

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 3.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866,

NO. 56.

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This purpose of paying the principal of the national debt it proposes to accomplish by an annual appropriation out of the general revenue of the Government, and by sales of gold as often as there is an accumulation of more than fifty millions in the Treasury. There are also three subordinate provisions in the bill. It repeals the existing sinking-fund arrangement; it declares that holders of Seven-thirties shall forfeit their option of exchanging them for Five-twenties,

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In the case of the Seven-thirties, more than 800 millions of which are in the hands of the public, an analogous principle is involved. On the reverse of every one of these notes the condition is expressly stated that "at maturity" the holder shall have a certain "option," and may choose whether he will exchange his note for bonds or for money. Such was the bargain made between the Government and its creditors when the latter lent their money. But the bill before us proposes to take away this "option" four months before the stipulated time at which it will expire. It is true that the option, as it stands, may turn out to be a very inconvenient one for the Government, but that should have been foreseen when the bargain was made. Some less objectionable preventive of the apprehended embarrassment may perhaps be discovered and applied in the next session of Congress, till which time we can defer the question without any inconvenience, as the first series of the Seven-thirties do not mature for more than a year to come.

As to the proposition forbidding the National Banks to count as a part of their reserve any legal-tender interest-bearing notes they may have on hand, we need, in this place, say nothing except that equally with Mr. Grimes's amendment it is out of place in a bill of this kind. There is a measure before the House which proposes to deal very thoroughly with the National Banks, and in it the new arrangements of the important questions relative to their reserve of lawful money will naturally find a place.

Without adding more, we may say therefore, that as Mr. Sherman's bill has lost the features for which it was chiefly commended, and is aiming at objects which can be much better dealt with and more deliberately considered hereafter, we shall not regret to learn that there is but slender probability of its becoming law.

NAPOLEON AND THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The overwhelming energy with which the Prussian armies were hurled upon their antagonists in Bohemia during the first fortnight after the declaration of war, has changed the face of things in Europe with dramatic suddenness. In our issue of last week we pointed out the immense progress made by the Princes of Prussia in their invasion of the Austrian territory, before a week had fully expired from the date of their first hostile passage of the Silesian frontier. Exactly at the close of a week from that date, on the 3rd of July, 1866, the united Eastern and Western armies of Prussia having forced back the left wing and centre of the Austrians from the vicinity of Toplitz, in Western Bohemia, to the banks of Elbe, in Eastern Bohemia, fell upon Benedek with their whole force at Sadowa, a small town hidden among the lower hills of the Riesen-gebirge, and lying on the high road between the city of Gitschin, which the Prussians had carried by storm on the 29th of June, and the fortress of Konigsgratz, whither Benedek was retreating to reform his army, and reorganize his campaign.

The shock of the battle which ensued must have been indeed tremendous. No armies as large as those which came then into collision had been arrayed against each other in actual combat since the days of Austerlitz. The Prussians brought into action during the long summer day of carnage no fewer than eight *corps d'armee*, averaging, when full, no

less than 40,000 men to the *corps*. With all allowances made for losses in previous engagements and for detachments, the Prussian force, therefore, at Sadowa cannot well be estimated at a lower figure than 240,000 men, being more than twice as large as the host with which Grant first assailed Lee in the terrible campaign of the "Wilderness." The Austrians met and attempted to stay this formidable onslaught with five of their *corps d'armee*, the average force of which, at the full, is 60,000 men. Numerically, therefore, the combatants were doubtless very fairly matched. The Austrians had the advantage, however, of position, and of fighting in a country the population of which are devoted to the Emperor, and bitterly hostile, both by race and by religion, to the Prussians.

The impulse of victory on the other hand was with the invaders, and there seems to be little doubt that the Prussians were far better handled and also were much better armed than their opponents. And when the sun set that day his last splendors fell upon the most absolute rout which has been inflicted upon an Austrian army since Austerlitz and Wagram twice threw Vienna at the feet of a conqueror.

The Prussians followed up the flying foe to the Elbe, drove him across the river in disorder, and found themselves on the morning of July 4 masters of Bohemia, the city of Prague lying open to them on the west, and the road to Vienna inviting them southward to the occupation of the Austrian capital itself.

So terrible was the blow then struck, that before sunrise on the 5th of July the Emperor Francis Joseph was telegraphing to his ambassador at Paris, Prince Metternich, to invite the mediation of Napoleon III., for the purpose of relieving Austria at least of one of her enemies, by inducing Italy to accept terms of peace. The Austrian sovereign, having beaten the Italian army at Custoza, could afford without dishonor to surrender Venetia to the representative of the sovereign from whom, seventy years ago, Austria had received that fatal gift. Napoleon accepted the cession of Venetia, and at once set himself at work to bring about an armistice not only between Italy and Austria, but between Austria and Prussia. The news by the Africa, on Wednesday of the week now closed, leaves us still in doubt as to the immediate result of the step taken by the French Emperor. That Italy should abandon Prussia, even in order to secure the prize of Venice, is of course impossible; nor is it likely that Prussia, which has shown herself, at a single blow, to be one of the most formidable of military powers, and which now holds actual possession of all North Germany, and has her armed hand close upon the very heart of Austria, will consent to any peace which fails to secure to her a permanent preponderance in Central Europe. That she can easily make it the interest and the policy of France to aid her in effecting precisely such a peace is obvious; and as Austria, by her action in regard to Venice, has practically admitted the extremity of her peril, and put herself into the hands of the French Emperor, the chances of the moment would certainly seem to be in favor of an early termination of hostilities, leaving Italy free and united "from the Alps to the Adriatic;" Prussia mistress of Germany, Austria decisively remitted to her true destiny as an Eastern empire, and France in the recognized position of arbiter of Europe.

OUR RAILROADS.

The late war has proved to be coincident with a very remarkable development of the railroad interest of the country. The business of the roads has so far increased that, while floating debts have been extensively liquidated and the condition and capacity of the roads has been improved, yet

most of the companies have assumed a steady dividend-paying position.

This improvement is, to some extent, due to circumstances connected with the war, and yet not wholly. That large portion of the traffic in Western products which, before the war, took the route of the Mississippi river has since the commencement of hostilities been diverted to the railroads; nor is there now any very apparent tendency for it to return to its former channel. Traffic routes change so slowly that it is not at all improbable that the roads may retain for years what they have taken from the Mississippi; and the probability is all the greater from the fact that every year the river becomes more difficult of navigation. The derangement of values connected with the suspension of specie payments has involved a very large enhancement of the rates of freight, so that the net earnings, as represented in currency, have borne a larger ratio to the capital than they would had affairs been upon a specie basis; and the percentage of dividends has consequently ranged higher. This consideration is more important than it may appear at first sight. The capital of the roads represents a specie investment; the dividends are paid in a depreciated currency; so that to-day a six per cent. dividend is equal to a much less amount in gold. Important errors may easily arise in estimating the value of the earnings of the roads if this consideration is not kept in view.

The close of the war was attended with the stoppage of a large amount of military transportation; and the lightness of the crops of last year left an unusually small surplus of products to be moved to the seaboard for exportation; so that it has been very generally anticipated that the earnings of the roads this year would fall below those of 1865. Hitherto, however, a contrary result has appeared. The following comparison of earnings of sixteen of the principal roads for the first six months of the year will show the relation between the business of this year and last:

Railroads.	1865.	1866.	Differ'ce.
Atlantic & Great Western (5 mos)...	\$1,759,311	\$2,148,352	Inc. \$389,041
Chicago & Alton.....	1,790,875	1,795,563	Inc. 4,688
Chicago & Great Eastern.....	482,746	609,871	Inc. 127,125
Chicago & Northwestern.....	3,324,388	3,629,654	Inc. 305,266
Chicago & Rock Island.....	1,565,900	1,390,503	Dec. 175,397
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.....	1,233,673	1,054,689	Dec. 178,984
Erie.....	7,084,008	6,739,582	Dec. 344,426
Illinois Central.....	3,313,036	3,086,305	Dec. 226,731
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	544,455	542,000	Dec. 2,455
Michigan Central.....	2,034,048	1,929,406	Dec. 104,642
Michigan Southern.....	1,534,885	1,642,955	Inc. 108,070
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	827,462	994,796	Inc. 167,334
Ohio & Mississippi.....	1,679,182	1,654,366	Dec. 24,817
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago...	4,244,278	3,607,395	Dec. 636,883
Toledo & Wabash.....	916,268	1,589,057	Inc. 672,789
Western Union.....	293,310	353,339	Inc. 59,999
Total.....	\$32,613,056	\$32,768,733	Inc. \$155,677

Upon the roads here compared there is an average increase of earnings for the six months of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and as it may be safely presumed that the expenses of the current year range lower than those of last, it would follow that the profits of the roads for the last six months exceed those of the corresponding period of 1865.

For the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the railroad interest at large, as respects earnings, expenses and dividends, we have compiled the following details from the latest annual reports of thirty-seven of the leading roads of the Eastern, Middle and Western States:

Road.	Miles.	Cost of road.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Div's
Boston & Worcester	71	\$4,500,000	\$1,697,164	\$1,160,107	\$537,057	10
Western	174	11,271,856	3,431,584	2,201,926	1,229,658	12
Hartford & N. Hav.	75	2,498,319	1,459,711	1,046,183	413,528	10
N. York & N. Haven	62	5,626,522	1,982,213	1,432,379	549,834	09
Hudson River	144	14,669,857	4,132,000	2,545,307	1,587,293	08
Harlem	133	10,616,038	1,860,429	1,409,720	450,709	—
N. Y. Central	556	39,702,919	13,975,524	11,278,810	2,696,714	08
Erie	557	47,646,351	15,451,775	10,308,264	5,096,511	06
Buffalo & State Line	88	2,784,414	1,945,066	1,176,438	769,028	10
New Jersey	34	4,641,335	1,875,081	1,072,058	803,023	10
Camden & Amboy	96	8,502,296	5,799,980	4,659,192	1,140,788	35
Central of N. J.	74	13,133,564	3,030,390	1,748,431	1,281,959	10
Pennsylvania	153	26,046,722	11,142,516	6,320,248	4,822,268	10
Phila., Wil. & Balt.	96	9,106,517	3,884,009	2,837,805	1,046,204	10
Balt. & Ohio	207	24,945,093	6,509,945	3,953,848	2,556,097	06
Washington Branch	30	1,650,000	703,123	273,253	429,870	06
Cleve. & Pittsb'g	203	9,321,163	2,600,377	1,959,583	730,794	05
Cleveland & Erie	99	4,799,121	2,359,373	1,148,061	1,211,312	35

P., Ft. W. & Chicago	468	23,183,381	8,489,062	5,205,515	3,283,547	10
Clev., Col. & Cin.	191	4,750,000	2,499,348	1,264,186	1,235,162	15
Little Miami	84	4,126,278	2,433,286	1,818,645	614,641	30
Cin., Ham & Dayton	160	5,101,212	1,361,566	829,277	532,289	9
Dayton & Michigan	142	6,106,449	951,357	611,423	339,934	—
Sand., Dayton & Cin	206	4,580,895	719,924	564,024	155,900	—
Evanv. & Crawfor've	132	2,600,599	559,128	312,406	246,722	—
Terre H. & Indianap.	73	1,988,150	1,248,726	650,055	598,671	12
Ohio & Mississippi	340	33,423,000	3,759,133	2,742,511	1,016,622	—
Michigan Central	285	13,805,576	4,121,213	2,406,150	1,715,063	10
Michigan Southern	524	16,555,412	4,686,445	2,749,657	1,936,788	34
Clev. & Toledo	109	7,424,022	1,691,266	856,486	834,780	10
Tol., Wab. & West.	242	10,080,918	2,050,322	1,104,330	945,492	34
Chic. & N. Western	679	37,323,791	6,820,750	5,018,478	1,802,272	—
Chic. & Rock Island	182	8,050,132	3,154,236	1,711,455	1,442,781	10
Chicago & Alton	230	8,308,919	3,840,092	2,006,575	1,833,517	84
St. Louis, A. & T. H.	210	10,700,000	2,240,744	1,752,196	488,558	—
Illinois Central	708	30,529,844	7,181,208	5,006,284	2,174,924	10
Total	8,232	495,899,029	159,194,587	102,497,917	56,696,670	—

This statement shows the cost of these 8,232 miles of first class roads, with their appurtenances and rolling stock, to have aggregated \$495,899,029, or at the average rate of \$60,236 per mile. The results of the operations cannot be considered otherwise than as highly satisfactory. The total earnings of these roads is \$159,194,587, or \$19,337 per mile. The expenses aggregate \$102,497,917, or \$12,451 per mile; the proportion of expenses to gross earnings being 64.39 per cent. The profits, or net earnings, reached the large total of \$56,696,670, or \$6,886 per mile.

The question of chief importance to investors in this class of securities concerns the relation between the net earnings and the capital. The legal rate of 7 per cent. upon the capital invested in the roads would yield \$34,712,932. The actual profits, however, amount to \$11,983,738 more than that sum, and average 11.43 per cent. It is necessary, however, here again to call to mind the fact that these figures represent currency. Were the profits reduced to gold, at its present market price, so as to correspond with the character of the original investment, the ratio of net earnings to the cost of the road would be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in specie. This result is most gratifying, and betokens the really substantial value of railroad investments. A government bond yielding 6 per cent. in gold is considered a most valuable investment; but it may be questioned whether roads yielding a profit of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in gold upon the capital invested will not ere long be deemed even still more desirable.

Nor would it seem reasonable to consider this prosperity as merely temporary. The roads appear to have now reached that condition of completeness of construction and adequacy of traffic which has been long anticipated as the ultimate basis of large and permanent profits. It will be observed that, of the above thirty-seven roads, only seven failed to pay dividends during last year; two paid $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; one, 5 per cent.; two, 6 per cent.; two, 8 per cent.; one, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; three, 9 per cent.; thirteen, 10 per cent.; two, 12 per cent.; one, 15 per cent.; one, 30 per cent., and two 35 per cent. Considering that, while these liberal dividends have been made, large amounts have also been appropriated from the earnings for construction and equipments, and that the roads are now in such a condition of comparative completeness as to require lighter appropriations for these purposes than in former years, it must be allowed that the roads of the country, exclusive of those of the Southern States, are in a condition justifying the large but long deferred expectations cherished at the time of their projection.

LEGISLATIVE LOBBYING.

The recent libel suit in the city of Brooklyn, which related principally to the alleged complicity of a Senator in "some of the rascalities of Albany legislation," may serve to indicate to the public the agencies employed to "accomplish legislative results." There is necessarily a vagueness in the testimony when enquiries are directed to specific measures, as a full disclosure might be attended with disagreeable contingencies. But enough of fact percolates through to enable the intelligent reader to apprehend the character of the transactions, as well as of the men concerned in them.

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In the case of the Seven thirties, more than 800 millions of which are in the hands of the public, an analogous principle is involved. On the reverse of every one of these notes the condition is expressly stated that "at maturity" the holder shall have a certain "option," and may choose whether he will exchange his note for bonds or for money. Such was the bargain made between the Government and its creditors when the latter lent their money. But the bill before us proposes to take away this "option" four months before the stipulated time at which it will expire. It is true that the option, as it stands, may turn out to be a very inconvenient one for the Government, but that should have been foreseen when the bargain was made. Some less objectionable preventive of the apprehended embarrassment may perhaps be discovered and applied in the next session of Congress, till which time we can defer the question without any inconvenience, as the first series of the Seven-thirties do not mature for more than a year to come.

As to the proposition forbidding the National Banks to count as a part of their reserve any legal-tender interest-bearing notes they may have on hand, we need, in this place, say nothing except that equally with Mr. Grimes's amendment it is out of place in a bill of this kind. There is a measure before the House which proposes to deal very thoroughly with the National Banks, and in it the new arrangements of the important questions relative to their reserve of lawful money will naturally find a place.

Without adding more, we may say therefore, that as Mr. Sherman's bill has lost the features for which it was chiefly commended, and is aiming at objects which can be much better dealt with and more deliberately considered hereafter, we shall not regret to learn that there is but slender probability of its becoming law.

NAPOLEON AND THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The overwhelming energy with which the Prussian armies were hurled upon their antagonists in Bohemia during the first fortnight after the declaration of war, has changed the face of things in Europe with dramatic suddenness. In our issue of last week we pointed out the immense progress made by the Princes of Prussia in their invasion of the Austrian territory, before a week had fully expired from the date of their first hostile passage of the Silesian frontier. Exactly at the close of a week from that date, on the 3rd of July, 1866, the united Eastern and Western armies of Prussia having forced back the left wing and centre of the Austrians from the vicinity of Toplitz, in Western Bohemia, to the banks of Elbe, in Eastern Bohemia, fell upon Benedek with their whole force at Sadowa, a small town hidden among the lower hills of the Riesen-gebirge, and lying on the high road between the city of Gitschin, which the Prussians had carried by storm on the 29th of June, and the fortress of Konigsgratz, whither Benedek was retreating to reform his army, and reorganize his campaign.

The shock of the battle which ensued must have been indeed tremendous. No armies as large as those which came then into collision had been arrayed against each other in actual combat since the days of Austerlitz. The Prussians brought into action during the long summer day of carnage no fewer than eight *corps d'armee*, averaging, when full, no

less than 40,000 men to the *corps*. With all allowances made for losses in previous engagements and for detachments, the Prussian force, therefore, at Sadowa cannot well be estimated at a lower figure than 240,000 men, being more than twice as large as the host with which Grant first assailed Lee in the terrible campaign of the "Wilderness." The Austrians met and attempted to stay this formidable onslaught with five of their *corps d'armee*, the average force of which, at the full, is 60,000 men. Numerically, therefore, the combatants were doubtless very fairly matched. The Austrians had the advantage, however, of position, and of fighting in a country the population of which are devoted to the Emperor, and bitterly hostile, both by race and by religion, to the Prussians.

The impulse of victory on the other hand was with the invaders, and there seems to be little doubt that the Prussians were far better handled and also were much better armed than their opponents. And when the sun set that day his last splendors fell upon the most absolute rout which has been inflicted upon an Austrian army since Austerlitz and Wagram twice threw Vienna at the feet of a conqueror.

The Prussians followed up the flying foe to the Elbe, drove him across the river in disorder, and found themselves on the morning of July 4 masters of Bohemia, the city of Prague lying open to them on the west, and the road to Vienna inviting them southward to the occupation of the Austrian capital itself.

So terrible was the blow then struck, that before sunrise on the 5th of July the Emperor Francis Joseph was telegraphing to his ambassador at Paris, Prince Metternich, to invite the mediation of Napoleon III., for the purpose of relieving Austria at least of one of her enemies, by inducing Italy to accept terms of peace. The Austrian sovereign, having beaten the Italian army at Custozza, could afford without dishonor to surrender Venetia to the representative of the sovereign from whom, seventy years ago, Austria had received that fatal gift. Napoleon accepted the cession of Venetia, and at once set himself at work to bring about an armistice not only between Italy and Austria, but between Austria and Prussia. The news by the Africa, on Wednesday of the week now closed, leaves us still in doubt as to the immediate result of the step taken by the French Emperor. That Italy should abandon Prussia, even in order to secure the prize of Venice, is of course impossible; nor is it likely that Prussia, which has shown herself, at a single blow, to be one of the most formidable of military powers, and which now holds actual possession of all North Germany, and has her armed hand close upon the very heart of Austria, will consent to any peace which fails to secure to her a permanent preponderance in Central Europe. That she can easily make it the interest and the policy of France to aid her in effecting precisely such a peace is obvious; and as Austria, by her action in regard to Venice, has practically admitted the extremity of her peril, and put herself into the hands of the French Emperor, the chances of the moment would certainly seem to be in favor of an early termination of hostilities, leaving Italy free and united "from the Alps to the Adriatic;" Prussia mistress of Germany, Austria decisively remitted to her true destiny as an Eastern empire, and France in the recognized position of arbiter of Europe.

OUR RAILROADS.

The late war has proved to be coincident with a very remarkable development of the railroad interest of the country. The business of the roads has so far increased that, while floating debts have been extensively liquidated and the condition and capacity of the roads has been improved, yet

most of the companies have assumed a steady dividend-paying position.

This improvement is, to some extent, due to circumstances connected with the war, and yet not wholly. That large portion of the traffic in Western products which, before the war, took the route of the Mississippi river has since the commencement of hostilities been diverted to the railroads; nor is there now any very apparent tendency for it to return to its former channel. Traffic routes change so slowly that it is not at all improbable that the roads may retain for years what they have taken from the Mississippi; and the probability is all the greater from the fact that every year the river becomes more difficult of navigation. The derangement of values connected with the suspension of specie payments has involved a very large enhancement of the rates of freight, so that the net earnings, as represented in currency, have borne a larger ratio to the capital than they would had affairs been upon a specie basis; and the percentage of dividends has consequently ranged higher. This consideration is more important than it may appear at first sight. The capital of the roads represents a specie investment; the dividends are paid in a depreciated currency; so that to-day a six per cent. dividend is equal to a much less amount in gold. Important errors may easily arise in estimating the value of the earnings of the roads if this consideration is not kept in view.

The close of the war was attended with the stoppage of a large amount of military transportation; and the lightness of the crops of last year left an unusually small surplus of products to be moved to the seaboard for exportation; so that it has been very generally anticipated that the earnings of the roads this year would fall below those of 1865. Hitherto, however, a contrary result has appeared. The following comparison of earnings of sixteen of the principal roads for the first six months of the year will show the relation between the business of this year and last:

Railroads.	1865.	1866.	Differ'ce.
Atlantic & Great Western (5 mos)...	\$1,759,311	\$2,148,352	Inc. \$389,041
Chicago & Alton.....	1,790,875	1,795,563	Inc. 4,688
Chicago & Great Eastern.....	482,746	609,871	Inc. 127,125
Chicago & Northwestern.....	3,344,388	3,629,654	Inc. 285,266
Chicago & Rock Island.....	1,565,900	1,390,503	Dec. 175,397
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.....	1,233,673	1,354,689	Dec. 121,016
Erie.....	7,084,008	6,739,582	Dec. 344,426
Illinois Central.....	3,313,036	3,086,305	Dec. 226,731
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	544,455	542,000	Dec. 2,455
Michigan Central.....	2,034,048	1,929,406	Dec. 104,642
Michigan Southern.....	1,534,885	1,642,955	Inc. 108,070
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	827,462	994,796	Inc. 167,334
Ohio & Mississippi.....	1,679,182	1,654,366	Dec. 24,817
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago...	4,244,278	3,607,895	Dec. 636,383
Toledo & Wabash.....	916,268	1,589,057	Inc. 672,789
Western Union.....	293,340	353,339	Inc. 59,999
Total.....	\$32,613,056	\$32,768,733	Inc. \$155,677

Upon the roads here compared there is an average increase of earnings for the six months of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and as it may be safely presumed that the expenses of the current year range lower than those of last, it would follow that the profits of the roads for the last six months exceed those of the corresponding period of 1865.

For the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the railroad interest at large, as respects earnings, expenses and dividends, we have compiled the following details from the latest annual reports of thirty-seven of the leading roads of the Eastern, Middle and Western States:

Road.	Miles.	Cost of road.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Div's
Boston & Worcester	71	\$4,500,000	\$1,697,164	\$1,160,107	\$537,057	10
Western.....	174	11,271,856	3,431,584	2,204,926	1,226,658	12
Hartford & N. Hav.	75	2,498,319	1,459,711	1,046,183	413,528	10
N. York & N. Haven	62	5,626,522	1,982,213	1,432,379	549,834	09
Hudson River.....	144	14,669,857	4,132,600	2,545,307	1,587,293	08
Harlem.....	133	10,616,038	1,860,429	1,409,720	450,709	—
N. Y. Central.....	556	33,702,919	13,975,524	11,278,810	2,696,714	06
Erie.....	557	47,646,351	15,434,775	10,368,264	5,066,511	08
Buffalo & State Line	88	2,784,414	1,945,466	1,176,438	769,028	10
New Jersey.....	34	4,641,335	1,875,981	1,072,658	803,323	10
Camden & Amboy....	96	8,502,296	5,799,980	4,659,192	1,140,788	35
Central of N. J.....	74	13,133,564	3,036,390	1,748,434	1,287,956	10
Reading.....	153	26,046,722	11,142,519	6,330,248	4,812,271	10
Pennsylvania.....	388	31,809,334	17,459,169	11,270,058	6,189,111	10
Phil., Wil. & Balt....	96	9,105,547	3,884,609	2,837,805	1,046,804	10
Balt. & Ohio.....	287	24,945,093	6,509,945	1,965,848	4,544,097	06
Washington Branch.	30	1,650,000	703,123	273,233	429,890	06
Cleve. & Pittsb'g....	203	9,320,163	2,696,377	1,959,583	736,794	05
Cleveland & Erie....	96	4,789,121	2,359,222	1,148,561	1,210,661	35

P., Ft. W. & Chicago	468	23,183,381	8,489,062	5,205,515	3,283,547	10
Clev., Col. & Cinn...	191	4,750,000	2,499,348	1,264,186	1,235,162	15
Little Miami.....	84	4,126,278	2,433,236	1,818,645	614,641	30
Cin., Ham & Dayton	160	5,101,212	1,361,566	829,377	532,289	9
Dayton & Michigan.	142	6,106,449	951,357	611,423	339,934	—
Sand., Dayton & Cin	206	4,580,895	719,924	564,024	155,900	—
Evanv. & Crawfor've	132	2,600,599	559,128	312,406	246,722	12
Terre H. & Indianap.	73	1,988,150	1,248,726	650,055	598,671	12
Ohio & Mississippi..	340	33,423,000	3,759,133	2,742,511	1,016,622	—
Michigan Central....	285	13,805,576	4,121,213	2,406,150	1,715,063	10
Michigan Southern..	524	16,555,412	4,636,445	2,749,657	1,936,788	34
Clev. & Toledo.....	109	7,424,022	1,691,266	856,486	834,780	10
Tol., Wab. & West.	212	10,080,918	2,050,322	1,104,820	945,492	8
Chic. & N. Western.	679	37,323,791	6,820,750	5,018,478	1,802,272	—
Chic. & Rock Island.	182	8,050,132	3,154,206	1,711,455	1,442,781	10
Chicago & Alton....	280	8,308,919	3,840,092	2,006,575	1,833,517	8
St. Louis, A. & T. H.	210	10,700,000	2,240,744	1,752,186	488,558	—
Illinois Central.....	708	30,529,844	7,181,208	5,006,284	2,174,924	10
8,232						—
495,899,029						159,194,587
102,497,917						56,696,670

This statement shows the cost of these 8,232 miles of first class roads, with their appurtenances and rolling stock, to have aggregated \$495,899,029, or at the average rate of \$60,236 per mile. The results of the operations cannot be considered otherwise than as highly satisfactory. The total earnings of these roads is \$159,194,587, or \$19,337 per mile. The expenses aggregate \$102,497,917, or \$12,451 per mile; the proportion of expenses to gross earnings being 64.39 per cent. The profits, or net earnings, reached the large total of \$56,696,670, or \$6,886 per mile.

The question of chief importance to investors in this class of securities concerns the relation between the net earnings and the capital. The legal rate of 7 per cent. upon the capital invested in the roads would yield \$34,712,932. The actual profits, however, amount to \$11,983,738 more than that sum, and average 11.43 per cent. It is necessary, however, here again to call to mind the fact that these figures represent currency. Were the profits reduced to gold, at its present market price, so as to correspond with the character of the original investment, the ratio of net earnings to the cost of the road would be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in specie. This result is most gratifying, and betokens the really substantial value of railroad investments. A government bond yielding 6 per cent. in gold is considered a most valuable investment; but it may be questioned whether roads yielding a profit of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in gold upon the capital invested will not ere long be deemed even still more desirable.

Nor would it seem reasonable to consider this prosperity as merely temporary. The roads appear to have now reached that condition of completeness of construction and adequacy of traffic which has been long anticipated as the ultimate basis of large and permanent profits. It will be observed that, of the above thirty-seven roads, only seven failed to pay dividends during last year; two paid $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; one, 5 per cent.; two, 6 per cent.; two, 8 per cent.; one, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; three, 9 per cent.; thirteen, 10 per cent.; two, 12 per cent.; one, 15 per cent.; one, 30 per cent., and two 35 per cent. Considering that, while these liberal dividends have been made, large amounts have also been appropriated from the earnings for construction and equipments, and that the roads are now in such a condition of comparative completeness as to require lighter appropriations for these purposes than in former years, it must be allowed that the roads of the country, exclusive of those of the Southern States, are in a condition justifying the large but long deferred expectations cherished at the time of their projection.

LEGISLATIVE LOBBYING.

The recent libel suit in the city of Brooklyn, which related principally to the alleged complicity of a Senator in "some of the rascalities of Albany legislation," may serve to indicate to the public the agencies employed to "accomplish legislative results." There is necessarily a vagueness in the testimony when enquiries are directed to specific measures, as a full disclosure might be attended with disagreeable contingencies. But enough of fact percolates through to enable the intelligent reader to apprehend the character of the transactions, as well as of the men concerned in them.

The evidence shows that there exists a peculiar guild, or "close corporation" at the State capital, the members of which make it their principal business to traffic in legislation. Common rumor has long ago indicated the prominent individuals thus operating together. It is no part of our purpose in this article to deal with them personally, and we shall studiously refrain from directing attention specifically to individuals. We will state simply that they are known in their collective capacity as "the Lobby," and act together in all their principal operations. They may gamble in stocks and other speculations, but that is "outside."

Every one will perceive that measures of real merit and importance, especially when they concern private business, require the personal attention of somebody to see them properly supported, moved forward in the usual course of legislation, and their passage furthered by honorable and legitimate means. Individuals who may be immediately interested sometimes remain for weeks at the capital for that purpose, and sometimes employ a person in whose sagacity and integrity they have confidence to do that labor for them. Although such work as this is not improperly designated as "lobbying," yet every intelligent man at the State capital knows that it is not the kind which entitles the person doing it to be considered as a member of "the lobby" in the accepted sense of that designation, any more than the fact of being a bricklayer entitles the person to be regarded as belonging to the order of Free and Accepted Masons.

The Lobby employs its agents in every direction to ascertain what measures "have money in them," principally, it would seem, from the declaration of an adept, for the purpose of learning the amount to be received for defeating them, as being the most remunerative service. If the friends of such measures neglect to comply with the requirements imposed upon them, they will find every species of imaginable difficulty in their way. Particular members of a legislative committee will suggest objections; or if there are no such, there will be a man on the floor of the House making a display of conscientiousness, who will manage to delay their progress by the usual parliamentary tactics, till "reasons" shall have been produced to convince him of their unobjectionable character. It is hardly necessary to add that the expression *reasons* is a slang term, meaning a pecuniary consideration.

Of late years, it is stated that members of the Legislature have become sufficiently expert to arrange their own negotiations, so that none of these measures which formerly were taxed solely for the benefit of the Lobby are passed without contributing to the personal emolument of many of the members voting for them. Certainly, it has become common for the Lobby, after their business has been transacted or spoiled, to denounce members of the Legislature as corrupt,—truthfully enough, but probably from pique or disappointment rather than because of any conscientious emotion.

In 1860 the manipulations in connection with the passage of the New York City Railroad bills produced a political rupture. The Lobby had laid down the programme, and the bills were introduced into the Assembly by obscure and unobtrusive members, apparently as "harmless as sucking doves." About this time another actor appeared on the scene. A bill was introduced into the Senate authorizing one company to lay a railroad in forty-seven streets. It was reported, printed, and passed with apparently reckless haste, to be reported against in the Assembly, and killed with every show of virtuous indignation. A singular transformation took place shortly afterward in the bills which had been incubating in the Committee of the Assembly, and they were reported and passed, the names of the granters of the monstrous Senate bill having first been divided among them.

The Governor did not sign them, nor seriously oppose them. Subsequently, every member of the dominant political party who took part in the passage of the mammoth bill of the Senate was discarded from communion with his former associates. The dissensions and singular combinations of several public men of different factions which took place soon afterward were in this way the sequence of this legislation.

It is not to be supposed from these expositions that the legislation of our State is especially tarnished beyond that of others. The peccadilloes of the legislature of New Jersey have often been the theme of curious remark, champagne suppers being said to constitute an argument which few of its representatives are capable of resisting. But the scandals are not so noteworthy as those of other and larger commonwealths. Pennsylvania is, perhaps, worse talked about than any other State. There legislation is openly declared to be matter of bargain and sale; and the election of Senators to represent that commonwealth at Washington has more than once been accomplished under circumstances indicative of shameless bribery. Whether that imputation has become less deserved during the few years past, we cannot undertake to decide. Similar criticisms have been made in regard to the Legislatures of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, one or two Governors having been more or less implicated in the transactions. There is too good reason to believe, after all due allowance shall have been made for false reports and misrepresentation, that much is still true. It is morally certain that although members of legislatures may return to their constituencies at the close of a session wiser, they by no means return better men.

These imputations, however, are not confined to this country, this continent, or the present period of history. A Roman Senator, as Sallust informs us, was bribed by the Numidian King Jugurtha; and the bestowment of gifts to obtain the suffrages of the Roman people was notorious. At Athens, Themistocles was reproached by his great rival for corruption; and Philip of Macedonia, it is a well established fact, suborned the principal orators of the city. In Sparta also, where money was less prized, it was often potent enough to swerve kings from their fealty to their country. The monarchs of Persia maintained leading men among the Greeks. We read that the Apostle Paul was detained two years in prison because the procurator Felix hoped to obtain money from him for a release. Subsequent history has kept up its resemblance in this respect to the ancient. Hardly the court or country exists in the eastern hemisphere where money will not open any door, or procure any verdict. In China the *cash* is omnipotent; in Turkey *backshish* controls all from the meanest to the *cadi* and *padisha*. Once the Russian autocrat Nicholas attempted to examine and reform his civil administration, and procured reports from his subordinate officers; but on perusing them declared to the Tzarowitch: "They all steal but you and I." England herself can claim no exemption from the general misfortune. Her history is disgraced as badly by speculation as by perfidy or cruelty. Stanley, through whom Richard III., "Dickon his master was bought and sold" at Bosworth, was but a single instance of the mercenary character of noblemen as well as the of commoners of England. While the Angevine kings used to maintain the barons of Scotland, many of the men about their own court were under the pay of France. Louis XIV. obtained his advantage in making the English kings themselves his pensioners. William III. ruled as effectively by money as with arms; and subsequent monarchs have continued the practice—so commendable at least for simplifying the art if not the science of government.

The expenses of electing members of Parliament are ex-

actly in point. For the present members, they were enumerated by Mr. Lowe, of the House of Commons, several of them as follows:—For Stafford, £5,400; for Stoke-upon-Trent, £6,200; for Sunderland, £5,000; for Westminster, £12,000. The justly celebrated John Stuart Mill represents the Westminster borough and refused to give anything but personal exertion, yet the cost to his friends was £2,300. Mr. Lowe went on:

But look to the state of our election practices when such an outburst of popular feeling could not be given effect to without that enormous sacrifice of money. I will now call attention to two or three counties. The subject has not been sufficiently dwelt upon, but it bears materially upon the question before us to-night. I will take the southern division of Derbyshire. The election cost £8,500, and this is the cheapest I shall read. The northern division of Durham cost £14,620, and the southern division £11,000. South Essex cost £10,000, and North Essex £16,000. West Kent cost £12,000, South Lancashire £17,000, South Shropshire £12,000, North Staffordshire £14,000, North Warwickshire £10,000, South Warwickshire £13,000, North Wiltshire £13,000, South Wiltshire £12,000, and the North Riding of Yorkshire £7,000. Now, I ask the House how it is possible that the institutions of this country can endure if this kind of thing is to go on and increase.

These figures leave no opportunity for others to harangue about the corruption of American politics. The employment of money to secure the popular suffrage is as old as representative government; and we apprehend that it has been the experience of old countries that the more general and liberal the suffrage the more easy has been its purchase. That a similar mercenary spirit should pervade Cabinets and Halls of legislation is no greater marvel. Human nature is pretty nearly identical in the prince and peasant, in the statesman and the "bribed elector," and its imperfections will crop out.

Moralising upon the subject is of little use; declamation about it, as we often notice in the daily newspapers, is more than idle. The root of the evil is not well understood; and, if it was, there is hardly a public journal that would dare expose it to public reprehension. The evil of corruption at elections, and of dishonesty in the lobbies of legislative bodies, is incidental to the infirmities of mankind; and, like other offenses, can only be checked in some of its out-breakings, but not eradicated till human nature itself shall have undergone renovation.

We may expect that close organizations, like political committees, lobbies and legislatures, Rings in common councils, and other municipal bodies, will arise as quickly as mushrooms, and with greater tenacity of life. We regret that legislation should be made mercenary, or that peculation on the bench should be suspected. We would not have the idea of official honesty treated as a very jest. But we are disposed to take a more cheerful view of the matter than the misanthropic are disposed to be. It has been the rule for many centuries, and yet the world has lasted; nations have lived out their time, and there has been general prosperity. Statesmanship appears to be little else than judicious employment of human motives in the business of governing, and he is the wisest who is best able to maintain a due equilibrium of human passions and ambitions. Still the whole world moves, and will continue to move.

We have to expect to be often deceived. Politicians are proverbially inconstant. Good legislation is often defeated if its supporters do not pay the fees of a ring and lobby. We shall denounce this whenever we detect it, and shall delight to see princes of the lobby arraigned before courts of justice. But these are only checks to the offence. Instead, therefore, of predicting all manner of calamities, and making ourselves unhappy and dyspeptic over the matter, we shall be wiser to go on with our business, pay our "backshish" to the lobby-chief whom we meet, rejoice that it is no higher, and regard it as one of the conditions of human society to which it becomes us to submit with as good a grace as possible. It ought to be better; it is fortunate for us that it is no worse.

STOCK SALES AT PHILADELPHIA.

We have compiled the following table from the official lists of sales at the Philadelphia Stock Board for the first six months of the current year, showing the lowest and highest prices paid for each stock:

Stock	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
R. R. Stocks.						
Cam. & Amboy..	125 1/2 @ 127	116 1/2 @ 21	115 1/2 @ 120	116 1/2 @ 120 1/2	120 1/2 @ 130	129 1/2 @ 134 1/2
Pennsylvania..	53 1/2 @ 57	54 1/2 @ 57	54 1/2 @ 56 1/2	55 1/2 @ 57	53 1/2 @ 54 1/2	54 1/2 @ 55 1/2
Reading.....	49 @ 53 1/2	48 1/2 @ 51 1/2	48 1/2 @ 53	49 1/2 @ 53 1/2	52 1/2 @ 55 1/2	54 @ 55 1/2
North Penn.	29 @ 38	36 1/2 @ 38	35 @ 37	36 @ 40	38 @ 38	38 1/2 @ 39
Lehigh Valley...	61 @ 62 1/2	60 1/2 @ 63	62 @ 63	61 1/2 @ 62 1/2	61 @ 62 1/2	62 1/2 @ 63 1/2
Minehill & Skill Haven.....	54 1/2 @ 55	54 1/2 @ 54 1/2	54 @ 54 1/2	54 1/2 @ 56	55 1/2 @ 56 1/2	56 1/2 @ 56 1/2
Norristown.....	54 @ 55	54 @ 54 1/2	51 1/2 @ 54	52 @ 55	53 1/2 @ 55	55 @ 55 1/2
Phila. & Erie.....	28 1/2 @ 31 1/2	29 1/2 @ 31 1/2	27 @ 32 1/2	31 @ 35	30 @ 34	30 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Catawissa.....	20 @ 31	23 1/2 @ 25 1/2	22 @ 23 1/2	30 @ 40	.....	.....
do pref'd.....	30 1/2 @ 46 1/2	32 @ 38	27 1/2 @ 34	26 1/2 @ 32 1/2	26 1/2 @ 32	23 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Little Schuylkill.	29 @ 33 1/2	31 @ 32	28 @ 30	29 @ 33 1/2	34 @ 40	38 1/2 @ 40
N. Central.....	44 @ 45	43 1/2 @ 44	44 @ 44 1/2	44 1/2 @ 46	43 1/2 @ 44 1/2	43 @ 43 1/2
Williamsport and Elmira.....	27 @ 27	26 @ 26 1/2	27 @ 27	27 @ 30	28 @ 28	30 @ 30
do pref'd.....	39 @ 39	39 @ 40	40 @ 40	41 @ 43	.....	.....
Long Island.....	35 @ 35	.....	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	.....	.....	.....
Phila. & Trenton	.....	113 @ 114	.....	113 @ 114	125 @ 125	116 @ 116
Phila., Wilm., & Baltimore.....	.....	55 1/2 @ 55 1/2	.....	55 1/2 @ 55 1/2	.....	58 @ 58
Canal Stocks.						
Delaware div....	31 @ 32	31 1/2 @ 35 1/2	33 @ 35	46 @ 50 1/2	51 @ 51	53 @ 55
Wyoming Valley.	56 1/2 @ 57	51 1/2 @ 52 1/2	59 @ 59	58 1/2 @ 60	70 @ 70	70 @ 70
Lehigh nav.....	52 1/2 @ 55	51 1/2 @ 52 1/2	51 1/2 @ 52 1/2	52 1/2 @ 55	52 1/2 @ 54 1/2	54 1/2 @ 58 1/2
Schuylkill nav....	21 @ 24	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2	21 @ 22 1/2	22 @ 25	26 1/2 @ 27 1/2	26 1/2 @ 27 1/2
do pref'd.....	27 1/2 @ 30	28 1/2 @ 30	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2	28 1/2 @ 31 1/2	33 1/2 @ 35 1/2	33 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Morris, consold'd	75 @ 75	95 @ 95	70 @ 75	67 @ 75	70 @ 77 1/2	80 @ 88
do pref'd.....	114 1/2 @ 114 1/2	114 @ 114	115 @ 115	115 @ 115	.....	120 @ 120 1/2
Union.....	1 1/2 @ 3 1/2	2 @ 3 1/2	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2	2 1/2 @ 3	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	.....
do pref'd.....	2 1/2 @ 5 1/2	4 1/2 @ 6	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	15 @ 16 1/2	15 @ 15 1/2
Susquehanna.....	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 14 1/2	11 @ 13 1/2	13 @ 16 1/2	15 @ 16 1/2	29 1/2 @ 30 1/2
West branch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The great bulk of the above stocks are quoted on half shares—the Camden and Amboy Railroad, Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, and Morris Canal shares alone being full or \$100 shares.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

This work, though of short extent, is nevertheless one of the most important, and also one of the first canals constructed in the United States. The near approach of the two great indentations of the Atlantic coast, forming the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, naturally suggested their connection by artificial means for commercial purposes, as well as for the maintenance of internal communication in time of war. So early as 1808 careful surveys had been made to ascertain the feasibility of the work; but it was not until 1824 that construction was commenced. The canal was completed and formally inaugurated in 1829.

The canal * as it now exists, extends across the neck of the Delaware Peninsula, entering the Delaware at Delaware City, 42 miles below Philadelphia, and the Chesapeake through Back Creek—a tributary of Elk River, a stream which enters Chesapeake Bay a few miles below the confluence of the Susquehanna River. Its length is 13.63 miles. In this short distance, however, many obstacles had to be overcome, which greatly increased its cost above the original estimates. It was also a work in advance of the necessities of the times, and almost without connections, neither the canals of Pennsylvania, Maryland, nor New Jersey having as yet been brought into use. Baltimore and Philadelphia however, were largely benefitted by it, and for many years it was the principal trade avenue between the two cities. But this was not a sufficient support for so costly a work, and, hence, for many years its revenues were comparatively small, and the finances of the company in an embarrassed condition; nor was it until some fifteen years after its completion that it earned enough to pay the interest on its debt.

The extension of canals and railroads in the adjoining States gradually augmented the business of the canal. By 1847 its revenues had so increased as to afford a prospect that for the future the earnings would discharge the calls of the debt; and a proposition to convert the arrears, now amounting to \$796,592, into twenty year bonds, was acceded to by the bondholders. In 1853 and 1854 a further loan, amounting to \$400,000 was made for the construction of new locks, and in 1856 the original bonds of 1836, amounting to \$1,593,185, became due. The liquidation of so large an amount required a thorough re-organization of the financial basis of the company, and, to this end, a mortgage on the property was given for \$2,800,000, due in 30 years from July 1, 1856, into

* The canal has three lift locks—one of 16 feet on the Chesapeake side, and two of 8 feet on the Delaware side. The locks are 220 feet by 24 feet, and pass vessels drawing 9 feet of water. There is also a tide-lock at either terminus. Water is supplied by pumping engines. The canal is 10 feet deep and 66 feet wide.

which all the liabilities of the company were subsequently consolidated.

The interest on the debt of the company has been paid regularly since the funding process of 1847, but the capital stock had always been unproductive. The business of the canal, however, was being more and more developed, and, by a provision of the mortgage of 1856, setting aside \$25,000 a year for the purchase and reduction of the debt, the principal had, by the end of the fiscal year 1865-66, become reduced by \$640,000, and the annual interest by \$38,400. This last sum is equivalent to an annual dividend of three per cent on the company's stock, and was appropriated to the payment of the first dividend ever declared by the company in June last. The business on the canal was largely increased during the period of the late war, and the general result of the four or five last years has been the placing of the company on a sound financial basis, which insures for the future regular interest on the debt, and as the principal of the debt is reduced, a corresponding increase in the rate of dividends.

The balance sheet of the Company, as of May 31, 1866, gives the following figures:—

Capital Stock, including united, new, old and \$303,000 of stock issued under the mortgage of 1856.....	\$1,575,963 50
Mortgage Loan.....	2,356,599 58
Total.....	\$3,932,473 08
Cost of Canal (incl. of feeder \$110,925).....	3,133,917 44
Sinking Fund.....	240,511 03
Contingent Fund.....	37,050 00
Dividend Fund (incl. \$303,000 stock).....	518,994 61
Total.....	\$3,932,473 08

The following tables will show the business done on the Canal yearly for the ten years ending May 31, 1866:—

VESSELS PASSED THROUGH THE CANAL, ETC.

	Vessels Going		Total.	Tonnage.	Tolls.
	Westward.	Eastward.			
1856-57.....	7,348	7,280	14,628	616,174	\$229,081
1857-58.....	6,535	6,328	12,863	563,510	207,006
1858-59.....	6,021	6,113	12,134	496,100	202,350
1859-60.....	6,411	6,299	12,710	623,150	216,255
1860-61.....	5,683	5,664	11,347	596,294	195,946
1861-62.....	5,750	5,963	11,713	501,389	231,555
1862-63.....	6,813	7,840	14,293	674,305	293,124
1863-64.....	7,130	8,187	15,417	782,670	369,113
1864-65.....	5,780	7,031	12,811	916,973	24,312
1865-66.....	5,216	6,280	11,496	729,918	350,940

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES CARRIED.

	Lumber. sq. ft.	Timber. cubic ft.	Grain. bushels.	Coal. tons.	Flour. bbls.	Groceries. pounds.	Dry Goods. pounds.
1856-57.....	65,144,450	2,899,700	1,908,359	202,983	201,391	36,641,696	14,755,419
1857-58.....	52,544,100	2,903,800	1,896,177	177,862	154,657	34,192,622	16,978,834
1858-59.....	35,648,230	2,151,540	1,065,422	175,144	100,510	34,358,372	26,812,465
1859-60.....	58,832,882	3,142,530	1,645,589	193,404	147,630	43,071,816	31,302,765
1860-61.....	55,079,998	3,184,971	1,277,114	194,680	198,226	43,800,534	31,591,894
1861-62.....	32,211,495	4,148,053	2,350,066	150,385	117,207	69,069,561	31,654,723
1862-63.....	59,600,480	4,023,985	2,882,807	176,773	180,104	59,884,730	20,155,800
1863-64.....	57,740,400	5,309,272	1,840,646	217,948	207,005	76,470,500	19,997,700
1864-65.....	33,597,000	7,037,060	866,409	360,781	167,850	67,419,400	14,671,500
1865-66.....	28,665,370	4,722,870	706,585	268,887	121,523	61,057,440	17,573,700

The amount of tolls received from the several kinds of vessels and from timber passed during the two last years is shown in the following statement:—

	Steamboat.	Sailing Vessel.	Barge.	Timber.	Total.
1865-66..	\$154,244 66	\$75,793 68	\$65,933 38	\$54,918 22	\$350,939 94
1864-65..	167,255 70	80,779 27	96,262 78	80,014 84	424,312 59
Decr..	\$13,011 04	\$4,935 59	\$36,279 40	\$25,096 62	\$79,322 65

The expenses of maintaining the Canal in 1865-66 were \$127,668 08, leaving net earnings amounting to \$223,271 86, from which were paid interest, &c.

TOLLS IN DETAIL FOR SEVEN YEARS.

	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Baltimore.....	\$79,153	\$70,690	\$95,674	\$118,953	\$147,093	\$169,766	\$167,759
Havre de Grace....	38,379	37,959	25,324	37,988	34,160	25,146	24,189
Port Deposit.....	34,573	37,406	40,078	42,506	60,816	82,645	57,052
Norfolk, &c.....	5,880	4,925	.....	1,116	613	1,577	9,808
Dist't of Columbia.	9,742	9,608	34,756	60,015	80,462	85,812	44,104
Canal Levels.....	1,713	1,642	2,077	2,153	1,934	2,492	3,111
Wood.....	10,627	9,302	4,370	2,769	4,328	3,479	4,373
Oysters.....	12,405	3,655	5,203	8,964	15,035	13,076	11,123
Fish.....	2,214	2,304	1,377	1,110	378	789	1,251
Merchandise.....	19,264	16,836	20,731	14,691	19,889	33,787	25,764
Empty Vess.....	2,165	1,559	1,964	2,858	4,404	5,743	4,406
Total.....	\$216,255	\$195,946	\$231,555	\$293,124	\$369,112	\$424,312	\$350,940

FOREIGN TRADE AT NEW YORK FOR MAY.

The official Custom House figures showing the foreign trade at the port of New York for May have just been furnished. We trust that many years (?) will not elapse before some way will be found of making up these returns earlier, so that they can possess a little more present interest. The figures now made public enable us to bring down our tables to the close of the eleventh month of the fiscal year, and we give in comparison the same periods of previous years.

IMPORTS.

For the month of May, as our readers have seen from our weekly table, the imports were very large, being in fact this year more than twice the amount for May, 1865. The following are the imports for May of each of the last three years:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Entered for consumption.....	\$7,531,300	\$6,592,157	\$13,563,551
Entered for warehousing.....	14,727,176	5,288,049	13,902,407
Free goods.....	1,056,576	818,818	959,416
Specie and bullion.....	660,092	177,085	393,073

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Total entered at port.....	\$23,975,144	\$12,876,109	\$28,818,447
Withdrawn from warehouse.....	659,869	10,277,170	9,450,591

From the above it will be seen that the total goods thrown on the market during each year in May was as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED IN MAY.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Entered for consumption.....	\$7,531,300	\$6,592,157	\$13,563,551
Free goods.....	1,056,576	818,818	959,416
Withdrawn from warehouse.....	659,869	10,277,170	9,450,591
Total.....	\$9,267,745	\$17,688,145	\$23,973,558

The total imports for the first five months of the year are as below:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1ST.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Entered for consumption.....	\$70,520,764	\$29,583,127	\$78,077,039
Entered for warehousing.....	37,837,458	30,687,327	55,469,417
Free goods.....	4,793,780	4,070,486	6,027,286
Specie and bullion.....	1,280,283	815,791	1,085,637

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Total entered at port.....	\$114,432,225	\$65,156,731	\$140,666,379
Withdrawn from warehouse.....	30,294,823	35,279,863	41,026,423

It will be noticed that the increase this year in imports is considerably more than 100 per cent., being \$65,156,731 in 1865 and \$140,666,379 in 1866. This is for the five months since January 1st. If now we add the figures since July 1st, we have as follows:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AND AMOUNT MARKETED AT NEW YORK FOR ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1865-66.		1864-65.	
	Total imports.	Total thrown on market.	Total imports.	Total thrown on market.
Six months.....	\$142,730,367	\$135,457,584	\$79,767,221	\$69,201,651
January.....	30,109,830	27,219,868	10,620,117	11,711,178
February.....	30,692,557	26,560,301	11,473,668	11,473,456
March.....	26,204,940	24,224,630	16,012,373	13,692,088
April.....	24,840,005	23,269,391	14,174,464	14,369,609
May.....	28,818,447	23,973,558	12,876,109	17,688,145
Total for 11 mos..	\$283,396,746	\$259,705,332	\$144,923,952	\$138,133,127
Deduct specie ..	2,157,095	.....	1,654,399	.....
Total merchandise.	\$281,239,651	.....	\$143,269,553	.....

In the foregoing we have not only given the total imports each month, but also a column showing the total amount thrown on the market.

WAREHOUSE MOVEMENT.

This year, about one-half of the imports (\$13,902,407) were entered for warehousing, but as \$1,246,288 was re-exported in bond, and \$9,450,591 were withdrawn for consumption, the increase for the month in stock is only about three millions. Below, we give a statement of the warehouse movement for May, with the stock on hand June 1:

WAREHOUSE MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK IN MAY.

Stock in warehouse May 1, 1866.....	\$30,135,543
Entered for warehousing in May.....	13,902,407
Received from other ports in May.....	166,186
Supply.....	\$44,204,136
Withdrawn for consumption.....	\$9,450,591
Exported from warehouse.....	1,246,288
Transported to other ports.....	210,342
Stock in bond June 1, 1866.....	\$33,296,915
do do 1865.....	22,249,743
do do 1864.....	18,816,114
do do 1863.....	19,321,534
do do 1862.....	11,862,642

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

On account of a large proportion of the imports being entered for warehousing, the duties collected are not in proportion to the increased imports. The following table gives the Custom's receipts at this port for the eleven months:

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Six months.....	\$35,042,976 45	\$24,473,902 73	\$65,007,328 87
January.....	6,180,536 09	4,231,737 47	12,437,474 16
February.....	7,474,027 93	4,791,247 10	12,008,273 74
March.....	7,659,770 47	5,392,099 26	11,173,154 62
April.....	13,982,555 60	6,309,994 34	10,950,896 78
May.....	3,855,186 46	8,133,423 06	11,418,492 10
Total for eleven months..	\$74,195,053 00	\$53,332,403 96	\$123,065,620 27

EXPORTS.

The exports this year during the month of May have also been in excess of previous years, given in our comparative table. It should be remembered, however, that they are recorded at their market currency value, while the imports are given in their invoiced gold value, without freight and duty being added. The following will show the comparative exports from this port for the month of May:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS IN THE MONTH OF MAY.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Domestic produce.....	\$14,610,493	\$7,883,565	\$12,281,623
Foreign free goods.....	40,898	54,500	151,393
do dutiable.....	569,888	320,210	759,857
Specie and bullion.....	6,460,930	7,255,071	28,744,194
Total exports.....	\$21,682,209	\$15,513,316	\$36,937,067
do do exclusive of specie.....	15,221,279	8,258,275	13,192,878

This shows a gain on May of last year, but is a little below the corresponding totals of several previous years. In specie, it shows the largest monthly export on record. The heaviest shipments in any previous month were in May, 1859, when the total was \$11,421,032. We present also the exports from this port from January 1 to the close of May:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR FIVE MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1ST.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Domestic produce.....	\$67,390,427	\$60,068,965	\$94,653,047
Foreign free goods.....	281,956	599,479	403,730
do dutiable.....	2,849,637	2,011,597	2,419,732
Specie and bullion.....	22,619,012	12,716,287	29,891,474
Total exports.....	\$93,141,032	\$75,396,328	\$127,367,973
do do exclusive of specie.....	70,522,020	62,680,041	97,476,499

This shows a large increase the last five months over the same period of 1865. If now we add the figures for the previous six months we have the following as the exports for the eleven months of the fiscal year:—

EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR ELEVEN MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Six months ending Jan. 1. . .	\$79,049,334	\$131,946,100	\$107,699,914
January.....	12,150,670	16,561,598	20,108,207
February.....	14,196,409	15,750,807	17,955,507
March.....	15,082,677	14,397,713	23,668,817
April.....	13,870,985	7,711,648	23,311,095
May.....	15,221,279	8,258,275	13,192,873
Prod. and Mdse. 11 months..	\$149,571,354	\$194,636,141	\$205,176,413
Add of Specie.....	51,741,111	34,359,787	41,979,398
Total Exports for 11 months.	\$201,312,465	\$229,016,928	\$247,155,811

In estimating the trade of the country from these figures for the port of New York, it should be remembered that they do not represent the same proportion of that trade as formerly. The last year nearly all the imports for the South have been entered at New York, while the exports from the South have been very large; in cotton alone amounting to about 700,000 bales.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD, (PA).

The Cumberland Valley Railroad consists of the original Cumberland Valley Railroad and the Franklin Railroad which were consolidated on May 31, 1865. The length of the constituents are as follows:

Cumberland Valley Railroad, Bridgeport to Chambersburg.....	52 miles
Franklin Railroad, Chambersburg to Hagerstown.....	22 "
Total length of road.....	72 "
Length of sidings.....	5% "

This is almost entirely a local road, having no branches or connections, except at the eastern end, where it connects with the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad. It is, however, of great importance to the country it traverses, which is becoming substantially developed and wealthy. Eventually, it will be connected at Hagerstown, Md., with the Western Maryland Railroad and the Metropolitan, the first named road being nearly completed to the point of junction. The principal products on the line of the road and the chief materials of freight are coal, iron, and iron ores, lime and other stone, agricultural products, live stock, lumber, &c., &c. The equipment of the road has been largely increased, and at the close of each of the last three years was as follows:

	1862-3.	1863-4	1864-5.
Locomotive engines.....	12	12	14
Passenger cars.....	8	9	12
Baggage, Mail, and Express cars.....	2	4	5
Freight cars.....	79	82	100

The following shows the number of miles run by engines hauling trains and the number of passengers and tons of freight carried in the same years:

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Mileage of engines.....	165,712	173,001	175,889
Passengers.....	256,926	309,950	336,914
Tons of freight.....	106,722	144,390	123,781

ACCOUNTS CURRENT—OPERATING AND INCOME.

The gross earnings, operating expenses, and profits from operations for the ten years ending September 30, 1865, are shown in the following statement:

Fiscal Year.	Gross earnings			Total.	Operating expenses.	Profits from op.
	Pass'r.	Freight.	Mail			
1855-56.....	\$63,752	\$90,805	\$5,200	\$159,757	\$80,662	\$79,095
1856-57.....	68,613	114,321	5,200	188,134	88,868	99,266
1857-58.....	61,775	88,649	5,200	155,624	79,271	76,353
1858-59.....	67,886	96,100	5,200	169,126	62,049	107,077
1859-60.....	70,177	107,296	5,200	182,673	65,851	116,822
1860-61.....	115,433	129,145	5,200	249,778	90,247	159,531
1861-62.....	90,315	144,252	5,200	239,767	90,132	149,635
1862-63.....	125,222	124,943	5,200	255,365	158,044	97,321
1863-64.....	185,646	154,604	5,200	345,450	201,052	144,398
1864-65.....	215,137	183,280	5,200	403,617	320,931	82,686

The receipts of the company from all sources, including balances in cash and accounts for the same years, were as follows:

Fiscal year.	Balance last year.	Receipts—		Stock issued.	Other securit's.	Total Amount.
		C. Val. R. R.	Franklin R. R.			
1855-56.....	\$31,221	\$159,757	.....	\$33,800	\$18,636	\$243,410
1856-57.....	50,753	188,134	.....	9,100	4,933	252,920
1857-58.....	45,702	155,624	.....	.....	2,291	203,617
1858-59.....	51,883	169,126	.....	.....	3,489	224,498
1859-60.....	59,664	182,673	\$6,251	.....	3,673	252,261
1860-61.....	56,393	249,778	16,816	.....	1,661	346,469
1861-62.....	121,742	239,797	34,210	.....	750	366,051
1862-63.....	69,377	255,365	37,752	.....	557	362,991
1863-64.....	89,396	345,450	48,401	.....	1,102	434,349
1864-65.....	161,101	441,620	17,503	.....	2,588	622,812

Against which are charged as follows, viz.:

Fiscal years.	Ord'y expenses—		Extra-ordinary expen's.	Interest and divid's.	Sink-ing Fund.	Other Dis-bur-sments.	Cash, &c., bal-ances
	C. Val. R. R.	Franklin R. R.					
1855-56.....	\$80,662	.....	\$51,609	\$57,132	.....	\$3,254	\$50,753
1856-57.....	88,868	.....	47,684	70,666	.....	.....	45,702
1857-58.....	70,182	.....	9,089	72,463	.....	.....	51,883
1858-59.....	62,049	.....	16,348	86,437	.....	.....	59,664
1859-60.....	65,851	\$3,119	4,950	86,412	\$33,861	1,674	56,393
1860-61.....	90,247	13,366	5,273	87,356	6,662	.....	121,744
1861-62.....	90,132	19,177	.....	167,782	50,000	190	69,377
1862-63.....	158,044	17,436	.....	91,529	6,455	.....	89,396
1863-64.....	201,052	16,184	.....	84,579	21,463	.....	161,101
1864-65.....	320,931	12,546	.....	107,626	20,084	.....	161,615

GENERAL STATEMENT—ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET.

The balances at the close of each fiscal year, showing the financial condition of the company for the time being, have been as follows:

Fiscal years.	Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Div. & int. accrued.	Sundry accounts.	Profit & loss.	Total amount.
1855-56.....	\$1,218,200	.....	\$33,251	\$6,610	\$18,937	\$1,277,098
1856-57.....	1,149,400	73,000	38,462	12,641	7,178	1,285,682
1857-58.....	1,013,900	213,700	42,342	5,470	17,114	1,292,326
1858-59.....	981,900	245,500	42,743	3,080	25,971	1,299,194
1859-60.....	956,900	270,500	43,865	4,494	20,810	1,296,569
1860-61.....	956,900	270,500	46,096	6,666	28,757	1,308,919
1861-62.....	956,900	270,500	46,096	10,449	100,511	1,384,456
1862-63.....	956,900	270,500	46,096	18,486	97,475	1,389,457
1863-64.....	956,900	378,600	49,339	12,113	225,986	1,622,938
1864-65.....	1,316,900	470,500	49,339	2,128	263,529	2,102,396

Against which the following charges appear, viz.:

Fiscal years.	Road and equipment.	Materials on hand.	Sinking fund.	Balances of accts.	Cash & assets.	Total amount.
1855-56.....	\$1,215,642	\$10,703	.....	.....	\$50,753	\$1,277,098
1856-57.....	1,226,675	12,005	.....	.....	44,477	1,285,682
1857-58.....	1,226,675	12,468	.....	.....	53,183	1,292,326
1858-59.....	1,225,972	12,258	.....	.....	60,064	1,299,194
1859-60.....	1,192,111	12,994	33,861	.....	57,693	1,296,569
1860-61.....	1,126,574	15,770	99,398	4,311	62,866	1,308,919
1861-62.....	1,128,687	36,994	149,798	5,781	63,595	1,384,456
1862-63.....	1,131,037	13,171	155,853	20,858	68,538	1,389,457
1863-64.....	1,131,037	45,385	285,416	7,383	152,718	1,622,938
1864-65.....	1,582,937	52,344	305,500	8,557	153,057	2,102,396

The capital stock is of three series, viz.:

	1860-64.	1865.
First preferred stock, claiming 8 per cent.....	\$241,900	\$241,900
Second.....	243,000	243,000
Common stock.....	472,000	832,000

—and the funded debt as follows:

	1860-63.	1864.	1865.
First mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.....	\$161,000	\$161,000	\$161,000
Second.....	109,500	109,500	109,500
Six per cent. bonds (exchanged for Franklin R. R. 7s).....	.....	108,100	108,100
Seven per cent. bonds (Franklin R.R.).....	.....	.....	91,900

The account for 1865 includes the Franklin Railroad stock, \$360,000, and Franklin Railroad 7 per cent. bonds, \$200,000, of which \$108,100 were purchased in 1864 with Cumberland Valley Railroad 6 per cent. bonds.

PROPORTIONAL DEDUCTIONS.

The following statement shows the cost of the property and the yearly gross earnings, expense and net earnings per mile of road, with the rate of expenses to earnings and of net earnings to cost of property, and the dividend on the common stock, 8 per cent. having always been paid on the preferred stocks:

Years closing Sept. 30.	Cost of property per mile.	Amount per mile—		Expn's to gross earn'gs.	Profits to cost of road.	Divid's on com. stock.
		Gross earnings.	Opera'g expen's.			
1856.....	\$23,377	\$3,072	\$1,551	\$1,521	50.49	6.51
1857.....	23,590	3,618	1,709	1,909	47.24	8.09
1858.....	23,590	2,992	1,349	1,643	45.09	6.96
1859.....	23,575	3,252	1,193	2,059	36.69	7.73
1860.....	22,925	3,513	1,266	2,247	36.04	9.81
1861.....	21,665	4,803	1,735	3,068	35.73	14.16
1862.....	21,705	4,612	1,733	2,879	37.61	13.27
1863.....	21,751	4,911	3,039	1,872	62.02	8.61
1864.....	21,751	6,643	3,867	2,776	58.21	12.78
1865.....	21,751	8,473	6,172	2,301	72.84	10.59

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON, AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—JULY 7.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam.....	short.	11 13 @ 11.14	July 7.	short.	11.66 1/2
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.45 @ 25.50	do	do	25.5
Hamburg.....	.....	13. 8 1/2 @ 13. 9	do	do	13.4 1/2 @ —
Paris.....	short.	25.10 @ 25.17 1/2	do	do	25 1/2
Paris.....	3 months.	25.37 1/2 @ 25.45	do	3 mo's.	24.80
Vienna.....	.....	12.50 @ 13.00	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	.....	6.27 @ 6.29	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	.....	24 1/2 @ 25	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz.....	.....	4 1/2 @ 44	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon.....	.....	..... @ .....	June 29.	30 days.	53 1/2 @ —
Milan.....	.....	28.00 @ 28.50	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	.....	28.00 @ 29.00	.....	.....	.....
Naples.....	.....	..... @ .....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	.....	.....	June 27.	60 days.	168 1/2
Jamaica.....	.....	.....	June 7.	do	2 1/2 p. c. prem.
Havana.....	.....	.....	June 6.	90 days.	27 1/2 @ —
Rio de Janeiro.....	.....	.....	June 8.	60 days.	22 1/2 @ 23
Buenos Ayres.....	.....	.....	May 29.	do	51 1/2 @ —
Valparaiso.....	.....	.....	May 29.	do	46 @ 46 1/2
Pernambuco.....	.....	.....	May 16.	do	24 @ 25
Singapore.....	.....	.....	May 19.	6 mo's.	48. 7 1/2 @ —
Hong Kong.....	.....	.....	June 13.	do	48. 1 1/2 @ —
Ceylon.....	.....	.....	May 30.	do	4 1/2 @ 5 p. c. disc.
Bombay.....	60 day's	1s 10 1/2 @ —	June 29.	do	2s 0 1/

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, July 7, 1866.

The Directors of the Bank of England have allowed another week to pass without making any change in their terms of accommodation. The Bank returns of Thursday last shows many important changes, but as they are chiefly in connection with payments at the close of the quarter, it has not attracted much attention. As the dividends are now being paid, the return to be published on Thursday next will show more striking alterations, and the public are now led to expect that the Bank will not lower their rates of discount until after the establishment has recovered from its large outgoings of the present period.

In the Stock Exchange there have been numerous fluctuations in the values of securities. The tendency of prices has been in an upward direction. In the early part of the week the upward movement was caused by the successful progress of the Prussian forces, from which circumstance the hope was entertained that the war would come to a speedy close, and the return of peace be a not very distant event. On Thursday, on the announcement that Austria had proposed an armistice, considerable surprise was occasioned, and the advance in prices was immediate and rapid. Consols, for money, rose as high as 87½, and all Italian securities experienced an important improvement. The bonds of 1861 sold as high as 53, and of 1865, 64½. To-day's market has been rather fluctuating: Consols have realised 87½, 87, 86½, for money, and 87½, 86½, 86, 85½, for account. Italian stock opened with firmness: the bonds of 1865 were first done at 52½; but a decline to 51½ subsequently took place. After official hours, however, the market was again firmer, at 51½ to 52½. The highest prices of Consols during the week were as follows:—

Week ending July 7.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Consols for money...	86½	86½	87	86½	87½	87½

In American Securities the fluctuations in prices have been numerous, and an increased amount of business has been transacted. United States Five-twenty bonds have been freely and extensively dealt in, and, up to the close of business yesterday, prices were steadily on the advance. To-day, however, the market has been weaker, and the quotation at the close is one per cent. lower than at the conclusion of business yesterday. Nearly all other American securities are flatter to-day. The highest prices on the days enumerated were as under:

For week ending July 7.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 6 per cent.....	65½	65½	66	68½	67¾	67¾
Virginia 5 per cent.....	50	50	50	50	50	50
do 6 per cent.....	41	41	42	43	41	44½
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	70	70	70	67	67	67
— Pennsylvania section, 1st m, 1877.....	70	70	70	70	70	70
do cons'ted mort. b'ds, 1895.....	48	48	47	47	47½	47½
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.....	38½	37½	38	39	38½	38½
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent.....	70	70	70	70	70	70
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875.....	82	82	82	82	82	82
do 7 per cent, 1875.....	72	72	72	72	72	72
do \$100 shares, all paid.....	74	74	75	76	77½	76½
Marrietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent.....	69	69	69	69	69	69
New York Central, 100 dollar shares.....	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Panama Rail, 7 per cent, 1872, 2d mort.....	101	101	101	101	101	101
Pennsylvania R.R. 2d mort., 6 p. c.....	81	81	81	—	—	—
do \$50 shares.....	34	34	34	34½	34½	34½
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (qua. by Penn. Railroad Co.).....	73	73	73	73	73	73
do with option to be paid in Philadelphia.....	73	73	73	73	73	73
Canada 6 per cent.....	93	93½	93½	93½	92 x.d	93½
do 5 per cent.....	76	75½	75½	75½	76 x.d	76

The week's imports of bullion amount to about £850,000, and include £164,500 by the Etna, £37,000 by the Africa, £40,000 by the Malta, £27,500 by the City of Paris, £158,500 by the Hansa, £24,000 by the Borussia, and £19,000 by the Scotia, all from New York; £46,398 by the Douro, from Brazil; and £320,000 from the Continent, the bulk of which is from France. The exports amount to £580,000, which, with the exception of £2,520 taken by the Delta for the East, is exclusively for the Continent, principally for France and Hamburg.

To-day's bullion operations at the Bank of England have been large, viz: A withdrawal of £256,000 for export to Brazil, a sale of £35,000 for export; and amounts of various sums to the value of £31,000 from several quarters, but chiefly from Egypt. The prices current for bullion here are as follows:

GOLD.	
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard 77s. 9 @10d
do Refinable.....	do 77s. 10½ @11d
American Gold Coin.....	per oz. 76s. 3d
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz. 74s. 9d @75s. 3d
South American Doubloons.....	per oz. 73s. 9d @74s.
Brazilian Gold Coin.....	per oz. 77s. 8d
Hessian Half-Imperials.....	per oz. 77s. 8d
SILVER.	
Fine or Cake Silver.....	per oz. 5s. 7d
Bar Silver.....	per oz. standard 5s. 1½d
do with Gold above 5 grs. per lb.....	do 5s. 1½d
Five-France Pieces.....	per oz. 4s. 11½d @5s
Mexican Dollars.....	do 5s.
Spanish Pillar Dollars, Carolus.....	do 4s. 11½d @5s
Insades.....	do 5s. 0½d

The demand for money this week has been very moderate. Prime paper is scarce, but it is difficult to obtain advances on second-rate paper, except at a high rate, say 11 to 12 per cent. The acceptances of the leading bankers and merchants are negotiated at from 8 to 9 per cent. So far as the best paper is concerned, the quotations for money in the open market are as under:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
30 days' bills.....	9 @9½	4 months' bills.....	9 @9½
60 do do.....	9 @9½	6 months' bills.....	9½ @10½
3 months' bills.....	9 @9½	6 & 4 months' bank paper...	8 @9

At Paris, the accumulation of bullion continues. The supply now held by the Bank of France being nearly £27,000,000. The rates for money on the Continent have not materially varied since last week the tendency, however, is upwards—the principal change being at Amsterdam, at which city an advance of ½ per cent. has taken place. The rates at the leading cities are now as under:

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
At Paris.....	4	3½	Turin.....	8	8 nom
Vienna.....	5	6	Brussels.....	6 bills	5
Berlin.....	9 bills	9	".....	6½ adv.	—
".....	9½ adv	—	Madrid.....	9	nominal
Frankfort.....	6	6	Hamburg.....	—	6
Amsterdam.....	7	7	St. Petersburg.....	5½	6-7

There is scarcely any demand for silver for export to the East. The exchanges continue to improve, the latest advices from Bombay stating that the rate on London was 2s, ½d. the rupee.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports show a large increase this week both in dry goods and general merchandise, the total being \$6,500,355, against \$3,202,498 last week, and \$3,013,605 the previous week. The exports are also large, being \$4,076,857 this week against \$2,094,882 last week, and \$2,200,013 the previous week. The exports of cotton are 546 bales, against 676 bales last week. Included in the exports were also 25,887 bbls. wheat flour, 6,664 bbls. corn meal, 3,000 bush. of wheat, 26,182 bush. peas, 881,759 bush. corn, 655 pkgs candles, 4,444 tons coal, 120 bales hay, 79 do. hops, 4 bbls. crude turpentine, 652 bbls., 948 cases and 200 boxes spirits turpentine, 7,345 bbls. rosin, 125 bbls. tar, 231 bbls. pitch, 2,932 galls. whale oil, 835 galls sperm oil, 658,332 galls. petroleum, 927 bbls. pork, 442 bbls. beef, 50 tcs. do., 146,500 lbs. cut meats, 25,761 pounds butter, 1,744,900 pounds cheese, 204,044 pounds lard, 275 bbls. rice, 279,138 pounds tallow, 3,499 hhd. and 302 other pkgs. tobacco, 253 pounds manufactured tobacco, as may be seen in a comparative table of exports which we give in our Commercial Epitome.

The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry-goods) July 12th, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) July 13th:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$665,348	\$1,702,741	\$1,298,443	\$2,740,608
General merchandise.....	1,585,783	1,864,694	1,466,349	3,759,747
Total for the week.....	\$2,251,131	\$3,567,435	\$2,764,792	\$6,500,355
Previously reported.....	94,202,658	129,311,035	79,552,220	168,657,512
Since January 1.....	\$96,453,780	\$132,878,470	\$82,317,012	\$175,157,867

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 July 17:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$2,281,885	\$4,394,498	\$4,063,538	\$4,076,857
Previously reported.....	99,320,280	92,747,942	80,693,722	109,179,109
Since January 1.....	\$101,602,165	\$97,142,440	\$84,757,260	\$113,255,96

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statement 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 July 14, 1866:

		For Southampton—
July 10—SS. Java, Liverpool—		American gold.... 55,000
American gold....	\$381,278	American silver... 15,200
American silver....	35,975	July 13—SS. Saxonia, Hamburg—
California gold b'rs	100,027	American silver... 83,000
Gold coin.....	35,000	American gold.... 7,700
Mexican silver....	4,546	American silver... 6,152
For Havre—		Foreign coin..... 2,040
American coin....	10,000	Foreign silver.... 3,000
Gold bars.....	226,000	Foreign gold..... 10,700
July 13—SS. City of London, Liverpool—		July 13—SS. Napoleon III, Havre—
American gold....	410,100	American gold.... 240,236
American gold....	20,000	Gold bars..... 216,800
Silver bars.....	13,841	American silver... 13,800
Sovereigns.....	4,860	Foreign coin..... 4,200
July 13—SS. Bremen, Bremen—		July 14—SS. Scotland, Liverpool—
American gold....	195,615	American gold.... 155,000
Total for the week.....		Previously reported.....
Previously reported.....	\$2,299,270	47,123,868
Total since Jan. 1, 1866.....		\$49,363,138

Same time in	Same time in
1855.....\$18,314,060	1858.....\$13,705,216
1856.....30,056,429	1857.....23,783,886
1864.....21,446,547	1856.....17,974,871
1863.....33,048,327	1855.....18,268,362
1862.....3,253,226	1854.....17,534,979
1861.....24,482,517	1853.....10,945,465
1860.....33,807,837	1852.....13,758,715

ACT INTRODUCED BY MR. SHERMAN FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The following "bill for the payment of the public debt," introduced into the Senate by Mr. Sherman, was passed on Thursday of this week and sent to the House:—

BILL FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the sinking fund contemplated by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, A. D., 1862, there shall be annually applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, the sum of \$180,000,000 for which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, and so much of said sum as is not required to pay the accruing interest on said debt, shall be applied to the purchase or payment of such of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare for the funding or payment of the outstanding treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, holders of such notes are hereby required to advise the Secretary of the Treasury, in such manner as he may prescribe, at least four months before the maturity of such notes, whether they elect that such notes shall be paid at maturity, or shall be converted into bonds of the United States, commonly designated as Five-twenty bonds, and the right on the part of such holders of converting such treasury notes into bonds, shall be deemed and taken to be waived as to each and every note in relation to which notice shall not be given as above prescribed, and the same shall be paid at maturity in lawful money of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all money received into the Treasury of the United States for duties on imported goods shall be specially set apart and applied to the purposes following, to wit:—

First, To the payment of so much of the interest of the public debt as is payable in coin. Second, To the payment, as it matures, of the principal of the public debt. Third, To the payment of such appropriations by Congress as are required to be paid in coin. When the amount of coin in the Treasury exceeds \$50,000,000, the excess shall be sold in open market in the City of New York, for United States notes; under sales to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the notes received therefor shall be cancelled.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1867, the lawful money to be held on hand by the National Banking Associations, under the thirty-first section of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, shall not consist, in whole or in part, of interest-bearing notes or bonds.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—INCREASE OF STOCK, &c.—The *Tribune* of July 12 publishes the following:

The stockholders of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company have determined to increase the capital stock of the company from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000, the vote standing 33,240 shares in favor, and 2,050 against the proposition. By this increase of the capital stock of the Atlantic Mail a powerful combination has been effected, and a large number of fine steamships have been brought under one management. Under this combination the New York Mail Steamship Company have the privilege of exchanging 9,950 shares of their stock at any time within four months for the stock of the Atlantic Mail, the latter company already owning the balance of the shares. The West India Mail Steamship Company receives 10,000 shares of the stock of the Atlantic Mail in exchange for their ships, docks, &c., and the Brazilian Mail Steamship Company receives 14,000 shares.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, before the present consolidation was effected, owned the San Jacinto, San Salvador and Missouri, the two first named of which have been making alternate weekly trips to Savannah, Ga, since last November. The New York Mail owns the Morning Star, Evening Star, Guiding Star, Rising Star, Rising Sun, Merrimac, Mississippi, Monterey and Mariposa; the West India Mail the Columbia, Eagle and Morro Castle; and the Brazilian Mail the North America, South America, Havana and Matanzas.

The Brazilian Mail Steamship Company was organized in September, 1865, the contract with the United States Government for carrying the mails to Rio Janeiro being signed on the 29th day of August, and the first steamship put on the line within a month from that day, the pioneer ship, the North America, leaving this port on the 30th September. The contract with the United States Government for \$150,000 per annum in currency, besides which the Company has a contract with the Government of Brazil for \$100,000 in gold for like service. Notwithstanding the ships were put upon the line with unequal promptness, and have for the last ten months been performing their stipulated duties, the Company has not yet received one dollar of pay from the Government. This is in strong contrast with the conduct of the Brazilian Government, which has promptly fulfilled all its stipulations, and is the more to be remarked since the surveys held upon the vessels by the naval authorities of our Government have always proved entirely satisfactory. Under a resolution of Congress, passed some two months since, the Postmaster General was instructed to inquire into the manner in which the contract had been kept by the Company and to have re-surveys of the vessels, the first of which was had on the departure the last steamship, on the 30th day of May last, with results as satisfactory as on the former occasions. It is to be hoped that arrangements will shortly be made by which the contract on the part of the Government may be more faithfully kept than heretofore, and that the Company may receive what is due for their services without being subjected to the delay and annoyance they have hitherto experienced. Instead of casting annoying impediments in the way of these lines, it is the duty of our Government to cherish them, and thereby enhance our trade with South America and promote the advantage of our own people. The steamships of this Company place this port in regular and frequent communication with Savannah, Havana, New Orleans, St. Thomas, and the ports of Brazil; and, if properly encouraged, this combination will be only the forerunner of increased trade and trading facilities with the South, the West Indies, and South America.

TAXING THE SALES OF BANKERS—OPINION OF JUDGE NELSON.—The following is the opinion of Justice Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court on the question of taxing the sales of bankers, while acting as both bankers and brokers for their own account:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Clarke, Dodge & Co. vs. the United States and S. Shook, Collector, and S. P. Gilbert, Assessor. In June last a motion was argued by Mr. John E. Burrill, Counsel for Clarke, Dodge & Co., to continue an injunction to restrain the collection of taxes claimed by the Collector of Internal Revenue to be payable on sales of stocks and securities.

In the bill plaintiffs stated that they were bankers, duly licensed as such, and that their transactions were as follows:

1. They receive such securities for sale and discount, and in such cases make sales.

2. They lend and advance on such securities, and in such cases sell to reimburse themselves.

3. They buy and sell such securities on their own account.

4. In the fourth paragraph of the bill they stated that they received orders to buy, and in such cases bought in their own names and transferred to their principal on repayment, and in case of non-payment sold to reimburse themselves.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue claimed that plaintiffs were liable to pay taxes on all sales made by them in the classes of transactions above enumerated, and also that even if they would have been exempt from taxation on such transactions had they confined themselves to the business of bankers; the fact that they did business as brokers deprived them of that exemption, and subjected them to taxation in regard to all their sales, in the same manner as if they were not bankers.

In support of the application, affidavits were read, showing the course and custom of dealing in New York.

In opposition to the motion, Mr. S. G. Courtney, United States District Attorney, read an opinion of the Attorney General, and the instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Collectors and Assessors.

The Counsel for Clarke, Dodge & Co. made substantially these points:

1. The tax imposed by the 99th section of the Revenue Act is imposed upon brokers, and not on bankers.

2. The 79th section of same act expressly authorizes bankers to "receive stocks and securities for sale or discount," and to "lend and advance on such stocks and securities," and this necessarily carries with it the right to sell the same, either to reimburse themselves or to discharge the duty to sell imposed by the receipt of such stocks for the purpose of sale.

3. That the transactions in the fourth sub-division of the bill mentioned were equally exempt, because:

(a.) No tax is imposed on the purchase of stocks and securities, but only on the sales.

(b.) When the purchase is made, no tax or duty is payable until the banker sells.

(c.) In such cases, no sale is made unless by order of the principal or to reimburse the amount paid by the banker on the purchase; and, in either case, the transaction is within the category of "stocks received for sale, or on which loans or advances are made."

4. That the distinction between the banker and the broker is clear and well defined, and that, even if it should be that the transactions above mentioned were such as a broker might engage in, this did not convert the banker into a broker, or deprive the banker of his exemption.

5. That, even if the transactions in the fourth or other of the sub-divisions should be decided to form part of a broker's business, and taxable as such, this did not render the plaintiff taxable in respect to transactions which formed a part of the business of bankers.

6. That, by combining the business of a banker and broker, the banker did not lose the exemption to which he was entitled as banker.

7. That, even if the plaintiffs were taxable in respect to transactions had on account of others, this did not render them taxable on transactions made on their own account.

8. That the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Fisk & Hatch*, decided that bankers were exempt from taxation upon all transactions as bankers.

9. That, in the case of *Cutting*, that Court decided that a broker doing business under the 9th paragraph of section 79 was liable to pay taxes on all transactions specified in that paragraph.

10. That the Supreme Court had not decided that a banker licensed under the first sub-division of section 79 was liable to pay any tax on the business for which he was so licensed, nor that where bankers engage in transactions on which brokers likewise engage, that they thereby lose such exemption as bankers.

The District-Attorney controverted these propositions; and, in addition to the oral argument, filed a printed brief, in which the questions were thoroughly discussed.

The following is the opinion of Justice Nelson, which was filed in the case:

The bill is filed in this case against the defendants, who are the assessors and collectors of the Thirty-second Collection District of New York, under the internal revenue laws, for the purpose of restraining them from the assessment and collection of a tax claimed to have accrued against the plaintiffs as bankers, doing business as brokers, within said district, under the following circumstances:

The plaintiffs have a license as bankers, and have from time to time received at their banking-house stocks, bonds and bullion for sale, and also have, during the same time, received bills of exchange and promissory notes for discount and sale, and did discount and sell the same on and for the account of the parties from whom received, and charged the customary compensation as bankers; and also, during the time aforesaid, did, at their banking-house, lend and advance moneys to various parties, on stocks, bonds and bullion, and, after such advance and loans, did sell said stocks, bonds and bullion, on account of the parties from whom the same were received, and to whom the moneys were lent and advanced, deducting from said sales the moneys so loaned and advanced, with the interest and customary charges as bankers; and also bought and sold stocks, bonds, &c., on their own account, and not on commission or for others. The tax claimed as having accrued out of the above dealings is 1-20th of 1 per centum, monthly, on all the sales of the stock, bonds, &c., under the 99th section of the act (13 U. S. St. p. 273) which imposes the tax on brokers, and "bankers doing business as brokers." The question in the case is, whether or not the plaintiffs in carrying on the aforesaid business under a banker's license, are to be regarded as bankers doing business as brokers. The 1st subdivision of this 79th section (p. 251) enacts that bankers employing capital, not exceeding \$50,000, shall pay \$100 for a license, and two dollars for every thousand over this amount—and then defines the term banker:—"Every person, firm, company, &c., having a place of business: (1) where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order; (2) where money is advanced or loaned on bonds, stocks, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes; (3) where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be regarded a banker under this act." Besides the license fee or sale, the banker, under the 110th section, (p. 277,) pays a tax of 1-24 of 1 per centum monthly upon the average amount of deposits—1-24 of 1 per centum monthly upon the average amount of the capital of his bank beyond the amount invested in United States bonds—1-12 of 1 per centum monthly on the average amount of circulation if issued by any bank—and in addition, 1-6 of 1 per centum monthly on the amount of circulation beyond 90 per centum of the capital. The license fee and the above tax are the burdens imposed on the banker for the privileges conferred. Now among these is the privilege of doing the business set forth in the bill of complaint, and to which we have referred at large; and yet, it is claimed, the plaintiffs are liable to the additional tax as brokers specified in the 99th section of the act. According to this construction the license or privilege of the banker would be of little value. He might, indeed, receive deposits and pay them out, advance or lend money on stocks, bonds, &c.; but in case of default of repayment, he must not sell the pledge to reimburse himself—he may receive stocks, bonds, &c., for discount or sale, but

is not at liberty to sell. If he does, it is insisted he instantly becomes a broker, and liable to the broker's monthly tax, in addition to the banker's, which he has already paid. We cannot agree to this view of the act. On the contrary, we are satisfied the banker is both, by express terms, as well as by necessary implication, empowered to carry on the business, authorized under his license, to its practical and useful results. That, when he is authorized to lend or advance money on stocks, bonds, &c., he has the right, in case of default in the repayment, to convert the security into money by way of reimbursement—and, when authorized to receive stocks, bonds, &c., for sale, he may sell the same without, in either instance, making himself a broker. The United States vs. Fisk et al., decided at the last term, carried the privileges of the banker far beyond the present case; for it was there held that he could purchase and sell stocks, bonds, &c. for himself and on his own account, under his license—a business not specified in the definition of a banker. That case, in effect, decided that any business which a banker could carry on, as such, did not fall within the ninety-ninth section of the act. The case of the plaintiffs, as set forth in the fourth paragraph of the bill, is in substance as follows: That, in carrying on their business as bankers, they purchase stocks, bonds, &c., for others, but make the purchases in their own name, and advance their own money, and take the transfers in their own name, and hold the stocks as security for repayment by the persons for whom purchased; and, on receiving such repayment, interest and customary charges, delivers the stocks, bonds, &c., as per agreement—or, in default of repayment, they sell the same to reimburse themselves. This business is not only outside the business of a banker, as defined by the act, but comes directly within that of a broker, and subject to the tax under the 99th section. But it is urged that if the plaintiffs, in any of their dealings in stocks, bonds, &c., are brought within the category of bankers doing business as brokers, their whole business, as bankers, is thereby brought within it, and subject to the broker's tax; and this extraordinary proposition is supposed to be decided in the case above referred to. The 9th subdivision (p. 252), declaring who shall be a broker, is as follows: "Every person, firm, or company, &c., (except such as hold a license as a banker) whose business it is as a broker to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, &c., shall be regarded as a broker." The exception takes the banker out of the category of broker, and, to make it more clear what was intended by the exception, a proviso is added, "that any person holding a license as a banker shall not be required to take out a license as a broker;" meaning, obviously, that he may do business as a broker under his license as a banker. But, surely, there is nothing in the provision which thus permits the business both of a banker and broker to be carried on under the banker's license that suggests the idea, or gives any countenance to it, that dealing in both capacities merges the banker into the broker, so as to subject all his dealings to the broker's tax. The fair and natural inference would seem to be the other way, namely, that the broker is merged in the banker. But, we suppose, the reasonable and proper conclusion is, that although the license of banker authorizes him to do the business of a broker without further payment of money, yet, so far as he may do that business, he is to be regarded as a broker, and must pay the broker's tax. This, we think, is not only the natural conclusion and fair legal effect from the provisions of the law referred to, but is confirmed, as will be seen, by the language of the 99th section, imposing the tax on brokers, as follows: "That all brokers and bankers doing business as brokers shall be subject to pay the following duties," &c.; clearly enough implying that the banker, beside carrying on his own business, may also engage in business as a broker; but in such case, and as respects the business done as a broker, he must pay the tax imposed over and above what he has already paid as a banker. This view of the statute was taken in the case of the United States vs. Fisk et al., and is stated in the opinion in a few words; "Now, a banker," says Mr. Justice Grier, "pays a much higher license-tax than a broker, and is permitted to prosecute or carry on the business or profession of a broker without paying any further license; but, if he prefers, he may not combine that business with his own." Without pursuing the case further, an injunction must issue in conformity with the above opinion. If any difficulty arises in the settlement of this order, it can be referred to me.

John E. Burrill counsel for Clark, Dodge & Co.; S. G. Courtney, U. S. D. A., for defendants.

The Court also rendered decisions and opinions in another case submitted at the same time as follows:

Lewis Einstein et al., vs. Sheridan Shook.—Nelson, C. J.—There is one question in this case not involved in the case of Clark and others against Gilbert and Shook, nor in any case heretofore before this Court; and that is, whether or not a banker, who purchases and sells stocks, bonds, &c. for others, and, therefore, falls within the category of a banker doing business as a broker, but who sells the stocks, bonds, &c., through intervention of a broker, is liable to pay the broker's tax under section 99. The argument is that the tax on the sales has already been paid by the broker called in and who actually made them. As this case came before the Court on short notice, at the close of the sitting, we will hear a re-argument on the point, and at the same time an explanation by affidavit, by either party, as to the mode and manner of conducting the business thus claimed to be exempt from the tax.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK BOARDS.

The following shows the description and number of shares sold at the Regular and Open Boards conjointly on each day and for the week ending on Friday.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri'y.	Week.
Bank Shares	155	51	176	178	212	343	1,109
Railroad shares, viz.:							
Catawissa	100	100	100				300
Central of New Jersey			57		57	165	273
Chicago & Alton		400	10		100	200	710
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy		100				100	200
Chicago & Northwestern	19,300	16,578	16,900	11,556	11,450	11,720	88,004
Chicago & Rock Island	600	4,740	8,300	5,600	3,650	5,320	28,210
Cleveland, Col. & Cinc.		50	150			200	445
Cleveland & Pittsburg	7,100	5,100	7,300	3,650	3,260	3,260	29,775
Cleveland & Toledo	1,000	3,925	500	550	200	200	6,375
Del., Lack. & Western	100					17	117
Erie Railway	6,500	14,146	42,550	26,100	16,000	3,787	103,083
Hudson River		1,100	200	200	300	1,300	3,100
Illinois Central	100	2,600	500	550	900	600	5,250
McGregor Western				100	100	100	300
Marietta & Cincinnati	900	1,100	1,200	2,200	1,000	1,200	6,700
Michigan Central	50	450	700		500		1,700
Michigan Southern	5,100	4,900	4,800	5,400	5,000	3,500	23,700
Milwaukee & P. de Chien.	11						11
Milwaukee & St. Paul	100			100			200
New York Central	1,000	5,750	1,700	4,969	5,170	4,520	22,809
New York & New Haven	50				25		75
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100)		720	100	100	2,050	2,550	5,520
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.	1,500	5,100	1,150	2,170	1,330	1,300	12,550
Reading	9,600	13,180	7,500	2,500	7,200	3,488	43,466
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	100	600				100	800
Stonington		10					110
Toledo & Wabash						200	200
Miscellaneous shares, viz.:							
American Coal		400	200				600
Ashburton Coal	50			200			250
Atlantic Mail	200	200	300	150		400	1,250
Boston Water Power		400	350	1,100	500	800	2,650
Canton	200	400		700	1,300	700	3,300
Central Cal.	100						100
Cumberland Coal	400	1,300	400	800	1,600	800	4,900
Del. & Hudson Canal			150	15	20	20	205

Mariposa	300	200	100	400	300	1,300
Pacific Mail					5	5
Pennsylvania Coal			52			52
Quicksilver	300	1,000	900	100	300	2,900
Spring Mountain Coal			100			100
Western Union Telegraph	8,900	2,936	1,750	630	3,301	18,017
W. U. Telegraph—Russian					100	100
Wyoming Valley Coal		300	300			600

The volume of transactions in shares at the two Boards, comparatively, for each day of the two last weeks, and the total for the same weeks, is shown by the following statement:

	Reg. Board		Open Board		Both Boards	
	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.
Saturday	17,906	14,568	38,400	24,100	65,306	38,668
Monday	44,036	37,286	43,700	37,040	87,736	74,326
Tuesday	87,137	42,092	61,800	43,800	98,937	85,892
Wednesday	19,630	61,507	5,100	70,200	56,730	131,707
Thursday	31,029	35,468	53,300	22,400	66,329	57,868
Friday	17,733	17,608	31,600	30,100	48,733	47,708
Total of week	167,471	203,529	260,300	237,640	427,771	436,169

The transactions in shares weekly since the commencement of the year are shown in the following statement:

Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards	Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards
Friday, January 5	131,350	243,900	425,250	April 20	176,956	208,650	385,606
January 12	339,109	328,400	667,509	April 27	242,738	226,280	469,018
January 19	243,815	272,300	516,115	May 4	135,949	182,500	318,449
January 26	247,743	301,400	549,143	May 11	139,127	190,450	329,577
February 2	201,107	239,700	440,807	May 18	205,609	360,940	566,549
February 9	209,140	227,800	436,940	May 25	228,080	454,331	682,411
February 16	234,285	228,700	462,985	June 1 (3 days)	228,873	330,308	559,181
February 23	187,913	183,200	371,113	June 8	204,080	278,850	482,930
March 2	217,961	221,500	439,461	June 15	126,591	268,910	395,501
March 9	206,849	211,300	418,149	June 22	150,864	238,680	389,544
March 16	206,312	213,450	419,762	June 29	119,437	165,500	284,937
March 23	261,106	335,910	597,016	July 6 (4 days)	113,413	110,300	223,713
March 30	122,513	208,200	330,713	July 13	202,529	227,640	430,169
April 6	170,934	247,400	418,334	July 20	167,471	260,300	427,771
April 13	250,118	214,650	464,768				

The Government and State, &c., bonds sold at the Regular Board, daily, last week, are given in the following statement:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. 6's, 1881	\$10,000	\$68,000	\$9,000	\$14,000	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$126,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's)	159,500	107,900	102,500	27,000	215,900	211,000	823,800
U. S. 6's (old)		5,000	10,000			6,000	21,000
U. S. 5's (10-40's)	2,350	20,000	59,000		10,000	15,500	106,850
U. S. 5's (old)		5,000	5,000	6,000			16,000
U. S. 7-00 notes	3,000	107,000	84,600	17,000	108,000	45,500	365,600

State bonds, viz.:

California 7's	2,000						2,000
Mis-souri 6's	12,000	11,000	5,000		8,000	11,000	42,000
N. Y. State 6's	6,000		34,000	14,000	5,000	20,500	79,000
N. Y. State 7's	10,000	12,000	11,000		5,000		38,000
N. Carolina 6's	2,000	10,000		10,000	15,000	75,000	112,000
Tennessee 6's	20,000	44,000	77,000	9,000	19,000	25,000	194,000
Virginia 6's	5,000	1,000					6,000

City bonds:

Brooklyn 6's			10,000	70,000		19,500	99,000
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The following is a summary of the amount of Governments, State and City securities, and railroad bonds sold on each day:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. Bonds	\$171,850	\$203,900	185,500	47,000	\$245,900	\$237,500	\$1,083,650
U. S. Notes	3,000	107,000	84,600	17,000	108,500	45,500	366,600
State & City bonds	57,000	78,000	137,000	103,000	47,000	150,000	572,000
Railroad Bonds	8,000	12,000	13,000	38,000	24,000	55,000	150,000

Total amount... \$339,850 402,900 420,100 205,000 425,400 488,000 2,181,250

The totals of each class of securities sold in the first six months of the year are shown in the statement which follows:

	Governments		State, &c., Bonds.	Railroad Bonds.	Total amount.
	Bonds.	Notes.			
January	\$4,327,200	\$3,340,100	\$952,900	\$3,035,500	\$12,155,700
February	3,846,500	2,591,900	1,691,500	1,692,100	9,822,000
March	3,931,300	3,006,700	2,903,600	781,240	10,622,840
April	5,798,300	3,739,650	1,679,500	838,700	12,056,150
May	8,002,700	2,258,250	1,236,600	781,900	12,279,450
June	7,463,800	2,485,250	1,624,000	515,700	12,078,750

and for the weeks ending on Friday—

June 1 (5 days)	\$1,111,500	\$288,000	\$285,000	\$145,500	\$1,830,000
" 8	1,577,000	721,800	397,000	93,700	2,759,500
" 15	1,599,800	277,800	483,000	159,000	2,519,600
" 22	1,834,500	886,350	217,000	159,000	3,096,850
" 29	2,212,500	547,300	293,000	104,000	3,156,800
July 6 (4 days)	1,364,000	238,300	129,000	54,000	1,785,300
" 13	5,044,400	372,850	274,500	117,500	5,809,250
" 20	1,093,650	365,600	572,000	150,000	2,181,250

FRIDAY, P. M., July 20, 1866.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Money has been a shade easier than last week. The ease, however, has not been so great as was anticipated, in view of the redemption of the entire outstanding issue of Certificates of Indebtedness, and the payment of interest on the third series of Seven-thirties. A large proportion of the disbursements of the Sub-Treasury, on account of Certificates, has been made in National bank notes; which, at present, can be only partially employed by the banks. Some of the banks express an indisposition to receive deposits of bank currency, for the reason that they cannot readily employ it, and have not unfrequently to lend considerable amounts for a few days free of interest in order to relieve themselves of their surplus. Besides this, there has been a steady outflow of currency to the West, to which this city is now indebted.

Some of the larger operators in stocks have borrowed freely; but their wants have been readily supplied at 5 per cent., and, in exceptional cases, at 4 per cent.

Discounts are quiet. There is very little paper offering of any class, and the rates are about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent easier than a week ago.

The following are the current rates for loans of various classes :

Call loans.....	Per cent. 5 @ -	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	6 @ 7
Loans on bonds & mortg.	6 @ 7	do single names.....	7 @ 8
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.....	5½ @ -	Lower grades.....	10 @ 12

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The week opened with a very strong market for Five-twenties bonds. The purchases for export last week and at the beginning of the present week produced a scarcity of old Five-twenties and the price advanced to 107½; the Africa's advices, however, reporting lower prices at London, in consequence of the large receipts of bonds from New York, checked the upward tendency; and Five-twenties of 1862 have since steadily declined, closing at 106½. Other Government securities have sympathized with the movement in old Five-twenties, opening firm and advancing, and subsequently declining. Mr. Sherman's financial bill, adopted by the Senate yesterday, has had to-day a depressing effect upon securities, especially Seven-thirty notes, which have declined about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The clause of the bill requiring from holders of Seven-thirties four months notification before maturity of their desire to have them funded into Four-twenties bonds or redeemed, is considered as creating an uncertainty about the future value of the bonds and as likely to render them less saleable for the four months next preceding their maturity; and hence their depreciation during to-day.

Nearly the entire outstanding issue of One-year Certificates has been presented at the Treasury for redemption.

The Sub-Treasurer is prepared to exchange any Seven-thirty notes for Five-twenties of the issue of 1865 on equal terms as respects the principal, the interest being adjusted at the rate of 6 per cent. in currency on the bonds, and 7 3-10 per cent on the notes. As yet, no important exchanges have been made by the public, although, previous to the arrangement being made public, some considerable conversions had been made by a well-known broker.

The subjoined closing quotations for leading Government securities will show the difference in prices as compared with previous weeks :

	June 15.	June 22.	June 29.	July 6.	July 13.	July 20.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	110½	110½	110½ x.c.108½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons..	102½	103½	104½	105½	106½	106½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ..	102½	102½	103½	104½	105½	104½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ..	102½	102½	103½	104½	105½	104½
U. S. 10-40's, ..	96½	96½	97½	98	99	98½
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	102½	102½	103½	103½	103½	103½
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series ..	102½	102½	103½	103½	103½	103½
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	102½	102½	103½	103½	103½	103½
U. S. 1 yr's certificates....	100	100	100	100	100	100

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The activity in railroad speculation has been checked by the culmination of the clique movement in Erie. On Monday, the whole of the principal short contracts in Erie were covered at 74@75. These operations were followed by large sales on the part of the heavier holders, and the stock declined to 64; but has since been steady under purchases supposed to be made by another combination for a rise, and the price closes at 65½, with an upward tendency. Since these operations there has been less general activity, but certain stocks, under clique manipulation, have advanced with much firmness. Compared with the closing prices of last Friday, New York Central has advanced 5½; Hudson River, 1½; Reading, 3½; Michigan Southern, 1; Northwestern, Common, 1½; do., preferred, 1; Rock Island, 1½; Fort Wayne, 1½; and Illinois Central, 1½. The tone of the market shows very considerable strength. Prices move upward, in response to clique manipulation, with much more than ordinary facility, and are apparently aided by considerable outside support. The fact of the roads having kept up their liberal earnings for the first half year much better than was expected, while their earnings are mostly on a lower scale than a year ago, has much to do with the current advance.

The following are the closing quotations for leading stocks, compared with those of previous weeks :

	June 8.	June 15.	June 22.	June 29.	July 6.	July 13.	July 20.
Cumberland Coal	46	46	45	45	45½	46	46
Quicksilver.....	51½	50	50	47½	47½	51	50
Canton Co.....	59½	60	59	54½	55½	—	52½
Mariposa pref.....	24½	24	23	22½	23½	23	22½
New York Central	97½	98½	98½	98½	99½	99	104½
Erie.....	63	61½	59½	61½	68½	74½	65½
Hudson River.....	109½	110½	111½	109½	114½	116	110
Reading.....	109½	109½	108½	109½	xc.107½	106½	110½
Mich. Southern..	79½	79½	79	78½	80	81	82½
Michigan Central	108	109	108	108	xc.105½	—	—
Clev. and Pittsb.	82	82	84½	82½	83½	84½	84½
Clev. and Toledo. xd.104	105	106½	106½	106½	108½	109½	110½

Northwestern....	81½	30%	29%	30	31%	34%	35%
do preferred	60½	59%	58%	59½	61½	63½	64½
Rock Island.....	93½	94	95	94	96	96½	97½
Fort Wayne.....	96½	97½	98½	98½	97½	98½	99½
Illinois Central ..	121	122	120½	121	121½	122½	124½

THE GOLD MARKET.—The speculative movement in the Gold Room continues dull, the late operators in gold being now occupied with stock speculation. The downward tendency consequent upon this lull of speculation has been checked by the continued liberal exports of last week and this, and the fall from the highest quotation of last Friday has been only about three points. During the week a moderate short interest has been drawn out by the dullness of the market, which is relied upon for a future advance. The demand for customs has been moderate.

The total shipments of last week amounted to \$2,239,270. On Wednesday last, the joint export from Boston and New York amounted to \$331,000.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
July 14.....	152%	152	July 18.....	150%	149
July 16.....	149%	148%	July 19.....	150%	150%
July 17.....	151%	149	July 20.....	150%	149%

The transactions for last week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury were as follows :

	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury
	Receipts.	Payments.
July 9.....	\$331,435 78	\$3,379,165 96
10.....	449,888 29	1,611,012 47
11.....	538,920 49	917,353 78
12.....	418,983 26	679,865 50
13.....	377,759 01	1,651,247 58
14.....	324,309 24	1,945,493 84
Total.....	\$2,486,296 07	\$10,184,139 13
Balance in Sub Treasury morning of July 9.....		\$16,366,534 84
		88,065,802 66
		\$104,432,337 50
Deduct payments during the week.....		10,184,139 13
		\$94,248,198 37
Balance on Saturday evening.....		6,183,395 61

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$3,614,400. Included in the receipts of customs were \$304,000 in gold, and \$2,182,296 in gold certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury since April 7 :

Weeks	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury	Changes in Balances.
Ending	Payments.	Receipts.	Balances.
Apr. 7.....	\$2,863,009	\$13,324,981	\$83,621,790
14.....	2,857,703	5,359,749	90,325,685
21.....	2,535,567	14,688,239	97,591,349
28.....	2,246,307	13,937,517	97,773,823
May 5.....	2,711,181	35,688,713	31,211,874
12.....	2,417,391	15,034,333	20,026,038
19.....	2,542,814	23,547,689	28,280,222
26.....	2,358,454	48,958,044	56,955,238
June 2.....	2,182,395	45,911,432	20,092,337
9.....	2,141,086	11,006,409	15,417,530
16.....	2,071,621	9,005,847	13,654,093
23.....	2,219,676	12,022,302	18,400,464
30.....	2,902,264	34,958,792	18,164,683
July 7.....	2,471,626	18,039,083	25,259,144
14.....	2,486,296	10,184,139	16,366,534

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There has been but little inquiry for foreign bills during the week, and the supply has been quite adequate to the demand, having been helped by bills drawn against shipments of Five-twenties. There has been less demand for sight bills, the improved intelligence from Europe having strengthened confidence in 60 day's acceptances.

The following are the closing quotations for the several classes of foreign bills, compared with those of the three last weeks :

	June 29.	July 6.	July 13.	July 20.
London Comm'l..	106½ @ 107½	107 @ 108	107 @ 108½	107 @ 108
do bkrs' long	108½ @ 108½	108½ @ 108½	109 @ 109½	108½ @ 108½
do do short	110½ @ 110½	110 @ 110½	110 @ 110½	110 @ 110½
Paris, long.....	5.15 @ 5.12½	5.15 @ 5.12½	5.12½ @ 1.10	5.13½ @ 5.11½
do short.....	5.12½ @ 5.10	5.10 @ 5.08½	5.07½ @ 5.06½	5.10 @ 5.08½
Antwerp.....	5.16½ @ 5.13½	5.15 @ 5.13½	5.13½ @ 5.12½	5.15 @ 5.12½
Swiss.....	5.16½ @ 5.13½	5.15 @ 5.13½	5.13½ @ 5.12½	5.15 @ 5.12½
Hamburg.....	36½ @ —	36½ @ —	37½ @ —	37½ @ —
Amsterdam.....	42 @ —	41½ @ 42	42 @ —	42 @ —
Frankfort.....	43 @ 43½	nom @ —	43 @ —	43 @ —
Bremen.....	79 @ —	78½ @ 78½	79 @ 79½	79½ @ —
Berlin.....	74 @ —	74 @ 75	74 @ —	74½ @ 75

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 July 14, 1866 :

	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal Tenders.
BANKS.					
New York.....	\$3,014,313	\$3,216,063	\$869,161	\$6,657,064	\$2,719,591
Manhattan.....	6,161,134	543,216	13,323	5,303,560	—
Merchants'.....	7,379,187	779,911	632,179	5,537,102	—
Mechanics'.....	5,905,960	239,724	483,421	4,400,115	—
Union.....	4,889,333	109,712	401,500	3,713,247	—
America.....	8,624,453	1,554,703	2,835	9,450,897	—
Phenix.....	3,816,931	211,957	295,000	2,973,185	—
City.....	3,665,342	507,175	—	2,901,892	—
Tradesmen's.....	2,925,053	37,369	573,350	2,327,573	—
Fulton.....	2,716,932	100,691	20,552	2,363,	—
Chemical.....	5,900,154	436,118	18,655	5,805,278	—

Table with columns for various categories (e.g., Merchants Exchange, National, Butch. & Drovers) and their corresponding values.

Summary table for Clearings for the week ending July 7, 1866, and Balances for the week ending July 7, 1866.

The most important changes in the return is an increase of \$2,586,418 in the specie deposits, and a decrease of \$3,999,061 in legal tenders.

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

Table showing deviations for Loans, Specie, and Circulation, with Inc. and Dec. values.

The several items compare as follows with the returns of previous weeks:

Table comparing Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings for various weeks from Apr. 7 to July 14.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the last and previous weeks

Table comparing Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation for Philadelphia Banks in July 7 and July 14.

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks at stated periods:

Table comparing Legal Tenders, Loans, Specie, Circulation, and Deposits for Philadelphia Banks from Apr. 28 to July 14.

BOSTON BANKS.—The Boston Bank statement for the week gives the following particulars of their condition:

Table showing Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, National Circulation, and State Circulation for Boston Banks.

Below we give the comparative totals for each week for the last four months:

Table with columns for Legal (Loans, Specie, Tenders, Deposits) and Circulation (National, State) for various dates from April to July.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The Kittanning National Bank of Kittanning, Pa., was established last week with a capital of \$200,000 but without circulation.

The securities held by Treasurer Spinner in trust for national banks July 14 were as follows: As security for circulating notes, 219,516,350; as security for deposits in banks designated as depositories, \$38,123,500.

The following comparison shows the progress of the banks since May 5, in respect to number, capital, and circulation:

Table comparing Date, B'ks., Capital, and Circulation for various banks from May 5 to June 9.

BANK STOCK LIST.

Large table listing various banks (e.g., America, American Exchange, Atlantic, Broadway, Brooklyn, Bull's Head, etc.) with columns for Capital, Dividend, and Friday Bid/Ask prices.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 20.)

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.							STOCKS AND SECURITIES.							
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	
American Gold Coin.							Railroad Stocks.							
National.							Central of New Jersey	100				117	117	118
United States 6s, 1867. registered.						124	Chicago and Alton	100	102	103		102 1/2	102 1/2	
do do 6s, 1868. coupon.		124	124			124	do do preferred	100	101 1/2				105	
do do 6s, 1868. registered.	109 3/4	109 3/4	109 1/2		109 3/4	122	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	100	124				124	
do do 6s, 1881. coupon.						109 1/2	Chicago and Great Eastern	100						
do do 6s, 1881. registered.	106 3/4	107 1/4	107 3/4	107	107	106 3/4	Chicago and Milwaukee	100						
do do 6s, 5-20s coupon.						105	Chicago and Northwestern	100	35	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 3/4	35 1/2	
do do 6s, 5-20s registered.						105	do do preferred	100	63 3/4	65	65 3/4	65 3/4	64 3/4	
do do 6s, 5-20s (2d issue) coupon.		105 3/4					Chicago and Rock Island	100	96 1/2	96 3/4	97	97 3/4	99 3/4	
do do 6s, 5.20s do registered.							Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	100	117 3/4	117		117	116 1/2	
do do 6s, 5.20s (3d issue) coupon.	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 3/4	104 3/4	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	82 3/4	85 3/4	85 1/2	85	84 3/4	
do do 6s, 5.20s do registered.						105	Cleveland and Toledo	50	116	111	110 3/4	109 3/4	110 1/2	
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	50	1.0				149	
do do 6s, do do (1/2 yearly).							Eighth Avenue	100						
do do 5s, 1871. coupon.							Erie	100	74 3/4	74 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	65 3/4	
do do 5s, 1871. registered.					100		do preferred	100	79	77			76 3/4	
do do 5s, 1874. coupon.							Hannibal and St. Joseph	100						
do do 5s, 1874. registered.							do do preferred	100						
do do 5s, 10-40s coupon.	98 3/4	99	99		99	98 3/4	Harlem	50						
do do 5s, 10-40s registered.							do preferred	50						
do do 6s, Union Pacific R. R. (cur.)	103 3/4	104 3/4	104	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	Hudson River	100	114 3/4	115	115	115 1/2	116	
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes 1st series.	103 3/4	104 3/4	104	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	Illinois Central	100	123 3/4	123	124	124 1/2	124 1/2	
do do do do 2d series.	103 3/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50						
do do do do 3d series.	103 3/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	Joliet and Chicago	100						
do do 6s, Certificates.							Long Island	50						
State.							McGregor Western	100				22	22	23
California 7s	116						Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st preferred	100				44		
Connecticut 6s							do do 2d preferred	100						
Georgia 6s							Michigan Central	100	106	107	106 3/4	107		
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.							Michigan So. and N. Indiana	100	82 3/4	83 3/4	83	83 3/4	83	
do Registered, 1860.							do do guaranteed	100					82 3/4	
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860-62-65-70.							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	100						
do do do do 1877.							do do do 1st pref.	100						
do do do do 1879.							do do do 2d pref.	100	85					
do War Loan							Milwaukee and St. Paul	100						
Indiana 6s, War Loan							do do preferred	100	68 3/4			68 3/4		
do 5s							Mississippi and Missouri	100						
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.							Morris and Essex	100						
Louisiana 6s							New Jersey	100						
Michigan 6s							New York Central	100	99 3/4	100 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4	105	
do 7s, War Loan, 1878.							New York and New Haven	100	112			112	104 3/4	
Minnesota 8s							New Haven and Hartford	100						
Missouri 6s	79 3/4	79 3/4			79 3/4	79 3/4	Norwich and Worcester	100						
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.)			81				Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	100		28	27 3/4	28	28 3/4	
do 6s, (Pacific RR.)	79 3/4		80				do do do preferred	100						
New York 7s, 1870.							Panama	100						
do 6s, 1867-77.	97 1/2		97	97	97	97 1/2	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	100	93 3/4	99 3/4	99	99 3/4	99 3/4	
do 5s, 1868-76.							Reading	50	110	103 3/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds.	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	85 1/4	85	85	St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	100	34	35			84 3/4	
North Carolina 6s	86 1/2	85 1/4					do do do preferred	100		64 3/4				
Ohio 6s, 1870-75.							Second Avenue	100						
do 6s, 1881-86.							Sixth Avenue	100						
Rhode Island 6s							Stonington	100	110			110		
Tennessee 6s 1868.							Third Avenue	100						
do 6s 1890.	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 3/4	25 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2	Toledo, Wabash and Western	50					87	
Virginia 6s, coupon.	67						do do do preferred	50						
Municipal.							Railroad Bonds.							
Brooklyn 6s			95	95		95	Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.							
do 6s, Water Loan							do do 2d mort.	95						
do 6s, Public Park Loan							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877.							
do 6s, Improvement Stock							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.							
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan							do do 1st mortgage			97 1/2	97	98	98	
New York 7s							do do Income							
do 6s							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.	107				106 3/4		
do 5s							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage					84		
Miscellaneous Shares.							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund							
Coal.—American	100	61	61				do do Interest							
Ashburton	50	14		16			do do Extension							
Central	100	45					do do 1st mortgage	89 3/4						
Consolidation	100						do do consolidated			78				
Cumberland	100	46	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 3/4		Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage							
Delaware and Hudson	100		148	150	148	149	Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage							
Hampshire and Baltimore	100						do do 3d mortgage, conv.							
International	50						do do 4th mortgage						77	
Pennsylvania	50			157			Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund							
Schuykill	100						Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.							
Spring Mountain	100			78			do do do 2d mort.							
Spruce Hill	10			4			Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868.						100	
Wilkesbarre	100						do 2d mortgage, 1879.			10				
Wyoming Valley	100	40	40				do 3d mortgage, 1883.				96 3/4			
Gas.—Brooklyn	25						do 4th mortgage, 1880.							
Citizens (Brooklyn)	20						do 5th mortgage, 1888.							
Harlem	50						Galena and Chicago, extended.							
Jersey City and Hoboken	20						do do 2d mortgage							
Manhattan	50						Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1st Mortgage							
Metropolitan	100						Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72.				10		100 3/4	
New York	50						do Consolidated and Sinking Fund							
Williamsburg	50						do 2d mortgage, 1868.							
Improvement.—Boston Water Power	20	32	33	32	32 1/2	33	Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869.							
Brunswick City	100						do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885.							
Canton	100	52			53 1/2	52 1/2	do 3d mortgage, 1875.							
Cary	100						do convertible, 1867.							
Telegraph.—American	100						Illinois Central 7s, 1875.							
United States	100						Lackawanna and Western Bonds							
Western Union	100	53 3/4	53 3/4	5 1/2	53 3/4	54 3/4	McGregor Western, 1st mortgage						60	
Western Union, Russian Extension	100					107 1/2	Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage					80		
Steamship.—Atlantic Mail	100	113	117	116	112	114	Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72.							
New York	100						do do ss, new, 1882.				111			
Pacific Mail	100					210	Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund				9 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	
Pacific Mail Scrip	100						do do 2d mortgage, 7s.					92		
Union Navigation	100						do do Goshen Line, 1868							
Transit.—Central American	100						Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.							
Nicaragua	100						Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mortgage							
Trust.—Farmers' Loan and Trust	25						do do Income							
New York Life and Trust	100						Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants				60		60	
Union Trust	100						New York Central 6s, 1883.			93			93	
United States Trust	100						do do 6s, 1887.							
Mining.—Canada Copper	100						do do 6s, Real Estate							
Corake Iron	50						do do 7s, 1876.							
Benton Gold	5						do do 7s, convertible, 1876.							
Consolidated Gregory Gold	100			</										

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (e.g., American Gold Coin, Bonds of 1847-1861), State Securities (e.g., Alabama, California, Connecticut), and Municipal Securities (e.g., Albany, Alleghany City, Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Dubuque, Hartford, Jersey City, Louisville, Marysville, Milwaukee, Newark, New Bedford, New London, Newport, New Haven, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, Rochester, Sacramento, St. Louis, St. Paul, Wilmington).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, July 20.

The season has arrived for the commencement of the Fall trade; but the intense heat of the past week and its unfavorable effect upon the public health, have prevented that general improvement in business which there was otherwise reason to expect. In the past two or three days, however, some descriptions of imported goods have shown a fair degree of activity.

But it must be noted that in entering upon the Fall trade, many new obstacles to its satisfactory progress must be encountered. Although the prices of Southern and Western farm products are still high, as compared with ante-war figures, they have recently suffered a considerable decline: and, with fair crop prospects, there is little reason to expect higher quotations—for the present, at least. The natural effect of these circumstances will be, that farmers will delay their purchases as long as possible, and will postpone marketing their products till all hopes of higher prices are abandoned. The season before us does not, therefore, promise to be altogether satisfactory.

Breadstuffs have suffered a material decline, but it will be observed that the fuller advices from Great Britain by the Africa, as published in this week's CHRONICLE, is more favorable to prices than the telegrams that had been received. The weather had been very bad for the English crops.

Cotton has been moderately active for export, and slightly advanced. Provisions have shown no essential change. The speculation in Pork has been very dull until to-day, when there was a partial revival, closing firm at \$31.50 for new mess. Lard has slightly declined, and Bacon closes firmer. With the return of better weather, the delivery of live hogs at this market has increased, and they number for the past three days about 7,000. Beef remains quiet, and the only product of neat cattle that has attracted attention is Cheese. The hot weather injured the quality and checked business, but to-day sales have been large.

Groceries have been uniformly active. There has been a large demand for Rio Coffee, and the sales for the week amount to about 20,000 bags, embracing full cargoes at 12c.@13c., gold in bond. Other kinds have somewhat improved on the European advices, and we notice sales of St. Domingo at 11½c.@11¼c., gold in bond. Sugars have been very active and prices steady. The sales of the past week amount to about 7,000 tons, including a liberal movement to-day, closing with a slight advance asked. Refined sugars are ¼c. higher for yellows and soft white. Molasses has declined, with large sales—the transactions of the past two days amount to about 3,000 hhd. Teas have been more active.

Naval Stores have been unchanged, except spirits turpentine, which, having declined to 63@65c., has recovered to 68@70c.

Oils show no change, and have been without important business, except in crude sperm, with an advance to \$2 70 per gal.

Petroleum was greatly depressed, but has recovered to 22c. for crude and 38c. for refined, in bond, closing firm. There is reason to suppose that the deliveries at this market will not be maintained at the present and late rate, but show a considerable falling off.

Wool is dull but well held. Holders still anticipate favorable action at the present session of Congress.

Metals have become quiet, and prices generally are scarcely so firm.

In East Indian goods, there has been a moderate movement, and prices are tending slightly upward, especially for Gunny cloth and seed.

Tobacco has been largely exported, but the transactions in this market have been small. Western markets have been firm and active.

Tallow continues firm, but is quiet. Hides and Leather are dull. Whiskey has advanced to 35c., in bond; but for the article, excise paid, there is no reliable quotation.

Freights have been less active in the shipments of corn, owing to the decline in Liverpool and the firmness of holders here, but we notice increased and quite liberal shipments of cotton; the engagements to-day embracing 600 bales, by steamer, at a farthing per lb. Cheese is also going forward freely to Great Britain.

The following tables show the quantity of Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Molasses imported for the week ending July 18, and since July 1; the amount withdrawn from warehouse and the total thrown upon the market during the same periods.

These tables are compiled from statistics furnished exclusively for the CHRONICLE, and will afford to importers and dealers in these articles information of great value. The tons (2,240 lbs.) of Sugar imported in boxes and bags are reported separately from those in hhd., bbls., &c., to distinguish the different qualities. Molasses is reported in 100 gallons for convenience and accuracy, the packages in which it arrives at the port being of such different sizes that the total number of them gives no correct report of the quantity entered.

Imported.	COFFEE.						
	Brazil bags.	Mara-caibo bags.	La-gauyra bags.	West Indies bags.	Holland bags.	East Indies.	Other Ports bags.
Entered for cons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warehoused	716	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	716	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Previously reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,186
Total import since July 1	7.6	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	1,186
Withdrawn.							
This week	14,508	430	.....	109	525	2,200	813
Add ent. for cons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total on market	14,108	430	.....	109	525	2,200	813
Prev. reported	3,137	186	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,497
Total on market since July 1	19,245	616	.....	109	525	3,200	1,809

Imported.	TEA.			
	China ½ ch.	Japan ½ ch.	Other Ports ½ ch.	Withdrawn.
Enter'd for cons.	.....	.....	32	This week.....
Warehoused	5,040	.....	.....	Add ent. for cons
Total for week	5,040	.....	32	Total on market
Prev. reported	.....	.....	.....	Prev. reported..
Total import since July 1	5,040	.....	32	Total on market since July 1

Imported.	SUGAR.		Withdrawn.	In bxs & bags tons.	In hhd. &c. tons.
	In bxs & bags tons.	In hhd. &c. tons.			
Entered for con.	.....	.....	This week.....	511	13,963
Warehoused	395	1,172	Add ent. for con.	.....	.....
Total for week	395	1,172	Total on market	511	13,963
Prev. reported	35	476	Prev. reported...	664	2,648
Total import since July 1	430	1,648	Total on market since July 1	1,175	16,611

Imported.	MOLASSES.		Withdrawn.	From Cuba 100 galls.	Other Ports 100 galls.
	From Cuba 100 galls.	Other Ports 100 galls.			
Entered for con.	This week.....	771	1,564
Warehoused	1,233	Add ent. for con.	.....	804
Total for week	2,092	Total on market	771	2,368
Prev. reported	1,569	Prev. reported..	327	2,235
Total import since July 1	3,661	Total on market since July 1	1,098	4,653

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JAN. 1. The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending July 20, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1865, have been as follows:

[Of the items left blank in 1865 no record was made.]			[Of the items left blank in 1865 no record was made.]			
	This week.	Since Jan. 1, '65.		This week.	Since Jan. 1, '65.	
Ashes, pkgs...	193	3,241	10,925	pentine...	2,774	27,024
Breadstuffs—				Rosin.....	10,138	220,925
Flour, bbls..	56,676	1,178,749	1,564,985	Tar.....	66	37,467
Wheat, bush.	31,892	925,979	2,139,680	Pitch.....	34	1,532
Oats.....	232,045	2,803,973	4,256,185	Oil cake, pkgs	1,276	58,187
Corn.....	857,363	8,443,908	3,303,110	Oil, lard.....	75	3,203
Rye.....	46,585	274,418	90,525	Oil, Petroleum	14,319	528,327
Malt.....	1,040	263,484	.....	Peanuts, bags.	142	9,034
Barley.....	.....	157,677	*508,075	Provisions—		
Grass seed...	.....	100,183	.....	Butter, pkgs.	7,733	219,053
Flaxseed....	.....	4,446	.....	Cheese.....	26,191	183,579
Beans.....	72	35,836	.....	Cut meats...	90	92,467
Peas.....	.....	141,143	.....	Eggs.....	1,576	109,189
C. meal, bbls.	2,446	70,379	+197,760	Pork.....	50	91,605
C. meal, bags.	583	215,661	.....	Beef, pkgs..	67	46,810
Buckwheat & do Flour, bg	.....	6,395	.....	Lard, pkgs..	319	79,049
Cotton, bales..	9,030	397,577	217,285	Lard, kegs...	400	5,467
Copper, bbls..	60	4,597	.....	Rice, pkgs....	87	1,574
Copper, plates.	58	3,270	.....	Starch.....	14	60,862
Driedfruit, pkgs	.....	5,487	.....	Stearine.....	175	5,810
Grease, pkgs..	43	2,327	.....	Spelter, slabs.	.....	2,321
Hemp, bales...	.....	53	.....	Sugar, hhd. & bbls.....	.....	2,692
Hides, No.....	3,568	260,225	.....	Tallow, pkgs..	46	3,735
Hops, bales...	.....	3,606	13,415	Tobacco, pkgs.	3,272	90,093
Leather, sides.	35,149	1,187,444	1,233,600	Tobacco, hhd.	2,725	33,391
Lead, pigs....	233	5,161	.....	Whisky, bbls.	1,718	44,368
Molasses, hhd. & bbls.....	35	9,338	.....	Wool, bales...	11,118	65,327
Naval Stores—				Dressed Hogs,		
Crude trp, bbl	1,191	26,740	2,750	No.....	.....	81,769
Spirits tur-	.....	.....	.....	Rice, rough,	.....	.....
				bush.....	.....	.....

* Including barley malt. † Including bags reduced to barrels.

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The following table shows the exports from this port of some leading articles of commerce for the week ending July 16, since January 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pts, bbls	82	2,577	5,895	Pitch, bbls.	231	1,542	.....
Ashes, Prls, bbls	.....	44	465	Oil cake, 100 lb	23,472	370,096	273,491
Beeswax, lbs.	4,842	151,557	137,700	Oils.			
Breadstuffs.				Petrol., gals	658,332	14,431,940	4,297,350
Flour, bbls.	25,887	533,342	739,320	Whale, gals	2,932	12,625	11,804
C. meal, bbls.	6,684	78,381	81,587	Sperm, gals	835	73,890	56,982
Wheat, bus.	3,000	137,493	809,465	Lard, gals..	.....	11,935	28,290
Rye, bush..	.....	199,200	35,475	Provisions.			
Corn, bush.	911,359	5,654,369	544,901	Pork, bbls..	927	52,231	76,660
Oats, bush..	.....	760,374	.....	Beef, bbls & tcs.	492	41,084	61,777
Peas, bush..	25,621	129,509	.....	Bacon, 100 lb	565	233,437	258,921
Candles, bxs.	655	40,515	.....	Butter, 100 lb	258	10,814	65,733
Cotton, bales.	546	262,221	26,895	Cheese, 100 lb	17,449	96,306	167,694
Hay, bales..	120	21,230	.....	Lard, 100 lb	2,040	153,685	160,514
Hops, bales..	79	1,319	11,789	Staves, v.	309	61,678	7,423
Naval Stores,				Tallow, 100 lb	2,791	85,158	120,891
C. Turp. bbls	4	11,897	.....	Tobacco, pkgs	3,801	56,797	88,926
S. Turp. bbls	1,226	6,966	631	Tobacco, mf, lbs.	254,588	2,248,816	2,118,863
Rosin, bbls.	7,345	140,037	8,595	Whalebone, lbs	.....	389,609	152,311
Tar, bbls...	126	21,344	5,127				

IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The following table shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending July 13, since Jan. 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.
Buttons	71	3,674	1,319	Hardware	178	7,907	2,253
Coal, tons	10,202	276,837	109,258	Iron, RR b'rs	2,553	154,396	97,916
Cocoa, bags	...	7,806	2,319	Lead, pigs	...	266,877	79,668
Coffee, bags	4,278	454,818	314,261	Spelter, lbs	327,154	6,773,556	...
Cotton, bales	20	1,754	21,145	Steel	4,892	104,521	39,975
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs	23,664	439,194	232,641
Bark, Peruv	...	3,634	1,706	Tin slabs, lbs	188,897	4,417,603	1,917,998
Blea p'wd'rs	491	14,640	11,952	Rags	1,124	30,351	19,365
Brimst, tns	90	11,318	5,298	Sugar, hhds	...	...	...
Cochineal	49	516	890	tcs & bbls	13,556	257,859	173,718
Cr Tartar	...	713	508	Sugar, bxs & bg	9,442	256,482	191,608
Gambier	...	11,989	...	Tea	...	556,077	389,454
Gums, crude	87	7,318	1,518	Tobacco	267	12,369	13,084
Gum, Arabic	4	2,076	1,004	Waste	412	9,528	4,935
Indigo	92	2,225	3,266	Wines, &c.	...	...	...
Madder	...	7,217	2,075	Champ, bkts	2,151	75,165	22,430
Oils, ess	82	2,821	1,060	Wines	6,631	278,068	28,919
Oil, Olive	195	77,936	12,677	Wool, bales	1,212	45,326	32,092
Opium	...	455	452	Articles reported by value	...	...	...
Soda, bi-carb	1,150	80,316	32,079	Cigars	...	\$41,142	\$1,028,777
Soda, sal	380	19,419	6,227	Corks	...	4,148	82,995
Soda, ash	278	24,345	17,746	Fancy goods	...	86,095	2,332,875
Flax	25	7,353	2,437	Fish	221	580,228	300,069
Furs	229	2,452	2,097	Fruits, &c.	...	...	...
Gunny cloth	793	11,331	1,938	Lemons	10,861	332,609	84,214
Hair	81	2,884	1,690	Oranges	11,301	264,182	272,078
Hemp, bales	2,047	78,561	18,651	Nuts	3,113	590,536	624,259
Hides, &c.				Raisins	...	50,187	265,359
Bristles	27	1,436	538	Hides, undrsd	151,323	3,932,368	2,224,134
Hides, dres'd	350	6,061	1,797	Rice	41,698	435,752	729,352
India rubber	128	13,474	16,608	Spices, &c.	...	...	...
Ivory	103	440	259	Cassia	...	125,873	51,058
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger	...	527	35,270
Jewelry	16	428	304	Pepper	...	17,695	94,601
Watches	20	657	373	Saltpetre	...	7,788	116,861
Linseed	19,226	166,541	18,961	Woods	...	...	...
Molasses	4,998	70,811	96,120	Fustic	...	325	19,727
Metals, &c.				Logwood	...	11,592	116,548
Cutlery	131	3,499	1,164	Mahogany	...	3,596	92,713

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Beef.—Fair demand, which holders do not meet freely, consequently our last quotations are well maintained. Stock, 30th June, 14,581 tierces, against 17,604 tierces same time last year.
 Pork also firmly held at 90s. 92s. 6d. for Eastern Prime. Stock, 30th June, 12,062 barrels, against 10,762 barrels same time last year.
 Bacon.—Market quiet, without change in prices. Stock, 30th June, 36,136 boxes Bacon, 1,632 Hams, and 2,849 boxes Shoulders, against 12,914 boxes Bacon, 1,840 boxes Hams, and 740 boxes Shoulders same time last year.
 Cheese.—Arrivals more liberal, making factories 1s. to 2s. per cwt. easier to buy. Farmers' Dairies very irregular, and a slow sale. Stock, 30th June, 2,153 boxes, against 3,895 boxes same time last year.
 Butter.—Nothing whatever passing. Stock, 30th June, 1,280 packages, against 1,619 packages same time last year.
 Lard still nominally 6s. to 7s. for American, but no transactions. Stock, 30th June, 1,864 tons, against 600 tons same time last year.
 Tallow.—Market ruled dull at irregular prices, giving buyers the advantage. Sales, only 600 casks, at 43s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. per cwt. for North, and 46s. 6d. to 47s. for South American. Stock, 30th June, 9,600 casks, against 8,394 casks same time last year.
 Linseed Cakes without change.
 Quercitron Bark.—Philadelphia retails at 6s. 9d., and Baltimore at 6s. per cwt.
 Petroleum.—Small sales of refined Pennsylvania at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per gallon.
 Sperm Oil.—Sales, 10 tons Winter-bagged at £127.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., July 20.

The receipts of Cotton the past week have only reached 7,033 bales there being a decided falling off at all the ports; the total receipts since September 1st now reach 1,982,230 bales, and since the close of the war 2,400,723 bales. The exports for the week also continues small, being only 5,840 bales; of this amount 5,771 bales were shipped to Liverpool, 34 bales to Havre, and 35 to Barcelona. The total exports from the United States since September 1st now reach 1,471,855 bales, and the stocks at all the ports amount to 341,039 bales. Below we give our table of the movement of Cotton at all the ports since September 1st, showing at a glance the total receipts, exports, stocks, &c.:

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON (BALES) SINCE SEPT. 1, AND STOCKS AT DATES MENTIONED.

PORTS.	REC'D SINCE SEPT. 1.	EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				SHIP-MENTS TO NORTH. PORTS.	STOCK.
		Great Britain	France	Other for'gn.	Total.		
N. Orleans, July 13.	669,480	334,020	130,090	22,325	486,435	230,076	106,783
Mobile, July 13	406,460	224,573	40,184	1,579	266,336	105,857	25,267
Charleston, July 13.	104,856	45,040	6,057	822	51,919	50,799	4,443
Savannah, July 13.	249,098	88,024	1,492	...	89,516	151,016	12,374
Texas, July 7	168,062	58,606	1,739	3,214	63,559	65,556	7,584
New York, July 20*	139,129	333,383	36,067	41,327	460,777	...	140,000
Florida, June 2	146,196	34,703	...	...	34,703	107,673	4,588
N. Carolina, July 20.	63,515	21	...	...	21	63,415	...
Virginia, July 20.	35,434	...	...	...	...	35,434	...
Other p'ts, July 17.	...	18,299	...	290	18,589	...	140,000
Total	1,982,230	1,186,669	215,629	69,557	1,471,855	809,926	341,039

* By Railroad, Canal and River. † Estimated.

With the peace reports from Europe, our market has in a great measure recovered from the depressed tone prevailing during the previous fortnight for three weeks. This favorable turn is based entirely on European accounts and the firmness in gold, which have permitted the execution of export orders. Spinners are buying steadily,

and their production passes readily into consumption. We notice also the export of nearly two thousand bales of domestic cottons to China, the first considerable operation of that sort in four or five years. If the export demand for cotton goods should reach the proportions it attained before the war, it would largely increase the consumption of the raw material by our own spinners. The demand for cotton throughout the week has been pretty fairly met and prices have advanced only one cent. To-day, however, there is an increased inquiry and higher prices; 2,255 bales of Mobile, Memphis, Savannah, Charleston and Florida cotton, sold at auction, for Government account, brought 38c., for strictly middling, 35½c. for low middling, 32½c. for good ordinary, 30c. for low ordinary. The sales for the week are 14,000 bales, and the closing quotations are as below, with an upward tendency:—

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary	25	25	26	26
Good Ordinary	30	30	31	31
Low Middling	32	33	33	34
Middling	36	37	38	39
Good Middling	38	39	40	41

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans	4,748	North Carolina	497
Texas	519	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.	37
Mobile	1,058	Per Railroad	296
Savannah	1,410	Foreign	20
South Carolina	415		
Total for the week			9,050
Previously reported			972,703
Total since July 1, 1865			981,753

Exports of Cotton from New York the past week have amounted to 873 bales as follows:

To Liverpool per steamer Java 8 bales; steamer Tupoli 34 bales; ship Orient 65 bales; ship Scotland 655 bales; ship Wisconsin 42. Total 804 bales.
 To Havre per steamer Napoleon III 34 bales.
 To Barcelona per steamer Bella Juana 35 bales.

Below we give our table showing the exports of Cotton from New York and their direction for each of the last three weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1865; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year.

EXPORTS OF COTTON (BALES) FROM NEW YORK SINCE SEPT. 1, 1865.

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING			Prev. to July 17.	Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	July 3.	July 10.	July 17.			
Liverpool	216	630	804	366,065	...	28,119
Other British Ports	...	...	...	16,515	...	20
Total to Gt. Britain	216	630	804	382,579	383,383	28,139
Havre	...	46	34	35,954	...	770
Other French ports	...	...	...	79	...	...
Total French	...	46	34	36,033	36,067	770
Bremen and Hanover	...	...	...	17,811	...	181
Hamburg	...	...	...	15,056	...	391
Other ports	...	...	...	5,986	...	...
Total to N. Europe	...	...	...	38,858	38,853	572
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar	...	...	35	1,678	...	...
All others	20	...	...	761	...	...
Total Spain, etc.	20	...	35	2,439	2,474	...
Grand Total	236	676	873	459,904	460,777	29,481

GALVESTON, July 7.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. The receipts were 725 bales, against 745 last week, and the shipments were 616 bales, against 23 last week. The shipments for the week ending July 7th, were, to New Orleans, 83 bales, and to Boston 533 bales. Below we give the receipts, sales, and shipments for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week:

Date.	Receipts.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price mid.*	To Liver-pool.	To New York.†	Price gold.
May 4	1,532	100	2,291	11,715	nominal	9-16@%	1 @-	125@127
" 11	1,261	191	2,319	10,657	nominal	9-16@%	1 @-	126@128
" 18	506	174	2,806	8,357	nominal	9-16@%	1 @-	127@129
" 25	1,176	155	228	9,305	nominal	9-16@%	1 @-	129@132
June 1	925	219	2,992	7,238	nominal	9-16@%	1 @-	131@-
" 8	477	64	1,181	6,534	nominal	9-16@%	1 @-	139@140½
" 15	1,280	368	828	6,986	23@25	9-16@%	1 @-	140@143½
" 22	1,093	...	1,336	6,753	nominal	9-16@%	1 @-	141@144
" 29	745	...	23	7,475	nominal	9-16@%	1 @-	145@149
July 6	725	...	616	7,584	nominal	9-16@%	1 @-	147@...

* Specie, ex-revenue tax. † Per steamer.

The market has been unsettled through the week. A few bales were purchased at about 20c. for middling. The gold market has gradually fallen, and closing at 147. The total receipts at Galveston now reach 146,072 bales.

SAVANNAH July 14.—The receipts for the week ending July 13, were 1,785 bales, against 3,018 last week; and the shipments this week were 2,146 bales, as follows: To New York 1,813 bales, to Baltimore 332 bales—leaving the stock 12,013 bales. Below we give the receipts, shipments, price, &c., for each of the last four weeks:

	Receipts.	Shipp's.	Stock.	Price Mid.
June 22	5,243	8,153	10,855	36½@-
" 29	3,780	3,081	11,554	34 @35
July 6	3,018	2,198	12,374	@32
" 13	1,785	2,146	12,013	30 @32

It will be seen that the stock is now decreasing. Freight are dull—cotton being taken by steamships at about \$1 per bale.

MOBILE, July 14.—By mail we have received one week's later dates from Mobile. The receipts for the week ending July 7 were only 672 bales against 1,070 bales last week, and the shipments were 4,310 bales against 5,018 bales last week; leaving the stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared at 25,267 bales. Shipments during the week were—to Liverpool, 3,348 bales; to New York, 953 bales; and to New Orleans, 9 bales. The following are the weekly receipts sales, and exports, for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week:

Date.	Receipts.	Sales.	Exp's.	Stock.	Price of mid.	Freight To Liverpool.	Freight To New York.	Price of gold.
May 5	3,114	5,000	12,674	49,782	31@32	3/4	1/2 @ 1	126@127 1/2
" 12	3,045	3,950	9,019	43,808	32@33	3/4	1/2 @ 1	138@139 1/2
" 19	2,274	3,700	3,616	41,782	33@—	3/4	1/2 @ 1	129@130
" 26	2,598	4,250	1,973	42,407	36@—	3/4	1/2 @ 1	140@152
June 1	2,181	2,205	2,620	41,958	—@34	3/4	1/2 @—	138@139
" 8	1,903	1,770	4,674	39,188	33@34	3/4	1/2 @—	140@—
" 15	1,505	2,000	3,096	37,596	nominal.	3/4	1 1/2 @—	143@146
" 22	1,490	635	4,121	34,965	33@—	3/4	1 1/2 @ 3/4	146@149
" 29	1,885	510	1,185	35,095	33@—	3/4	1 1/2 @ 3/4	149@154
July 6	1,070	850	5,018	30,496	30@—	3/4	1 1/2 @ 3/4	151@152
" 13	672	1,900	4,310	25,267	29@30	3/4	1 1/2 @ 3/4	150@152

The market closed, on the 13th of July, with more firmness at 29@30 for middling. The lower grades are comparatively cheaper. Exchange sterling ruled dull and closed at New York, sight, par @ 1/2 premium. The total receipts at Mobile since Sept. 1 now amount to 406,406 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—The receipts for the week ending July 13 amount to only 299 bales against 626 bales last week. Shipments for this week amount to 564 bales against 1,274 bales last week. Transactions in cotton during the week have been very limited because of the light stock. Sales for the week amount to 450 bales. Exchange on New York, sight, 1/2 premium. The receipts, sales, and exports for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week since May 5th, were as follows:

Date.	Rec'ts.	Sales.	Shipments.	Stock.	Price of mid.	Freight To Liverpool.	Freight To New York.	Price of gold.
May 5	2,301	940	2,470	10,650	unsettled	1/2 @ 9-16d.	1c @—	128@129
" 12	2,363	1,200	1,901	11,112	29@30	1/2 @ 9-16	1/2 @—	128@—
" 19	1,403	1,250	3,193	9,322	32@—	1/2 @ 9-16	1/2 @—	130@—
" 26	1,318	1,070	1,030	9,610	36@—	1/2 @ 9-16	1/2 @—	140@—
June 1	1,510	460	4,595	6,915	unsettled	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	137@—
" 8	1,110	281	2,099	5,926	32@—	nominal	1/2 @—	114@—
" 15	1,358	762	2,023	5,261	35@36	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	143@—
" 22	1,492	250	2,417	5,033	36@—	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	148@150
" 29	1,113	800	493	5,356	33@—	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	153@155
July 5	626	450	1,274	4,708	31@32	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	152@155
" 12	299	450	564	4,433	31@32	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	146@148

The total receipts at Charleston since September 1st, now reach 104,856 bales, and the shipments 102,385 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—The mail returns for the week ending July 13 show the receipts to be 2,509 bales, against 3,277 bales last week. The shipments for the week were 4,476 bales: of which 1,371 bales were to Liverpool, 1,964 bales to New York, 1,012 bales to Boston, and 129 to Philadelphia. Stock on hand July 13 had been reduced to 106,783 bales. The receipts, sales, and exports for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week since June 2, were as follows:

Date.	Rec'ps.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price Mid.	Freights To Liverpool.	Freights To New York.	Price gold.
June 2	4,112	8,200	13,088	139,769	40@—	1/2 @ 1	1/2 @ 1	139 1/2 @ 144 1/2
" 9	5,258	5,600	21,723	124,133	38@39	1/2 @—	1 @ 1 1/2	137 @ 141
" 16	3,842	9,750	10,650	121,791	Unset'd.	1/2 @—	1 @ 1 1/2	146 1/2 @ 147
" 23	5,488	4,350	7,709	116,375	39@40	1/2 @ 1/2	1 @ 1 1/2	145 1/2 @ 147
" 30	3,317	4,600	5,655	114,130	36@38	1/2 @ 1/2	1 @—	152 1/2 @ 153
July 6	3,277	4,500	9,136	108,566	34@36	1/2 @ 1/2	1 @—	152 1/2 @—
" 13	2,509	6,000	4,476	106,783	34@35	1/2 @—	1 @—	150 1/2 @ 151

* By steam.

The market during the week has shown some activity, closing at 34@35 for middling. Even running lists of low middling, good staple, generally command 1c. above the outside quotations.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—Our own correspondent in London, writing under date of July 7, gives the following full review of the Liverpool, London and other cotton markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—A large business has been transacted in cotton this week, the total sales being 87,840 bales, of which speculators have taken 8,630 bales; the exporters, 14,360 bales, and the trade, 64,850 bales. The tendency of prices has been in an upward direction. American descriptions having improved in value to the extent of 1/2d to 3/4d. Brazil 1/2d to 1d. Smyrna 1/2d, and East India to 1/2d per lb. The principal causes of this upward movement is the large business transacted for home consumption. On Thursday and Friday, owing to the success of the Prussian forces, and the desire shown on the part of Austria to bring the war to a close, the market was extremely buoyant, and although the Bank rate remains at the high point of ten per cent, the cotton trade must be considered in a healthy state. It now seems probable we shall have a series of firm markets, but at the present time much depends upon the position political affairs are likely to assume on the continent, and upon the nature of our accounts from America respecting the next crop. The available and prospective supplies are still large, as will be seen from the annexed comparative statement:

	1865.	1866.
Stock in Liverpool.....bales.	368,230	967,570
" London.....	67,860	79,830
" at Havre.....	56,000	170,000
Rest of Continent.....	25,000	18,000
American cotton afloat.....	20,000	30,000
Indian.....	500,650	631,450
Total.....	1,017,740	1,896,850

—being an increase of 880,000 bales this year as compared with 865. The leading brokers estimate that assuming consumers and exporters to take 65,000 bales per week till the end of the year, the stock will thus amount to over 500,000 bales. The prices current for American cotton are now as under:

	Ordinary and middling.	Fair and good fair.	Good and fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good
Sea Island.....	24	27	33	38	52	70
Stained.....	16	18	20	21	22	24
Upland.....	11	14	15	..	..	..
Mobile.....	11 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	..	..	..
New Orleans.....	11 1/2	14 1/2	16	..	..	..
Texas.....	11 1/2	14 1/2	16	..	..	..

And the comparison for a series of years is as follows:

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COTTON.									
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.		1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Middling—	d.	d.	d.	d.	Middling—	d.	d.	d.	d.
Upland.....	20 1/2	30 1/2	19 1/2	14	Egyptian.....	19 1/2	28 1/2	16	..
Mobile.....	21 1/2	30 1/2	19 1/2	14 1/2	Broach.....	15 1/2	18	11	7
Orleans.....	21 1/2	30 1/2	19 1/2	14 1/2	Dhollerah.....	15	18 1/2	11	7
Pernambuco..	20 1/2	29 1/2	18	14 1/2					

Annexed are the particulars of imports, &c., for the week and year:

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.									
	Trade.	Ex-port.	Speculation.	Total week.	Total year.	Same period 1865.	Average weekly sales.	1865.	1866.
American....bales.	21,090	2,270	2,650	26,010	1,704,080	1,587,550	44,730	83,090	
Brazilian.....	7,620	1,570	50	9,240	214,870	179,790	5,770	3,780	
Egyptian.....	4,320	140	110	4,570	117,560	268,510	3,570	6,750	
West Indian....	2,030	160	..	2,190	49,360	49,920	1,540	1,505	
East India.....	29,690	10,120	5,820	45,630	609,670	729,560	15,440	13,100	
China and Japan..	100	100	..	200	2,120	197,850	30	3,980	
Total.....	64,850	14,360	8,630	87,840	1,704,080	1,587,550	44,730	83,090	

Imports									
	This week.	To date 1866.	To this date 1865.	Total 1865.	This date 1865.	Same date 1865.	Dec. 31. 1865.	1866.	1865.
American.....	25,659	917,227	189,302	459,369	429,700	29,130	143,722	36,004	
Brazilian.....	10,216	297,450	160,350	334,068	109,950	44,950	31,023	9,796	
Egyptian.....	1,772	131,150	234,086	411,328	40,470	55,770	31,023	9,796	
West India....	175	57,626	56,149	113,328	21,860	11,180	144,759	1,971	
East India....	34,927	805,519	388,146	1,095,744	371,060	182,410	1,971		
China and Japan.	..	3,994	100,205	125,871	3,530	44,790			
Total.....	73,749	2,212,966	1,092,177	2,539,708	967,570	369,230	370,275		

LONDON, July 7.—The market has improved on the Continental news, and prices are 1/2d. to 3/4d. per lb. higher than at the close of last week. The particulars of imports, deliveries, &c., of East India, China and Japan cotton, from Jan. 1 to July 5 are as under:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Imports.....bales.	185,737	121,300	197,225
Deliveries.....	144,088	162,509	152,269
Stock.....	86,147	67,857	79,827

BOMBAY, June 29.—The cotton trade is without improvement, and the exports have fallen off. For the week they amount to only 2,500 bales. Dhollerah is quoted at 28 rupees per candy. The shipments of cotton from Jan. 1 to June 6, were as follows:

	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
To London.....	17,430 1/2	19,283	Continent.....	7,049
Liverpool.....	498,633	706,606	America.....	800
Clyde.....	..	2,438	Grand Total.....	523,912 1/2
Great Britain....	517,063 1/2	728,324		753,504 1/2

MADRAS, May 25.—The shipments of Cotton from this port, from Jan. 1st to April 30th, have been as follows:

	G. Britain.	France.	Elsewhere.	Total.
For April, 1866.....	14,542	268	474	15,284
In previous three months.....	177,297	514	1,206	179,017
Total for four months.....	191,839	782	1,680	194,301
Against same period, 1865.....	97,730	1,796	415	99,941
do., 1864.....	68,478	8,499	804	77,781
do., 1863.....	65,272	2,874	2,187	70,333
Against the whole of 1865.....	587,209	8,667	2,585	598,461
do., 1864.....	297,235	15,809	2,557	315,601
do., 1863.....	422,099	35,177	6,741	464,017

ALEXANDRIA, June 26.—Good and fine Cotton is scarce, and high prices are demanded. The aggregate business doing is small. Good middling Viceroy's produce has sold at 18 1/2d. to 19d. per lb. The shipments stand thus:

	Gt. Britain.	Continent.	Total.
From June 16 to June 22.....	771	..	771
Previously from November 1.....	127,677	27,428	155,105
Total.....	128,448	27,428	155,876
Same period last season.....	210,221	41,130	251,451

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., July 20, 1866

The decline in the British markets, the prospects of peace in Europe, and the favorable accounts which continue to be received from the harvest, so far as it has progressed, and the crops that are still growing,—have had a very depressing influence upon prices of Breadstuffs at this market, although supplies are still on a very moderate scale.

Flour has considerably declined. The receipts have not been so large that, under ordinary circumstances, the market could not readily absorb them. But buyers have held aloof from the market, and, under the pressure to sell, prices have given way. The decline has been, as before, most marked in the higher grades of family flours. The sound low grades have been better supported.

Wheat has arrived in very small quantities, but, in sympathy with flour, has declined 20c. per bushel, with a tendency still downward. At to-day's market \$2 was the best bid for No. 1 Milwaukee, and there were no export orders that would permit over \$1 90 to be paid. There is a small supply of new Red Jersey of very fine quality. White Wheats have sold at 30@40c. decline.

Corn has declined in sympathy with the Liverpool markets, but closes firm. The supply will be somewhat reduced in a short time. Oats have been steadily declining, but close firm. Rye is in large supply, and depressed.

The following are the closing quotations of Breadstuffs:	
Flour, Superfine State and Western.....	6 00 @ 7 50
Extra State.....	7 00 @ 9 75
Shipping R. hoop Ohio.....	8 35 @ 9 75
Extra Western, common to good.....	7 25 @ 12 20
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	12 25 @ 15 06
Southern supers.....	9 75 @ 11 15
Southern, fancy and ex.....	11 25 @ 15 50
Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 00 @ 12 75
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	6 00 @ 6 75
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 75 @ 5 25
Wheat, Chicago Spring per bushel.....	1 20 @ 1 85
Milwaukee Club.....	1 60 @ 2 10
Red Winter.....	.. @ ..
Amber do.....	2 60 @ 2 85
White.....	2 25 @ 2 75
Corn, Western Mixed.....	88 @ 85
Western Yellow.....	90 @ 92
Western White.....	1 18 @ 1 20
Rye.....	95 @ 1 17 1/2
Oats, Western.....	50 @ 68
Jersey and State.....	70 @ 80
Barley.....	95 @ 1 20
Malt.....	1 10 @ 1 30
Peas, Canada.....	1 15 @ 1 30
White beans.....	1 80 @ 2 00

The movement in Breadstuffs at this market has been as follows :

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	62,025	1,160,315	55,610	1,564,985
Corn meal, bbls.....	5,085	173,445	5,520	197,990
Wheat, bush.....	61,025	949,775	340,840	2,139,680
Corn, bush.....	994,815	8,075,070	497,540	3,303,110
Rye, bush.....	27,615	248,350	25,395	90,525
Barley, &c., bush.....	2,300	447,840	14,995	508,075
Oats, bush.....	246,215	2,576,855	382,900	4,256,185

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	25,840	527,540	34,050	739,320
Corn meal, bbls.....	6,915	85,660	1,415	81,590
Wheat, bush.....	3,000	132,380	112,085	809,465
Corn, bush.....	911,410	5,616,055	97,655	544,900
Rye, bush.....	.....	196,955	35,475	35,475
Oats, bush.....	.....	714,515	.....	.....

MILWAUKEE.—The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs during the past week and since the 1st of January with comparative statistics :

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Week end'g	Since Jan. 1.	Same time	Week end'g	Since Jan. 1.	Same time
Flour, bbls.....	9,702	212,281	111,261	14,303	317,776	199,127
Wheat, bush.....	245,480	5,454,159	2,886,017	289,498	4,964,827	2,358,827
Oats, bush.....	87,153	1,349,020	260,628	265,484	1,073,892	140,491
Corn, bush.....	63,017	394,980	167,133	72,496	118,086	50,037
Barley, bush.....	145	98,097	53,815	.....	11,953	1,010
Rye, bush.....	19,704	225,228	37,042	20,800	129,017	332

Receipts of Flour and Grain from the three last crops, commencing with the 1st of Sept., compare as follows :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
1865-6.....	523,896	12,716,373	1,685,791	493,750	183,904	315,086
1864-5.....	190,764	4,996,539	675,578	242,822	179,285	103,612
1863-4.....	379,294	13,126,811	1,015,971	464,807	208,171	149,483

CHICAGO.—The following tables show the movement in breadstuffs during the week ending June 14th, and from January 1st, to date, with comparative statistics :

	Receipts.			Shipments.		
	Last W'k.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time	Last w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time
Flour, bbls....	32,845	820,436	486,391	30,231	745,802	390,934
Wheat, bush....	104,964	3,422,999	3,855,880	128,398	2,707,225	2,785,913
Corn.....	1,327,173	17,701,834	8,954,939	2,145,813	16,766,838	7,304,179
Oats.....	365,608	5,144,334	5,126,163	510,106	5,930,190	4,566,596
Rye.....	41,623	701,624	267,908	24,729	625,776	168,221
Barley.....	5,300	159,974	282,479	36,232	248,628	112,874

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending July 14 :

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	32,845	104,964	1,327,173	365,608	5,300	41,623
Milwaukee.....	9,702	245,365	63,017	87,153	145	19,704
Toledo.....	14,188	30,105	184,279	29,633	1,840	2,740
Detroit.....	10,100	9,836	6,313	6,497	593	375
Totals.....	66,835	390,280	1,581,782	488,891	7,778	64,432
Previous week.....	56,697	504,054	1,506,612	546,503	6,673	62,239
Cor. week, 1865.....	76,108	514,724	945,515	237,329	5,256	23,585

EASTWARD MOVEMENT BY CANAL.—The following will show about what there was afloat last Saturday on canals destined for tide-water :

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
From Buffalo, week ending						
July 16.....	.....	62,115	1,277,790	335,280	.....	46,240
July 9.....	.....	29,865	1,051,985	233,370	.....	21,312
Totals, 14 days.....	.....	92,980	2,329,775	568,650	.....	67,552
F'm Oswego, 9 days.	137	49,305	232,781	25,980	.....	29,283
Total afloat.....	137	142,285	2,562,556	594,630	.....	96,835
Previous week.....	1,369	289,012	2,355,062	569,058	.....	103,598
Corresponding time, '65.	17,695	519,571	1,236,366	747,094	51,090	37,720

LIVERPOOL, July 7th.

WHEAT.—This article has been dull and drooping all week, and on receipt of Continental advices yesterday of an armistic, prices receded considerably. We quote a decline on the week of 4d. to 6d. per cental. White 11s. 3d. to 12s.; Red Western Winter 11s. to 11s. 3d.; Amber, Milwaukee, and Iowa 10s. 6d. to 11s.

FLOUR has also participated in the decline, and may be quoted 2s. per sack and 1s. per bbl. lower on the week.

INDIAN CORN.—Demand good, but the market is weighed down by very heavy arrivals, and buyers can supply themselves at 9d. to 1s. per qr. under last Friday's prices. We quote prime mixed American 27s. 6d.

LONDON, July 6.

The brilliant weather of the past few weeks has become changed to cold and heavy rains, which, if protracted, will result in serious injury at the present critical season, during the blooming of the Wheat; it will, however, be beneficial to the after Grass and Root Crops. The supplies of English and Foreign Wheat have been liberal, as also that of Sack Flour. Oats are only moderate, and no Maize. At Monday's market the display of English Wheat was superior, and all early cleared at 1s. per quarter decline in the week; Foreign, however, was a slow sale, and offered at 2s. per quarter less than that day se'night. Oats maintain their value, and Canadian sells freely at 22s. to 23s. per 320 lbs. ex. ship. Mixed Maize is very firm in price for prime, and little offering, at 30s. per 480 lbs. ex. ship. Flour—Barrels are quite as dear, but French Sack can be had at 1s. per sack decline, and the quantity offering considerable. The Floating Grain Cargo Trade has been quiet during the week, from absence of cargoes. Wheat could be had easily at 1s. per quarter less, and Maize at a similar decline,—much of it being inferior, and therefore unsaleable. At to-day's market, owing to Austria's cession of Venetia and request for an armistic, which is expected to result in peace, there was a general indisposition to do business in Wheat; prices were nominally 2s. per qr. lower, and 1s. per sack cheaper on Flour. Mixed Maize firm at 30s. per 480 lbs. ex. ship. Oats unchanged in price, but demand slow.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, July 20, 1866, P. M.

The Dry Goods Market continues dull and without any new feature of interest. The present position of the tariff measures before Congress has destroyed the little hope which was excited in that direction, and the tone of the market is softening, although as yet without marked change. The manufactories have continued to run upon full time, and

the production is necessarily much above present demand, and stocks of almost all kinds of goods are accumulating. The unsettled state of the country, no doubt, has its effect upon the market, and may postpone Fall trade for a time, but with the first appearance of business goods will, no doubt, be higher.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have continued dull and inactive, with, however, no material reduction in prices as yet. Some goods have been sold lower by outside parties. Standard sheetings are still somewhat irregular for different makes. Indian Head A, are quoted at 25 cents, Appleton A, Stark A, Nashua X X, and Lawrence C at 24, Atlantic heavy A 37 inch 25½, do P A 37 inch 25, do A H 37 inch 25, do P H 37 inch 25, do heavy shirt A V 30 inch 20, do fine sheet A L 36½ inch 23½, do do P L 36½ inch 23½, do shirt P E 33 inch 22½, Indian Head B 30 inch 20, do E 48 inch 37½, Nashua extra A 36 inch 22, do fine D 36 inch 21, Waltham F 40 inch 26, Massachusetts A 4-4 22, do B B 4-4 21½, Medford 24, Newmarket Manuf. Co. 33 inch 20, do do 36 inch 21, do do heavy D 36 inch 24, Auburn 36 inch 14, Indian Queen 36 inch 17, New England 36 inch 17, Pittsfield A 36 inch 18, Rocky Point sheetings 36 inch 17, Wawawanda 36 inch 17, Appleton B 40 inch 30, do C 17, do D 19, do W 48 inch 33, do shirting N 19, Ethan Allen D 14½, Manhattan K 17½, Pocassett Canoe 39 inch 26, do K 36 inch 21, do family cot 36 inch 18, do H 28 inch 15, Western States 18, Grafton 28 inch 15, do 30 inch 16 do 33 inch 17, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 18½, do B B 19½, N 23, do C 21½, and A 25, Bristol 19, G. Washington heavy 19, Griswold 2½ 12, Warren 36 inch 18, Excelsior light 4-4 11½, O. J. Rathburn 7 19, Edward Harris 40 inch 30 do 7 19, Wachussetts 23, Tigers 15, Central Mills 15, Boston 17, Merrimac 16.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are still dull, but without quotable change in prices. York Mills are closely sold up, and firm at 43½, Wamsutta are held at 37½, Lonsdale 33, Rockdale B 26, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 25, Kent River 12, Grafton 3-4 14 and 7-8 15, Auburnville 4-4 29, Aquidnecks 4-4 21, do 7-8 18, White Rock 36 34, O J Rathbun 7-8 20, Social Mill Co. water twist 30, do, C 7-8 19, Manville R 25, do XX 27½, Attawaugan XX 25½, Bedford O 16, Indian River XX 23, Warrenton B 15, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 24, do 5-4 33, do 7-8 21½, do 4-4 29½, Newmarket 33 inch 22, do 36 inch 25, Waltham L 72 inch 65, do X 33 inch 22½, do W 42 inch 31½, do M 81 inch 85, do N 90 inch 97½, Boston 19.

DRILLS are in request for heavy goods, but light weights are dull. India 25, Globe Steam Mills 20, Union drill 12½, Pepperell 25, Boot 25, Stark Standard 24 Park Mills 20.

CANTON FLANNELS are rather more in request at former figures. Columbia bring 26 cents, and Nashua 27. Laconia 35, Massachusetts 31 and Prescott 30.

CORSET JEANS are steadily held, but there is little activity in the market. Indian Orchard 16½, Silver Lake brown are sold ahead at 21½@22, Newmarket colored 17, Nashua and Franklin each 15.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are in very light request, but there is little change in prices. Arkwright 6x2 22½, do 3x3 22, Louisiana plaids 24, Ringgold fast plaids 20, Simpson's Chambrays 25, Concord 15, Madison check 18, Roanoke 20, Penobscot 22½, and Uplands 22.

TICKS continue steady for leading makes. West Branch are quoted at 18 for No. 3, and 20 for No. 2. Springfield 14, Pacific Extra 7 32½, do 4-4 42½, Henry Clay 3-4 19, Amoskeag A C A 62½, A 50, B 45 C 40 and D 35, York 30 inch 41, 32 inch 51, Albany 14, American 20, Glen Allen 3-4 13½, Chattanooga 3-4 15, Ontario A 3-4 13, Passaic 7-8 20, Sacondale 13, Windsor 22, Chattanooga 16, Willow Brook 45, Farmer's and Miner's 50.

DENIMS AND COTTONADES are in some request at former prices. Burlington Brown Denims sell at 14½, Homestead Brown 20½, Peabody Blue 19, Arkwright Blue 26½, do Brown 26½, Madison Brown 20, Providence Blue 20.

PRINT CLOTHS are dull, and, in the absence of sales, quotations are nominal. The last sales were at 13@13½ for 64x64 square.

PRINTS are without movement. Some jobbers have reduced prices 1c. a yard on most kinds, but trade has been light, and agents are not disposed to respond at present. Arnolds are held at 17½c, American Print Works madder 20, Sprague's National 19, Madder Rubies 21, Indigos 21, Mourning 18, Canaries 20, solid colors 21, shirtings 22, Garners 23, Amoskeag pink 22, do purple 21, do shirting 20, do dark 20, do light 20, do mourning 19½, Swiss Ruby 21½, Lowell dark 19, do light 19, Spring Valley 15, Wamsutta 16½, Dusters 16½, Merrimac D 20, do W 21. Manchester 19 for fancy and 20 for frocks, Dannels 19 net, allen's 19 net for fancy, 20 for purple, and 20½ for pinks. Pacific 20 net, Hamilton 20 for fancy, 21½ for pinks and purples. Glen Cove full madders 14½, Wauregan fancies 19½, do Rubies 20½.

JACONETS are in quiet demand at firm rates, especially for fine goods. Lonsdale 21, White Rock 24 for high colors, and 22 for plain.

GINGHAMS are less active, but without quotable change in price. Lancaster 27½, Glasgow 26.

LAWNS are nominal. Dunnell Manufacturing Co.'s 1,400 quality sell at 26 regular; Lodi fancy, mourning and plain solid colors 20, Pacific Co.'s fine printed Cambrics 32½.

SILASIAS are in moderate demand, and prices are kept up. Indian Orchard 23, Social Mills 27½, do extra fine twilled 32½.

CAMBRICS are inactive and unchanged. Manville 14 for black, 15 for plain and 16 for pink. Clinton 13, Federal 12½, Smithfield Mfg Co 14-15, Fox Hill Bank 12, Naragansett 15, Wauregan 16.

HOOP SKIRTS are steady at uniform rates, Thomson woven Train 65c do Zephyr 55c, Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, and Empress Trail prices unchanged, S T & A T Meyers's IXL in fair demand, J C Kelley's Gotham No. 60, 95@52c, do do No. 70, 47 to 68c.

CANTON FLANNELS are quiet and nominal. Columbia are cold at 26 cents, Nashua 27.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are as yet without much activity. Pacific and Manchester are sold at 23, Pacific armures 24, do Robes de Chambre 32½, Pacific and Manchester Challies 23½.

BALMORAL SKIRTS are in rather better request, and for some fancy styles prices are firm. Pontoosuc Company's are sold at \$66 per doz. for Imperial, \$63 for Picnic, \$53@58 for No. 1, and \$45@548 for No. 2.

LINSEY are unchanged. Rob Roys sell at 26 cents for 3-4, Wool filling 3-4 34, 7 37½, White Rock 35.

CLOTHS have been in only light demand, but prices are steady. Cotton warps \$2 25 for No. 1, \$2 15 for No. 2, and \$2 05 for No. 3; 6-4 Conshohocken do \$2 25@2 75; 6-4 all wool black doeskins \$3 25 @2 75; Leicester ladies' cloths \$1 55.

CASSIMERES AND SATINETS are only moderately active, but prices remain steady. Millville 3-4 heavy fancy cassimeres sell at \$2@ \$2 37½, do silk mixed do \$1 50@1 75, Farmer's and Miner's double and twist do 52½c, Farmer's A Union do 47½c, Shaw's Diagonal cassimeres \$1 37½, do doeskins \$1 25, Rochester grey do \$1 25, Dighton's silk mixed \$1 75 for light weight and \$2 @2 25 for heavy do, Utica 6-4 fancy cassimere \$2 12½@3. Merchant's Woollen Co.'s silk mixtures \$2 for 3-4 and \$4 for 6-4, Carolina Mills fancy do \$1 62½@2, American Mills 3-4 heavy do \$2 25@2 50, do 6-4 do \$4 50@55, East Windsor Woollen Co.'s 3-4 fancy do \$2@2 25, Solomon Woodward's 3-4 black-ribbed do \$2, do tan do \$2, Walloomsack River Mills 3-4 fancy do \$1 50@1 75, Taconic Mills 3-4 fancy \$1 25, do 3-4 Union silk mixtures \$1 37½, Fort Ann Mills 6-4 coatings \$4, Granville Mills 3-4 fancy cassimeres \$1 75@2, Lake Austin's Mills 3-4 mixtures \$1 75, Trenton plaids for boys 42½c for plain, and 47½ for twilled, Evans, Seagrave & Co.'s heavy 3-4 fancy cassimeres \$2@2 50, F. M. Ballou & Co.'s do \$2@2 50; S. & H. Sayles do \$1 37½@1 75, Babcock & Moss, do \$2@ \$2 50, Campbell & Co.'s do \$2@2 25, Mechanicsville Co.'s do \$1 75@ \$2 25, Evans, Seagrave, Mason & Co.'s No. 3 mill do \$2@2 25, plough, loom and anvil cassimeres 50c net. Tip top satinets sell at \$1 20 for No 1, and \$1 15 for Lower Valley, Monsen and Hampden 75c@80c for mixtures and 85c for blue.

KENTUCKY JEANS are in good request, and prices are steady Washington and Union 50c, Eagleville 37½@42½, extra fine indigo blue do 47½, common standard 22c, and E. and H. Babcock's Alpine cloth 47½.

AMERICAN LINEN is steady. Crash 12@16, and Huckabuck 20@21.

FLANNELS are in demand, and steady. Plain scarlet and orange range from 32½@60, plain white 34@75, scarlet, blue and mixed twilled 37½@55.

FOREIGN GOODS are dull and inactive, with the exception of some business for export to California and other less distant coast ports. With a possibility of a higher tariff there is but little disposition to press goods at present.

MANCHESTER COTTON, YARN, AND COTTON GOODS MARKET.—Our own correspondent in London, writing under the date of July 4th, gives the following review of this market:

Owing to the war and the continuance of a high rate for money, the business in this branch of trade is exceedingly limited. There appears, however, to be no pressure to sell, and the market, consequently, presents a steady, and, occasionally, firm appearance. Yarns suited to the wants of German buyers are mostly depressed, and in such descriptions there is slight weakness as regards values perceptible. In cloth, very little business has been done prices are without material change from last week. Annexed are some of the leading quotations:

WATER TWIST FOR EXPORT.

Numbers	6 to 12	16 to 24	28 to 32	38 to 42
	d.	d.	d.	d.
Common quality	8	16	17½	21
Second quality	10	18	19	23
Best quality	16	19	21	25

MULE TWIST FOR EXPORT.

Numbers	6 to 12	16 to 24	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Common quality	7	12	15	16½	21	23	25	27	29	31
Second quality	9	13	16	18	23	25	27	29	31	33
Best quality	13	15	17	20	24	27	29	31	33	35

GOLD END GRAY SHIRTINGS, 37½ YARDS.

Reeds	45 INCHES				50 INCHES			
	56	64	66	72	56	64	66	72
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
Weights	8 4	9 0	10 0	10 8	8 12	10 4	11 0	11 8
Prices	14s. 6d.	16s. 0d.	18s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	15s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	19s. 9d.	22s. 0d.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending July 19, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19, 1866.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	286	\$125,740	2725	\$1,064,708	1331	\$557,710
do cotton...	310	95,848	1488	371,041	710	249,797
do silk...	142	96,508	586	655,691	257	245,082
do flax...	935	98,632	1133	308,159	2190	339,557
Miscellaneous dry goods.	132	30,118	344	123,642	670	156,618
Total	1805	\$446,746	6276	\$2,523,241	5158	\$1,548,761

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

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	396	\$94,559	1190	\$512,035	1003	\$405,489
do cotton...	96	35,880	172	49,805	326	98,341
do silk...	237	291,542	110	116,618	190	185,728
do flax...	11	2,303	410	83,813	589	128,194
Miscellaneous dry goods.	3	1,493	67	16,337	38	17,729
Total	733	\$425,777	1949	\$778,706	2146	\$835,481
ent'd for consumpt'n	1805	446,746	6276	2,523,241	5158	1,548,761
upon mak't	2538	\$872,523	8325	\$3,301,947	7304	\$2,881,242

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1269	\$563,485	1164	\$487,138	1121	\$463,454
do cotton...	326	118,302	96	21,898	276	88,314
do silk...	224	207,309	162	253,977	200	178,431
do flax...	620	137,884	238	66,478	534	16,350
Miscellaneous dry goods.	26	12,365	87	14,127	6323	83,505
Total	2465	\$1,039,345	1748	\$843,618	8454	\$930,054
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	1805	446,746	6276	2,523,241	5158	1,548,761
Total entered at the port.	4270	\$1,486,091	8024	\$3,366,859	33,612	\$2,378,815

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending July 19, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens...	331	\$179,674	Gloves	40	12,199
Cloths...	49	24,139	Worsted y'rn	27	5,318
Carpeting...	109	32,457	Lastings	8	4,763
Blankets...	119	16,555	Braids & bds.	24	12,217
Shawls	4	5,003	Cot. & worst.	82	33,123
Total				1331	\$557,710
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons...	357	\$126,777	Emb'd mus'n	11	4,214
Colored...	60	17,053	Velvets	27	11,327
Prints	2	831	Laces	49	24,702
Ginghams	5	1,015	Braids & bds.	40	16,384
Muslins	1	435	Hdkfs	3	706
Total				710	\$249,794
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks...	36	\$51,996	Ribbons	88	94,269
Satin	1	396	Laces	47	29,500
Crapes	5	4,487	Vestings	3	214
Velvets	28	24,317	Hose	2	1,557
Total				257	\$245,082
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens...	2070	\$232,014	Hdkfs	33	16,696
Laces	14	18,434	Thread	63	20,544
Total				2190	\$339,557
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves	29	\$31,289	Clothing	54	10,888
Kid gloves	1	367	Embroideries	59	47,971
Matting	332	2,001	Colls. & cuffs	1	214
Oil cloth	1	117	Corsets	64	28,824
Total				670	\$156,618

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens...	165	\$83,252	Gloves	16	5,837
Cloths...	33	10,679	Worsted y'rn	536	230,952
Carpeting...	95	27,352	Hose	4	2,226
Shawls	42	22,954	Merinos	13	7,197
Total				1,121	\$463,454
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons...	92	30,966	Velvets	22	7,065
Colored...	50	16,429	Laces	1	410
Emb'd mus'n	6	2,550	Gloves	2	159
Total				276	\$88,314
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks...	139	104,373	Laces	4	2,015
Velvets	35	47,856	Cravats	1	700
Ribbons	18	22,202	Silk & worst.	1	662
Total				200	\$178,431
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens...	32	7,703	Hdkfs	7	4,120
Linens & cot	1	410	Thread	6	1,637
Total				534	\$16,850
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Lea'r gloves	9	8,755	Matting	5,170	28,585
Kid gloves	2	2,370	Clothing	7	5,105
Total				6,323	\$83,505

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens...	181	\$79,160	Gloves	2	663
Cloths...	21	7,599	Worsted y'rn	336	153,226
Carpeting...	132	39,236	Delaines	44	19,312
Shawls	35	20,603	Hose	16	4,154
Total				1,003	\$405,489
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons...	128	\$47,598	Emb. muslin	1	246
Colored...	26	7,322	Velvets	3	1,310
Prints	17	4,009	Braids & bds.	21	7,252
Ginghams	9	2,793	Gloves	41	5,553
Total				326	\$98,341
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks...	55	\$94,577	Ribbons	16	15,023
Pongees	20	5,377	Laces	5	3,138
Plushes	1	670	Hdkfs	4	1,962
Velvets	32	29,649	Braids & bds.	2	2,122
Total				190	\$185,728
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens...	439	\$110,040	Hdkfs	9	6,312
Linens & cot	4	959	Thread	37	9,633
Total				569	\$129,194
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves	9	\$6,164	Clothing	2	1,987
Matting	12	1,188	Embroideries	7	5,001
Total				38	\$17,729

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17, 1866.

	Quan.	Value.		Quan.	Value.		Quan.	Value.
DANISH WEST INDIES.			Cheese, lbs.	2545	581	Rasp syrup, bbl.	3	236
Butter, lbs.	8701	\$2,568	Ice tons	226	678	Flour bbls.	219	13,442

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 original importer to Foreign Countries, or the owner for exportation to any port of the Pacific, or West may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or West-ern 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. Mer- chandise upon which duties have been paid may re- turn to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnish- ed 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 discrim- inating 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.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Ashes (15 cent ad val.), Pot, 1st sort (8 1/2 @ 8 25), Pearl, 1st sort (16 00 @ 16 50).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Anchors (2 1/2 cents per lb), Of 209 lb and upward (9 1/2 @ 10 1/2).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Beeswax (20 cent ad val.), American yellow (40 @ 41).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Bones (on invoice 10 cent), Rio Grande shin (34 00 @).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Bread (30 cent ad val.), Pilot (6 1/2 @), Navy (5 1/2 @), Crackers (7 @ 14).

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Bricks (Common hard, 10 50 @ 11 50), Croton (14 00 @ 15 00), Philadelphia Fronts (4 00 @ 4 00).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Bristles (Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 cent), American, gray and white (70 @ 2 50).

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. The market is quiet for both Butter and Cheese, but prices are steady.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Butter (New York State—Fresh pails, 88 @ 45), Cheese (Factory Dairies, 14 @ 21), Farm Dairies (16 @ 19), C. Common (10 @ 15), Ohi. Dairies (7 @ 19).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Candles (Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb), Sperm, patent (40 @ 55), Refined sperm, city (30 @ 81), Stearic (30 @ 81), Adamantine (12 @ 24).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Cement—Rosendale (1 75 @ bbl).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Chains (Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb), One inch and upward (9 @).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Coal (Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel), Liverpool Orrel (10 00 @), Liverpool House Cannel (16 00 @), Anthracite (8 50 @ 9 00).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Cocoa (Duty, 3 cents per lb), Caracas (gold, 19 @ 22), Maracaibo (gold, 16 @ 17), Guayaquil (gold, 16 @ 17).

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Bio, prime, duty paid (gold, 17 1/2 @ 18), do good (gold, 16 @ 16), do fair (gold, 14 1/2 @ 15), do ordinary (gold, 14 @ 17), do fair to good cargoes (gold, 24 @ 25), Java, mats and bags (gold, 18 @ 21), Native Ceylon (17 @ 18), Maracaibo (17 @ 18), Laguayra (17 @ 18), St. Domingo (16 1/2 @ 17).

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Sheathing, new (45 @), Sheathing, yellow (23 @), Bolts (45 @), Braziers (45 @), Baltimore (3 1/4 @ 32), Detroit (32 @ 32), Portage Lake (32 @ 32).

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Manila (21 @ 22), Tarred Russia (19 @), Tarrad American (18 @), Bolt Rope, Russia (12 @ 60).

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Regular, quarts (55 @ 70), Short Tapers (45 @ 60), Mineral (12 @ 60), Phial (12 @ 60).

Cotton—See special report.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Acid, Citric (62 1/2 @ 63), Alcohol (4 @ 40), Aloes, Cape (25 @ 26), Aloes, Socotrine (85 @), Alum (4 @), Annato, fair to prime (55 @ 70), Antimony, Regulus of (1 1/4 @), Argols, Crude (24 @ 25), Argols, Refined (gold) (26 @ 27), Arsenic, Powdered (3 @), Assafetida (25 @ 85), Balsam Capivi (87 1/2 @ 90), Balsam Tolu (gold) (85 @ 90), Balsam Peru (gold) (1 57 1/2 @), Berries, Persian (40 @ 50), Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle (1 @ 9), Bi Chromate Potash (24 @), Bleaching Powder (6 1/2 @ 32 1/2), Borax, Refined (1 @ 32 1/2), Brimstone, Crude (per ton, gold) (40 00 @ 12 50), Brimstone, Am. Roll (per lb) (4 1/2 @ 4), Brimstone, Flor Sulphur (5 @ 5 1/2), Camphor, Crude, (in bond), (gold) (1 @ 30), Camphor, Refined (1 @ 1 1/2), Cantharides (1 @ 1 75), Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk (1 @ 17 1/2), Cardamoms, Malabar (8 00 @ 3 25), Castor Oil, Cases (per gallon) (8 00 @ 3 07), Chamomile Flowers (per lb) (50 @ 60), Chlorate Potash (gold) (36 1/2 @ 37 1/2), Caustic Soda (1 @ 10), Cobalt, Crystals, in kegs, 112 lbs (1 @ 1 05), Cochineal, Honduras (gold) (1 00 @ 1 05), Cochineal, Mexican (gold) (1 @ 1 05), Copperas, American (2 @ 2 1/2), Cream Tartar, prime (gold) (1 @ 46), Cubebs, East India (13 @ 13 1/2), Cutch (1 @ 4 1/2), Epsom Salts (11 @), Extract Logwood (60 @ 80), Flowers, Benzoin (55 @ 75), Folia, Buchu (7 1/2 @ 7 1/2), Gambier (1 75 @ 2 00), Gamboge (1 @ 38), Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls (80 @ 1 05), Ginseng, Southern and Western (55 @ 75), Gum Arabic, Picked (30 @ 40), Gum Arabic, Sorts (gold) (83 @ 85), Gum Benzoin (gold) (25 @ 25), Gum Kowrie (33 @ 33), Gum Gedda (50 @ 60), Gum Damar (50 @ 24), Gum Myrrh, East India (50 @ 24), Gum Myrrh, Turkey (35 @ 40), Gum Senegal (gold) (85 @ 1 00), Gum Tragacanth, Sorts (8 50 @ 3 62 1/2), Gum Tragacanth, white flakey (5 50 @ 5 00), Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) (4 75 @ 5 00), Iodine, Resublimed (2 20 @ 2 25), Ipecacuanna, Brazil (25 @ 55), Jalap (25 @ 55), Licorice Berries (25 @ 55), Lac Dye (36 @ 37 1/2), Licorice Paste, Calabria (23 @ 24), Licorice Paste, Sicily (33 @ 39), Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid (33 @ 39).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Licorice Paste, Greek (30 @), Madder, Dutch (8 @), Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do (7 1/2 @ 1 90), Manna, large flake (46 @ 50), Nutgalls Blue Aleppo (4 00 @ 4 50), Oil Anise (4 75 @ 5 00), Oil Cassia (8 50 @), Oil Bergamot (8 50 @), Oil Lemon (gold) (8 00 @ 8 25), Oil Peppermint, pure (8 75 @ 4 00), Opium, Turkey (gold) (6 37 1/2 @), Oxalic Acid (1 @ 1 00), Phosphorus (40 @), Prussiate Potash (90 @ 1 10), Quicksilver (5 50 @ 5 87 1/2), Rhubarb, China (gold) (10 1/2 @ 11), Salaratus (10 1/2 @ 11), Sal Ammoniac, Refined (gold) (50 @ 55), Sal Soda, Newcastle (50 @ 55), Sarsaparilla, Hond (30 @), Sarsaparilla, Mex (24 @), Senna, Alexandria (85 @), Senna, East India (20 @ 45), Seneca Root (20 @ 45), Shell Lac (20 @ 45), Soda Ash (80 cent) (2 1/2 @ 3), Sugar Lead, White (gold) (30 @ 85), Sulphate Quinine, Am (per oz) (2 70 @), Sulphate Morphine (7 50 @), Tartaric Acid (gold) (55 @ 56), Verdigris, dry and extra dry (56 @), Vitriol, Blue (14 @).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val. Ravens, Light (18 00 @), Ravens, Heavy (20 00 @), Scotch, Gourcock, No. 1 per yard (74 @), Cotton, No. 1 (85 @).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood (gold) (per ton, 250 00 @), Fustic, Cuba (81 00 @), Fustic, Tampico (25 00 @), Fustic, Savanilla (gold) (25 00 @), Fustic, Maracaibo (do) (20 00 @), Logwood, Campeachy (gold) (38 00 @ 84 00), Logwood, Hond (23 00 @), Logwood, Tabasco (gold) (18 00 @ 19 50), Logwood, St. Domingo (18 00 @ 19 50), Logwood, Jamaica (90 00 @ 130 00), Limawood (gold) (Sapan Wood, Manila).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val. Prime Western (90 @ 95), do Tennessee (80 @ 35).

Fish—Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 per bbl; on other Fish, Pickled, smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Dry Cod is more active. Mackerel is in fair demand. Dry Cod (6 50 @ 7 50), Dry Scale (4 50 @ 5 00), Pickled Scale (7 00 @ 7 50), Pickled Cod (22 50 @), Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore (20 00 @), Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax (20 00 @), Mackerel, No. 2, Bay (18 50 @), Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax (12 25 @), Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large (14 25 @ 40 00), Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax (13 00 @), Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. (87 @ 60), Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 (47 @ 50), Shad, Connecticut, No. 1 (per hf. bbl) (4 60 @ 6 00), Shad, Connecticut, No. 2 (27 @ 60), Herring, Scaled (per box), Herring, No. 1 (47 @ 50), Herring, pickled (per bbl) (4 60 @ 6 00).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. Jersey (20 @ 25 1/2).

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/2; Filbers and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 cent ad val. Raisins, Seedless (per cask, 8 25 @), do Layer (per box, 4 30 @), do Bunch (per box, 8 90 @ 4 00), Currants (per lb, 15 @ 15 1/2), Citron, Leghorn (31 @ 33), Prunes, Turkish (18 @ 19 1/2), Dates (18 @ 20), Almonds, Languedoc (86 @ 87), do Provence (32 @ 34), do Sicily, Soft Shell (28 @ 30), do Shelled (46 @ 48), Sardines (per box, 55 @ 90), do (per hf. box, 38 @ 40), do (per qr. box, 21 @ 23), Figs, Smyrna (per lb, 25 @ 30), Brazil Nuts (15 @ 15 1/2), Filberts, Sicily (11 1/2 @ 12), Walnuts, French (11 @ 13).

DRIED FRUIT—N. State Apples (per lb, 18 @ 21), Blackberries (25 @ 25), Black Raspberries (25 @ 25), Pared Peaches (18 @ 15), Unpeeled do (18 @ 15), Cherries, pitted, new (35 @ 40).

Furs—Duty, 10 cent.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices. Beaver, Dark (per lb, 1 00 @ 2 00), do Pale (1 25 @ 1 50), Bear, Black (per skin, 5 00 @ 15 00), do brown (4 00 @ 8 00), Badger (90 @ 1 50), Cat, Wild (90 @ 1 50), do House (10 @ 20), isher (5 00 @ 10 00), ox, Silver (10 00 @ 75 00).

Table listing various goods such as 'do Cross', 'do Red', 'do Grey', 'Lynx', 'Marten, Dark', 'do pale', 'Mink, dark', 'Musk rat', 'Otter', 'Opossum', and 'Raccoon' with their respective prices.

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

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 25 @ 30 per cent.) Table listing window sizes and prices.

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick)—Discount 30 @ 35 per cent. Table listing window sizes and prices.

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, light and heavy . . . per pce 23 1/2 @ 24

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, standard. . . . yard 31 @ 31 1/2

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less per lb, 6 cents per lb, and 20 cent ad val.; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 cent ad val. Blasting (A) . . . per keg of 25 lb . . . @ 5 00

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed . . . (cash) . . . per lb 35 @ . . . Buenos Ayres, mixed . . . 33 @ 34 Hog, Western, unwashed . . . 12 @ 15

Hardware—Axes—Cast steel, best brand . . . per doz 15 @ 17 . . . or binary makers . . . 13 @ 15 Carpenters Adzes, best quality . . . 24 @ . . . do ordinary . . . 21 @ . . . Cotton Gins, per saw . . . \$5 less 10 cent Narrow wrought Buts . . . List 5 per ct. adv. Cast Butts—Fast Joint . . . List 4 per ct. adv. Loose Joint . . . List . . . Hinges, Wrought, Strap and L . . . List 25 per ct. adv. Door Bolts, Cast B . . . List 20 per ct. adv. Carriage and Tire Bolts . . . List 10 per ct. adv. Door Locks, Latches & Escatcheons List 7 1/2 per ct. dis. Door Knobs—Mineral . . . List 7 1/2 per ct. dis. Porc laine . . . List 7 1/2 per ct. dis. Padlocks . . . List 10 & 7 1/2 per ct. dis. Locks—Cabinet, Eagle . . . List . . . do . . . List 10 per ct. dis. Stocks and Dies . . . List 30 per ct. dis. Screw Wrenches—Coe's Patent . . . List 20 per ct. dis. do . . . List 10 per ct. dis. Tafts . . . List 10 per ct. dis. Smith's Vises . . . per doz 24 @ 26 Framing Vises . . . List 25 per ct. dis. Firmer do insets . . . List 40 per ct. dis. do do handled, insets . . . List 40 per ct. adv. Auger Bits . . . List 20 per ct. dis. Short Augers . . . per doz. New List 10 per ct. dis. Ring . . . List 10 per ct. dis. Cut Tacks . . . List 65 & 10 per ct. dis. Cut Brads . . . List 55 per ct. dis. Rivets, Iron . . . List 25 & 50 per ct. dis. Screws, Amer can . . . List 10 & 2 1/2 per ct. dis. do English . . . List 20 per ct. dis. Iron Shovels and Spades—No. 2 . . . 7 @ 8 do do steel edged . . . 12 50 @ 5 00 do Cast steel, Polished—No. 2 . . . 11 50 @ 17 00 Horse Shoes . . . per lb . . . 7 1/2 @ 8 Planes . . . List 25 @ 30 per ct. adv.

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping . . . 60 @ 65

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$35; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb. American, Dressed . . . per ton 310 00 @ 325 00 do Undressed . . . @ 250 00 Russia, Clean . . . 3 0 00 @ . . . Jute . . . (gold) . . . 120 00 @ 140 00 Manila . . . (gold) . . . per lb . . . @ 9 1/2 Sisal . . . 10 @ 10 1/2

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 per cent ad val. Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres . . . per lb gold 17 1/2 @ 19 Montevideo . . . do 16 1/2 @ . . . Rio Grande . . . do 15 1/2 @ 16 Orinoco . . . do 15 @ . . .

Table listing various goods such as 'California', 'California, Mexican', 'Porto Cabello', 'Vera Cruz', 'Tampico', 'Western', 'Dry Salted Hides', 'Wet Salted Hides', and 'Upper Leather Stock' with their respective prices.

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba . . . (duty paid) . . . (gold) . . . per gall. 80 @ 82 1/2

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865 . . . per lb 30 @ 70 do of 1864 . . . 25 @ 40

Horns—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Ox, Rio Grande . . . per C 18 00 @ . . . Ox, Buenos Ayres . . . 13 00 @ 15 00

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Para, Fine . . . per lb 77 1/2 @ 80 Para, Medium . . . 65 @ 70 Para, Coarse . . . 55 @ 60

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal . . . (old) per lb 1 00 @ 1 65 Oude . . . (gold) 75 @ 1 35 Madras . . . (gold) 65 @ 90 Manila . . . (gold) 70 @ 1 10 Guatemala . . . (gold) 95 @ 1 10 Caracas . . . (gold) 70 @ 90

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb. Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton 47 00 @ 56 00 Pig, American, No. 1 . . . 46 00 @ 48 00 Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) 95 00 @ 105 00 Bar Swedes, assorted sizes . . . 170 00 @ . . . Bar, English and American, Refined 125 00 @ 130 00 do do do Common 115 00 @ 120 00 Scroll, . . . 1 5 00 @ 205 00 Ovals and Half Round . . . 150 00 @ 160 00 Band . . . @ 155 00 Horse Shoe . . . 150 00 @ 10 00 Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch . . . 130 00 @ 165 00 Hoop . . . 165 00 @ 225 00 Nail Rod . . . per lb 10 @ 11 1/2 Sheet, Russia . . . 27 @ 23 Sheet, Single, Double and Treble . . . 7 @ 9 Rails, English . . . (gold) . . . per ton 55 00 @ . . . do American . . . 85 00 @ 90 00

Ivory—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. East India, Prime . . . per lb 3 00 @ 3 50 East India, Billiard Ball . . . 3 50 @ 4 50 African, West Coast, Prime . . . 3 00 @ 3 25 African, Scrivellos, West Coast . . . 2 00 @ 2 50

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Galena . . . per 100 lb . . . Spanish . . . gold 7 25 @ . . . German . . . gold 7 25 @ . . . English . . . gold 7 25 @ 7 50 Bar . . . net . . . @ 11 75 Pipe and Sheet . . . net . . . @ 11 44

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 per cent ad val. Oak and Hemlock are both in good demand and firm. Oak, Slaughter, light . . . cash . . . per lb 33 @ 36 do do middle . . . do . . . 38 @ 44 do do heavy . . . do . . . 43 @ 49 do light Cropped . . . do . . . 45 @ 50 do middle do . . . do . . . 50 @ 54 do belies do . . . do . . . 17 @ 20 Hemlock, B. Ayres, & Co. Pt do . . . 32 @ 33 do do middle do . . . 34 @ 35 1/2 do do heavy do . . . 26 @ 27 do California, light do . . . 31 @ 32 do do middle do . . . 33 @ 34 do do heavy do . . . 34 @ 35 do Orinoco, etc. lt. do . . . 30 @ 31 1/2 do do middle do . . . 32 @ 33 do do heavy do . . . 29 @ 32 do do & B. A., dam'gd all weights 28 @ 32 do do poor all do . . . 21 @ 24 do Slaughter in rough . . . cash . . . 33 @ 36 Oak, Slaughter in rough, light . . . do . . . 35 @ 38 do do do mid. & h'vy do . . . 38 @ 45

Lime—Duty: 10 per cent ad val. Rockland, common . . . per bbl. . . @ 1 50 do heavy . . . @ 2 10

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty Lumber, 20 per cent ad val.; Staves, 10 per cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Spruce, Eastern . . . per M feet 22 00 @ 26 00 Southern Pine . . . 50 00 @ 60 00 White Pine Box Boards . . . 25 00 @ 30 00 White Pine Merchant, Box Boards 29 00 @ 33 00

Clear Pine . . . 80 00 @ 100 00 Laths, Eastern . . . per M 3 25 @ . . . Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k. 55 00 @ 65 00 Cherry Boards and Plank . . . 80 00 @ 90 00 Oak and Ash . . . 60 00 @ 65 00 Maple and Birch . . . 35 00 @ 40 00 Black Walnut . . . 100 00 @ 120 00

STAVES—White oak, pipe, ext. a . . . per M . . . @ 200 00 do pipe, heavy . . . @ 250 00 do pipe, light . . . @ 200 00 do pipe, culls . . . 120 @ @ 180 00 do hhd., extra . . . @ 250 00 do hhd., heavy . . . @ 200 00 do hhd., light . . . @ 12 00 do hhd., culls . . . @ 100 00 do bbl., extra . . . @ 175 00 do bbl., heavy . . . @ 140 00 do bbl., light . . . @ 110 00 do bbl., culls . . . @ 60 00 Red oak, hhd., heavy . . . @ 130 00 do hhd., light . . . @ 90 00

HEADING—white oak, hhd. . . @ 150 00 Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free. Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot . . . 25 @ 50 do St. Domingo, ordinary logs 17 @ 20 do Port-au-Platt, crotches. 20 @ 30 do Port-au-Platt, logs . . . 12 @ 16 do Nuevitas . . . 12 @ 16 do Mansanilla . . . 12 @ 16 do Mexican . . . 10 @ 15 do Honduras (American wood) . . . 14 @ 20 Cedar, Nuevitas . . . 12 @ 16 do Mansanilla . . . 10 @ 14 do Mexican . . . 10 @ 14 do Florida . . . per cubic ft. 50 @ 1 00 Rosewood, Rio Janeiro . . . per lb 5 @ 8 do Bahia . . . 4 00 @ 6 00

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans . . . per gall. 80 @ 1 10 Porto Rico . . . 60 @ 80 Cuba Muscovado . . . 45 @ 65 do Clayed . . . 43 @ 50 English Islands . . . 60 @ 65

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 2 cents per lb. Cut, 4d. @ 60d . . . per 100 lb 6 75 @ 7 00 Clinch . . . 8 50 @ . . . Horse shoe, forged (8d) . . . per lb 32 @ 34 Copper . . . 50 @ . . . Yellow metal . . . 33 @ . . . Zinc . . . @ 20

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 per cent ad val. Turpentine, N. C. . . . per 280 lb 4 75 @ 5 25 Tar, American . . . per bbl. 2 75 @ 3 50 do foreign . . . @ . . . Pitch . . . @ 3 50 Rosin, common . . . 2 50 @ 2 62 1/2 do strained and No. 2 . . . 2 75 @ 6 00 do No. 1 . . . 6 00 @ 7 50 do Pale and Extra (250 lbs.) . . . 8 00 @ 9 00 Spirits turpentine, Am . . . per gall. 69 @ 71

Oakum—Duty free . . . per lb. 9 1/2 @ 12

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls. . . per ton @ . . . do in bags . . . £6 00 @ 57 00 Western thin oblong, in bags . . . @ 52 00

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1: burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 per cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish foreign fisheries, 20 per cent ad valorem. Olive, 13 bottle, baskets . . . @ . . . do in casks . . . per gall. 1 95 @ 2 00 Palm . . . per lb 11 @ 12 Linseed, city . . . per gall 1 80 @ 1 81 Whale . . . 1 25 @ 1 20 do refined winter . . . 1 45 @ . . . Sperm, crude . . . 2 62 1/2 @ 2 70 do winter, bleached . . . @ . . . do do unbleached . . . @ 2 80 Lard oil . . . 1 95 @ 2 00 Red oil, city distilled . . . 1 00 @ 1 10 do saponified . . . @ . . . Straits . . . 1 10 @ . . . Paraffine, 28 — 80 gr . . . @ 53 Kerosene . . . (free) . . . 57 @ 59

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent per lb; dry ochres, 56 cents per 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, \$1 50 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 per cent ad val.; China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion, 5 per cent ad val.; white chalk, \$10 per ton. Litharge, American . . . per lb 12 @ 13 Lead, red, American . . . 12 @ 13 do white, American, pure, in oil . . . @ 17 do white, American, pure, dry . . . @ 17 Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1 . . . 10 @ 12 do white, American, No. 1, in oil . . . 10 @ 12 Oebre, yellow, French, dry per 100 lb 2 50 @ 3 50 do ground in oil . . . per lb 9 @ 10 Spanish brow dry . . . per 100 lb 1 50 @ . . . do ground in oil . . . 8 @ 9 Paris white, No. 1 . . . per 100 lbs 3 75 @ 4 00 do do Am . . . per 100 lbs @ . . . Whiting, American . . . 2 1/2 @ . . . Vermilion, Chinese . . . per lb 1 65 @ 1 70 do Trieste . . . 1 15 @ 1 20 do California & English . . . 1 35 @ 1 40 do American . . . 80 @ 40 Venetian N C.) . . . per cwt. 3 00 @ 8 50

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

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

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val. Table listing Blue Nova Scotia, White Nova Scotia, and Calcined plaster.

Provisions—Duty: beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. The Pork Market has been unsettled but prices are lower.

Table listing various types of beef, pork, lard, and hams with prices per bushel or pound.

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

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

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb. Table listing various types of salt like Turks Islands, Cadiz, and Solar coarse.

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

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

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

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Table listing Tsatlees, Taysaans, Canton, Japan, and Italian thrown silk.

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing Goat, Curacoa, Buenos Ayres, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, Payta, Madras, Cape, Deer, San Juan, Bolivar, Honduras, Sisal, Para, Vera Cruz, Chagres, and Puerto Cabello skins.

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

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

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. Spices are very quiet with only a light jobbing business. Table listing Cassia, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, and Cloves.

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 2 1/2 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per lb; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents per lb and 10 cent ad val. (Store prices.) Table listing English, German, American, and English spring steel.

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

The Market has more tone but prices are a little lower. Table listing Porto Rico, Cuba, Havana, and various types of sugar.

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Sicily. Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. American, prime, country and city. Table listing Sumac and Tallow.

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. The market is quiet and quotations somewhat nominal. Table listing Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, H. Skin & Twankay, Uncolored Japan, Oolong, and Souchong tea.

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

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb. Cigars valued at \$15 or less per M, 75 cents per lb., and 2 1/2 per cent ad valorem; over \$15 and not over \$30, \$1.25 per lb. and 30 per cent ad valorem; over \$30, and not over \$45, \$2 per lb. and 50 per cent ad valorem; over \$45, \$3 per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem.

The market is not active but steady. Table listing Lugs, Common leaf, Good, Fine, Selections, Conn. selected wrappers, Navy lbs, and Cigars.

Cigars (domestic). Table listing Seed and Havana, Clear Havana, Connecticut Seed, New York Seed, Penn., and Common Cigars.

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 20 cent ad val. Table listing South Sea, North west coast, Ochotsk, and Polar whalebone.

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 moderate enquiry and prices are unchanged. Table listing Brandy, Whisky, Wines, and Champagne from various producers like J. & F. Martell, Hennessy, and others.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3.50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val. Table listing No. 0 to 18, No. 19 to 26, No. 27 to 36, and Telegraph wire.

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 8 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 cent ad val.

There is a fair demand for fine fleeces. Foreign Wools are quiet. Table listing American, Saxony, Extra, Superfine, California, Texas, Peruvian, Valparaiso, S. American, Entre Rios, S. American Cordova, Donskol, Persian, African, Mexican, and Smyrna wools.

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

Freights—To LIVERPOOL: Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork. To LONDON: Heavy goods, Oil, Flour, Petroleum, Beef, Pork, Wheat, Corn. To GLASGOW: Flour, Wheat, Corn, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Beef, Pork. To HAVRE: Cotton, Hops, Beef and pork, Measurement goods, Wheat, Flour, Petroleum, Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc. Ashes, pot and pearl.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The gross earnings of the Railroads under-named for the month of June 1865 and 1866 compare as follows:

Railroads.	1865.	1866.	Difference.
Atlantic & Great Western (May).....	\$399,364	\$451,477	Inc. \$52,113
Chicago and Alton.....	355,270	268,273	Inc. 13,003
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	91,987	118,960	Inc. 26,973
Chicago and Northwestern.....	747,942	922,892	Inc. 174,950
Chicago and Rock Island.....	311,180	290,642	D. c. 20,538
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	245,627	195,193	Dec. 50,489
Erie.....	1,252,370	1,243,143	Dec. 9,227
Illinois Central.....	617,632	560,025	Dec. 57,657
Marietta and Cincinnati.....	110,186	106,315	Dec. 3,871
Michigan Central.....	365,663	335,082	Dec. 30,581
Michigan Southern.....	402,122	392,641	Dec. 9,481
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	237,562	242,560	Inc. 4,998
New York Central.....	1,133,000	1,173,000	Inc. 40,000
Ohio and Mississippi.....	304,463	273,925	Dec. 50,538
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	646,995	644,573	Dec. 2,422
Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	194,521	325,691	Inc. 131,170
Western Union.....	82,147	102,686	Inc. 20,539
Total.....	7,498,031	7,727,023	Inc. 222,942

The gross earnings for the first six months of the same years compare as follows:

Railroads.	1865.	1866.	Difference.
Atlantic & Great Western (5 mos)....	\$1,759,311	\$2,148,352	Inc. \$389,041
Chicago and Alton.....	1,790,875	1,795,563	Inc. 4,688
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	482,746	609,871	Inc. 127,125
Chicago and Northwestern.....	3,324,388	3,623,654	Inc. 305,266
Chicago and Rock Island.....	1,565,900	1,390,503	Dec. 175,397
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	1,233,673	1,054,689	Dec. 178,984
Erie.....	7,084,008	6,739,582	Dec. 344,426
Illinois Central.....	3,313,036	3,086,305	Dec. 226,731
Marietta and Cincinnati.....	544,455	542,000	Dec. 2,455
Michigan Central.....	2,034,048	1,929,406	Dec. 104,642
Michigan Southern.....	1,534,885	1,642,955	Inc. 108,070
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	827,462	991,796	Inc. 167,334
Ohio and Mississippi.....	1,679,173	1,654,366	Dec. 24,817
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago....	4,214,278	3,607,895	Dec. 606,383
Toledo and Wabash.....	916,263	1,589,057	Inc. 672,794
Western Union.....	293,340	353,349	Inc. 59,999
Total.....	32,613,056	32,768,733	Inc. 155,677

EXCHANGE OF NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—The Public Treasurer of this State, the Hon. Kemp P. Battle, under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention ratified June 16, 1866, advertises that

sealed proposals will be received by him until the 1st day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State prior to the 20th of May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these are stocks in the following companies:

North Carolina Railroad Co.....	\$3,000,000
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co.....	682,500
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Co.....	1,066,000
Western North Carolina Railroad Co.....	1,418,000
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co.....	350,000

Second bonds secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co.....	\$2,000,000
Western (Coalfield) Railroad Co.....	600,000
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Co.....	181,164 88

The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the general stock of the same corporation. The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. g. the stock in the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Companies and in various banks are not included. Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in exchange.

The ordinance was published in full in our last issue page 41.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.—A contract has been made by the Company owning this property with responsible parties to complete the road from Boston to Fishkill—the works to be finished to Willimantic in twenty months, and to Fishkill within three years. The contractors are to be paid in bonds authorized by Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut last winter.

CONCORD AND CLAREMONT RAILROAD.—This road, now open from Concord to Bradford, 25 miles, was sold at auction at Concord on the 9th instant for \$100,000 subject to mortgages. It is to be continued to the Connecticut River.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Atlantic & Great Western.			Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(322 m.)	(466 m.)	(507 m.)	(257 m.)	(280 m.)	(280 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)
\$160,000	\$239,400	\$504,992	\$100,991	\$250,503	\$210,171	\$273,875	\$541,005	\$523,566	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$237,555
179,011	327,299	408,864	154,418	275,282	207,913	317,839	482,164	405,634	175,482	246,331	174,164
154,575	899,870	383,48	195,803	299,003	304,885	390,355	499,296	523,744	243,150	289,403	226,251
181,034	343,408	394,533	162,723	258,480	370,889	421,363	468,358	518,736	185,013	186,172	197,888
314,679	399,364	451,477	178,786	322,277	333,432	466,830	585,623	735,022	198,679	227,260	264,605
314,521	521,174	—	206,090	355,270	368,273	555,145	747,942	922,892	243,178	311,180	290,642
332,098	695,523	—	224,257	335,985	—	480,710	702,692	—	224,980	232,728	—
406,076	738,527	—	312,165	409,250	—	519,306	767,508	—	271,140	288,005	—
446,044	677,625	—	354,554	401,280	—	669,605	946,707	—	331,494	384,290	—
396,847	719,911	—	320,879	357,956	—	729,759	923,886	—	324,865	300,707	—
381,810	731,270	—	307,803	307,919	—	716,378	749,191	—	336,617	261,141	—
357,556	599,752	—	252,015	236,824	—	563,401	546,609	—	321,037	190,227	—
3,709,970	6,563,068	—	2,770,484	3,840,091	—	6,114,566	7,960,981	—	3,095,470	3,223,088	—
Erie Railway.			Illinois Central.			Marietta and Cincinnati.			Michigan Central.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(657 m.)	(657 m.)	(797 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)
\$934,837	\$1,001,007	\$1,187,188	\$327,900	\$571,536	\$582,823	\$77,010	\$98,112	\$90,125	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$282,438
934,133	947,146	983,855	416,588	528,972	512,027	74,499	86,626	84,261	278,843	279,137	265,736
1,114,593	1,256,567	1,070,434	459,762	616,665	516,822	89,901	93,503	82,910	348,802	344,228	337,153
1,099,507	1,458,455	1,153,295	423,797	516,608	406,773	72,389	82,186	82,722	338,276	337,240	343,736
1,072,293	1,333,461	1,101,668	406,373	460,573	597,830	83,992	73,842	95,664	271,553	401,456	365,196
1,041,975	1,177,372	1,243,142	510,100	617,632	560,035	78,697	116,186	106,315	265,780	365,663	335,082
994,317	1,202,180	—	423,578	578,403	—	91,809	10,652	—	263,244	329,105	—
1,105,334	1,331,046	—	586,964	747,469	—	91,375	112,156	—	346,781	413,501	—
1,301,005	1,336,615	—	799,336	739,736	—	93,078	120,051	—	468,445	460,661	—
1,322,568	1,433,615	—	661,391	641,589	—	90,576	117,604	—	410,802	490,693	—
1,224,909	1,522,472	—	657,141	642,887	—	96,908	114,512	—	405,510	447,069	—
1,334,217	1,429,765	—	603,402	518,088	—	95,453	104,587	—	376,470	338,869	—
13,429,643	15,434,775	—	6,329,447	7,181,203	—	1,038,165	1,222,017	—	3,966,946	4,504,546	—
Mich. So. & N. Indiana.			Mil. and Prairie du Chien.			Milwaukee & St. Paul.			Ohio & Mississippi.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)
\$256,600	\$263,996	\$314,598	\$102,749	\$98,183	\$121,776	\$51,965	\$98,181	\$131,707	\$210,329	\$259,223	\$267,541
304,445	366,361	233,177	115,135	74,233	81,897	46,474	86,528	122,621	260,466	239,139	246,109
338,454	413,322	412,393	88,221	70,740	72,135	64,993	95,995	124,175	309,361	313,914	326,235
330,651	366,245	409,427	140,418	106,689	108,032	83,702	106,269	121,904	269,443	271,527	277,423
267,125	353,194	426,493	136,747	146,913	167,488	131,648	203,018	245,511	224,957	290,916	283,130
315,258	402,122	392,641	212,209	224,838	—	126,970	237,562	242,560	223,242	304,463	253,924
278,891	309,033	—	139,547	177,159	—	99,662	251,906	—	268,176	349,285	—
358,862	424,206	—	113,399	170,555	—	86,402	241,370	—	302,596	344,700	—
402,219	484,173	—	168,218	228,030	—	164,710	300,841	—	332,400	350,248	—
404,568	521,636	—	178,526	310,594	—	221,638	395,579	—	278,006	372,618	—
443,934	493,421	—	149,099	226,840	—	198,135	346,717	—	346,243	412,553	—
411,806	366,192	—	117,013	110,664	—	129,227	171,125	—	275,950	284,319	—
4,110,154	4,868,951	—	1,711,281	1,985,571	—	1,402,106	2,535,001	—	3,311,070	3,793,005	—
Pittsb. Ft. W., & Chicago.			St. L., Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wab. & Western.			Western Union.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(484 m.)	(140 m.)	(157 m.)	(177 m.)
\$290,876	\$690,144	\$555,433	\$100,872	\$170,073	\$178,119	\$79,735	\$144,084	\$226,059	\$30,840	\$43,716	\$5,102
457,227	678,504	474,738	147,485	153,903	155,893	95,843	139,171	194,167	37,488	37,265	46,006
611,297	857,583	654,890	160,497	202,771	192,138	132,896	155,753	256,407	42,038	32,378	39,299
583,066	733,866	695,078	157,786	169,299	167,301	123,987	144,001	270,300	41,450	33,972	43,333
525,751	637,186	672,623	149,855	177,625	165,699	127,010	138,733	316,433	48,359	63,862	86,903
532,911	646,995	644,573	155,730	173,722	—	156,338	194,521	325,911	68,118	82,147	102,686
506,640	584,523	—	144,942	162,570	—	139,673	271,725	—	50,308	63,180	—
625,547	712,495	—	218,236	218,236	—	244,114	374,534	—	49,903	59,862	—
675,830	795,938	—	234,194								

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are leased roads, and have fixed incomes.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		FRIDAY.		COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are leased roads, and have fixed incomes.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		FRIDAY.		
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Ask.			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Ask.	
Railroad.												
Alton and St. Louis*	100	153,000	Quarterly. July .1%			New York and New Haven	100	5,000,000	Irregular	May .5	111	112½
Atlantic & Great Western	50	11,522,15				New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050	Jan. and July	July .4	70	
do preferred	50	1,919,000				do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July .4	75	100
Atlantic & St. Lawrence*	100	2,494,900				New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July .3	109	115
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Apr. .4		Ninth Avenue	100	795,360				
Washington Branch*	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Apr. .5		Northern of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	May and Nov	May 3 & 4		
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .3		Northern Central	50	4,518,900	Quarterly.	July .2		
Belvidere, Delaware	100	997,112				North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150	Jan. and July	July .5		
Berkshire*	100	600,000	Quarterly.	July .1%		Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,600				
Blossburg and Corning*	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June .2%		Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	3,077,000				
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000				Ohio and Mississippi	100	19,822,850	do preferred	January. Jan .7	28%	25½
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	Jan. and July	July .4		do	100	2,950,500	Jan. and July	July .4		
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,970	Jan. and July	July .5		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		Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .4		
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July .5		Panama (and Steamship)	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	July .6	255	260
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150				Pennsylvania	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May .5		
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .3%		Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent	100	218,100				
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000				Philadelphia and Erie*	50	5,069,450	Jan. and July	Jan .3		
Buffalo, New York, and Erie*	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July .3%		Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,240,675	Jan. and July	July .5	110%	110%
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. .5		Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n*	50	1,476,300	Jan. and Oct	Apr. .4		
Camden and Amboy	100	4,988,180	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10		Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,973,300	Quarterly.	July .5		
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455				Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,774,625				
do do preferred	50	682,600				Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	9,312,442	Quarterly.	July .2%	99½	99%
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July .3%		Portland, Saco, & Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	June and Dec	June .3		
Caawissa*	50	1,150,000				Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July .4		
do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug			Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,360,700				
Central of New Jersey	100	10,685,940	Quarterly.	July .2%	117%	Rensselaer & Saratoga consol.	100	800,000	April and Oct	Apr. .4%		
Cheshire (preferred)	100	2,085,925	Jan. and July	July .2%	117%	Saratoga and Whitehall	100	500,000	April and Oct	Apr. .3		
Chester Valley*	50	871,900				Troy, Salem & Rutland	100	800,000	April and Oct	Apr. .3		
Chicago and Alton	100	1,783,200	Mar and Sep	Mar. .5	102%	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July .5		
do preferred	100	2,425,400	Mar and Sep	Mar. .5	105	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,376				
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May .5	124	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000	Annually.	May .7	34%	34%
Chicago and Great Eastern	100	4,390,000				do do preferred	100	1,700,000				
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska*	100	1,000,000	Jan and July	July .5		St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chic*	100	2,989,090				
Chicago and Milwaukee*	100	2,250,000				Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,989,090				
Chicago and Northwestern	100	13,160,927			34%	do do preferred	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .3		
do do preferred	100	12,994,719	June & Dec.	Dec. .3%	64%	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571				
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,500,000	April and Oct	Apr. .5	97%	Schuykill Valley*	50	576,050	Jan. and July	July .2%		
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	1,106,125				Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct			70
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	3,000,000	Apr and Oct.	Apr. .4		Shamokin Valley & Pottsville*	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .2		
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	470,000				Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly.		135	140
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000				South Carolina	100	5,319,275				
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .5	117	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130				
Cleveland & Mahoning*	50	1,036,000	May & Nov.	May .4		Terre Haute & Indianapolis	50	1,929,150	Jan. and July	July .6		
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July	July .5		Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	5,403,910	Jan. and July	Apr '66 4	84%	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000				
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,841,600	April and Oct	Apr. .8	110%	do do 1st pref.	100	1,700,000				
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,490,800	Quarterly.	July .2%		do do 2d pref.	100	1,000,000				
Columbus and Xenia*	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July .5		Toledo, Wabash and Western	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June .3	35	
Concord	50	350,000	Jan. and July	July .5		do do preferred	50	984,700	June and Dec	Dec. .3%	62	
Concord and Portsmouth	100	500,000	May and Nov	May .4		Tioga*	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July .3%		
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	392,900	Jan. and July	July .3%		Troy and Boston	100	607,111				
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July .4		Troy and Greenbush*	100	274,400	June and Dec	Dec. .3%		
do do preferred	100	1,591,100				Utica and Black River	100	811,560	Jan. and July	Jan .4		
Connecticut River	100	1,582,169	Jan. and July	July .3		Vermont and Canada*	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	Dec. .4		
Covington and Lexington	100	2,384,931	Jan. and July	July .5		Vermont and Massachusetts	100	2,860,000	Jan. and July	July .1%		
Darton and Michigan	100	406,132				Warren*	50	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July .3		
Delaware*	50	10,247,050	Jan. and July	July .5	149	Western (Mass.)	100	5,627,700	Jan. and July	July .5		
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	1,550,050				Western Union (Wis. & Ill.)	75	1,141,650	Jan. and July	July .5½		
Des Moines Valley	100	952,350				Worcester and Nashua	75	317,050	January.	Jan. .2		
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	1,751,577				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g*	50	317,050				
do do preferred	100	1,982,180	March	Mar 7s.								
Eastern, (Mass)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July .4		Canal.						
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.*	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	July .2%		Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,575,963	June	June .3		
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandagua	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .2%		Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,238,595				
Elmira and Williamsport*	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July .3%		Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .3		
do do preferred	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July .3%		Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10	148	150
Erie	100	16,570,100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. .4	65%	Delaware and Raritan	100	2,528,240	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10		
do preferred	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. .3%	76	Lehigh Navigation	50	5,101,050	May and Nov	May .5		
Erie and Northeast*	50	600,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. .5	50%	Morris (consolidated)	50	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .5		
Fitchburg	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July .3		do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .5		
Forty-second St. & Grand St. F'y	100	750,000	April and Oct	Apr. .5		Schuykill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,207	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .6s.		
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	1,900,000				do preferred	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .6		
do do preferred	100	5,253,836				Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,051,900				
Hartford and New Haven	100	3,000,000	Quarterly.	July .3		Union	50	2,787,000				
Housatonic	100	820,000				West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,100,000	Jan. and July	Jan. .5		
do preferred	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July .4		Wyoming Valley	50	750,000	Quarterly.	June .4		
Hudson River	100	6,563,250	April and Oct	Apr. .5	15							
Huntingdon and Broad Top*	50	494,380			16	Miscellaneous.						
do do preferred	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July .3%		Coal.—American	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug			61
Illinois Central	100	23,374,400	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .5	124	Ashburton	50	2,000,000				
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50	1,689,900	Mar. & Sep.	Mar. .4		Consolidation	100	6,000,000				
Indianapolis and Madison	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July .3		Central	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. .5	44	45
do do preferred	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July .4		Cumberland	100	5,000,000			46½	46½
Jeffersonville	50	1,997,309				Pennsylvania	50	3,200,000	Quarterly.	Apr. .5	157	85
Joliet and Chicago*	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	July .1%		Spring Mountain	100					
Kennebec and Portland (new)	100	835,000				Spruce Hill	10	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. .5		
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	500,000				Wilkesbarre	100	2,175,000	Apr. and Oct			57
do do preferred	50	500,000				Wyoming Valley	100	1,250,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .		
Lehigh Valley	50	6,632,250	Quarterly.	July .2%		Gas.—Brooklyn	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .		
Lexington and Frankfort	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .2		Citizens (Brooklyn)	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July .4	140	
Little Miami	50	3,572,436	Jan. and July	July .5		Harlem	50	644,000				
Little Schuylkill*	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July .3	60	Jersey City & Hoboken	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July .5		
Long Island	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Feb. .2	80	Manhattan	50	4,000,000				
Louisville and Frankfort	50	1,109,594	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .2		Metropolitan	100	2,800,000				
Louisville and Nashville	100	5,527,871	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .3%		New York	50	1,000,000	May and Nov	May .		
Louisville, New Albany & Chic.	100	2,800,000				Williamsburg	50	750,000	Jan			

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
N. B.—The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.							N. B.—The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.						
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Atlantic & Gt. Western</i> (\$30,000,000):							<i>Des Moines Valley</i> (\$2,088,000):						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1877			80	Mortgage Bonds.....	\$1,740,000	8	Ap'l & Oct. 1887			
2d do do do	1,000,000	7	do do 1882				Income Bonds.....	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1874			
Franklin Branch..... do	528,000	7	do do 1882				<i>Detroit and Milwaukee</i> (\$3,500,000):						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,014,000	7	do do 1879			80	1st Mortgage, convertible.....	2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			
2d do do do	800,000	7	do do 1881				2d do do do	1,000,000	8	do do 1864			
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do do 1876			80	<i>Detroit, Monroe & Toledo</i> (\$734,000):						
2d do do do	4,000,000	7	do do 1883				1st Mortgage.....	734,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1876			
1st Mortgage S'k'g Fund (Buff. ex)	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1884				<i>Dubuque and Sioux City</i> (\$900,000):						
1st do S'k'g Fund (Silv. Creek)	300,000	7	do do 1884				1st Mortgage, 1st section.....	300,000	7	Jan. & July 1863			
Consolidated Bonds.....	13,858,000	7	do do 1895				1st do do 2d section.....	600,000	7	do do 1894			
<i>Atlantic & St. Lawrence</i> (\$1,472,000):							<i>Eastern, Mass.</i> (\$1,798,600):						
Dollar Bonds.....	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1866				Mortgage, convertible.....	420,000	5	Jan. & July 1872			
Sterling Bonds.....	484,000	6	May & Nov. 1878				do do do	739,200	6	Feb. & Aug 1874			
<i>Baltimore and Ohio</i> (\$10,112,584):							<i>East Pennsylvania</i> (\$598,000):						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834.....	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Jn Oc 1867			98	Sinking Fund Bonds.....	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1888			
do do 1855.....	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July 1875			94	<i>Elmira & Williamsport</i> (\$1,000,000):						
do do 1850.....	700,000	6	do do 1880			94	1st Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1873			
do do 1853.....	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1885			94	<i>Erie Railway</i> (\$2,370,982):						
<i>Bellefontaine Line</i> (\$2,037,550):							1st Mortgage.....	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1876	100		
1st Mortgage (B. & I.) convertible.	791,000	7	Jan. & July '70-'79				2d do convertible.....	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1879		102	
2d do do do	116,000	7	do do 1870				3d do do do	6,000,000	7	do do 1883	96 3/4	97	
1st do (I. P. & C.).....	650,000	7	do do 1870				4th do convertible.....	4,441,600	7	April & Oct 1880		94	
2d do do do	347,000	7	do do				5th do do do	926,500	7	June & Dec 1888			
<i>Belvidere Delaware</i> (\$2,193,000):							Sterling convertible.....	3,816,582	6	M'ch & Sep 1875			
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.).....	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1867				<i>Erie and Northeast</i> (\$149,000):						
2d Mort. do do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1885				Mortgage.....	149,000	7	Jan. & July 1870			
3d Mort. do do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug 1877				<i>Gal. & Chic. U. (incl. in C. & N. W.):</i>						
<i>Blossburg and Corning</i> (\$150,000):							1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882	100		
Mortgage Bonds.....	150,000	6	May & Nov. 1871				2d do do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	98		
<i>Boston, Conc. & Montreal</i> (\$1,050,000):							<i>Grand Junction</i> (\$927,000):						
1st Mortgage.....	564,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1865				Mortgage.....	927,000	6	Jan. & July 1870			
1st do do do	250,000	7	do do 1870				<i>Great Western, Ill.</i> (\$2,350,000):						
2d do do do	100,000	6	do do 1870				1st Mortgage West. Division.....	1,000,000	10	April & Oct 1868			
2d do do do	200,000	6	do do 1889				do do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July 1868			
Sinking Fund Bonds.....	200,000	6	do do 1889				<i>Hannibal & St. Joseph</i> (\$7,177,600):						
<i>Boston and Lowell</i> (\$400,000):							Land Grant Mortgage.....	3,437,750	7	April & Oct 1881			
Mortgage Bonds.....	400,000	6	Jan. & July 1879				Convertible Bonds.....	633,600	7	Jan. & July 1883			
<i>Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie</i> (\$2,395,000):							<i>Harrisburg & Lancaster</i> (\$700,000):						
1st Mortgage.....	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1877				New Dollar Bonds.....	700,000	6	Jan. & July 1883			
2d Mortgage.....	330,000	7	May & Nov 1872				<i>Hartford & New Haven</i> (\$927,000):						
<i>Buffalo and State Line</i> (\$1,200,000):							1st Mortgage.....	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883			
1st Mortgage.....	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1866				<i>Hartf., Prov. & Fishkill</i> (\$1,936,940):						
Income.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July '69-'72				1st Mortgage.....	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July 1876			
Erie and Northeast.....	400,000	7	do do 1870				2d do sinking fund.....	1,000,000	6	do do 1876			
<i>Camden and Amboy</i> (\$10,264,463):							<i>Housatonic</i> (\$191,000):						
Dollar Loans.....	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883				1st Mortgage.....	191,000	6	Jan. & July 1877			
Dollar Loan.....	847,000	6	May & Nov. 1889				<i>Hudson River</i> (\$17,787,680):						
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan.....	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec. 1893				1st Mortgage.....	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	105		
<i>Camden and Atlantic</i> (\$983,000):							1st do do do	110,000	6	do do 1869			
1st Mortgage.....	490,000	7	Jan. & July 1873				2d do sinking fund.....	1,907,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1885	102 1/2		
2d do do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879				3d do do do	192,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	47		
<i>Catawissa</i> (\$141,000):							Convertible.....	523,000	7	do do 1867	98 1/2	100	
1st Mortgage.....	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882				<i>Huntington & Broad Top</i> (\$1,436,082):						
<i>Central of New Jersey</i> (\$1,509,000):							1st Mortgage.....	500,000	6	May & Nov 1870			
1st Mortgage.....	909,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	104			2d do do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1875			
2d do do do	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875				<i>Illinois Central</i> (\$13,231,000):						
<i>Central Ohio</i> (\$3,673,000):							1st Mortgage, convertible.....	6,837,000	7	April & Oct 1875	105		
1st Mortgage W. Div.....	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1890				1st do Sterling.....	2,896,500	6	do do 1875			
1st do E. Div.....	800,000	7	May & Nov 1890				Redemption bonds.....	2,563,000	6	do do 1890			
2d do do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1865				<i>Indiana Central</i> (\$11,254,500):						
<i>Cheshire</i> (\$600,000):							1st Mortgage, convertible.....	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
Mortgage Bonds.....	600,000	6	Jan. & July '75-'80				2d do do do	364,000	10	do do 1870			
<i>Chicago and Alton</i> (\$3,619,000):							<i>Indianapolis and Cinc.</i> (\$1,362,284)						
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.....	519,000	7	May & Nov. 1877	97 1/2			1st Mortgage.....	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
1st do do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1893	98	98		<i>Indianapolis & Madison</i> (\$640,000):						
2d do do income.....	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1883	88	88 1/2		1st Mortgage.....	640,000	7	May & Nov. 1881			
<i>Chic., Burl. and Quincy</i> (\$5,924,959):							2d Mortgage.....	187,000	7	April & Oct 1873			
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.....	467,000	8	Jan. & July 1883				<i>Joliet and Chicago</i> (\$500,000):						
do do inconvert.....	3,167,000	8	do do 1883	107 1/2			1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	500,000	8	Jan. & July 1882			
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860).....	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1890				<i>Joliet and N. Indiana</i> (\$800,000):						
<i>Chicago and Gt. Eastern</i> (\$5,600,000):							1st mortgage.....	800,000	8	Jan. & July 1874			
1st Mortgage.....	5,600,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1895			80	<i>Kennebec and Portland</i> (\$1,280,000):						
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee</i> (\$2,000,000):							1st Mortgage.....	800,000	6	April & Oct 1870			
1st Mortgage (consolidated).....	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1898				2d do do do	230,000	6	do do 1861			
<i>Chicago & Northwest.</i> (\$12,020,483):							3d do do do	250,000	6	do do 1862			
Preferred Sinking Fund.....	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885	96			<i>La Crosse & Milwaukee</i> (\$1,903,000):						
1st Mortgage.....	3,600,000	7	do do 1885	88	89 1/2		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division.....	903,000	7	May & Nov. 1872			
Interest Bonds.....	756,000	7	May & Nov. 1863				2d do do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1869			
Consol. S. F. Bonds, conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly. 1915	78	78		<i>Lehigh Valley</i> (\$1,477,000):						
Extension Bonds.....	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885				1st Mortgage.....	1,465,000	6	May & Nov. 1873			
<i>Chicago & Rock Island</i> (\$1,448,000):							<i>Little Miami</i> (\$1,400,000):						
1st Mortgage.....	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870			101	1st Mortgage.....	1,300,000	6	May & Nov 1883			
<i>Cinc., Ham. & Dayton</i> (\$1,629,000):							<i>Little Schuylkill</i> (\$960,000):						
1st Mortgage.....	879,000	7	do do 1867				1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	960,000	7	April & Oct 1877			92
2d do do do	1,250,000	7	May & Nov 1880				<i>Long Island</i> (\$932,000):						
<i>Cincinnati & Zanesville</i> (\$1,200,000):							Mortgage.....	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1870			
1st Mortgage.....	1,300,000	7	May & Nov 1893				Extension Bonds.....	225,000	7	May & Nov. 1890			
<i>Cleveland, Col. and Cinc.</i> (\$491,500):							<i>Louisville and Nashville</i> (\$3,297,000):						
1st Mortgage.....	491,500	7	Jan. & July 1890				1st Mortgage.....	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1883			
<i>Cleveland & Mahoning</i> (\$1,752,400):							1st Memphis Branch Mortgage.....	300,500	7				

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
The sums placed after the name of Company show the total Funded Debt.													
Railroad:													
<i>Naugatuck:</i>	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			<i>St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago:</i>		7	April & Oct.			
1st Mortgage (convertible)							1st Mortgage		7	May & Nov.	1894		
<i>N. Haven, N. London & Stonington:</i>	450,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1861			2d do	1,700,000	7	Income			
1st Mortgage	200,000	6	Jan. & July	1868			2d do						
2d do							<i>Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage (extended)	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1900		
1st Mortgage							2d do	201,500	7	May & Nov	1875		
<i>New Jersey:</i>	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:</i>						
Ferry Bonds of 1853							1st Mortgage	1,290,000	7	Jan. & July	1875		
<i>New London Northern:</i>	140,000	6	Jan. & July	1885			<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st General Mortgage							1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
<i>New York Central:</i>	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	93	93	<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	92½	92½	1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	87	87	<i>South Carolina:</i>						
Real Estate Bonds	663,000	6	do	1883	87	87	Sterling Loan	2,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1866		
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	105	105	Domestic Bonds	1,070,000	5	Various.	68-74		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	604,000	7	do	1876	107	107	<i>Staten Island:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Bonds of 1865							<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	100%	100%	1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
1st General Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			<i>Terre Haute and Indianapolis:</i>						
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	95	95	1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
2d Mortgage							<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Mortgage Bonds							<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-75			1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		
1st Mortgage							<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
<i>Northern Central:</i>	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	irred.			1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		
State Loans	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885			1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	90	
2d Mortgage Sinking Fund							2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	77	77½
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	77	77½
Plain Bonds							Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880			Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
Mortgage Bonds	360,000	10	do	1887			<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
Chattel Mortgage							1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873			2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,000,000	6	do	1873			3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	500,000	6	do	1885			Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885			<i>Troy Union:</i>						
3d do (not guaranteed)							Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
General Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
Steamboat Mortgage							1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	1861		
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1869			2d do (no interest)	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867		
1st Mortgage							<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>	2,900,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	90	90	1st Mortgage	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage	750,000	7	do	1874			<i>Verm. Cen. & Verm. & Can. Bonds</i>		8		1876		
2d do (W.D.)							<i>Warren:</i>						
<i>Owego & Rome (\$350,000).</i>	350,000	7	May & Nov.	1916			1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st Mortgage (guar. by R. W. & O.)							<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
<i>Owego and Syracuse:</i>	225,000	7	Jan. & July	70-80			1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
1st Mortgage							2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
<i>Pacific (S. W. Branch):</i>	1,139,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87	79½	80	<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.							Sterling (\$899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-71		
<i>Panama:</i>	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875		
1st Mortgage, sterling	346,000	7	do	1875			Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-76		
2d do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
<i>Peninsula (Chic. & N. W.):</i>	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	74	80	<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
1st Mortgage							1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890		
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880			1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890		
1st Mortgage	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875			<i>York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
2d do	2,283,840	6	do	1875			1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage							Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			Canal						
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881			<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			1st Mortgage Bonds	2,256,509	6	Jan. & July	1886		
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
Consolidated Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
Sterling Bonds of 1836	182,400	5	do	1880			Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885		
do do do	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870			<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
Dollar Bonds of 1849	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
do do 1861	1,521,000	6	do	1880			<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
do do 1843-4-8-9	976,800	6	do	1880			Mortgage, sinking fund	641,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Sterling Bonds of 1843	564,000	6	do	1886			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Dollar Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible							Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			<i>Lehigh Navigation (\$3,081,434).</i>						
1st Mortgage							Loan of 1871	414,158	6	Mch & Sept	1870		
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			Loan of 1881	2,667,276	6	do	1884		
Mortgage Loan							<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)							<i>Morris:</i>						
<i>P'g. Fl. W. and Chic. (\$573,500)</i>	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	101½	101½	Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876		
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	96½	96½	<i>Pennsylvania & New York:</i>						
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912			1st Mortgage (North Branch)	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
<i>Akron Branch: 1st mortgage</i>	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1884			<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	do	1881			2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882		
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>	1,438,000	8	Jan. & July	1875			Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage							<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888			Maryland Loan	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1865		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	250,000	7	do	1888			Coupon Bonds	1,100,000	6	do	1878		
2d do	140,000	7	do	1876			Priority Bonds	325,000	6	do	1864		
Convertible Bonds							<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		
1st Mortgage							<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
<i>Rensselaer & Saratoga consolidated:</i>	400,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			1st Mortgage						

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Capital, Assets, DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid), Bid, Ask. Lists various insurance companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American Exch'g, etc.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Askd. Lists petroleum companies like Adamantine Oil, Alleghany, Allen Wright, etc.

MINING STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Askd. Lists mining companies under categories: Copper, Gold, Lead and Zinc, Iron, Coal.

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Askd. Lists marine mutual insurance scrip companies like Atlantic, Commer, Merc'n'l, etc.

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JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD,
H. D. COOKE,

H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD DODGE,
PITT COOKE.

**JAY COOKE & Co.,
BANKERS.**

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March 1, 1866.

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Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery a issues of

UNITED STATES STOCKS
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- 6 Per Cent Bonds of 1881,
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NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS, each over 2,000 tons burden, ON THE 22ND OF EACH MONTH, commencing in JULY,

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New-York to St. Thomas	First Cabin,	\$80
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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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CAPITAL AND LABOR are the universal requirements of the largest portion of THE SOUTHERN STATES, and when judiciously applied, no matter by whom furnished, will restore that portion of our unfortunate country to its former prosperity, and make the South all that nature designed it.

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H O P E

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Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000 00
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Total Liabilities - - - - - 26,850 00
Losses Paid in 1865 - - - - - 201,588 14

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Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

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

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

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co.,

Hartford, Conn.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Capital \$3,000,000

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, President.

J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH CHURCH, DRAYTON HILLYER,
ROBERT BUELE, THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
EBENEZER FLOWER, WALTER KENNY,
ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY, CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
ROLAND MATHER, WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD, GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM, THOMAS K. BEACE,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, ERASTUS COLLINS,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1866, \$4,067,458 80
Liabilities, 244,391 48

NEW YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Insur

Co.,

BROADWAY, N.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00

SURPLUS, Jan. 1st, 1866, 205,989 83

TOTAL ASSETS \$705,989 83

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insu-

RANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

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

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, ISAAC ABBATT, THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Fidelity Insurance Co.

The object of the above Company is to substitute a corporation in the place of persons as security to individuals and corporations against loss sustained by the delinquency of those holding places of trust. **SPECIAL CHARTER.**

Authorized Capital - - - \$500,000
Paid in - - - - - \$100,000

170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Vice-President and Treas'r.

EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Attorney and Counsel.

GEORGE W. PRATT, Gen'l Ag't and Sec. pro. tem.

TRUSTEES:

Class 1, 1867.

Shepherd Knapp, Geo. L. Nevins,

Treadwell Ketcham, Elias H. Ely,

Francis Brown, George A. Halsey,

Geo. J. Forrest, O. Watson Child,

Abraham Quackenbush, Chas. M. Connolly,

Edward C. Delavan, John Van Nest.

Class 2, 1868.

Fred'k T. Aschman, Geo. T. M. Davis,

Henry D. Van Nostrand, John A. Stewart,

William B. Isham, Henry L. Pierson,

Benj. R. Winthrop, Morris K. Jesup,

John P. White, Ezra A. Hayt,

Fred'k H. Wolcott, Wm. A. Wheelock.

Class 3, 1869.

Geo. Ellis, Peter M. Bryson,

Clinton Gilbert, Fred'k W. Coggill,

Eli J. Blake, Moses A. Hoppock,

Frank Vincent, Stephen Crowell,

Chas. P. Hemenway, James M. Drake,

David S. Dodge, Wm. Augs. White.

Office No. 170 Broadway, New York.

Hanover Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 45 WALL STREET.

JANUARY 1st 1866.

Cash capital \$400,000 00
Surplus 156,303 98

Gross Assets \$556,303 98
Total Liabilities 24,550 00

DORAS L. STONE, President.

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Sun Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1865 - - \$2,716,424 82

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.

Insurance.

Marine & Fire Insurance.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital..... \$1,000,000
Assets Nov. 1, 1865, over..... 1,600,000

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

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

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

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1855,
FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., 2d V. P.
HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

The Mercantile Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866..... \$1,366,699

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

The Company has paid to its Customers, up to the present time, Losses amounting to over

EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

For the past nine years the cash dividends paid to Stockholders, made from ONE-THIRD of the net profits, have amounted in the aggregate to]

One Hundred and Twenty-one and a half per cent.

Instead of issuing a scrip dividend to dealers, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company will hereafter make such cash abatement or discount from the current rates, when premiums are paid, as the general experience of underwriters will warrant, and the net profits remaining at the close of the year, will be divided to the stockholders.

This Company continues to make Insurance on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks, on the most favorable terms, including Risks on Merchandise of all kinds, Hulls, and Freight.

Policies issued making loss payable in Gold or Currency, at the Office in New York, or in Sterling, at the Office of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., in Liverpool.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Walker,	Aaron L. Reid,
James Freeland,	Ellwood Walter,
Samuel Willets,	D. Colden Murray,
Robert L. Taylor,	E. Haydock White,
William T. Frost,	N. L. McCready,
William Watt,	Daniel T. Willets,
Henry Eyre,	L. Edgerton,
Cornelius Grinnell,	Henry R. Kunhardt,
E. E. Morgan,	John S. Williams,
Her. A. Schleicher,	William Nelson, Jr.,
Joseph Slagg,	Charles Dimon,
Jas. D. Fish,	A. William Heye,
Geo. W. Hennings,	Harold Dollner,
Francis Hathaway,	Paul N. Spofford.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President,
CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Prest.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

Pacific Mutual Insurance

COMPANY,

(TRINITY BUILDING,)

111 BROADWAY.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866..... \$1,164,380

DIVIDEND TWENTY PER CENT.

This company insures against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION Risks, on cargo and freight.

No time risks or risks upon hulls of vessels are taken.

The profits of the Company ascertained from January 10, 1855, to January 1, 1865, for which certificates were issued amount to..... \$1,707,310

Additional profits from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866..... 189,024

Total profit for eleven years..... \$1,896,334

The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed in cash..... \$1,107,24

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

Dividends.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker St.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Thirty-first semi-annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of \$500 and less, and FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums exceeding \$500, payable on and after July 16, the Institution paying the Government Tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RR. Co.,
New York, July 17, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD
of Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
Treasurer.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

LAMAR FIRE INS. Co.,

50 WALL STREET—CASH CAPITAL \$300,000.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.

ISAAC B. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INS. Co.,

NO. 17 BROADWAY.

New York, July 18, 1866.

An Interest Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, free of tax, has been declared, payable August 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL STREET, July 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A CASH DIVIDEND OF
Four per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT.

to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

We offer for sale the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, having thirty years to run. Coupons payable in New York on January 1 and July 1, in each year.

Before accepting the agency for sale of these bonds, we made careful inquiry into the condition and prospects of the road, which was examined by Mr. Wm. Milnor Roberts and others, on our behalf, and their highly satisfactory report enables us to recommend the bonds as first-class securities, and a safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds (\$6,000,000 in all) will be used in extending a road, already completed 170 miles into North Missouri, to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa, and also westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth) and other railroads leading up the Missouri River, so that the mortgage of \$5,000,000 will cover a complete and well-stocked road of 389 miles in length, costing at least \$10,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year of over \$1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these bonds, the income of the road of course increasing every year.

The Railroad connects the great City of St. Louis, with its 200,000 inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell £500,000 at the low rate of 80 cents, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and adds 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY, COOKE & CO.

Banks and Bankers.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

The subscriber, their representative and Attorney, in the United States, is prepared to make advances on shipments to Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen London and Liverpool, and to grant mercantile credits upon them for use in China, the East and West Indies, South America, &c. Marginal credits of the London House issued for the same purposes.

SIMON DE VISSER,

52 Exchange Place, New York.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

Bankers & Commission

MERCHANTS,

38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds and Governments bought and sold exclusively on Commission.

COLUMBUS POWELL, I. F. GREEN, CHS. M. MCGHEE

B. C. MORRIS & SON,

STOCK COMMISSION HOUSE,

NO. 17 WILLIAM STREET.

Government Securities, Railways, Petroleum, Mining, Insurance Stocks and Scrip Miscellaneous shares of all descriptions, bought and sold at the different Stock Boards.

Collections made in all the States and Canadas.

For the more thorough protection of all—both Broker and "Principal"—our business will be conducted entirely on the basis of Certified Checks; none given or received unless certified.

To more fully enable us to carry out this principle, although starting with a sufficient capital, all parties giving orders for stocks, of whatever description or amount, will be required to cover same with probable amount at time of leaving order. Receipts for such deposits given until stocks are delivered.

No Stocks purchased or sold on "op-ion."

Out-of-town orders solicited, and those complying with above requirements will receive special and prompt attention.

Quotations can be had daily upon application, or will be furnished if desired.

S. W. DANA,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 30 PINE STREET, ROOM 4.

Exchange on London and Paris bought and sold on Commission—also Gold Stocks, Bonds, and Gold.

REFERENCES AND SECURITIES.

Messrs. Ward & Co., Wm. & John O. Brien, Weston & Gray, McIlvaine Bro's, Washington Murray, Esq New York.

Miscellaneous.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

Standard Fire Ins. Co.,

OFFICE NO. 11 WALL STREET.

New York, July 10, 1866.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

UP-TOWN ACCOMMODATION

FOR THE

Storage and Safe-keeping of Valuables

The Studio Vault,

No. 51 WEST TENTH STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES,

Offers unsurpassed security to parties leaving town for the country or Europe, in its fire and burglar-proof accommodations for the reception of

FAMILY SILVER,

Jewels, government and coupon bonds, bullion, cash boxes, artists studies, and valuables of all descriptions.

To families and capitalists residing in the upper part of the city the "Studio Vault" affords a much-needed convenience, and the aim of the institution is to meet this expanding requirement, by insuring at a reasonable premium, and providing a security which is not equalled by any other company.

Private safes, with combination and other locks, to rent by the year.

Private office for the use of customers.

RICHARD P. RUNDLE, Manager,

B. NILSEN, Superintendent of vaults.

Down-town office, No. 52 Wall street.

Commercial Cards.

S. H. PEARCE & Co.,

No. 353 BROADWAY,

Importers of

EUROPEAN AND CHINA SILKS,

and Manufacturers of

SILK AND COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS,

Oiled Silk,

Imitation Oiled Silk.

Our "Imitation" has a very superior finish, and costs but half as much as real silk, which it equals in appearance and durability.

Agents for the sale of the

Patent Reversible Paper Collars,

the most economical collar ever invented.

HARDING BROS. & Co.,

59 LEONARD STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE

MILL RIVER Woolen Manufacturing Co.'s FANCY CASSIMERES, new and desirable Fall Styles, heavy weights.

HARDING'S 3-4 and 6-4 Black DOESKINS, extra heavy and of unequalled finish.

POWHATAN MILLS. COTTON WARP CLOTHS, superior color and finish.

ROCKINGHAM WOOLEN Co., Black CASSIMERES, all grades.

ROCKLAWN, all Wool Heavy Oxford and Cadet Mixed DOESKINS and UNION CASSIMERES.

FAIRVIEW CO., Extra Fine all Wool White FLANNELS.

CLAIRMONT MILLS, Fine Oxford, Cadet, and Blue Mixed KENTUCKY JEANS.

Extra Heavy 27 and 32 inch Blue and Brown JEANS manufactured expressly for Western trade.

Also, Black and White Heavy Double and Twist UNION CASSIMERES.

Tracy, Irwin & Co.,

NO. 400 BROADWAY,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

including a superb stock of

DRESS GOODS,

AND

HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS.

E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.

No. 35 & 37 PARK PLACE, N. Y.,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Chicopee Manufacturing Co.,

SARATOGA

Victory Manufacturing Co., and

BURLINGTON WOOLEN CO.

DOUBLEDAY & DWIGHT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Umbrellas & Parasols,

49 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

NEW SKIRT, 1866.

J. W. Bradley's

DUPLIX ELLIPTIC.

Manufactured solely by WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers Street.

79 & 81 Reade Street, N. Y.

Bankers, Merchants,

And others should send by the

HARDEN EXPRESS, 65 Broadway, as they have unsurpassed facilities for the rapid and safe forwarding of GOLD SILVER, JEWELRY, & MERCHANDISE of every description. Also for the collection of notes drafts and bills, bills accompanying goods, etc.

Commercial Cards.

A. P. MERRILL, JR.,

Formerly of Mississippi.

SUCCESSOR TO

Goodman & Merrill,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

36 NEW STREET & 38 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

Advances made on consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce.

Machinery and Agricultural Implements of every description supplied.

Southern Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York.

U. A. Murdock, Esq., New York.

W. R. Dixon, Esq., Pres. Hoff an Ins. Co., N. Y.

Dr. W. N. Mercer, New Orleans.

George S. Mandeville, Esq., New Orleans.

Messrs. Crane, B eed & Co. Cincinnati.

A. E. Addison, Esq., Virginia.

Geo. S. Cameron, Esq., South Carolina.

Hon. W. B. Ogden, Chicago.

Ogden, Fleetwood & C., Chicago.

D. B. Molloy, Esq., Memphis.

Messrs. Porter, Fairfax & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Francis Surget, Esq. Natchez, Miss.

H. B. Plant, Esq., Augusta, Ga.

Hon. Milton Brown, Mobile.

W. Mead Addison, Esq., Baltimore.

A. P. MERRILL, JR.,

36 New Street, New York City.

CARLETON, FOUTE & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

General Commercial Agents.

NOS. 38 BROAD AND 36 NEW STREETS.

G. N. CARLETON, A. M. FOUTE, New York.

R. B. SPEED, A. M. SUMMERS, New Orleans.

J. H. SPEED, W. B. DONOHO, Memphis.

W. M. COZART, J. J. STOCKARD, Mobile.

Consignments and orders solicited.

CARLETON, FOUTE & CO.

New York, Feb. 1, 1866.

References—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers,

New York; I. B. Kirtland, Hill & Co., Bankers, New

York; Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon.

Thos. H. Yeatman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. James

Speed, Attorney General U. S., Washington; J.

Smith Speed, Louisville.

Jeremiah M. Wardwell,

(of the late firm of Neilson Wardwell & Co.)

Importer and Dealer in Hardware,

and Commission Merchant,

45 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

All orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c., solicited. Best of references given if required.

HOFFMAN & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 24 WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK.

Cash advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and Naval Stores, by our friends in New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston,

REFER TO

Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.

Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.

R. M. Davis,

(FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS.)

EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKER,

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NOS. 38 BROAD STREET AND 36 NEW STREET

Office, No. 29.

Orders promptly and carefully attended to. Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce solicited.

MARSH GLENN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT
LAW.

Strand Street, Galveston, Texas,

Is prepared to attend to, and collect PROMPTLY, all Claims or other business committed to his charge in Middle or Southern Texas.

REFERENCES:

J. M. Wardwell, } New York City.

Burtis, French & Woodward, } New York City.

J. H. Brower & Co., } New York City.

H. B. Clifford, } New Orleans, La.

Campbell & Strong, } New Orleans, La.

Hon. J. H. Reagan, Palestine, Texas.

Judge G. F. More, Austin, Texas.

T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, } Galveston, Texas.

J. S. Sellers & Co., } Galveston, Texas.

J. W. & T. P. Gillian, Houston, Texas.

Commercial Cards.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS,

INDIGO, CORKS, SPONGES,

FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, ETC., ETC.

170 & 172 WILLIAM ST.

NEW YORK.

JOSEPH H. WESTERFIED. WILLIAM A. GELLATEE
WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM N. CLARK, JR.

Henry Lawrence & Sons

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE

FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE

192 FRONT STREET.

J. A. BOSTWICK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN

Cotton, Produce and Provisions,

40 and 42 BROADWAY AND 58 NEW ST., N. Y.

Reference,

TILFORD & BODLEY, Bankers, N. Y.

E. S. THACKSTON,

Tobacco, Note and Exchange Broker

No. 12 OLD SLIP, COR. WATER ST.

NEW YORK

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PEN

OF THE OLD STANDARD QUALITY.

TRADE MARK: JOSEPH Or Descriptive
GILLOTT, Name and Design
WARRANTED, Rating Number

NEW SERIES, GOOD AND CHEAP, from No. 700 to No. 761.

TRADE MARK: JOSEPH With
GILLOTT, Designation
BIRMINGHAM, Number

For sale by

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

No. 91 John-st., New York.

HENRY OWEN, Sole Agent.

Railroad Iron,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,

FOR

Steam and Street Roads,

FOR SALE BY

S. W. HOPKINS & Co.,

70 Beaver Street, N. Y.

Files of this Paper Bound to Order

BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

ENGRAVING,

PRINTING, &c., &c.

COOPER & SHERIDAN,

26 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Corner of William St.

STORAGE,

No Cotton Taken,

IN FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121, & 123,

Greenwich Street.

R. P. GETTY & SON,

115 GREENWICH STREET.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: Capital, Assets, Dividend (Periods, Last paid), Bid, Ask. Lists various insurance companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American, etc.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Askd. Lists petroleum companies like Adamantine Oil, Alleghany, Allen Wright, etc.

MINING STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Askd. Lists mining companies under categories: Copper, Gold, Lead and Zinc, Iron, Coal.

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Askd. Lists marine mutual insurance scrip companies like Atlantic, Commer, Gt West, etc.

Bankers and Brokers.

JAY COOKE, WM. G. MOORHEAD, H. D. COOKE, } H. C. FAHNESTOCK, EDWARD DODGE, PITT COOKE. }
JAY COOKE & Co.,
BANKERS.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington we have this day opened an office at No. Nassau, corner of Wall Street, in this city.
Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New York, Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.
We shall give particular attention to the PURCHASE, SALE, and EXCHANGE of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all issues; to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, and to all business of National Banks.
JAY COOKE & CO.
March 1, 1866.

VERMILYE & Co.,
BANKERS.

No. 44 Wall Street. New York.
Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery a large assortment of
UNITED STATES STOCKS
INCLUDING
6 Per Cent Bonds of 1881,
6 Per Cent 5-20 Bonds of 1862,
6 " " " 1864,
6 " " " 1865,
5 Per Cent 10-40 Bonds,
7 3-10 Per Cent Treasury Notes, 1st, 2d, & 3d series,
6 Per Cent Currency Certificates.

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.
Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.
VERMILYE & CO.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,
BANKERS,
35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the **Union Bank of London,** in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.
ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD
Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.
Prompt attention given to the Collection of Dividends, Drafts, &c

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
BANKERS,
CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,
For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States.

CORN, TWEEDIE & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
ADOLPHUS M. CORN, DAVID TWEEDIE,
Members of the New York Gold Exchange.
EDWIN D. FOSTER,
Member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Bankers and Brokers.

W. H. WHITTINGHAM,
No. 8 Broad Street.
COMMERCIAL PAPER

Bought, Sold and Collected.
STOCKS,
BONDS,
GOLD, AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.

Eastern Bankers.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU STREET,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Buy and Sell at Market Rates:
U. S. 6s of 1881.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness.
U. S. Compound Interest Notes.
And all classes of Government Securities.

Burnett, Drake & Co.,
BANKERS,
BOSTON.

GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Brokers' Board.

Page, Richardson & Co,
114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON
AND
JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
ALSO ISSUE
COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent.
TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

Southern Bankers.

A. G. CATTELL, Pres't. } Capital, }
A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. } \$500,000 }
The Corn Exchange
NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA.
Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.
J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF RICHMOND, VA.,
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the Government.
Collections made in this city and all accessible points in the South.
H. G. FANT, President.
S. A. GLOVER, Cashier.

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,
108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Dealers in GOLD, SILVER, UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS,
COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points
and remitted for on day of payment.
Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Banks and Bankers.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Capital \$5,000,000

NASSAU STREET, N. E. COR. PINE STRE
All the Government Loans for sale.
Collections made for Dealers on best terms.

Tenth National Bank,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository of the Government.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President

Central National Bank,
318 BROADWAY.
Capital \$3,000,000.

Has for sale all descriptions of Government Bonds—City and Country accounts received on terms most favorable to our Correspondents.
Collections made in all parts of the United State and Canadas.
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Cashier.

The Tradesmens
NATIONAL BANK.
291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL \$1,000,000

RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS
AND
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in a parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits

Lockwood & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST.
Dealers in Government and other Securities.
Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

CULVER, PENN & Co.,
BANKERS,
19 & 21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
Receive Deposits from Banks, Bankers and others. Orders for the Purchase and Sale of **Government Securities** receive particular attention. Special attention is given to the transaction of all business connected with the **Treasury Department.**

Lawrence
Brothers
& Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 16 WALL STREET, N. Y.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND OTHER STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
bought and sold on Commission for CASH ONLY.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, as with Banks.
DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
JOHN R. CECIL,
late Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co.
WM. A. HALSTED.

Depew & Potter,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
Allow interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM ON DEPOSITS, which may be checked for at sight.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Miscellaneous stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
Collections made promptly on all points.
HENRY W. POTTER.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

Steamship and Express Co's.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA,

And Carrying the United States Mail.
LEAVE PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER, FOOT of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

JULY:
1st—ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
11th—HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS
21st—NEW YORK, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

**THE UNITED STATES & BRAZIL
Mail Steamship Comp'y,**

Under contract with the governments of the UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL For the carriage of the Mails, will despatch one of their

NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS, each over 2,000 tons burden, ON THE 22ND OF EACH MONTH, commencing in JULY, FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK,

For the following named ports, at the following rates of passage, payable in coin:

New-York to St. Thomas	First Cabin,	\$80
New-York to Para.	"	150
New-York to Pernambuco	"	170
New-York to Bahia.	"	180
New-York to Rio de Janeiro.	"	200

Steerage at half these rates, meals included. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each vessel. For further information, freight or passage, Apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green.
The elegant sidewheel steamship "North America" L. F. Timmerman, commander, will sail Saturday, July 21, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier 43 N.R.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green

Miscellaneous.

The Old "White's" Type Foundry,
ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.,

PROPRIETORS,
63 & 65 Beekman Street, N. Y.
This old established concern is prepared to fill, at short notice, orders for

BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOBBING TYPE

OF EVERY VARIETY, INCLUDING Type from other Foundries, Scripts, Borders, Cuts, Brass Rules, Labor Saving Rules, Wood Type, Printing Inks, and Furniture of every kind.
Hand, Power, and Job Presses.

To CAPITALISTS.

Attention is called to the
SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE
OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest guaranteed and payable by the
ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, in the City of New York, on the **[First Days of May and November.**

These Bonds are a strictly **FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,** and will be sold on terms that render them a very cheap and

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. Further information on application to
S. W. HOPKINS & CO.,
70 Beaver Street.

Miscellaneous.

**IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS:
SPLENDID INVESTMENT.**

The American Cotton Planting & Loan Co.

CAPITAL STOCK \$2,500,000
SHARES, \$25.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Ex-Secretary of War.
Hon. JOS. A GILMORE, Ex-Governor of New Hampshire.
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, late Secretary of State, New York.
Hon. JAS. H. WALTON, late Treasurer U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

Hon. N. B. BRYANT, Boston, Mass.
GEO. L. TRASK, Esq., firm of Bigelow & Trask, N. Y.
THOS. COREY, Esq., firm of Corey, Wilson & Co., Boston.
ELIJAH F. DEWING, Esq., New Orleans.
Major H. O. BRIGHAM, late Paymaster, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

This Company offers greater inducements for investments than any Stock Company now in existence.

The object of the Company is to afford facilities to the impoverished Cotton and Sugar Planters of the South to grow and get their crop to market, always taking good and satisfactory security, by mortgage on their plantation and crops, for money advanced in procuring supplies, paying labor, and other necessary expenses incidental to the development of the soil.

CAPITAL AND LABOR are the universal requirements of the largest portion of

THE SOUTHERN STATES, and when judiciously applied, no matter by whom furnished, will restore that portion of our unfortunate country to its former prosperity, and make the South all that nature designed it.

THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD. Books opened for the sale of the Stock at the office of the Company; also at the office of WALTON, BRYANT & CO., No. 17 Broad street, New York.

Send for Circular.

Insurance.

H O P E

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000 00
Assets, March 9, 1866 - - - 252,559 22
Total Liabilities - - - - - 26,850 00
Losses Paid in 1865 - - - - 201,588 14

This Company insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on as favorable terms as any other responsible Company.

ONLY FIRST CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

Board of Directors:

HENRY M. TABER, THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
JOSEPH FOULKE, ROBERT SCHELL,
STEP. CAMBRELENG, WILLIAM H. TERRY,
THEODORE W. RILEY, FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
JACOB REESE, JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JNO. W. MERSEREAU, L. B. WARD,
D. LYDIG SUYDAM, JOSEPH BRITTON,
WILLIAM REMSEN, AMOS ROBBINS,
HENRY S. LEVERICH.

JACOB REESE, President.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.
NO. 12 WALL STREET.

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

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

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co.,

Hartford, Conn.
INCORPORATED 1819.

Capital..... \$3,000,000

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, President.
J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH CHURCH, DRAYTON HILLYER,
ROBERT BUELE, THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
EBENEZER FLOWER, WALTER KENEY,
ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY, CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
ROLAND MATHER, WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD, GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM, THOMAS K. BRACE,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, ERASTUS COLLINS,
Edwin D. Morgan, of New York.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1866, \$4,067,455 80
Liabilities, 244,391 43

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Insurance.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY, N.

CASH CAPITAL,..... \$500,000 0

SURPLUS, Jan. 1st, 1866 205,989 83

TOTAL ASSETS \$705,989 83

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insu-

RANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

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

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, **ISAAC ABBATT,**

THEO. W. MORRIS,

Actuary, **SHEPPARD HOMANS.**

Fidelity Insurance Co.

The object of the above Company is to substitute a corporation in the place of persons as security to individuals and corporations against loss sustained by the delinquency of those holding places of trust.
SPECIAL CHARTER.

Authorized Capital. - - - \$500,000
Paid in - - - - - \$100,000

170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,

President.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN,

Vice-President and Treas'r.

EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,

Attorney and Counsel.

GEORGE W. PRATT,

Gen'l Ag't and Sec. pro. tem.

TRUSTEES:

Class 1, 1867.

Shepherd Knapp, Geo. L. Nevins,

Treadwell Ketcham, Elias H. Ely,

Francis Brown, George A. Halsey,

Geo. J. Forrest, O. Watson Child,

Abraham Quackenbush, Chas. M. Connolly,

Edward C. Delavan, John Van Nest.

Class 2, 1868.

Fred'k T. Aschman, Geo. T. M. Davis,

Henry D. Van Nostrand, John A. Stewart,

William B. Isham, Henry L. Pierson,

Benj. R. Winthrop, Morris K. Jesup,

John P. White, Ezra A. Hayt,

Fred'k H. Wolcott, Wm. A. Wheelock.

Class 3, 1869.

Geo. Ellis, Peter M. Bryson,

Clinton Gilbert, Fred'k W. Coghill,

Eli J. Blake, Moses A. Hoppock,

Frank Vincent, Stephen Crowell,

Chas. P. Hemenway, James M. Drake,

David S. Dodge, Wm. Augs. White.

Office No. 170 Broadway, New York.

Hanover Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 45 WALL STREET.

JANUARY 1st 1866.

Cash capital \$400,000 00

Surplus 156,303 98

Gross Assets \$556,303 98

Total Liabilities 24,550 00

DORAS L. STONE,

President.

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Sun Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1865 - - \$2,716,424 32

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.

Insurance.

Marine & Fire Insurance.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....\$1,000,000
Assets Nov. 1, 1865, over.....1,600,000

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

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

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

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1855,
FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d V. P.
HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

The Mercantile Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866.....\$1,366,699

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

The Company has paid to its Customers, up to the present time, Losses amounting to over

EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

For the past nine years the cash dividends paid to Stockholders, made from ONE-THIRD of the net profits, have amounted in the aggregate to

One Hundred and Twenty-one and a half per cent.

Instead of issuing a scrip dividend to dealers, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company will hereafter make such cash abatement or discount from the current rates, when premiums are paid, as the general experience of underwriters will warrant, and the net profits remaining at the close of the year, will be divided to the stockholders.

This Company continues to make Insurance on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks, on the most favorable terms, including Risks on Merchandise of all kinds, Hulls, and Freight.

Policies issued making loss payable in Gold or Currency, at the Office in New York, or in Sterling, at the Office of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., in Liverpool.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Walker,	Aaron L. Reid,
James Freeland,	Ellwood Walter,
Samuel Willers,	D. Colden Murray,
Robert L. Taylor,	E. Haydock White,
William T. Frost,	N. L. McCready,
William Watt,	Daniel T. Willers,
Henry Eyre,	L. Edgerton,
Cornelius Grinnell,	Henry R. Kunhardt,
E. E. Morgan,	John S. Williams,
Her. A. Schleicher,	William Nelson, Jr.,
Joseph Slagg,	Charles Dimon,
Jas. D. Fish,	A. William Heye,
Geo. W. Hennings,	Harold Dollner,
Francis Hathaway,	Paul N. Spofford,

ELLWOOD WALTER, President,
CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Prest.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

Pacific Mutual Insurance

COMPANY,

(TRINITY BUILDING,)

111 BROADWAY.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866.....\$1,164,380

DIVIDEND TWENTY PER CENT.

This company insures against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION Risks, on cargo and freight.

No time risks or risks upon hulls of vessels are taken.

The profits of the Company ascertained from January 10, 1855, to January 1, 1865, for which certificates were issued amount to.....\$1,707,310

Additional profits from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866.....189,024

Total profit for eleven years.....\$1,896,334

The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed in cash.....\$1,107,24

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

Dividends.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleeker St.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Thirty-first semi-annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of \$500 and less, and FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums exceeding \$500, payable on and after July 16, the Institution paying the Government Tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RR. Co.,
NEW YORK, July 17, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD
of Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
Treasurer.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

LAMAR FIRE INS. Co.,

50 WALL STREET—CASH CAPITAL \$300,000.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.

ISAAC B. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INS. Co.,

NO. 172 BROADWAY.

New York, July 18, 1866.

An Interest Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable August 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL STREET, July 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A CASH DIVIDEND OF Four per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT.

to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

We offer for sale the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, having thirty years to run. Coupons payable in New York on January 1 and July 1, in each year.

Before accepting the agency for sale of these bonds, we made careful inquiry into the condition and prospects of the road, which was examined by Mr. Wm. Milnor Roberts and others, on our behalf, and their highly satisfactory report enables us to recommend the bonds as first-class securities, and a safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds (\$6,000,000 in all) will be used in extending a road, already completed 170 miles into North Missouri, to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa, and also westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth) and other railroads leading up the Missouri River, so that the mortgage of \$5,000,000 will cover a complete and well-stocked road of 389 miles in length, costing at least \$10,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year of over \$1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these bonds, the income of the road of course increasing every year.

The Railroad connects the great City of St. Louis, with its 200,000 inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell \$500,000 at the low rate of 80 cents, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and adds 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY, COOKE & CO.

Banks and Bankers.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

The subscriber, their representative and Attorne, in the United States, is prepared to make advances on shipments to Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen London and Liverpool, and to grant mercantile credits upon them for use in China, the East and West Indies, South America, &c. Marginal credits of the London House issued for the same purposes.

SIMON DE VISSER,

52 Exchange Place, New York.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

Bankers & Commission

MERCHANTS,

38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds and Governments bought and sold exclusively on Commission.

COLUMBUS POWELL, I. F. GREEN, CHS. M. MCGHEE

B. C. MORRIS & SON,

STOCK COMMISSION HOUSE,
NO. 17 WILLIAM STREET.

Government Securities, Railways, Petroleum, Mining, Insurance Stocks and Scrip Miscellaneous shares of all descriptions, bought and sold at the different Stock Boards.

Collections made in all the States and Canadas.

For the more thorough protection of all—both Broker and "Principal"—our business will be conducted entirely on the basis of Certified Checks; none given or received unless certified.

To more fully enable us to carry out this principle, although starting with a sufficient capital, all parties giving orders for stocks, of whatever description or amount, will be required to cover same with probable amount at time of leaving order. Receipts for such deposits given until stocks are delivered.

No Stocks purchased or sold on "option."

Out-of-town orders solicited, and those complying with above requirements will receive special and prompt attention.

Quotations can be had daily upon application, or will be furnished if desired.

S. W. DANA,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 30 PINE STREET, ROOM 4.

Exchange on London and Paris bought and sold on Commission—also Gold Stocks, Bonds, and Gold.

REFERENCES AND SECURITIES.

Messrs. Ward & Co., Wm. & John O. Brien, Weston & Gray, McIlvaine Bro's, Washington Murray, Esq New York.

Miscellaneous.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

Standard Fire Ins. Co.,

OFFICE NO. 11 WALL STREET.

New York, July 10, 1866.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. St. JOHN, Secretary.

UP-TOWN ACCOMMODATION

FOR THE

Storage and Safe-keeping of Valuables

The Studio Vault,

No. 51 WEST TENTH STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES,
Offers unsurpassed security to parties leaving town for the country or Europe, in its fire and burglar-proof accommodations for the reception of

FAMILY SILVER,

Jewels, government and coupon bonds, bullion, cash boxes, artists studies, and valuables of all descriptions.

To families and capitalists residing in the upper part of the city the "Studio Vault" affords a much-needed convenience, and the aim of the institution is to meet this expanding requirement, by insuring at a reasonable premium, and providing a security which is not equalled by any other company.

Private safes, with combination and other locks, to rent by the year.

Private office for the use of customers.

RICHARD P. RUNDLE, Manager,
B. NILSEN, Superintendent of vaults.
Down-town office, No. 52 Wall street.

Commercial Cards.

S. H. PEARCE & Co.,

No. 353 BROADWAY,

Importers of

EUROPEAN AND CHINA SILKS,

and Manufacturers of

SILK AND COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS,

Oiled Silk,

Imitation Oiled Silk.

Our "Imitation" has a very superior finish, and costs but half as much as real silk, which it equals in appearance and durability.

Agents for the sale of the

Patent Reversible Paper Collars,

the most economical collar ever invented.

HARDING BROS. & Co.,

59 LEONARD STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE

MILL RIVER Woolen Manufacturing Co.'s FANCY CASSIMERES, new and desirable Fall Styles, heavy weights.

HARDING'S 3-4 and 6-4 Black DOESKINS, extra heavy and of unequalled finish.

POWHATAN MILLS. COTTON WARP CLOTHS, superior color and finish.

ROCKINGHAM WOOLEN Co., Black CASSIMERES, all grades.

ROCKLAWN, all Wool Heavy Oxford and Cadet Mixed DOESKINS and UNION CASSIMERES.

FAIRVIEW CO., Extra Fine all Wool White FLANNELS.

CLAIRMONT MILLS, Fine Oxford, Cadet, and Blue Mixed KENTUCKY JEANS.

Extra Heavy 27 and 32 inch Blue and Brown JEANS manufactured expressly for Western trade.

Also, Black and White Heavy Double and Twist UNION CASSIMERES.

Tracy, Irwin & Co.,

NO. 400 BROADWAY,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

including a superb stock of

DRESS GOODS,

AND

HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS.

E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.

No. 35 & 37 PARK PLACE, N. Y.,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Chicopee Manufacturing Co.,

SARATOGA

Victory Manufacturing Co., and

BURLINGTON WOOLEN CO.

DOUBLEDAY & DWIGHT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Umbrellas & Parasols,

49 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

NEW SKIRT, 1866.

J. W. Bradley's

DUPLIX ELLIPTIC.

Manufactured solely by

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers Street.

79 & 81 Reade Street, N. Y.

Bankers, Merchants,

And others should send by the

HARDEN EXPRESS, 65 Broadway, as they have unsurpassed facilities for the rapid and safe forwarding of GOLD SILVER, JEWELRY, & MERCHANDISE of every description. Also for the collection of notes drafts and bills, bills accompanying goods, etc.

Commercial Cards.

A. P. MERRILL, JR.,

Formerly of Mississippi.

SUCCESSOR TO

Goodman & Merrill,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

36 NEW STREET & 38 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

Advances made on consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce.

Machinery and Agricultural Implements of every description supplied.

Southern Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York.
U. A. Murdock, Esq., New York.
W. R. Dixon, Esq., Pres. Hoff' an Ins. Co., N. Y.
Dr. W. N. Mercer, New Orleans.
George S. Mandeville, Esq., New Orleans.
Messrs. Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati.
A. E. Addison, Esq., Virginia.
Geo. S. Cameron, Esq., South Carolina.
Hon. W. B. Ogden, Chicago.
Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago.
D. B. Molloy, Esq., Memphis.
Messrs. Porter, Fairfax & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Francis Surget, Esq., Natchez, Miss.
H. B. Plant, Esq., Augusta, Ga.
Hon. Milton Brown, Mobile.
W. Mead Addison, Esq., Baltimore.

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