

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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THE FINANCIAL PROSPECT.

The great question with shrewd, far seeing business men in all parts of the country, is as to the probable working of the money market during the coming Fall. At present the greatest ease and plethora prevails. But a few weeks before the outbreak of the recent great panic in England a similar state of things prevailed. And yet, suddenly, the bright unclouded financial horizon was overcast, and the hurricane swept by, strewing the strand with many wrecks, and making forever memorable the disastrous movements inaugurated or "Overend's Friday." Now, it is a question well worth pondering, whether there is any visible indication that we are in danger of a similar calamity.

The late crisis in England has been called a "credit panic." This appellation is not unjustly given. For it brings precisely and positively into view the very point in which

the crisis of 1866 differs from those of 1837, 1857, and, in fact, from almost all that have heretofore taken place, either in England or in other countries. There are three causes by which panics may be induced. First, by a lack of floating capital; secondly, by a sudden contraction of the currency, and, thirdly, by a disturbance of public confidence or public credit. Now, in England, there is no lack of floating capital in the loan market, as there was temporarily in 1847, owing to the heavy investments which for several preceding years had been made in railways, and other works, which convert into fixed capital the floating disengaged funds which had previously been seeking employment in the money market. Nor, secondly, had there been any sudden contraction in the volume of circulating money, such as produced the great panic of 1825, when a violent restriction of the currency was for the first time tried in England since the reform of the coinage in the last decade of the 17th century. There was nothing, last May, in the state of capital or of the currency to justify the expectation of a panic. But in the state of the credit-machinery of England there was the greatest possible reason for anxiety and fear; for its banking houses were some of them hopelessly insolvent, and not a few of the prominent finance companies had notoriously been doing "bad business," as the slang expression has it. Thus the very institutions which formed the basis on which the great superstructure of commercial credit is based was unsound and "shaky." The wonder is that, when the great explosion came, and several of the oldest and most renowned names were discredited—when the bulwarks and buttresses crumbled away which had been so proudly regarded by the popular mind as the main supports of the great edifice—that far more extended mischief was not done.

It is claimed by a certain class of financial men that we are in a position closely analogous to that of England just before the panic. Although we have abundance of capital in the loan market, and our currency is not likely to be suddenly contracted, so that we are consequently exempt from the fear of a panic being developed from either of these causes; still the state of our credit-machinery, as these persons think, is unsound and dangerous. We must, at present, withhold our assent from these gloomy views, for we think that, although the facts warrant caution and circumspection, they do not justify fear.

As it seems now to be well established that our crops of cereals will be much heavier than was predicted a few weeks ago, one of the conditions of a large Fall business is present, and in all parts of the country there are speculative persons who are making their arrangements in anticipa-

tion of a season of unparalleled commercial activity. Now, we do not wish to repress the zeal or slaughter the hopes of this class of persons, and we will therefore concede to them that it is extremely probable that our products of breadstuffs, provisions, and cotton will be unusually abundant, and that the European demand will be heavy for all our exportable commodities.

Still, as the condition of the money market has a very powerful controlling influence, and as the opinion of financial men is divided as to the probabilities, it will be well for all classes of our mercantile and trading community to be extremely careful not to go beyond their depth. Let them in all their ventures, enterprises, and engagements keep within their assured means, remembering that at such a juncture as the present, circumspection and caution are the secret of safety and success.

THE ADVANCE IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

It is very gratifying to observe that the growing appreciation and the advancing rates of our securities abroad are equalled or surpassed by the great activity in Five-twenties and all descriptions of Government bonds among our investors and purchasers at home.

The chief topics of interest in this point of view are connected with Mr. Sherman's finance bill. This measure, it will be remembered, was first introduced into the Senate on the 2d of May, and, after being referred to the Committee on Finance, was by them reported on the 18th July, but in so altered a shape that its former supporters found themselves unable to approve it, and justly regarded it as hostile to the public credit. Notwithstanding this, however, it was passed by the Senate, and awaits the action of the House. In its original form, this bill authorized a 5 per cent. consolidated loan, which was to be issued at par, and would, it was supposed, absorb in a few years all the outstanding liabilities of the Government. The new 5 per cents were to be free from taxation, and an allowance of not more than 2 per cent. was authorized for their negotiation. In the existing and probable state of the public credit, it was rightly argued that 5 per cent. is the highest rate which a great, prosperous nation like the United States should pay on its consolidated public debt. But it was added that there is no necessity for immediate legislation, and that it would be impolitic and mischievous to remit the taxation on such bonds, as they would be sufficiently attractive to investors without any such immunity. Two per cent. also was believed to be a larger margin than was necessary to induce investments in the new consols. Moreover, as the funding bills of 1864 and 1865 allow the issue of five or six per cent. thirty or forty year bonds; at par, in exchange for outstanding obligations of the Treasury, there was no necessity for the passing of any new law. To the prolonged discussions which were initiated by these representations in Committee is ascribed the long delay in reporting the bill, and the entire change of its character as amended by the Senate. As we showed last week, it is now no longer a funding bill at all, but it has assumed so novel and unexpected a shape, that the most judicious members of the House concur with the eminent financial authorities here, in the opinion that it has not the slightest valid claim on attention at this late period of the session. The belief that the measure has no chance of passing the House, has produced already a favorable impression upon the market for Government bonds which, as will be seen from our record on another page, have advanced in price more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Another circumstance which has contributed to give firmness to Government securities, is the defeat of the bill for the equalization of soldiers' bounties, which, if passed, would

have required an expenditure of 300 millions of dollars, adding that amount to the principal of the public debt, and laying on the people a burden of 15 millions or more of annual interest. The defeat of this measure is looked upon with much satisfaction, as it is well known that no forces put into the field by any nation have ever been so well paid, or so expensively provided for, as were those which have fought for the Union during the past four years. To superadd, therefore, to the already heavy payments which have been made, would bring on the country the charge of profuse extravagance, and of making an unjustifiable augmentation of the heavy existing burden of taxation. Economy in the disbursement of the public funds is a sacred obligation on those who hold the purse-strings of the nation, and we should at once lay down for ourselves the principle that the public debt shall not be increased, and that all future disbursements shall be made not by loans, but by taxation. In reference to this project of equalizing the bounties, Mr. McCulloch addressed on the 19th of April a letter to Mr. Wells, the Chairman of the Revenue Commission, who, in his reply, made the following very suggestive statement:

In order to at present raise by taxation a sum sufficient to pay an annual interest of six per cent. on an addition of two hundred and fifty millions to the principal of the public debt, viz., fifteen millions, the present rate of taxation must be maintained on the following articles, or their equivalents, the receipts for the fiscal year 1865 being assumed as the basis of the estimate: Hats, caps, bonnets, coats, vests, pants, overcoats, shirts, collars, stockings, gloves, mittens, boots, shoes, moccasins, salt, cheap soap, starch, paints of all kinds, paper of all descriptions, books, magazines, pamphlets, maps, engravings, and all printed matter, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, rakes, winnowing mills, hay and straw cutters, trunks, harnesses, lime, cements, building stones, bricks, stoves, pottery ware, and window glass—the revenue from the direct tax on all these articles for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, not having been in excess of fifteen millions of dollars. If, however, it is urged that the government can afford to relieve all the above-enumerated articles, and many others, from taxation, and still pay the interest on the proposed addition to the debt, I reply that the condition of the revenue will not at present allow of an exemption of all the necessities of life and all the common forms of industry from taxation: and that no principle of political economy is better established than that a tax upon one of the necessities, or indispensable forms of industry, is in fact a tax upon all. Under the above circumstances, therefore, it would seem as if nothing but the salvation of the nation itself could warrant any immediate increase of the national liabilities or the people's taxes.

A third point which is apparently exerting an influence in imparting an active character to the movement in Government securities is the postponement by Congress until December of further action relative to Mr. Hooper's Bank Bill. There are some provisions in that very judicious measure, of the policy of which we are doubtful; but the section enforcing redemption of the National Bank notes is so necessary that we regret that Congress did not pass this part of the law and leave questions of more doubtful propriety for future deliberation. It is well known that the notes of National banks are so abundant here that our large holders are glad to get rid of them for greenbacks at a loss of \$1 per \$1,000. There is an obvious remedy for this if we enforce the rule that the banks which issue these notes shall make provision for their redemption, both at their own counters and at the great centres, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Such an arrangement, however, has not been made, and the plethora of bank notes consequently tends to increase the ease in the money market and to stimulate the general speculative activity, one of the good effects of which is the advance of Government bonds, while its correlative evils remain to be developed hereafter.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

It will no longer do for us to boast of the United States as the most modern and "progressive" country of the world. In the prosecution of the campaign now going on (if, indeed, it be not, rather, at this writing, already ended) in Germany, Prussia has shown a combination of thoroughness in military preparation with speed in military execution which are literally without a parallel in recent times. In less than

a fortnight, the world has seen an Austrian army of a quarter of a million men reputed, and not unjustly reputed to be among the finest and the most stubbornly courageous troops in Europe, utterly dashed to pieces; an Austrian province, once a kingdom by rank, and a kingdom-still in its importance and population, completely overrun; the haughtiest sovereign of the Continent coerced into entreating the mediation of France to save his hereditary dominions, and offering to purchase that mediation by the surrender to France of that very territory of Venetia of which, two short months ago, he had declared that he would not even condescend to negotiate in regard to ceding it; the whole of North Germany, from the Baltic to the Bavarian frontier, united under the sway of the House of Hohenzollern; the unity and the independence of Italy secured despite the defeat of the main royal army of Victor Emanuel; the capital of what was the "German Confederation," thrown open to the irresistible foe; and Vienna itself preparing to accept a like fate.

Accustomed as we have of late years become to the pace of the steam-engine and the telegraph in human affairs, yet this swift and sweeping rush of the Prussian monarchy upon its prey fairly takes the breath of Europe. Men babble vaguely, in their amazement about the awful "needle-gun" as the secret of it all; but this is little better than childishness. Prussia has carried everything before her, not simply because her troops are better armed than those of her antagonist powers, but because her whole civil and military organization is better than theirs, because she represents the impulse and energy of modern civilization, because she has taken the steam-engine and the telegraph with her, because, lastly, the whole body of her strength is wielded and set in motion by a clearer brain and a more intelligent will than those which guide the affairs of Austria and of the now defunct confederation of Germany.

Accepting this as the true solution of the Prussian triumphs, we shall find in this solution, perhaps, some light to enlighten us as to the probable scope and consequence of those triumphs. That Prussia to-day is mistress of the position in Europe cannot be questioned. England has no interest which can lead her into interfering with the march of events on the Continent; Russia is ruled by men who are far too shrewd to risk the military reputation of the Russian troops, and the very existence of the already agitated Russian Empire by a hasty collision with a State which has proved itself to be for the present, at least, the most formidable in Europe; France has everything to gain by a wise *entente* with the Prussian Premier, and much to lose by the rash provocation of a conflict with Prussia, which would, at once, become a conflict with forty millions of people in a united Germany, and which would probably bring on before long a further conflict with twenty-five millions more of people in a united Italy.

If Prussia, therefore, or Count Bismark—for at present and for all practical purposes Count Bismark is Prussia—has only well defined ideas of the objects to be achieved by this great war, and is willing to adhere resolutely to those objects without being tempted by success into straining after further and more perilous prizes, there would seem to be no valid reason which forbids the hope that before the summer ripens into autumn, we may see peace restored in Europe on the basis of a complete reconstruction of the political organization of its vast central territory between the Baltic Sea and the Alps.

Germany is divided not only geographically, but by religion, into two great groups of States, the Protestant group of the North, and the Catholic group of the South. Domestic ties and other influences acting upon the rulers of the smaller States, which, with Prussia, make up the northern

group, have for many years past given to Austria, the head of the southern and Catholic group, a degree of weight and authority in the Diet of the German Confederation which Prussia has never been able patiently to brook, and to which it was the declared purpose of Count Bismark, in the war now waging, to put an end forever. Upon the outbreak of hostilities, on the 18th of June, the Austrian sympathies of their rulers arrayed in arms against Prussia the North German States of Saxony, Hanover, the Hesses and Nassau, representing a combined population of nearly, or quite, six millions of souls. Counting upon these States, as well as upon Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden, in the south, with their eight millions more, to reinforce her own gigantic strength, Austria not unnaturally expected to overbear and break down forever her Northern rival. It was a duel between twenty millions of people on the one side, and more than fifty millions on the other. But steam, the telegraph, and civilization, the keen-seeing eye, and the swift smiting hand were with the twenty millions. Prussia struck while yet the accents of her declaration of war were ringing on the air; and, to-day, how changed is the aspect of affairs!

Hanover, Saxony, the Hesses, Nassau, with their vast natural resources, and their six millions of people, are Prussian territory; their late sovereigns prisoners under the Prussian flag, or fugitives in the flying camp of Austria. From east to west the boundary of Prussia, which six weeks ago was a broken, irregular line, full of exposed points, and inviting attack, stretches now, a front of consolidated power, from the Vistula to the Rhine, enclosing a population of nearly thirty millions of Germans, upon whom the Prussian sovereign can call for recruits and for supplies in the prosecution of his grand designs.

Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, with the lesser States, which had followed them into battle at the summons of the Confederation, against Prussia, have been beaten as terribly at Aschaffenburg as the Austrians at Sadowa. The traditional spell of Austria upon the awe and fear of Germany has been broken forever; her influence with the minor princes has, with the minor princes themselves, disappeared from the councils of the Teutonic race. What now has Prussia to seek from war? What has Europe now to fear from Prussia thus suddenly sprung up, "full stature in an hour," to the rank of the first military Power in Europe?

That things should ever again be in Germany as they were before the 18th of June, 1866, is manifestly not to be expected. No Power but Russia, indeed, can desire that they should be so, and Russia is not strong enough to venture upon the expression of her desire. For England, the consolidation of all Germany, North and South, into one power under the control of Prussia, would involve, perhaps, no great dangers, and the objections of England to such a consolidation, were they never so urgently made, would now command but little attention from the Prussian Cabinet. The France of Thiers would doubtless have protested vehemently against the least increase of the power of Prussia; but Napoleon III. is a statesman of another type, and he has already made public his conviction that France has nothing to fear but much to hope from the erection of a powerful State in North Germany, as well as from the unification of Italy. France, indeed, cannot wisely look on in silence upon such a consolidation of Germany under the Prussian crown as would extinguish the lesser Catholic sovereignties of South Germany. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden were creations of the first Napoleon, and the third Napoleon is not likely to suffer them to be suddenly absorbed into the bulk of Prussia. But why should it be supposed that Count Bismark is bent upon incurring the active hostility of France by insisting upon the only

course which could bring France into the field with Austria, and with Russia against him? The South German populations bear no love to Prussia; but, as independent States, in the presence of Prussia grown from twenty up to thirty millions of people, they could do Prussia no harm. Austria once compelled to recede from the German Confederacy, Prussia would have no rival in her influence over German affairs, and for that very reason she would be forced by the pressure of the other great powers to respect the rights of these lesser German States. By acting in concert with Napoleon, Count Bismark may now secure all and more than all that any Prussian ruler has for a century dreamed of desiring; while Italy can in the same way consolidate her union from the Alps to the Adriatic, from Venice to Sicily.

Where the interests both of the victorious belligerents and of the strongest neutral in Europe are so obviously in harmony, it is difficult to see why that harmony should not succeed in getting itself recognized and acted upon by such statesmen as Napoleon in France, and Count Bismark in Prussia, and the Baron Ricasoli in Italy.

TEN PER CENT. IN ENGLAND, AND ITS EFFECT ON THE UNITED STATES.

The recent failure of the Birmingham Banking Company, may perhaps be regarded as throwing some light upon the persistence of the Bank of England in maintaining its rate of interest at ten per cent. It has been surmised that the course followed by the Directors is the result of advice tendered by the government, upon reasons connected with political possibilities growing out of the European situation. But while it is quite conceivable that continental affairs may have, in part, contributed to determine the action of the Bank, yet there can be little doubt that a leading motive for keeping up a ten per cent. rate, lies in the condition of domestic and colonial finances.

The failure above alluded to is, we think, an indication that the effects of the panic have not yet been fully worked out. There is doubtless yet much rottenness among the banks and finance corporations. Evils so deep and wide-spread as those which have crept into English finance during late years, are not thrown off with the first throes of a panic. The mischiefs are not confined to the new and wildly managed finance associations; they exist among the oldest and most conservative of the banking institutions of London and the provinces. The reckless competition for money by such concerns as Overend, Gurney & Co., has necessitated among the banks generally, either a loss of business, or the adoption of a system of management anything but conservative. Those who have suffered from the firms already failed, are thus in a condition ill adapted for supporting their loss; and it may be quite prudent to be in no hurry to afford them facilities for hiding their weakness.

In judging the action of the Bank, it is not to be overlooked that the panic has been specifically a credit crisis. The extreme abundance and the low rates of money in 1862 and 1863 created a superfluity of banks and discount firms which, finding little legitimate employment amid the prevailing dullness of business, had to resort to bad business, or, in other words, to making advances upon inadequate security. The facilities thus afforded to parties doing an unsound business produced an injurious competition with those who were conducting their affairs upon a legitimate basis, and thus the whole system became vitiated. A banking or currency panic may come and go within the same week; but a credit panic is so fundamental and widespread that although, like a currency panic, it may come with a sudden spasm, yet it is necessarily chronic, and the malady lingers long. We are quite disposed to credit the bank managers with sagacity in

having appreciated this peculiar feature of the crisis; nor can we consider that they have acted otherwise than wisely in placing the borrowing community upon a protracted and somewhat rigorous probation. Undoubtedly, the maintenance of a ten per cent. rate has had the effect of injuring the credit of England in foreign countries, and temporarily diverting a large amount of money to the Bank of France. A more lenient course would, doubtless, have checked this growing distrust, and have modified the effect of the panic; but the healing might have covered, under fair appearances, much rottenness; and would have left in the system the seeds of future disease.

The policy of maintaining a high rate of discount is probably dictated, to a considerable extent, by the uncertainty as to what may be the effects of the panic upon the finances of India. The commitments of London, in connection with the trade of Calcutta and Bombay, are enormous. The failure of Agra and Masterman's must have involved many who have yet given no symptoms of weakness. A very large amount of India cotton bills, accepted at London and Liverpool, have yet to be provided for; and, as there has been a heavy decline in cotton since the date of their acceptance, serious losses may arise from this source. It is possible that remittances may be made from India protecting these liabilities; but that is a matter which yet remains to be proved. It is certain that the India markets have always shown themselves extremely sensitive in times of panic; and it is therefore probable that the Bank deems it prudent to see the full effects of the crisis in this branch of affairs before relaxing the pressure of "the screw."

The action of the Bank is of some consequence to American finances. The rate of interest being once reduced, it will rapidly decline to probably a very low figure. The ease of money will then produce greater activity in the cotton and produce markets, and will stimulate speculation in Fifty-two bonds. The effect of such a change would be to increase materially our exports to England; and, with the augmentation of shipments, exchange would become easier; the outflow of specie and bullion would be suspended; possibly even a certain amount of specie might return to this side the Atlantic; and the natural consequence of such a course of exchanges would be likely to show itself in the premium on gold. For this reason, the action of the Bank of England is watched with much interest among bankers and merchants connected with British commerce.

THE NEEDLE GUN.

In contests between military powers, otherwise equal, some particular excellence of weapon, discipline, or tactics, has in many cases determined the victory. The first Napoleon conquered by his peculiar tactics, which were finally learned by the Allied Powers. The Minié ball and rifle accomplished the work in the recent Italian war; and in our own civil conflict the iron-clads, the rams, and mounted infantry, may be said to have contributed largely to a decision of the strife. So too, in the present European war, the battles fought in Bohemia, at Skalitz, Turnau, Munchengrotz, and Sadowa, have been won over, probably, a numerically larger force, in part through the more perfect discipline of the Prussian and the use of the firearm known by the Germans as the *Zundnadelgewehr*, or needle gun. The advantages of this gun consisted in the fact that it enabled the Prussians to deliver their fire several times as fast as the Austrians. It was not practicable for the latter to carry out the directions of Marshal Benedek to endeavor to overcome this advantage by resort to the bayonet. The Prussians could easily shoot down the columns as they advanced for that purpose.

The needle gun is a breech-loading rifle, obtaining its name

from the peculiarity of igniting the powder by a needle which pierces the cartridge, and explodes the fulminating material by friction. The construction is very simple. At the breech of the gun is a knob or handle. This is moved to one side, which opens the breech and admits the cartridge into the aperture. The handle is then moved back to its original position. The same motion presses the needle back so as to be held by a spiral spring. When the trigger is pulled the needle darts forward into the breech through a small orifice at the lower end of the barrel, perforates the cartridge, setting on fire the fulminating compound contained in it, and exploding the gunpowder. The manual operations by which all this is done are very simple, and can be performed with great rapidity. This constitutes the great advantage which the Prussians have employed so successfully.

In the excitement which has been created, it is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon is giving the matter his personal attention, and is experimenting vigorously with needle-guns at the Imperial Ordnance Department at Vincennes. It has been suggested that he would cheerfully yield a province or two of his contemplated acquisitions to obtain the invention. The mechanism of the weapon is easily imitated by any skillful gunmaker, but the composition of the fulminating material is a secret known only to the inventor. The Prussian Government preserve this, it is stated, by placing the man under a guard of soldiers, inspecting his correspondence, and preventing him from holding any oral communication with any one except in the presence of the guard. So far as the present contest is involved, the advantage cannot be wrested away. Prussia has stored her arsenals, while other powers would be able to supply themselves at a period too late for immediate utility.

In England, the needle-gun has never been regarded with favor. It was tested by the War Office with very unsatisfactory results. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says :

For anything like long-range shooting, it is absolutely useless; while its shooting qualities at shorter ranges are very much below the standard which we have adopted. For a breech-loader, it is a slow arm, its rapidity of fire being not quite one half that of the Snider-Enfield, and little more than twice that of a handy muzzle loader. The escape of gas at the breech after the arm has been in use for any time is said to be excessive—so great, in fact, that the Prussian soldiers prefer to deliver their fire from the hip. The needle and trigger arrangement require very careful cleaning; and the employment of a spring is a material element very objectionable. The needle itself is much exposed to injury, and, if bent or broken, is rendered useless. The ammunition is open to numerous practical objections; among which, its susceptibility to injury from damp and other causes is very prominent. In short, it is no exaggeration to say that, of the various breech-loading rifles which have been submitted to the Select Committee, the Prussian needle gun, even with some recent improvements, is one of the most defective. Its defects, indeed, were so conspicuous that it was thought unnecessary to carry out with it any extensive experiments.

A committee of French officers came to a similar conclusion. The fact that with this arm the great battles in Bohemia have been fought and won, effecting, in part, within a few days, the overthrow of one of the leading military nations in the world, the *Gazette* regards as a source, not of anxiety, but of satisfaction; because England is not behind-hand in the matter. No other country in Europe has taken any decided steps toward arming its troops with a breech-loading rifle; whereas English gunsmiths are actively engaged in the production of an arm superior to the Prussian needle gun at all points, the efficiency of which, in every respect, has been laboriously and conclusively established. When the authorities shall determine, the Enfield rifles now on hand can be converted within a year into breech-loading rifles having no equal in Europe, and enough in number for the entire army.

A similar conviction was entertained by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department of this country. The invention of the needle gun was made in 1835 by Mr. Dreyse, at Sommerlitz. The Prussian improvement was patented in

this country several years afterward. A short time before the close of Mr. Fillmore's administration, the patentee came to this country for the purpose of securing its adoption for the army. But he encountered what other enterprising men without money claim to have since found there—a stolid apathy on all such matters. The cartridges were pronounced "unsafe," a fact which the experience of the *Austrian army* seems to have abundantly demonstrated.

It is certain, however, that the needle is very likely to be rendered useless on account of the heat created by the friction; and the storage of the cartridges is made unsafe in that the priming is between the powder and bullet, and is set on fire by percussion. The recoil of the gun is a serious objection, as well as the fact that the gas escapes from the breech. The weight and unwieldiness have also created prejudice, which only remarkable successes like those of the Prussians in Bohemia would be likely to remove.

Our best military authorities, regarding safety, substantiality, and general usefulness, as of greater importance, have given the preference to guns of different style and principle. The English gun of Westley Richards, which has been furnished to several British regiments, has a sliding breech with a screw joint very similar to that of the Prussian weapon, while, in other particulars, it contains important improvements. We have the Spencer repeating rifle, which is more rapid than the needle gun. There are several other patterns which might also be named with favor. But the Board recently appointed by General Grant, of which Major-General Hancock is President, it is said, have unanimously agreed, after comparing more than sixty kinds, to recommend for adoption in this country, the Springfield rifle with the Berdan improvement, which changes it into a breech-loading arm. The same weapon has been taken to France by an agent of the Emperor for examination.

It is easy to perceive that the needle gun, which has won so much favor in Europe, would not answer for general use in this country. Our wars, if we are again to be so unfortunate as to have any, must be fought by immense bodies of men, over vast areas of territory. The readiness with which the needle may be spoiled, the liability of the ammunition to be rendered useless by a variety of accidents, and the facility of the spiral spring to lose its tension, combine to make it an unsuitable style of weapon. We have had experience to aid us in determining the matter. With a war embracing four years of active military demonstrations, and employing a million and a quarter of men, the opportunity has been afforded to form an accurate judgment. The gentlemen selected to determine the matter are abundantly competent for the duty, possessing thorough knowledge and sagacity. While we accord to the needle gun of Prussia all the excellence which it has displayed in the present war, we must regard the fact as established, that a weapon of different excellencies is of greater value for the military operations of the Western hemisphere.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

The New York and Harlem Railroad, which in connection with the Albany and West Stockbridge (Western) Railroad, forms the inland route between New York City and Albany is constituted as follows :

Main Line—New York City to Chatham Four Corners.....	miles	130.75
Branch Line—Melrose to Port Morris		2.12
Total owned by the company.....		132.87
Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad—Chatham to E. Albany.....		20.25
Total owned, leased, and operated.....		153.12
Second track and sideings on main line 45 miles.		

ROLLING STOCK.

The rolling stock belonging to the company at the close of each of the last ten fiscal years (September 30,) is shown in the following table ;

Sept. 30th.	Loco-motives.	Pass.	Mail.	&c.	Freight.	Total.	City cars.	Cost of rol'g stock.
1856	36	65	11	355	431	37		\$663,146
1857	35	71	10	400	481	55		624,685
1858	33	56	11	377	444	42		634,727
1859	33	51	11	365	427	42		650,804
1860	33	42	15	377	434	42		650,804
1861	34	36	13	435	484	42		650,804
1862	32	35	13	428	476	42		650,804
1863	32	34	11	481	526	45		811,987
1864	35	40	17	561	618	69		1,105,299
1865	43	60	23	587	670	67		1,469,957

BUSINESS OF THE ROAD.

The mileage of trains, the number and mileage of passengers, and the tons of freight and the mileage thereof in the same years, were as follows:

Fiscal year.	Train mileage.		Passengers		Freight.	
	Passenger.	Freight.	Number.	Mileage.	Tons.	Mileage.
1855-56	330,035	203,539	1,223,048	24,552,577	159,406	8,799,957
1856-57	488,221	253,974	958,777	23,234,000	150,863	9,333,743
1857-58	405,391	216,356	720,070	14,790,971	122,371	7,446,561
1858-59	317,235	243,571	718,978	16,274,091	145,577	9,131,851
1859-60	319,748	266,240	767,652	16,270,371	153,511	9,382,119
1860-61	348,471	297,299	726,363	15,772,007	168,527	11,032,070
1861-62	230,533	339,840	686,523	12,423,098	198,667	15,322,994
1862-63	245,041	374,459	811,577	15,014,360	233,981	18,201,839
1863-64	360,532	365,502	1,177,789	20,942,621	236,467	15,571,228
1864-65	368,379	391,888	1,243,545	28,093,353	239,603	17,153,978

The following statement classifies the freight carried—the quantities being given in tons:

Fiscal year.	Products of Forest.		Veget'le food.	Oth. cult'l prod.	Manu- fact's.	Merchan- dise.	Other articles.
	Animals.	Animals.					
1855-56	3,730	48,308	11,140	3,301	17,729	6,736	68,562
1856-57	10,089	60,698	13,718	2,545	24,265	3,825	35,723
1857-58	8,170	52,478	11,177	2,898	17,576	4,302	25,770
1858-59	9,485	52,332	12,487	4,206	20,422	6,698	39,948
1859-60	8,271	53,773	14,115	4,186	22,113	9,809	41,244
1860-61	7,369	62,053	17,410	2,496	29,043	12,210	37,946
1861-62	9,086	74,844	16,242	9,833	34,861	10,845	42,956
1862-63	12,078	70,365	20,570	15,908	40,353	26,260	58,077
1863-64	12,203	81,384	17,488	23,901	49,479	14,123	67,859
1864-65	13,597	106,407	16,920	11,877	24,617	11,063	55,122

In the following statement are given the miles run by the city cars, the number of passengers carried, and the mileage of passengers:

Fiscal year.	Miles run by cars.		Passengers.		Fiscal year.	Miles run by cars.		Passengers.	
	Number.	Mileage.	Number.	Mileage.		Number.	Mileage.		
1855-56	301,312	1,799,391	1,746,333	1860-61	555,120	3,607,889	5,411,333		
1856-57	296,593	2,014,486	2,100,000	1861-62	554,350	3,530,227	5,295,349		
1857-58	574,800	3,069,721	3,150,000	1862-63	635,644	4,266,190	6,339,285		
1858-59	512,422	3,493,113	5,239,669	1863-63	785,916	5,795,238	8,692,857		
1859-60	564,351	3,990,934	5,986,401	1864-65	804,612	7,193,476	10,790,214		

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The gross transportation earnings and expenses, and the profits from operations were as follows:

Fiscal Years.	Gross earnings.			Total.	Operating expenses.	Profits or net rev.
	Passenger.	Freight.	Other.			
1855-56	\$520,527	\$436,245	\$83,621	\$1,040,393	\$715,501	\$324,892
1856-57	494,103	436,525	96,744	1,027,372	840,731	186,641
1857-58	462,556	443,301	69,996	975,853	617,661	358,192
1858-59	490,616	506,342	79,364	1,076,322	695,996	380,326
1859-60	533,091	529,411	80,349	1,142,851	709,135	433,716
1860-61	448,193	533,658	163,129	1,144,980	753,727	391,253
1861-62	411,684	573,742	168,577	1,154,003	697,305	456,698
1862-63	512,175	707,320	192,931	1,412,426	957,655	454,771
1863-64	735,161	864,558	260,709	1,860,428	1,409,820	450,608
1864-65	1,053,314	1,093,668	362,743	2,509,725	2,073,397	422,428

The receipts from the New York and New Haven Railroad for use of the road from Williamsbridge to the city, are included in "other" gross earnings. They have been as follows: For the year ending Sept. 30th, 1856, \$70,571; 1857, \$69,426; 1858, \$57,814; 1859, \$66,932; 1860, \$65,096; 1861, \$132,220; 1862, \$138,000; 1863, \$161,451; 1864, \$223,175, and 1865, \$186,296.

The amount paid from net revenue, on account of interest on debt, and dividend on preferred stock in each year has been as follows; In year ending Sept. 30, 1856, \$307,641; 1857, \$433,102; 1858, \$406,793; 1859, \$388,142; 1860, \$392,883; 1861, \$403,318; 1862, \$415,202; 1863, \$423,808; 1864, \$432,440, and 1865, \$420,265.

GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

The financial condition of the company at the close of each fiscal year from 1855-56 to 1864-65, both years inclusive, is shown in the following statement:

Sept. 30th.	Capital stock.*	Funded debt.	Floating debt.	Total stock and debts.	Real estate mortgages.	Extension certifi's.
1856	\$5,717,100	\$3,853,305	\$299,352	\$9,869,757	\$144,312	\$465,000
1857	5,717,100	4,060,498	652,439	10,430,037	188,573	465,000
1858	5,717,100	5,151,287	147,641	11,016,028	188,573	465,000
1859	5,717,100	5,353,297	.....	11,070,397	188,573	465,000
1860	5,717,100	5,372,179	.....	11,289,279	218,573	465,000
1861	5,717,100	5,537,664	43,788	11,298,552	218,573	244,500
1862	5,717,100	5,565,487	81,708	11,364,295	218,573	221,000
1863	5,722,850	5,877,518	14,260	11,614,628	218,573	66,500
1864	6,585,050	6,158,800	.....	12,700,850	98,137	62,500
1865	6,585,050	6,098,045	.....	12,683,095	97,074	59,500

* Including \$1,500,000 preferred stock.

Against which are charged as follows:—

Sept. 30th.	Construction account.			Total.	Real estate in N. Y. &c.
	Railroad.	Equipm'ts.	Extension.		
1856	\$5,398,373	\$663,146	\$2,000,000	\$8,061,519	\$1,090,529
1857	5,487,914	624,385	2,000,000	8,112,499	1,090,529
1858	7,313,339	634,777	2,000,000	9,948,116	1,090,529
1859	7,368,867	650,804	2,000,000	10,019,671	1,090,529
1860	7,371,982	650,804	2,000,000	10,022,786	1,136,849
1861	7,385,739	650,804	2,000,000	10,036,543	1,137,014
1862	7,385,739	650,804	2,000,000	10,036,543	1,137,014
1863	7,389,919	811,987	2,000,000	10,201,906	1,141,237
1864	7,510,789	1,105,299	2,000,000	10,616,088	1,120,822
1865	7,708,611	1,469,957	2,000,000	11,178,568	1,144,181

The large increase in cost in 1857-58 is explained by stating that the

"profit and loss account," the accumulation of several years is charged this year to cost of road.

DEDUCTIONS.

The following table shows the relation of the above statements to the mileage of the road, viz.: the cost of road and equipment per mile, &c.; the earnings, expenses and profits per mile, together with the proportion of expenses to earnings, and the rate of the profits to cost of road, &c.—the road from New York to Chatham Four Corners, 130.75 miles, being taken as the unit:

Year ending Sept. 30.	Cost of road, &c., per mile.	Amounts per mile.			Expenses to earnings.	Profits to cost of road.
		Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net profits.		
1856	\$61.656	\$7.957	\$5.472	\$2.485	68.77	4.03
1857	62.046	7.859	6.410	1.449	81.56	2.34
1858	76.085	7.464	4.719	2.745	63.25	3.61
1859	76.632	8.232	5.323	2.909	64.66	3.79
1860	76.659	8.741	5.425	3.316	62.06	4.32
1861	76.761	8.757	5.764	2.993	65.26	3.90
1862	76.761	8.826	5.333	3.493	60.42	4.55
1863	78.026	10.802	7.324	3.478	67.80	4.45
1864	81.499	14.223	10.782	3.441	75.80	4.22
1865	85.496	19.195	15.965	3.230	83.17	3.78

The profits to cost of road have been deduced from the nominal cost exclusive of real estate. Had the amount of stock and debts been taken instead of this nominal sum, the profits would have shown at a much lower figure, and, on the average, one-sixth lower. Thus the stock debt in 1865 amounted to \$97,003 per mile, while the cost of road, &c. amounted only to \$85,496 per mile. Hence the profits to the first sum, were only 3.23 per cent., while to the latter sum they were 3.78 per cent, showing a difference against the company of 0.45 per cent. It may be noted, indeed, that the profits for the last ten years have barely balanced the demands for interest on debt and dividends on the preferred stock. Affairs, however, must have materially improved between Oct. 1, 1865, and July 1, 1866, since at the latter date a dividend of 4 per cent was unexpectedly declared on the common stock—the first since 1854.

MARKET PRICE OF STOCKS.

The Common Harlem Stock has shown the following monthly fluctuations in sale prices for the six years ending Sept. 30, 1865:

	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Oct.....	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4	15 @ 23 1/2	10 1/2 @ 14	20 1/2 @ 25 1/2	80 @ 145	— @ —
Nov.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	13 @ 18	12 @ 14	18 @ 23	88 @ 110	— @ —
Dec.....	10 @ 9 1/2	12 @ 14 1/2	10 @ 13	21 @ 23 1/2	87 1/2 @ 93	— @ —
Jan.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	15 @ 16 1/2	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2	27 1/2 @ 40	86 1/2 @ 105	— @ —
Feb.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	14 @ 17	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	32 @ 37 1/2	102 @ 137 1/2	— @ —
March....	8 @ 10 1/2	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2	35 @ 47	101 @ 152	— @ —
April....	10 1/2 @ 14 1/2	11 1/2 @ 16 1/2	12 @ 13	42 1/2 @ 76 1/2	130 @ 235	— @ —
May.....	12 @ 13 1/2	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 @ 15	79 @ 116 1/2	224 @ 281	— @ —
June.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2	14 @ 18 1/2	97 1/2 @ 109 1/2	260 @ 285	— @ —
July.....	12 1/2 @ 17 1/2	9 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 @ 17 1/2	92 @ 125	— @ —	— @ —
August..	16 @ 20	10 1/2 @ 11	14 1/2 @ 17	125 @ 179	— @ —	— @ —
Sept....	16 1/2 @ 24	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	15 @ 22	115 @ 164 1/2	65 @ 65	— @ —

The preferred stock of the company has fluctuated as follows:

	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Oct.....	32 @ 33 1/2	38 1/2 @ 53 1/2	25 1/2 @ 35	46 1/2 @ 53 1/2	107 @ 130	— @ —
Nov.....	33 @ 35	31 @ 41	29 1/2 @ 35	42 1/2 @ 53 1/2	110 @ 111	— @ —
Dec.....	32 1/2 @ 35	27 @ 35 1/2	25 @ 31 1/2	50 @ 54 1/2	100 @ 100	— @ —
Jan.....	32 1/2 @ 34	36 @ 42	29 1/2 @ 32	57 @ 87	102 @ 112	— @ —
Feb.....	32 1/2 @ 34 1/2	34 @ 43	28 1/2 @ 30 1/2	63 1/2 @ 78	109 @ 125	— @ —
March....	32 1/2 @ 36 1/2	38 @ 41 1/2	30 @ 32 1/2	76 1/2 @ 86	125 1/2 @ 138	— @ —
April....	35 1/2 @ 40	28 @ 41 1/2	30 @ 32 1/2	81 @ 94	— @ —	— @ —
May.....	37 @ 41 1/2	25 1/2 @ 31 1/2	32 1/2 @ 37	95 @ 120 1/2	— @ —	— @ —
June.....	37 @ 40	20 1/2 @ 25 1/2	35 1/2 @ 45	89 @ 108 1/2	112 1/2 @ 112	— @ —
July.....	38 1/2 @ 44 1/2	22 1/2 @ 29 1/2	33 1/2 @ 41	94 @ 120	— @ —	75 @ 75
August..	45 @ 51	24 1/2 @ 26 1/2	35 @ 42	119 @ 153	— @ —	80 @ 80
Sept....	43 1/2 @ 55	25 @ 25 1/2	39 @ 48 1/2	115 @ 151	— @ —	— @ —

From the above it will be seen that the stocks of this company have not been in the market since June, 1864.

Literature.

The Civil War in America: An Address by GOLDWIN SMITH. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co.

Professor Goldwin Smith of the University at Oxford has earned the gratitude of every friend of the United States for his sympathy during their late struggle

two things going on; the decline of clerical authority, and the breaking up of sectarian dogmas, with the consequent approach of a reconciliation of the churches. This indicates no decline of religious feeling; because the flock are more nearly on a level, both intellectually and spiritually, with their pastor. America has produced no new theology, but she has produced religious liberty, from which, in time, better things will spring.

The relations between the employer and employed are sounder and kindlier than in England. Strikes were rare till the derangement of prices, caused by the Legal Tender act, put the world of industry out of joint. Even then the new comers, rather than the native American workmen, resorted to violent modes of raising wages.

Professor Smith proceeds in this temper through his entire letter, defending Americans from the imputation of being slaves to money, deficient in courtesy, wanting in filial affection and love of home, etc. He scans the evils of democracy and universal suffrage, declaring that American institutions so far as they are local, are good. What Providence intends in the New World apparently is not a reproduction of the European nations on a colossal scale, but a great development of humanity, for which Federation, with its infinite power of expansion, its multiplied centres of independent life, its freedom of local action seems to be the destined mould. "The growth will be that of peaceful expansion and attraction; not of forcible annexation, of which, I believe, no considerable party at the North dreams or has ever dreamed. The British North American Colonies will in time, and probably at no very distant time, unite themselves politically to the group of States, of which they are already by race, position, commercial ties, and the character of their institutions a part. No one can stand by the side of the St. Lawrence and doubt that in the end they will do this; but they will be left to do it of their own free will."

After a review of the peculiar influences which led to the settlement and development of society in the two districts of the Union, Mr. Smith gives an outline of the history of the war, favorable of course to the Government. The reorganization of society at the South he declares to be the most tremendous problem of all. "Jamaica tells us with terrible emphasis what are the perils of a community composed of the ex-slaveowner and the ex-slave." Kindness, fair wages, and education he suggests as means.

The object of the Manchester Union Association was "to confirm the Government of England in neutrality, and see that it was a real neutrality and not a neutrality of Alabamas;" to avert a deadly rupture between the two nations, from a primary regard to the general interests of humanity. "Be these the last words of the Association which ends its course to night, (January 22, 1866) Slavery is dead everywhere and forever."

The Glory and Shame of England. By C. EDWARDS LESTER. In 12 Books. Two volumes, demy octavo. BARTRAM & LESTER, Publishers, New York.

This book first appeared some twenty-five years ago, and became quite popular. It has been written anew, bringing it down to 1866. Mr. Lester depicts forcibly the social condition of England and Ireland, the colonial system and foreign policy, concluding with two chapters of what he terms proofs of the prevalent hostility against the United States. "She shifts her policy," he says, "toward all strong nations to suit the hour—toward weak ones to suit her convenience." We cannot agree with all of Mr. Lester's conclusions on this or other points, but have no doubt he will now, as heretofore, find hosts of admiring readers.

The Conversion of the Northern Nations. The Boyle Lectures for the year 1865, delivered at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. By CHARLES MERRIVALE, B. D. New York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1866.

The eight lectures included in this volume are a continuation of the previous course delivered on the Conversion of the Roman Empire. They treat upon the revelation of Christ in the philosophical and the practical view, setting forth the peculiar views taken by Mr. Merrivale, with references to the writings of Tertullian and Origen, Athanasius and Augustine of Hippo. In this manner he brings the subject to the period of the decadence of Roman and Grecian civilization, when also Christian ideas were amalgamated with those of the heathen philosophers. He evidently considers the true Christian religion as having now been transferred from Asia, Africa and Southern Europe to the keeping of the Gothic and German nations of the North. Indeed, he declares that through them "we have derived our Christianity." Again,—“We may trace in the particulars of their belief an approach to much which we trust we have learned from the source of truth more directly our-

selves. Such are the formation of the world out of chaos, the creation of man, his primitive state of innocence and happiness, the fall of his godlike nature, which they ascribed to mingling with the accursed giants, the existence of a Spirit of Evil and of a Tree of Life."

At the end of the Roman world, the church stood by its death-bed witnessing the birth of the new period, "accepting changes terrible to the world, but full of consolation to herself." Her ground of hope lay in that spirit of independence and individuality which characterized the races of Northern Europe, among whom her future was cast. Individuality was strongly marked in the Christian society from the first. The great complaint of the Pagans was that they repudiated the supremacy of the State, of common interests, over the man and his personal interests. Mediæval faith approved itself in its most striking and characteristic features the express contradiction of Pagan naturalism. In asserting and grounding its principles, more generally, more enduringly than ever before, the church of the Northern nation, the church of the middle ages, finally triumphed. The world was then converted indeed. The empire, and the world beyond the empire, issued on its career of Christian development; but Paganism, including both the mythologies and the philosophies of the classical world, as a spiritual creed, was now finally abolished through the special fitness of the Northern nations for imbibing the great principles of Christian Theology.

It is Mr. Merrivale's object to ascribe to the church of the Gothic people a superior rank to that form which exists among what are styled the nation of the Latin race. His reasoning and illustrations all tend irresistibly to that conclusion, and he finally institutes a comparison between the two, showing in a right masterly manner the excellence of the former. The idea thus elucidated may well be expressed by this formula: Protestantism, the Christianity of Northern Europe, is the genuine apostolic faith.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— JULY 14.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam ...	short.	11 13 @ 11.14	July 14.	3 days.	11.65
Antwerp ...	3 months.	25.47½ @ 25.52½	do	do	25.5
Hamburg ...	"	13.8 @ 13.8½	do	"	11.3½ @ 11.4½
Paris ...	short.	25.7½ @ 25.17½	do	"	25.12½
Paris ...	3 months.	25.35 @ 25.40	do	3 mo's.	24.80
Vienna ...	"	13.50 @ 14.00	—	—	—
Berlin ...	"	6.26½ @ 6.27½	—	—	—
St. Petersburg	"	25½ @ 26½	—	—	—
Cadiz ...	"	44 @ 44½	—	—	—
Lisbon ...	"	51½ @ 51½	—	—	—
Milan ...	"	27.30 @ 27.60	—	—	—
Genoa ...	"	27.30 @ 27.60	—	—	—
Naples ...	"	27.40 @ 27.60	—	—	—
New York ...	—	—	June 30.	60 days.	168
Jamaica ...	—	—	June 24.	do	2½ p. c. prem.
Havana ...	—	—	June 29.	90 days.	27½ @ —
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	June 8.	do	22½ @ 23
Buenos Ayres.	—	—	May 29.	60 days.	51 @ 51½
Valparaiso ...	—	—	June 3.	do	47 @ 46½
Pernambuco ...	—	—	June 16.	do	24½ @ 25
Singapore ...	—	—	May 31.	6 mo's.	4s. 7½ d. @ 4s. 7½ d.
Hong Kong ...	—	—	June 13.	do	4s. 1½ d. @ —
Ceylon ...	—	—	May 30.	do	4½ @ 5 p. c. disc.
Bombay ...	60 day's	1s 10½ d @ —	July 3.	do	2s 0½ d.
Madras ...	"	1s 10 d @ —	—	—	—
Calcutta ...	"	1s 10 d @ —	June 30.	—	2s. 0½ d.
Sydney ...	—	—	May 28.	30 days.	1 @ 1½ p. c. prem.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, July 14, 1866.

The announcement on Thursday morning last that the Directors of the Bank of England had determined to make no change in their rates of discount created no surprise, inasmuch as the public, who were acquainted with the extent of the bullion operations of the bank, were fully prepared for the maintenance of the present stringent rates for a further period. During the week elapsing between the return of last week and the present statement, the sum of £724,000 was withdrawn from the bank for export, whilst only £106,000 was paid in from foreign quarters. Hence, in this department of the bank's transactions, there is a deficiency of £618,000; and, from this cause as well as from the circumstance of the dividends having been paid, the stock of bullion has been diminished by over £810,000. Hence the public have not called in question this determination of the Bank Directors, although it is still maintained that, had the bank reduced its rate of discount some three weeks since, the present withdrawals of bullion for export would not probably have taken place. The supply of bills on Paris is now very limited, and as bills held by Parisian merchants and capitalists

mature, they are presented for payment, and no similar re-investment takes place. It follows, therefore, that, as paper matures, bullion is withdrawn from this country to increase the supply on hand at Paris, and probably to remain for many weeks without employment. As bullion thus flows away from this country, whilst the rate of discount here is much higher than in any other quarter, it is argued that these high rates foster the idea that our position is unstable, and that, at the apparently very remunerative prices offered, the investment is an unsound and an unsafe one. But, notwithstanding the want of confidence shown by the foreigner as regards our financial position, the state of monetary affairs is certainly improving; and, although the small private banks in the provinces are by no means in a secure position, the bank return of this week indicates a steady though slow return of health. The principal feature to be noticed is the diminution of nearly £600,000 in the amount of notes in circulation. As the circulation has now for many weeks been very large, and as it is held that, so long as the note circulation remains so extensive, the Bank Directors will maintain their rate at ten per cent. This falling off must, under the circumstances, be looked upon as most satisfactory. The public have, for a long period, been watching for a favorable movement of this description; and as £4,000,000 in dividends have been absorbed this week, it was anticipated that, instead of showing a decrease, the note circulation would exhibit an increase from last week. It follows, therefore, that the return of notes has been greater than has been expected. It is also presumed that there has been a return of coin from the provinces. The decline in the stock of bullion is, indeed, large, viz.: £583,479, but the excess of withdrawals for export as compared with sums paid in from foreign quarters is nearly £620,000; hence it follows that the dividend-receiving public either took a small proportion of their dividends in coin or, if they received the normal proportion, a fair supply of coin has been received during the week from the provinces. From these two items in the bank statement, it is considered that the return of confidence at home has now commenced, and, it is presumed, that when less distrust prevails here, the outflow of bullion will not only be entirely stopped, but that a rapid influx will take place, and, in all probability, as rapid a decline in the value of money. From India, our advices are very favorable; and it is expected that, in the course of the next month, we shall be receiving supplies of bullion from that quarter.

The high rate of ten per cent. has now been in existence for a period of more than two months, and with such a high *minimum* quotation for accommodation, it is but the natural course of things for trade to diminish. By some it is supposed that commercial transactions, under the influence of a high rate for money, have not fallen off. Those who hold this opinion base their calculations on the fact that the Board of Trade returns last published, do not exhibit any material diminution in our trade, but it should be borne in mind that these returns are only made up to the close of May, so that it is quite impossible for the effect of a high rate for money on commerce to be indicated in any conclusive manner. Indeed, it is probable that when the returns for last month shall have been published, there will not even then be evidence of any material falling off, inasmuch as the large foreign orders in hand in April and May were then being completed, and the extent of these shipments will be shown in the next returns to be published. In order to see how much our trade has declined from the effects of the panic, we shall have to wait until the returns for the present month of July have been issued. In some departments, to be sure, the returns of June will show a decline from that of May, for it is already known from private sources that of cotton goods to America, the shipments were less last month than during its predecessors. As regards woollen goods, the statement will probably present satisfactory results; but as our advices from New York state that the supplies of cotton and woollen goods on sale are large, and in excess of buyers requirements, the shipments of these articles will fall off as the year proceeds. On the whole, however, trade, though limited in extent, is sound and healthy, and no important failures are announced. The hope of peace on the Continent has already stimulated commercial enterprise, many articles of grocery produce, including cotton, wool, hemp, flax, jute, and silk having commanded more attention, whilst prices have had an upward tendency. But the high rate prevailing for accommodation is adverse to the interests of trade, and so long as it remains above six or seven per cent, no material increase need be expected. With the return of peace, and of easier rates for money, we shall probably witness an extent of business equal in magnitude to many previous periods, and a sounder trade perhaps than for several years.

As the dividends have been paid this week, the supply of money out-of-doors has increased. Much discretion has still to be employed, respecting the quality of paper, and only the best short-dated bills are taken at 9½, and, in some instances, at 9 per cent. There is still some enquiry for six and four months' bank payer, which is taken at 8 and 9

per cent.; but the aggregate demand for money has been very moderate. The quotations are now as under:

30 to 60 days' bills.....	9 @ 9½	6 months' bills.....	10 @ 11
3 months' bills.....	9 @ 9½	6 & 4 months' bank paper...	8 @ 9
4 months' bills.....	9½ @ 10		

On the Continent the tendency in the rate of interest is downward. The principal changes during the week have been at Berlin and Hamburg, at which places a decline has taken place. The supply of bullion at Paris continues to accumulate, the stock being now nearly £27,000,000.

The rates of discount at the leading continental cities are as under:

	Bank rate. p. c.	Open market. p. c.		Bank rate. p. c.	Open market. p. c.
At Paris.....	4	3½	Turin.....	8	8 nom
Vienna.....	5	6	Brussels.....	6 bills	5
Berlin.....	8 bills	8		6½ advances.	
Frankfort.....	8½ advances.		Madrid.....	9	
Amsterdam.....	7	7	Hamburg.....	—	5½
			St. Petersburg.....	5½	6½

The consol market this week has been chiefly influenced by the political news at hand. In the early part of the week prices improved considerably, and business was done as high as 88. Since then, however, the market has been rather flatter, but as intelligence has been received to-day that there is a possibility, if not a probability, of the present Continental difficulty being settled without further bloodshed, the market closes with a firm appearance, but not at the highest point of the week. The sum of £106,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank to-day, and it is probable that further sums will be withdrawn next week. Foreigners appear willing to purchase prime paper, but descriptions below this are not in demand on foreign account; consequently, as the supply of this paper in the market is limited, foreigners are not in a position to invest their money in that particular description of security, and prefer to leave their capital unemployed rather than make such advances. The highest prices of Consols each day during the week have been—

Week ending July 14	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
Consols for money...	87½	88	87½	87½	87½	87½

American securities have been in fair demand, and prices have been steadily on the advance. United States Five-twenty bonds have been dealt in to a moderate extent, the latest being the highest price for the week. Erie Railway shares closed with firmness, at 40½, and Illinois Centrals are steady. Canadian Government securities have ruled firm but the dealings in them have been far from numerous. Annexed were the highest prices on the days enumerated:

For week ending July 14.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 6 per cent.....	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	68
Virginia 5 per cent.....	50	50	50	50	50	50
do 6 per cent.....	44	44	44½	44½	44	44½
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	67	66½xc	66½	67	67	67
— Pennsylvania section, 1st m, 1877.....	70	70	70	70	70	70
do cons'ted mort. b'ds, 1895.....	47	47	46½	47½	47	47½
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.....	39½	39½	39½	39½	40½	40½
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent.....	70	70	70	70	70	70
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875.....	81	82	82	82	82	82
do 7 per cent, 1875.....	72	72	72	72	72	72
do \$100 shares, all paid.....	76½	76½	76	76½	76	76
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	81	81	81
do \$50 shares.....	34	34	34	34	34	34
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (guar. 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.....	93½	93½	93½	93	93	93
do 5 per cent.....	76½	76½	76½	76	77	77

At Frankfort, the market for United States Five-twenty bonds has been firm, at 68½ @ 68½.

The wheat trade during the week has been in a most inactive state. The fineness of the weather and the favorable accounts respecting the approaching harvest have induced millers to confine their purchases to the supply of their most immediate wants, whilst, on the other hand, owing to the prevailing uncertainty respecting the war, factors have not felt disposed to conclude transactions, except at fully late rates. The offers made by millers for any considerable supplies of wheat have been at a slight concession in price, but to this factors are not at present inclined to yield. The imports of wheat are large for the time of year, about 25,000 quarters having arrived into the port of London since Saturday last. Prices are now 4s. per quarter below the late highest point.

The accounts at hand from the hop plantations are much more favorable; and, with few exceptions, it seems probable we shall have quite an average crop of hops per acre. Under these circumstances, and with an increased area of land under cultivation, the aggregate yield this year will be larger than at any former period. The prices of hops, although the supplies on sale are small, are already beginning to give way.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports continue large this week both in dry goods and general merchandise, the total being \$6,253,994, against \$6,500,355 last week, and \$3,202,498 the previous week. The exports are only \$2,867,787 this week against \$4,076,857 last week, and \$2,094,882 the previous week. The exports of cotton are again on the increase as the prices here and at Liverpool now admit of shipments being made at a profit; for the past week the export reached 2,808 bales against 873 bales last week. Included in the exports were also 9,729 bbls wheat flour, 1,959 bbls cornmeal, 63,871 bu oats, 8,131 bu peas, 976,239 bu corn, 682 pkgs candles, 70 tons coal, 35 bales hay, 266 bbls spirits turpentine, 4,537 bbls rosin, 37 bbls pitch, 6,455 galls sperm oil, 557,799 galls petroleum, 705 bbls pork, 218 bbls beef, 226 tcs do, 117,604 pounds cutmeats, 13,969 do butter, 1,623,480 do cheese, 418,505 do lard, 84,402 do tallow, 1,179 hhds and 27 other pkgs crude tobacco, 62,933 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 19th, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) July 20th:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$1,845,589	\$1,463,394	\$1,240,829	\$2,373,815
General merchandise.....	1,623,733	2,460,043	2,446,345	3,875,179
Total for the week.....	\$3,469,322	\$3,923,437	\$3,687,174	\$6,253,994
Previously reported.....	96,453,789	132,878,470	2,317,012	175,157,897
Since January 1.....	\$99,923,111	\$136,801,907	\$86,004,186	\$181,411,861

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 24:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$3,986,390	\$7,879,920	\$2,847,757	\$2,867,787
Previously reported.....	101,602,165	97,142,440	84,757,260	113,255,966
Since January 1.....	\$105,588,555	\$105,022,360	\$87,605,017	\$116,123,753

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 21, 1866:

July 18—SS. Aleppo, Liverpool—		July 20—SS. Eagle, Havana—		July 20—Bg Bird of the Wave, Humacao		July 20—SS. America, Bremen—	
Gold bars.....	\$6,640	American gold.....	3,000	American silver.....	5,000	American gold.....	39,320
American gold.....	50,000	American gold.....	3,000	American silver.....	5,000	American gold.....	39,320
Total for the week.....	\$416,013	Total for the week.....	\$416,013	Total for the week.....	\$416,013	Total for the week.....	\$416,013
Previously reported.....	49,363,138	Previously reported.....	49,363,138	Previously reported.....	49,363,138	Previously reported.....	49,363,138
Total since Jan. 1, 1866.....	\$49,779,151	Total since Jan. 1, 1866.....	\$49,779,151	Total since Jan. 1, 1866.....	\$49,779,151	Total since Jan. 1, 1866.....	\$49,779,151

Same time in	1865.	1866.	Same time in	1865.	1866.
1865.....	\$18,446,175	1858.....	\$14,736,660	1865.....	25,677,779
1864.....	30,612,893	1857.....	18,475,062	1864.....	18,363,561
1863.....	23,637,328	1856.....	18,122,563	1863.....	3,254,976
1862.....	34,894,350	1855.....	10,997,813	1862.....	26,106,797
1861.....	3,254,976	1854.....	14,411,003	1861.....	40,833,077
1860.....	26,106,797	1853.....		1860.....	
1859.....	40,833,077	1852.....		1859.....	

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall on the 13th inst., with mails, passengers and treasure, arrived at this port on Saturday, July 21. The following is her treasure list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		FROM THE ISTHMUS.	
Brown, Bros. & Co.....	\$175,055 38	Order.....	500,000 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.....	74,716 00	Total.....	\$2,051,456 18
O'Connor Bros.....	25,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	\$1,670 00
J. & W. Seligman & Co..	97,000 00	Trevor & Colgate.....	8,130 00
Moritz Meyer.....	20,070 00	Chas. Eversfield.....	400 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co..	65,592 00	Trevor & Colgate.....	596 50
Weil & Co.....	148,000 74	S. L. Isaacs & Ash.....	1,550 00
P. Maylor.....	10,000 00	Total.....	\$12,646 50
Agent Bank British N. A.	236,835 33	Grand total.....	\$2,064,062 68
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	166,723 62		
Lees & Waller.....	509,000 00		
Dan'l H. Temple, Treas..	3,000 00		
Panama R. R. Co.....	21,412 33		

The receipts of treasure from California since January 1, 1866, have been as follows:

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	To date.
January 12.....	New York.....	\$ 685,610	\$ 685,610
January 19.....	Henry Chauncey.....	799,706	1,485,314
February 1.....	Atlantic.....	944,878	2,430,198
February 9.....	New York.....	1,449,074	3,879,266
February 21.....	Henry Chauncey.....	1,209,048	5,088,319
March 5.....	Costa Rica.....	1,469,236	6,557,602
March 12.....	New York.....	1,425,553	7,983,155
March 23.....	Arizona.....	389,837	8,372,992
March 31.....	Henry Chauncey.....	673,615	9,046,607
April 9.....	New York.....	729,862	9,776,469
April 20.....	Arizona.....	809,459	10,585,901
May 1.....	Costa Rica.....	1,318,271	11,904,199
May 9.....	New York.....	1,072,820	12,977,019
May 21.....	Arizona.....	1,276,505	14,253,524
May 31.....	Costa Rica.....	324,552	14,578,076
June 9.....	New York.....	949,906	15,527,982
June 20.....	Arizona.....	892,365	16,420,347
July 2.....	Northern Light.....	1,617,899	18,038,246
July 9.....	New York.....	1,429,833	19,468,079
July 21.....	Arizona.....	2,051,456	21,519,535

EXPORTS OF TREASURE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The exports of treasure from San Francisco from June 1st to date have been as follows:

June 2—Per Swallow to Shanghai.....	\$147,829 93
June 8—Per Carl Ludwig to Hong Kong.....	6,024 00
June 9—Per Golden Age:	
To New York.....	\$1,617,899 25
To England.....	345 831 40
To Panama.....	5,000 00
June 12—Per California to Hong Kong.....	\$1,968,730 65
June 13—Per Sunny South to Shanghai.....	207,681 08
June 18—Per Constitution:	
To New York.....	\$919,018 06
To England.....	697,893 23
To France.....	35,891 44
To Panama.....	25,000 00
June 18—Per Sierra Nevada to Victoria.....	\$1,677,802 73
June 20—Per Lizzie to Shanghai.....	100,000 00
June 21—Per Wm. Wilcox to Hong Kong.....	68,494 30
June 27—Per Aline to Hong Kong.....	28,777 00
	3,000 00
Total since June 1, 1866.....	\$4,356,105 93
Previously this year.....	16,605,856 99
Total since January 1, 1866.....	\$20,961,962 92
Corresponding period of 1865.....	21,050,613 23
Decrease this year.....	\$88,650 31

NATIONAL FINANCES—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON THE GOVERNMENT.—The following is an official statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States from July 1, 1865, to March 31, 1866:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs.....	\$132,871,519 25
Sales of public lands.....	482,311 40
Direct tax.....	1,486,118 05
Internal Revenue.....	245,369,074 50
Miscellaneous.....	48,478,119 41
Total receipts, exclusive of loans, &c.....	\$428,693,142 61
From loans, &c.....	520,466,393 05
Total receipts.....	\$949,159,535 66
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous.....	\$29,196,626 41
Interior, including pensions and Indian affairs.....	15,817,669 89
War.....	271,705,679 13
Navy.....	34,195,964 03
Interest on public debt, including Treasury notes.....	96,919,456 89
Total expenditures.....	417,835,895 84
Total expenditures, public debt.....	370,833,443 78
Total.....	\$818,668,839 63

The following is an estimated statement of receipts and expenditures from June 1 to April 30, 1866, exclusive of such as are connected with the public debt:

RECEIPTS.	
For Customs.....	\$46,505,359 35
For lands.....	243,228 21
Internal Revenue.....	64,141,858 87
Miscellaneous, including direct tax.....	18,463,365 64
Total receipts.....	\$129,353,812 07
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous.....	\$11,821,295 44
Interior, pensions and Indians.....	3,034,737 22
War.....	12,744,022 69
Navy.....	9,168,154 49
Interest on public debt, including Treasury notes.....	36,219,903 32
Total.....	\$72,988,163 16

The above comprises the actual and estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending with June, 1866.

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS DURING YEAR 1865-6.—The receipts for duties on imports at the four principal ports of the United States during the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1866, were as follows:

	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.
July, 1865.....	\$9,778,176 66	\$1,366,666 24	\$471,810 92	\$401,850 32
August, 1865.....	13,113,689 50	1,665,894 32	456,275 66	356,663 86
September, 1865.....	12,929,615 64	1,597,600 23	534,686 70	271,878 00
October, 1865.....	10,973,513 01	1,225,395 80	496,141 95	190,700 53
November, 1865.....	9,933,488 76	1,547,688 32	435,612 59	272,052 43
December, 1865.....	8,348,750 31	953,048 85	349,058 79	190,694 81
Total for six months.....	\$65,067,233 87	\$8,356,192 76	\$9,742,586 61	\$1,683,839 95
January, 1866.....	\$12,437,474 16	\$1,003,005 22	\$508,513 78	\$310,462 51
February, 1866.....	12,008,273 74	1,548,073 33	240,198 26	322,549 83
March, 1866.....	11,173,164 62	1,324,796 21	693,318 53	318,085 01
April, 1866.....	10,950,896 78	1,469,278 09	947,435 48	268,839 98
May, 1866.....	11,322,150 10	1,683,988 54	757,690 22	441,078 89
June, 1866.....	9,563,539 38	1,407,652 28	635,328 21	331,176 68
Total for the fis. year.....	\$132,522,722 65	\$16,792,987 43	\$6,616,271 09	\$3,676,032 85

It will be seen that the Grand total of the receipts from all four ports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was \$159,608,014 02.

The Bankers' Gazette.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost, and dividends declared. These tables will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will found those published the last week in the BULLETIN.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
New York Banks.				
Corn Exchange.....	5	Aug. 1.	At Bank.	July 23 to Aug. 1.
Railroads & Canals.				
Illinois Central RR. Co.....	5	Aug. 1.	Co.'s office, N Y.	July 13 to Aug. 1.
New Jersey RR & TransCo.	5	Aug. 1.	2 Nassau street.	July 13 to Aug. 2.
Del. & Hud. Canal Coal Co.	8	Aug. 1.	7 Nassau street.	July 13 to July 28.

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	89	610	321	10	25	1,055	
Railroad shares, viz.:							
Catawissa			100	200	200	....	500
Central of New Jersey....			50	....	....	....	50
Chicago & Alton	100	....	300	200	200	500	1,300
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy....	....	25	....	50	150	70	295
Chicago & Northwestern...	4,712	9,526	7,650	6,968	4,000	13,500	46,356
Chicago & Rock Island...	1,600	2,420	1,000	2,000	8,200	10,475	25,665
Cleveland, Col. & Cinc....	10	....	50	59	....	20	139
Cleveland & Pittsburg....	3,000	2,900	3,300	4,100	1,600	4,800	19,400
Cleveland & Toledo.....	530	100	....	2,830	3,600	5,500	12,660
Del., Lack. & Western...	181	....	150	55	....	....	386
Erie Railway	5,000	4,500	19,335	15,910	4,300	5,200	54,245
Hudson River.....	....	....	....	1,300	800	800	2,900
Illinois Central	300	100	300	....	1,000	1,806	4,006
Indianapolis & Cinn....	....	....	....	60	....	....	60
Marietta & Cincinnati...	1,100	800	200	300	400	1,050	3,850
Michigan Central.....	300	100	....	700	813	318	2,231
Michigan Southern.....	2,400	1,500	3,100	2,700	1,800	5,600	17,100
Milwaukee & P. du Chien...	....	....	....	....	....	50	50
Milwaukee & St. Paul....	....	....	....	100	1,300	622	2,022
New York Central.....	2,700	1,010	1,895	4,975	3,250	1,600	15,380
New York & New Haven...	38	....	23	21	30	....	112
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100)	300	1,700	....	1,050	400	3,600	7,050
Panama .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.	500	700	1,200	1,700	2,900	3,200	10,200
Reading	5,400	4,300	8,100	1,190	4,152	5,915	29,057
Rome, Watertown & Og...	50	....	....	....	....	....	50
Stonington.....	....	....	50	....	....	....	100
Toledo & Wabash.....	....	....	....	....	....	300	300
Miscellaneous shares, viz.:							
Ashburton Coal.....	....	....	....	100	....	200	300
Atlantic Mail.....	....	100	100	....	50	....	250
Boston Water Power....	100	400	700	500	2,800	4,100	6,600
Canton.....	300	700	500	100	....	300	1,900
Central Coal.....	100	....	200	....	100	....	400
Cumberland Coal.....	....	100	600	200	....	400	1,300
Del. & Hudson Canal....	20	....	....	....	100	15	135
Mariposa.....	....	300	800	4,200	4,800	4,550	14,650
Pacific Mail.....	....	....	....	10	100	168	278
Quicksilver.....	600	1,600	500	150	600	200	3,650
Smith & Parmelee Gold...	....	100	....	....	....	....	100
Western Union Telegraph	490	800	3,102	6,910	5,800	1,206	18,308
W. U. Telegraph—Russian	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Wilkesbarre.....	....	....	....	....	....	100	100
Wyoming Valley Coal....	....	....	200	....	....	....	200

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	14,531	17,906	15,600	38,400	30,131	65,306
Monday	13,770	44,036	20,600	43,700	34,370	87,736
Tuesday	13,363	37,137	40,052	61,800	53,415	98,937
Wednesday.....	21,744	19,630	37,218	59,100	58,962	56,730
Thursday	22,932	31,029	30,532	53,300	53,464	66,329
Friday	34,925	17,733	41,550	31,600	76,475	48,733
Total of week.....	121,265	167,471	185,552	260,300	306,817	427,771

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				Friday			
January 5.....	181,350	243,900	425,250	April 20.....	176,956	208,650	385,606
January 12.....	339,109	328,400	667,509	April 27.....	242,738	226,230	468,968
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	454,381	682,461
February 16.....	234,285	228,700	462,985	June 1 (5 days)	228,873	380,306	6'9,179
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.....	122,563	208,200	330,763	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	July 27.....	121,265	185,552	306,817

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.....	\$20,000	\$1,000	\$160,000	\$1,000	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$194,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's)....	358,000	397,200	172,000	201,500	268,000	191,000	1,588,200
U. S. 6's (old).....	....	....	....	....	31,500	....	31,500
U. S. 5's (10-40's)....	2,000	12,500	22,000	72,000	19,000	37,000	164,500
U. S. 5's (old).....	....	....	4,000	....	10,000	1,000	15,000
U. S. 7-30 notes.....	47,000	130,000	21,000	71,050	65,800	497,500	852,350
State bonds, viz.:							
California 7's.....	....	....	....	....	....	3,000	3,000
Conn. 6's.....	....	....	....	....	2,000	....	2,000
Illinois 6's.....	....	....	1,000	....	....	....	1,000
Kentucky 6's.....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	1,000
Louisiana 6's.....	....	....	2,000	....	....	....	4,000
Missouri 6's.....	5,000	....	7,000	....	....	....	28,000
N. Y. State 5's.....	....	....	....	....	50,000	....	50,000
N. Y. State 6's.....	19,000	2,500	25,000	5,000	....	10,000	61,500
N. Y. State 7's.....	1,000	5,000	....	5,000	3,000	61,000	75,000
N. Carolina 6's.....	2,000	10,000	....	....	5,000	....	17,000
Ohio 6's.....	....	....	....	....	6,000	....	6,000
Tennessee 6's.....	11,000	20,000	6,000	30,000	16,000	22,000	105,000
Virginia 6's.....	4,000	....	....	....	....	....	4,000
City bonds:							
Brooklyn 6's.....	....	25,000	....	....	3,000	....	63,000
Jersey City 6's.....	....	....	....	....	2,000	....	2,000

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.....	\$380,000	\$410,700	358,500	274,500	\$338,500	\$231,000	\$1,393,200
U. S. Notes.....	47,000	130,000	21,000	71,050	65,800	497,500	832,350
State & City bonds.....	42,000	64,500	64,000	50,000	113,000	97,000	430,500
Railroad Bonds.....	9,000	38,000	12,000	18,000	16,000	1,000	93,000
Total amount.....	\$478,000	643,200	454,500	413,550	533,300	826,500	3,349,550

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.	Railroad	Total
	Bonds.	Notes.	Bonds.	Bonds.	amount.
January.....	\$4,827,200	\$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	1,614,000	515,700	12,078,750
and for the weeks ending on Friday—					
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
" 27.....	1,993,200	832,350	430,500	93,000	3,349,050

FRIDAY, July 27, 1866—P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The market exhibits the effects of the redemption of Certificates of Indebtedness at the Sub-Treasury, in a general increase of ease. The banks hold large balances, for which they cannot readily find employment at the current rates of interest, and money is very freely offered to brokers at 4@5 per cent. The prevailing rate on call loans is 5 per cent.; but, with the large unemployed balances, it would seem to be improbable that the continuance of this rate can be calculated upon. On Government collaterals the rate is generally 4 per cent.

Exchange with the West has again turned in favor of this city, and moderate balances of currency are daily received from that section.

There is less complaint of the excess of national bank currency, the banks having probably found means of sending it to the interior, or having forwarded it to the issuing banks for redemption.

Discounts are unusually quiet. The supply of paper is very light, which adds to the difficulty of finding employment for idle funds. Prime notes of 60 days pass at about 5½ per cent.; longer dates at 6@7 per cent.; second class names range at 10@15 per cent.

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

	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Call loans.....	4 @ 5	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	6 @ 7
Loans on bonds & mort.....	6 @ 7	do single names.....	7 @ 8
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.....	5½ @ —	Lower grades.....	10 @ 15

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The week opened with a general dullness in Governments. The proposal in Senator Sherman's finance bill, limiting the option of conversion or redemption on Seven-thirty notes, had a depressing effect upon that class of securities, and the price steadily declined to 103¼@103½. The subsequent disapproval of the clause in the House, and advices reporting the improbability of its ultimate passage had the effect of checking the decline, and yesterday and to-day the notes have been active, and the price has advanced to 103½@104 for all the series. Five twenties have also been more in demand since the middle of the week, and have advanced ¼@½ per cent. The issue of 1862 has been sustained by a steady demand for export. It is estimated that the Persia took out on Wednesday two and a half to three millions of bonds. To-day they have been in demand from domestic houses, apparently in connection with movements for putting up the issue of 1865, for the purposes of conversion; for there is reason for supposing that the extreme activity of the last two days has been connected with funding operations. Old Five-twenties close quite firm at 107¼@107½. We discontinue, from this date, our quotations for Certificates of Indebtedness, the issue having now been almost entirely redeemed.

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

	June 22.	June 29.	July 6.	July 13.	July 20.	July 27.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	110½	110½	108½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	103½	104½	105½	106½	106½	107½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	102½	103½	104½	105½	104½	105½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	102½	103½	104½	105½	104½	105½
U. S. 10-40's.....	96½	97½	98	99	98½	98½
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	102½					

ment has very much of the character of a spontaneous revival of confidence, based upon the current earnings of the roads.

The Erie directors have determined not to declare any dividend for the current half year, upon either the common or preferred stock. The decision has not appreciably affected the stock, it being considered that had a dividend been made, it would have been at the expense of other interests, and would, in fact, have had to be borrowed.

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

Table with columns for stock names (Cumberland Coal, Quicksilver, etc.) and dates (June 15, June 22, June 29, July 6, July 13, July 20, July 27).

THE GOLD MARKET.—Speculation has almost forsaken the Gold Room, in obedience to the superior attractions of the Stock Exchange. There is, however, a considerable "short" interest outstanding among the importers, who appear to think that the present premium cannot be long maintained.

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

Table with columns for dates (July 21-24) and highest/lowest values for gold.

The exports of specie last week amounted to \$436,013. On Wednesday, the Persia took out \$925,804, chiefly in gold bars.

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

Table showing receipts and payments for Custom House and Sub-Treasury from July 16 to 21.

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$2,452,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$293,000 in gold, and \$2,187,149 in Gold Certificates.

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

Table with columns for weeks ending, Custom House receipts, Sub-Treasury receipts, and changes in balances.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The supply of bills during the week has been in excess of the demand, and transactions have been quite limited. A considerable amount of bills have been made against shipments of Five-twenties.

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

Table with columns for cities (London, Paris, Antwerp, etc.) and dates (July 6, July 13, July 20, July 27).

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 21, 1866:

Large table showing financial statements for various banks (New York, Manhattan, etc.) with columns for Loans and discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net deposits, and Legal tenders.

Some important changes have occurred, during the week, in the condition of the banks, owing chiefly to the redemption of the Certificates of Indebtedness by the Sub-Treasury.

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

Table comparing Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, and Legal Tenders between Dec. and Inc.

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

Table with columns for weeks (Apr. 7 to July 21) and various financial metrics (Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings).

The following is the quarterly statement of the condition of the City Banks on the morning of July 2, 1866, and June 24, 1865:

	LIABILITIES.	
	July 2, 1866.	June 24, 1865.
Capital.....	\$84,322,200	\$83,257,309
Net profits.....	23,144,838	21,439,981
Circulation.....	29,900,155	9,550,343
Due banks.....	51,525,575	47,844,158
Due Depositors.....	252,014,647	237,913,572
Due all others.....	4,274,737	3,183,006
Total.....	\$445,182,152	\$403,288,369
	RESOURCES.	
	July 2, 1866.	June 24, 1865.
Loans and discounts.....	\$164,155,672	\$131,883,169
Stocks.....	83,179,705	97,899,514
Bonds and mortgages.....	792,091	256,901
Real estate.....	5,724,426	5,669,902
Due from other banks.....	16,219,535	13,476,622
Cash items and bank notes.....	80,687,540	66,841,558
Specie.....	5,943,778	15,552,259
Legal tenders.....	88,212,823	71,542,105
Over drafts.....	208,582	166,339
Total's.....	\$445,182,152	\$403,288,369

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

	July 14.	July 21.		
Capital.....	\$14,642,150	\$14,642,150		
Loans.....	49,493,405	49,009,316	Decrease...	\$484,189
Specie.....	852,773	849,770	Decrease...	3,003
Legal Tenders.....	20,311,668	21,312,564	Increase...	1,000,896
Deposits.....	37,707,567	37,575,560	Decrease...	132,007
Circulation.....	9,442,146	9,427,963	Decrease...	14,183

The most marked change in the statement of the averages for the last week is an increase of over a million dollars of legal tender notes.

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

Date.	Legal Tenders.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Apr. 23.....	\$18,949,719	\$46,832,734	\$890,244	\$3,779,166	\$36,032,867
May 5.....	19,144,650	48,066,654	912,023	8,794,348	36,987,008
May 12.....	14,646,263	48,276,256	896,741	8,930,420	38,414,585
May 19.....	19,618,232	48,336,567	897,913	9,918,938	37,296,648
May 26.....	19,715,093	48,036,984	867,094	1,988,742	37,078,417
June 2.....	21,154,939	47,564,996	890,121	9,022,553	38,189,566
June 9.....	21,568,085	48,118,897	859,633	9,007,515	38,326,934
June 16.....	20,568,591	48,616,145	897,381	9,219,553	36,972,472
June 23.....	21,105,316	48,166,814	899,999	9,290,094	36,715,306
June 30.....	21,455,836	48,266,904	863,454	9,325,475	37,242,976
July 7.....	20,546,695	48,892,594	866,981	9,431,664	38,275,788
July 14.....	20,311,668	49,493,405	852,773	9,442,146	37,707,567
July 21.....	21,312,564	49,009,316	849,770	9,427,963	37,575,560

BOSTON BANKS.—The footings of the weekly statement of the Boston Banks, as compared with the previous statement, shows the following variations: Loans have decreased \$51,370; specie has decreased \$11,908, legal tender notes have increased \$1,176,899; the amount due from other banks has increased \$344,258, and amount due to other banks has decreased \$426,178; deposits have increased \$527,958; National circulation has decreased \$87,291, and State circulation has decreased \$11,560.

The following are the footings of the weekly statement of the Boston banks, with those of the two previous reports:

	July 23.	July 16.	July 9.
Capital.....	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000
Loans.....	95,995,866	96,047,236	93,802,870
Specie.....	441,689	453,597	468,602
Legal tender notes.....	22,786,738	21,609,839	21,066,745
Due from other banks.....	12,016,850	11,672,601	11,003,857
Due to other banks.....	16,875,950	17,302,123	15,903,148
Deposits.....	40,935,853	40,407,895	40,016,733
Circulation (National).....	24,057,765	24,145,056	23,302,222
Circulation (State).....	401,544	413,113	391,706

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

April	Date	Legal			Circulation.	
		Loans.	Specie.	Tenders.	National.	State.
2.....	92,351,979	\$53,456	\$20,761,014	\$36,697,227	\$23,087,693	\$869,329
9.....	92,142,975	487,455	20,334,570	37,426,560	23,266,642	830,069
16.....	91,250,882	457,648	19,902,647	37,606,696	23,635,043	777,198
23.....	86,120,897	411,693	19,309,145	36,946,182	22,469,488	744,041
30.....	86,723,001	401,113	19,549,614	38,396,210	22,856,656	744,425
May 7.....	90,369,569	576,150	21,415,716	41,205,276	23,516,330	719,668
14.....	90,328,554	501,013	22,462,522	42,021,976	23,551,579	695,527
21.....	89,634,864	472,172	22,973,509	41,610,149	23,195,968	661,819
28.....	91,833,402	436,391	23,658,956	41,631,746	23,722,277	644,058
June 4.....	92,287,648	503,991	26,148,678	42,992,749	23,679,025	609,371
11.....	89,878,993	374,966	25,470,926	42,858,986	22,916,559	480,599
18.....	94,336,170	323,335	25,019,436	42,587,020	23,633,003	507,371
July 16.....	96,047,000	453,600	21,610,000	40,407,000	24,145,000	413,000
23.....	95,995,866	441,689	22,786,738	40,935,853	24,057,765	401,544

NATIONAL BANKS.—The National Bank of Newport, N. Y., was authorized to commence business last week, under the National Banking law, with a capital of \$50,000. This bank filed its papers over a year ago, and has not been allowed to commence business owing to its State circulation not having been reduced as provided for by law. The total number of banks so far established is 1,655.

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

Date.	B'ks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Date.	B'ks.	Capital.	Circulation.
May 5..	1,650		\$271,262,165	June 16..	1,653		\$280,263,890
May 12..	1,650		272,878,895	June 23..	1,653		281,234,460
May 19..	1,650		274,653,195	June 30..	1,653		282,555,440
May 26..	1,650	414,921,479	276,540,510	July 7..	1,653		283,627,605
June 2..	1,650		277,379,660	July 14..	1,654		284,566,675
June 9..	1,650		278,905,675	July 21..	1,655		

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending July 11, 1866:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£28,287,515
Government debt.....	£11,015,100
Other securities.....	3,984,900
Gold coin and bullion.....	13,287,515
Total.....	£28,287,515
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital.....	£14,553,000
Rest.....	3,659,692
Public deposits.....	2,726,739
Other deposits.....	21,472,435
Seven day and other bills.....	706,381
Total.....	£43,118,297

The return gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest.....	£3,659,692	Increase.....	£45,552
Public deposits.....	2,726,739	Decrease.....	4,073,512
Other deposits.....	21,472,435	Increase.....	1,532,878

On the other side of the account—

Government securities.....	10,278,123	Decrease.....	500,000
Other securities.....	29,039,534	Decrease.....	1,710,020
Notes unemployed.....	3,094,685	Decrease.....	241,115

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,192,830, being a decrease of £619,635; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,993,470, showing a decrease of £883,475 when compared with the preceding statement.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are not National.)	CAPITAL. Par of Share.	DIVIDEND.		FRID Bid. Ask.
		Amount.	Periods. Last Paid.	
America*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	140
America (Jer. City).....	25	100,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....4	
American.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	114
American Exchange.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov... May '66.....5	
Atlantic.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....6	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....6	
Bowery.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
Broadway.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
Brooklyn.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000	Quarterly... July '66.....4	
Butchers & Drovers.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
Central.....	100	3,000,000	May and Nov... May '66.....6	112
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....6	
Chatham.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....8	
Chemical.....	100	800,000	Quarterly... July '66.....6	
Citizens'.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
City.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov... May '66.....6	
City (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	110 111
Commerce.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	102 104
Commonwealth.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....6	102 104
Continental.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	100
Corn Exchange*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug... Aug '66.....5	
Croton.....	100	200,000	.....
Currency.....	100	100,000	Quarterly... July '66.....10	
Dry Dock*.....	30	200,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....3 1/2	
East River.....	50	350,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....4	
Eighth.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
Fifth.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
First.....	100	500,000	May and Nov... May '66.....10	
First (Brooklyn).....	100	.....	Jan. and July... July '66.....10	
Fourth.....	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July... Jul '66.....5	103 103 1/2
Fulton.....	30	600,000	May and Nov... '66.....5	155
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg).....	20	160,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	Apr. and Oct... Apr '66.....6	
Greenwich*.....	25	200,000	Apr. and Oct... Apr '66.....6	
Grocers'.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
Hanover.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
Importers & Trad... ..	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	110
Irving.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July... Jan '66.....5	
Leather Manufact'rs.....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug... Feb '66.....5	
Long Isl (Brook).....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug... Feb '66.....5	
Manhattan*.....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug... Feb '66.....5	132
Manufacturers'.....	30	252,000	Apr. and Oct... Apr '66.....5	100
Manuf. & Merch.*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	110
Marine.....	100	400,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....6	
Market.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
Mechanics'.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	120
Mechanics (Brook).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....6	150
Mech. Bank Asso.....	50	500,000	May and Nov... May '66.....5	
Mechan. & Traders'.....	25	600,000	May and Nov... May '66.....5	
Mercantile.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov... May '66.....5	
Merchants'.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec... June '66.....5	109
Merchants' Exch.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
Metropolitan.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....6	120
Nassau*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	106
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	100	300,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct... Apr '66.....5	
New York.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	121
New York County.....	100	200,000	April and Oct... July '66.....9	
New York Exchange.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....6	
Ninth.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	111 1/2
North America.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	104
North River*.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	125
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....4	100
Oriental*.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug... Feb '66.....5	125
Pacific.....	50	422,700	Feb. and Aug... Aug '66.....5	160
Park.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July... July '66.....7	
Peoples*.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July... July '66.....5	
Phoenix.....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July... Jul '66.....4	100 102
Republic.....	100	2,000,		

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 27.)

STOCKS AND SECURITIES:		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fr.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES:		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fr.
American Gold Coin.								Railroad Stocks.							
National.								Central of New Jersey	100		113		102	102	118
United States 6s, 1867	registered						124	Chicago and Alton	100	102		101	102	104	
do do 6s, 1868	coupon						122	do do preferred	100			124	125		
do do 6s, 1881	registered	109	109	109	109	109	109	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	100	125		124	125		
do do 6s, 1881	coupon						109	Chicago and Great Eastern	100						
do do 6s, 5-20s	registered	106	106	107	106	106	107	Chicago and Milwaukee	100	35	33	33	34	35	
do do 6s, 5-20s	coupon						105	Chicago and Northwestern	100	64	63	63	64	64	
do do 6s, 5-20s (2d issue)	registered						104	do do preferred	100	97	96	97	95		
do do 6s, 5-20s do	coupon						105	Chicago and Rock Island	100	97	96	97	95		
do do 6s, 5-20s (3d issue)	registered	104	104	104	104	105	105	Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	100	116	117	113	110		
do do 6s, 5-20s do	coupon						105	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	84	82	83	84		
do do 6s, 5-20s (3d issue)	registered	104	104	104	104	105	105	Cleveland and Toledo	50	111	110	111	112		
do do 6s, 5-20s do	coupon						105	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	100	110	150	150	149		
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881	registered							Eighth Avenue	100	65	64	65	64		
do do 6s, do do (4 yearly)	coupon							Erie	100	64	64	64	64		
do do 5s, 1871	registered						100	do preferred	100	65	64	64	64		
do do 5s, 1871	coupon		104	100			100	Hannibal and St. Joseph	100						
do do 5s, 1874	registered						100	do do preferred	100						
do do 5s, 1874	coupon	98	98	98	97	98	98	Harlem	50						
do do 5s, 10-40s	registered							do preferred	50						
do do 5s, 10-40s	coupon							Hudson River	100	119	118	120	119		
do do 6s, Union Pacific R. R. (cur.)	1st series	103	103	103	103	103	103	Illinois Central	50			72			
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes	2d series	103	103	103	103	103	104	Indianapolis and Cincinnati	100						
do do do do do	3d series	103	103	103	103	103	103	Joliet and Chicago	100						
do do 6s, Certificates								Long Island	50						
State.								McGregor Western	100	44					
California 7s							116	Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st preferred	100						
Connecticut 6s								do do 2d preferred	100						
Georgia 6s								Michigan Central	100	107	81	81	82		
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860								Michigan So. and N. Indiana	100	82	81	81	83		
do Registered, 1860								do do guaranteed	100						
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860-62-65-70				97				Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	100						
do do do 1877								do do do 1st pref.	100						
do do do 1879								do do do 2d pref.	100						
do War Loan								Milwaukee and St. Paul	100			69	70		
Indiana 6s, War Loan							95	do do preferred	100						
do 5s							95	Mississippi and Missouri	100						
Kentucky 6s, 1863-72			95				95	Morris and Essex	100						
Louisiana 6s								New Jersey	100	104	104	103	104		
Michigan 6s							79	New York Central	100	112	111	111	104		
do 7s, War Loan, 1878							79	New York and New Haven	100						
Minnesota 8s								New Haven and Hartford	100						
Missouri 6s				81				Norwich and Worcester	100	29	28	28	28		
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph R.R.)				79				Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	100						
do 6s, (Pacific R.R.)								do do preferred	100						
New York 7s, 1870		97	97	97	97		97	Panama	100	29	99	98	98		
do 6s, 1867-77								Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	100	109	109	109	110		
do 5s, 1868-76		104	101		104	104	104	Reading	50	109	109	110	110		
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds		84	8		84	84	85	St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	100						
North Carolina 6s							99	do do do preferred	100						
Ohio 6s, 1870-75							100	Second avenue	100			110			
do 6s, 1881-86								Sixth avenue	100						
Rhode Island 6s								Stonington	100						
Tennessee 6s 1868		71	71	71	72	71	71	Third avenue	100						
do 6s 1890		66						Toledo, Wabash and Western	50						
Virginia 6s, coupon								do do do preferred	50						
Municipal.								Railroad Bonds:							
Brooklyn 6s			94	93	93	94	95	Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.							
do 6s, Water Loan								do do 2d mort.							
do 6s, Public Park Loan								Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877							
do 6s, Improvement Stock							93	Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund					98		
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan								do do 1st mortgage		89					
New York 7s								do do Income		109					
do 6s								Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.							
do 5s								Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage					99		
Miscellaneous Shares.								Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund		98					
Coal.—American	100						16	do do Interest							
Ashburton	50						43	do do Extension							
Central	100	44						do do 1st mortgage		89			90		
Consolidation	100		46	45			46	do do consolidated		78		73			
Cumberland	100						149	Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage		101					
Delaware and Hudson	100	149					150	Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage							
Hampshire and Baltimore	100							do do 3d mortgage, conv.					77		
International	50							do do 4th mortgage							
Pennsylvania	50							Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund							
Schuykill	100							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.							
Spring Mountain	100							do do 2d mort.					100		
Spruce Hill	10						55	Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868				101	101		
Wilkesbarre	100			40				do 2d mortgage, 1879							
Wyoming Valley	100							do 3d mortgage, 1883							
Gas.—Brooklyn	25							do 4th mortgage, 1880							
Citizens (Brooklyn)	50							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							
New York	50							do Consolidated and Sinking Fund							
Williamsburg	50							do 2d mortgage, 1868							
Improvement.—Boston Water Power	20	33	33	34	34	36	35	Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869							
Brunswick City	100							do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885							
Canton	100	52	52				58	do 3d mortgage, 1875				98			
Cary	100							do convertible, 1867							
Telegraph.—American	100							Illinois Central 7s, 1875							
United States	100							Lackawanna and Western Bonds							
Western Union	100	53	53	54	56	55	56	McGregor Western, 1st mortgage							
Western Union, Russian Extension	100						110	Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage					86		
Steamship.—Atlantic Mail	100		116	114			114	Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72							
New York	100							do do 8s, new, 1882					112		
Pacific Mail	100						212	Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund							
Pacific Mail Scrip	100						210	do do 2d mortgage, 7s							
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		90					
Trust.—Farmers' Loan and Trust	25							do do Income							
New York Life and Trust	100							Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants							
Union Trust	100							New York Central 6s, 1883							
United States Trust	100							do do 6s, 1887							
Miner.—Canada Copper	50							do do 6s, Real Estate							
Corake Iron	5							do do 6s, subscription							
Benton Gold	100							do do 7s, 1876							
Consolidated Gregory Gold	25							do do 7s, convertible, 1876							
Gunnell Gold	100							do do 7s, 1865-76							
Mariposa Gold	100				11	12	12	Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage							
Mariposa preferred	100				23	24	25	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.							
Minnesota Copper	5							do do do 2d mort.							
Montana Gold	5							do do do 3d mort.							
New Jersey Consolidated Copper	15							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, 1st mort.							
New Jersey Zinc	100							do do do 2d, pref.					82		
Quartz Hill	25							do do do 2d, income							
Quicksilver	10		48	48	49	49	50	Toledo and Wabash, 1st mortgage		92	92				
Rutland Marble	25							do do 1st mortgage, extended		77	77				
Saginaw L. S. & M.	25							do do 2d mortgage				</			

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked), DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (e.g., American Gold Coin, Bonds of 1847-1865), State Securities (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin), and Municipal Securities (Albany, Alleghany City, Baltimore, Bangor, 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, San Francisco, Wilmington).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, July 27.

The uncertainty with which the future of trade is regarded,—it being subject to so many and varied contingencies—continues to limit business. A groundless fear of cholera caused many people to leave town, and prevents many from coming to town to make their purchases. The anticipated "fall opening," for which we noticed some preparations in our last, continues, therefore, to be delayed.

Cotton has fluctuated almost daily, and closes unsettled. The crop accounts are on the whole quite favorable.

A speculative movement in Flour and Wheat has checked the decline, and produced some reaction in the market, the whole closing tame, however, and not well supported.

Provisions have been firm, and the demand is generally better. Speculative influences carried Mess Pork up to \$32, but it closed somewhat lower. Other hog products have been very scarce and firm. The receipts of live Hogs have been nearly nominal, and interfered with that regular supply of ice packed meats, upon which our market has, in a great measure, depended. But the prospect of an early renewal of supplies, upon a scale much more liberal than usual, is very good. The present high prices will hurry them to market just as early and as fast as it is practicable to send them. But stocks of all except Pork are quite reduced, and a considerable movement will be necessary to effect such an increase as will materially reduce prices. Beef of all kinds remains quiet. Butter and Cheese are quiet. The export of Cheese is checked by the decline in Liverpool, but holders are firm, except for very inferior qualities.

Groceries have attracted the usual amount of attention. Coffee, having advanced early in the week, has become quiet. But Sugar has been active, the sales of the week amount to about 9,000 hhds. and as many boxes, and currency prices close $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher. There was a liberal business to-day. Refined Sugars have also advanced $\frac{1}{4}$. Molasses has met with a very large sale—some 1,200 hhds. changed hands to-day—the market closing about steady. Rice and Teas have been more active and firm. The stocks of Groceries in the hands of Provincial dealers is believed to be very small, and prices being relatively quite low, on a gold basis, (except Molasses, perhaps,) the trade is regarded as being in a very healthy condition.

Naval Stores have slightly improved, without any extraordinary demand. Oils have been firm, and Crude Sperm sold early in the week at \$2 75 per gallon.

Petroleum has been active, and closes at a small but decided advance. The sales for the past three days foot up about 10,600 packages, shippers having bought up liberally.

Hides have supported last week's advance, with a fair but less active demand. Leather is firm, with a supply barely equal to the wants of the market.

Fish are firmer for Dry Cod, and otherwise more active. Fruits of all kinds have been in good demand and firm.

Metals have been quiet, and are uniformly weak in prices. The demand does not seem to support the speculative views of buyers in June.

Wool has been quiet. The market is very unsettled. Efforts are still making to get some sort of a tariff through Congress, upon which prices are supported, but the regular trade is dull, and woollen goods are not selling satisfactorily. From this circumstance it is anticipated that there will be a great pressure to sell when Congress adjourns, whether the tariff be increased or not.

Whiskey is unchanged. Tallow dull and drooping. Hops firm and scarce.

East India goods rule very firm. Gunny cloth is in reduced stock; of Linseed, there is none in first hands, and, notwithstanding the large stock of Manilla hemp the price has advanced to 10 cents, gold, per pound.

Freights have become dull. A break in the canal has interrupted the supply of corn and oats, and the shipments have been limited. The going rates for corn to Liverpool are $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. by sail, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. by steam. There have been considerable shipments of cotton, mostly to Liverpool, by steam, at a farthing per lb. Several petroleum, and one or two deal charters are reported.

The following tables show the quantity of Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Molasses imported for the week ending July 25, 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 hhds., 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.]

COFFEE.							
Imported.	Brazil. bags.	Mara-caibo. bags.	La-gauyra. bags.	West Indies. bags.	Holland. bags.	East Indies.	Other Ports. bags.
Ent'd for cons. this week							
Warehoused do	10,050	3,774	864				300
Total import for week	10,050	3,784	864				324
Previously reported	716			200			1,186
Total import since July 1	10,766	3,784	864	200			1,510
Withdrawn.							
This week	11,231	856	693		100	2,225	24
Add ent. for cons.							
Total on market this w'k	11,131	856	693		100	2,225	24
Prev. reported	19,245	616		109	525	3,209	1,809
Total on market since July 1	30,376	1,472	693	109	625	5,425	1,833

TEA.							
Imported.	China. % ch.	Japan. % ch.	Other Ports. % ch.	Withdrawn.	China. % ch.	Japan. % ch.	Other Ports. % ch.
Ent'd for cons.				This week	5,428	695	349
Warehoused		237	109	Add ent. for cons.			
Total for week		237	109	Total on market	5,428	695	349
Prev. reported	5,040		32	Prev. reported	6,836	1,378	278
Total import since July 1	5,040	237	141	Total on market since July 1	12,264	2,073	627

SUGAR.					
Imported.	In bxs & bags. tons.	In hhds &c. tons.	Withdrawn.	In bxs & bags. tons.	In hhds &c. tons.
Entered for con.			This week	1,513	3,210
Warehoused	1,21	5,049	Add ent. for con.		
Total for week	1,251	5,100	Total on market	1,513	2,391
Prev. reported	430	1,648	Prev. reported	1,175	1,661
Total import since July 1	1,681	6,748	Total on market since July 1	2,688	4,952

MOLASSES.					
Imported.	From Cuba. 100 galls.	Other Ports. 100 galls.	Withdrawn.	From Cuba. 100 galls.	Other Ports. 100 galls.
Entered for con.	748	2,595	This week	748	8,725
Warehoused		5,868	Add ent. for con.		5,868
Total for week	748	8,463	Total on market	748	8,725
Prev. reported		3,661	Prev. reported	1,098	4,653
Total import since July 1	748	12,124	Total on market since July 1	1,846	13,378

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JAN. 1. The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending July 27, 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.]							
	This week.	Since Jan. 1, '65.	Same time '65.		This week.	Since Jan. 1, '65.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pkgs.	193	3,431	11,620	Rosin	6,814	227,739	40,183
Breadstuffs—				Tar	163	37,635	6,618
Flour, bbls.	57,836	1,236,585	1,629,430	Pitch	77	1,609	
Wheat, bush.	127,966	1,053,945	2,532,970	Oil cake, pkgs	116	58,303	
Oats	167,119	2,971,042	4,761,330	Oil, lard	130	3,333	4,690
Corn	805,849	2,919,862	3,887,450	Oil, Petroleum	15,100	543,427	242,615
Rye	14,370	288,788	120,730	Peanuts, bags		9,024	
Malt	1,911	265,395		Provisions—			
Barley	809	153,486	519,940	Butter, pkgs.	8,425	227,478	331,100
Grass seed		100,183		Cheese	23,763	207,312	224,279
Flaxseed		4,446		Cut meats	223	92,690	92,120
Beans	333	39,169		Eggs	1,628	110,817	
Peas	5,164	146,307		Pork	855	91,460	157,830
C. meal, bbls.	2,793	73,172	201,865	Beef, pkgs.	45	46,355	76,915
C. meal, bags	1,482	217,143		Lard, pkgs.	400	79,449	82,270
Buckwheat & do Flour, bg		6,305		Lard, kegs	270	5,737	
Cotton, bales	6,469	404,026	232,840	Rice, pkgs.	100	1,674	
Copper, bbls.	147	4,744		Starch	650	61,512	
Copper, plates	74	3,314		Stearine	85	5,895	
Driedfruit, pkgs		5,487		Spelter, slabs		2,321	
Grease, pkgs.	15	2,342		Sugar, hhds & bbls		2,692	9,600
Hemp, bales		53		Tallow, pkgs.	121	3,856	
Hides, No.	2,621	262,846		Tobacco, pkgs.	3,915	93,913	
Hops, bales	48	3,654	13,520	Tobacco, hhds.	2,167	35,558	
Leather, sides	35,551	1,222,995	1,267,100	Whisky, bbls.	1,873	46,241	35,110
Lead, pigs	29	5,190		Wool, bales	11,836	77,163	39,185
Molasses, hhds & bbls		9,335		Dressed Hogs, No.		81,769	
Naval Stores—				Rice, rough			
Crude trp, bbl	161	26,903	8,582	Rush			
Spirits turp.	1,374	28,398	6,395				

* 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 23, 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		2,577	5,895	Pitch, bbls.	37	1,579	
Ashes, Prls, bbls		44	465	Oil cake, 100 lb	3,932	374,123	295,625
Beeswax, lbs.	2,300	153,857	141,204	Oils.			
Breadstuffs.				Petrol., gals	552,164	14,984,104	4,775,912
Flour, bbls.	9,729	543,071	767,818	Whale, gals		12,625	11,804
C. meal, bbls.	1,935	80,316	84,072	Sperm, gals	6,455	80,345	56,982
Wheat, bus.		137,493	1,011,117	Lard, gals.		11,935	28,290
Rye, bush.		199,209	63,457	Provisions.			
Corn, bush.	976,259	6,630,608	686,397	Pork, bbls.	715	52,996	78,797
Oats, bush.	63,516	823,890		Beef, bbls & cts.	444	41,528	62,917
Peas, bush.	8,119	137,623		Bacon, 100 lb	625	234,062	261,825
Candles, bxs.	632	41,197		Butter, 100 lb	169	11,012	66,622
Cotton, bales.	2,808	265,356	28,110	Cheese, 100 lb	16,235	112,541	189,474
Hay, bales	35	21,265		Lard, 100 lb	4,185	157,870	165,079
Hops, bales.		1,319	11,873	Staves M.	385	62,063	7,988
Naval Stores.				Tallow, 100 lb	84	86,002	124,859
C. Turp. bbls	27	11,921		Tobacco, pkgs	1,266	58,003	91,623
S. Turp. bbls	239	7,203		Tobacco, inf. lbs	633	52,952	311,769
Rosin, bbls.	4,573	144,574	9,150	Whisky, bbls		399,609	150,897
Tar, bbls.	111	21,414	2,559				

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 20, 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.....	109	3,783	1,457	Hardware...	114	8,021	2,351
Coal, tons....	4,102	280,939	124,508	Iron, RR b'rs	10,137	164,533	108,835
Cocoa, bags...	126	7,932	2,360	Lead, pigs...	1,657	268,531	80,668
Coffee, bags...	35,352	490,170	327,832	Spelter, lbs.	.....	6,773,556	.....
Cotton, bales..	62	1,816	22,099	Steel.....	2,290	106,811	42,139
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs....	3,100	442,294	304,790
Bark, Peru	9	3,643	1,706	Tin slabs, lbs	144,116	4,561,749	1,985,753
Blea p'wd'rs	100	14,740	12,727	Rags.....	1,441	31,763	19,694
Brimst, tns.	220	11,533	5,697	Sugar, hhd's,			
Cochineal...	107	623	894	tcs & bbls..	20,112	277,971	188,952
Cr Tartar...	23	736	520	Sugar, bxs & bg	5,833	262,315	194,699
Gambier....	640	12,629	.....	Tea.....	37,575	593,652	390,325
Gums, crude	293	7,611	1,643	Tobacco.....	140	12,509	13,674
Gum, Arabic	39	2,115	1,012	Waste.....	185	9,662	5,141
Indigo.....	38	2,263	3,369	Wines, &c.			
Madder....	10	7,227	2,200	Champ, bkts	1,561	76,726	24,268
Oils, ess...	58	2,879	1,173	Wines.....	7,258	285,236	30,608
Oil, Olive...	250	73,176	12,677	Wool, bales...	98	45,424	32,344
Opium.....	.....	455	452	Articles reported by value:			
Soda, bi-carb	.....	80,316	34,079	Cigars.....	522,367	\$1,051,144	\$328,637
Soda, sal....	480	19,899	6,699	Corks.....	8,462	21,457	73,737
Soda, ash....	295	24,640	18,039	Fancy goods..	66,680	2,399,555	1,150,701
Flax.....	444	7,797	7,685	Fish.....	.....	580,228	300,859
Furs.....	66	2,518	2,211	Fruits, &c.			
Gunny cloth..	4,950	16,331	1,938	Lemons....	13,183	325,792	104,199
Hair.....	227	3,111	1,724	Oranges....	3,661	267,843	285,358
Hemp, bales..	2,030	80,591	20,575	Nuts.....	11,983	602,519	631,539
Hides, &c.				Raisins....	4,103	508,190	274,302
Bristles....	27	1,463	589	Hides, undrsd.	103,709	4,036,077	2,330,537
Hides, dres'd	169	6,230	1,966	Rice.....	14,610	450,362	750,846
India rubber..	757	14,231	16,982	Spices, &c.			
Ivory.....	.....	440	1,287	Cassia.....	.....	125,873	56,540
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger.....	799	136,636	11,595
Jewelry....	11	429	328	Pepper.....	42,35	91,601	2,068
Watches....	20	677	405	Saltpetre....	.....	116,861	58,072
Linseed.....	.....	166,511	28,101	Woods....			
Molasses....	5,655	76,466	99,291	Fustic.....	200	19,927	33,167
Metals, &c.				Logwood...	8,906	125,454	79,641
Cutlery.....	78	3,577	1,275	Mahogany...	4,375	97,038	152,189

LONDON, July 13th. Baring's Circular reports:—Cocoa irregular, and only half of 1,413 bags sold; Trinidad at 80s. 6d. @ 85s. for mid to good mid, 88s. @ 100s. for good and fine, and 11s. for superior; Granada at 68s. @ 81s.; Surinam at 73s. @ 85s. 29 bags Guayaquil were withdrawn, and 97 bags Bahia at 62s.

LINSEED CAKES.—As usual at this season trade continues very dull. COFFEE advanced early in the week 2s. per cwt., but this advance has since been lost.

COPPER quiet, and prices very nominal. Tough cake £86, best selected £89, sheathing £91, Y. M. sheathing 5d.

CORN.—The market has again become very quiet, and the late advance has been nearly all lost. American wheat—Spring 50s. @ 54s. per qr.; American flour 24s. @ 28s. per barrel, but there is hardly any American Wheat or flour offering here at present.

LEAD dull. Common pig £20 10s. @ £20 15s. HEMP.—300 bales fair to good current Manilla, imported via New York, held for £45; a few lots since placed at this price, which is a further advance of £1 per ton.

CHINA GRASS.—350 bales at auction were withdrawn. JUTE.—Of 2,200 bales at public sale about 1,500 bales sold at a decline of from 20s. @ 30s. per ton, viz.: from £14 15s. @ £22 5s. for common to good.

SPELTER in rather more demand at £21 10s. @ £21 15s. HIDES.—Of 80,000 Kips offered at public sale about two-thirds sold at last sale's rates to ¼d per lb. decline.

INDIGO.—The periodical sales of East India, comprising 19,650 chests, commenced on the 10th inst. and terminated to-day. Only 2,000 chests sold at a decline of from 2d. @ 4d. per lb. on last sale's rates.

IRON.—Welsh quiet; Rails and bars £6 f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch pigs 52s. 6d. cash for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED.—No arrivals this week. The market is cleared of Calcutta, of which the nominal value is 66s. @ 66s. 6d. Bombay 68s. @ 68s. 6d. Calcutta near to arrive has been taken at 65s. 9d. c. f. and i.; shipping cargoes of Azov are held at 62s. 6d. @ 62s.; for Autumn shipment some sales are mentioned at 60s.

NAVAL STORES.—French spirits turpentine are scarce on the spot, and 42s. demanded, at which price American offers to arrive. Petroleum 1s. 11d. refined Pennsylvanian.

OILS.—Linseed is of slow sale at 35s. 9d. for present delivery. Olive: small sales at the quotations; Gallipoli £57, Messina and Spanish £36, and Mogadore £51. Palm: the best Lagos is quoted 40s., inferior qualities 38s. @ 39s. Fish: Sperm £123, but no sales reported; pale Seal sells at £30 to arrive, and Cod £46 on the spot.

RICE.—8,500 bags sold at rather easier prices. Necessaries at 10s., old Rangoon and Basein at 9s. 9d., and a floating cargo of 500 tons Rangoon at 10s. 4½d. for the Continent.

MOLASSES.—66 puns fine Antigua sold at 14s. 6d. RUM very quiet; 110 puns Jamaica sold at 3s. 1d. @ 3s. 8d., 250 hhd's, Mauritius at 1s. 3½d. proof, and 320 puns Berbice and Demerara at 1s. 6½d. for the latter.

SALTPETRE very flat, and only 400 bags Bengal sold at 22s. for 10½¢ cent. SPICES.—Black Pepper quiet; 850 bags Penang partly sold at 3½d. Pimento: of 450 bags about half found buyers from 2½d. @ 2½d. for ord. to good. Ginger: 470 barrels Jamaica sold from 66s. for common to 69s. for good ord.; 30 cases Cochon sold at 63s.

TIN steady; Bars 86s., Blocks 85s., Refined 87s. Straits 76s. @ 77s. SUGAR steady at last week's prices.

TALLOW has been quiet throughout the week. St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot 44s 6d., and Oct. to Dec. 46s. 6d. @ 46s. 9d.

TEA.—The public sales of China Teas which commenced on the 3d inst. concluded on the 10th, when 6,685 pkgs. passed, of which 6,260 sold, all being without reserve. There is no alteration in prices. The total number of pkgs. realized at these sales is 40,254, nearly the whole being without reserve. The market has since been quiet, with but little business doing.

LIVERPOOL, July 14th.—Ashes.—Pots are in more demand, and 600 barrels sold at 28s. 6d. up to 29s. Market bare of Pearls. Bark.—60 hhd's of Philadelphia at 6s. 9d., and some Balimore at 6s. Beeswax dull; 5 tons American at £8 @ 8 5s. Dyewoods.—200 tons St. Domingo Log at £4 7s. 6d. for inferior up to £4 17s. 6d. for very fine. 100 tons M racaibo Fustic at £4 12s. 6d. Gambier sells slowly at 21s. 9d. @ 22s. for heated on the spot. To arrive, 300 tons are reported at 21s. 3d. @ 21s. 6d. per cwt. India Rubber in improved demand, and about 40 tons Para sold at 2s. 1½d. @ 2s. 3d. for fine, closing at the higher price, and 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7d. for Negrohead; more is now asked. 12 tons Guatemala at 1s. 7d. Lard.—Nothing doing; 65s. @ 68s. Naval Stores.—Rosin arrives freely and is difficult of sale; 2,000 barrels American are reported at 4s. 9d. @ 6s. 3d. for black and common. Spirits of Turpentine very dull; American 42s. @ 40s. Petroleum.—Refined quiet at 1s. 10d. @ 1s. 11d. per gal. 500 barrels Spirits at 8d. @ 9d. per gal. Shale Oil 1s. 9d. per gal. Beef.—A speculative sale of 500 tcs.; Indian Meas is reported at 105s. Pork.—Prime Eastern steady; but Western is 2s. 6d. per barrel lower—85s. @ 90s. Bacon.—1s. to 2s. lower, with a limited inquiry; Cumberland Cut 45s. @ 48s. Cheese.—3s. per cwt. lower, ranging from 40s. to 75s.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., July 27.

The receipts of Cotton at all the ports still continue to decrease, having the past week only reached 5,701 bales, against 7,033 bales the previous week; the total receipts since September 1st now reaches 1,997,833 bales, and since the close of the war 2,416,426 bales. In this statement, besides the week's receipts, are added 9,902 bales not before counted at Mobile. The weekly exports are now on the increase, being 7,993 bales for this week, against 5,840 bales last week, and 6,317 bales the previous week. All the exports this week were for Liverpool. The total exports from the United States since September 1st now reach 1,479,848 bales, and the stocks at all the ports amount to 338,664 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 20.	670,934	336,415	130,090	22,325	488,830	237,180	98,904
Mobile, July 20....	417,138	224,573	40,184	1,579	266,336	107,827	34,978
Charleston, July 20.	105,164	45,040	6,057	822	51,919	51,107	4,379
Savannah, July 20..	251,184	90,609	1,492	.....	92,101	152,730	10,800
Texas, July 13.....	168,545	58,606	1,739	3,214	63,559	67,685	7,015
New York, July 27*.	139,415	386,191	36,067	41,327	463,585	.....	138,000
Florida, June 2....	146,196	34,703	.....	.....	34,703	107,673	4,588
N. Carolina, July 27.	63,607	21	.....	.....	21	63,607	.....
Virginia, July 27..	35,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,600	.....
Other p'ts, July 24.	.....	18,504	.....	290	18,794	.....	+40,000
Total.....	1,997,833	1,194,662	215,629	69,557	1,479,848	823,409	338,664

* By Railroad, Canal and River. + Estimated.

The belligerent aspect of the European intelligence brought by the City of Paris last Saturday checked the upward tendency which then prevailed in this market, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the demand was limited, at a decline of fully 1 cent. per lb. On Thursday, spinners entered the market pretty freely; and the war news by the Hibernian being interpreted favorably, some shipping orders were executed, upon which the previous decline was nearly recovered. Should the Fall trade for Cotton goods, which has been deferred so long, set in soon, as many expect, with considerable vigor, spinners would necessarily come into the market for much larger quantities than they have taken for some time past; and with decreasing stocks at the ports, might give an upward turn to prices. Still, European politics and the probable premium on gold enter largely into calculations for the future, and may neutralize entirely the influences which ordinarily control the market. The crop accounts continue quite favorable, and larger estimates of the probable yield are now made. Sales of the week have been 8,000 bales. The market closes quiet, with but little doing, and the quotations are as below:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary.....	26	26	26	27
Good Ordinary.....	31	31	31	32
Low Middling.....	33	34	34	35
Middling.....	36	37	37	38
Good Middling.....	39	41	41	42

Exports of Cotton from New York the past week have amounted to 2,808 bales as follows:

To Liverpool per steamers: Virginia, 1,611; Edinburgh, 75; Aleppo, 363; City of Cork, 90. Per ships: Hemisphere, 131; Webster, 458; Antarctic, 21; Excelsior, 59. Total, 2,808 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 24.	Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	July 10.	July 17.	July 24.			
Liverpool.....	630	804	2,808	366,869	.....	29,342
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	16,515	.....	20
Total to Gt. Britain..	630	804	.....	383,384	386,191	29,362
Havre.....	46	34	.....	35,954	.....	770
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....
Total French.....	46	34	.....	36,067	36,067	770
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	.....	17,811	.....	181
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	15,056	.....	391
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	5,986	.....	.....
Total to N. Europe..	.....	.....	.....	38,853	38,853	572
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar.....	.....	35	.....	1,673	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	761	.....	.....
Total Spain, etc.....	.....	35	.....	2,474	2,474	.....
Grand Total.....	676	873	2,808	460,709	463,585	30,70

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans	3,031	South Carolina	880
Texas	1,163	North Carolina	92
Mobile	1,196	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.	166
Savannah	155	Per Railroad	286
Florida		Foreign	62
Total for the week		6,591	
Previously reported		984,753	
Total since July 1, 1865		991,284	

SAVANNAH July 21.—The receipts for the week ending July 20, were 2,086 bales, against 1,785 last week; and the shipments this week were 4,299 bales, as follows: To Liverpool 2,585 bales, New York 963 bales, to Baltimore 751 bales—leaving the stock 12,013 bales. Below we give the receipts, shipments, price, &c., for each of the last four weeks:

Date	Receipts	Shipm'ts	Stock	Price Mid.
June 22	5,243	8,183	10,855	36 1/2 @
" 29	3,780	3,081	11,554	34 @ 35
July 6	3,018	2,198	12,374	30 @ 32
" 13	1,785	2,146	12,013	30 @ 32
" 20	2,086	4,299	10,800	31 @

CHARLESTON, July 20.—The receipts for the week ending July 19 amount to only 308 bales against 299 bales last week. Shipments for this week amount to 362 bales against 564 bales last week, none of which, however, was on foreign account. Transactions in cotton during the week have been very limited because of the light stock. Sales for the week amount to 350 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 May 5th, were as follows:

Date	Rec'ts.	Sales.	Ship-ments.	Stock.	Price of mid.	Freight for Up'd		Price gold.	
						To Liver- pool.	To New York.		
June 1	1,810	460	4,505	6,915	unsettled	1/2 @	137 @	—	
" 8	1,110	281	2,099	5,926	32 @	nominal	1/2 @	144 @	—
" 15	1,358	762	2,023	5,261	35 @ 36	1/2 @	1/2 @	143 @	—
" 22	1,892	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	620	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	—
" 19	308	350	362	4,379	33 1/2 @ 34	1/2 @	1/2 @	146 @ 148	—

The total receipts at Charleston since September 1st, now reach 105,164 bales.

GALVESTON, July 14.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. The receipts were 388 bales, against 725 last week, and the shipments were 957 bales, against 616 last week. The shipments for the week ending July 13th, were, to New York 911 bales, and to New Orleans, 46 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	Rec'ts.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price mid.*	Freights.		Price gold.
						To Liver- pool.	To New York.	
May 4	1,532	100	2,291	11,715	nominal	9-16 @ 1/2	1 @	125 @ 127
" 11	1,261	191	2,319	10,657	nominal	9-16 @ 1/2	— @	126 @ 128
" 18	506	174	2,806	8,357	nominal	1/2 @ 9-16	— @	127 @ 129
" 25	1,176	155	228	9,305	nominal	1/2 @ 9-16	1/2 @	129 @ 132
June 1	925	219	2,992	7,238	nominal	1/2 @ 9-16	1/2 @ 1	131 @
" 8	477	64	1,181	6,534	nominal	1/2 @	1 @	133 @ 140 1/2
" 15	1,980	368	828	6,986	23 @ 25	— @ 9-16	1 @	140 @ 143 1/2
" 22	1,093	...	1,336	6,753	nominal	— @ 9-16	— @	141 @ 144
" 29	745	...	23	7,475	nominal	— @ 9-16	— @	145 @ 149
July 6	725	...	616	7,584	nominal	— @ 9-16	1 @	147 @
" 13	388	100	957	7,015	21 @	— @ 9-16	1 @	145 @ 146

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

There has been a little movement this week in the market, and buyers are willing to pay 21c for middling. Exchange sight on New York 1/4 @ 1 per cent. premium.

MOBILE, July 21.—By mail we have received one week's later dates from Mobile. The receipts for the week ending July 20 were 826 bales against 672 bales last week, and the shipments were 1,017 bales against 4,310 bales last week; leaving the stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, after adding 9,902 bales, receipts not before counted, at 34,978 bales. Shipments during the week were all to New York, nothing being done on foreign account. 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		Price of gold.
						To Liver- pool.	To New York.	
May 5	3,114	5,000	12,674	49,782	31 @ 32	1/2 @	1 @ 1	126 @ 127 1/2
" 12	3,045	3,950	9,019	43,808	32 @ 33	1/2 @	1 @ 1	128 @ 129 1/2
" 19	2,274	3,700	3,616	41,782	33 @	1/2 @	1 @ 1	129 @ 130
" 26	2,598	4,250	1,973	42,407	36 @	1/2 @	1 @ 1	140 @ 152
June 1	2,181	2,205	2,620	41,958	— @ 34	1/2 @	1 @	138 @ 139
" 8	1,903	1,770	4,674	39,183	33 @ 34	1/2 @	1 @	140 @
" 15	1,505	2,000	3,096	37,596	nominal.	1/2 @	1 1/2 @	143 @ 146
" 22	1,490	635	4,121	34,965	33 @	1/2 @	1 1/2 @	146 @ 149
" 29	1,885	510	1,185	35,055	33 @	1/2 @	1 1/2 @	149 @ 154
July 6	1,070	850	5,018	30,496	30 @	1/2 @	1 1/2 @	151 @ 152
" 13	672	1,900	4,310	25,267	29 @ 30	1/2 @	1 1/2 @	150 @ 152
" 20	826	2,750	1,017	34,978	31 @ 32	1/2 @	1 1/2 @	149 @ 151

During the week there has been but little business, though under the European advices prices have advanced, and the market closed on the 20th of July at 31 @ 32 for middling. The lower grades are easy at inside figures. Exchange sterling ruled dull and closed at New York, sight, par. The total receipts at Mobile since Sept. 1 now amount to 417,188 bales. Included in this amount is 9,902 bales added this week, not before counted.

NEW ORLEANS July 21.—The mail returns for the week ending July 20 show the receipts to be 1,386 bales, against 2,509 bales last week. The shipments for the week were 9,499 bales: of which 2,395 bales were to Liverpool, 3,233 bales to New York, 3,871 bales to Boston. Stock on hand July 13 had been reduced to 101,971 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		Price gold.
						To Liver- pool.	To New York.	
June 2	4,112	8,200	13,088	139,769	40 @	1/2 @	1 @ 1	139 1/2 @ 144 1/2
" 9	5,258	5,600	21,723	124,133	38 @ 39	1/2 @	1 @ 1	137 @ 141
" 15	3,842	9,750	10,650	121,791	Unset'd.	1/2 @	1 @ 1	146 1/2 @ 147
" 23	5,488	4,350	7,709	116,375	39 @ 40	1/2 @	1 @ 1	145 1/2 @ 147
" 30	3,317	4,600	5,655	114,130	36 @ 38	1/2 @	1 @	152 1/2 @ 153
July 6	3,277	4,500	9,136	108,566	34 @ 36	1/2 @	1 @	152 @
" 13	2,509	6,000	4,476	106,783	34 @ 35	1/2 @	1 @	150 1/2 @ 151
" 20	1,386	6,700	9,499	98,904	35 @ 36	1/2 @	1 @	148 @ 149

* By steam.

The market during the week has shown a fair degree of spirit, closing at 35 @ 36 for middling. Inferior and ordinary qualities sell at irregular prices.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—Our own correspondent in London, writing under the date of July 4, gives the following full review of the Liverpool, London and other cotton markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Owing to the uncertainty which has prevailed during the week respecting the war on the Continent, the Liverpool cotton market has been subjected to rather numerous fluctuations. In the early part of the week, influenced by the hope that the return of peace was an event probably not very far distant, the demand for nearly all descriptions of cotton was good, and prices advanced 1/4 d to 1 d per lb., the greatest improvement being in American and Brazilian descriptions. The market during the last few days has been much less active, and as regards the descriptions most abundant, the advance in prices has been almost entirely lost. The stock of Egyptian cotton is now reduced to 36,000 bales, and in consequence of the small supplies of this description brought forward, the quotations during the week have advanced 1 d to 2 d per lb. Brazilian cotton has been freely purchased, but the market for this description of cotton closes with some degree of heaviness. The market to-day, arising from the circumstance that a return of peace is still probable, has exhibited more buoyancy with an upward tendency in prices. The sales of the week amount to 98,070 bales; of this quantity, speculators have taken 10,370 bales, exporters 23,180 bales, and the trade 64,520 bales. It will be observed that the export demand has materially increased, only 14,000 bales having been purchased on foreign account last week, and 10,000 bales in the week ending June 30. The prices current for cotton are now as under:

	1866.			1865.		
	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	..	..	..

The comparison of the price of middling quality of cotton per each of the last four years is subjoined:

	COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COTTON.				1863	1864	1865	1866
	1863	1864	1865	1866				
Middling—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sea Island	35	42	34	27	19 1/2	29	17	20*
Upland	20 1/2	3	19	14	21	2 1/2	16 1/2	13 1/2
Mobile	21 1/2	31 1/2	..	14 1/2	15 1/2	19	11	7
Orleans	21 1/2	31 1/2	19 1/2	14 1/2	15	19 1/2	11	7
Pernambuco	20 1/2	30	17 1/2	15 1/2	*Fair	..	..	..

The exports of cotton from Liverpool are about 100,000 bales in excess of last year, the total shipments from Jan. 1 to July 12, having amounted to 420,567 bales, against 328,398 bales during the corresponding period last year. Of this quantity, 128,009 bales and 24,213 bales in 1866 and 1865 respectively were American produce.

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

	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.						
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specula- tion.	Total this week.	Total this year.	Same period 1865.	Average weekly sales.
American	23,320	4,060	4,150	31,530	742,030	166,570	18,560
Brazilian	7,920	990	240	9,150	224,020	186,730	5,840
Egyptian	4,440	390	320	5,150	127,710	276,890	3,600
West Indian	2,970	250	..	3,220	52,580	51,480	1,590
East India	25,850	17,390	5,660	48,900	658,570	749,450	15,820
China and Japan	20	100	..	120	2,240	202,160	30
Total	64,520	23,180	10,370	98,070	1,802,150	1,632,780	45,440

	Imports			Stocks		
	This week.	To this date 1866.	To this date 1865.	Total 1865.	This date 1866.	Same Dec. 31. 1865.
American	8,14	925,331	143,753	459,369	411,750	29,520
Brazilian	2,785	300,235	180,016	334,068	94,150	46,710
Egyptian	190	131,340	242,089	411,328	35,990	67,600
West India	1,836	59,462	58,889	113,328	20,760	12,390
East India	18,322	823,341	402,817	1,095,744	356,240	173,240
China and Japan	801	4,795	100,325	125,871	4,300	41,510
Total	32,038	2,245,004	1,127,890	2,539,708	923,190	361,070

LONDON, July 14.—The market has followed the course of the Liverpool trade, and has therefore been similarly affected, viz.: by Continental politics. In the early part of the week, prices advanced 1/4 d to 3/4 d per lb., the greater part of which improvement has been lost. The particulars of imports, &c., of East India, China and Japan cotton, for the last three years are subjoined:

	Imports, Jan. 1 to July 12		
	1864.	1865.	1866.
Imports, Jan. 1 to July 12	156,190	121,816	108,558
Deliveries, same period	150,266	167,314	156,190
Stock, July 12	80,021	63,568	77,236

The latest advices at hand from India report a great want of animation in the state of the cotton trade, and shipments were progressing at the rate of only 2,500 bales per week. It was asserted that the shipments from Bombay to the close of the year would not exceed 300,000 bales, making a total for the twelve months of one million bales.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., July 27, 1866

There was some further decline in Flour early in the week. But at the lower prices which were accepted a much better demand sprung up, and in some grades there is a slight advance. The receipts are still on a very limited scale—barely equal to the wants of the market—and our millers are doing very little. There has been some demand for the British markets, but the business, so far as we could learn, was confined to some flours, for which \$5 @ \$7 50 per bbl. was paid.

Wheat has been taken more freely by millers, when offered at low prices. But yesterday and to-day speculative orders appeared on the market, upon which prices advanced 5 @ 10c. per bushel, checking the demand. It is rumored that heavy rains at the West have endangered the progress of the harvest of the Spring crop. But these rumors have received little credence, and the close was heavy. There is no doubt,

however, we are passing through a critical period for Spring Wheat, and ten days must elapse before all danger will be passed.

The supplies of Corn and Oats have been interrupted by another break in the canal, and yesterday and to-day developed some speculation, but without materially advancing prices. The export demand is fair for both Oats and Corn—of the former 100,000 bushels, and the latter 500,000 bushels, having been taken this week, mostly for Great Britain.

Rye has been quiet. Barley and Barley Malt dull. Canada Peas very quiet and nearly nominal.

The following are the closing quotations of Breadstuffs:

Table listing breadstuffs prices: Flour, Superfine State and Western; Extra State; Shipping R. hoop Ohio; Extra Western, common to good; Double Extra Western and St. Louis; Southern supers; Southern, fancy and ex; Canada, common to choice extra; Rye Flour, fine and superfine; Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine; Wheat, Chicago Spring per bushel; Milwaukee Club; Red Winter; Amber do; White; Corn, Western Mixed; Western Yellow; Western White; Rye; Oats, Western; Jersey and State; Barley; Malt; Peas, Canada; White beans.

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

Table showing receipts of breadstuffs for 1866 and 1865, categorized by flour, corn meal, wheat, corn, rye, and oats.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

Table showing foreign exports of breadstuffs for 1866 and 1865, categorized by flour, corn meal, wheat, corn, rye, and oats.

The export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865, has been as follows:

Table showing exports to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865, categorized by flour, wheat, and corn.

TO THE CONTINENT.

Table showing exports to the continent for 1866 and 1865, categorized by flour, rye, wheat, and corn.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending July 21:

Table showing weekly receipts at lake ports for the week ending July 21, categorized by flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye.

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

Table showing eastward movement by canal for 1866 and 1865, categorized by flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AT FIVE WESTERN LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the comparative receipts of Flour and Grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from Jan. 1st to July 21, for 1866 and 1865:

Table showing comparative receipts at five western lake ports for 1866 and 1865, categorized by flour, wheat, corn, and rye.

Totals, grain... Increase 1866 over 1865: Flour, 373,151 barrels, and grain 13,193,299 bushels.

LIVERPOOL, July 14th.—A return of extremely fine hot weather, and the expectation of an Armistice on the Continent, kept our market early in the week very quiet. The imports of wheat and flour continue on a very moderate scale, but those of Indian corn have been extremely heavy. At Tuesday's market there was a good attendance of millers, who, however, showed but little disposition to purchase wheat, and though there appeared less pressure to sell than on Friday, the little business done was at a decline of 2d. to 3d. per cental from the quotations of that day, or 4d. to 6d. below those of this day week. Flour

was 1s. per sack lower, but rather steadier than in the interval since Friday. The large import of Indian corn brought many buyers, and a large business resulted at 27s. per qr. for prime mixed, being a decline of 1s. per qr. on the week. Oats were in good request. Peas were dull of sale. Since Tuesday the continued delay in the announcement of an Armistice, and the reported threat of an "Armed Mediation" on the part of France, have imparted firmness to the trade, and though not much actual business was reported in wheat and flour, buyers would had to pay an advance on Tuesday's prices. Yesterday there was an active demand for Indian corn, and the market was swept of all prime quality offerings at 27s per qr. At to-day's market there was an improved tone in the trade generally, and though the business in wheat was not extensive, sales were practicable at an advance of 2d. to 3d. on Tuesday's prices. Flour, though more readily sold and steadier in price, was not notably dearer. Notwithstanding the recent large import of Indian corn, samples of prime ready for immediate delivery were scarce, and brought 9d. per qr. more than on Tuesday.

Flour—Extra State, per bbl., 26s. 6d. @ 27s.; Canadian, 27s. @ 28s. 6d. Wheat—Chicago and Milwaukee, per 100 lbs., 9s. 6d. @ 10s. 6d.; do. Amber Iowa, 11s. @ 11s. 2d. Indian Corn—per 480 lbs., yellow, 28s.; White, 31s. 6d. @ 32s.; Mixed, 27s. 3d. @ 27s. 9d. Peas—Canadian, per 504 lbs., 37s. @ 38s. Oatmeal—Canadian, per 240 lbs., 29s. @ 30s.

FARMERS' DELIVERIES.

Table showing farmers' deliveries for week ending July 7th, 1866, and same time 1865, categorized by wheat, flour, and I. corn.

IMPORTS.

Table showing imports of breadstuffs for 1866 and 1865, categorized by wheat, flour, and I. corn.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, July 27, 1866, P. M.

The Dry Goods Trade shows a good degree of animation, although it is as yet rather irregular and fitful. The adjournment of Congress without passing the tariff measures dispelled the hopes of higher prices, while the lateness of the season and steadiness of the cotton market tends to keep prices firm. Large lines of goods have changed hands during the last two or three days, some of the leading jobbers taking whole stocks of particular makes. This refers to cotton goods, while woollen goods are again very dull from the absence of any hope of a higher tariff, and as stocks are large, and the wool market depressed there is a downward tendency to prices of heavy woollen goods.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS of particular makes have been taken in large quantities by a few leading jobbers, and there is a more decided tone to the market, although quotations are a little under those of last week for heavy goods. Standards are now held at 23 cents. This is the price for Indian Head A, Appleton A, Stark A, Nashua X X, and Lawrence C. Atlantic heavy A 37 inch 25 1/2, 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 36 1/2 inch 23 1/2, do do P L 36 1/2 inch 23 1/2, do shirt P E 33 inch 22 1/2, Indian Head B 30 inch 19, do E 48 inch 37, Nashua extra A 36 inch 21, do fine D 36 inch 21, Waltham F 40 inch 26, Massachusetts A 4-4 21, do B B 4-4 21, Medford 22, Newmarket Manuf. Co. 33 inch 19, do do 36 inch 20, do do heavy D 36 inch 22 1/2, 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 23, do C 17, do D 20, do W 48 inch 32 1/2, do shirting N 17 1/2, Ethan Allen C 14, Manhattan K 17 1/2, Pocasset 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 18, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 18, do B B 19, N 23, do C 21, and A 24, Bristol 19, G. Washington heavy 21, Griswold 1/2 12, Warren 36 inch 18, Excelsior light 4-4 11 1/2, O. J. Rathburn 1/2 19, Edward Harris 40 inch 30 do 1/2 19, Wachusets 23, Tigers 15, Central Mills 15, Boston 17, Meimac 16, Canton 28 inch 12 1/2, Conestoga Steam Mills E 28 inch 13, O 28 inch 15, H 34 inch 18, R 36 inch 20, A 37 inch 13, do 27 inch 14, do 28 inch 15, and 50 inch 24.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have met with less activity, but the trade has been steady, and with light stocks, prices are still firmly maintained. York Mills are closely sold up, and firm at 43 1/2, Wamsutta are held at 37 1/2, Lonsdale 33, Rockdale B 27, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 27 1/2, 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 Rathburn 7-8 20, Social Mill Co. water twist 30, do, C 7-8 19, Manville R 25, do XX 27 1/2, Attawaugan XX 25 1/2, Bedford O 15, Indian River XX 23, Warrenton B 15, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 24, do 5-4 33, do 7-8 21 1/2, do 4-4 29, Newmarket 33 inch 22, do 36 inch 26, Waltham L 72 inch 62 1/2, do X 33 inch 22 1/2, do W 42 inch 30, do M S 1 inch 82 1/2, do N 90 inch 87 1/2, Boston 19, Rockdale A 4-4 27 1/2, Harvard 35 inch 22, Sunnyside 36 inch 25, Woodlawn 34 inch 21, Baltic A 34 inch 20, Atlantic 26 inch 15 1/2, Washington 16, Canoe 13, Hallowell 1/2 15.

DRILLS are in request for heavy goods, while light weights are dull. India 25, Globe Steam Mills 19, Union mill 14, Pepperell 25, Boott 25, Stark Standard 24 Park Mills 20.

CANTON FLANNELS are inactive and rather nominal. Columbia bring 26 cents, and Nashua 27. Laconia 35, Massachusetts 31, and Prescott 30, Globe 27 1/2, Clay 27 1/2, Eagle 22.

CORSET JEANS are steadily held, but there is little activity in the market. Indian Orchard 16 1/2, Silver Lake brown are sold ahead at 21 1/2 @ 22, Newmarket colored 17, Nashua and Franklin each 15, Canoe 16, and Uncas 16.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are moderately dealt in. Arkwright 6x2 22 1/2 do 3x3 22, Louisiana plaids 24, Ringgold fast plaids 20, Simpson's Chambrays 22, Concord 15, Madison check 18, Roanoke 20, Penobscot 22 1/2, and Uplands 22, Wauregan 3x3 23, do 6x3 24, Albany 3x3 13, do 6x3 14, Willow Brook Check 22 1/2.

Ticks continue steady for leading makes. West Branch are quoted at 82

for 4-4 and 25 for No. 2. Springfield 14, Pacific Extra 30, do 4-4 40, Henry Clay 3-4 18, Amoskeag A C A 60, A 47, B 42 C 37 1/2 and D 32 1/2, York 30 inch 41, 32 inch 51, Albany 14, American 20, Glen Allen 3-4 13 1/2, Chattanooga 3-4 15, Ontario A 3-4 13, Passaic 7-8 19, 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 14 1/2, Homestead Brown 22, Peabody Blue 17 1/2, Arkwright Blue 26 1/2, do Brown 26 1/2, Madison Brown 20, Providence Blue 20, Ashton Glenn brown 21, do blue 21, Homestead blue 21 1/2, Lonsdale 30, Albany 19 1/2, and Wauregan 22.

PRINT CLOTHS are very quiet at 14@14 1/2 cents for 64x64 square

PRINTS have been reduced in price for most makes, and there have been some large sales effected. Arnolds are still held at 17 1/2c, Garner's 22, Amoskeag pink 21, do purple 20, do shirting 19, do dark 19, do light 19, do mourning 18, Swiss Ruby 20, Dutchess B 17, Lowell dark 17 1/2, do light 17, Naumkeag 17, Spring Valley 13, Wameutta dark 16 1/2, do light 15 1/2, Dusters 15 1/2, Glen Cove full madders 14, Wauregan fancies 18 1/2, do Rubies 19 1/2. American regular 19, Sprague's fancy styles 27, solid colors 20, Canaries 19, Orange polkas 20, Indigos 20, Blue and Orange 22, Madder Rubies 20. Merrimac W 22, and D 21.

JACCONETS are in fair demand at firm prices. Lonsdale 21, White Rock 24 for high colors, and 22 for plain.

GINGHAMS are in rather better request. Lancaster sell at 27c, Glasgow at 26, and Dundee at 18.

SILESIA are in moderate demand, and prices are kept up. Indian Orchard 23, Social Mills 27 1/2, do extra fine twilled 32 1/2, and superior 24.

CAMBRICS are quiet and unchanged. Manville 14 for black, 15 for plain and 16 for pink. Clinton 13, Federal 12 1/2, Smithfield Mfg Co 14-15, Fox Hill Bank 12, Naragansett 15, Wauregan 16, Pacific 15, Adriatic 15, Hallowell 16.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are still without much activity. Pacific and Manchester are sold at 28, Pacific armures 30, do Robes de Chambre 32 1/2, Pacific and Manchester Challies 23 1/2.

BALMORAL SKIRTS are in rather better request, and for some fancy styles prices are firmer. Pontoosuc Company's are sold at \$66 per doz. for Imperial, \$60 for Picnic, \$51@55 for No. 1, and \$42@45 for No. 2.

LINSEYS are unchanged. Rob Roys sell at 26 cents for 3-4, Wool filling 3-4 34, 3 37 1/2, White Rock 35, Stillman & Co's 35, Black Hawk 30, Saco 40, Wool filling 3 37 1/2.

CLOTHS are inactive, and prices tend downwards. 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 @ \$3 75; Leicester ladies' cloths \$1 55.

CASSIMERES AND SATINETS are moderately active, and prices are steady. Millville 3-4 heavy fancy cassimeres sell at \$2 @ \$2 37 1/2, do silk mixed do \$1 50@1 75, Farmer's and Miner's double and twist do 52 1/2c, Farmer's A Union do 47 1/2c, Shaw's Diagonal cassimeres \$1 37 1/2, 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 12 1/2@3. Merchant's Woollen Co.'s silk mixtures \$2 for 3-4 and \$4 for 6-4, Carolina Mills fancy do \$1 62 1/2@52, 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 37 1/2, Fort Ann Mills 6-4 coatings \$4, Granville Mills 3-4 fancy cassimeres \$1 75@52, Lake Austin's Mills 3-4 mixtures \$1 75, Trenton plaids for boys 42 1/2c for plain, and 47 1/2 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 37 1/2@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, Mousen and Hampden 75c@30c for mixtures and 85c for blue, Rockland Satinets 82 1/2c, Mousen Woollen Co 75.

KENTUCKY JEANS are in good request, and prices are firmer Washington and Union 52 1/2c, Eagleville 35 1/2@42 1/2, extra fine indigo blue do 47 1/2, common standard 22c, and E. and H. Babcock's Alpine cloth 50.

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

FLANNELS are in demand, and steady. Plain scarlet and orange range from 32 1/2@60, plain white 34@75, scarlet, blue and mixed twilled 37 1/2@65.

CARPETS are in good supply, but prices remain the same. Lowell & Hartford Co.'s superfine ingrain \$1 60, and \$1 75 for extras, \$2 25 for extra three ply Brussels, \$2 45 for 3fr, \$2 55 for 4fr, and \$2 65 for 5fr.

FOREIGN GOODS are inactive, except for a few particular kinds of sea-sonable fabrics.

MANCHESTER COTTON YARN AND GOODS MARKET.—Our own correspondent in London, writing under the date of July 14, thus alludes to the state of this market:

MANCHESTER, July 14.—The aggregate business transacted in yarns and goods this week has been only moderate. A considerable degree of caution has been displayed on the part of buyers in contracting business, but as at many periods of the week, strong hopes have been entertained of approaching peace, holders of yarns and goods have been firm, and have demanded fully-late prices. The changes in prices have not been important; indeed, very little alteration from last week can be noticed. For the East, the amount of business doing is limited. Annexed are the prices current:

Numbers.....	6 to 12	16 to 24	28 to 32	38 to 42
Common quality.....	d. 8	d. 16	d. 17 1/2	d. 21
Second quality.....	19	13	19	23
Best quality.....	16	19	21	25

Numbers.....	6 to 12	16 to 24	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Common quality ..	d. 8	d. 13	d. 16	d. 17 1/2	d. 22	d. 24	d. 26	d. 28	d. 30	d. 32
Second quality ..	10	14	17	19	24	26	28	30	32	34
Best quality	14	16	18	21	25	28	30	32	34	36

Reeds.....	45 INCHES				50 INCHES			
	56	64	66	72	56	64	66	72
Weights.....	lb. oz. 8 4	9 0	10 0	10 8	lb. oz. 8 12	10 4	11 0	11 8
Prices.....	15s. Od.	16s. 6d.	19s. Od.	21s. Od.	16s. Od.	19s. Od.	21s. Od.	23s. Od.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending July 26, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	334	\$139,566	784	\$291,822	2090	\$876,802
do cotton.....	149	48,574	509	115,587	1402	431,502
do silk.....	77	52,708	148	161,343	455	463,283
do flax.....	432	86,225	878	196,033	939	266,087
Miscellaneous dry goods.	81	19,421	79	26,198	561	192,630
Total.....	1073	\$346,494	2398	\$790,983	5447	\$2,230,304

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	319	\$129,748	1320	\$535,953	546	\$234,350
do cotton.....	163	50,567	95	23,438	162	53,302
do silk.....	22	14,380	85	91,005	74	107,222
do flax.....	487	76,361	329	58,309	167	47,524
Miscellaneous dry goods.	106	38,559	43	4,712	8	2,481
Total.....	1067	\$309,615	1872	\$703,417	947	\$444,870
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	1073	346,494	2398	790,983	5447	2,230,304
Total thrown upon mak't	2140	\$656,109	4270	\$1,494,400	6394	\$2,675,273

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	2458	\$1,066,258	925	\$276,773	897	\$361,190
do cotton.....	553	158,026	40	10,960	189	58,446
do silk.....	249	260,794	87	123,606	97	112,539
do flax.....	990	187,956	417	105,435	321	97,729
Miscellaneous dry goods.	190	90,996	14	12,345	13	9,102
Total.....	4440	\$1,764,030	1483	\$529,119	1517	\$639,006
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	1073	346,494	2398	790,983	5447	2,230,304
Total entered at the port.	5513	\$1,110,524	3881	\$1,320,102	6,964	\$2,869,310

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending July 26, 1866:

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.						
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Woolens.....	581	\$277,459	123	29,351	53	10,826
Cloths.....	84	35,154	576	276,180	1	492
Carpeting.....	225	57,733	5	2,611	68	31,007
Blankets.....	15	2,215	68	23,076	199	84,465
Shawls.....	21	14,095	71	32,133		
Total.....					2090	\$876,802
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
Cottons.....	317	\$109,423	7	3,507	81	19,375
Colored.....	46	12,540	19	8,006	55	13,984
Prints.....	4	1,546	59	24,104	772	219,963
Ginghams.....	9	3,139	20	10,067		
Muslins.....	2	1,893	11	3,956		
Emb'd mus'n			7	3,507		
Velvets.....			19	8,006		
Laces.....			59	24,104		
Braids & bds.			20	10,067		
Hdkfs.....			11	3,956		
Total.....					1402	\$431,502
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.						
Silks.....	117	\$179,833	2	1,284	5	4,519
Crapes.....	8	4,991	9	4,440	13	11,399
Velvets.....	37	35,081	9	8,063	7	7,137
Ribbons.....	144	134,356	2	1,076	34	23,184
Laces.....	63	39,217	5	8,703		
Total.....					455	\$463,283
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.						
Linens.....	726	\$200,390	20	24,824	51	14,493
Lin & cott.	2	674	35	23,909	105	1,797
Hdkfs.....						
Total.....					939	\$266,087
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Leath gloves.	43	\$40,648	50	12,610	81	27,194
Kid gloves...	15	19,865	49	31,909	148	23,159
Mattings.....	83	1,441	3	573	18	6,964
Oil cloth.....	12	1,088	56	22,179		
Total.....					561	\$192,630

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.						
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Woolens.....	95	\$45,406	269	118,930	3	567
Carpeting.....	32	8,897	9	5,465	2	756
Shawls.....	8	4,183	12	3,636	94	38,207
Gloves.....	10	3,412	12	4,901		
Total.....					546	\$234,350
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
Cottons.....	35	\$14,818	11	4,545	10	2,478
Colored.....	63	17,815	4	1,540	4	1,134
Prints.....	7	2,000	1	112	22	5,625
Emb. muslins	4	2,906	1	429		
Total.....					162	\$53,302
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.						
Silks.....	34	\$69,920	20	15,993	1	433
Velvets.....	14	17,007	2	1,560	3	2,304
Ribbons.....						
Laces.....						
Total.....					74	\$107,222
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.						
Linens.....	137	\$37,602	9	6,692	100	1,250
Lin & cot.	5	1,241	6	1,959		
Hdkfs.....						
Thread.....						
Total.....					157	\$41,594

MISCELLANEOUS. Clothing 1 243 Corsets 5 1,930 Sns. & elast. 2 235 Matting 23 Total 8 \$2,481

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL. Pkgs. Value. Woolens 170 \$78,603 Blankets 24 7,216 Braids & bds. 5 3,456 Cloths 4 1,213 Worsteds 334 157,142 Cot. & worst. 159 58,413 Carpeting 48 10,403 Merinos 103 44,744 Total 897 \$361,190

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON. Cottons 86 24,777 Embd musl's 1 417 Gloves 2 585 Colored 22 6,336 Velvets 5 1,582 Spool 5 1,440 Prints 4 756 Laces 6 2,667 Hose 26 8,550 Ginghams 22 5,325 Hdksfs 10 5,451 Total 189 \$58,446

MANUFACTURES OF SILK. Silks 39 54,292 Ribbons 1 574 Silk & worst. 8 7,823 Crapes 1 1,432 Laces 2 1,560 Silk & cot. 10 8,248 Velvets 34 36,930 Vestings 2 1,680 Total 97 \$112,539

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX. Linens 233 85,612 Hdksfs 3 4,103 Thread 35 8,914 Total 321 \$97,729

MISCELLANEOUS. Lea'r. gloves 5 3,688 Corsets 4 991 Susp & clas. 2 3,119 Embroideries 1 785 Straw goods 1 519 Total 13 \$9,102

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 24, 1866.

Table of exports from New York to various ports including COPENHAGEN, HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENARTH ROADS, Q' EENSTOWN, BRITISH N. AMERICAN COLONIES, and LONDON. Columns show quantities and values for various goods like petroleum, sugar, and textiles.

Table of imports from various ports including HAVRE, MARSEILLES, BORDEAUX, CETTE, FRENCH WEST INDIES, BARCELONA, CUBA, and GENOA. Columns show quantities and values for goods like tobacco, oil, and sugar.

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20TH, 1866.

Table of imports to New York from various ports including China, India, and other regions. Columns show quantities and values for goods like glass, oil, and various commodities.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

Ashes—Duty: 15 cent ad val. Pot, 1st sort. 8 25 @ 8 50 Pearl, 1st sort. 15 00 @ 15 00

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Of 209 lb and upward 9 1/4 @ 10 1/4

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cent ad val. American yellow 40 @ 41

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 cent. Rio Grande shin. 34 00 @

Bread—Duty, 30 cent ad val. Pilot 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 Navy 5 @ 5 Crackers 7 @ 14

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bricks. Common hard per M. 10 70 @ 11 50 Cot 14 00 @ 15 00 Philadelphia Fronts 40 00 @

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.

Butter—New York State—Fresh pails. 89 @ 45 Milk 33 @ 40 Half mark tubs 32 @ 33 Welsh tubs, prime 35 @ 37 Welsh tubs, second quality 32 @ 34 North Pennsylvania—Firm 31 @ 33 Western Reserve—Firm 27 @ 32 Western States—Firm, yellow 29 @ 31 Firm, sack and quality 24 @ 27 Firm, store packed 23 @ 25 Firm, common 20 @ 22

Cheese—Factory Dairies. West 18 @ 20 Farm Dairies. West 16 @ 19 Common 10 @ 15 Ohi Dairies 7 @ 19

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Sperm, patent 50 @ 55 Refined sperm, city 40 @ 40 Stearic 30 @ 31 Adamantine 22 @ 22

Cement—Rosendale. 1 75 @

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb. One inch and upward 9 @

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 bushel. Liverpool Orrel. 10 00 @ 10 00 Liverpool House Cannel 16 00 @ 16 00 Anthracite 8 50 @ 9 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb. Caracas (gold), (in bond) 19 @ 22 Maracaibo (gold) 16 @ 16 Guayaquil (gold) 16 @ 16

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

Rio, prime, duty paid 19 1/4 @ 20 do good 18 1/2 @ 19 do fair 16 1/2 @ 17 do ordinary 15 @ 15 1/2 do fair to good cargoes 16 1/2 @ 18 1/2 Java, mats and bags 24 @ 25 Native Ceylon 18 @ 21 1/2 Maracaibo 17 @ 19 Lagayra 17 @ 19 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.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 3 1/2 cents per lb. All cash.

Sheathing, new 44 @ 45 Sheathing, yellow 33 @ Bolts 45 @ Braziers 45 @ Baltimore 31 @ Detroit 31 @ Portage Lake 31 @

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb. Manila 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2 Tarred Russia 19 @ Tarred American 19 @ Bolt Rope, Russia 28 @

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val. Regular, quarts 55 @ 7 Short Tapers 50 @ 7 Mineral 12 @ 40 Phial 12 @ 40

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 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 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 1/2; 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; Phosphorus, 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, 1/2 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. Morphine, \$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.

Acid, Citric (gold) 61 @ Alcohol 4 @ 40 Aloes, Cape 24 @ 25 Aloes, Socotrine 50 @ 75 Alum 4 @ Annato, fair to prime 55 @ 70 Antimony, Regulus of 24 @ 15 1/2 Argols, Crude 24 @ 25 Argols, Refined 42 @ Arsenic, Powdered 3 @ Assafetida 25 @ 85 Balsam Capivi 50 @ 90 Balsam Tolu 2 @ 25 Balsam Peru (gold) 1 @ 1 87 1/2 Berries, Persian 40 @ 50 Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle 2 @ Bi Chromate Potash 24 @ Bleaching Powder 6 @ Borax, Refined 1 @ 32 1/2 Brimstone, Crude (gold) 40 00 @ 2 50 Brimstone, Am. Roll 4 1/2 @ 49 Brimstone, Flor Sulphur 5 @ 5 1/2 Camphor, Crude, (in bond) (gold) 80 @ Camphor, Refined 1 @ 1 1/2 Cantharides 1 @ 1 75 Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk 17 @ Cardamoms, Malabar 3 00 @ 3 25 Castor Oil, Cases 3 00 @ 3 07 Chamomile Flowers 50 @ 60 Chlorate Potash (gold) 36 1/2 @ 37 1/2 Caustic Soda 9 1/2 @ 0 Cobalt, Crystals, in kegs, 112 lbs 1 10 @ 1 05 Cochineal, Honduras (gold) 1 00 @ 1 05 Cochineal, Mexican (gold) 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Copperas, American 29 @ Cream Tartar, prime (gold) 45 @ 50 Cubebs, East India 13 @ 13 1/2 Cutch 13 @ 13 1/2 Epsom Salts 6 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Extract Logwood 11 @ 11 Flowers, Benzoin 60 @ 80 Folia, Buchu 1 75 @ Gambier 6 1/2 @ 2 00 Gamboge 1 75 @ 2 00 Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls 80 @ 1 05 Ginseng, Southern and Western 62 @ 85 Gum Arabic, Picked 40 @ 42 Gum Arabic, Sorts 55 @ 55 Gum Benzoin (gold) 83 @ 85 Gum Kowrie 37 @ 25 Gum Gueda 37 @ 88 Gum Damar 50 @ 50 Gum Myrrh, East India 50 @ 60 Gum Myrrh, Turkey 30 @ 24 Gum Senegal (gold) 85 @ 1 00 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts 3 50 @ 3 62 Gum Tragacanth, white flakey 5 50 @ 4 75 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 4 50 @ 4 75 Iodine, Resublimed 2 30 @ 2 30 Ipecacuanna, Brazil 25 @ 55 Jalap 41 @ 42 Licorice Paste, Calabria 28 @ 24 Licorice Paste, Sicily 38 @ 39 Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid 30 @ 39

Licorice Paste, Greek 30 @ Madder, Dutch (gold) 8 @ 9 Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 7 1/2 @ 8 Manna, large flake 2 00 @ 50 Nutgalls Blue Aleppo 4 00 @ 4 50 Oil Anise 4 75 @ 5 00 Oil Cassia 9 25 @ 9 75 Oil Bergamot 8 10 @ 8 25 Oil Lemon (gold) 8 75 @ 4 00 Oil Peppermint, pure (gold) 6 37 1/2 Oxalic Acid 1 00 @ Phosphorus 40 @ 1 10 Prussiate Potash 50 @ 5 87 1/2 Quicksilver 5 50 @ 20 Salaratus 10 1/2 @ 11 Sal Ammoniac, Refined (gold) 34 @ 55 Sarsaparilla, Hond. 30 @ Sarsaparilla, Mex. 24 @ Senna, Alexandria 18 @ 22 Senna, East India 55 @ Seneca Root 80 @ 45 Shell Lac 24 @ 3 Soda Ash (80 cent) (gold) 30 @ 35 Sugar Lead, White (gold) 2 70 @ 7 50 Sulphate Quinine, Am. 55 @ 55 1/2 Sulphate Morphine 56 @ 14 Tartaric Acid (gold) 14 @ Verdigris, dry and extra dry 14 @ Vitriol, Blue 14 @

Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val. Ravens, Light 19 00 @ Ravens, Heavy 20 00 @ 76 Scotch, Gourock, No. 1 per yard 85 @ Cotton, No. 1 85 @

Dye Woods—Duty free. Canwood (gold) 210 00 @ Fustic, Cuba 81 00 @ Fustic, Tampico 24 00 @ Fustic, Savanilla (gold) 23 00 @ 24 00 Fustic, Maracaibo do 23 00 @ Logwood, Campeachy (gold) 20 00 @ Logwood, Houde 38 00 @ Logwood, Tabasco (gold) 23 00 @ Logwood, St. Domingo 18 00 @ Logwood, Jamaica 18 00 @ Limawood (gold) 80 00 @ 85 00 Barwood (gold) Sapan Wood, Manila

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val. Prime Western 90 @ 95 do Tennessee 65 @ 70

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.

Dry Cod is more active. Mackerel is in fair demand. Dry Cod 6 50 @ 9 00 Dry Scale 4 50 @ 5 00 Pickled Scale 7 00 @ 7 50 Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore 22 50 @ Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax 20 50 @ Mackerel, No. 1, Bay 20 50 @ Mackerel, No. 2, Bay 18 50 @ Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax 18 50 @ Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large 12 25 @ Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax 12 25 @ Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. 12 25 @ Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 88 00 @ 40 00 Shad, Connecticut, No. 1. 1/2 hf. bbl. 14 25 @ Shad, Connecticut, No. 2. 13 00 @ Herring, Scaled 57 @ 60 Herring, No. 1 47 @ 50 Herring, pickled 4 00 @ 6 00

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. Jersey 20 @ 25 1/2

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

Raisins, Seedless 8 50 @ do Layer 4 25 @ do Bunch 8 65 @ Currants 15 @ 15 1/2 Citron, Leghorn 30 @ Prunes, Turkish 18 @ 19 1/2 Dates 87 @ Almonds, Languedoc 82 @ 34 do Provence 28 @ 30 do Sicily, Soft Shell 48 @ 50 do Shelled 55 @ 90 Sardines 33 @ 40 do 21 @ 28 Figs, Smyrna 25 @ 27 1/2 Brazil Nuts 15 @ 15 1/2 Filberts, Sicily 11 @ 12 Walnuts, French 10 @ 18

Dried Fruit—N. State Apples 18 @ 21 Blackberries 25 @ Black Raspberries 25 @ Pared Peaches 25 @ Unpared do 13 @ 15 Cherries, pitted, new 35 @ 40

Furs—Duty, 10 cent. Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

North and East. No. 1. Western. No. 1. Beaver, Dark 1 00 @ 2 00 1 25 @ 1 50 do Pale 1 25 @ 1 50 1 00 @ 1 25 Bear, Black 5 00 @ 15 00 5 00 @ 10 00 do Brown 4 00 @ 8 00 4 00 @ 7 00 Badger 90 @ 1 50 40 @ 1 00 Cat, Wild 90 @ 1 50 40 @ 1 00 do House 10 @ 20 10 @ 20 Fisher 5 00 @ 10 00 3 00 @ 5 00 Fox, Silver 10 00 @ 75 00 6 00 @ 50 00

Table listing various animal skins and furs such as Cross, Red, Grey, Lynx, Marten, Mink, 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; arger 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 hat, 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 30 @ 35 per cent.) Table listing window sizes and prices.

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick)—Discount 21 @ 30 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

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

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

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 do ordinary makers .. 13 @ 15 Carpenters Adzes, best quality .. 24 @ .. do ordinary .. 21 @ .. Cotton Gins, per saw .. \$5 less 20 per cent Narrow Wrought Butts .. List 5 per ct. disc. Cast Butts—Fast Join .. List 11 per ct. adv. Loose Joint .. List. Hinges, Wrought, Strap and T .. List 25 per ct. adv. Door Bolts, Cast .. List 20 per ct. dis. Carriage and Tire Bolts .. List 40 per ct. dis. Door Locks, Latches & Escutcheons .. List 7 1/2 per ct. dis. Door Knobs—Mineral .. List 1 1/2 per ct. dis. Porcelain .. List 1 1/2 per ct. dis. Padlocks .. List 10 & 7 1/2 per ct. dis. Locks—Cabinet, Eagle .. List. Trunk .. List 10 per ct. dis. Stocks and Dies .. List 30 per ct. dis. Screw Wrenches—Coe's Patent .. List 20 per ct. dis. T-fits .. List 10 per ct. dis. Smith's Vises .. per lb 24 @ 26 Framing Chisels .. List 25 per ct. adv. Firmer do in sets .. List 40 per ct. adv do do hand-d, in sets .. List 40 per ct. adv Augur Bits .. List 20 per ct. dis. Short Augurs .. 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 & 30 per ct. dis. Screws, American .. List 10 & 2 1/2 per ct. dis. do English .. List 20 per ct. dis. Iron Shovels and Spades—No. 2 .. List 1 @ 8 do do steel edged .. List 50 @ 50 do Cast steel, Polished—No. 2 .. List 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 .. @ 70

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ter; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb. American, Dressed .. per ton 310 00 @ 325 00 do Undressed .. @ 250 00 Russia, Clean .. 370 00 @ Jute .. (gold) 120 00 @ 140 00 Manila .. (gold) per lb @ 14 Sisal .. @ 10

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 per cent ad val. Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres .. per lb gold 17 1/2 @ 21 Montevideo .. do 16 @ 17 Rio Grande .. do 15 1/2 @ 17 Orinoco .. do 15 @ ..

Table listing various types of hides and skins such as California, California Mexican, Porto Cabello, Vera Cruz, Lampico, Western, Dry Salted Hides, Maracaibo, Maranham, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoros, Bahia, Chili, Wet Salted Hides, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Western, Coutry s'ter trim. & cured, City, Upper Leather Stock, B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Bissau.

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 82 1/2 @ 85 Para, Medium .. 67 1/2 @ 70 Para, Coarse .. 57 1/2 @ 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 Caraccas .. (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 46 00 @ 49 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 .. 155 00 @ 205 00 Ovals and Half Round .. 150 00 @ 160 00 Band .. @ 155 00 Horse Shoe .. 150 00 @ 160 00 Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch .. 130 00 @ 125 00 Hoop .. 165 00 @ 225 00 Nail Rod .. per lb 10 @ 11 1/2 Sheet, Russia .. 27 @ 28 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, Scivellos, 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 7 00 @ 7 25 Spanish .. gold 7 00 @ 7 25 German .. gold 7 25 @ 7 50 English .. gold 7 25 @ 7 50 Bar .. net @ 11 50 Pipe and Sheet .. net .. @ 11 25

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 per cent ad val. Oak, Slaughter, light .. cash per lb 33 @ 36 do do middle .. do 38 @ 44 do do heavy .. do 41 @ 49 do light Cropped .. do 45 @ 50 do middle do .. do 50 @ 54 do bellies do .. do 17 @ 20 Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c. l't do .. 32 @ 33 do do middle do .. 34 @ 35 do do heavy do .. 36 @ 37 do California, light do .. 31 @ 32 do do middle do .. 33 @ 34 do do heavy do .. 34 @ 35 do Orinoco, etc. l't do .. 30 @ 31 do do middle do .. 32 @ 33 do do heavy do .. 29 @ 32 do do & B. A. dam'd 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

Table listing various types of lumber such as Clear Pine, Laths, Eastern, Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k, Cherry Boards and Plank, Oak and Ash, Maple and Birch, Black Walnut.

STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra .. per M. @ 300 00 do pipe, heavy .. @ 250 00 do pipe, light .. @ 200 00 do pipe, culls .. 120 @ 150 00 do hhd., extra .. @ 250 00 do hhd., heavy .. @ 200 00 do hhd., light .. @ 120 00 do hhd., culls .. @ 175 00 do hbl., extra .. @ 140 00 do hbl., heavy .. @ 110 00 do hbl., light .. @ 60 00 do hbl., culls .. @ 130 00 Red oak, hhd., heavy .. @ 90 00 do hhd., light .. @ 150 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 @ 6

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans .. per gall. @ .. Porto Rico .. 60 @ 80 Cuba Muscovado .. 45 @ 65 do Clayed .. 43 @ 48 English Islands .. 55 @ 60

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 (Sd) .. 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 @ .. Tar, American .. per bbl. 3 00 @ 3 50 do foreign .. @ .. Pitch .. 3 37 1/2 @ 3 50 Rosin, common .. 2 75 @ 2 87 do strained and No. 2 .. 8 00 @ 4 50 do No. 1 .. 5 50 @ 7 00 do Pale and Extra (280 lbs) .. 7 00 @ 8 50 Spirits turpentine, Am .. per gall. 69 @ 70

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 .. @ 55 00 Western thin oblong, in bags .. @ 52 00

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 28 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 90 @ .. Palm .. per lb 11 @ 12 Linseed, city .. per gall 1 80 @ 1 81 Whale .. 1 25 @ 1 30 do refined winter .. 1 45 @ .. Sperm, crude .. 2 75 @ 2 85 do winter, bleached .. @ .. Lard oil .. 1 95 @ 2 10 Red oil, city distilled .. 1 05 @ 1 10 do saponified .. @ .. Straits .. 1 10 @ .. Paraffine, 28-30 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 Ochre, 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 .. per lb 8 @ .. Paris white, No. 1 .. per 100 lbs 3 75 @ 4 00 do do Am .. per 100 lbs @ .. Whiting, American .. per lb 2 1/2 @ 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 .. 30 @ 40 Venetian N. C.) .. per cwt. 3 00 @ ..

Table listing various goods 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 refined petroleum products like Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity, and others.

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

Provisions—Duty: beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. Table listing Beef, plain mess, Pork, mess, new, Lard, in bbls, etc.

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

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

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

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

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1/2 cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val. Table listing Clover, Timothy, reaped, Linseed, American, clean, do American, rough, do Calcutta, do Bombay.

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

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Table listing Tsatlees, No. 1 @ 5, Taysaams, superior, No. 1 @ 2, do medium, No. 3 @ 4, Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2, Japan, superior, do Medium, China thrown, Italian thrown.

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing Goat, Curacao, do Buenos Ayres, do Vera Cruz, do Tampico, do Matamoros, do Payta, do Madras, each, do Cape, Deer, San Juan, do Bolivar, do Honduras, do Sisal, do Para, do Vera Cruz, do Chagres, do Puerto Cabello.

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

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

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. Table listing Cassia, in mats, Ginger, race and African, Mace, Nutmegs, No. 1, Pepper, Pimento, Jamaica, 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, cast, German, American, spring, English, spring.

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. Table listing Porto Rico, Cuba, inf. to common refining, do fair to good, do fair to good grocery, do prime to choice, do centrifugal, do Melado, Havana, Boxes D. S. Nos. 7 to 9, do do do 10 to 12, do do do 13 to 15, do do do 16 to 18, do do do 19 to 20, do do white, Leaf, Granulated, Crushed and powdered, White coffee, A, Yellow coffee.

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

Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. Table listing American, prime, country and city.

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. Table listing Hyson, Common to fair, do Superior to fine, do Ex fine to finest, Young Hyson, Common to fair, do Superior to fine, do Ex fine to finest, Gunpow. & Imper., Com. to fair, do do Sup. to fine, do do Ex. f. to finest, H. Skin & Twankay, Com. to fair, do do Sup. to fine, do do Ex. f. to finest, Uncolored Japan, Com. to fair, do do Sup. to fine, do do Ex. f. to finest, Oolong, Common to fair, do Superior to fine, do Ex fine to finest, Souchong & Congou, Com. to fair, do do Sup. to fine, do do Ex. f. to finest.

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, Plates, charcoal I. C., do I. C. Coke, do Terne Charcoal, do Terne Coke.

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 20 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. Table listing Lugs (light and heavy), Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, Selections, Conn. selected wrappers, do prime wrappers, do fair wrappers, do fillers, New York running lots, Ohio, New York and Ohio fillers, Yara, Havana, fillers, Manufactured (in bond)—10s and 12s—Best Virginia & N.Y., do Medium, 1/2 lbs—(dark) Best Virginia, do do Medium, do do Common, lbs (Western)—Ex. fine, bright, do do Fine, lbs (Virginia)—Ex. fine, bright, do do Fine, do do Medium, do do Common, Navy lbs—Best Virginia & N.Y., do Medium, do Common, Cigars (domestic), Seed and Havana, per M, Clear Havana, do do Connecticut Seed, New-York Seed, Conn. Wrapper, Penn. do do do, Common Cigars.

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

Wines and Liquors—Liquors—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50. Wines—Duty: value set over 50 cents per gallon 20 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 cent ad val. Table listing Brandy—J. & F. Martell, Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., Renault & Co., J. Vaal & Co., Jules Robin, Marrette & Co., United Vineyard Propr., Vine Growers Co., L ger freres, Other brands Cognac, Pellevoisin freres, A. Seignette, Hivert Pellevoisin, Alex. Seignette, Arzac Seignette, J. Romieux, Other brands Rochelle, Rum—Jamaica, St. Croix, Gin—Different brands, Whisky—Scotch and Irish, Domestic—N. E. Rum, Bourbon Whisky, Corn Whisky, Wines—Port, Burgundy Port, Sherry, Madeira, do Marseilles, Sherry, Malaga, sweet, do dry, Claret, in hhds, do in cases, Champagne.

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, Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain.

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. Table listing American, Saxony fleece, do full blood Merino, do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino, Extra, pulled, Superfine, No. 1, pulled, California, unwashed, do common, do pulled, Texas, Peruvian, unwashed, Valparaiso, unwashed, S. American Mestiza, unwashed, do common, unwashed, Entre Rios, washed, do unwashed, S. American Cordova, Donskoi, washed, Persian, African, unwashed, do washed, Mexican, unwashed, Smyrna, unwashed, do washed.

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

Freights—To LIVERPOOL: Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, bulk and bags, Wheat, bulk and bags, Beef, Pork. To LONDON: Heavy goods, Oil, Flour, Petroleum, Beef, Pork. To GLASGOW (By Steam): Flour, Wheat, Corn, bulk and bags, Petroleum (rail), Heavy goods, Oil, Beef, Pork. To HAVRE: Cotton, Hops, Beef and pork, Measurement goods, Wheat, in shipper's bags, Flour, Petroleum, Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc, Ashes, pot and pearl.

The Railway Monitor.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The earnings and expenses for the last five years have been as follows :

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Passenger.....	\$370,019	\$444,945	\$617,552	\$808,424	\$974,220
Freight.....	737,413	1,133,262	1,244,091	1,394,683	1,120,452
Express.....	22,944	25,119	35,983	37,984	55,275
Mail.....	29,100	31,154	31,243	31,243	31,243
Rents.....	84,127	82,363	84,086	84,808	81,837
Berea branch.....				2,227	2,883
Mileage of cars.....	14,863		18,114	7,211	10,973
Interest and dividends.....	5,782	7,602	119,824	46,183	67,905
Division of earnings with L. M. & C. & X. Co.'s.....					37,740
Miscellaneous.....		472	1,049	6,585	3,604
Total earnings.....	\$1,263,253	\$1,724,917	\$2,151,943	\$2,499,348	\$2,386,132
Expenses.....	535,005	634,170	848,793	1,432,060	1,550,622
Net earnings.....	\$728,248	\$1,090,747	\$1,303,240	\$1,067,288	\$835,510

From which deduct :

Duties and taxes.....	\$23,430	\$34,245	\$86,983	\$166,043	\$172,304
Interest and exchange.....	22,351	22,855			26,507
Dividends.....	474,620	736,740	549,667	899,204	599,635
Balance to credit.....	207,847	296,907	666,590	2,040	37,064

The capital account at the close of each of the above years (Dec 31) stood as follows :

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Capital stock.....	\$4,746,200	\$5,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Mortgage bonds.....	510,000	510,000	510,000	491,500	475,000
Balance of accounts.....	7,023	304	159,537	2,107	28,225
Dividend payable Feb. 1.....	237,300	499,430	249,895	419,692	299,835
Surplus.....	416,826	444,396	313,081	6,136	43,200
Total.....	\$5,917,359	\$6,454,130	\$7,232,513	\$6,919,435	\$6,843,260

Accounted for as follows :

Road and equipment.....	\$4,667,953	\$4,953,893	\$5,220,058	\$4,750,000	\$4,750,000
Stock and bonds.....	523,152	500,332	1,035,530	1,131,750	1,121,750
Loan to Mahoning R. R. Co.....	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Materials on hand.....	120,391	134,789	231,501	286,973	321,941
Bills, and other assets.....	136,653	244,476	121,216	124,706	101,457
Cash on hand.....	445,210	596,640	600,208	601,946	514,112
Total.....	\$5,917,359	\$6,454,130	\$7,232,513	\$6,919,435	\$6,843,260

The date and rate of the several dividends paid from the earnings of the road for the years included in the above statement have been as follows :

Chicago & Great Eastern.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.			Cleveland and Pittsburg.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(224 m.)	(224 m.)	(224 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)
\$47,393	\$77,378	\$90,415	\$273,875	\$541,005	\$523,566	\$153,735	\$305,554	\$237,555	\$139,414	\$173,557	\$168,799
56,565	77,342	76,333	317,839	482,164	405,634	175,482	246,331	174,164	170,879	180,140	151,931
67,822	88,450	111,102	290,355	499,296	523,744	243,150	259,403	226,251	202,857	223,411	167,007
61,612	75,514	142,801	421,363	468,358	518,736	185,013	186,172	197,886	193,919	196,154	173,732
59,182	76,674	1 8,973	466,830	585,623	735,002	198,679	227,260	264,605	203,514	215,784	198,032
53,178	91,937	118,960	565,145	747,942	922,892	243,178	311,180	290,642	210,314		
53,518	91,075		480,710	702,692		224,980	232,728		214,533	226,047	
83,458	97,145		519,306	767,508		271,140	288,095		264,637	243,417	
87,037	106,389		669,605	946,707		331,494	384,290		242,171	243,413	
97,876	118,610		729,759	923,886		324,865	300,707		248,292	223,846	
94,543	116,293		716,378	749,191		336,617	261,141		220,0 2	220,138	
73,111	91,564		563,401	546,609		321,037	190,227		201,169		
850,495	1,103,821		6,114,566	7,960,981		3,095,470	3,223,088		2,512,315		

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.)
\$984,837	\$1,001,007	\$1,187,188	\$327,900	\$571,536	\$582,823	\$77,010	\$96,672	\$90,125	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$282,438
934,133	947,146	983,855	416,588	528,972	512,027	74,409	87,791	84,264	273,848	279,137	265,796
1,114,508	1,256,567	1,070,431	459,762	616,665	516,822	89,901	93,763	82,910	348,802	344,228	327,158
1,099,507	1,458,455	1,153,295	423,797	516,608	406,773	72,389	73,607	82,722	338,276	327,240	343,736
1,072,293	1,333,461	1,101,668	406,373	490,573	507,830	83,993	76,243	95,664	271,553	401,456	365,196
1,041,975	1,177,372	1,243,142	510,100	617,682	560,025	73,697	107,525	106,315	265,780	365,663	335,083
994,317	1,202,180		423,578	578,403		91,809	104,603		263,244	329,105	
1,105,364	1,331,046		586,964	747,469		94,375	115,184		346,781	413,501	
1,301,005	1,336,615		799,236	739,736		93,078	125,252		408,445	460,661	
1,222,568	1,438,615		661,391	641,539		90,576	116,495		410,802	490,693	
1,224,909	1,522,472		657,141	642,887		96,908	116,146		405,510	447,669	
1,334,217	1,429,765		603,402	518,088		95,453	105,767		376,470	323,869	
13,429,643	15,434,775		6,329,447	7,181,208		1,038,165	1,224,056		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.
(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)
\$256,600	\$363,996	\$314,598	\$102,749	\$98,183	\$121,776	\$51,965	\$98,181	\$131,707	\$210,329	\$259,223	\$267,541
304,445	366,361	283,177	115,135	74,233	84,897	46,474	86,528	122,621	260,466	229,139	246,109
333,454	413,322	412,393	88,221	70,740	72,135	64,993	95,905	124,175	300,261	313,914	326,236
330,651	366,245	409,427	140,418	106,689	103,082	83,702	106,269	121,904	269,443	271,527	277,423
267,126	353,194	426,493	186,747	146,943	167,488	131,648	203,018	245,511	224,957	290,916	283,130
315,258	402,122	392,641	212,209	224,838		136,970	237,562	242,560	223,242	304,463	253,924
278,891	309,083		139,547	177,159		99,662	251,9 6		268,176	340,285	
358,862	424,206		113,399	170,555		86,4 2	241,370		302,596	344,700	
402,219	484,173		168,218	223,020		164,710	300,841		332,400	350,348	
404,568	521,636		178,526	310,594		221,638	395,579		278,006	372,618	
448,934	493,421		149,099	226,840		193,135	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.)	(242 m.)	(140 m.)	(157 m.)	(177 m.)
\$290,676	\$690,144	\$555,488	\$100,872	\$170,078	\$178,119	\$79,735	\$144,034	\$226,059	\$30,840	\$43,716	\$45,102
457,227	678,504	474,733	147,485	153,903	155,893	95,843	139,171	194,167	37,488	37,265	36,006
611,297	857,583	654,890	160,497	202,771	192,138	132,896	155,753	256,407	42,038	32,378	39,299
588,066	733,866	606,078	157,786	169,299	167,301	123,987	144,001	270,300	41,450	33,972	43,323
525,751	637,186	672,628	149,855	177,625	163,699	127,010	138,738	316,433	48,359	63,862	84,9 3
532,911	646,995	644,573	155,730	173,722	167,099	156,338	194,521	325 91	63,118	62,147	102,686
506,640	584,523		144,942	162,570		139,673	271,725		50,308	68,180	
625,517	712,495		218,236	218,236		244,1 4	374,534		49,903	59,862	
675,330	795,938		234,194	269,459		375,534	376,981		60,565	75,677	
701,35	858,500		203,785	222,924		221,570	375,534		56,871	92,715	
691,55	712,363		202,966	208,093		220,209	361,610		54,942	61,770	
914,08	580,963		204,726	162,694		265,154	247,023		42,195	37,830	
7,120,46	8,480,063		2,084,074	2,290,695							

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	112
Atlantic & Great Western.....50	11,522,150					New York and Harlem.....50	5,085,050	Jan. and July	July. 4		
do preferred.....50	1,919,000					do preferred.....50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		100
Baltimore and Ohio.....100	2,494,900					New York Providence & Boston.....100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July. 3	109	115
Washington Branch*.....100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Apr. 4	111	111 1/2	Ninth Avenue.....100	795,360				
Bellefontaine Line.....100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5			Northern of New Hampshire.....100	3,068,400	May and Nov	May 3 & 4		
Belvidere, Delaware.....100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3			Northern Central.....50	4,518,900	Quarterly.	July. 2	44	44
Berkshire*.....100	997,112	Quarterly.	July. 1%			North Pennsylvania.....50	3,150,150				
Blossburg and Corning*.....50	600,000	June & Dec.	June 2 1/2			Norwich and Worcester.....100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July. 5		
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....100	250,000					Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.....100	3,077,000				
Boston and Lowell.....500	8,500,000	Quarterly.	July. 1%			Ohio and Mississippi.....100	19,822,850				101 1/2
Boston and Maine.....100	1,830,000	Jan. and July	July. 4			do preferred.....100	2,950,500	January.	Jan. 7	76	
Boston and Providence.....100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July. 5			Old Colony and Newport.....100	3,600,600	Jan. and July	July. 4		
Boston and Worcester.....100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July. 5			Oswego and Syracuse.....50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 4		
Brooklyn Central.....100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 5			Panama (and Steamship).....100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 6	255	260
Brooklyn City.....10	492,150	Jan. and July	July. 5			Pennsylvania.....50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	55%	56
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 1/2			Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent.....100	218,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	31	31 1/2
Buffalo and State Line.....100	366,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 1/2			Philadelphia and Erie*.....50	5,069,450	Jan. and July	July. 5	111	111 1/2
Camden and Amboy.....100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2			Philadelphia and Reading.....50	20,240,673	Jan. and July	July. 5		
Camden and Atlantic.....50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 5	132 1/2	133	Phila., Germant'n. & Norrist'n*.....50	1,476,306	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 4	57	60
do do preferred.....50	4,988,180	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10			Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore.....50	8,973,300	Quarterly.	July. 5		57 1/2
Cape Cod.....60	378,455	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2			Pittsburg and Connellsville.....50	1,774,623				
Catawissa*.....50	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2			Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....100	9,312,442	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
do preferred.....50	1,150,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2			Portland, Saco. & Portsmouth.....100	1,500,000	June and Dec	June. 3		
Central of New Jersey.....50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug	Feb. 3 1/2	38	38 1/2	Providence and Worcester.....100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		
Cheshire (preferred).....100	10,685,940	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2	118	120	Raritan and Delaware Bay.....100	2,360,700				
Chester Valley*.....50	2,085,925	Jan. and July	July. 2 1/2			Rensselaer & Saratoga consol.....100	800,000	April and Oct	Apr. 4 1/2		
Chicago and Alton.....100	871,900	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2			Saratoga and Whitehall.....100	500,000	April and Oct	Apr. 3		
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.....100	1,783,200	Mar and Sep	Mar. 5	103 1/2	104	Troy, Salem & Rutland.....100	800,000	April and Oct	Apr. 3		
Chicago and Great Eastern.....100	2,425,400	Mar and Sep	Mar. 5	105	105	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.....100	1,991,900	Jan. and July	July. 5		
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska*.....100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May. 5	124	125	Rutland and Burlington.....100	2,233,376				
Chicago and Milwaukee*.....100	4,390,000	Jan. and July	July. 5			St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.....100	2,300,000	Annually.	May. 7	34	34 1/2
Chicago and Northwestern.....100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5			do do preferred.....100	1,700,000			64 1/2	65 1/2
do do pref.....100	2,250,000					St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chic*.....100	2,989,090				
Chicago and Rock Island.....100	13,160,927	June & Dec.	Dec. 3 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.....100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3		
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....100	12,994,719	April and Oct	Apr. 5	64 1/2	65	do do pref.....100	862,571				
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....100	6,500,000	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 4	99 1/2	99 1/2	Saratoga and Hudson River.....100	1,020,000				
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Chicago.....100	1,106,125	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 4			Schuykill Valley*.....50	576,050	Jan. and July	July. 2 1/2		
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....100	3,000,000	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 4			Second Avenue (N. Y.).....100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 4		
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.....100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	111	111 1/2	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville*.....50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 2		
Cleveland & Mahoning*.....50	1,034,000	May & Nov.	May. 4			Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....100	750,000	Quarterly.			
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.....100	5,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5			South Carolina.....100	5,819,275				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....50	5,403,910	Jan. and July	Apr '66 4	85	85 1/2	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.....100	1,200,120				
Cleveland and Toledo.....50	4,841,600	April and Oct	Apr. 8	111 1/2	112	Terre Haute & Indianapolis.....50	1,929,150	Jan. and July	July. 6		
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.....100	1,490,800	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2			Third Avenue (N. Y.).....100	1,170,000	Quarterly.			
Columbus and Xenia*.....50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 5			Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....100	1,700,000				
Concord.....50	350,000	Jan. and July	July. 5			do do 1st pref.....100	1,700,000				
Concord and Portsmouth.....100	1,500,000	May and Nov	May. 4			do do 2d pref.....100	1,000,000				
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....100	392,900	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2			Toledo, Wabash and Western.....50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June. 3	38 1/2	38 1/2
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July. 3			do do preferred.....50	984,700	June and Dec	Dec. 3 1/2	60	64
do do pref.....100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July. 4			Tioga*.....100	125,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		
Connecticut River.....100	1,582,169	Jan. and July	July. 4			Troy and Boston.....100	607,111	June and Dec	Dec. 3 1/2		
Covington and Lexington.....100	2,384,931	Jan. and July	July. 4			Troy and Greenbush*.....100	274,400	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		
Dayton and Michigan.....100	406,132	Jan. and July	Jan. 3			Utica and Black River.....100	811,660	June and Dec	Dec. 4		
Delaware*.....50	10,247,050	Jan. and July	July. 5	150	160	Vermont and Canada*.....100	2,860,000	Jan. and Dec	Jan. 1 1/2		
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.....50	1,550,050	Jan. and July	July. 5			Vermont and Massachusetts.....100	2,860,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		
Des Moines Valley.....100	952,350	Jan. and July	July. 5			Warren*.....50	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July. 3		
Detroit and Milwaukee.....100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 5			Western (Mass).....100	5,627,700	Jan. and July	July. 5		
do do pref.....100	1,751,577					Western Union (Wis. & Ill.).....100	1,141,650	Jan. and July	July. 5 1/2	110 1/2	
Dubuque and Sioux City.....100	1,982,180	March	Mar 7 1/2			Worcester and Nashua.....75	317,050	January.	Jan. 2		
do do pref.....100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July. 4			Canal.					
Eastern, (Mass).....100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	July.			Chesapeake and Delaware.....25	1,575,962	June	June. 3		
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.*.....100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 2 1/2			Chesapeake and Ohio.....25	8,228,595				
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandagua.....100	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	30	30	Delaware Division.....50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	56 1/2	57
Elmira and Williamsport*.....50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	40	43	Delaware and Hudson.....100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 8	150	153
do do pref.....50	16,570,100	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	Delaware and Raritan.....100	2,528,240	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10		
do preferred.....100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 3 1/2	74 1/2	76	Lehigh Navigation.....50	5,104,050	May and Nov	May. 5	57 1/2	58
Erie and Northeast*.....50	600,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 5	50 1/2		Morris (consolidated).....50	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	89 1/2	90
Fitchburg.....100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July. 3			do preferred.....100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	120	124
Forty-secd St. & Grand St. F'y.....100	750,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5			Schuykill Navigation (consol.).....50	1,908,207	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6 1/2	27	27 1/2
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....100	1,900,000	Quarterly.	July. 3			do preferred.....50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6	35 1/2	35 1/2
do do pref.....100	5,253,836					Susquehanna and Tide-Water.....50	2,051,900			15	15 1/2
Hartford and New Haven.....100	3,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 3			Union.....50	2,787,000				
Housatonic.....100	820,000	Jan. and July	July. 4			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	68	68 1/2
Hudson River.....100	6,563,250	April and Oct	Apr. 5	120		Miscellaneous.					
Huntingdon and Broad Top*.....50	494,380	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	16		Coal.—American.....25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug			62
do do pref.....50	190,750	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2			Ashburton.....50	2,000,000				
Illinois Central.....100	23,374,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	119 1/2	120	Consolidation.....100	6,000,000				
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....50	1,689,900	Mar. & Sep.	Mar. 4			Central.....100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	43 1/2	44
Indianapolis and Madison.....100	412,000	Jan. and July	July. 3			Cumberland.....100	5,000,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 5	151	153 1/2
do do pref.....100	407,900	Jan. and July	July. 4			Pennsylvania.....50	3,300,000				
Jeffersonville.....50	1,997,309	Quarterly.	July. 1 1/2			Spring Mountain.....50		Jan. and July	Jan. 5		
Joliet and Chicago*.....100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	July. 1 1/2			Spruce Hill.....10	1,000,000	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 4		60
Kennebec and Portland (new).....100	835,000	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2	62 1/2	63	Wilkesbarre.....100	2,175,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....50	500,000	Feb. 2	Feb. 2			Wyoming Valley.....100	1,250,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb.		
do do pref.....50	6,632,250	Jan. and July	July. 5			Gas.—Brooklyn.....25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb.		
Lexington and Frankfort.....50	516,573	Jan. and July	July. 5			Citizens (Brooklyn).....20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		
Little Miami.....50	3,572,436	Jan. and July	July. 3	37	38	Harlem.....50	644,000				
Little Schuylkill*.....50	2,646,100	Quarterly.	Feb. 2			Jersey City & Hoboken.....20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5		
Long Island.....50	1,852,715	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 2			Manhattan.....50	4,000,000				
Louisville and Frankfort.....50	1,109,594	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 2			Metropolitan.....100	2,800,000	May and Nov	May		
Louisville and Nashville.....100	5,527,871	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 1/2			New York.....50	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5		
Louisville, New Albany & Chic.....100	2,800,000	Apr and Oct	April. 3	20	22</						

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):	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1877		80	<i>Des Moines Valley</i> (\$2,088,000):	\$1,740,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1887		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	1,000,000	7	do	1882			Mortgage Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
2d do	528,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds						
Franklin Branch	1,014,000	7	do	1879		80	<i>Detroit and Milwaukee</i> (\$3,500,000):	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	800,000	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage, convertible	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
2d do	4,000,000	7	do	1876		80	2d do						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			<i>Detroit, Monroe & Toledo</i> (\$734,000):	734,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876		
2d do	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1884			1st Mortgage						
1st Mortgage S'k'g Fund (Buff. ex)	300,000	7	do	1884			<i>Dubuque and Sioux City</i> (\$900,000):	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		
1st do S'k'g Fund (Silv. Creek)	13,858,000	7	do	1895			1st section	600,000	7	do	1894		
Consolidated Bonds							2d section						
<i>Atlantic & St. Lawrence</i> (\$1,472,000):	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			<i>Eastern, Mass.</i> (\$1,798,600):	420,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
Dollar Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			Mortgage, convertible	739,200	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		
Sterling Bonds							do						
<i>Baltimore and Ohio</i> (\$10,112,584):	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	95 1/2	99	<i>East Pennsylvania</i> (\$598,000):	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	94	95	Sinking Fund Bonds						
do do 1855	700,000	6	do	1880	95 1/2	96	<i>Elmira & Williamsport</i> (\$1,570,000):	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	93	93
do do 1850	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	95	96	1st Mortgage						
do do 1853							<i>Erie Railway</i> (\$22,370,982):	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1876	100	
<i>Bellefontaine Line</i> (\$2,037,550):	791,000	7	Jan. & July	70-79			1st Mortgage	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	100	101
1st Mortgage (B. & I.) convertible	116,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	6,000,000	7	do	1883	97 1/2	100
2d do do	650,000	7	do	1870			3d do	4,441,600	7	April & Oct	1880		96
1st do (I. P. & C.)	347,000	7	do				4th do convertible	926,500	7	June & Dec	1883		
2d do do							5th do do	3,816,582	6	M'ch & Sep	1875		
<i>Belvidere Delaware</i> (\$2,193,000):	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867		80	Sterling convertible						
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast</i> (\$149,000):	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
2d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877			Mortgage						
3d Mort. do							<i>Gal. & Chic. U. (incl. in C. & N. W.):</i>	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882		
<i>Blossburg and Corning</i> (\$150,000):	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
Mortgage Bonds							2d do do						
<i>Boston, Conc. & Montreal</i> (\$1,050,000):	364,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1865			<i>Grand Junction</i> (\$927,000):	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
1st Mortgage	250,000	6	Jan. & July	1870			Mortgage						
1st do	100,000	6	do	1870			<i>Great Western, Ill.</i> (\$2,350,000):	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
2d do	200,000	6	do	1889			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1868		
Sinking Fund Bonds							do East. do						
<i>Boston and Lowell</i> (\$400,000):	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1879			<i>Hannibal & St. Joseph</i> (\$7,177,600):	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881	91	100
Mortgage Bonds							Land Grant Mortgage	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883		
<i>Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie</i> (\$2,395,000):	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877			Convertible Bonds						
1st Mortgage	330,000	7	May & Nov.	1872			<i>Harrisburg & Lancaster</i> (\$700,000):	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883		
2d Mortgage							New Dollar Bonds						
<i>Buffalo and State Line</i> (\$1,200,000):	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			<i>Hartford & New Haven</i> (\$927,000):	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			1st Mortgage						
Income	400,000	7	do	1870			<i>Hartf., Frov. & Fishkill</i> (\$1,936,940):	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
<i>Camden and Northeast</i>							1st Mortgage	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
<i>Camden and Amboy</i> (\$10,264,463):	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883			2d do sinking fund						
Dollar Loans	847,000	6	May & Nov.	1889			<i>Housatonic</i> (\$191,000):	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877		
Dollar Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893			1st Mortgage						
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan							<i>Hudson River</i> (\$7,762,840):	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	105	
<i>Camden and Atlantic</i> (\$983,000):	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
1st Mortgage	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			2d do sinking fund	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	106	
2d do							3d do	192,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	97	
<i>Catawissa</i> (\$141,000):	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882			Convertible	523,000	7	do	1867	97	
1st Mortgage							<i>Huntingdon & Broad Top</i> (\$1,436,082):	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Central of New Jersey</i> (\$1,509,000):	909,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	104		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875		80
1st Mortgage	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875			2d do						
2d do							<i>Illinois Central</i> (\$13,231,000):	6,837,000	7	April & Oct	1875	105	
<i>Central Ohio</i> (\$3,673,000):	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890	82	90	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
1st Mortgage W. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			1st do Sterling	2,563,000	6	do	1890		
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Redemption bonds						
2d do							<i>Indiana Central</i> (\$11,254,500):	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
<i>Cheshire</i> (\$600,000):	600,000	6	Jan. & July	75-80			1st Mortgage, convertible	364,000	10	do	1870		
Mortgage Bonds							2d do						
<i>Chicago and Alton</i> (\$3,619,000):	519,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	97		<i>Indianapolis and Vinc.</i> (\$1,362,284)	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1893	98		1st Mortgage						
1st do	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1883	88 1/2		<i>Indianapolis & Madison</i> (\$640,000):	640,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
2d do income							1st Mortgage						
<i>Chic., Burl. and Quincy</i> (\$5,924,969):	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883			<i>Jeffersonville</i> (\$621,000):	187,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883	109 1/2		2d Mortgage						
do do inconvert.	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			<i>Joliet and Chicago</i> (\$500,000):	500,000	8	Jan. & July	1882		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)							1st Mortgage, sinking fund						
<i>Chicago and Gt. Eastern</i> (\$5,600,000):	5,600,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1895			<i>Joliet and N. Indiana</i> (\$800,000):	800,000	8	Jan. & July	1874		
1st Mortgage							1st mortgage						
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee</i> (\$2,000,000):	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898			<i>Kennebec and Portland</i> (\$1,280,000):	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870		
1st Mortgage (consolidated)							1st Mortgage	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago & Northwest</i> (\$12,020,483):	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	98		2d do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	3,600,000	7	do	1885	89	90	3d do						
1st Mortgage	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	85		<i>La Crosse & Milwaukee</i> (\$1,903,000):	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Interest Bonds	2,000,000	7	Quarterly.	1915	76	79	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
Consol. S. F. Bonds. conv. till 1870	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885			2d do do						
Extension Bonds							<i>Lehigh Valley</i> (\$1,477,000):	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	92	92 1/2
<i>Chicago & Rock Island</i> (\$1,448,000):	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	101		1st Mortgage						
1st Mortgage							<i>Little Miami</i> (\$1,400,000):	1,300,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		
<i>Cinc., Ham. & Dayton</i> (\$1,629,000):	379,000	7	do	1867			1st Mortgage						
1st Mortgage	1,250,000	7	May & Nov.	1880			<i>Little Schuylkill</i> (\$960,000):	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		92
2d do							1st Mortgage, sinking fund						
<i>Cincinnati & Zanesville</i> (\$1,300,000):	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893			<i>Long Island</i> (\$932,000):	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
1st Mortgage							Mortgage	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
<i>Cleveland, Col. and Cinc.</i> (\$491,500):	491,500	7	Jan. & July	1890			Extension Bonds						
1st Mortgage							<i>Louisville and Nashville</i> (\$3,297,000):	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
<i>Cleveland & Mahoning</i> (\$1,752,400):	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			1st Mortgage	300,560	7	do	1883		
1st Mortgage	244,300	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage						
2d do	648,200	8	do	1875			<i>Marietta & Cincinnati</i> (\$3,688,385):	2,362,800					

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principa payable.	FRIDAY		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principa 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.							The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.						
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Naugatuck:</i>							<i>St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage (convertible)...	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage.....		7	April & Oct.			
<i>N. Haven, N. London & Stonington:</i>							2d do.....	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894		
1st Mortgage.....	450,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1861			2d do Income.....		7	Feb. & Aug	1900		
2d do.....	200,000	6	Jan. & Jul	1868			<i>Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							1st Mortgage (extended).....	1,000,000	7	May & Nov	1875		
1st Mortgage.....	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			2d do.....	201,500					
<i>New Jersey:</i>							<i>Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:</i>						
Ferry Bonds of 1853.....	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			1st Mortgage.....	1,290,000	7	Jan. & July	1875		
<i>New London Northern:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st General Mortgage.....	140,000	6	Jan. & July	1885			1st Mortgage.....	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
<i>New York Central (\$14,627,443):</i>							<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds.....	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	93		1st Mortgage.....	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal).....	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	92		<i>South Carolina:</i>						
Real Estate Bonds.....	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	88		Sterling Loan.....	2,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1866		
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks).....	663,000	6	do	1883	88		Domestic Bonds.....	1,070,000	5	Various.	68-74		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts).....	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	104		<i>Staten Island:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.....	604,000	7	do	1876	105		1st Mortgage.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Bonds of 1865.....		7	do	1876	110		<i>Syra. Bing. and N. Y. (\$1,595,191):</i>						
<i>New York and Harlem (\$6,098,045):</i>							1st Mortgage.....	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
1st General Mortgage.....	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	102		<i>Terre Haute and Indianapolis:</i>						
Consolidated Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st Mortgage, convertible.....	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
3d Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	do	1868			<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
<i>N York and New Haven (\$2,000,000):</i>							1st Mortgage.....	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Mortgage Bonds.....	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		
1st Mortgage.....	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78			<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
<i>Northern Central:</i>							1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash).....	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		
State Loans.....	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	irred.			1st do (extended).....	2,500,000	7	do	1884		92
2d Mortgage Sinking Fund.....	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85	85½	2d do (Toledo and Wabash).....	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	76	78
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western).....	1,500,000	7	do	1875	76	78
Plain Bonds.....	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			Sinking Fund Bonds (T. W. & W.).....	152,355	7	do	1865		
<i>North Missouri:</i>							Equipment bonds.....	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
1st General Mortgage.....	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1896			<i>Troy and Boston (\$1,452,000):</i>						
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
Mortgage Bonds.....	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	89½	89½	2d do.....	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
Chattel Mortgage.....	360,000	10	do	1887			3d do.....	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							Convertible.....	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore).....	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	94	96	<i>Troy Union (\$680,000):</i>						
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.).....	1,000,000	6	do	1873	90	95	Mortgage Bonds.....	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
3d do (do do do).....	500,000	6	do	1885	87	87½	do do.....	180,000	6	do	1867		
3d do (not guaranteed).....	500,000	6	do	1885			<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	1861		
General Mortgage.....	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			2d do (no interest).....	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867		90
Steamboat Mortgage.....	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage.....	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1869			<i>Verm. Cen. & Verm. & Can. Bonds:</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							Warren.....		8		1876		103½
1st Mortgage.....	2,900,000	7	Jan. & July	1872			1st Mortgage (guaranteed).....	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
2d do (W.D.).....	750,000	7	do	1874		92	<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
<i>Oswego & Rome (\$350,000):</i>							1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon.....	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
1st Mortgage (guar. by R. W. & O.).....	350,000	7	May & Nov.	1916			2d do registered.....	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
<i>Oswego and Syracuse (\$311,500):</i>							<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
1st Mortgage.....	225,000	7	Jan. & July	70-80			Sterling (\$899,900) Bonds.....	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-71		
<i>Pacific (S. W. Branch):</i>							Dollar Bonds.....	850,000	6	do	1875		
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.....	1,139,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87	79½		Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds.....	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-76		
<i>Panama:</i>							Hudson and Boston Mortgage.....	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
1st Mortgage, sterling.....	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
1st do do.....	346,000	7	do	1875			1st Mortgage.....	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	75	80
2d do do.....	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			1st do guaranteed.....	200,000	6	do	1890	97	97½
<i>Peninsula (Chic. & N. W.):</i>							<i>York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
1st Mortgage.....	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	79	85	1st Mortgage.....	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							2d do.....	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage.....	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	97	100	Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds.....	500,000	6	do	1877		
2d do.....	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	95½	96							
2d do sterling.....	2,283,840	6	do	1875									
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>													
1st Mortgage.....	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876									
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>													
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie).....	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			Canal						
1st do (general).....	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	90½	92	<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
2d do (general).....	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			1st Mortgage Bonds.....	2,356,509	6	Jan. & July	1886		
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
Consolidated Loan.....	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			Maryland Loan.....	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
Convertible Loan.....	292,500	6	do	1885			Sterling Bonds, guaranteed.....	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							Preferred Bonds.....	1,699,500	6	.....	1885		
Sterling Bonds of 1836.....	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
do do do.....	182,400	5	do	1880			1st Mortgage.....	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	86	90
Dollar Bonds of 1849.....	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	9½	96	<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
do do 1861.....	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Mortgage, sinking fund.....	641,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
do do 1843-4-8-9.....	1,521,000	6	do	1880			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1843.....	976,800	6	do	1880			1st Mortgage Bonds.....	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Dollar Bonds, convertible.....	564,000	6	do	1886	109	110	Interest Bonds.....	161,000	6	do	1868		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible.....	60,000	7	do	1886	109	110	<i>Lehigh Navigation: (\$3,081,434):</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							Loan of 1871.....	414,158	6	Mch & Sept	1870		
1st Mortgage.....	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			Loan of 1884.....	2,667,276	6	do	1884	86½	87
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
Mortgage Loan.....	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			Mortgage Bonds.....	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							Morris.....						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.).....	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Mortgage Bonds.....	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	91
<i>P'g. Fl. W. and Chic.: (\$573,500)</i>							<i>Pennsylvania & New York:</i>						
1st Mortgage.....	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	101½	103	1st Mortgage (North Branch).....	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
2d do.....	5,160,000	7	do	1912	94½	96	<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
3d do.....	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912		89	1st Mortgage.....	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
<i>Akron Branch: 1st mortgage:</i>							2d do.....	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	80½	82
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							Improvement.....	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
2d do.....	5												

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

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

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

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

MINING STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

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

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask ed. Lists various marine mutual insurance scrip companies like Atlantic, Commer, Gt West'n, 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.

March 1, 1866.

VERMILYE & Co.,
BANKERS.

No. 44 Wall Street, New York.
 Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery a

issues 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.

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.

Eastern Bankers.

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. }
 A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. } Capital,
 \$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.
 FOR SALE.

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.

Pecora White Lead, Zinc and Color Company.

150 North 4th Street,
Philadelphia.

SMITH BOWEN, Sec'y.

PECORA COLORS, CAUTION,
 R. BROWN, INDIAN } All persons are forbidden
 RED, YELLOW } to trade in PECORA PAINT
 UMBER AND BLACK. } unless the name of the
 agent is on the package.
 S. BOWEN, Agent,
 150 N. 4th St., Phil.

This Company's **WHITE LEAD** is the whitest and most durable Lead known. The Colors are the **BEST PAINT** known for **HOUSES, BRIDGES, RAILROAD CARS, IRON FRONTS, TIN ROOFS, and DAMP WALLS.** Pecora Dark costs $\frac{1}{3}$ that of Lead and wears longer than Lead.

This Company's **ZINC** is equal to "**FRENCH,**" at **A COST OF 25 PER CENT. LESS.** The **ENAMEL CHINA GLOSS** made by this Company produces a surface similar to French China, requiring only a damp cloth to remove soil, and will wear for years.

Best No. 1 Furniture & Carriage Varnishes.

Varnish Drying Japan.
 Metallic Paints.

White Lead.

Tube and Artists Paints.

Proprietors of the

American Filler,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR VARNISHES.
 PECORA WHITE LEAD, ZINC, AND COLOR COMPANY.

SMITH BOWEN, Secretary,
 150 North 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

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.

AUGUST:

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 2ND 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.

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.,
69 & 71 Broadway.

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.

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. BEPEW, 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.

Dividends.

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.

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.

Insurance.

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co.,

Hartford, Conn.

INCORPORATED 1819.

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

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, President.

J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH CHURCH, DRAYTON HILLYER,
ROBERT BULLE, 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. BRACE,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, ERASTUS COLLINS,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1866,..... \$4,067,455 80

Liabilities,..... 244,391 48

NEW YORK AGENCY,

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 Insurance COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

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

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, ISAAC ABBATT,

THEO. W. MORRIS,

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

H O P E

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000 00

Assets, March 9, 1866 - - - 252,552 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 GRAFFON,

JNO. W. MERSEREAU, L. B. WARD,

D. LYDIG SUYDAM, JOSEPH BRITTON,

WILLIAM REMSEN, AMO. 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.

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 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. LEOONEY, Vice-President. THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

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.)

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.

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.

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 CA-SIMERES, 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.

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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 & 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. 33 BROAD AND 36 NEW STREETS.

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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

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. 33 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, }
J. H. Brower & Co., }
H. B. Chifford, } New Orleans, La.
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Hon. J. H. Reagan, Palestine, Texas.
Judge G. F. More, Austin, Texas.
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Commercial Cards.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,

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DRUGS,

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FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, ETC., ETC.,
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NEW YORK.

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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 53 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 PENS,

OF THE OLD STANDARD QUALITY.

TRADE MARK: **GILLOTT**, Or Descriptive
Name and Designating Number
WARRANTED.

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

TRADE MARK: **GILLOTT**, With
Designating Numbers.
BIRMINGHAM.

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.,

69 & 71 Broadway.

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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.