do Income.....						
do 6s, 1877.....	—						Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.....	111					111½
do 5s, 1866.....	—						Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage.....						
do 5s, 1868.....	—						Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund.....						
do 5s, 1871.....	—						do do Interest.....						
do 5s, 1874.....	—						do do Extension.....						
do 5s, 1875.....	—						do do 1st mortgage.....	83	83				
do 5s, 1876.....	—						do do 2d mortgage.....						
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds.....	—						Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage.....						
North Carolina 6s.....	84	83		85½	85½		Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2d mortgage.....						
Ohio 6s, 1868.....	—						do do 3d mortgage, conv.....						
do 6s, 1870.....	—						do do 4th mortgage.....			74			
do 6s, 1875.....	—						Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, 1881.....	98						Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.....						
do 6s, 1886.....	—						do do 2d mort.....	103					
Rhode Island 6s.....	—						Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868.....						
South Carolina 6s.....	—						do 2d mortgage, 1864.....						
Tennessee 6s, 1868.....	84½	84½				85	do 2d mortgage, 1879.....	99	102				98
do 6s, Long Loans.....	71	72		72	72	70	do 3d mortgage, 1883.....		95	95		95	
Virginia 6s, coupon.....	—						do 4th mortgage, 1880.....						
Wisconsin 6s, War Loan.....	—						do 5th mortgage, 1888.....						
<b>Municipal.</b>							Galena and Chicago, extended.....						
Brooklyn 6s.....	—	96½	96½				do do 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, Water Loan.....	—						Hannibal and St. Joseph, Land Grants.....						
do 6s, Public Park Loan.....	—						Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72.....	102					
do 6s, Improvement Stock.....	—						do Consolidated and Sinking Fund.....						
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.....	—						do 2d mortgage, 1868.....						
New York 7s, 1875.....	—						Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869.....						
do 6s, 1876.....	—						do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885.....						
do 6s, 1878.....	—						do 3d mortgage, 1875.....						
do 6s, 1887.....	—						do convertible, 1867.....						
do 5s, 1867.....	—						Illinois Central 7s, 1875.....					106	106
do 5s, 1868.....	—						Lackawanna and Western Bonds.....						
do 5s, 1870.....	—						Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage.....						
do 5s, 1873.....	—						Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72.....						
do 5s, 1874.....	—						do do 8s, new, 1882.....			110		111	
do 5s, 1875.....	—						Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund.....						
do 5s, 1876.....	—						do do 2d mortgage, 7s.....	90			90		
do 5s, 1890.....	—						do do Goshen Line, 1868.....						
do 5s, 1893.....	—						Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.....						
do 5s, F. Loan, 1868.....	—						do do do Income.....						
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>							Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants.....						
American Coal.....	100	75					New York Central 6s, 1883.....						
Atlantic Mail Steamship.....	100		147		147		do do 6s, 1887.....						
Canton, Baltimore.....	100	42	43½	43½	42	41½	do do 6s, Real Estate.....						
Central Coal.....	100	57½		59	58½	57½	do do 6s, subscription.....						
Central American Transit.....	100						do do 7s, 1876.....						
Cumber and Coal, preferred.....	100	46½	46½	47½	47½	46½	do do 7s, convertible, 1876.....						
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	100						Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage.....						
Harlem Gas.....	50						Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.....	104					
Manhattan Gas Light.....	50						do do do 2d mort.....						
Mariposa Mining.....	100		12	12½		12	do do do 3d mort.....				86		
Metropolitan Gas.....	100						St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, 1st mort.....						80
New York Gas.....	100						do do do 2d, pref.....						
Nicaragua Transit.....	100						do do do 2d, income.....						
Pacific Mail Steamship.....	100			225			Toledo and Wabash, 1st mortgage.....						
do do Scrip.....	100		207	210	213		do do 1st mortgage, extended.....						
Pennsylvania Coal.....	50						do do 2d mortgage.....						
Quicksilver Mining.....	100	50½	51	50½	49½	49½	do do Interest Bonds.....						
United States Telegraph.....	100						do do Equipment.....						
Western Union Telegraph.....	100		72½	73		73							
Wyoming Valley Coal.....	100	42			43								



## NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Princi- pal Due	MARKET.		DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Princi- pal Due	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.													
National Securities.													
Bonds of 1847.....registered.	9,415,250	6	Jan. & July	1867	117	119	ALBANY, N. Y.—City Scrip.....	90,000	5	Jan. & July	'70 '74		
do 1848.....coupon.	8,908,342	6	Jan. & July	1868	97	119	do do City Scrip.....	225,000	6	do	'65 '69		97½
do do registered.							do do Water Loan.....	850,000	6	do	'70 '82	99	
do do 1860.....coupon.	7,022,000	5	Jan. & July	1871	97		do do Alb. Nor. RR.....	300,000	6	do	1879		
do do registered.					95		ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa.—City Bds.	600,000	4	Jan. & July	var.		
do do 1858.....coupon.	20,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1874	43	98	do do RR. Bds.	4,963,000	5	do	1913		
do do registered.					93½		BALTIMORE, Md.—Improvement..	820,000	6	J., A., J. & O.	1870	84	87
do do 1861.....coupon.	282,746,000	6	Jan. & July	1881	108½	108½	do do Miscellaneous.	1,500,000	6	do	1870	98½	100
do do registered.					107½	108½	do do N.W. Virg. RR.	3,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	101	
Oregon War Bds (yearly) coupon.	1,016,000	6	July.....	1881	104	105½	do do Water Loan.....	1,000,000	6	May & Nov	1875	100½	101
do do (yearly) coupon.			Jan. & July	1881	105½	108½	do do York & Cum. R.	5,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1886	99½	99½
Bonds (5-20s) of 1862.....coupon.	514,780,500	6	May & Nov.	1882	101½	102	do do B. & O. R. coup.	554,000	6	J., A., J. & O.	1890	101	
do do registered.	100,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1884	103	103½	do do B. & O. RR.	197,700	6	M., J., S. & D.	1890	99½	100
do do 1864.....coupon.	50,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1885	93½	93½	BANGOR, Me.—City Debt.....	740,000	6	do	'65 '82	94	96
do do 1865.....coupon.	172,770,100	5	Mar. & Sept.	1904	93	94½	do do Railroad Debt.....	583,205	4½	do	'65 '74		
do do (10-40s) do coupon.	1,258,000	6	Jan. & July	1895	93	98	BOSTON, Mass.—City Bonds.....	4,113,866	5	do	'65 '85	95½	98
Union Pacific RR. Bonds of 1865.	300,000,000	7.30	Feb. & Aug.	1867	93½	98½	do do City Bonds.....	791,050	6	do	'67 '77	100	
Treasury Notes (1st series).	300,000,000	7.30	Jan. & Dec.	1868	98	98½	do do City Bonds.....	1,949,711	4½	do	'72 '73		
do do (2d series).	230,000,000	7.30	Jan. & July	1868	98	98	do do Water Loan Stg.	1,063,000	5	do	'68 '78	109½	
do do (3d series).	62,899,000	6	Maturity	1 year	98½	98½	BROOKLYN, N. Y.—City Bonds.....	634,200	6	Jan. & July	'65 '71		
State Securities.													
ALABAMA—State Bonds.....	3,423,000	5	Ja & July	1877			do do Improved St'k	1,281,000	6	do	'65 '95	86	
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds.....	3,926,000	7	do	'78 '80	114	116	do do Pub. Park L'n.	121,540	6	do	1869		
do do War Bonds.....	803,000	7	do	1872			do do Water Loan.....	5,550,000	6	do	'81 '97	96	99
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds.....	8,000,000	6	Oct. & Apr.	'72 '84			BUFFALO, N. Y.—Municipal Bonds	216,000	6	do	'65 '79		
do do Tax Exempt. B'ds.	2,000,000	6	do	1885		95	do do Municipal Bonds	299,000	7	do	'65 '82		
GEORGIA—State Bonds.....	2,073,750	6	Jan. & July	1880			CHICAGO, Ill.—City Bonds.....	571,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881	97	100
do do do	525,000	7	do	1872			do do City Bonds.....	360,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.....	3,747,000	6	Jan. & July	1870			do do Sewerage Bonds.....	913,000	7	do	'79 '87	95½	96
do do Registered Bonds.....	3,293,274	6	do	'70 '77			CINCINNATI, O.—Municipal	1,030,000	6	do	1888	96½	100
do do Coupon Bonds.....	1,700,900	6	do	1860	97		do do Water Bonds.....		6	Apr. & Oct.	1895	89	90
do do do	803,000	6	do	1862	97		CLEVELAND, O.—City Bonds.....		7	do	var.		
do do do	23,000	6	do	1865	97		do do Water Bonds.....		7	do	1879		
do do do	1,116,500	6	do	1870	97		do do Sewerage Bonds.....		7	do	1890		
do do do	490,000	6	do	1877	97	98	DETROIT, Mich.—City Bonds.....	20,000	8	do	1871		
do do do	236,000	6	do	1879	97		do do City Bonds.....	256,368	7	June & Dec.	'69 '79		
do do do	2,000,000	6	do	1879	97	98	do do City Bonds.....	50,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1865		
INDIANA—State Bonds.....	5,325,500	5	Jan. & July	plea.	84	87½	do do City Bonds.....	650,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		93
do do do	2,053,173	2½	do	plea.	78		DUBUQUE, Io.—City Bonds.....	319,457	8	Various.	'65 '72		
do do War Loan Bonds.....	1,225,500	6	May & Nov.	1881		98	do do Railroad.....	400,000	7	Jan. & July	'75 '77		
IOWA—State Certificates.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1887			HARTFORD, Ct.—City Bonds.....	125,000	6	Various.	'65 '80		
do do War Loan Bonds.....	800,000	7	do	1877			do do Park Bonds.....	130,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1882		
KANSAS—State Bonds.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	'76 '78			do do Railroad Bonds..	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.....	4,800,000	5	Jan. & July	var.			do do Water Bonds.....	375,000	6	June & Dec.	1883		
do do State Bonds.....	800,000	6	do	'63 '74	96		JERSEY CITY, N. J.—City Bonds.	122,000	6	Various.	'65 '81		
do do War Loan.....	2,000,000	6	do	1871			do do City Bonds.....	118,000	7	do	'65 '75		
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).	516,000	6		dem.			do do Water Bds.....	650,000	9	Jan. & July	'77 '83		94
do do State Bonds (RR).	3,942,000	6		'67 '69	73	75	LOUISVILLE, Ky.—City Bonds.....		7	Various.	var.		
do do State Bonds for B'ks.	5,398,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	'66 '67	95½	96	do do City Bonds.....		6	do	var.		
MAINE—State Bonds.....	532,000	6	Jan. & July	'80 '89	95½	96	do do Water Bonds.....		6	May & Nov.	1887		
do do War Loan.....	4,800,000	6	do	var.		186	MAYSVILLE, Cal.—City Bonds.....		10	Jan. & July			
MARYLAND—State Bonds.....	8,171,902	5	Quarterly	var.		100	do do City Bonds.....		8	do			
do do State Bds. coupon.	3,192,763	6	Quarterly	1890		100	MILWAUKEE, Wis.—City, re-adj'd	911,500	4	June & Dec.	1894		
do do State Bds. inscribed.	1,727,000	6	Quarterly	1870		100	NEWARK, N. J.—City Bonds.....	219,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	'70 '83		
MASSACHUSETTS—State Scrip.	1,200,000	5	Jun. & Dec.	'68 '74	94	95	do do City Bonds.....	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		
do do State Scrip.....	6,500,000	6	do	'65 '80			do do City Bonds.....	425,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'65 '84		
do do Bounty F'd L'n.	2,100,000	5	Jan. & July	'71 '75			NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—City Bds.	60,000	6	Jan. & July	'67 '87		
do do War Loan.....	6,500,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	1865	94½	102½	NEW LONDON, Ct.—City Bonds...	150,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73 '84		
MICHIGAN—State Bonds.....	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1868			NEW HAVEN, Ct.—City Bonds.....	200,000	6	Jan. & July	'70 '81		
do do State Bonds.....	1,000,000	6	do	'73 '78	90	95	NEW YORK CITY—Water Stock..	3,000,200	5	May & Nov.	1870		
do do State Bonds.....	70,000	7	do	1878			do do Water Stock.....	2,147,000	5	do	1880		
do do State Bonds.....	750,000	6	do	1883			do do Croton W'r S'k.....	900,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	1890		
do do War Loan.....	700,000	7	do	1866			do do Croton W'r S'k.....	100,000	6	do	1890		
MINNESOTA—State Bonds.....	250,000	8	Jan. & July	1867			do do W'r S'k of '49.....	483,900	5	May & Nov.	'75 '79		
MISSOURI—State Bonds.....	539,000	6	do	1883	77	77½	do do W'r S'k of '54.....	1,873,900	5	Apr. & Oct.	1875		
do do State Bonds for RR...	13,700,000	6	Jan. & July	'71 '89			do do Bu. S'k No. 3.....	190,000	5	May & Nov.	'70 '73	85	
do do State Bonds (Pac. RR)	7,000,000	6	do	'71 '87			do do Fire Indem. S.....	402,768	5	do	1868		
do do State Bonds (H. & St. J)	3,000,000	6	do	'71 '85		78	do do Central P'k S.....	399,300	5	Jan. & July	1898		
do do Revenue Bonds.....	436,000	6	do	1866			do do Central P'k S.						



## The Commercial Times.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Oct. 13.

The markets are without activity or important feature, except with respect to Cotton and Breadstuffs, as noticed under the special heads. The stringency in the Money market has checked the speculative feeling in most staples, but as yet prices have given way very slightly. There has been something of a relapse in Pork and Lard, but other Provisions are well held, and in Pork there are speculative buyers at the decline. Sugars have ceased to advance, and have become dull. In Coffee, early in the week there was a large movement, to the trade, importers yielding materially to reduce stocks. The same process has been gone through with yesterday and to-day in Fruits—large quantities of Raisins, Sardines and Currents having been passed to the trade at private prices. We have also a movement to realize in Tobacco, and the sales for the past three days amount to about 1,500 hhds. Naval Stores have arrived in large quantities yesterday and to-day, but the market is strong on the limited quantities being marketed in North Carolina, in consequence of low water.

The drouth still continues on the Atlantic coast, and begins to be severely felt. Many of the fall crops are severely injured, and business calculations are quite disarranged.

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

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

	This week.	Since July 1.		This week.	Since July 1.
Ashes, pkgs.....	56	4,244	Spirits turpentine	1,021	9,405
Breadstuffs—			Rosin.....	9,668	65,572
Flour, bbls.....	105,771	1,059,277	Tar.....	917	3,492
Wheat, bush.....	85,601	3,919,969	Pitch.....	50	212
Oats.....	215,953	3,931,321	Oil cake, pkgs.....	1,020	51,505
Corn.....	883,205	8,405,662	Oil lard.....		923
Rye.....	23,042	351,153	Oil Petroleum.....	19,052	220,177
Malt.....	7,625	253,995	Peanuts, bags.....		7,041
Barley.....	418,188	826,220	Provisions—		
Grass seed.....	457	8,583	Butter, pkgs.....	15,094	193,647
Flaxseed.....	692	36,090	Cheese.....	14,433	378,026
Beans.....	315	29,131	Cut meats.....	100	4,541
Peas.....	2,150	34,338	Eggs.....	2,341	26,946
Corn meal, bbls.....	815	43,469	Pork.....	1,476	55,209
Corn meal, bags.....	3,461	25,799	Beef, pkgs.....	157	3,895
Cotton, bales.....	33,584	311,316	Lard, pkgs.....	313	9,641
Copper, plates.....	195	2,175	Lard, kegs.....		819
Copper, bbls.....	241	5,224	Rice, pkgs.....		2,696
Dried fruit, pkgs.....	709	1,533	Starch.....	1,453	37,386
Grease, pkgs.....		2,108	Stearine.....	172	4,902
Hemp, bales.....	50	1,370	Spelter, slabs.....		2,724
Hides, No.....	6,542	84,919	Sugar, hhds & bbls.....	50	6,639
Hops, bales.....	1,187	2,735	Tallow, pkgs.....	238	2,562
Leather, sides.....	48,308	523,267	Tobacco.....	5,271	50,497
Lead, pigs.....	533	14,657	Tobacco, hhds.....	2,288	48,796
Molasses, hhds.....		3,324	Whisky, bbls.....	999	13,262
Naval Stores—			Wool, bales.....	3,773	69,601
Crude turp bbls.....	815	22,032	B. W. Flour, pags.....	50	50

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

	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1865.		Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1865.
Cotton, bales.....	487,645	220,510	Tar, bbls.....	9,222	22,196
Flour, bbls.....	2,429,090	3,132,065	Rice, tierces.....	9,777	
Corn meal, bbls.....	242,850	273,815	Ashes, pkgs.....	14,225	13,065
Wheat, bush.....	5,474,130	4,701,510	Tobacco—domes. pkg.....	134,640	226,085
Corn.....	9,493,570	6,027,510	foreign, do.....	17,136	23,760
Rye.....	286,975	251,005	Tallow, pkgs.....	11,715	21,330
Barley, &c., bush.....	1,260,340	1,007,605	Wool, dom., bales.....	94,155	143,355
Oats, bush.....	6,013,825	7,341,045	for., bales.....	45,805	92,995
Beef, tcs and bbls.....	78,875	66,190	Hops, bales.....	18,805	36,790
Pork, bbls.....	203,255	271,340	Whisky, bbls.....	48,110	260,865
Bacon, etc., pkgs.....	95,395	242,410	Leather, sides.....	1,679,800	1,815,000
Lard, pkgs.....	92,000	190,155	Oil—sperm, bbls.....	28,883	53,925
Cheese, boxes, etc.....	484,345	338,005	“ whale, “.....	70,793	66,830
Butter, firkins, etc.....	499,450	353,980	“ petrol., “.....	399,225	561,725
Rosin, bbls.....	88,365	12,981	“ lard, “.....	5,130	10,060
Crude Turp., bbls.....	26,401	9,275	Whalebone, lbs.....	546,500	608,090
Spirits turp, bbls.....	13,732	6,644			

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1865.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1865.
Coal..... tons	5,742	262,443	162,121	Sugar..... boxes			
Cotton..... bales	7	42,159	53,287	and bags.....	2,894	332,937	215,165
Coffee..... bags	10,308	519,288	627,926	Teas..... pkgs	1,092	378,900	577,501
Molasses, hhds	1,136	123,247	104,489	Wool..... bales	1,321	47,207	106,332
Sugar..... hhds, bbls & tcs	1,290	243,870	133,499				

Below we give the total imports at New York for the third quarter (ending September 30th) of the year 1865. The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.

## IMPORTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30TH 1865.

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
Alabaster orn.....66 \$1,069	Buttons.....1,460 383,368	Cheese.....572 31,225
Baskets.....1,606 28,626	Building stones.....4,650	China, Glass & E'ware.....
Bags.....9,712	Burr stones.....24 12,228	Bottles.....1,234 9,592
Boxes.....10,151	Candles.....1,000 6,200	China.....1,677 86,146
Bricks.....1,478	Clay.....8,477	E'ware.....9,904 295,552

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
Glass.....35,873 95,543	Sumac.....9,575 38,427	Hardw' e.....1035 177,822
Glassware.....2,265 51,374	Santonin.....2 1,064	Iron hoop
Gl'as plate.....1177 164,766	Sulph copper.....98 10,625	tons.....336 16,626
Cigars.....328,316	Sulph alum.....12 238	Iron, pig,
Coal, tons.....173,426 428,020	Sala' moniac.....10 843	tons.....5,795 91,860
Corks.....74 54,116	Tonqua	Iron, R R
Cotton, bales.....8143 611,019	beans.....30 5,136	bar.....94,927 574,225
Cotton, cards.....71 6,640	Verdigris.....1,135	Iron, sheet,
Clocks.....112 23,599	Ultra marine.....492	tons.....994 44,326
Cocoa, bags.....1,558 30,700	Vanilla	Iron tubes.....4936 15,970
Coffee, bags.....216,607 3,864,654	beans.....78 20,800	Iron, other,
Drugs, &c.—	Vermillion.....162 13,380	tons.....10,200 277,331
Acids.....469 47,016	Drugs, unspc.....89,561	Lead, pigs.....54169 289,623
Alkali.....45 1,112	Emery.....118 1,189	Metal goods.....709 96,881
Asphaltum.....127 1,526	Fancy goods.....1,213,343	Nails.....94 2,686
Alum.....42 1,275	Feathers.....13 22,999	Needles.....129 68,838
Ammonia.....120 4,631	Fire crackers.....6,036	Nickel.....24 16,870
Am'onia sal.....172 18,468	Fish.....2,815 164,992	Old metal.....50 56,139
Annatto.....60 2,442	Flax.....7,482 156,876	Plated ware.....5 1,079
Aniline dyes.....3 1,973	Fruits, &c.—	Platina.....17 27,777
Aniline colors.....21 14,285	Bananas.....11,110	Percussion
Arrowroot.....138 3,193	Currants.....12,094	caps.....54 7,358
Argols.....271 29,318	Dried fruit.....6,184	Saddlery.....130 24,456
Albumen.....30 2,519	Figs.....3,564	Steel.....25,036 379,411
Ammonia, sul.....1,465	Lemons.....139,650	Spelter.....405,839 21,277
Bark, Peru.....1,766 33,108	Nuts.....221,159	Silverware.....11 2,775
Barytes.....74 800	Oranges.....34,755	Tin pits,
Bismuth.....16,564	Pres ginger.....289	boxes.....204,392 1,180,633
Blea powd.....3796 47,400	Pine apples.....33,156	Tin slabs,
Borax.....59 1,462	Plums.....14,531	lbs.....975,535 240,327
Brimstone, tons.....4,814 136,390	Prunes.....9,228	Wire.....5,316 52,667
Castor oil.....372 6,916	Raisins.....99,086	Zinc, lbs.....471,665 25,501
Camphor.....89 3,118	Sauces & pres.....65,855	Molasses.....33,161 709,651
Carmin.....3 1,546	Other fruits.....1,700	Oil paintings.....193 79,219
Chalk.....324 2,105	Furs &c.—	Onions.....3,814
Cream	Felting.....147 15,697	Perfumery.....218 19,437
Tartar.....397 59,111	Furs.....1,892 814,824	Personal effects.....77,160
Chicory.....506 7,926	Hatters' goods.....54 13,681	Pearl sago.....1,551
Cochineal.....1,078 146,543	Furniture.....52 5,603	Plaster.....16,032
Cudbear.....187 16,379	Grain.....23,075	Pipes.....83,408
Cutch.....832 4,076	Grindstones.....240 2,335	Potatoes.....9,808
Flor sulph.....100 512	Gunny cloth.....867 26,146	Provisions.....338 43,030
Gambier.....201 12,430	Gutta percha.....1 296	Rags.....8,200 279,426
Gum arab.....1677 91,209	Guano.....1,020 3,466	Rice.....247,504
Gum, crude.....2354 84,248	Hair.....533 104,141	Rope.....200 9,091
Gum copal.....9 58	Hair cloth.....103 49,249	Rosin.....200 1,925
Indigo.....1,827 238,684	Hemp.....29,239 456,952	Sago.....200 2,135
Iodine pot.....22 4,188	Honey.....293 10,448	Salt.....64,160
Ipecac.....70 10,292	Hops.....14 610	Seeds unsp'fied.....50,386
Ippecahu'ha.....40 8,307	India rubbr.....4,518 186,387	Linseed.....5,412 170,903
Jalap.....30 7,691	Ivory.....1,822 72,921	Soap.....4,223 16,395
Lac dye.....646	Jewelry, &c.—	Cassia.....43,433
Leeches.....44 1,365	Mathe'at'ical.....4,333	Cinnamon.....1,549
Lic root.....1,144 8,061	Musical.....479 85,727	Ginger.....16,884
Lic paste.....3,215 98,254	Nautical.....7 1,571	Mustard.....2 6,440
Madder.....1,403 205,440	Optical.....93 39,938	Nutmegs.....5,733
Magnesia.....275 4,411	Surgical.....1 323	Pepper.....2,345
Nitrate potash.....18,514	Jewelry, &c.—	Pimento.....570
Nut galls.....84 11,345	Jewelry.....184 680,869	Stationery, &c.—
Nitrate soda.....88,661	Watches.....315 603,514	Books.....916 132,106
Oils, un'pec.....542 33,955	Leather, Hides, &c.—	Engravings.....106 26,016
Oil, cod.....100 2,326	Boots & shoes.....105 11,661	Paper.....1,030 82,364
Oils, ess.....1,058 83,438	Bristles.....519 142,420	Other stat'ry.....518 76,964
Oil, linseed.....26 2,558	Hides (dressed).....1944 758,958	Statuary.....84 23,668
Oil, olive.....15,180 69,494	Hides undressed.....1,594,238	Sugar, hhds.....117,554 5,467,355
Opium.....72 26,220	Horns.....3,058	Sugar, boxes and bags.....157,343 2,121,633
Paints.....100,716	Leather.....101 33,574	Tapioca.....2,787
Paris white.....25 128	Leather, patent.....46 35,260	Trees & plants.....7,528
Potash.....276 8,217	Liquors, Wines, &c.—	Tea.....115,516 1,643,794
Potash, hyd.....213 17,953	Ale.....3,008 23,610	Twine.....108 1,718
do.....10 1,254	Brandy.....1,060 12,567	Toys.....3,174 140,192
do Pruss.....171 7,646	Beer.....607 5,198	Tobacco.....10,992 270,192
Phosphorus.....62 3,399	Cordials.....512 1,883	Tomatoes.....103
Plumbago.....41 5,613	Gin.....193 6,505	Turpentine.....14 1,169
Quinine.....114 16,928	Porter.....2,028 18,965	Vinegar.....25 494
Quicksilver.....1,000	Rum.....337 6,568	Waste.....3,593 128,430
Reg antim'y.....10 829	Whiskey.....464 11,438	Whalebone.....4,327
Rhubarb.....70 10,085	Wines.....42,085 403,979	Wax.....5 1,561
Saffron.....6 1,013	Champ'ne.....28,000 275,315	Wool, bales.....15,956 1,184,962
Safflower, extra.....9 1,089	Alcohol.....10 515	Other miscel.....22,411
Saltpetre.....94 20,450	Lith stones.....1,098	Woods—
Sarsaparilla.....79 2,045	Machinery.....501 44,828	Brazil.....4,500
Senna.....7 1,301	Marble and maf.....3 31,322	Camwood.....540
Shellac.....541 21,120	Matches.....12 578	Cedar.....9,541
Soda.....19,287 53,305	Maccaroni.....1,001	Cork.....9,045
Soda, sal.....2,985 14,922	Metals, &c.—	Fustic.....26,395 17,952
Soda, caustic.....634 13,401	Brass goods.....87 12,347	Lignum vite.....15,912
Soda, ash.....5,903 162,183	Bronzes.....41 5,102	Logwood.....66,453
Sponges.....206 11,615	Chains and anchors.....1237 46,979	Mahogany.....77,550
	Copper.....27 5,274	Ratan.....3,500
	Cutlery.....918 388,439	Rosewood.....8,828
	Gas Fixtures.....1 300	Willow.....12,741
	Guns.....196 85,835	Other woods.....93,897
		Total.....\$35,668,287

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

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1865.		Past week.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1865.
Cotton, bales	10,672	82,774	24,909	Crude Turp.	50	2,914	
Flour, bbls	30,076	1,043,830	1,761,242	Spirits Tur-			
Corn meal.....	1,860	96,301	91,030	pent'e bbls	22	771	436
Wheat, bush	22,237	1,656,839	1,701,157	Tar.....	20	5,863	1,213
Corn.....	315,533	2,186,773	719,250	Rice..... tcs	13	40	
Rye.....		155,496		Tallow 100lbs	444	129,959	277,612
Beef, tcs. & bbls.....	1,528	76,016	72,809	Tobacco, pgs.	2,347	128,107	120,246
Pork..... bbls	1,865	97,052	114,223	“ lbs.	40,633	2,770,646	4,279,125
Bacon, 100 lbs	517	284,071	824,400	Oil—Sperm,			
Lard.....	2,805	193,087	469,965	gallons.....		60,952	1,192,750
Cheese.....	2,325	335,999	361,089	Oil—Whale..		13,621	436,733
Butter.....	327	76,949	113,443	Oil—Petro'm			
Ashes—Pots,				galls.....	273,091	8,753,392	16,430,102
casks.....	50	8,392	6,379	Oil—Lard.....	858	30,519	428,251
Ashes—Pearls				Seed—Clover			
casks.....	52	724	1,236	bags.....		11,295	21,794
Beeswax..... lbs	4,494	178,401	404,790	Staves..... M	92	10,401	13,323
Hops..... bales	12	12,053	17,547	Oil Cake, 100			
Rosin..... bbls	2,219	26,404	1,396	lbs.....	2,600	407,677	484,810
				Whaleb'e lbs	4,005	187,310	480,914



## EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN  
PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 10, 1865.

Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.	
DANISH WEST INDIES.		Miscellaneous...		CUBA.	
Flour, bbls....100	\$900		41	Machin'y, pkg.433	18,773
Butter, lbs....625	254		\$22,392	Wine, cs....12	290
Cheese, lbs....625	156	MALTA.		Nails, kegs....224	1,500
Pork, bbls....25	750	Mfd Tob, lbs 20,059	6,080	Potatoes, bbl.4,355	11,247
Starch, lbs....100	126	Tobacco,hds. 115	15,975	Onions, bbl. 150	375
Candles, bxs....100	423		\$22,055	Shooks & H.2,471	5,928
Bread, pkgs....25	63	BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN		Drugs, pkgs....383	12,595
Hoops,.....5,000	390	COLONIES.		Hoops,.....40,250	1,507
	\$2,965	Flour, bbls. 22,415	186,896	Lard, lbs. 236,856	67,132
HAMBURG.		Beef, bbls....507	6,259	Hams, lbs. 43,176	10,346
Cotton, bales....120	20,769	Corn meal, bbls.246	1,207	Books, cs....3	549
Mahogany, ts. 25	15,000	Pork, bbls. 1,065	20,303	Coal oil, gal. 32,028	14,400
Logwood, trs. 25	1,030	Steel, cs....3	185	Pork, bbls....36	1,368
Tobacco, cs....17	1,600	Iron, bbls....416	570	Mid Iron, pkgs. 7	1,170
Tobacco, hds. 15	1,600	Chain Cables....4	1,200	Agr. Imp. pkgs.84	2,490
Tobacco, bbls. 333	12,923	Wine, pkgs....120	2,262	Apples, bbl....20	130
Whalebone,		Tea, pkgs....150	37,019	Flour, bbl....230	2,317
lbs.....4,005	9,001	Dry goods, bales 9	905	Hardware, cs....41	3,436
Segars, cs....13	5,911	Pipes, cs....2	414	Salt, sacks....100	200
Sew. Machines....1	1,044	Leather, sides. 215	1,913	Tallow, lbs. 31,937	5,106
Pimento, bags 41	250	Starch, pkgs....127	352	Grease, lbs. 77,779	4,050
	\$68,068	Chichory, cks. 100	996	Soapstone, bbls. 25	912
BREMEN.		Tobacco, hds. 41	7,078	Soda ash, cks....13	750
Boots, cs....1	85	Rye Flour, bbls. 80	500	Butter, lbs., 2,738	1,275
Candles, bxs....5	90	Lard, bbls....450	160	Paper, bbls....166	502
Tobacco, cs....171	9,275	Kerosene,		Varnish, bbl....1	218
Tob stems, hhd. 13	1,247	gals.....6,654	4,140	Mfd wood, pkg. 13	612
Tobacco, bales 104	4,256	Butter, lbs. 17,079	5,268	Casts.....12	220
Tobacco, hds. 27	3,285	Mfd Tob, lbs. 13,373	5,624	Stationery, cs....1	172
Tob, mfd bbls. 694	674	Brandy, pkgs....4	400	Chain, chs....2	208
Segars, cs....3	614	Hops, bales....12	1,390	R. R. Car....1	4,800
Rosin, bbl....588	4,457	Beans, bbls....50	361	Beans, bbl....250	1,490
Cotton, bales....51	3,729	Dr'd Apples, bbl. 6	146	Oil Cloth,.....1	144
Shoe Pegs, bbl. 300	1,045	Hams, lbs....6,009	1,163	Dry goods, cs....1	630
Furniture, cs....6	862	Candles, bxs....50	250	Segars, cs....1	140
Nickel, mtl, bbl. 13	300	feather, roll....10	828	Sew machines. 45	2,620
Drugs, pkg....4	180	Confectionary....2	116	Gas fixt's, pkgs. 7	1,148
Skins, chs....1	5,396	Cement, bbl....100	160	Eggs, bbl....42	1,080
Miscellaneous....	110	Mfd Iron, pkg. 30	203	Fancy goods, cs. 2	150
	\$35,615	Furniture, cs....18	158	Express pkg, cs. 1	400
ROTTERDAM.		Moulding sand		Hay, bales....950	1,520
Beef, bbl....352	5,740	tons.....100	150	Bran, bags....500	750
Candles, cs....7	140	Starch, bx....75	302	Oats, bags....400	800
Crude Turpen-		Maizena, bx....50	234	Toys, cs....3	128
time, bbl....50	350	Apples, bbls....36	877	Refrigerators,	
Rosin, bbl....147	1,210	Beans, bbl....50	280	bxs.....10	306
Pearl Ashes....52	1,349	Miscellaneous....	44	Leather, bxs....1	177
Furniture, cs....2	300		\$299,253	Fire Crack, pkg. 17	851
Tobacco, hds....8	1,072	BRITISH WEST INDIES.		Furniture, cs....22	1,450
Tobacco, bales. 114	2,051	Cornmeal, bl. 405	7,171	Rosin, bbl....500	4,099
Tob stems hds. 55	2,930	Beef, bbl....166	3,092	Cheese, lbs. 1,061	276
Shoe Pegs bbl. 40	120	Pork, bbls....166	5,300	Seeds, cs....2	433
Clocks, bxs....1	50	Flour, bbls....2,893	25,967	Corn, bush....400	542
Hardware, cs....6	60	Butter, lbs....750	225	Boots & shoes, c.8	832
Pot Ashes, bbl. 50	2,332	Peas, bush. 1,565	3,249	Mits, bags....30	274
Miscellaneous....	44	Bread, pkgs....240	2,364	Peas, bgs....30	171
	\$17,748	Hardw'e, pkgs. 70	1,210	Brittania ware. 3	1,751
LIVERPOOL.		Pkl. Fish, bbl. 10	70	Spts turpentine 22	554
Corn, bus 222,664	187,743	Potatoes, bbls. 100	250	Maizena, bxs....48	127
Cotton, bls 9,781	2,173,212	Coal oil, gall. 450	325	Staves.....4,000	177
Bacon, lbs. 87,180	21,242	Corn, bush. 1,678	1,836	Matting, roll. 15	435
Cheese, lbs134,430	30,534	Lumber, ft. 3,000	75	Cordage, coil. 56	1,005
Beef, tcs....124	3,224	Oil meal, lbs 65,250	1,735	Straw b'd, bbls 160	162
Oil cake, lb259,858	6,503	Shooks....240	2,900	Cloves, bales, 100	1,360
Sew mach, cs 663	22,834	Drugs, pkgs....40	635	Pumps, bxs....2	103
Drugs, cs....8	1,400	Beans, bush....175	339	Tar, bbl....20	150
Rags, bales....17	900	Tobacco, kgs....55	1,922	Carriage.....1	365
Beeswax, lb. 4,494	2,303	Hay, bales....69	133	Glassware, pkg. 22	263
Glaasware, bxs. 5	700	Shooks,.....900	1,000	Plaster, bb....180	400
Rosin, bbls : 409	3,705	Perfumery, bxs. 50	138	Miscellaneous....	1,156
Tobacco, hhd. 565	213,113	Live Stock....30	3,200		\$204,543
Staves,.....5,440	1,537	Tobacco, hhd. 10	2,500	PORTO RICO.	
Segars, cs....1	50	Lard, lbs....3,500	750	Drugs, cs....282	5,834
Dry Goods, bbls. 19	5,444	Candles, bxs. 50	222	Fire works, cs. 11	842
Rosin, bbls : 300	1,500	Soap, bxs....30	244	Hardware.....12	812
Hom. Waste,		Matches, cs....10	100	Sew mach, cs. 5	430
bags.....617	361	Butter, lbs. 1,932	893	Kerosene, galls 664	461
Manuf'd Tobacco		Cheese, lbs. 2,112	310	Carriages.....3	1,175
bbls....990	198	Hams, lbs....2,000	359	Furniture, cs....20	938
Clocks, bxs....23	2,697	Tobacco, bxs....5	151	Shooks.....2,250	6,038
Books, cs....6	3,644	Seeds, bxs....1	160	Hoops.....15,000	1,000
Gun, cs....8	3,600	Miscellaneous,...	373	Phot matl, bxs. 3	169
Matches, cs....2	900		\$69,198	Mfd wood, pkgs. 9	700
Miscellaneous....	70	FRENCH WEST INDIES.		Maple planks .113	300
	\$2,637,414	Tobacco, hhd .19	6,860	Machinery....204	10,262
FALMOUTH.		Coal, tons....60	700	Beef, bbls.....5	180
Petroleum. 131,199	30,585	Petroleum,		Iron safes.....8	625
GLASGOW.		galls.....1,530	1,114	Silver ware, bx. 1	136
Cotton.....720	132,000	Rye flour, bbl. 100	600	Guanco, cks....31	1,912
Tobacco, hhd. 50	30,000	Furniture, cs. 4	193	Harness.....1	285
Beef, bbl....250	3,700	Hams, lbs. 7,180	922	Stationery, cs. 5	455
Corn Fl'r, bxs. 100	500	Drugs, pkgs....1	927	Mfd iron, pkgs. 41	190
Shoe Pegs, bbl. 23	92	Beef, bbl....5	150	Monument.....1	201
Corn, bush. 14,000	12,500	Onions,.....250	516	Potatoes, bbls. 345	1,112
Cheese, lbs. 92,732	14,223	Potatoes bbls. 50	118	Corn meal, pkg. 119	2,101
Staves, m'....6,000	700	Skl. fish, bbl. 10	120	Flour, bbls....100	1,050
Tobacco, hhd. 4	1,200	Shooks....1,000	2,037	Lard, lbs....7,500	2,180
Tallow, lbs. 10,553	1,785	Hoops, bdl. 100	300	Butter, lbs....620	210
Beef, tcs....61	2,981	Lumbe., ft. 20,091	442	Hams, lbs....1,180	290
Mfd Tob, lbs, 3,120	1,211	Horses.....8	1,000	Pork, bbls....10	320
	\$200,892	Cotton gins....2	128	Candles, bxs. 100	417
LOUGH FOYLE.		Miscellaneous....	362	Rope, coil.....1	180
Corn, bush. 16,672	15,314		\$16,489	Cement, bbls....50	170
PENARTH ROADS.		BILBOA.		Statuary, bxs....2	120
Corn, bush. 37,594	35,933	Pet'l'm, g. 49,000	27,385	Miscellaneous....	1,723
CORK.		Staves.....12,000	2,940		\$42,768
Petroleum,			\$30,325	LISBON.	
galls....48,086	29,699	CADIZ.		Drugs, cs.....5	211
Corn, bush. 13,440	12,200	Staves.....23,300	3,500	Hops, bales.....2	140
	\$41,899	Harness, tr.....1	100	Cotton gins....4	502
GIBRALTER.		Miscellaneous....	30	Dry goods, cs. 1	124
Tobacco, hhd. 156	17,946		\$3,630	Rosin, bbls....275	1,969
Mfd Tob, lbs. 621	450	TARRIGONA.		Oars.....100	95
Fustic, ton....25	255	Staves.....16,000	1,995	Wheat, bush17,848	30,600
Staves.....4,000	500	Gin, pipe.....1	200	Ag'l impls, pkgs2	216
Petroleum		Alcohol, bbl....1	300	Glassware, cs....8	500
gall.....4,000	3,200		\$2,495	Sugar, bbls....2	100
				Tobacco, hhd. 74	7,063
				Staves.....24,000	4,600

AFRICA.		Quan. Value.	QUAN. VALUE.		QUAN. VALUE.			
Flour, bbls.	1,382	13,521	Butter, lbs.	8,401	3,840	Hams, lbs.	617	165
Carriages.	4	1,200	Paper, bales.	35	555	Lard, lbs.	8,486	2,828
Drugs, cs	3	198	Soap, bxs.	730	1,422	Candles, bxs.	250	1,010
Glassware, cs.	56	1,209	Candles, bxs.	54	257	Coal oil, galls.	1,812	1,224
Bread, pkgs.	87	629	Beef, bbls.	23	539	Flour, bbls.	600	6,231
Heads and hoops, cks.	4	689	Tobacco, bals.	179	3,556	Furniture, cs.	23	316
Miscellaneous.		31	Glassware, cs.	2	51	Kerosene, gls	2,000	1,417
		\$17,477	Cloves, bales.	20	192	Potatoes, bbls.	100	250
			Books, cs.	18	1,988	Perfumery, cs.	20	865
			Sugar, bbls.	47	1,905	Rye flour, bbls.	25	149
			Furniture, cs.	9	416	Beef, bbls.	10	125
			Dental matl, cs.	3	970	Paint, pkgs.	2	397
			Paint, pkgs.	21	380	Wheat, bush	4,389	10,940
			Alcohol, bbls.	5	120	Miscellaneous.		466
			I R goods, cs.	4	218			\$26,532
			Carts.	2	900			
			Cimolin wire, pkgs	5	900			
			Cutlery, cs.	8	1,178			
			Copper, sheets.	4	134			
			Bread, pkgs.	104	950			
			Zinc, cks.	1	197			
			Lamps.	16	800			
			Shot, kegs.	12	214			
			Powder, kegs.	96	509			
			Lard oil, galls.	858	2,024			
			Tallow, lbs.	1,841	337			
			Rope, pkgs.	24	1,008			
			Preserves, cs.	48	560			
			Tomb stones, bxs	6	920			
			Pepper, bags	6	84			
			Tobacco, cs.	2	80			
			Lumber, ft.	11,486	704			
			Pork, bbls.	85	2,175			
			Roast beef, bxs	250	3,960			
			Clothing, cs.	1	350			
			Exps pkgs, cs.	1	250			
			Rice, bbls.	13	445			
			Coffee, bags.	5	150			
			Molasses, bbls.	3	108			
			Dry goods, cs.	34	5,848			
			Shoes, cs.	10	950			
			Mfd tobac, lbs.	926	427			
			Potatoes, bbls.	40	110			
			Woodware, pkgs	18	356			
			Fancy goods, cs.	5	642			
			Tinware, cs.	3	190			
			Wine, pkgs.	9	329			
			Guns, cs.	1	100			
			Sperm oil, gals.	637	1,531			
			Milk, bxs.	25	445			
			Tongues, cks.	2	100			
			Shingles.	10,000	120			
			Liquor, bbls.	9	299			
			Wine, pkgs.	6	221			
			Cheese, lbs.	590	136			
			Ptg matl, pkgs.	3	263			
			Stationery.	6	541			
			Pump.	1	117			
			Machinery, bxs.	3	180			
			Miscellaneous.	3,056				
					\$80,057			
						</		



LONDON—By the China we have Baring's circular of 29th Sept, from which we quote :

**COCHINEAL**—850 bags at auction chiefly sold at fully 1d advance; prices ranged from 3s@3s 6d for ord to good Honduras silver, and from 3s 3d@3s 6d for ord to fine bold Tenerife silver.

**LEAD** firm; Common Pig £19 10s.

**COCOA** quiet. Part of 299 bags Trinidad sold at 65s@66s for grey and 69s@100s for ord to superior red; 31 bags Grenada 55s 6d; 5 bbls St. Vincent 48s 6d; 228 bags Surinam, 50 bags sold at 68s@76s good, and 95 bbls at 56s ord.

**COFFEE** firm at fully previous prices. The sales have comprised 1,072 casks, 70 barrels, 613 bags Plantation Ceylon at 78s 6d@79s 6d for low mid, 80s@86s for mid to good mid, and 90s for bold; 49 casks, 3,611 bags Native Ceylon at 63s 6d@64s 6d for small, 64s 6d@65s for medium, 65s 6d@66d for good ord, and 66s 6d@67s 6d for bold; 413 cases 81 bags Coorg at 79s@81s 6d; 957 cases 1,433 bags other East India at 79s 6d@83s for Neilgherry, and 78s 6d@79s for Wynaad; 22 casks 42 barrels 7 bags Jamaica at 63s 6d@68s for ord to good ord, and 78s for low mid. Foreign: 510 bags Guatemala sold at 67s@72s for good to fine ord; 136 bags Costa Rica bought in at 74s; 1152 bags sea-damaged Rio partly sold at 56s 6d@63s.

**COPPER** in more demand; Tough cake and tile £36, best selected £39, sheathing £91, Y M sheathing 8½d.

**HEMP**—Of 720 bales Kurrachee at auction only a few lots, chiefly damages, sold from £23 10s@£24 5s for fair quality. 1,200 bales Manila sold from £35@£36 for fair to good current.

**JUTE** firm, and 3,500 bales offered about three-fourths sold, in some instances at 10s per ton advance, viz, from £11@£22 for common to good, with rejections at £10 10s. 1,150 bales cuttings were held for £6 (£5 15s bid). 10,000 bales sold for arrival at £19 (or if new crop £21).

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

**IRON**—Welsh firm; Rail and Bars £7@7 10s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 58s 3d for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

**LINSEED** is firm.—Calcutta on the spot is worth 61@61s 6d, Mirzapore and Patna 62s, and Bombay 62s; three cargoes Black Sea on the coast sold at 58s 9d, 59s 3d, and 59s 6d respectively. For arrival a good business in Calcutta at 61s@61s 6d, and 12,000 qrs fine Petersburg at 58s L. A. T. Imports since 1st January 384,085 qrs against 362,583 qrs last year.

**MOLASSES**—230 puns British West India sold, St. Kitt's at 15s and 16s, and Antigua at 17s 6d, and a landed cargo of Cuba Huscovado, 562 casks 4 barrels at 13s 6d.

**NAVY STORES**—Spirits Turpentine are lower, and 45s the price for French. Crude Petroleum 3s 3d Refined Pennsylvanian.

**LINSEED CAKES**—The demand is very small, and prices are rather in buyers' favor.

**OILS**.—Fish: Sperm is quoted £110; pale seal £45; pale Southern £46; cod £49 10s @ £50; East India £34 @ £34 10s. Linseed quiet at 37s 6d @ 37s 9d, for the next three months delivery 37s @ 37s 3d, and for the first four months next year 36s 6d. Rape very firm; brown on the spot has been forced up to £49 10s, but the market at the close is easier; for the next three month's delivery English has been sold at £46 15s, and for the first four months next year at £45 10s; refined £49 @ £49 10s; refined cotton without change at £35 10s @ £37 according to quality; Madras ground nut firm at £45. Olive in good demand; sales of Mogadore at £19 10s; now £50 is demanded; the market has been cleared of Seville at £51 @ £51 10s, and Malaga on the spot and to arrive sold in quantity at £52; two cargoes Seville, October and November shipments, sold at £49 10s and £50 respectively c. f. & i. to the U. K. Cocoa nut has further advanced to 48s 6d @ 47s for Ceylon, and 49s 6d for Cochin. Palm is more plentiful; fine Lagos 40s; palm nut 34s @ 35s.

**RICE** quiet, but holders are firm—4,800 bags sold at 10s for old Nercranzie, and 10s 6d for old Rangoon, and a floating cargo, 1,120 tons Nercranzie Arracan, at 11s 3d for the U. K.

**RUM** steady.—A government contract for 50,000 gallons is advertised for the 9th proximo.

**SALTPETRE**—1,500 bags Bengal sold at recent rates, 23s @ 23s 6d for 6¼ to 2½, and 532 bags Scinde at 20s for 25½ per cent.

**SPICES**.—Pepper: Black; the sales comprise 3,800 bags; Penang 3d, Singapore 3½d, Tellicherry 4d for clean bright, Malabar 4d @ 4½d; 270 bags Singapore white sold at 5½d.

**SUGAR**—The market is firm at 6d@1s advance. Of British West India 3,100 hhds sold, 1,192 bags Mauritius mostly sold at 32s@39s 6d. 550 bags Bengal sold at 36s for yellow Gurrpattah date. 2806 bags Penang partly sold at 33s@36s 6d. Privately 13,800 bags Mauritius sold at 29s 6d@34s 6d for syrups, 36s 6d for semi-crystallised, and 38s 6d@39s 6d for crystallised; 1500 bags Gurrpattah date Bengal at 33s 6d @36s 6d; 200 bags white Benares ditto at 38s 6d; 1250 bags Penang at 35s 6d; 7800 bags grainy Jaggery Madras at 29s@29s 6d, 600 tons ditto to arrive at 29s 6d@29s 9d, and 450 tons common ditto at 28s also to arrive.

**TALLOW** rather firmer; New St. Petersburg Y. C. 46s on the spot 45s 9d buyers October to December, 47s December, 47s 9d January to March, and 48s@48s 3d March only.

**SPELTER** dull at £21. 10s.

The **TEA** market is quiet but firm. Considerable transactions in Oolong for America at full rates, and an active inquiry for Green Teas for that market, but the quantity is small of suitable kinds and those in second hands. Good Common Congou 1s@1s 1d per lb.

**TIN**—English firm; Blocks 93s, Bars 94s, Refined 97. Straits sold at 90s 6d@91.

**HAVANA**.—Dates are to the 7th October. We quote from the regular trade circular :

**SUGAR** (clayed.) The market has been less active than we found it previously, but this has by no means affected its stringency—on the con-

trary, it would appear that sellers are becoming more and more sanguine, as to the progressive value of the article, and they now aspire to higher rates than our last quotations. The largest portion of the stock, which is rapidly decreasing, being in the hands of speculators, and the advices from abroad continuing favorable, the probability is that prices will be driven up still further.

Of the sales effected this week, only the following has transpired: 1,000 # No 12½ at 10½ rs.

Our planters appear to be well disposed to enter into engagements for the next crop, at the average (asking) terms of \$23 @ \$24 per box, for common, current descriptions. We are informed of a contract for the produce of a plantation in Matanzas, which is calculated to render about 3,000 boxes of centrifugal *guarapo*, not under No. 12 at 8½ rs per @, and about 1,000 to 1,500 bxs of molasses sugar, not below No. 9 at 6½ rs per @—under a cash advance of \$30,000.

The following are the rates now exacted by holders, viz :

Dutch Standard Num.	5 @ 10	7½ @ 9½ rls
	11 @ 12	9½ @ 10 rls
	13 @ 14	10 @ 10½ rls
	15 @ 17	10½ @ 11 rls
	18 @ 20	11½ @ 11½ rls
Whites inf. to middling.....		11½ @ 12 rls
Whites good to fine.....		12½ @ 13½ rls
Whites sup. and florete.....		13½ @ 14½ rls

No. 12 at 10 rials per arroba—40s freight and 17 per cent premium of exchange—29s 7 stg. per cwt free on board; and fcs 34.50 cms per 50 kilos (without freight,) exchange on Paris at 4 per cent P.

Last year at this date No. 12 being at 8½ rs—freight 45s and exchange 13½ per cent—stood in at 27s 1d per cwt f. o. b.

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

	1865.	1864.	1863.
United States.....	387,095	118,158	115,669
Great Britain.....	411,621	545,154	470,936
North Europe.....	67,582	50,677	75,561
France.....	204,617	198,724	158,129
Spain.....	234,810	209,410	231,614
South Europe.....	17,074	15,316	15,935
Other parts.....	25,833	27,061	26,014
	1,348,432	1,164,500	1,093,858

**MOLASSES**—There being no demand whatever, we hear of no sales. Dealers still ask 5 rs for clayed and 6 rials for muscovado.

**WAX**—Yellow can be had at \$8@9½, and white at \$11@12 per @. **HONEY**—A small lot, rather brownish has been placed at 4 rs per gallon.

#### COTTON.

The heavy advance in Liverpool, advised by the China on Monday, caused an advance of six to eight cents per lb., which has since been well supported, with a general demand, notwithstanding the deliveries at this market are largely increased. There is still a considerable margin for export, and shipments have been on a very large scale, both by packet and steamer.

To day's market was very firm, but less active, owing to the difficulty of making deliveries. The following are the closing quotations :

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	49	49	49	50
Good Ordinary.....	52	52	52	54
Middling.....	59	59	60	61
Good Middling.....	61	61	62	63
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.....	6,460	Charleston.....	2,887
Galveston.....	502	North Carolina.....	2,578
Mobile.....	6,831	Norfolk, &c.....	963
Florida.....	2,659	Per Railroad.....	3,555
Savannah.....	5,961	Foreign ports.....	71

Total for the week.....	32,482
Previously reported.....	277,217

Total since July 1st..... 309,699

The exports last week were as follows :

	Bales.
To Liverpool.....	9,731
To Glasgow.....	720
To Hamburg.....	120
To Bremen.....	51

Total for the week.....	10,672
Previously reported.....	46,666

Total since July 1..... 57,338

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order tending to greatly facilitate the delivery of cotton upon the market. It provides that the taxation under the revenue laws may be paid at the port of destination, instead of at the place of shipment. Much inconvenience having been experienced by parties purchasing goods at



the South for shipment, on account of the difficulty in providing national currency to pay the revenue taxes, the Secretary of the Treasury has made these regulations to obviate this difficulty. He has also prohibited the seizure of cotton by special Treasury agents on any pretext whatever; only the higher officers of the Government can now make seizures.

All the reports from the Southern markets indicate a large but very irregular advance. The receipts continue at full figures. The following are the latest weekly statements by mail:

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON STATEMENT, SEPT. 28.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865.....	Bales	83,239
Received during the week.....	16,018	
Received previously.....	51,665	
	67,683	
	150,922	
Exported during the week.....	8,626	
Exported previously.....	41,160	
	49,786	

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared..... 101,136  
Comparative arrivals, exports, and stocks of cotton at New Orleans, for ten years—from September 1, each year, to date.

Years.	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1865.....	67,683	49,786	101,136
1864.....	4,029	653	4,615
1863.....	3,897	3,748	....
1862.....	183	685	....
1861.....	1,000	....	11,118
1860.....	147,434	44,517	176,851
1859.....	150,800	40,039	122,643
1858.....	112,647	8,805	102,838
1857.....	66,238	30,439	64,754
1856.....	102,292	69,414	78,848

A telegram under date of 12th October says:

Cotton active; sales 1,500 bales. Middlings 52c @ 53c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses dull. Freights firm. Exchange on New York, 1½ @ 2 discount,

## MOBILE COTTON STATEMENT, SEPT. 27.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1865.....	Bales.	24,290
Received this week.....	12,347	
Received previously.....	43,197	
	55,544	
	79,834	
Total.....		
Exported past week.....	11,268	
Exported previously.....	16,111	
	26,379	
	53,455	

## CHARLESTON COTTON STATEMENT, OCT. 5.

	Upland.	Sea Island.
Stock 1st Sept. ....	1,611	362
Received since.....	9,173	333
	10,784	695
Total.....		
Exports since 1st Sept.....	8,915	642
	1,868	53
Stock Oct. 5.....		

## SAVANNAH COTTON STATEMENT.

We have the following report under date of the 6th inst:

The receipts of Upland cotton during the past week foot up 3,361 bales: Sea Island 88 bales, and Domestic 246 bales. The exports during the same period were 7,642 bales of Upland, 90 bales of Sea Island, and 282 bales of Domestic, leaving a stock on hand and on shipboard, not closed, of 1,424 bales of Upland, and 20 bales of Sea Island. During the past week the cotton market has been very firm, and within the last few days the lower grades have advanced 2@3c per lb, and the finer qualities from 1@2c. The offerings are unusually small. Good qualities meet with ready sales. In consequence of the low state of the rivers the receipts have been very light. Very few good fair lots are placed on the market. Ordinary we quote at 33@36c, low middling at 37@39c, and middling 40@41c. Receipts since September 30, 1865: Upland 3,631 bales, Sea Island 88 bales, Domestic 246 bales. Exports since September 30, 1865: Uplands 23,482 bales Sea Island, 1422 bales domestics, 2,609 bales. Stock on hand October 6, 1865: Uplands 1,424 bales, Sea Island 24 bales, domestics 103 bales.

Galveston cotton statement, September 23:

	This year.	1860-61.
Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1865.....bales	13,857	8,168
Received at this port to date.....	7,349	7,678
Received at other ports.....	537	365
	21,743	11,211
Total.....		
Exported to Great Britain.....	333	....
Exported to New Orleans.....	1,965	535
Exported to New York.....	5,007	1,289
Exported to Boston.....	662	20
	7,967	1,844
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	14,776	9,367

We have the Liverpool weekly report, by the *China*, to September 28th, and the current business to the 30th. The highest point reached was on Saturday, the 30th, namely, 24½d for middling Orleans.

We quote the following from the regular weekly report, in whose quotations the extreme advance attained is not included.

Extraordinarily large as were the sales last week, they have been slightly exceeded this; the average sales each day were 30,000 bales at advancing prices until yesterday, when, pending the quarterly stock-taking, there was a pause, and some irregularity in prices, the advance in the Bank rate of discount to 4½ per cent tending to increase the quietness; but on the declaration of the stocks to-day (which only exceeded the estimate by about 8,800 bales) the market again became quite excited, and to-day's sales amount to 35,000 bales, closing at 1d per lb. over yesterday's prices, making an advance of 3d per lb. on the week. It will be seen by the table above that the actual stock of Cotton is only 261,500 bales, against 518,430 bales at the same period last year: and when the difference in prices at the two periods is taken into account, the above advance would appear justifiable.

## QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	19 20	20 21	20 21	29 —
Good ordinary....	21 22	21½ 22	21½ 22	— —
Low Middling....	22 22½	22½ 23	22½ 23	— —
Middling.....	22½ 23	23 23½	23 23½	34 —
Good Middling....	23 23½	23½ 24	23½ 24	— —
Middling Fair....	— —	— —	— —	— —
Fair.....	— —	26 —	26 —	42 —

## SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation.	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	7,520	720	1,230	9,470	242,500	210,900
East Indian....	49,610	17,780	70,870	138,260	1,438,090	982,590
Brazilian.....	6,850	2,670	1,550	11,070	266,270	167,790
Egyptian.....	12,080	1,070	5,270	18,420	390,690	275,670
Other sorts....	5,370	930	5,310	11,610	347,310	343,020
Total.....	81,430	23,170	84,230	188,830	2,684,860	1,979,970

## IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	6,059	201,172	159,209
East Indian.....	5,181	799,566	873,069
Brazilian.....	3,909	241,056	171,688
Egyptian.....	8,181	320,960	263,776
Other Sorts.....	1,511	205,469	296,838
Total.....	24,841	1,768,823	1,769,580

## STOCKS—

	This Day.	1864.	COTTON AT SEA—	This Year.	1864.
American.....bales	20,710	22,880	.....	.....	.....
East Indian.....	156,190	349,450	.....	259,000	336,000
Brazilian.....	23,470	20,010	Piculs.	.....	.....
Egyptian.....	37,620	34,700	.....	7,000	176,000
Other Sorts.....	23,010	91,390	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	261,500	518,430	.....	.....	.....

## BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been feverish and unsettled. The advance on Liverpool as advised by the *China*, had the effect to bring from the West a considerable renewal of speculative orders, by which the downward tendency early in the week has been checked, and some advance established in Flour and Wheat. A further advance is now anticipated in the Liverpool markets. The receipts at the Western markets are on a vastly increased scale, and there is now not the slightest danger of any deficiency except in the finer qualities of Winter Wheats, but it is quite certain that the navigation will close upon us, with very deficient stocks of Wheat. Of Flour no accumulation is necessary, for the railroads can keep up supplies; and it is not improbable that we shall have large deliveries of grain at and by the way of New Orleans. The rates of freights by that route promise to be very favorable.

At to-day's market, flour and wheat were firmer—the latter speculative. Corn and oats were lower. Barley and Rye unchanged.

The following are closing quotations—

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ....per bbl.	\$8 00 @ \$8 30
do Extra State.....	8 60 @ 9 00
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	9 10 @ 9 30
do Extra Western, common to good.....	8 75 @ 11 75
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	12 00 @ 16 00
do Southern, supers.....	9 50 @ 11 65
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	11 75 @ 15 50
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 60 @ 12 50
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	6 25 @ 6 75
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 90 @ 5 15
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....per bushel	1 75 @ 1 80
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 77 @ 1 82
do Red Winter.....	2 20 @ 2 30
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	2 38 @ 2 40



Corn, Western Mixed.....	80 @	92
do Western White.....	.. @	..
do Western Yellow.....	.. @	95
do Southern Yellow.....	.. @	..
do Southern White.....	.. @	..
Rye, Western.....	1 10 @	..
do North River.....	1 12 @	1 15
Rye, Canada.....	1 14 @	1 16
Oats, Western.....	45 @	60
do State.....	58 @	60
do Canada.....	.. @	..
Barley.....	1 10 @	1 25
do Malt.....	1 40 @	1 50

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending Oct. 7:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago.....	49,367	446,621	958,434	391,450	64,443	49,334
Milwaukee.....	16,815	623,278	2,368	24,940	5,298	8,192
Toledo.....	34,621	61,850	83,216	11,634	1,660	2,441
Detroit.....	23,102	59,354	2,259	979	1,973	364
Cleveland.....	4,131	92,884	27,298	23,540	9,094	....
Totals.....	129,436	1,233,937	1,073,573	452,543	82,468	60,334
Previous week.....	128,328	1,077,790	1,191,919	462,477	188,493	90,051

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 Oct. 7, and destination:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bush.
To Buffalo.....	43,331	325,312	902,950	299,350	....	40,575
Oswego.....	....	181,952	44,700	....	....	....
Pt. Colborne.....	....	51,985	29,825	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh.....	7,461	40,500	11,125	....	....	....
Dunkirk.....	15,256	....	....	10,400	....	....
Saganaw.....	55	1,250	....	....	....	....
Collingwood.....	....	....	53,950	....	....	....
Goderich.....	3,216	....	....	....	....	....
Sarnia.....	13,117	....	....	....	....	....
Kingston.....	....	55,246	19,100	....	....	....
Montreal.....	542	15,080	....	....	....	....
Oth. Can. pts.....	....	51,500	....	....	....	....
Other ports.....	2,681	8,469	57,200	45,660	....	....
By Railroad.....	9,854	11,702	....	5 125	4,746	4,018
Totals.....	95,518	742,996	1,118,850	329,935	4,746	44,493
Previous week.....	104,898	683,330	1,456,405	232,635	1,216	12,895

CHICAGO.—The following table shows the receipts during the past week, and since Jan. 1, compared with the receipts during the corresponding week in 1864—

	Week, 1865.	Week, 1864.	Season, 1865.	Season, 1864.
Flour, bbls.....	49,367	25,603	767,420	937,350
Wheat, bu.....	446,621	221,777	5,899,966	9,303,609
Corn.....	958,434	123,499	21,020,453	11,997,130
Oats.....	391,450	598,629	6,647,426	9,970,130
Rye.....	49,334	21,073	724,775	762,965
Barley.....	64,443	36,801	607,802	572,723

The following table shows the shipment during the week, and since Jan. 1, compared with the corresponding week in 1864—

	Week, 1865.	Week, 1864.	Season, 1865.	Season, 1864.
Flour, bbls.....	45,562	24,105	707,788	919,981
Wheat, bu.....	128,101	202,185	4,879,538	8,482,634
Corn, bu.....	1,065,450	103,275	19,952,584	11,087,761
Oats, bu.....	292,875	536,871	5,494,717	8,987,262
Rye, bu.....	40,493	99,439	218,210	520,740
Barley, bu.....	4,746	14,010	130,389	115,250

MILWAUKEE.—The following table exhibits the receipts of flour and grain by rail and lake, for the week ending Saturday, October 7th, and the corresponding time last year:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
Total.....	16,485	623,078	24,910	2,308	5,763	8,192
Cor. time '64.....	5,477	155,456	31,093	2,228	7,724	523

Receipts and Shipments of flour and grain since January 1st, and the corresponding time last year, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	Since Jan. 1.	S't e '64.	Since Jan. 1.	S't e '64.
Flour, bbls.....	229,154	232,879	229,154	351,398
Wheat, bu.....	6,905,290	7,813,676	6,182,392	7,823,646
Oats, bu.....	407,886	767,001	223,716	582,389
Corn, bu.....	196,333	405,403	58,519	167,123
Barley, bu.....	90,121	128,184	21,775	12,115
Rye, bu.....	87,497	59,860	6,495	1,789

We have the following advices by the China to the 30th of September:

LIVERPOOL.—The weather since our last has been uninterruptedly fine, though with a cooler temperature, especially in the mornings. As the new crop of Wheat is brought more freely to market, the want of

old and foreign for mixing becomes more apparent, and the demand from millers has been on a more extended scale, at hardening prices. The arrival of grain cargoes at ports of call have been numerous, but the demand for Wheat has been sufficiently active to cause an advance of 1s. per quarter; and the price of Indian Corn has been firmly maintained.

At Tuesday's market there was a good demand for Wheat, especially for fine Amber, which, being very scarce, commanded an advance of 3d. per cental; other descriptions were 2d. per cental dearer. Flour was in good request at an improvement of 1s. per sack and 6d. per barrel. Indian Corn was in moderate demand at about previous prices.

At to-day's market there was a good demand for Wheat at a further advance of 2d. per cental. Flour was also in good request at an improvement in price of 1s. per sack and 6d. per bbl., but the latter are getting very scarce. Indian Corn was quiet at Tuesday's prices.

#### QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour.	Extra State.....(per barrel)	25	0	@	26 0
do	Ohio.....do	26	0	@	27 0
do	Canadian.....do	26	0	@	27 6
do	Sour and Heated.....do	21	0	@	23 0
Wheat.	Chicago and Milwaukee.....(per 100 lbs.)	9	3	@	9 7
do	Amber Iowa.....do	9	8	@	9 10
do	Red and Amber Winter.....do	9	6	@	9 8
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.)	40	0	@	41 0
Oatmeal,	do.....(per 240 lbs.)	23	0	@	24 0

#### THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The Dry Goods Market was firm and steady up to Wednesday when the advance in cotton gave an impetus to the growing stiffness, and prices advanced for standard sheetings from 34 to 36 cents, and in some instances 37 cents is asked. There is a steady demand for goods, but no excitement. Standard goods are taken as soon as received by the agents, so that few accumulate. The product of the mills is light owing to the continued drouth, but should the product increase goods must accumulate. The lower grades of goods are in rather better supply, and the advance is not in proportion to that of standard grades.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are firmer, and two cents higher than last week. The transactions have not been heavy, but there is a general confidence felt from the high price of cotton, and agents think, as a matter of course, prices of manufactured goods must sympathise with the raw material, although the mills have a six months supply of cotton on hand, and there is no probability that the advance on cotton will be maintained for any length of time. Amory, Indian Head A, Stark A, Atlantic A, P A, A H, and P H, and Appleton A, are held at 36. Kensington 40 inch at 40, Stafford 40 inch at 45, Conestago E 24, O 28, H 32, and R 34; Appleton B 45, C 34, D 35, W 40. Amoskeag and Pembroke are delivered at value, Augusta mills 4-4 35, 30, Pittsfield A and Rocky Point sheetings 30, Anchor 28, Live Oak J 28, A 33, C 31, and C C 33; Middlesex A 25, Portsmouth A 38, E 34, F 35, X X, 36, C 37½, and Commonwealth 34 inch 37. Washington heavy 34, Warren 33, Massachusetts A 33½, B 35, Medford 35, Newmarket 33 inch 33, 36 inch 35, Atlantic A L 37½, P L 37½, P E 35. Indian Orchard W 35, B B 36, N 37, A 38, and S 35. Stark M 33, Nashua extra A 34, Wachusett 35½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and Shirts are firm, but show less advance in prices. The supply is less than the demand for standard goods, and lower grades are sold instead. Waltham L, 72 inch, is held at 95, W 42 inch 47½, M 81 inch 105, and N 90 inch \$1 17. Amoskeag and Langdon mills are not in market. Bartlett Steam mills 33 inch 40, 5-4 52½, 7-8 37½, 4-4 45, Palace Mills 42½, Gold Medal 43, Uxbridge imperial 45, Portsmouth Steam Co. F 31 inch 35, E 31 inch 34, P 26 inch 27, B 26 inch 22, Attawaugan X X 47½, do water twist 52, Bedford O 28, Chapman 36 inch 45, Kensington 36 inch 40, Baltic 34 inch 40, Grafton 31 inch 38, Hamlet mills 36 inch 42, Sunnyside 36 inch 42, Woodlawn 36 inch 40.

TICKINGS are in better demand and prices are firmer. Concord, 4-4 sell at 48, Passaic, 7-8, 36; West Branch, 4-4, 65; No. 2, 7-8, 42½; Windsor, 7-8, 37; Henry Clay, 7-8, 35; Suane, 4-4, 39; Pacific, 7-8, 52½, do., 4-4, 65; Locust Grove, 4-4, 65; do. 7-8, 52½.

STRIPES and CHECKS are called for steadily and prices are a little higher. Simpson & Son checks, No. 18, are held at 46, Louisiana plaids 34, Ringold fast plaids 32½, Union, 33 inch by 3x3 and 6x3, 47½; 24 inch by 3x3 and 6x3, 50; Willow Brook checks 37.

DENIMS have a good demand and ready sale at steady prices.







## PRICES CURRENT.

## WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

Pot, 1st sort ..... ¢ 100 lb 7 87½ @ 8 00  
Pearl, 1st sort ..... 7 87½ @ 8 00

**Anchor**—Duty: 2½ cents ¢ lb.  
Of 209 lb and upward ..... ¢ lb 12 @ ..

**Beeswax**—Duty, 20 ¢ cent ad val.  
American yellow ..... ¢ lb 48 @ 50

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

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

**Breadstuffs**—See special report.

**Bristles**—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 ¢ lb.  
American, gray and white ..... ¢ 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 steady.

**Butter**—  
N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine. 44 @ 45  
do do fair to good 40 @ 43  
do Firkins, str. fine, yel. 45 @ 46  
do ½ fir. tubs, strictly fine 48 @ 50  
do do com. to good 40 @ 45  
Pa. fine dairy packed, yellow 40 @ 45  
do firkins, finer kinds, do 34 @ 36  
do common to medium 34 @ 36  
West. Ke erve, good to fine, yel. 85 @ 88  
do do com. to medium 80 @ 33  
Southern Ohio 80 @ 34  
Canada, uniform and fine 88 @ 41  
do ordinary, mixed 32 @ 34  
Mich., Ill., Ind & Wis., g. to f. yel. 85 @ 38  
do do com. to med. 80 @ 33

**Cheese**—  
Factory made dairies ..... 16 @ 18  
Farm dairies ..... 16 @ 17½  
do do common ..... 14 @ 15  
English dairy ..... 28 @ 25  
Vermont dairy ..... 15 @ 17

**Candles**—Duty, tallow, 2½; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents ¢ lb.  
Sperm ..... ¢ lb .. @ 40  
do patent ..... ¢ lb .. @ 50  
Refined sperm, city ..... ¢ lb .. @ 40  
Stearic ..... ¢ lb 80 @ 31  
Adamantine ..... ¢ lb 25 @ ..

**Cement**—Rosendale ..... ¢ bbl .. 1 75

**Chains**—Duty, 2½ cents ¢ lb.  
One inch and upward ..... ¢ lb 5½ @ ..

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

Liverpool Orrel. ¢ ton of 2,240 lb .. @ 14 50  
Nova Scotia ..... 8 00 @ 8 50  
Anthracite ..... 11 50 @ 12 50

**Cocoa**—Duty, 3 cents ¢ lb.  
Caracas ..... (gold) (in bond) ¢ lb 85 @ 36  
Maracaibo ..... (gold) do .. @ 50  
Guayaquil ..... (gold) do .. @ 18

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

Coffee has been firm and steady with the exception of Java, which is scarce and nominal.

Rio, prime, duty paid ..... gold. .. @ 22  
do good ..... 21 @ 21½  
do fair ..... 19½ @ 20  
do ordinary ..... 18 @ 18½  
do fair to good cargoes ..... 18½ @ 20½  
Java, mats and bags ..... 30 @ 33

Native Ceylon ..... ¢ @ 24  
Maracaibo ..... 20 @ 23  
Laguayra ..... 20 @ 23  
St. Domingo ..... 18 @ 19

**Copper**—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2½; old copper, 2 cents ¢ lb; manufactured, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. ¢ square foot, 3½ cents ¢ lb. All cash.

Sheathing, new ..... ¢ lb 45  
Sheathing, &c., old ..... 25½ @ 29½  
Sheathing, yellow ..... @ 32  
Bolts ..... @ 45  
Braziers' ..... @ 45  
Baltimore ..... @ 32½  
Detroit ..... 88 @ 38½  
Portage Lake ..... 32½ @ 88

**Cordage**—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2½; other untarred, 3½ cents ¢ lb.

Manila, Amer. made ..... ¢ lb 23½ @ 24½  
Tarred Russia ..... @ ..  
Tarred American ..... @ 19  
Bolt Rope, Russia ..... @ 26

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

**Cotton**—See special report.

**Drugs and Dyes**—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents ¢ gallon; Aloes, 6 cents ¢ lb; Alum, 60 cents ¢ 100 lb;

Argols, 6 cents ¢ lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 2; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents ¢ lb; Calisaya Bark, 80 ¢ cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1½; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents ¢ lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents ¢ 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents ¢ lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 ¢ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 ¢ ton, and 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents ¢ lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents ¢ lb; Castor Oil, \$1 ¢ gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1½; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, ½; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents ¢ lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent ¢ lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 ¢ cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 ¢ lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 ¢ cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents ¢ lb; Phosphorus, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents ¢ lb; Quicksilver, 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Sal Eratus, 1½ cents ¢ lb; Sal Soda, ½ cent ¢ lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, ½; Sugar Lead, 20 cents ¢ lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 ¢ cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 ¢ oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents ¢ lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 ¢ cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 ¢ lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal)

**Drugs are quiet with jobbing transactions only.**

Acid, Citric ..... ¢ @ 87  
Alcohol ..... ¢ gall. .. @ 4 50  
Aloes, Cape ..... ¢ lb .. @ 25  
Aloes, Socotrine ..... 85 @ ..  
Alum ..... 4½ @ 4½  
Annato, fair to prime ..... 70 @ 75  
Antimony, Regulus of ..... (cash) .. @ 13  
Argols, Red ..... (gold) .. @ 82  
Argols, Refined ..... (gold) 3 20 @ ..  
Arsenic, Powdered ..... 25 @ 40  
Assafetida ..... (gold) .. @ 70  
Balsam Capivi ..... (gold) .. @ 2 35  
Balsam Peru ..... (gold) .. @ 1 75  
Bark, Calisaya ..... .. @ 55  
Berries, Persian ..... .. @ 14  
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle ..... 22 @ ..  
Bi Chromate Potash ..... .. @ ..  
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags ..... (gold) 28 @ 80  
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar ..... 40 @ 42½  
Bleaching Powder ..... 4½ @ 5  
Borax, Refined ..... 31 @ 32  
Brimstone, Crude ..... ¢ ton 60 00 @ 62 50  
Brimstone, Am. Roll ..... ¢ lb .. @ 4½  
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur ..... 6½ @ ..  
Camphor, Crude, (in bond) ..... .. @ 1 05  
Camphor, Refined ..... .. @ 1 70  
Cantharides ..... 18 @ 19  
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk ..... 3 25 @ 3 50  
Cardamoms, Malabar ..... 3 30 @ 3 35  
Castor Oil, City ..... ¢ gallon 30 @ 50  
Chamomile Flowers ..... ¢ lb 36 @ ..  
Chlorate Potash ..... (gold) .. @ 14½  
Caustic Soda ..... .. @ ..  
Cobalt, Crystals, in kegs, 112 lbs ..... 92½ @ 95  
Cochineal, Honduras ..... (gold) 80 @ 85  
Cochineal, Mexican ..... (gold) 2½ @ 2½  
Copperas, American ..... 34½ @ 35  
Cream Tartar, prime ..... (gold) 12½ @ 13½  
Cubebs, East India ..... 12½ @ 13½  
Cutch ..... 12½ @ 13½  
Cuttlefish Bone ..... ¢ lb .. @ 26  
Epsom Salts ..... .. @ 4  
Extract Logwood ..... 60 @ 80  
Flowers, Benzoin ..... ¢ oz. .. @ 28  
Flowers, Arnica ..... 40 @ 70  
Folia, Buchu ..... bales 9½ @ 9½  
Gambier ..... ¢ lb 95 @ 1 00  
Gamboge ..... .. @ 45  
Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls ..... 75 @ 87½  
Ginseng, Southern and Western ..... 60 @ 95  
Gum Arabic, Picked ..... 87 @ 42  
Gum Arabic, Sorts ..... 1 00 @ ..  
Gum Benzoin ..... 87 @ 38  
Gum Copal Cow ..... 45 @ 20  
Gum Gedda ..... .. @ ..  
Gum Damar ..... .. @ ..

Gum Myrrh, East India ..... ¢ @ 40  
Gum Myrrh, Turkey ..... 70 @ ..  
Gum Senegal ..... 85 @ 33  
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts ..... 85 @ 40  
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey ..... 85 @ 1 00  
Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 3 00 @ 3 12½  
Iodine, Resublimed ..... 5 50 @ ..  
Ipecacuanna, Brazil ..... 3 00 @ 5 50  
Jalap ..... 3 00 @ 3 50  
Juniper Berries ..... 5 @ 6  
Lac Dye ..... 25 @ 55  
Lic. Paste, Calabria ..... 45 @ 48  
Licorice, Paste, Sicily ..... 23 @ 24  
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid ..... 35 @ 40  
Licorice Paste, Greek ..... 36 @ 40  
Madder, Dutch ..... 9½ @ 10  
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 8 @ 8½  
Manna, large flake ..... 1 00 @ 1 25  
Nutmegs Blue Aleppo ..... 80 @ 90  
Oil Anise ..... 3 00 @ ..  
Oil Cassia ..... 4 87½ @ ..  
Oil Bergamot ..... 11 00 @ 12 00  
Oil Lemon ..... 5 50 @ 6 00  
Oil Peppermint, pure ..... (cash) 5 00 @ 5 50  
Opium, Turkey ..... (gold) 7 50 @ 8 50  
Oxalic Acid ..... 95 @ 85½  
Phosphorus ..... 50 @ ..  
Prussiate Potash ..... 58 @ ..  
Quicksilver ..... (gold) 5 50 @ 6 50  
Rhubarb, China ..... 1 25 @ 2 00  
Rose Leaves ..... .. @ 20  
Salaratus ..... (cash) 11 @ ..  
Sal Ammoniac, Refined ..... (gold) .. @ ..  
Sal Soda, Newcastle ..... (gold) .. @ ..  
Sarsaparilla, Hond. ..... 40 @ ..  
Sarsaparilla, Mex. ..... 25 @ ..  
Seed, Anise ..... ¢ lb 24 @ 26  
do Canary ..... ¢ bush. 5 50 @ 6 00  
do Hemp ..... 2 25 @ 2 50  
do Caraway ..... ¢ lb 22 @ ..  
do Coriander ..... .. @ 17  
do Mustard, brown, Trieste ..... .. @ 18  
do do California, brown ..... .. @ 15  
do do English, white ..... .. @ 20  
Senna, Alexandria ..... 24 @ 22  
Senna, East India ..... 13 @ ..  
Sennac Root ..... 75 @ ..  
Shell Lac ..... 48 @ 55  
Soda Ash (80 ¢ cent) ..... (gold) 3½ @ 8½  
Sugar Lead, White ..... 50 @ 57½  
Sulphate Quinine, Am. ..... ¢ oz. 8 07½ @ 8 10  
Sulphate Morphine ..... 9 00 @ ..  
Tartaric Acid ..... (gold) ¢ lb 59 @ 60  
Valerian, English ..... 40 @ ..  
do Dutch ..... 13 @ ..  
Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 29 @ 30  
Vitriol, Blue ..... 18½ @ ..

**Duck**—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.  
Ravens, Light ..... ¢ poe 16 00 @ 18 00  
Ravens, Heavy ..... 20 00 @ ..  
Scotch, Gourcock, No. 1 ..... 27 00 @ ..  
Cotton, No. 1 ..... ¢ yard 1 10 @ 1 15

**Dye Woods**—Duty free.  
Camwood ..... (gold) ¢ ton .. @ 150 00  
Fustic, Cuba ..... 82 50 @ 85 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  
Limawood ..... (gold) 60 00 @ 65 00  
Barwood ..... (gold) 30 00 @ ..  
Sapan Wood, Manila ..... 47 50 @ 50 00

**Feathers**—Duty: 30 ¢ cent ad val.  
Prime Western ..... ¢ lb 1 10 @ 1 15  
do Tennessee ..... .. @ ..

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

Dry Cod is in good demand. Mackerel is firm.

Dry Cod ..... ¢ cwt. 8 00 @ 9 00  
Dry Scale ..... ¢ bbl. 6 00 @ 6 00  
Pickled Scale ..... ¢ bbl. 6 00 @ 7 50  
Pickled Cod ..... ¢ bbl. 24 50 @ 24 75  
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore ..... 17 25 @ ..  
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax ..... 16 00 @ ..  
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore ..... 15 50 @ ..  
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay ..... .. @ ..  
Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax ..... .. @ 13 00  
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large ..... .. @ ..  
Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax ..... .. @ ..  
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. ..... .. @ ..  
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 ..... 8 00 @ ..  
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1, ¢ hf. bbl. .. @ ..  
Shad, Connecticut, No. 2, ¢ hf. bbl. .. @ ..  
Herring, Scaled ..... ¢ box 45 @ 60  
Herring, No. 1 ..... ¢ bbl. 6 25 @ 7 00  
Herring, pickled ..... ¢ bbl. .. @ ..

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

**Fruit**—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1½; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents ¢ lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 ¢ cent ad val.

There has been a good business done in fruits, and the stock is reduced.

Raisins, Seedless ..... ¢ cask 4 80 @ 4 85  
do Layer ..... ¢ box 4 75 @ 4 75  
do Bunch ..... 18½ @ 14  
Currants ..... ¢ lb 18½ @ 36  
Citron, Leghorn ..... 23 @ 24  
Prunes, Turkish ..... 18 @ 40  
Dates ..... 32 @ 80  
Almonds, Languedoc ..... 32 @ 80  
do Provence ..... .. @ 80  
do Sicily, Soft Shell ..... .. @ 1 00  
Sardines ..... ¢ box 58 @ 65  
do ..... ¢ hf. box .. @ 87  
do ..... ¢ qr. box .. @ ..



Figs, Smyrna.....	80 @	85
Brazil Nuts.....	15 @	15 1/2
Filberts, Sicily.....	17 1/2 @	18 1/2
Walnuts, French.....	14 @	16
<b>DAIRY FRUIT—</b>		
N. State Apples.....	13 @	15
Blackberries.....	.. @	30
Black Raspberries.....	.. @	85
Pared Peaches.....	20 @	25
Unpeeled do.....	14 @	16
Cherries, pitted, new.....	.. @	40

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

**Gold Prices**—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

	North. and East. No. 1.	Western. No. 1.
Beaver, Dark.....	2 00 @ 8 00	1 50 @ 2 00
do Pale.....	1 50 @ 2 50	1 00 @ 1 25
Bear, Black.....	4 00 @ 10 00	3 00 @ 8 00
do Cubs.....	2 00 @ 6 00	1 50 @ 4 00
Badger.....	10 @ 70	10 @ 50
Cat, Wild.....	10 @ 75	10 @ 70
do House.....	10 @ 20	10 @ 15
Fisher, Dark.....	.. @ 6 00	3 00 @ 5 00
Fox, Silver.....	.. @ 20 00	.. @ ..
do Cross.....	.. @ 5 00	2 00 @ 4 00
do Red.....	.. @ 2 00	1 50 @ 1 75
do Grey.....	25 @ 70	25 @ 60
Lynx.....	1 50 @ 2 00	1 00 @ 1 50
Marten, Dark.....	.. @ 5 00	1 00 @ 3 00
Mink, dark.....	8 00 @ 6 00	2 00 @ 3 00
do pal.....	2 00 @ 4 00	1 50 @ 2 50
Musk rat, dark.....	80 @ 40	15 @ 20
Otter.....	3 00 @ 6 00	2 00 @ 3 00
Opossum.....	15 @ 20	3 @ 6
Raccoon.....	80 @ 60	20 @ 40
Skunk, Black.....	80 @ 50	20 @ 40
do Striped.....	15 @ 35	10 @ 25
do White.....	2 @ 8	2 @ 8

**Glass**—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents ¢ square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents ¢ square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches 6 cents ¢ square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents ¢ square foot; all above that, 40 cents ¢ 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 ¢.

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

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

<b>(Single Thick)</b> —Discount 35 @ 40 per cent.		
6x8 to 8x10.....	5 50 @	7 75
8x11 to 10x15.....	6 50 @	8 25
11x14 to 12x18.....	7 00 @	9 75
12x19 to 16x24.....	7 50 @	10 50
20x31 to 24x36.....	12 00 @	15 50
24x31 to 24x36.....	13 00 @	16 50
30x45 to 32x48.....	16 00 @	20 50
32x50 to 32x56.....	18 00 @	24 00
Larger sizes do.....	21 00 @	26 00
21x30 to 24x30.....	9 00 @	16 00
8x24 to 8x50.....	.. @	..

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

Calcutta, light and heavy ..	30 @	31
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**Gunny Cloth**—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, ¢ square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents ¢.

Calcutta, standard.....	24 @	..
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**Gunpowder**—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less, ¢ lb, 6 cents ¢ lb, and 20 ¢ cent ad val.; over 20 cents ¢ lb, 10 cents ¢ lb and 20 ¢ cent ad val.

Blasting (A).....	.. @	6 50
Shipping and Mining.....	.. @	6 50
Rifle.....	8 50 @	..
Sporting, in 1 lb canisters.....	48 @	1 15

**Hair**—Duty FREE.

Rio Grande, mixed..... (gold) ..	28 @	..
Buenos Ayres, mixed..... (gold) ..	27 @	..
Hog, Western, unwashed.....	10 @	12

**Hay**—North River, in bales ¢

100 lbs, for shipping.....	60 @	..
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**Hemp**—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$5; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 ¢ ter; and Tampico, 1 cent ¢.

American, Dressed.....	325 00 @	350 00
do Undressed.....	210 00 @	220 00
Russia, Clean.....	350 00 @	400 00
Jute.....	175 00 @	190 00
Manila..... (gold) ..	.. @	12
Sisal.....	.. @	..

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

<b>Dry Hides—</b>		
B. A. & Montevideo ..	19 @	20 1/2
Buenos Ayres.....	21 @	22
Rio Grande.....	18 @	19
Orinoco.....	17 1/2 @	18
California.....	18 @	18 1/2
California, Mexican.....	16 1/2 @	17
Porto Cabello.....	15 1/2 @	16
Vera Cruz.....	16 1/2 @	17 1/2
Tampico.....	15 1/2 @	16 1/2
Matamoros.....	17 1/2 @	18
San Juan and Cent. Amer.....	16 @	17 1/2
Maracaibo.....	15 @	15 1/2
Bogota.....	16 1/2 @	17 1/2
Rio Hache.....	.. @	..
Savilla and Cartagena ..	.. @	..

Curacao.....	do	.. @	..
Western.....	cash.	16 @	18
<b>Dry Salted Hides—</b>			
Manacabo.....	¢ lb cash.	16 1/2 @	17
Maranham.....	do	17 @	18
Pernambuco.....	do	17 @	18
Tampico and Metamoras.....	do	18 @	20
Bahia.....	do	16 @	17
Chili.....	do	19 @	21

<b>Wet Salted Hides—</b>			
Buenos Ayres.....	¢ lb gold.	9 1/2 @	9 1/2
Rio Grande.....	do	9 1/2 @	9 1/2
California.....	do	9 @	9 1/2
Western.....	do	11 @	12
Country s'ler trim. & cured.....	do	11 @	12 1/2
City do do.....	do	11 @	12 1/2

<b>Upper Leather Stock—</b>			
B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip ..	¢ lb cash.	27 @	29
Sierra Leone.....	do	28 @	30
Gambia and Bissau.....	do	20 @	21
<b>East India Stock—</b>			
Calcutta, city s'ler.....	¢ lb cash.	.. @	25
do dead green.....	do	20 @	21
do black, dry.....	do	.. @	..
do buffalo.....	gold.	12 @	13

**Honey**—Duty, 20 cents ¢ gallon.

Cuba..... (duty paid).....	¢ gall.	1 20 @	1 25
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**Hops**—Duty: 5 cents ¢ lb.

Crop of 1865.....	¢ lb	20 @	60
do of 1864.....	..	15 @	45

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

Ox, Rio Grande.....	¢ C	.. @	18 00
Ox, Buenos Ayres.....	..	13 00 @	15 00

**India Rubber**—Duty, 10 ¢ cent ad val.

Para, Fine.....	¢ lb	72 1/2 @	75
Para, Medium.....	..	62 1/2 @	65
Para, Coarse.....	..	52 1/2 @	55
East India.....	..	.. @	..
Carthage, etc.....	..	50 @	52
Guayaquil.....	..	.. @	36

**Indigo**—Duty FREE.

Bengal.....	¢ lb	1 00 @	2 25
Oude.....	..	1 00 @	1 30
Kurpah.....	..	1 50 @	2 00
Madras.....	..	80 @	1 20
Manila.....	..	80 @	1 25
Guatemala.....	..	80 @	1 40
Caracas.....	..	1 00 @	1 25

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

Iron has been quiet with nothing of importance to report.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash ¢ ton)	50 00 @	52 00
Pig, American, No. 1.....	48 00 @	50 00
Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold)	..	92 50

<b>Bar Swedes, assorted sizes.....</b>			
Bar, English and American, Refined	160 00 @	170 00	180 00
do do do Common	120 00 @	125 00	130 00
do do do	110 00 @	115 00	120 00
Scroll.....	150 00 @	200 00	210 00
Ovals and Half Round.....	140 00 @	150 00	160 00
Band.....	.. @	150 00	160 00
Horse Shoe.....	145 00 @	150 00	160 00
Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch.....	122 60 @	190 00	200 00
Hoop.....	115 00 @	200 00	210 00
Nail Rod.....	10 @	11 1/2	12 1/2
Sheet, Russia.....	25 @	26	27
Sheet, Single, Double and Treble.....	7 @	10 1/2	11 1/2
Rails, English..... (gold) ..	56 50 @	57 00	58 00
do American.....	.. @	55 00	56 00

**Ivory**—Duty, 10 ¢ cent ad val.

East India, Prime.....	¢ lb	8 00 @	4 00
East India, Billiard Ball.....	..	4 50 @	..
African, West Coast, Prime.....	..	2 75 @	8 75
African, Scrivello, West Coast.....	..	1 75 @	2 75

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

Galena.....	¢ 100 lb	10 00 @	10 12 1/2
Spanish.....	..	10 00 @	10 12 1/2
German.....	..	10 00 @	10 12 1/2
English.....	..	.. @	13
Bar.....	..	.. @	15
Pipe and Sheet.....	..	.. @	15

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

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

Oak, Slaughter, light.....	cash. ¢ lb	35 @	40
do do middle.....	do	43 @	46
do do heavy.....	do	48 @	46
do light Cropped.....	do	44 @	49
do middle do.....	do	49 @	54
do bellies do.....	do	19 @	20
Hemlock, B. Ayres, & Co. l't do.....	..	37 @	38
do do middle do.....	..	39 1/2 @	41
do do heavy do.....	..	41 @	42
do California, light do.....	..	36 @	37
do do middle do.....	..	39 @	40
do do heavy do.....	..	41 @	42
do Orinoco, etc. l't do.....	..	34 1/2 @	36
do do middle do.....	..	33 @	39
do do heavy do.....	..	37 @	38
do do & B. A. dam'gd all weights.....	..	32 @	36
do do poor all do.....	..	22 @	26
do Slaughter in rough.....	cash.	30 @	34
Oak, Slaughter in rough, light.....	do	30 @	32
do do do mid. & h'vy do.....	..	36 @	43

**Lime**—Duty: 10 ¢ cent ad val.

Rockland, common.....	¢ bbl.	.. @	1 80
do heavy.....	..	.. @	2 00

**Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.**—Duty

<b>Lumber, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Staves, 10 ¢ cent ad val.;</b>			
Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Lumber and Timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.	..	..	..
Spruce, Eastern.....	¢ M feet	22 00 @	23 00
Southern Pine.....	..	55 00 @	65 00
White Pine Box Boards.....	..	22 00 @	25 00
White Pine Merchant Box Boards.....	..	23 00 @	30 00

Clear Pine.....	70 00 @	..
Laths, Eastern.....	¢ M	3 33 @
Poplar and V. wood B'ds & Pl'k.....	50 00 @	55 00
Cherry Boards and Plank.....	75 00 @	80 00
Oak and Ash.....	60 00 @	65 00
Maple and Birch.....	85 00 @	40 00
Black Walnut.....	80 00 @	100 00

**STAVES—**

White oak, pipe, extra.....	¢ M.	.. @	250 00
do pipe, heavy.....	..	.. @	200 00
do pipe, light.....	..	.. @	145 00
do pipe, culls.....	..	.. @	95 00
do hhd., extra.....	..	.. @	160 00
do hhd., heavy.....	..	.. @	140 00
do hhd., light.....	90 00 @	115 00	..
do hhd., culls.....	..	80 00	..
do bbl., extra.....	..	150 00	..
do bbl., heavy.....	..	115 00	..
do bbl., light.....	..	85 00	..
do bbl., culls.....	..	50 00	..
Red oak, hhd., heavy.....	..	120 00	..
do hhd., light.....	..	70 00	..
HEADING—white oak, hhd.....	..	180 00	..

**Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood**—Duty free.

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

**Molasses**—Duty: 8 cents ¢ gallon.

New Orleans.....	¢ gall.	.. @	..
Porto Rico.....	..	85 @	1 10
Cuba Muscovado.....	..	60 @	85
do Clayed.....	..	45 @	52
English Islands.....	..	10 @	75

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



Venetian red, (N. C.).....	¢ cwt.	4 50	@	5 50
Carmine, city made.....	¢ lb	20 00	@	25 00
China clay.....	¢ ton	..	@	40 00
Chalk.....	¢ bbl.	15	@	5 00
Chrome yellow.....	¢ lb	15	@	49

<b>Petroleum</b> —Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.				
Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity ..	¢ gall.	33	@	39
Refined, free.....	..	81	@	82
do in bond.....	..	61	@	62
Naptha, refined.....	..	53	@	53
Residuum.....	¢ bbl.	7 50	@	8 00

<b>Plaster Paris</b> —Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 ¢ cent ad val.				
Blue Nova Scotia.....	¢ ton.	..	@	..
White Nova Scotia.....	..	4 00	@	4 25
Calcined, eastern.....	¢ bbl.	..	@	2 40
Calcined, city mills.....	..	..	@	2 50

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

The market has been unsteady during the week, especially with Pork and closes lower.

Beef, plain mess.....	¢ bbl.	10 50	@	13 50
do mess, extra, (new).....	..	13 50	@	16 50
do prime mess.....	..	nominal.		
do India.....	..	nominal.		
do India mess.....	..	nominal.		
Pork, mess.....	..	34 75	@	35 00
do prime mess.....	..	30 00	@	30 50
do mess, Western.....	..	..	@	..
do prime West'n, (old and new).....	..	30 00	@	..
Lard, in bbls.....	..	24	@	28
do kettle rendered.....	..	..	@	29
Hams, pickled.....	..	20	@	23½
do dry salted.....	..	20	@	23½
Shoulders, pickled.....	..	16½	@	17½
do dry salted.....	..	..	@	..
Beef hams.....	¢ bbl.	nominal.		

<b>Rags</b> —(Domestic).				
White, city.....	..	10½	@	11
Seconds.....	..	5½	@	6½
City colored.....	..	2	@	2½
Canvas.....	..	10½	@	11
Country mixed.....	..	5½	@	5½

<b>Rice</b> —Duty: cleaned 2½ cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.				
Carolina.....	¢ 100 lb.	9 50	@	10 00
East India, dressed.....	..	..	@	..

<b>Salt</b> —Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.				
Turks Islands.....	¢ bush.	..	@	55½
Cadiz.....	..	..	@	..
Liverpool, ground.....	¢ sack	..	@	2 50
do fine, Ashton's.....	..	..	@	4 50
do fine, Worthington's.....	..	..	@	3 50
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's.....	..	..	@	3 50
do fine, Marshall's.....	..	..	@	3 50
Onondaga, com. fine.....	¢ bbls.	2 40	@	2 50
do do.....	210 lb bgs.	1 75	@	1 85
do do.....	¢ bush.	38	@	40
Solar coarse.....	..	43	@	51
Fine screened.....	..	42	@	43
do do.....	¢ pkg.	2 75	@	..
F. F.....	240 lb bgs.	2 75	@	3 00

<b>Saltpetre</b> —Duty: crude, 2½ cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.				
Refined, pure.....	¢ lb	..	@	22
Crude.....	..	14½	@	15
Nitrate soda.....	..	7	@	..

<b>Seeds</b> —Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, ½ cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 ¢ cent ad val.				
Clover.....	¢ lb	14	@	..
Timothy, reaped.....	¢ bush.	3 25	@	3 75
Flaxseed, Amer. rough.....	..	2 80	@	2 90
Linseed, American, clean.....	¢ tee	..	@	27 50
do American, rough.....	¢ bush	2 80	@	3 00
do Calcutta.....	..	3 70	@	3 75
do Bombay.....	..	..	@	..

<b>Shot</b> —Duty: 2½ cents per lb.				
Drop and Buck.....	¢ lb	13	@	14

<b>Silk</b> —Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 ¢ cent.				
Tealees, No. 1 @ 3.....	¢ lb	12 50	@	13 00
Tayssams, superior, No. 1 @ 2.....	..	11 25	@	12 00
do medium, No. 3 @ 4.....	..	10 50	@	11 00
Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2.....	..	12 50	@	13 25
do usual reel.....	..	none.		
Japan, superior.....	..	12 25	@	13 50
do No. 1 @ 3.....	..	11 50	@	12 00
China thrown.....	..	19 00	@	23 00
Italian thrown.....	..	22 00	@	24 00

**Skins**—Duty: 10 ¢ cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, Free.

<b>Goat</b> , Curacao, No. 1.....				
do Buenos Ayres.....	¢ lb	42½	@	45
do Vera Cruz.....	..	42½	@	47½
do Tampico.....	..	65	@	66
do Matamoros.....	..	61	@	65
do Payta.....	..	41	@	43
do Madras.....	..	..	@	..
do Cape.....	..	40	@	45
Deer, San Juan.....	¢ lb	58	@	62½
do Bolivar City.....	..	40	@	42½
do Honduras.....	..	60	@	65
do Sisal.....	..	50	@	55
do Para.....	..	..	@	55
do Vera Cruz.....	..	60	@	65
do Chagres.....	..	60	@	65
do Port C. and Barcelona.....	..	46	@	51

<b>Soap</b> —Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 ¢ cent ad val.				
Castile.....	¢ lb.	21½	@	22

<b>Spelter</b> —Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per lb				
Plates, foreign.....	¢ lb	11	@	..
do domestic.....	..	11	@	..

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

Spices are quiet from the small stock.				
Cassia, in mats.....	¢ lb	..	@	1 00
Ginger, race and African.....	..	21	@	25
Mace.....	..	1 70	@	1 75
Nutmegs, No. 1.....	(gold)	1 00	@	1 04
Pepper.....	(gold)	23½	@	24
Pimento, Jamaica.....	(gold)	19½	@	20
Cloves.....	(gold)	..	@	29

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

English, cast, per lb.....	(gold)	12	@	13
German.....	(gold)	7½	@	12½
American, spring.....	..	6	@	8
English, spring.....	..	6½	@	9

**Sugar**—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 3; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 3½; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 2½ cents per lb.

Sugar is firm with but a limited supply and a slight advance.

New Orleans.....	¢ lb	..	@	..
St. Croix.....	..	13	@	17
Porto Rico.....	..	13½	@	13½
Cuba, Muscovado—	..	..	@	..
Fair refining.....	..	13½	@	13½
Good refining.....	..	14½	@	14½
Fair to good grocery.....	..	17	@	19
Havana White.....	..	12½	@	15½
do Yellow and Brown.....	..	13½	@	13½
Manila.....	..	13½	@	14
Brazil, brown.....	..	9	@	11
Melado.....	..	..	@	21½
Loaf.....	..	..	@	21
Crushed.....	..	..	@	21
Ground.....	..	..	@	20
White coffee, A.....	..	16½	@	15½
Yellow coffee.....	..	..	@	..

<b>Sumac</b> —Duty: 10 ¢ cent ad val.				
Sicily.....	¢ ton	110 00	@	175 00

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

American, prime, country and city	¢ lb	14½	@	14½
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<b>Tea</b> —Duty: 25 cents per lb				
Hyson, Common to fair.....	..	1 10	@	1 25
do Superior to fine.....	..	1 40	@	1 50
do Ex fine to finest.....	..	1 55	@	1 65
Young Hyson, Canton made.....	..	90	@	1 20
do Common to fair.....	..	1 30	@	1 50
do Superior to fine.....	..	1 60	@	1 80
do Ex fine to finest.....	..	..	@	..
Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton made.....	..	1 20	@	1 35
do do Com. to fair.....	..	1 45	@	1 60
do do Sup. to fine.....	..	1 70	@	1 90
do do Ex. f. to finest.....	..	..	@	..
H. Skin & Twankay, Canton made.....	..	60	@	70
do do Com. to fair.....	..	75	@	80
do do Sup'r to fine.....	..	85	@	90
do do Ex. f. to finest.....	..	1 05	@	1 15
Uncolored Japan, Com. to fair.....	..	1 20	@	1 25
do do Sup'r to fine.....	..	1 30	@	1 35
do do Ex. f. to finest.....	..	80	@	90
Oolong, Common to fair.....	..	1 00	@	1 25
do Superior to fine.....	..	1 40	@	1 70
do Ex fine to finest.....	..	55	@	65
Souchong & Congou, Com. to fair.....	..	75	@	90
do do Sup'r to fine.....	..	1 00	@	1 50
do do Ex. f. to finest.....	..	75	@	80
Orange Peco, Common to fine.....	..	..	@	..

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

Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2½ cents per lb.				
Banca.....	(gold) ¢ lb	25½	@	..
Straits.....	(gold) ..	..	@	27½
English.....	(gold) ..	..	@	24½
Plates, charcoal I. C. (gold) ¢ box	..	9 12½	@	9 25
do I. C. coke.....	..	11 00	@	13 00

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

Lugs (light and heavy) ₪ ₪ (gold)	5½ @	9
Common leaf do .....	7 @	11
Medium do do .....	8½ @	15
Good do do .....	10½ @	16½
Fine do do .....	13 @	20
Selections do do .....	18 @	23
Conn. selected wrappers .....	45 @	50
do prime wrappers.....	40 @	42½
do fair wrappers.....	25 @	35
do fillers .....	8 @	9
New York running lots .....	10 @	16
Ohio do .....	10 @	14
Pennsylvania do .....	8 @	16
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers ....	nominal.	
Yara .....	75 @	90
Havana, fillers.....	95 @	1 00
<i>Manufactured—</i>		
10s and 12s—Best .....	65 @	70
do Medium .....	57½ @	60
do Common .....	50 @	55
½ lbs—(dark) Best .....	65 @	70
do do Medium.....	57½ @	62½
do do Common .....	45 @	50
lbs (Western).—Ex. fine, bright...	.. @	..
do do Fine.....	90 @	95
do do Medium.....	80 @	85
do do Common .....	.. @	..
lbs (Virginia).—Ex. fine, bright...	1 00 @	1 25
do do Fine.....	90 @	95
do do Medium.....	80 @	85
do do Common .....	70 @	75
Navy lbs—Best .....	75 @	78
do Medium .....	65 @	70
do Common .....	57½ @	62½
Navy ½ lbs—Best .....	75 @	78
do Medium.....	65 @	70
do Common.....	57½ @	62½

<b>Whalebone</b> —Duty: foreign fishery, ½ ad val.				
South Sea.....	¢ lb	..	@	2 00
North west coast.....	..	..	@	..
Ochotsk.....	..	..	@	..
Polar.....	..	..	@	2 25

**Wines and Liquors**—Liquors—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50. Wines—Duty: value set over 50 cents per gallon 20 cents per gallon and 25 ¢ cent ad valorem; over 50 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.

There is a small supply of foreign liquors and transactions have been lighter.

Brandy—J. & F. Martell.....	(gold)	6 00	@	10 50
Hennessy .....	(gold)	6 00	@	10 50
Otard, Dupuy & Co.....	(gold)	6 00	@	10 50
Pinet, Castillion & Co.....	(gold)	5 75	@	10 00
Renault & Co.....	(gold)	6 00	@	10 50
Jules Robin.....	(gold)	5 75	@	9 00
Marrette & Co.....	(gold)	..	@	..
United Vineyard Propr.....	(gold)	5 75	@	10 00
Vine Growers Co.....	(gold)	5 75	@	10 00
Other brands Cognac.....	(gold)	5 25	@	7 00
Pellevoisin f.eres.....	(gold)	5 00	@	5 15
A. Seignette.....	(gold)	5 10	@	5 25
Hivert Pellevoisen .....	(gold)	5 05	@	5 15
Alex. Seignette.....	(gold)	5 10	@	5 25
Arzac Seignette.....	(gold)	..	@	..
Other brands Rochelle.....	(gold)	4 75	@	5 00
Rum—Jamaica.....	(gold)	4 00	@	6 00
St. Croix .....	(gold)	3 50	@	3 65
Gin—Different brands.....	(gold)	3 00	@	3 50
Whisky—Scotch and Irish.....	(gold)	8 85	@	4 90
Domestic—N. E. Rum.....	(cur.)	2 45	@	2 75
Bourbon Whisky.....	(cur.)	2 50	@	6 00
Corn Whisky.....	(cur.)	..	@	2 29
Wines—Port.....	(gold)	2 25	@	3 00
Burgundy Port.....	(gold)	90	@	1 45
Sherry.....	(gold)	1 25	@	8 00
Madeira.....	(gold)	4 00	@	8 00
do Marseilles.....	(gold)	90	@	1 20
do Serry.....	(gold)	1 50	@	1 25
Malaga, sweet.....	(gold)	95	@	1 75
do dry.....	(gold)	1 25	@	1 50
Claret, in hhd's.....	(go d)	35 00	@	150 00
do in cases.....	(gold)	2 75	@	30 00
Champagne.....	(gold)	12 00	@	25 00



## The Railway Monitor.

**WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**—This road which extends from Blairsville on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Freeport on the Alleghany river, is now completed and ready for use. At Freeport it strikes the line of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, running thence to Pittsburg and Kittanning and now in process of extension beyond the latter point to the Oil Region. This branch has been built by the Pennsylvania Company, and will be worked by them as an avenue for the coal, iron and petroleum trade between the Alleghany valley and Philadelphia. The country between Freeport and Blairsville with its rich resources will also by this means have direct access to Pittsburg, where the trade of the region has hitherto mostly concentrated, while at the same time it will be opened to the markets of the East. The coal interests are yet only partially developed, but this road will do much to bring them into active operation.

**SCINDE (INDIA) RAILWAY.**—The half-yearly report states: In the commercial crisis through which India, but more especially the western portion, has recently passed, the proprietors will be prepared to learn that the traffic on the Scinde Railway has suffered. The trade of the country has been affected by the prevalence of sickness, the heat during the season just ended having been unusually severe, and cholera having carried off numbers of the population. The following is a statement of traffic since the opening of line:

Year.	Period.	Passengers.	Goods, &c.	Total.
1861 (13th May to 31st Dec.)	...	£6,717	£12,643	£19,361
1862	...	12,605	50,231	62,837
1863	...	15,324	85,139	100,463
1864	...	16,750	77,794	94,544
1865 (to 30th June)	...	8,249	30,573	38,822
		£59,645	£256,384	£316,029

The Punjab Railway being now opened for traffic throughout its entire length, a system of through booking between the Scinde and Punjab railways has been arranged. The survey of the Indus Valley line has been completed, and the left bank of the river has been chosen for the works. The length of this new line between Kotree and Mooltan is 480 miles.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—The following directors were re-elected on Tuesday, the 10th of October, 1865, by a vote of about \$18,000,000 out of \$24,000,000, the combined common and preferred capital: Samuel Marsh, Daniel Drew, John Arnot, William B. Skidmore, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Robert H. Berdell, Dudley S. Gregory, Ralph Mead, Ambrose S. Murray, William Evans, J. C. Bancroft Davis, H. L. Pierson, D. A. Cushman, Alexander S. Diven, Thomas W. Gale, Isaac N. Phelps, J. F. D. Lanier.

**UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—This commences at Omaha, and is being vigorously constructed; and as yet no Government bonds have been issued to it or asked for it. John A. Dix is President; Thomas C. Durant, Vice-President; John J. Cisco, Treasurer. It is believed 100 miles of this road, west of Omaha, will be in running order next June. President Johnson has decided to approve the change of route recently proposed for the Union Pacific Railroad west from Omaha, the company having acceded to the condition that the grade of the road shall thereby be reduced to thirty feet to the mile between the Missouri River and the Platte Valley. By the route originally contemplated, the grade was upward of seventy feet to the mile.

**MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.**—The bonded debt of this company was reduced on the 1st inst. to \$143,000 by the decline of the sinking fund, and the probability is that this amount will be extinguished before the close of the year by its conversion into the first preferred shares, which are now selling at 105 a 106.

### COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.			Cleveland and Pittsburgh.		
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	\$153,735	\$305,554	\$123,808	\$139,414	—
101,355	154,418	252,583	202,321	317,839	481,165	130,225	175,482	246,331	115,394	170,879	\$180,048
104,372	195,803	288,159	221,709	300,355	506,290	122,512	243,150	269,403	135,211	202,857	—
122,084	162,723	263,149	240,051	371,461	467,710	126,798	185,013	186,172	140,952	193,919	—
132,301	178,786	312,316	280,209	466,830	568,904	144,995	198,679	227,260	152,662	203,514	215,568
145,542	206,090	343,985	359,888	565,145	727,193	170,937	243,178	311,180	160,569	210,314	—
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	320,381	399,602	473,186	669,605	930,375	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	—
Year..			Year..			Year..			Year..		
1,673,706			3,975,935			1,959,267			1,917,100		
2,770,484			5,902,383			3,095,470			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.)
\$945,695	\$984,337	\$908,341	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	\$299,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	\$38,203	\$77,010	\$98,112
889,949	934,133	886,039	425,047	472,240	418,711	271,085	416,588	522,555	53,778	74,409	86,626
956,445	1,114,508	1,240,626	366,802	356,626	424,870	275,643	459,762	592,276	60,540	89,901	93,503
948,059	1,099,507	1,472,120	270,676	278,540	311,540	289,224	423,797	491,297	64,306	72,389	82,186
848,783	1,072,293	1,339,279	244,771	281,759	351,759	334,687	406,373	454,604	35,326	83,993	73,842
770,148	1,041,975	1,225,528	202,392	253,049	310,049	407,992	510,100	590,061	40,706	78,697	110,186
731,243	994,317	1,152,803	190,364	273,726	—	343,929	423,578	527,888	58,704	91,809	108,651
687,092	1,105,364	1,364,126	219,561	306,595	—	511,305	586,964	661,548	52,864	94,375	113,155
816,901	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	—
0,469,481	13,429,643	—	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	4,571,028	6,329,447	—	710,225	1,038,165	—
Year..			Year..			Year..			Year..		
13,429,643			4,274,556			6,329,447			1,038,165		
Michigan Central.			Mich. So. North and Indiana.			Mil. and Prairie du Chien.			New York Central.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)
\$242,073	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$248,784	\$256,600	\$363,986	\$67,130	\$102,749	\$98,183	\$920,272	\$921,831	\$899,478
245,858	278,848	329,137	230,508	304,445	366,361	76,132	115,135	74,233	790,167	936,587	581,372
236,452	348,802	344,228	257,227	338,454	413,322	44,925	88,221	70,740	867,590	1,059,028	915,600
238,495	338,276	337,240	268,613	330,651	366,245	88,177	140,418	106,689	911,395	1,105,664	1,300,000
236,453	271,553	401,456	264,835	267,126	353,194	106,967	186,747	146,943	839,126	1,004,435	1,204,435
206,221	265,780	365,663	241,236	315,258	402,122	111,260	212,209	224,838	841,165	1,029,736	—
198,328	263,244	329,105	189,145	279,129	309,083	71,587	139,547	177,159	818,512	1,055,793	—
215,449	346,781	413,501	238,012	355,264	474,706	69,353	113,399	170,554	840,450	1,273,117	—
308,168	408,445	476,661	308,106	402,219	484,173	155,417	168,218	228,025	1,079,551	1,450,076	—
375,488	410,802	—	375,567	398,330	—	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	—	1,247,258	1,711,281	—	11,069,853	13,230,417	—
Year..			Year..			Year..			Year..		
3,966,946			4,120,391			1,711,281			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.)
\$337,850	\$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
462,967	588,066	738,107	43,058	60,361	—	123,115	157,786	169,299	132,111	123,987	144,001
427,094	525,751	601,238	44,835	72,452	91,172	118,798	149,855	177,625	134,272	127,010	138,738
395,845	532,911	650,311	—	—	—	123,949	155,730	173,722	152,585	156,338	194,525
350,753	506,640	612,127	49,673	71,302	90,050	118,077	144,942	162,570	105,554	139,626	*271,798
407,077	625,547	718,016	51,281	84,483	—	130,378	182,236	218,553	116,379	244,114	*374,024
463,509	675,360	—	76,136	83,946	—	153,470	234,194	—	120,595	243,840	—
505,814	701,352	—	—	—	—	144,736	204,785	—	151,052	221,570	—
468,300	691,555	—	—	—	—	143,748	202,966	—	134,563	220,209	—
487,642	914,082	—	—	—	—	162,921	204,736	—	111,339	265,154	—
5,132,934	7,120,465	—	594,800	827,615	—	1,554,913	2,084,074	—	1,439,798	2,060,322	*484 m.
Year..			Year..			Year..			Year..		
7,120,465			827,615			2,084,074			2,060,322		



## RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879	1879	97		Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug. 1872			
2d do do do do	2,000,000	7	do do 1882	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1874			
Eastern Coal Fields Branch do	400,000	7	do do 1882	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do do 1879	1879	97		1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			
2d do do do do	777,500	7	do do 1881	1881			2d do do do	1,000,000	8	do do 1864			
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do do 1876	1876	97		<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1883	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	1866	85	86	1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July 1863		100	
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov. 1878	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do 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	1867	97		Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July 1872			
do do do 1855	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July 1875	1875	100	100 1/2	do do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug. 1874	94 1/2	95	
do do do 1850	700,000	6	do do 1880	1880	100 1/2	101	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1885	1885	102 1/2		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1888			
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July 1866	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1873		99 1/2	
1st do do do extended	422,000	7	do do 1870-79	1870-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do do do	116,000	7	do do 1870	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1868	102		
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do do 1870	1870			2d do do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1879	103		
2d do do do	347,000	7	do do				3d do do do	6,000,000	6	do do 1883	98	98	
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct 1880	94	95	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1867	1867			5th do do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec 1888			
2d Mort. do do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1885	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug 1877	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	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882	100	101	
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	97		
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1865	1865	99		<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do do do	200,000	6	do do 1865	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July 1870			
2d do do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do do do	100,000	6	do do 1870	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct 1868			
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do do 1889	1889			do 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	1873	95 1/2	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	1877			<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov 1872	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	1866			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883			
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July 1869-72	1869-72			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do do 1870	1870			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July 1876			
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do do 1876			
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883	1883	90		<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov. 1889	1889	100		1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July 1877			
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec. 1893	1893	89 1/2		<i>Hudson River:</i>						
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	102		
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July 1873	1873			1st do do	110,000	6	do do 1869			
2d do do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879	1879			2d do do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1885	100		
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do do do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov. 1877			
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882	1882			Convertible	1,002,000	7	do do 1867			
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	1870	101		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov 1870			
2d do do do	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	1875	105	108	2d do do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1875			
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1890	1890	92		1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct 1875	106	106 1/2	
1st do do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov 1890	1890			1st do do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do do 1875			
2d do do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1865	1865			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do do 1890			
3d do do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1885	1885			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
4th do do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July 1876	1876			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
Income	1,192,200	7	do do 1876-82	1876-82	41		2d do do do	364,000	10	do do 1870			
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July 1875-80	1875-80	90		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							2d do do do	400,000	7	do do 1862			
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov. 1877	1877	96	98	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do do 1858			
1st do do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1892	1892	98		<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1882	1882	85	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	1883	111 1/2	112	1st Mortgage	187,000	7	Mch & Sept 1861			
do do do do	3,167,000	8	do do 1883	1883			2d do do do	392,000	7	April & Oct 1873			
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1890	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												



## RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:						
New Haven and Northampton:						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873		
New Jersey:						
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873		
New London Northern:						
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
New York Central:						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	92	
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	85	
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	85	
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	100	
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	103	105
New York and Harlem:						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	102	
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	93	
New York and New Haven:						
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875		
New York, Providence and Boston:						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78		
Northern Central:						
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85	86½
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds.	150,000	6	do	1866		
Northern New Hampshire:						
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874		
North Pennsylvania:						
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	86	87
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887		
North-Western Virginia:						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	98½	100
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	96	98
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885		98
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	30	30
Norwich and Worcester:						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870		
Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:						
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880	90	92
2d do (now stock)					32½	
Ohio and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	80	
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	80	
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870		
Oswego and Syracuse:						
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-80		
Pacific:						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87		100
Panama:						
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870		
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875		
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872		
Peninsula:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	70	79
Pennsylvania:						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	103	104
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875		98½
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875		
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Philadelphia and Erie:						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881		91½
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901		
Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:						
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865		
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885		
Philadelphia and Reading:						
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867		
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880	91½	91½
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	91	
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880		
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880		
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886		
Philadelphia and Trenton:						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868		
Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:						
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884		
Pittsburg and Connellsville:						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889		
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:						
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'y	1912	104	105
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	95	96
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912		86
Pittsburg and Steubenville:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881		
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881		
Racine and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875		
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875		
Reading and Columbia:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879		
Raritan and Delaware Bay:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,600	7	Mch & Sept	1888		
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888		
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876		
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:						
1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.)	800,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1874		
2d do (do do)	200,000	7	do	1862		
1st do (Watertown & Rome)	123,000	7	Mch & Sept	1871		
2d do (do do)	800,000	7	do	1880		
Rutland and Burlington:						
1st Mortgage	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863	70	
2d do	937,500	7	do	1863	23½	
3d do	440,000	7	do	1863		
Sacramento Valley:						
1st Mortgage	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875		
2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881		
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute:						
1st Mortgage	2,200,000	7	Semi an'y	1894		90
2d do preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1894	80	80
2d do Income	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894	76	
Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:						
1st Mortgage (extended)	1,000,000		Feb. & Aug	1900		
2d do	201,500	7	May & Nov.	1875		
Bonds and Scrip	75,598	6	Feb. & Aug	1878		
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:						
1st Mortgage	1,290,000	7	Jan. & July	1886		
Railroad:						
Second Avenue:						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:						
1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Staten Island:						
1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:						
1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Terre Haute and Richmond:						
1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Third Avenue (N. Y.):						
1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:						
1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1885		
Toledo and Wabash:						
1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	90	
1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	90	
2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		79
2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		79
Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	65	
Troy and Boston:						
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
Troy Union:						
Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
Union Pacific:						



## RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
<b>Railroad.</b>						New York and Boston Air Line.	100	788,047			
Albany and Susquehanna	100	1,347,192				New York Central	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	100 100%
Alleghany Valley	50	1,947,600				New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050			75
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1%		do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	75
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	
do do Pa.	100	2,500,000				New York and New Haven	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	Oct. 4	114 115
do do Ohio	100	5,000,000				New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	117 120
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Oct. 4	116 117	Ninth Avenue	100	795,360			110 119
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	127	Northern of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	June 3	87 88
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		Northern Central	50	3,344,800	Quarterly.	Oct. 2	88 89
Belvidere, Delaware	100	997,112				North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150			62 64
Berkshire	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 1%		Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	100 101
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 2%		Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	3,077,000			33 34
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000				Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000			29 30
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3%	98 98 1/2	do preferred	100	2,979,000	January.	Jan. 7	70 74
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July. 4	114 115	Old Colony and Newport	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	124 126	Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4 1/2	127 128	Panama (and Steamship)	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 6	237 240
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150				Peninsula	100				
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	140	Pennsylvania	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	122 122 1/2
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000				Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent	100	218,100			53 54 1/2
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Philadelphia and Erie	50	5,013,054	Mar. and Nov	Mar.	116 116 1/2
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5	190	Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,072,323	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4	110 110
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000				Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n.	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5	125 127
Camden and Amboy	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July. 5	126 1/2	Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,657,300			
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455				Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,770,414	Quarterly.	Oct. 2 1/2	100 100 1/2
do do preferred	50	682,600				Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,126	Jan. and July	July. 4	96
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4 1/2	
Catawissa	50	1,150,000				Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000			
do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	32 34	Racine and Mississippi	100				
Central of New Jersey	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 2 1/2	60 60 1/2	Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,360,700			
Central Ohio	100					Reading and Columbia	50	501,890	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Cheshire (preferred)	100	2,085,925				Rensselaer and Saratoga	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Chester Valley	50	871,900				Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Chicago and Alton	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	47 1/2 48	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,376			
do preferred	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	106	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000	Annually.	May. 7	30 40
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May. 6	104 132	do do pref	100	1,700,000			70
Chicago and Great Eastern	100					Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,989,090	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	100	1,000,000				do do pref	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	2,250,000				Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Chicago and Northwestern	100	11,990,520				Schuylkill Valley	50	576,000	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4	63
do do pref.	100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	46 60	Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	30 30 1/2	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.	50	869,450	Quarterly.		125 133
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	1,106,125	May and Nov.	May. 4	65 68 1/2	Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000			
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	3,000,000				Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130	Jan. and July	July. 6	
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000				Terre Haute and Richmond	50	1,900,150	Quarterly.	Oct.	
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	128 130	Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000			
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta	100	4,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 4		Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	5,253,625	Feb. and Aug	Aug p'd		do do 1st pref	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5	108 109 1/2	do do 2d pref	100	1,000,000			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July. 5		Toledo and Wabash	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 3	
Columbus and Xenia	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	58 59	do do preferred	50	984,700	June and Dec	June 3 1/2	63
Concord	50	250,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Tioga	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	
Concord and Portsmouth	100	500,000				Troy and Boston	100	607,111	June and Dec	June 3	
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	392,900				Troy and Greenbush	100	274,400	Jan. and July	July. 2	
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July. 3	72 1/2	Utica and Black River	100	811,560	June and Dec	June 4	97 100
do do pref	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July. 4	70	Vermont and Canada	100	2,860,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	44 45
Connecticut River	100	1,582,169				Vermont and Massachusetts	100	2,214,225	Jan. and July	July. 3	93 95
Covington and Lexington	100	2,316,705	Jan. and July	July. 3	15	Warren	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July. 4	130 133
Dayton and Michigan	100	406,132	Jan. and July	July. 3		Westchester and Philadelphia	50	684,036	Jan. and July	July. 3	96 79
Delaware	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	July p'd.	190	Western (Mass.)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	1,550,000				Worcester and Nashua	83 1/2	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July. 1	
Des Moines Valley	100	952,350				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g	50	317,050			
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	1,500,000				<b>Canal.</b>					
do do pref.	100	1,751,577				Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,343,563			
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,982,180				Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	64 70
Eastern, (Mass.)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	98 99	Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	147 148
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct.		Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 1/2		Delaware Junction (Pa.)	100	398,910	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 2 1/2		Delaware and Raritan	100				
do do pref.	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	88	Lancaster and Susquehanna	50	200,000	May and Nov	May. 5	115 113
Erie	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	90 90 1/2	Lehigh Navigation	50	4,282,950	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	82
do preferred	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	84 85	Monongahela Navigation	50	726,800	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	90
Erie and Northeast	50	400,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	107 108	Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	121
Fitchburg	100	3,540,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5		do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	56 59
Forty-secd St. & Grand St. F'y	100	7									



## Insurance and Mining Journal.

## INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are partici- pating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 days.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
<b>Joint Stock Fire:</b>					
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Aetna.....	50	200,000	211,492	do	July 31 & 30
Agricultural, (Watert'n).....	5	50,000	122,248		
Albany.....	30	150,000	187,467		
Albany City.....	100	200,000	200,645		
American.....	50	200,000	440,084	Jan. and July.	July 31 & 50
American Exchange.....	100	200,000	203,363	March and Sep.	Sep.....5
Arctic.....	50	500,000	529,167	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Astor.....	25	250,000	270,827	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	347,723	March and Sep.	Sep.....5
Baltic.....	25	200,000	192,631	May and Nov.	May.....5
Beekman.....	25	200,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....4
Bowery.....	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec.	June.....5
Brevoort.....	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Broadway.....	25	200,000	264,366	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....6
Brooklyn (L. I.).....	17	153,000	249,764	do	Aug.....10
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000			
Central Park.....	100	150,000	159,079	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....4
Citizens'.....	20	300,000	474,177	Jan. and July.	July.....10
City.....	70	210,000	306,652	Feb. and Aug.	Aug 4 p. sh.
Clinton.....	100	250,000	289,454	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Columbia*.....	100	500,000	495,466	do	July.....5
Commerce.....	100	200,000	229,835	do	July.....5
Commerce (Albany).....	100	200,000	239,144		
Commercial.....	50	200,000	269,319	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000	282,243	April and Oct.	April.....5
Continental*.....	109	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July.	July.....7
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000	299,038	March and Sep.	Sep.....5
Croton.....	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Eagle.....	40	300,000	401,922	April and Oct.	Oct.....4
Empire City.....	100	200,000	246,853	Jan. and July.	July.....7
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	255,112	do	July.....5
Exchange.....	30	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....57 1/2
Far Joint St'k (Meridian).....	100	50,000	72,880		
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	262,121	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	141,396	do	July.....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.....5 139 1/2
Hope.....	50	200,000	214,017	do	Jan.....5
Howard.....	50	300,000	433,998	do	July.....10 150
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.....6
King's County (Brook'n).....	20	150,000	113,325	March and Sep.	Sep.....5
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.	Sep.....5
Long Island (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	298,778	Jan. and July.	July.....10
Lincoln Fund.....	50	1,000,000			
Lorillard*.....	25	1,000,000		Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5
Manhattan.....	100	500,000	708,874	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Market*.....	100	200,000	331,793	do	July.....10
Mechanics' (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	185,624	do	July.....5
Mechanics' and Traders'.....	25	200,000	242,320	do	July.....5
Mercantile.....	100	200,000	221,815	do	July.....3 1/2
Merchants'.....	50	200,000	293,503	do	July.....10
Metropolitan*†.....	100	1,000,000		do	July.....5
Montauk (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	169,572	do	July.....5
Morris (and inland).....	100	200,000	233,295		
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	July.....7
National.....	37 1/2	200,000	249,874	do	July.....8
New Amsterdam.....	25	300,000	348,467	do	July.....5
New World.....	50	200,000	203,224	do	July.....4
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.).....	100	100,000	110,905		
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000	253,079	Jan. and July.	July.....8
N. Y. Fire and Mar.....	100	200,000	262,076	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....6
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000	1,164,291	Jan. and July.	July.....5 110
North American*.....	50	1,000,000		June and Dec.	June 6 & 50 92
North River.....	25	350,000	388,919	April and Oct.	Oct.....4 101 1/2
Northwestern (Oswego).....	50	150,000	170,982	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Pacific.....	25	200,000	244,289	do	July.....7 1/2
Park.....	100	200,000	217,876	do	July.....5
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000	163,247	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5 97 1/2
People's.....	20	150,000	135,496	Jan. and July.	July.....5
Phoenix†.....	50	500,000	664,987	do	July.....5
Rellen.....	50	200,000	249,750	do	July.....5
Republic*.....	100	300,000	481,551	do	July 31 & 20
Resolute*.....	100	200,000	232,191	do	July.....3 1/2
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	205,070		
Stuyvesant.....	25	200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5
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
<b>Joint Stock Marine:</b>					
Columbian*.....	100	2,000,000			85 1/2
Great Western*.....	100	1,000,000	3,177,437		
Mercantile Mutual*.....	100	640,000	1,322,469		
Washington*.....	100	257,400	561,639		

## MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMPANIES, &c.	Amo'ts	Value.	COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts	Value.
<b>Atlantic.</b> (6 p. c. Feb.)	\$	Per cent.	<b>N. Y. Mutual.</b> (6 p. c.)	\$	Per cent.
Scrip of 1864.....	2,599,520	@	Scrip of 1859.....		@
" 1865.....	2,705,060	@	" 1860.....		@
Limit \$1,000,000.			" 1861.....		@
<b>Columbian.</b> (6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1862.....		@
Scrip of 1862.....		30 @	" 1863.....	121,460	@
" 1863.....	255,000	@	" 1864.....		@
" 1864.....	350,000	27 1/2 @	" 1865.....		@
Limit \$1,000,000.			Limit \$500,000.		
<b>Commercial.</b> (6 p. c. July.)			<b>Orient Mutu- al.</b> (6 p. c. Mar.)		
Scrip of 1859.....	83,120	95 @	Scrip of 1859.....	138,570	@
" 1860.....	81,120	90 @	" 1860.....	131,270	@
" 1861.....	48,660	85 @	" 1861.....	105,770	@
" 1862.....	84,120	80 @	" 1863.....	100,830	@
" 1863.....	78,700	75 @	" 1864.....	53,610	@
" 1864.....	126,540	72 @	Limit \$500,000.		
" 1865.....	103,850	70 @	<b>Pacific Mutu- al.</b> (6 p. c.)		
Limit \$500,000.			Scrip of 1861.....		@
<b>Gt Western.</b> (6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1862.....		@
Scrip of 1861.....		@	" 1863.....		@
" 1862.....		@	" 1864.....	180,790	@
" 1863.....	435,404	@	" 1865.....		@
" 1864.....		@	Limit \$500,000.		
" 1865.....		@	<b>Sun Mutual.</b> (6 p. c. Nov.)		
Limit \$1,000,000.			Scrip of 1862.....	129,000	@
<b>Mercantile.</b> (6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1863.....	224,000	@
Scrip of 1858.....	90,730	60 @	" 1864.....	195,000	@
" 1859.....	136,300	@	" 1865.....	549,000	@
" 1860.....	80,130	@	Limit.....		
" 1861.....	42,700	@	<b>Union.</b> (6 p. c.)		
" 1862.....	69,470	@	Scrip of 1859.....	102,440	98 @ 100
" 1863.....	111,580	@	" 1860.....	180,650	90 @ 92
" 1864.....	86,620	@	" 1861.....	177,330	87 @ 89
" 1865.....	101,340	39 @	" 1862.....	130,180	83 @ 85
Limit \$1,000,000.			" 1863.....	153,420	99 @ 81
<b>Mutual of Buffalo</b> (7 p. c.)			" 1864.....	125,670	75 @ 77
Scrip of 1862.....		@	" 1865.....	185,540	71 @ 73
" 1863.....		@	Limit \$500,000.		
" 1864.....	24,915	@	<b>Washington Marine.</b> (7 p. c.)		
" 1865.....		@	Scrip of 1863.....	10,000	65 @
Limit not fixed.			" 1864.....	30,000	45 @
			" 1865.....	30,000	30 @
			Limit \$500,000.		

## PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....	1 20	2 25	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany.....		25	Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright.....			Montana.....	7 30	7 70
Beekman.....			Mount Vernon.....	30	50
Bennehoff Reserve.....			National Oil of N. Y.		
Bennehoff Run.....	11 00	12 50	N. York, Phila. and		
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	16		Baltimore Consol	50	
Black Creek.....			Noble & Delamater		
Blood Farm.....			of Philadelphia.....		
Bradley Oil.....		1 75	Noble & Delamater		
Brevoort.....	12 50	13 00	Rock Oil.....		
Brooklyn.....			Northern Light.....	1 25	1 50
Buchanan Farm.....	94	95	Oceanic.....	53	56
California.....			Oil City Petroleum.....		
Cascade.....			Oil Creek of N. Y.....	1 34	1 39
Central.....	30 00	35 00	Pacific.....		
Cherry Run Petrol'm	24	26	Palmer Petroleum.....		
Clifton.....	50		People's Petroleum.....		50
Commercial.....			Phillips.....		
Commonwealth.....		1 50	Pit Hole Creek.....	8 00	8 05
Consolidated of N. Y.		95	President.....	2 00	2 50
De Kalb.....		1 50	Rawson Farm.....		
Dalzell.....			Revenue.....		
Devon Oil.....			Rynd Farm.....	96	97
Emp'e City Petrol'm	45	56	Sherman & Barns'dle		50
Enterprise.....			Southard.....		70
Everett Petroleum.....			Standard Petroleum.....		
Excelsior.....	71	77	Story & McClintock.....		
First National.....	32	36	Success.....		
Fountain Petroleum.....	1 25	1 75	Tack Petr'm of N. Y.	32	35
Fulton Oil.....			Talman.....		
Germania.....	35	37	Tarr Farm.....		
G't Western Consol.....	95	1 25	Terragenta.....		2 00
Guild Farm.....			Titus Oil.....		
Hammond.....			Titus Estate.....		2 20
Heydrick.....	1 00	1 15	Union.....		
Heydrick Brothers.....	28	44	United Pe'tl'm F'ms.	50	
Hickory Farm.....			United States.....	29 25	29 40
High Gate.....		50	United States Pe- troleum Candle.....		
Home.....		10 00	Venango.....		
Inexhaustible.....	15	35	Vesta.....		
Johnson's Fulton Oil			Watson Petroleum.....		3 00
Knickerbocker Pet'm	17	18	Webster.....	1 05	1 10
Liberty.....			W. Virg. Oil and Coal	11	
McClintockville.....			Woods & Wright.....		
McElhenny.....			Oil Creek.....		
McKinley.....	2 90	3 25	Working People's		
Manhattan.....	23	30	Petroleum.....		
Maple Grove.....					

## MINING STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Isle Royal Copper.....			Quincy Copper.....		
Quartz Hill.....	1 80	1 90	Corydon Gold.....		
Consol. Gregory Gold.....	9 00	10 00	Eagle Gold.....		
N. J. Central Copper.....			Pamunky Coal.....		
St. Margaret's Copper.....			Canada Copper.....	70	85
Clute Lead.....		20	Kansas-Color'do Gold.....	4 00	8 50
New York Gold.....			Gold Mining of Col'do.....		
Gunnell Gold.....	50	75	Hammell Gold.....		
Huron Copper.....	42 00	45 00	Manhattan Gold.....		
Smith & Parmelee.....	3 75	6 00	Minnesota Copper.....		
Knowlton Copper.....	1 00	2 75	Missouri & Pa. Gold.....		
Bucks Co. Lead.....			N. Y. & N. Scotia Gold.....		



## TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama ...	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton ...	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do French mail.....	30	60
do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship.....	3	
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail....	*32	
do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.....	5	
Corfu—see Ionian Islands		
Corsica, British mail by Am. packet ...	21	
do do Brit. packet ...	5	
do French mail, .....	*15	*30
Costa Rica.....	10	
Cuba.....	10	
Curacoa via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail ...	*20	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American pack't.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (Lug. possessions,) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste..	36	
by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez....	40	72
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste.....	64	
do French mail.....	30	60
Ecuador.....	34	
Falkland Islands, via England.....	33	
France.....	*15	*30
Frankfort, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Prussian closed mail....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	*28	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail ...	*15	
Gambia, via England.....	33	
Gaudaloupe, via England.....	45	
Guatemala.....	10	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do (except Luxemburg) Hamburg mail....	*15	
Gibraltar, French mail.....	21	42
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.....	24	
do open mail by British pkt..	1	
Great Britam 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 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. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*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. ...	23	
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 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1 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 by Bre. or Ham. mail .....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. cl'd m. ....	*30	
do do do when pre. ....	28	
do do do Bremen 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 Bremen 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 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1 o. cts.
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned:		
By French mail, via Austria....	21	*42
Turk's Island.....	19	
Tuscany, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.) .....	*42	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail .....	*28	
Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
do British mail, via England..	45	
Van Diemen's Land, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Marseilles .....	39	45
do French mail .....	30	60
Venetian States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton .....	45	
West Indies, British.....	10	
do not British (except Cuba) .....	34	

### CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

#### RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

NEW YORK TO CAMDEN,  
From Pier 3, N. R., Daily, at 11:45 A. M.,  
connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M. for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, \$1.  
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M. for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, \$2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, \$3.  
From Camden, take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

### Francis & Loutrel,

45 MAIDEN LANE,  
STATIONERS, STEAM PRINTERS,  
LITHOGRAPHERS AND  
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.  
All kinds of Stationery, Paper and Account Books for Business, Professional and Private use  
Orders solicited.

### Marine Insurance.

## SUN Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

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

### MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

### METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., No. 108 Broadway, New York.

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

### Life Insurance.

### 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. GLASSKY, HOWELL SMITH,  
T. B. VAN BUREN, F. H. LUMMUS,  
SYLVESTER M. BEARD, WM. E. PRINCE,  
ROBERT CROWLEY, SYLVESTER TEATS,  
WILLIAM COIT, JOSEPH WILDE,  
J. C. DIMMICK, A. A. LOW,  
HENRY CLEWS, CHAS. CURTISS,  
ALBERT WRIGHT, ASHER S. MILLS,  
JOHN A. ISLIN, WM. H. WEBB,  
H. P. FREEMAN, HENRY J. RAYMOND,  
NICHOLAS E. SMITH, SILAS C. HERRING,  
JAMES R. DOW, SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW,

RICHARD A. McCURDY.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.  
WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.  
ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary  
T. B. VAN BUREN, Treasurer.  
S. TEATS, M.D., Medical Examiner.  
E. H. JONES, Superintendent of Agencies.  
E. F. FOLGER, General Railway Agent.

#### LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES

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

#### GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES

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

#### WITH COMPENSATION,

the full amount assured is payable to the family in case of death caused by accident and occurring within three months from the date of injury. Or, in case of injury causing disability, the insured receives a weekly compensation until he is able to attend to his business, such time not to exceed twenty-six weeks. The policy covers all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Assaults by 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

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. 33 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,

663 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

**Terms for Banks and Bankers Accounts:**

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

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

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

Revenue Stamps supplied—\$20 with 4  $\frac{3}{4}$  ct. discount  
do do do 100 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  do  
do do do 1,000 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  do

All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

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

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

7-30 Notes bought and sold at market rates.

The United States 5 per cent., one year, and two year, and two year Coupon Notes, received on deposit from regular dealers, or those choosing to become so 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 23 1865.

**CULVER PENN & CO.,  
BANKERS,**

19 &amp; 21 Nassau Street, New York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS FROM BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS,

And allow interest on balances at the rate of Four per cent per annum.

**B. HUTCHINGS BADGER,  
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,**

36 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Northwest. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities bought and sold on commission, either in New York or Chicago, and carried on margins when desired. New York correspondent and reference.

Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

**Banks and Bankers.****.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. Bk., N. Y., W. H. Johnson, Pres. Han. Bk., N. Y., James Buell, Pres. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bk., N. Y., S. K. Green, Pres. 3d-ay. 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,

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

President.

Vice-President.

**NIAGARA****Fire Insurance Company.**

No. 12 Wall Street.

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

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

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years, 253 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE****MORRIS****FIRE AND INLAND****Insurance Company,**

31 Pine 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 Goods****GUITERMAN BROTHERS,**

IMPORTERS OF

Shawls, Dress Goods, &amp; 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. 17,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE

OF

IRISH LINENS AND LINEN GOODS,

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

ALSO,

HOSIERY AND HOSIERY GOODS, GLOVES, &c.

Catalogue and samples on the morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

ST. ETIENNE AND BASLE RIBBONS, MILLINERY, GOODS SILKS, VELVETS, &c.,

On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed notes, for all sums over \$100.

THURSDAY, Oct. 19,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,

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

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS, TAILORING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.