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CONSOLIDATION OF THE DEBT AND CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

There are two opposite classes of prophets among us—the optimists and the pessimists—each of which will find something profitable to reflect upon in Mr. McCulloch's recent letter to certain bankers and capitalists at Boston. In this short but able communication, some of the chief features of the monetary situation are passed in review. The chief point insisted upon is, that our National finances are in a healthy condition, although the expectation has been disappointed, that, before now, the currency would probably be brought nearer to the specie standard. It is, indeed, a sublime and gratifying spectacle to contemplate the elasticity and vast extent of the resources which, contrary to all analogies from the antecedent experience of nations, have not only enabled us to raise the largest armies, and to close the costliest war, of which modern history makes mention, without seriously crippling our energies, but have also enabled us to

bear the more trying strain of a sudden transition from war to peace. For almost a year and a half, our financial machinery has been adjusting itself to the new conditions arising out of the pacification of the country; and there has, so far, been a complete and uniform contradiction of all the sinister predictions of panic and financial disaster, while the sanguine anticipations of the most hopeful among us have been more than realized. Mr. McCulloch illustrates these points in the following suggestive paragraph:

Since March, 1865, the war has been brought to a successful conclusion; immense armies have been disbanded; every soldier has been paid before being mustered out of the service; all maturing obligations of the Government have been satisfactorily provided for, while the national debt is nearly \$250,000,000 less than it was estimated it would be at the present time, and the reduction of it has averaged for the past year more than \$10,000,000 per month. If no other nation ever rolled up a debt so rapidly, none certainly ever commenced the reduction of its debt so soon after its creation. If our currency is depreciated, we have so far escaped the financial troubles that usually occur among nations at the close of expensive wars, and which there was reason to apprehend would happen to us at the termination of the great war in which we have been engaged. If the business of the country is conducted upon a changing and uncertain basis, it has been subject to no severe revulsions. If our taxes are heavy, our resources are almost unlimited, while the disposition of the people to bear cheerfully their burdens is a surprise even to those who have the greatest confidence in the honor and good faith of a free people. In my opinion, the people of the United States are to make republicanism illustrious among the nations, by establishing the fact that the securities of a Republican Government are the safest of all securities, and that the people who impose taxes upon themselves are the most jealous of their national credit.

A very persistent reticence is observed as to certain details of the policy which our chief financial officer intends to carry out, but it may be safely inferred that he will not deviate from the course which he has already so successfully entered upon. This policy, so far as the debt is concerned, is "consolidation," and, so far as the currency is concerned, it is "contraction." In the consolidation of the debt, the progress making is not slow. The First Series of the Seven-thirties which mature in August, 1867, are being absorbed, and more than one-sixth of the whole issue have already been converted into Five-twenties of 1865. And the conversion has been performed with such skill that the prices of all our Government bonds have gone up instead of declining, as was foretold by some persons and feared by almost all. In the contraction of the currency, Mr. McCulloch's success has been equally satisfactory. Since his accession to office he has reduced the volume of the currency by calling in and cancelling the 150 millions of five per cent. legal tender notes, replacing them by compound interest notes which have now ceased to act as currency. By this able and original contrivance of issuing compound legal tenders as a machinery for contracting the currency, Mr. McCulloch has solved a problem which has baffled hitherto the sagacity of financial

statesmen—the problem of reducing the volume of the currency by a machinery which shall act so gently and so imperceptibly that no financial crisis, no panic or destruction of credit shall supervene. We regret to find that in some quarters there prevail objections to the issue of the compound notes founded on their expensiveness. Why, it has been asked, should we pay interest on legal tender notes? Why not save the interest to the Treasury? The answer is, that compound notes, when first issued, move as rapidly as other currency in the channels of the circulation, but that, as interest accumulates on them, they gradually move more and more slowly, till at last they lose the attributes of currency altogether, and are held entirely for investment. The objection to the costliness of this method of contracting the currency, is really too puerile for serious consideration. For if the compound notes, as a machinery for contraction, save us from some of the financial panics which would otherwise be inevitable, the small expense of interest is too insignificant to be taken into the account. It is computed by the *London Times* that the recent panic in England destroyed property and impoverished the country to the extent of no less than 130 millions of pounds sterling. Indeed, no one who has any financial experience will hesitate to say that exemption from a single financial revulsion in this country would be cheaply purchased at a cost far exceeding that which is involved by the use of any expedient which will smooth our path to specie payments, and will perhaps exempt us from serious panics altogether during the trying and protracted period of transition. Several persons have claimed the merit of discovering and suggesting this new method of contracting the volume of the currency. Without assuming to adjudicate on any of these rival claims, we must accord to Mr. McCulloch the honor of having applied it on a grand scale, and of having thoroughly proved its efficacy.

It is worthy of notice that Congress, in limiting the Secretary's power to contract the greenback currency to four millions a month, has left him quite free to use this or any other method for performing the delicate and difficult operation of contracting it.

In the light of this reserved power to use any method of contraction which his experience and judgment may pronounce to be the best, the following very lucid and judicious statements, which close Mr. McCulloch's letter, are significant:

"I do not disguise the fact that great financial difficulties are still to be overcome: that our present prosperity is rather apparent than real; that we are measuring values by a false standard; that we are, in fact, exposed to all the dangers which attend an inflated and irredeemable currency, which diminishes labor—the true source of national wealth—and stimulates speculation and extravagance, which lead invariably to thriftlessness and demoralization. Before the country becomes again really prosperous, the specie standard must be restored, prices reduced, industry stimulated, the products of the country increased, the balance of trade between the United States and other nations cease to be against us—all the great interests of the country cared for, and protected by wise and impartial legislation, and all sections of the country be brought again into harmonious and practical relations with the General Government.

"That the country will be again thus really prosperous, is as certain as anything in the future. That it should be so at an early day, and that too without a financial crisis, it is only necessary that there should be proper legislation by Congress, economy in the public expenditures and fidelity on the part of those who are intrusted with the management of the public revenue."

From the entire communication then, we infer that now as heretofore, Mr. McCulloch's policy will combine the two conservative processes of consolidating the debt and contracting the currency, which most financial writers have pronounced to be incompatible, but which we know, from experience, can be, and have been harmoniously carried out together.

THE COTTON MONOPOLY.

To those who agree with an eminent financier of Ohio in his doctrine, that we can "never hope to have specie pay-

ments without cotton exports," it will appear to be a matter of vital importance, that we need not deceive ourselves in the United States as to the real relations of America as a cotton-producing country with the commerce of the world.

Before the outbreak of the civil war, the cotton production of the Southern States, representing as it did the combined action to one great end of all the resources of all sections of the Union, had been established on such a scale and upon so solid a basis that the fear of foreign competition never entered the minds of our planters and shippers. The labor market of the cotton-growing States absorbed, and profitably absorbed, a great proportion of the capital and of the exportable products of the Northern and Western States. Complete freedom of internal communication, the result in part directly of our political system, and part indirectly of the vast development of our industrial energy and enterprise under the beneficent working of that political system, enabled the cotton growers of America to avail themselves to the uttermost of the extraordinary advantages of soil and climate which our cotton-growing regions possess. It is unnecessary now to recur in illustration of this to the widespread and passionate faith which prevailed in the South at the outbreak of the civil war in the absolute power of the cotton-growing South over the markets of mankind. Not the South only, but our commercial interest throughout the country, then really believed, and, upon the face of things, had some reason to believe, that "Cotton was King."

The crash came. With the blockade of the Southern ports Europe found herself forced to confront the certainty of a loss of the Southern supplies of cotton during a more or less protracted period, as well as the probability of a permanent cutting-off of the cotton culture in these States. But for the invention of steam, this sudden necessity imposed upon the manufacturers of England and France might have produced some of the political consequences which the Southern leaders so confidently looked forward to its bringing to pass. But the connection of Europe with South America, Egypt and India by steam, made it practicable for European capital, applied by European enterprise, to adopt and rapidly to carry out the alternative policy of stimulating new sources of cotton supply instead of seeking, at the peril of war, to liberate and keep up the sources already extant in the Southern States.

No commercial phenomena of the times has been more striking than the results of this determination of European effort towards the countries we have named. In the four years intervening between 1861 and 1865, we have seen the cotton export of India raised almost to an equality in amount with the cotton export of the Southern States before the war; the cotton export of Egypt more than trebled; and the cotton export of Brazil advancing towards a rivalry with the previous grand staple of that Empire, the export of coffee.

The Indian cotton trade, the most important by far of these, and the one from which, when the results of the first twelve-month of English activity in this direction became known, commercial thinkers anticipated the most dangerous permanent rivalry with the cotton trade of the South, was expanded during the four years 1861-65, with more of speculative recklessness than of scientific care. Upon the collapse of the Southern Confederacy the Indian trade accordingly received a shock which overthrew many of the leading houses in India; and the opinion has been a good deal promulgated in this country that the reappearance of the Southern States in the supply of the world would soon be followed by a permanent contraction, rather than by a more healthy putting forth of the Indian supplies.

This opinion, however, the events of the past year have by no means confirmed. The best accounts which we now have

from India of the condition and prospects of the cotton culture in that country agree in representing it as more likely to benefit by than to take harm from the return of peace. One of the shrewdest of English manufacturers once declared, before a committee of the House of Commons, that "no improvements are ever made in manufactures, except on barely living profits." The same law is operating already on the cotton culture of India. The extravagantly high prices obtained in Europe during the American war, led the Bombay exporters and the English importers, as well as the cultivators and packers in India to be indifferent and careless about the staple, and the condition of their crops. Now that the Southern States reappear in the market, without having as yet shown themselves able to reach the supply which they sent forward before the war, the Indian growers and merchants have been aroused to elevate the quality of their export. Before the war, Surat cottons were utterly neglected in the European markets, save as a stop-gap at accidental junctures. Now, the good qualities of Dhollera and Bherar cotton continue to keep their place in the Lancashire quotations, and rule proportionately higher in relation to the best qualities of American and Egyptian cotton than before the civil war.

India, therefore, must henceforth be considered as a permanent, progressive and formidable rival of the Southern States in the cotton supply of the world. The merely experimental fields opened during the war will no doubt be abandoned; but Brazil having reached a figure equal to one-sixth of the Indian export, and of the American export before the war, will pretty certainly make strenuous efforts to keep her position also, and to improve it. The success of the North Atlantic Cable stimulating the enterprise which Ballestrini has for some years been keeping before the Brazilian Government, will probably give rise before long to a line of cables connecting Brazil with Southern Europe; and we have already noticed in these columns the state of forwardness in which the telegraphic lines between Europe and India now are. Under the operation of the increased commercial activity thus engendered, the progress of the cotton culture, both in India and in Brazil, must necessarily be both more rapid than ever and more intelligent. And it will be necessary henceforth for all those who concern themselves with the vast commercial interests dependent upon the part which cotton plays in the exchanges of mankind, to watch the markets of Bombay and of Rio not less carefully than those of Savannah and New Orleans, and for our legislators to consider whether, in taxing this staple under present circumstances, they are not putting a premium on foreign production.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND THE UNITED STATES.

For some time past the hospitalities of this nation have been extended to Queen Emma, mother of Kamehameha IV., the present sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands. In this city she was entertained by the United States officials, and at Washington she has both received an honorable reception from the President himself, and become the guest of Mr. Seward. Such honors are worthy alike of our country and of the official and personal character of the recipient herself. The christian character and private virtues of Queen Emma have for many years been the admiration of those who know her; and the friendly regard which her late husband, as well as she, has held toward the United States, deserves such acknowledgment at our hands. The principal officers of our Government in extending it, have reflected the sentiments of the American people.

The visit of the Queen Mother of the Hawaiian Islands, however, is entirely unofficial. The present monarch, before

the death of his royal father, made the tour of this country, and familiarised himself with its institutions, customs, and political system. The Queen will have the opportunity to observe the changes which have occurred since that time; and her cordial reception will tend to perfect friendly relations between the two countries.

At the present period, when we are seeking to establish steamship lines in the Pacific, and when a railroad is in rapid progress which will ally the west to the east by continuous iron bands, the importance of a good understanding with our island neighbors of the South Sea, becomes greatly enhanced. From San Francisco to China, the East Indies and Australia, lines of steamships will soon be plying; and the nearness of the Hawaiian Islands to the great routes of travel across that ocean, will render them both a favorite and a necessary stopping-place for steam and other merchant vessels.

The importance, in this point of view, of these islands to this country and to our commerce cannot therefore be over-estimated. Their position in the Pacific Ocean, a little to the south of the straight route from San Francisco to China, and directly in the way of vessels bound to more southern points, renders them necessary for the storage of fuel for such vessels, as well as of water and fresh provisions. The voyage across the ocean requires 35 days or more, and is too long for a steamer, unless she shall carry so much coal as to absorb the entire profits of the voyage. All vessels, especially in making the westward voyage, will be obliged to stop at Honolulu, for the purpose of taking in a fresh supply.

The turning from the right course between California and Asia is rather apparent than actual. The winds that prevail on the North Pacific are strong northwesterers, which compel all vessels from California to China to run down as rapidly as possible to the 30th degree of north latitude. This brings them to less than 100 miles of the Hawaiian group. The attempt to run at a high northern latitude, according to the most experienced navigators, would ensure a turbulent sea, and make it a formidable task, even for a powerful steamer; whereas by stretching to the southward, as here indicated, these difficulties are avoided, a smooth sea is obtained, and a favorable wind, requiring actually a less consumption of fuel. At the most, the detention is less than five days, and is not to be considered in comparison with the advantages referred to.

We are aware that this view appears to be in a measure opposed to that of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco. At a late meeting of that body, a report of a special committee was adopted requesting the Government not to require the vessels of the new China and Japan steam line, under the auspices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to stop at Honolulu, because of "the increased distance to be traversed and the additional time which will be consumed in touching" at that point. It should be remembered, however, that the object of that report was to obtain a new subsidy for a special line to Honolulu, and that it was not a report on the best and most economical route to China. With regard to the traffic likely to spring up with the Hawaiian Islands, the Chamber uses the following language:

This Chamber also begs leave to represent that it recognizes the gravity of the large and increasing trade of the Pacific Coast of the United States with the Sandwich Islands, and the great value of that provision of the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company which requires their steamers to touch at Honolulu.

The products of these Islands, consisting of sugar, molasses, and other articles of great value, now find their way to the Pacific States, and their importation is a large source of revenue to this country.

Possessed of a soil unsurpassed in richness by any in the world, covering an immense area, and favored with a salubrious climate, the productions of these Islands, which for the most part will seek a market in the United States, promise to increase to an indefinite extent; and when, in addition to this, it is considered that the Islands are peculiarly situated with reference to their being a recruiting and shipping point for nearly all the whalers of the Eastern States, as well as the entrepot for the United States Navy in the Pacific Ocean, it is a source of pride

and gratification that the necessity of regular mail service there ith has received the attention and prompt action of our Government.

The resources of these islands are but little understood. Their present population, a race of unknown antiquity and fast disappearing, have been able to produce a sugar crop of ten millions of pounds yearly. The sugar cane appears to be indigenous to the soil, and has been found growing wild. Its fertility indeed almost surpasses imagination. The ground becomes more productive by cultivation, and being full of volcanic matters, needs only to be plowed and brought up from a lower depth to become still more prolific. The islands must have formerly sustained a dense population, and it is certain they are capable of supporting more than half a million of inhabitants. Though sugar is apparently the best yielding product, they are also admirably adapted for the raising of cotton and most articles belonging to tropical climates. These facts indicate their early occupation by enterprising colonists, either from the United States or Eastern Asia. They would speedily increase the products of the soil more than tenfold.

The present difficulty lies in the distance of the Hawaiian islands from the centres of civilisation. Few persons are willing to exile themselves from intercourse with the busy marts of the world, even for pecuniary considerations. No wealth compensates for the deprivations. But with the opening of railway communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States, and regular steam lines from California to the eastern shore of the other continent, this deprivation will be obviated. Emigrants will have incentives to make the Hawaiian islands their place of destination. It will not be very many years before a population of European origin will outnumber if not displace altogether the Allophyllian inhabitants. There is room, however, for both, and abundant reward for the Kanaker and the white man in every industrial pursuit.

The late Kamehameha III. had the foresight to perceive this "manifest destiny," and seems to have contemplated the placing of his dominions under the protection of the United States, perhaps with a view to eventual annexation. His newly-christianised subjects had more affinity to the Americans than to any other people of European stock. The Constitution of the nation established judicial and municipal systems like those of the United States; while the monarchical branch of the Government was restricted by a Senate of Nobles and a House of Representatives elected by the people. The transition from an independent sovereignty to the rank of a State in the Federal Union would have been easy, and would have effected but little change in the actual administration of public affairs.

But the death of the king prevented negotiations for this purpose, and the new monarch had no disposition to open them. Possessing a wider knowledge, and greater administrative talent than his father, he has manifested somewhat of a disposition to augment the regal power, and even to encroach on constitutional liberty. Not inheriting the partiality of the third Kamehameha for the Americans, he has attached himself rather to the English, and even granted inducements to British subjects, which it is not improbable may be followed up by the extension of "protection," which is generally the prelude to the assertion of British supremacy, as the history of India has so often shown. Already there are indications of preparation for such an event, and King Kamehameha IV. will lack sagacity if he does not guard against the emergency. It will be proper for our own Government to give this matter grave attention.

It is to be hoped that the peaceful and unofficial journey of Queen Emma will not be without its good fruit. Her testimony to the cordial sentiments of our Government and

countrymen, it would seem, cannot fail to impress her royal son and his counsellors with the importance of maintaining the most intimate and amiable relations with the United States. Such relations cannot be otherwise than most beneficial to both countries, and exercise a mighty influence on their future destiny.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad consists of a main line and several branches, as follows:

	Miles.
Main line—Marietta to Loveland.....	173
Branch—Harmar to Belpré (Union Railroad).....	9
" —Hamden to Portsmouth (Scioto and Hocking Valley R.R.).....	56
" —Blanchester to Hillsboro (Hillsboro and Cincinnati R.R.).....	21

Total length of line..... 259

Since the close of the last fiscal year the Company have completed an extension from Loveland to Cincinnati, about 25 miles. The branches were originally constructed by separate companies, and subsequently purchased by the Marietta and Cincinnati Company. Hitherto, the Company have used the Little Miami track to carry their cars into Cincinnati.

The car equipment consists of 20 passage, 9 baggage, 4 caboose, 200 box, 58 cage, 95 coal, 112 flat, and 7 lime; total, 505 cars. During the year there were built at the Company's shops 4 passenger, 3 baggage, 45 coal, 1 lime, 7 flat, and 2 derrick cars; and there were purchased 2 passenger and 100 box freight cars; total, 164 cars added during the year. The number of locomotives on all the lines is 58, of which 5 were purchased in 1865.

The earnings and expenses for the two years ending Dec. 31, are shown in the following statement:

	1864.	1865.
Passenger earnings.....	\$466,913 74	\$570,765 51
Freight ".....	518,167 86	592,853 21
Mail ".....	23,970 82	23,737 44
Express ".....	15,316 80	25,617 56
Telegraph ".....	13,796 03	11,084 56
Total earnings.....	\$1,038,165 25	\$1,224,058 28
Operating expenses.....	610,760 11	778,756 08
Balance to profit and loss.....	\$427,405 14	\$445,302 20

The gross receipts, monthly, from the date of re-organization (Aug. 15, 1860) to the close of 1865, are shown in the following table:

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Jan.....	\$40,873 77	\$33,904 04	\$38,202 72	\$77,010 02	\$96,672 29	\$7,790 69
Feb.....	34,778 19	26,252 04	53,778 25	74,408 67	87,763 15	93,763 02
March.....	38,324 47	25,891 25	60,540 08	89,901 09	78,807 02	78,807 02
April.....	33,999 80	38,579 40	64,305 82	72,359 35	76,248 39	107,524 72
May.....	31,023 56	32,667 54	33,325 66	83,993 30	91,809 23	104,608 39
June.....	40,274 82	29,383 48	40,706 50	78,696 92	90,972 33	115,183 71
July.....	48,726 69	37,270 88	58,704 07	91,809 23	125,251 92	125,251 92
August.....	22,334 89	34,071 11	56,686 84	52,864 51	90,077 63	116,495 05
Sept.....	45,758 75	39,275 91	46,452 47	77,112 14	93,545 83	116,146 27
Oct.....	48,391 18	32,164 69	81,322 75	83,058 71	96,908 02	116,146 27
Nov.....	41,916 55	29,359 82	55,257 12	76,763 85	95,452 86	105,766 68
Dec.....	37,750 05	36,802 21	48,543 92	68,863 03	95,452 86	105,766 68
Total..	196,152 42	439,676 04	512,217 73	710,225 34	1,038,165 25	1,224,058 28

The profit and loss account for the two last years shows the following results:

	1864.	1865.
Balance from previous year.....	\$342,464 34	\$675,948 76
Net earnings for year.....	427,405 14	445,302 20
Balance interest account.....	45,879 58	14,083 90
Premium on sterling bonds sold.....	2,677 75	.....
Total resources.....	\$1,102,528 81	\$1,135,339 86
Cash dividend (3 p. c.) on preferred stock.....	179,974 50	.....
Interest on bonds and scrip.....	161,821 97	237,031 99
" " Baltimore loan.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
" "	4,081 78	57 30
New York office expenses.....	.....	15,821 27
Compensation for personal injuries.....	60,000 00	76,987 37
Rent of Little Miami Railroad.....	10,169 31	33,362 90
Federal taxes.....	9,322 49	12,579 02
State ".....	675,948 76	758,300 01
Balance to credit.....	\$1,102,528 81	\$1,135,339 86

It will be seen from the above that several accounts have been disbursed from profit and loss that properly belong to operating expenses. These are the rent of the Little Miami Railroad, Federal and State taxes, and compensation for personal injuries. Deducting these amounts, in 1864 \$79,501 80, and in 1865 \$138,750 56, the net earnings carried to profit and loss would have been only \$347,903 34 and \$306,551 64, respectively, instead of \$427,405 14 and \$445,302 20, as they appear in the above account.

The financial condition of the company as exhibited on the balance sheets of December 31, 1864 and 1865 was as follows:

	1864.	1865.
M. & C. R. R. & equipment.....	\$9,936,124 19	\$10,543,877 69
Union R. R. purchase.....	162,318 58	169,238 58
Hillsboro Branch purchase.....	1,820,626 14	1,832,799 06
Scioto & Hocking Valley R.R. purchase.....	800,000 00	800,000 00
Construction—main line.....	1,246,648 37	1,992,076 23
" —Cinc. extension.....	871,944 23	1,117,772 24
Discount on 1st mortgage bonds.....	103,595 58	195,014 92
Total railroad and equipment.....	\$14,936,257 09	\$16,650,778 72
Real estate.....	297,524 79	336,485 56
Materials on hand.....	105,521 05	102,183 59
Bonds and stocks.....	.....	238,350 00
Cash due from banks and bankers.....	466,012 42	101,974 67
Total debit.....	\$15,805,315 35	\$17,420,777 54

applied as to be the most baneful and obnoxious of all taxes. The spirit and malt taxes still continue. A tax is also laid on railway passengers, which proves easy to levy—indeed, too easy. Licenses on carriages are still in force. About £1,500,000 is yearly realized from licenses to carry on a trade. The principle is a vicious one.

The assessed taxes are among those most cheerfully paid and most readily collected. The articles assessed are servants, carriages, horses, dogs, horse dealers, hairpowder and armorial bearings. The rates were reduced in 1853, without at all diminishing the aggregate of revenue. The house-tax was substituted in 1857 for the window-tax, with marked advantage. The land-tax, first imposed in 1688, at four shillings in the pound, has been continued, under various enactments, till the present time, without material change in the aggregate, although the rate has been only nominal.

The stamp duties were borrowed from Holland; they have also undergone great modifications. At present the sugar duty is the most productive.

The attempt has been made to prohibit the payment of officers from the revenues for collecting them. It has not yet succeeded, as the following table for 1861 shows:

	Gross receipts.	Payment to Exchequer.	Difference.
Customs.....	£23,457,513	£22,765,338	£892,175
Excise.....	20,133,989	17,266,586	2,867,403
Stamps.....	8,626,014	8,307,287	318,727
Taxes.....	3,148,754	2,927,573	221,181
Income tax.....	11,158,883	9,687,750	1,471,133
Post-offices.....	3,528,427	6,351,609	2,176,558
Crown lands.....	417,440	293,479	113,961
Total.....	£70,671,620	£62,599,682	£8,071,938

Sir Morton devotes the second section of his book to the subject of expenditure. In 1792 the total annual expenditure of the United Kingdom was £19,859,123, of which £9,767,333 was applied to interest on the national debt, £2,421,631 to redemption of that debt, and £7,670,109 for public expenditure—an amount which was then considered excessive. The war increased it to £61,329,179 in 1801, and it ran up to £106,832,260 in 1814. Since that time the amount has been reduced to £49,169,552 in 1840. It was increased by the Crimean War to £84,505,788 in 1855, and on the restoration of peace it has not been reduced to the old peace-footing by £66,120,092 in 1861. The army in 1862 cost £15,302,870; the navy, £12,608,042 in 1861; miscellaneous expenditures in 1862, £7,848,297; while the interest on the national debt, in consequence of the falling-in of the terminable annuities, fell to £26,000,000. During the last half century, though the nation has wonderfully increased in wealth, there has been no well-directed effort to reduce the debt. Yet a century ago, when the debt was but a tithe of its present amount—£80,000,000—Bolingbroke deprecated its existence as reflecting on the dignity of the nation, and Hume as threatening its very existence. Yet even now Sir Morton is of opinion that it could be reduced, if necessity required. Why no reduction has been made, he considers attributable to the following causes:

1. In the fact the levy of taxation, in consequence of the war, had become so burdensome upon the people and so restrictive upon trade as to make it a primary necessity to reduce its amount and improve its character.

2. In the fact that the expenditure of the nation has at no time been reduced within such limits as would leave a fair proportion of revenue applicable to the object.

In future wars, the struggle must be more costly than on any previous occasion. The entire burden cannot be obtained in the form of a levy of taxation, but must be raised by an addition to the debt. That debt, being now £800,000,000, is in the way of success. There must be a limit somewhere to taxation. If a war should be commenced and the present debt run up with rapidity till the taxation necessary to defray the the interest and expenses is a burden upon the trade and industry of the nation, either the country will be obliged to conclude a disadvantageous peace, or the people and nation will be reduced to a state of the most direful distress.

The fact is, that of late years finance has not been treated in Great Britain as "a great policy." Taxation has been levied to suit temporary exigencies; no principle has been applied to its levy or its expenditure, but everything has been adapted to party objects and temporary requirements. Since 1848, Parliament has exercised very little control over the public expenditure. Estimates are submitted by the Government, and the amount demanded is voted in a lump, without apparently the smallest knowledge of the way in which the money is to be applied, as though all that was necessary was to provide the amount. An immense amount of the revenue and expenditure is wasted for want of well-considered plans.

The unavoidable inference from Sir Morton's statements is, that the British nation is hastening to decay; and, without a change in its policy, must speedily become incapable of arresting its own destruction. At the same time, the legislators of America, those of Congress and of the several States, will do well to consider whether they are not carrying their taxing power too far for the continuation of the prosperity of our own people. There is a limit, beyond which ruin is inevitable, and, as he suggests, we may be nearer to it than we imagine.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— AUG. 10.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11 17½ @ 11.18½	Aug. 10.	3 days.	11.83½
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.57½ @ 25.62½	do	do	25.22½
Hamburg.....	"	13.10½ @ 13.10½	do	"	13.6½ @ 13.7
Paris.....	short.	25.20 @ 25.30	do	"	25.22½
Paris.....	3 months.	25.47½ @ 25.55	do	3 mo's.	24.87½
Vienna.....	"	13.50 @ 14.00	—	—	—
Berlin.....	"	6.27½ @ 6.28½	—	—	—
St. Petersburg	"	27½ @ 28	—	—	—
Cadiz.....	"	45½ @ 46	—	—	—
Lisbon.....	"	51½ @ 51½	Aug. 2.	30 days.	53½
Milan.....	"	27.85 @ 28.10	—	—	—
Genoa.....	"	27.5 @ 28.10	—	—	—
Naples.....	"	27.85 @ 28.10	—	—	—
New York....	—	—	Aug. 7.	60 days.	153½
Jamaica.....	—	—	July 16.	do	2½ p. c. prem.
Havana.....	—	—	July 17.	do	27½ @ —
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	July 10.	do	23½ @ 24½
Buenos Ayres.	—	—	July 26.	do	49½ @ —
Valparaiso....	—	—	July 17.	do	47 @ 46½
Pernambuco...	—	—	July 16.	do	25 @ —
Singapore....	60 day's	4 s 6d.	July 6.	do	48. 5½ d. @ —
Hong Kong...	"	4 s 6d.	July 13.	do	48. 6½ d. @ —
Ceylon.....	"	2 p. c. disc.	June 30.	do	6 @ 7 p. c. disc.
Bombay.....	"	1 s 10½ d @ —	July 31.	do	18. 11½ d.
Madras.....	"	1 s 10d @ —	July 8.	do	18. 11½ d.
Calcutta.....	"	1 s 10d @ —	July 20.	do	18. 11½ d.
Sydney.....	"	3 p. c. disc.	July 19.	30 days.	½ @ 1 p. c. disc.

For latest news by Atlantic Telegraph see end of this letter.
[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, August 11, 1866.

Financially, the week has been one of considerable anxiety, but it is satisfactory to announce that most of the bills maturing have been well met, and were, in fact, provided for previously to the date of their becoming due. During the last ten days, an immense quantity of home and foreign paper has matured, and there has, in consequence, been an active demand for accommodation. The quotations out of doors have become somewhat firmer, and the Bank of England has maintained its *minimum* rate of discount at ten per cent. Yesterday, a large amount of Indian paper fell due; and, as there have recently been many rumors afloat respecting the position of several houses in connection with the Indian Cotton trade, it was feared that some would be unable to meet their engagements. As the day progressed, and as only one failure was announced, the tone of the markets became stronger, and hopes were entertained that, as this was the largest amount of Indian paper likely to mature for several months to come, the position of the Money market would soon become much more satisfactory. The effect on the Consol market was considerable, and prices, which, at the commencement of business, had fallen one quarter, in consequence of the demands of the French Emperor on Prussia for a cession of territory to France, became firmer, and the opening decline was fully recovered.

Commercially, the position cannot be viewed in quite so favorable a light. The high rate for money is still operating in contracting the commercial transactions of the country, but at the same time goods and produce appear to be well held, and there is, therefore, no material decline to notice in prices. The falling off of trade has become much more apparent during the present week, quietness being the prevailing feature in nearly all departments. Cotton, cotton goods, sugar, coffee, tea, hemp, jute and tallow have slightly declined in value since Saturday last; but, on the other hand, rice—owing to the less favorable weather for harvest work in this country, which always materially affects the rice market—wool, indigo, safflower, linseed, rapeseed, cakes and oils of all descriptions, have commanded more attention, and also rather more money. It follows, therefore, that as the advance and the decline in values are mostly of quite an unimportant nature, the mercantile position has not materially changed. It is admitted, however, in all quarters that business is considerably diminished, and that there appears to be no desire to enter into fresh engagements. Hence, the business passing in the various markets of the country is confined to the actual and immediate wants of buyers.

The failure above alluded to is that of Messrs. Bomangee, Framgee, Cama & Co., Parsee merchants, engaged extensively in the East India trade. The liabilities are stated at about £250,000—the direct cause of stoppage being the failure of expected remittances from Bombay.

Had it not been for the withdrawal of about £300,000 from the Bank of England for export to Brazil, the last bank return would have presented some satisfactory features. On the whole, the return cannot be considered unfavorable, the most important and favorable changes being the diminution in the circulation of notes and the increase in the reserve of notes and coin. Were it not for the above withdrawals, the increase in the reserve would have been of considerable magnitude, and would have done much to restore confidence,

At present, the same feeling appears to exist in Brazil respecting our credit as prevailed in France a short time since, and which appears to exist to some extent now; and, so long as this distrust continues, the bullion movements of the country will be on a considerable scale. So far as the Continent is concerned, the distrust of our financial position appears to be less general, but this feeling has extended to more distant quarters, and it will probably take some time before trade with those parts is resumed in its usual extent. In China there has been great excitement respecting the failure of the Agra and Masterman Bank, and a heavy fall has taken place in the value of goods and merchandize. At Paris the supply of bullion continues to accumulate, the supply held by the Bank of France being £29,300,000.

The week's imports of bullion have been to the value of £310,000, viz.: £19,000 by the Teutonia, £13,000 by the Allemania from New York, £10,000 by the Mandingo from the west coast of Africa, and £150,000 from the Continent. The French steamer L'Imperative Eugene has arrived at St. Nazaire, from Vera Cruz, with £283,000 in silver, partly on English account. The exports have been considerable, viz.: £1,992 for the East; £331,570 for Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and about £350,000 for the Continent, chiefly for France and Holland. The silver market has been flat at 60½d per ounce for fine bars. The prices current for bullion are now as under:

GOLD.			
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77s.	9d.
do Refinable.....	do do	77s.	10½d.
American Gold Coin.....	per oz.	76s.	2½d.
South American Doubloons.....	do	73s.	9d. @ 74s. 0d.
Spanish do.....	do	74s.	9d. @ 75s. 6d.
Brazilian Gold Coin.....	do	77s.	7½d.
Russian Half Imperials.....	do	77s.	7½d.
SILVER.			
Fine or Cake Silver.....	per oz.	5s.	5½d.
Bar Silver.....	per oz. standard.	5s.	0½d.
do with gold above 5 grs. per lb.....	do	5s.	0½d.
Five Franc Pieces.....	per oz.	4s.	11d.
Mexican Dollars.....	do	4s.	11d.
Spanish Pillar Dollars.....	do	4s.	11d.
Crusades.....	do	4s.	11d.

Advices from Egypt report most satisfactorily respecting the crop of cotton. Last season's crop fell much below its predecessor, both in extent and also in quality, but intelligence at hand this week states that the approaching crop would be the largest ever raised in that country. Much, however, depended on the overflowing of the Nile, but as the river was steadily rising, it was expected there would be a good inundation of the surrounding country. At one time it was reported that the cultivation of cotton in Egypt had been reduced since the close of the American war, but from the information at hand, the statement was without foundation. The last crop was a very poor one, the total shipments from November 1, 1865, to latest date, being about one-half of the exports in the corresponding period in the previous season.

An unusually small amount of business has been transacted in the various markets of the Stock Exchange this week. The tendency of prices has been in an unfavorable direction, and most securities close to-day at a slight decline in value from Saturday last. Yesterday the market was materially affected by the announcement from Paris that the French Emperor demanded of Prussia the restitution of the French frontier on the Rhine to the point at which it stood in 1814. Prices, consequently, fell ¼ per cent.; but this decline was subsequently recovered. To-day the same circumstance has depressed the market, and the quotations are rather lower. In the early part of the week business was contracted, chiefly in consequence of the anxiety which was felt respecting the Indian paper about to mature. The highest prices of Consols on the days enumerated, were:

Week ending Aug. 11	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day	Thur'day	Friday.	Sat'day
Consols for money...	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½

United States 5-20 bonds have been largely dealt in, and prices have ruled steady. There has been a good demand on Continental account, a circumstance which has given firmness to the market, and counterbalances the tendency to depression caused by the announcement by Atlantic Telegraph of large shipments of bonds from New York. Erie Railway Shares, owing to the announcement that no dividend will be paid this half year, have fallen considerably in value. Illinois Central Shares are steady. The only intelligence from Frankfort this week is the statement that the bank rate has been reduced to 5 per cent. Respecting the market for United States Securities, no intelligence has been received. At Amsterdam the quotation for 5-20 bonds is 71 9-16; at Berlin, 72½; and at Hamburg, 65½. The highest and lowest prices of United States Securities on the days enumerated were as follows:

For week ending August 11.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 6 per cent.....	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Virginia 5 per cent.....	50	50	50	50	50	50
do 6 per cent.....	45	45	45	45	45	45
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	67	67	67	67	67	67
— Pennsylvania section, 1st m, 1877.....	70	70	70	70	70	70
do cons'ted mort. b'ds, 1895.....	43½	43½	43	41	40½	40
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.....	41½	41½	41½	40½	40½	40½
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent.....	..	..	..	70	70	70
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875.....	82	82	82	82	82	82
do 7 per cent, 1875.....	72	72	72	67	67	67
do \$100 shares, all paid.....	75½	75½	75	75½	75½	75½
Marrietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent.....	70	70	70	69	69	69
New York Central, 100 dollar shares.....	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½
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.....	34½	34½	34½	34	34	34
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (qua. by Penn. Railroad Co).....	73	73	73	73	73	73
do with option to be paid in Philadelphia.....	73	73	73	73	73	73
Canada 6 per cent.....	91½	92	92½	92	92	92
do 5 per cent.....	76	76	76	75	75	74½

LOWEST PRICES OF PRINCIPAL AMERICAN SECURITIES.

For week ending August 11.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's.....	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Atlantic & Great Western consolidated mortgage bonds.....	42	42	42½	40	39½	40
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.....	40	41	40½	40½	40½	40½
Illinois Central, 100 dollars, all paid.....	75	75	75	75½	75½	75½

During the week there has been a good demand for accommodation, both at the bank of England and in the open market. Out-of-doors the rates have become somewhat firmer, and rule as under:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
30 to 60 days' bills.....	8½ @ 9½	6 & 4 months' trade bills...	9 @ 10
3 months' bills.....	8½ @ 9½	6 & 4 months' bank bills...	8 @ 9

On the Continent the rates of discount are as follows—the principal change is at Frankfort—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
At Paris.....	3½	3½	Turin.....	8	5
Vienna.....	5	6	Brussels.....	6 bills	5
Berlin.....	5 bills	5	".....	6½ adv	—
".....	5½ advances.	—	Madrid.....	9	—
Frankfort.....	5	—	Hamburg.....	—	4
Amsterdam.....	7	7	St. Petersburg.....	5½	7½

About 200 quarters of New English wheat have been on sale in the London corn market this week. The quality of the produce varies considerably, but some very fine samples have been forwarded to market. The changeable state of the weather has produced some firmness in the trade, but factors have not been able to establish an advance in prices. New wheat has sold at from 52s. to 64s. per qr., the latter figure being for Palavera descriptions.

Anglo-American Telegraph Company's shares closed to-day at 12 to 12½, and Atlantic Telegraph 3½ to 3¾.

A deputation of the London Joint Stock Banks waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to-day to ask if, in the event of the Bank rate being reduced, the Bank would be permitted to retain the Government letter. Mr. Disraeli listened attentively to the remarks of the various gentlemen who addressed him, and promised to give the subject his earnest consideration.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The market reports received by the Atlantic Cable since our last issue are summed up in the subjoined statements:

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The following are the official quotations for Consols and American Securities at the close of each day:

	Fri. 17.	Sat. 18.	Mon. 20.	Tues. 21.	Wed. 22.	Thur. 23.
Consols.....	88	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
United States 5-20's.....	68½	68	69½	70	70	70
Illinois Central shares.....	75	75½	75	76½	77½	77
Erie shares.....	42½	42½	42½	44½	45	44½

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular of August 17, reports the sales of cotton for the week at 56,000 bales, with an improvement on the week of ¼d. per pound, Middling Uplands closing at 13¼d. The following gives the daily sales, the closing price of Middlings, and the tone of the market for the week just closed:

	Sales.	Closing price.		Sales.	Closing price.
Friday 17.	8,000 bales.	13½d., quiet.	Tues. 21.	8,000 bales.	13½d., droop.
Sat'y 18.	8,000 "	13½ "	Wed. 22.	10,000 "	13½ "
Mon. 20.	10,000 "	13½ "	Thur. 23.	12,000 "	— firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISION MARKETS.—The subjoined sums up the reports of these markets on each day since our last issue:

Friday, 17.—Breadstuffs firmer. American flour 3d. better. Western Mixed Corn, 2's. Provisions without change.
 Saturday, 18.—Breadstuffs firmer. Corn lower; Western Mixed, 26s. 9d. Provisions dull. Pork inactive.
 Monday, 20.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Tallow firmer.
 Tuesday, 21.—Breadstuffs easier. Western Mixed Corn, 26s. 9d. Pork declining. Otherwise, provisions unchanged.
 Wednesday, 22.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork advancing. Otherwise, Provisions unchanged.
 Thursday, 23.—Breadstuffs Market flat.

BANK OF ENGLAND—RATE OF INTEREST—Thursday, August 23.—The Bank of England to-day reduced its rate of discount from eight to seven per cent.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports have increased this week, both in general merchandize and dry goods, being in the aggregate \$7,347,572, against \$4,558,139 last week and \$5,163,514 the previous week. The exports are \$2,482,421 this week against \$2,592,151 last week, and \$2,959,505 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week reached 4,381 bales, against 4,898 bales last week. Included in the exports were—11,616 bbls wheat flour, 150 do rye, 2,568 do cornmeal, 19,455 bus oats, 608 do peas, 273,554 do corn, 445 pkgs candles, 2,038 tons coal, 783 bbls spirits turpentine, 879 do rosin, 25 do tar, 15 do pitch, 300 galls linseed oil, 532 do lard oil, 610,018 do petroleum, 592 bbls pork, 274 do beef, 114,150 pounds cutmeats 33,188 do butter, 1,298,369 do cheese, 151,758 do lard, 125 bbls rice 2,765 hhds tobacco, 31 other pkgs crude tobacco, 372,667 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) Aug. 17, and for the week ending (for general merchandize) Aug. 18:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$1,902,226	\$1,533,626	\$2,885,755	\$3,867,157
General merchandise.....	2,394,042	2,620,949	2,131,688	3,480,415
Total for the week.....	\$4,296,268	\$4,154,575	\$5,017,443	\$7,347,572
Previously reported.....	111,418,917	150,509,004	101,962,335	196,962,801
Since January 1.....	\$115,715,185	\$154,663,579	\$106,979,779	\$204,310,373

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 Aug. 21 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$2,011,105	\$6,808,167	\$3,303,616	\$2,482,421
Previously reported.....	114,099,995	127,762,582	96,228,815	125,019,079
Since January 1.....	\$116,111,200	\$134,570,749	\$99,532,431	\$127,501,500

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statement of the imports and exports for the week.

The value of exports from this port to different countries (exclusive of specie) for the past week and since July 1, is shown in the following very interesting table we have prepared :

To	This week.	Since July 1, 1866	To	This week.	Since July 1, 1866
Great Britain.....	\$1,185,654	\$12,110,224	Cuba.....	\$97,210	\$1,180,740
France.....	43,341	1,103,676	Hayti.....	87,306	87,306
Holland & Belg.....	51,710	461,483	Other W. I.....	95,904	1,053,031
Germany.....	204,366	828,274	Mexico.....	8,745	243,922
Other N. Europe.....	21,140	143,990	New Granada.....	3,196	486,741
Spain.....	31,829	363,788	Venezuela.....	20,674	147,227
Other S. Europe.....	254,411	1,544,429	Br. Guiana.....	140,450	140,450
East Indies.....	6,750	6,750	Brazil.....	40,223	511,800
China.....	43,784	599,105	Other S. A. ports.....	2,100	626,472
Australia.....	290,410	519,240	All other ports.....	5,586	157,035
Br. N. A. Colonies.....	83,188	961,072			

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York, for the week ending August 18, 1866 :

August 15—SS. Tarifa, Liverpool—	American silver..	\$50,000	Foreign silver....	\$1,800
“ 18—SS. Etna, Liverpool—	American gold... 19,400		For London—	
“ 18—S.S. New York, Bremen—			American silver.	25,000
			For Southampton—	
			American gold...	21,700
Total for the week.....				\$117,990
Previously reported.....				51,977,146
Total since Jan. 1, 1866.....				\$52,095,136

Same time in	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
1865.....	\$19,217,136						
1864.....	31,579,453						
1863.....	27,583,724						
1862.....	37,835,951						
1861.....	3,263,858						
1860.....	32,432,153						
1859.....	47,496,512						
1858.....		\$17,061,229					
1857.....		31,827,097					
1856.....		22,638,616					
1855.....		20,864,791					
1854.....		22,281,899					
1853.....		13,418,533					
1852.....		16,755,072					

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

July 3—Per Don Pedro I., to Hong Kong.....	\$85,019 00
July 7—Per Ethan Allen, to Honolulu.....	1,000 00
July 10—Per Sacramento:	
To New York.....	\$1,155,481 77
To England.....	398,067 87
To Panama.....	5,000 00—
July 19—Per Golden Age:	
To New York.....	\$1,115,048 86
To England.....	225,147 01
To Panama.....	20,000 00—
July 21—Per Mathilde, to Hong Kong.....	7,143 00
July 24—Per Windward, to Hong Kong.....	110,205 70
Total since July 1, 1866.....	\$3,122,143 71
Previously this year.....	23,407,728 24
Total since January 1, 1866.....	\$26,529,871 95
Corresponding period of 1865.....	24,276,238 35
Increase this year.....	\$2,253,633 60

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Pacific mail steamship New York from Aspinwall August 11, arrived at this port on the 18th, bringing mails and treasure. Her treasure list is as follows :

Shepler & Co.....	\$500	Trevor & Colgate.....	\$4,601
Lanman & Kemp.....	165	Order.....	8,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	2,950		
Total.....			\$16,216

The New York remained at Aspinwall eleven days after her regular time of sailing, waiting for the steamship Golden Age, and left a few hours after the arrival of the steamer Northern Light, from New York, at Aspinwall. The cause of the detention of the Golden Age was the breaking of her shaft on her way from San Francisco, and the necessity of her putting back under tow from Acapulco. These facts explain the non-arrival of California treasure at the usual date.

The steamship Northern Light, of the same line, left Aspinwall August 13, and reached New York on the 21st, with the following consignments :

Allen McLane.....	\$1,615,048 86	Lees & Waller.....	\$556,771 96
Duncan, Sherman & Co..	61,430 64	Order.....	500,000 00
Engene Kelly & Co.....	82,567 12	Order.....	30,000 00
J. & W. Seligman & Co..	118,800 00	Flint & Hall.....	1,000 00
Panama R. R. Co.....	31,532 00	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.....	2,092 00
C. H. Grant & Co.....	15,275 00	Trevor & Colgate.....	1,650 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	75,433 38		
Total.....			\$3,091,600 96

The consignment to Allen McLane is the treasure list of the Golden Age (including \$500,000 for Government), which left San Francisco July 19.

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

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	To date.	Date.	Steamship.	At date.	To date.
Jan. 12.	New York	..\$685,610	\$685,610	May 9.	New York	..\$1,072,820	\$12,977,019
Jan. 19.	H. Chauncey	799,706	1,485,314	May 21.	Arizona	..1,276,505	14,253,524
Feb. 1.	Atlantic	944,878	2,430,198	May 31.	Costa Rica	..324,552	14,578,076
Feb. 9.	New York	..1,449,074	3,879,266	June 9.	New York	..949,906	15,527,982
Feb. 21.	H. Chauncey	1,209,048	5,088,319	June 20.	Arizona	..892,365	16,420,347
Mar. 5.	Costa Rica	..1,469,286	6,557,603	July 2.	N. Light	..1,617,899	18,038,246
Mar. 12.	New York	..1,425,553	7,983,155	July 9.	New York	..1,429,833	19,468,079
Mar. 23.	Arizona	..389,837	8,372,992	July 21.	Arizona	..2,051,456	21,519,535
Mar. 31.	H. Chauncey	673,615	9,046,607	July 31.	H. Chauncey	1,655,481	23,175,016
Apr. 9.	New York	..729,862	9,776,469	Aug. 18.	New York	..	
Apr. 20.	Arizona	..809,459	10,585,901	Aug. 21.	Nor. Light	..3,091,601	26,266,617
May 1.	Costa Rica	..1,318,271	11,904,199				

TELEGRAPH LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following is an official copy of the act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, passed at the session of Congress which has just adjourned, and approved by the President July 24 :

AN ACT to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any telegraph company now organized, or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of any State in this Union, shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate lines of telegraph through and over any portion of the public domain of the United States, over and along any of the military or post roads of the United States which have been or may hereafter be declared such by act of Congress, and over, under, or across the navigable streams or waters of the United States: Provided, That such lines of telegraph shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct the navigation of such streams and waters, or interfere with the ordinary travel on such military or post roads. And any of such companies shall have the right to take and use from such public lands the necessary stone, timber, and other materials for the posts, piers, stations, and other needful use in the construction, maintenance and operation of said lines of telegraph, and may pre-empt and use such portion of the unoccupied public lands subject to pre-emption through which its said lines of telegraph may be located as may be necessary for its stations, not exceeding forty acres for each station; but such stations shall not be within fifteen miles of each other.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That telegraphic communications between the several departments of the Government of the United States and their officers and agents shall, in their transmission over the lines of any of the said companies, have priority over all other business, and shall be sent at rates to be annually fixed by the Postmaster General.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be transferred by any company acting under this Act to any other corporation, association, or person: Provided, however, That the United States may at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this Act, for postal, military or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property, and effects of any or all of said companies at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent, disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster General of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously selected.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That before any telegraph company shall exercise any of the powers or privileges conferred by this Act, such company shall file their written acceptance with the Postmaster General of the restrictions and obligations required by this Act Approved July 24, 1866.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND SNUFF.—INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.—Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has issued the following circular; which will prove interesting to dealers in tobacco, &c.:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1866. }

1. By the act of July 13, 1866, the following rates of taxes are imposed on manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, and snuff, to wit:

On cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut chewing tobacco, and all other kinds of manufactured tobacco, not elsewhere enumerated, per pound.....	\$0 40
On fine-cut shorts, per pound.....	30
On tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf to a condition to be consumed, without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed, sweetened, or otherwise prepared, per pound.....	30
On smoking tobacco, sweetened, stemmed, or butted, per pound.....	40
On all other kinds of smoking tobacco and imitations, including that made of stems, per pound.....	15
On snuff of all descriptions, manufactured of tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, when prepared for use, per pound.....	40
On cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, however made or known, the market value of which is not over \$8 per thousand, per thousand.....	2 00
On cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, &c., the market value of which is over \$8, and not over \$12 per thousand, per thousand.....	4 00
On cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, &c., the market value of which is over \$12 per thousand, per thousand.....	4 00

And in addition thereto an *ad valorem* tax of 20 per centum upon the market value thereof.

2. Smoking tobacco, if manufactured or cut in such a manner as to include the entire stem, and without being sweetened, is liable only to a tax of 15 cents per pound. If any portion of the leaf is removed, whether it be from the top by cutting across the stem, or from the side or sides by cutting in the direction of the stem, and such portion so removed is manufactured, either with or without sweetening, such tobacco is liable to the duty of 40 cents per pound.

3. By the term "market value" must be understood the price at which cigars of like quality are selling in the market. If the price at which the cigars, &c., are sold is eight dollars per thousand, the tax is two dollars; if such price is ten dollars per thousand, the tax is four dollars; and in all cases where cigars, &c., are sold for more than twelve dollars per thousand, the tax is four dollars more than one-fifth of such

price. For example, cigars, &c., sold respectively for \$25, \$40, \$50, or \$75 per thousand, are liable to \$9, \$12, \$14, or \$19 per thousand tax.

4. The tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars, accrues upon the sale or removal from the place of manufacture, unless removed to a bonded warehouse; and a return of all tobacco, snuff, and cigars which have been manufactured, as well as of that upon which the tax has accrued; must be made on or before the tenth day of each month.

All manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, before being used or removed for consumption, must be inspected and marked or stamped; and all cigars must be packed in boxes or paper packages, except where the maker of cigars is authorized to sell in bulk, or unpacked, after the same have been counted by an Assistant Assessor or an Inspector, and a certificate has been received therefor. In this case the purchaser is required to pack the same in boxes or packages, make return of them, and, unless removed to a bonded warehouse, pay the tax thereon within fifteen days.

5. The 87th section of the Act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the Act of July 13, 1866, requires every person, firm, company, corporation, before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, to make to the Assessor or Assistant-Assessor a statement (form No. 26), subscribed under oath or affirmation, of the number of machines, &c., used, and the number of persons employed, &c., and also to give bond (form No. 40) to the Collector of the District, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of all the requirements of the law. The Collector will give to the manufacturer of tobacco, on receiving his bond, a certificate (on form 4), showing the number of different machines used by him, and the number of men employed in making cigars, on which the amount of said bond has been determined. Blank forms for such statement, bond and certificate will be furnished from this office, and Assessors and Collectors are particularly charged with the execution of these provisions of the law.

6. The Assistant-Assessor of each division is required to record in a book, to be kept for that purpose, the name of every person, firm, company, or corporation, engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, in his division, with the place where the manufacture is carried on, and the place of residence of the person or persons engaged therein; and, under the name of each manufacturer, he will enter also an abstract of his monthly returns. A similar record for the entire collection district is required to be kept by each Assessor.

7. The manufacturer's statement or inventory required to be made on the first day of January of each year, or at the time of commencing business, and the account of all his purchases and sales kept in book form, are to be made under the new law substantially as required heretofore. An additional and important item, however, is to be entered in his book each month, viz.: the total amount of goods manufactured, as well as goods sold and removed.

An abstract of all purchases, sales, and removals must be furnished to the Assistant-Assessor (on form No. 62) on or before the tenth day of each month.

8. Section 90 of the Act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the Act of July 13, 1866, provides that manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, may be transferred without the payment of the tax to a bonded warehouse, established in conformity with law and Treasury regulations, under such rules and regulations, and upon the execution of such transportation, bonds, or other security as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; said bond or other security to be taken by the Collector of the district from which such removal is made.

The tax on cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, being levied and assessed partly on the basis of a specific tax and partly *ad valorem*, renders it necessary that all cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, shall be appraised before they are removed to a bonded warehouse, and no Collector will issue a permit for the removal of any cigars in bond until he has received from the Assessor or Assistant-Assessor a statement of the value of such cigars as estimated by him, which value, together with the number of cigars, must be distinctly marked upon the package in which the cigars are contained. The basis on which such approved value is made must be the price at which cigars, cigarettes, or cheroots of like quality are selling in the market at the time the appraisal is made; and whenever cigars, cigarettes, or cheroots are removed from bond for consumption, the tax is to be computed upon the appraised value, as specified in the bond or permit, and marked or stamped upon the boxes or packages containing the cigars, cigarettes, or cheroots.

It being of the highest importance that a correct valuation or appraisal should be made in all cases where cigars, cigarettes, &c., are removed in bond, the Assessor who fixes such valuation should avail himself of every means at his command to become acquainted with the cost of producing the cigars, &c., and their market value.

The law makes it the duty of the Inspector or Assessor to appraise cigars, &c. In no case can this duty be discharged by any other person. But in case the manufacturer is dissatisfied with the valuation made by the Inspector or Assessor, it may be well that both the Inspector and Assessor should examine the same, and, if possible, agree upon the proper valuation to be given.

9. Section 92 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, requires that every cigar-maker shall procure from the Assistant-Assessor of the division in which he resides, a permit (form No. 71) authorizing him to carry on the business of cigar making; and if he makes cigars in any other division than the one in which he resides, he must procure the indorsement of the Assistant-Assessor of such other division to be made upon his permit. This section also requires every person making cigars under such permit to keep an accurate account in a book of all cigars made by him, for whom made, and their kind or quality, and on the first Monday of every month to deliver to the Assistant-Assessor of the division a copy of such account, verified by oath or affirmation.

Assistant Assessors are particularly charged to see that these provisions of law are complied with; that every cigar-maker in his division has a permit, keeps account of the number, kind and quality of the

cigars made by him, and if made for any other person, the name of the person for whom the same are made, and his place of business, and that on the first Monday of each month he delivers a copy to him of such record.

The Assistant-Assessor is also particularly charged to see that every manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars furnishes the sworn statement as required by section 87, and makes his inventory and keeps an accurate account, in book form, of his purchases, manufactures, sales, removals, &c., as required by section 90; and any neglect, on the part of Assistant Assessors in these particulars, or the inspectors, personally to perform the duties assigned to them, will be deemed just cause for removal from office.

10. Before cigars, cigarettes or cheroots are removed for sale or consumption, they must be inspected and have a stamp affixed to the box or package in which they are contained; and it will be the duty of the Inspector, whenever he inspects any cigars, &c., except where the same are removed to a bonded warehouse, to make an appraisal of such cigars, and at the same time to examine the manufacturer thereof or his agent under oath, the oath to be reduced to writing and signed by the manufacturer or his agent, in order to ascertain whether such manufacturer has any interest, direct or indirect, in any sale that has been made, or any resale to be made, of cigars, cigarettes, or cheroots sold at a price less than the appraised valuation, by the concealment of which he seeks to obtain a false, fraudulent, or deceptive valuation, on which to have the tax assessed. For this affidavit form No. 8 will be issued.

On the first Monday of each month, or oftener if required by the assessor, the inspector must return to the assessor of his district a separate and distinct account of the weight and kind of tobacco or snuff inspected by him, the number of cigars, cigarettes and cheroots inspected and stamped, and their appraised value. He is required to give also in his return the names of the persons, firms, companies and corporations for whom he has inspected any tobacco, snuff, or cigars, and keep an accurate account of all stamps used or placed on boxes or packages containing cigars. The market value, as determined by an actual *bona fide* sale of the cigars, is the basis on which the *ad valorem* tax will be assessed; but before assessing the tax on a return of cigars made by the manufacturer or his agent, foreman, or other person in his behalf, at a less value than that fixed by the inspector, the assessor shall make such examination as shall satisfy him as to the truth of the facts.

11. It will be the duty of every officer through whose hands cigars may pass while in bond, to see if the number and apparent value of the same correspond with the number and value contained in the bond and stated in the permit given by the Collector.

All cigars on being withdrawn from bond for consumption, must be inspected and stamped by the Inspector of the district in which the bonded warehouse is situated. This will be necessary in all cases, in order to protect the cigars from liability to seizure and forfeiture.

Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots which shall be in bonded warehouses on the 1st day of August, 1866, will be subject to the tax of \$10 per 1,000.

12. By the recent tariff act it is made the duty of officers of customs to inspect and stamp all imported cigars before they are withdrawn for consumption. But under the 91st section of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, all imported cigars which are sold or pass out of the hands of the importer without the inspection marks or stamps affixed are liable to seizure and forfeiture, and it will be the duty of internal revenue officers to take notice of any infringement of the law in this respect, in regard to imported cigars equally as in the case of cigars of domestic manufacture.

13. By the 89th section it is provided that in all cases where tobacco, snuff and cigars are manufactured on commission or shares, or where the materials are furnished by one party and manufactured by another, or where the manufactured articles are received in payment for material furnished, the Assessor may assess for taxes on articles so made upon the party for whom they are made, or to whom they are delivered, or upon the person or party making the same, as the Assessor shall deem best for the collection of the revenue.

This section gives discretionary power to the Assessor, which he is expected to use. In all cases where the person making cigars is a recognized manufacturer, having given bond for the performance of all the requirements of the law, the tax on all articles made for him should be assessed upon him. But where they are made for parties who are not known as manufacturers and have not given bond, the tax should, if possible, be collected from the maker of the articles.

In every case where an assessor receives a return sent to him from the assessor of another district, he should acknowledge the receipt of such return, and immediately proceed to assess the tax on the same, as though the cigars had been manufactured in his district. If the person or party for whom the articles were manufactured is not found in his district, he will immediately notify the assessor from whom he has received the return of such fact, that the taxes may be collected of the maker of the same.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Baring's circular reports: Cocoa—Fine qualities dearer; 412 bags Trinidad sold at 82s. @ 104s., 75 bags Grenada at 72s. 6d. @ 78s. 6d. for good and fine, 79 bags St. Lucia at 64s. @ 66s., but 113 bags Surinam were bought in. COPPER—English steady; Tough Cake Tile £81, best Selected £84, Sheathing £86, Y M Sheathing 8½d., Chili Slab £74. DRUGS, &c.—Castor Oil: of 750 cases, about one-half sold from 6½d. @ 7½d. for straw to fair pale. Japan Wax: of 1,200 boxes, about three-fourths sold at a decline of fully 5s. per cwt., viz: from 47s. 6d. @ 64s. for very ord. to good; 22 cases East India Beeswax were withdrawn at £10 10s. for white, and at £8 5s. for yellow; 40 bbls. mid. to fine Jamaica sold from £8 7s. 6d. @ £8 17s. 6d. Senna: 140 bales Tinnevely mostly sold from 3½d. @ 4½d. Cardamoms: 22 cases Malabar chiefly taken in from 5s. 6d. @ 5s. 9d. for good; a few discolored sold at 4s. 6d.; 25 cases good Alleppy sold from 4s. 6d. @ 4s. 9d. IRON—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars £6 f. o. b. in Wales; Scotch Pigs 51s. 9d. cash for mixed Nos. on Clyde. JUTE quiet; of 6,800 bales offered only about 1,300 realized from £17 10s. @ 22 15s. for common to good, with rejections from £12 15s. @ £13. 140 bales Cuttings were held for £6 10s. HEMP—130 tons damaged Russian at auction sold at £26 @ 30. Manila firm at £46 @ 47 for fair current. LEAD quiet at £19 10s. for Common Pig. LIME in demand. Of Azov Seed three or four cargoes now at Falmouth sold at 61s. 3d. up to 62s. 6d.; June-July Bills of Lading 62s. @ 63s. 6d., and 62s. has been paid for seed now loading for direct ports. In Calcutta Seed, June-August shipments sold to a considerable extent up to 65s. Sales of St. Petersburg Seed at varying prices up to 56s. 6d. f. o. b. for a large cargo of

fine Samara. Arrival into London of 4,098 qrs. this week from Calcutta, the whole in second hands, excepting a small portion since realized at 67s. 3d. Bombay is held at 70s., and sells in retail. LINSEED CAKES are in fair demand for the season. Cotton Seed Cakes offer in excess of demand. MOLASSES—130 puns Antigua sold at 14s. S. LUTPETRE depressed, and no sales reported. NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine on the spot sell at 42s. for American, and 41s. 6d. French; for arrival 40s. is asked for both descriptions. Petroleum sells at 1s. 11½d. @ 2s. Refined Pennsylvania. OILS—Linseed has advanced to 39s. 3d. @ 39s. 6d. for present supplies, which are now very limited. Rape; English Brown sells readily at £41, and Foreign at £41 10s., English Refined at £43s. 10. Foreign Refined at £45 present delivery; an active enquiry for forward delivery, English Brown, is worth £41 in all positions to March next, and Foreign £41 10s.; but sellers are scarce. Crude Cotton has advanced to £30 for present and future delivery; Refined £35@36, according to quality; Niger and Poppy £40. Olive—Gallipoli offering at £57; Spanish and Sicily at £55; Lisbon at £52; Mogadore at £50. Cocoa Nut—More doing in Ceylon at 45s. cash, and 46s. usual prompts, &c.; Cochin offers at 52s. @ 52s. 6d. Palm—Best Lagos 41s. Fish—Sperm unchanged at £126; Southern £44; pale Seal £45; Cod £46; E. India £35 10s. Rice dull; 2,400 bags Bassein sold at 9s. 6d., and three cargoes, viz.: two Rangoon, 2,350 tons at 9s. 9d., the other, Bassein, 540 tons at 10s., both for the Continent, and 200 tons Bassein, part of cargo, at 9s. 7½d. ex ship, or 10s. 3d. loaded in London. RUM very quiet; The sales are 240 puns, including Demerara, at 1s. 6½d. @ 1s. 7½d., and Leewards at 1s. 4d. proof. SPICES—Ginger: 600 bbls. Jamaica sold steadily from 60s. @ 71s. for ordinary to middling. Cloves: 400 bags fair Zanzibar were bought in from 3½d. @ 3½d.; 15 cases Penang partly sold at 1s. 1d.; 120 bags Pimento brought from 2½d. @ 2½d. for fair good. SUGAR.—The market has been very dull at about 6d. per cwt. reduction from last week. Numerous arrivals of floating cargoes have taken place. TALLOW.—The market is dull at 44s. @ 44s. 3d. for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot, and 45s. October to December. TEA.—The public sales of China Teas comprised 26,615 packages, of which 24,421 were sold, being almost all without reserve. The market is very quiet and without change in prices. Common Congou 1s. @ 1s. ½d. per pound. Tin steady; Bars, 86s.; Blocks, 85s.; Refined, 87s.; Straits, 76s. @ 77s. SVELTER steady at £19 10s.

We call attention to the card of Messrs. J. M. Cummings & Co., in our advertising columns. These gentlemen transact a general commission business at 58 Broad St., and also offer for sale whiskies from their own distilleries in Kentucky—thus having the merit of dealing in liquors of which they know and are responsible for.

The Bankers' Gazette.

LOST BONDS.

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.

- The following United States Bonds have been lost. Refer to Crocker, Wood & Co., 51 South St.:
- 11 U. S. 10-40 Bonds, of \$1,000 each, numbered—17,817, 79,114, 17,818, 86,190, 35,129, 88,392, 83,598, 93,504, 79,113, 93,506.
 - 11 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes, dated 15th June, \$5,000 each, numbered, and two of \$1,000 each—1,620, 1,621, 1,622, 1,623, 3,328, 3,329, 981, 950-51-52-53.
 - 15 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes, \$1,000 each, dated June 15, from 128,943 to 128,957, inclusive.
 - 3 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes, \$100 each, dated July, 1865, numbered 351,673, 91,394, 84,368.
 - 4 U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1862, second series, for \$1,000 each, numbered 9,458, 49,024, 58,530, 64,533.
 - 4 U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1862, for \$500 each, numbered 11,619, 3,749, 8,748, 11,002.
 - 1 U. S. Coupon Bond of 1881, numbered 5,350, for \$500.

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	50	41	85	85	224	113	598
Railroad shares, viz.:							
Catawissa			100				100
Central of New Jersey.....						60	60
Chicago & Alton.....	220	1,000	200	300	40	200	1,960
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy.....		100	41				141
Chicago & Great Eastern.....				100			100
Chicago & Northwestern.....	1,630	5,400	4,200	3,800	4,900	10,800	30,730
Chicago, R. Isl. & Pacific.....	2,050	4,200	4,200	4,000	10,400	3,600	28,450
Cleveland, Col. & Cinc.....	50	100				106	256
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	400	2,700	1,500	1,700	3,600	2,150	12,050
Cleveland & Toledo.....	5,200	2,800	40	2,200	200	450	10,890
Erie Railway.....	3,990	10,112	5,800	7,415	8,850	8,900	45,067
Jhannibal & St. Joseph.....			114			100	214
Hudson River.....	100	100		200			500
Indianapolis & Cincinnati.....		100	100				200
Illinois Central.....	300	1,500	900	1,100	2,400	700	6,900
McGr. gor Western.....	100						100
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	1,000	1,200	1,700	2,300	1,200	1,800	9,300
Michigan Central.....		350	253	762	600	800	2,765
Michigan Southern.....	1,200	6,300	3,100	200	1,200	8,500	20,500
Mil. & St. Paul.....	150	100	300		300	600	1,450
New York Central.....	600	1,263	750	920	1,700	1,400	6,633
New York & New Haven.....		274	537				811
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100).....	300	930	1,550	300	1,200	1,121	2,391
Panama.....				6			6
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.....	900	1,900	775	725	430	1,310	6,040
Reading.....	2,400	3,300	8,100	11,050	3,300	6,300	34,450
St. Louis, Alton, & T. H.....	100	2,325	300	1,314	2,200	400	6,649
Toledo Wabash & West'n.....	100	350	1,750	900	1,000	600	4,700
Miscellaneous shares, viz.:							
American Coal.....			100	100		200	400
Ashburton Coal.....			50	1,100		500	1,650
Atlantic Mail.....						100	100
Boston Water Power.....	3,500	2,400	1,400	2,100	1,200	4,800	14,950
Canton.....		500		100			600
Central Coal.....	200	200	600	400	400	300	2,100
Cumberland Coal.....	500	1,100	1,300	1,000	500	300	4,700
Lehigh & Susquehanna.....	200	100		200	100	200	800
Manhattan Gas.....					58		58
Mariposa.....	400	400	200	3,550	700	2,700	7,950
Pacific Mail.....			90	250		1,450	1,790
Quicksilver.....	600	700	700	900	300	300	3,500
Rutland Marble.....			100		1,100	500	1,700
Spruce Hill Coal.....	1,300	1,300	1,400	2,660	1,900	2,800	11,360
Western Union Telegraph.....	920	2,048	1,420	1,550	2,500	810	9,248

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	10,910	20,657	17,200	15,100	28,110	35,757
Monday.....	31,493	19,793	23,620	22,300	55,113	42,093
Tuesday.....	27,055	27,161	17,100	20,400	44,155	47,561
Wednesday.....	38,287	30,410	15,000	16,200	53,287	46,610
Thursday.....	26,212	37,044	26,290	19,300	52,502	56,344
Friday.....	37,270	26,516	27,709	17,616	64,979	43,532

Total of week..... 171,227 126,910 126,910 110,316 298,137 271,897
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.....	4	135,949	182,500	May 4.....	135,949	182,500	318,449
January 5.....	181,350	243,900	425,250	May 11.....	139,127	190,450	329,577
January 12.....	339,169	328,400	667,569	May 18.....	205,609	360,940	566,549
January 19.....	243,815	272,300	516,115	May 25.....	228,680	454,351	682,461
January 26.....	247,743	301,400	549,143	June 1 (5 days).....	228,873	380,306	609,179
February 2.....	201,107	239,700	440,807	June 8.....	204,080	278,850	482,930
February 9.....	209,140	227,800	436,940	June 15.....	126,591	268,910	395,501
February 16.....	234,285	228,700	462,985	June 22.....	150,864	228,680	379,544
February 23.....	187,913	183,200	371,113	June 29.....	119,437	165,500	284,937
March 2.....	217,961	221,500	439,461	July 6 (4 days).....	113,413	110,300	223,713
March 9.....	206,849	211,300	418,149	July 13.....	202,529	227,640	430,169
March 16.....	206,312	213,450	419,762	July 20.....	167,471	260,300	427,771
March 23.....	261,106	335,910	597,016	July 27.....	121,265	185,552	306,817
March 30.....	122,563	208,200	330,763	August 3.....	225,075	204,156	429,234
April 6.....	170,934	247,400	418,334	August 10.....	165,587	134,603	300,189
April 13.....	250,118	214,650	464,768	August 17.....	161,581	110,316	271,897
April 20.....	176,956	208,650	385,606	August 24.....	171,227	126,910	298,137
April 27.....	242,733	226,230	468,968				

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.....	\$11,000	\$6,600	\$62,000	\$10,000	\$.....	\$7,400	\$97,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's).....	149,500	135,000	220,000	72,300	154,000	127,000	907,800
U. S. 6's (old).....	1,000						1,000
U. S. 5's (10-40's).....	55,000	27,500	86,000	21,500	20,000	40,000	250,000
U. S. 5's (old).....			2,000	3,000	7,000	1,000	13,000
U. S. 7-30 notes.....	9,500	55,900	235,000	60,800	150,200	124,000	635,400
State bonds, viz.:							
Louisiana 6's.....					2,500		2,500
Michigan 6's.....	1,000	4,000					5,000
Missouri 6's.....		20,000	2,000	5,000	9,000	4,000	40,000
N. Y. State 6's.....		23,000		10,000	1,000		34,000
N. Y. State 7's.....			7,000	20,000		10,000	37,000
N. Carolina 6's.....	15,000	31,000	12,000	10,000	21,000	12,000	101,000
Ohio 6's.....					9,000		9,000
Tennessee 6's.....	1,000	24,000	100,000	65,000	11,000	1,000	202,000
Virginia 6's.....					16,000	21,000	37,000

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.....	\$216,000	\$219,100	370,000	86,800	\$181,000	\$175,400	\$1,248,300
U. S. Notes.....	9,500	55,900	235,000	80,800	154,200	124,000	655,400
State & City bonds.....	17,000	102,000	121,000	110,000	69,500	48,000	467,500
Railroad Bonds.....	41,000	33,000	37,000	79,000	67,500	25,000	282,500

Total amount..... \$283,500 410,000 763,100 356,600 498,000 372,400 2,653,700
The totals of each class of securities sold in the first six months of the year are shown in the statement which follows:

	Governments		State, &c., Bonds.	Railroad Bonds.	Total amount.
	Bonds.	Notes.			
January.....	\$4,827,200	\$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
July.....	10,476,250	2,198,750	1,633,000	455,500	14,763,500

and for the weeks ending on Friday—

	Bonds.	Notes.	State, &c., Bonds.	Railroad Bonds.	Total amount.
July 6 (4 days).....	\$1,364,000	\$238,300	\$129,000	\$54,000	\$1,785,300
July 13.....	5,044,400	372,850	274,500	117,500	5,809,250
July 20.....	1,093,650	365,600	572,000	150,000	2,181,250
July 27.....	1,993,200	832,350	430,500	93,000	3,349,050
Aug. 3.....	2,085,400	661,650	383,400	164,100	2,994,550
Aug. 10.....	2,539,450	605,350	408,500	175,000</	

ever, a steady demand for investment which causes an early reaction after a decline, and prices are, upon the whole, well sustained. There has been less demand for Old Five-twenties for export than last week, notwithstanding the advance of bonds at London to 70. This afternoon, however, large purchases were made for shipment by to-morrow's steamer, and the price advanced to 108½@108¾, having ranged during the week at 108½@108¾.

Ten-forties have fallen to 101½ during the week, but subsequently recovered, and close steady at 102—the closing quotations of last Friday. Seven-thirties close ¾@½ per cent. better than at the date of our last report. Seven-thirties and Five-twenties of 1865 are subject to considerable fluctuations from the operations of parties engaged in the purchase of the former for conversion.

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

	July 6.	July 13.	July 20.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	109½	109½	109½	110½	111½	111½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	106½	107½	108½	110½	110½	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 " ..	104½	105½	106½	107	108½	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 " ..	104½	105½	106½	107½	108½	108½
U. S. 10-40's, " ..	98½	98½	99½	99½	102	102
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	103½	104	104½	105½	105½	106½
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	103½	104	104½	105½	105½	106½
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	103½	104	104½	105	105½	106½

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market still exhibits considerable speculative activity. The tone of the market has fluctuated, but has, upon the whole, been in favor of higher prices. Occasional depression has been produced for the purpose of enabling operators to buy in at lower prices, and as general advance has been made, a considerable amount of the leading stocks has passed into the hands of strong buyers, with a view to running up the price, after the disbursements of the Sub-Treasury on account of the temporary loan.

Erie shows more firmness under steady purchases of a combination for putting up the price; the price has touched 74½ during the week, and closes at 73. Rock Island has advanced 2½. Northwestern common and preferred stocks are also firmer. Michigan Southern is being bought up steadily with a view to putting up the price.

The miscellaneous list is, upon the whole, firm, especially in coal stocks.

The following are the closing quotations of to-day, compared with those of the six preceding weeks:

	July 6.	July 13.	July 20.	July 27.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.
Cumberland Coal.....	46	46	46½	46½	47½	47½	47½
Quicksilver.....	51	50	50½	50½	49½	51	51
Canton Co.....	—	52½	53	52½	52½	—	—
Mariposa pref.....	23	22½	26½	27½	—	—	28
New York Central.....	99	104½	104½	104½	106	104½	104
Erie.....	74½	65½	64½	68½	69½	69½	73
Hudson River.....	114½	116	120	121	121	—	—
Reading.....	106½	110½	111½	112	112½	115½	115½
Mich. Southern.....	81½	82½	83½	84½	86	85½	85½
Michigan Central.....	—	110	110	110½	110½	111	114
Clev. and Pittsb.....	84½	84½	84½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Clev. and Toledo.....	109½	110½	112½	116½	116½	116	116
Northwestern.....	34½	35½	35½	37½	36½	35½	36½
" preferred.....	63½	64½	64½	67½	67½	68½	68½
Rock Island.....	96½	97½	99½	103½	106½	107	109½
Fort Wayne.....	98½	99½	101½	103½	105½	104½	104½
Illinois Central.....	122½	124½	124½	122½	122½	122½	123½

THE GOLD MARKET.—The Gold Market has fluctuated somewhat widely under active speculative movements. A strong combination for putting up the price are understood as having held nine to ten millions of gold, which early in the week they refused to lend, hoping thereby to compel the large short interest to buy gold. The shorts, however, chose the alternative of borrowing, and since Tuesday have had to pay ¾@1 per cent. per day interest. This afternoon the clique, apparently from finding their policy has been a failure, became sellers, and the price, after opening at 150½, closed weak at 148½. The market is still largely oversold.

The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall, on the 21st, brought \$3,091,600 of California treasure.

The export of specie from this port last week amounted to \$117,990.

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

	Custom House.		Sub-Treasury	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Aug. 13.....	\$259,420 79	\$2,723,620 34	\$3,115,918 69	
" 14.....	305,426 64	520,690 15	1,238,238 46	
" 15.....	330,630 35	593,852 57	1,836,167 01	
" 16.....	526,931 06	4,010,759 37	1,544,147 68	
" 17.....	469,963 31	1,025,805 39	2,078,485 76	
" 18.....	570,104 60	2,387,474 48	3,826,464 61	
Total.....	\$2,461,876 75	\$11,262,202 28	\$13,639,422 21	
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of Aug. 13.....			86,439,444 86	
			\$100,078,867 07	
Deduct payments during the week.....			11,262,202 28	
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$88,816,644 79	
Increase during the week.....			2,377,219 93	

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$2,064,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$316,000 in gold, and \$2,145,876 in Gold Certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Apr. 7.....	\$2,863,009	\$13,324,981	\$11,790,124	\$83,621,790	dec \$1,534,856
" 14.....	2,857,703	5,359,749	12,068,189	90,325,685	inc 6,704,395
" 21.....	2,535,567	14,688,239	21,953,904	97,591,349	inc 7,265,664
" 28.....	2,246,307	13,937,517	14,119,991	97,773,823	inc 182,478
May 5.....	2,711,181	35,638,713	31,241,874	98,326,985	dec 4,446,833
" 12.....	2,417,391	15,034,333	20,026,038	98,318,690	inc 4,991,704
" 19.....	2,542,814	23,547,689	23,280,222	103,051,222	inc 4,732,532
" 26.....	2,353,454	43,958,044	56,955,238	111,021,417	inc 7,970,194
June 2.....	2,182,395	45,911,432	20,092,337	85,202,321	dec 25,819,095
" 9.....	2,141,086	11,006,409	15,417,530	89,613,443	inc 4,411,120
" 16.....	2,071,621	9,005,847	13,654,093	94,261,683	inc 4,648,246
" 23.....	2,209,676	12,022,303	18,400,464	97,639,849	inc 3,378,161
" 30.....	2,902,264	34,958,792	18,164,683	80,845,741	dec 16,794,108
July 7.....	2,471,626	18,039,083	25,259,144	88,065,802	inc 7,230,061
" 14.....	2,486,296	10,184,139	16,366,534	94,248,198	inc 6,183,395
" 21.....	2,480,149	16,472,438	13,797,169	91,572,923	dec 2,675,266
" 28.....	2,926,884	19,682,106	14,013,440	85,904,262	dec 5,668,666
Aug. 4.....	2,794,653	22,015,194	18,578,526	82,467,634	dec 3,436,628
" 11.....	2,676,331	5,825,232	9,747,042	86,439,444	inc 3,971,810
" 18.....	2,461,876	11,262,202	13,639,422	88,816,644	inc 2,377,219

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The transactions in foreign bills during the week have been quite limited. There is a large amount of bills pressing on the market, especially those German bankers drawn against Five-twenties; and, at the present price of gold, importers are indisposed to make remittances. A large amount of remittances is being deferred from this cause.

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

	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.
London Comml'.....	106 @ 106½	106 @ 106½	106 @ 106½	105½ @ 106½
do bkrs' long.....	107½ @ 107½	107½ @ 108	106½ @ 107½	106 @ 107
do do short.....	108½ @ 108½	108½ @ 108½	108½ @ 108½	107 @ 107½
Paris, long.....	5.22½ @ 5.20	5.27½ @ 5.25	5.30 @ 5.25	5.35 @ 5.30
do short.....	5.18½ @ 5.20	5.22½ @ 5.20	5.25 @ 5.22½	5.30 @ 5.27½
Antwerp.....	5.25 @ 5.22½	5.30 @ 5.26½	5.35 @ 5.30	5.36½ @ 5.31½
Swiss.....	5.25 @ 5.22½	5.30 @ 5.26½	5.35 @ 5.30	5.36½ @ 5.31½
Hamburg.....	37 @ —	36½ @ 36½	36 @ 36½	35½ @ 36
Amsterdam.....	40½ @ 41	40½ @ 41½	40½ @ 41	40½ @ 40½
Frankfort.....	42 @ —	41½ @ 42	41½ @ 41½	40½ @ 41
Bremen.....	79 @ —	78½ @ —	78 @ 78½	77½ @ 78
Berlin.....	73 @ —	72 @ 72½	71½ @ 72	71 @ 71½

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York for the week ending with the commencement of business on August 18, 1866:

BANKS.	Average amount of			
	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.
New York.....	\$7,814,025	\$1,604,104	\$853,205	\$7,174,260
Manhattan.....	6,601,616	365,536	13,086	5,231,716
Merchants'.....	7,600,384	462,939	617,566	5,023,165
Mechanics'.....	5,750,240	142,570	4,397,623	4,397,163
Union.....	4,705,939	72,923	445,333	3,341,169
America.....	9,251,403	804,034	2,750	10,186,851
Phenix.....	4,601,581	121,540	294,133	3,472,569
City.....	3,598,673	224,448	—	3,266,062
Tradesmen's.....	3,175,085	17,174	596,317	2,486,783
Fulton.....	2,762,228	111,580	19,412	2,717,592
Chemical.....	6,073,543	365,808	18,685	5,779,272
Merch'ts Exchange	3,578,698	22,432	454,166	2,850,948
National.....	2,799,710	225,231	498,865	1,146,243
Butch. & Drovers..	2,432,258	35,733	239,511	1,856,308
Mech's & Traders..	1,732,080	44,034	105,000	1,690,144
Greenwich.....	1,150,076	12,276	5,917	940,626
Leather Manufact's	3,489,760	208,997	163,500	3,953,321
Seventh Ward.....	1,291,305	23,172	164,763	769,239
State of N. York...	5,312,196	350,908	10,628	5,776,006
American Exc'ge..	11,981,583	457,917	988,058	8,173,211
Commerce.....	24,421,372	423,480	4,317,490	9,661,353
Broadway.....	4,759,001	46,847	900,000	4,232,440
Ocean.....	3,734,506	25,679	756,416	3,346,057
Mercantile.....	2,986,403	41,722	482,500	3,218,419
Pacific.....	1,860,317	14,009	199,066	1,657,208
Republic.....	4,934,119	133,426	557,783	4,346,538
Chatham.....	1,917,609	21,259	131,158	2,020,066
People's.....	1,332,360	19,611	7,192	1,443,281
North America....	2,429,519	98,087	322,811	2,755,830
Hanover.....	2,557,709	44,101	293,671	1,688,900
Irving.....	1,522,000	18,000	191,360	1,293,000
Metropolitan.....	9,902,112	54,511	931,017	6,011,990
Citizens'.....	1,525,038	21,616	132,846	1,309,421
Nassau.....	2,415,021	189,846	4,529	1,974,089
Market.....	2,506,235	58,241	504,800	2,341,013
St. Nicholas.....	2,778,547	22,241	789,182	1,311,585
Shoe and Leather.	5,452,300	33,375	898,300	3,490,300
Corn Exchange....	3,922,477	28,500	13,875	2,883,354
Continental.....	4,031,269	93,925	530,629	2,540,683
Commonwealth..	2,662,533	14,773	213,927	3,186,214
Oriental.....	1,210,904	9,582	40,334	1,002,349
Marine.....	1,799,875	39,905	222,200	1,634,796
Atlantic.....	1,268,898	20,490	92,800	994,356
Imp. & Traders...	5,288,351	93,058	506,913	4,378,635
Park.....	15,616,274	87,441	1,000,000	17,689,349
Mech. Bank'g As'n	1,131,425	11,439	307,807	1,369,798
Grocers'.....	1,273,220	6,146	77,500	1,267,917
North River.....	1,509,221	17,217	12,120	1,236,845
East River.....	1,000,104	426	283,500	624,787
Manuf. & Merch'ts	1,481,209	10,252	1,100	1,119,457
Fourth National..	15,802,910	82,678	2,756,083	11,981,474
Central.....	14,146,425	11,459	1,605,583	13,697,834
Second National..	1,231,056	—	270,000	997,119
Ninth National....	7,099,334	23,791	937,188	7,524,998
First National....	2,932,754	5,597	447,291	3,461,292
Third National....	3,718,309	29,364	797,041	3,095,241
N. Y. Exchange...	765,977	1,404	269,090	835,034
Dry Dock.....	117,816	10,365	13,137	247,177
Bull's Head.....	1,155,294	7,139	60,173	1,267,624
Totals.....	\$261,951,924	7,545,513	27,796,904	214,310,576

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

Loans Inc. \$3,688,861 Deposits Inc. \$78,318
Specie Dec. 878,688 Legal Tenders Dec. 2,061,763
Circulation Inc. 268,332

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings. Rows from Apr. 7 to Aug. 18.

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

Table comparing Philadelphia Banks for Aug. 18 and Aug. 11. Columns: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation.

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

Table showing Philadelphia Banks at stated periods from Apr. 25 to Aug. 18. Columns: Date, Legal Tenders, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits.

BOSTON BANKS.—The footings of the weekly statement of the Boston banks, with those of the two previous returns, are given below. All the banks made returns this week.

Table comparing Boston Banks for Aug. 20, Aug. 13, and Aug. 6. Columns: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Due from other banks, Due to other banks, Deposits, Circulation (National), Circulation (State).

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

Table showing comparative totals for the last four months from April 2 to August 20. Columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, National Circulation, State Circulation.

* No returns from the Traders' Bank.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The issue of National Bank notes during last week was \$993,573, making the aggregate issue \$288,403,775. No new National Banks were organized during the week.

The Securities held by Treasurer Spinner in trust for National Banks at the present date are as follows :

Table listing securities held by Treasurer Spinner. Columns: Description, Amount.

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

Table comparing bank progress since May 5. Columns: Date, B'ks., Capital, Circulation.

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 8, 1866 :

Table for Bank of England return. Columns: Notes issued, Government debt, Other securities, Gold coin and bullion, Silver bullion.

Table for Bank of France return. Columns: Proprietors' capital, Rest, Public deposits, Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, dividend accounts, Other deposits, Seven day and other bills.

The return of the Bank of France shows a new increase of 18,649,000f. in the coin and bullion, making the total thereof 725,525,000f.—more than £29,000,000, or about \$145,000,000. On the other hand, the discounts have declined by 10,266,000, the total of them being only 668,500,000f. As to the note circulation it is 8,316,000f. less, and the deposits are 18,382,000f. more.

BANK STOCK LIST.

Large table listing bank stocks. Columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, DIVIDEND, FRID. Includes entries like America*, American (Jer. City), American Exchange, etc.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 24.)

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.							STOCKS AND SECURITIES.						
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
American Gold Coin.	150%						Railroad Stocks.						
National.							Central of New Jersey	100					126%
United States 6s, 1867. registered.	131						Chicago and Alton	100	113%	108%	108%	108	108
do do 6s, 1868. coupon.							do do preferred	100	114	109%			
do do 6s, 1881. registered.	111%	112	111%			111%	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	100	129				
do do 6s, 1881. coupon.	111		111%				Chicago and Great Eastern						
do do 6s, 5-20s. registered.	110%	110	110%	110	110	110%	Chicago and Milwaukee	100					
do do 6s, 5-20s. coupon.	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	Chicago and Northwestern	100	36	36%	36%	36%	36%
do do 6s, 5-20s (2d issue). coupon.	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	do do preferred	100	67	67%	67%	67%	67%
do do 6s, 5-20s do registered.	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	Chicago and Rock Island	100	106	107%	107%	108%	109%
do do 6s, 5-20s (3d issue). coupon.	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	100	111	111			111%
do do 6s, 5-20s do registered.	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	87	86%	87%	88%	87%
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881. coupon.				108%	108		Cleveland and Toledo	50	116%	117	116%	116%	116
do do 6s, do do (yearly). coupon.							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	50					
do do 5s, 1871. registered.							Eighth Avenue	100					
do do 5s, 1871. coupon.			99%	100	100	99%	Erie	100	70	73%	73%	73%	73%
do do 5s, 1874. registered.							do preferred	100	77	78	78%	79	78
do do 5s, 10-40s. coupon.	102	102%	102	101%	102	102	Hannibal and St. Joseph	100					36%
do do 5s, 10-40s. registered.							do do preferred	100					
do do 6s, Union Pacific R. R. (cur.).	106%	106%	106%	106%	106	106	Harlem	50					
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes. 1st series.	106%	106%	106%	106%	105%	106	do preferred	50					
do do do do do 2d series.	106%	106%	106%	106%	105%	106	Hudson River	100					
do do do do do 3d series.	106%	106%	106%	106%	105%	106	Illinois Central	100	122%	122%	122%	123%	123%
							Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50		73	74		
							Joliet and Chicago	100					
							Long Island	50					
							McGregor Western	100	20				
							Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st preferred	100		41		41%	
							do do 2d preferred	100				21	
							Michigan Central	100	111%	112%	112%	113%	114
							Michigan So. and N. Indiana	100	84%	86%	85%	85%	85%
							do do guaranteed	100					
							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	100					
							do do do 1st pref.	100					
							do do do 2d pref.	100					
							Milwaukee and St. Paul	100					
							do do preferred	100	71	71%		55	71
							Mississippi and Missouri	100					
							Morris and Essex	100					
							New Jersey	100					
							New York Central	100	104%	105	104%	103%	104
							New York and New Haven	100	113	113%			
							New Haven and Hartford	100					
							Norwich and Worcester	100					
							Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	100	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
							do do do preferred	100					
							Panama	100			260		
							Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	100	104%	105%	105	104%	104%
							Reading	50	115%	11%	116%	116	115%
							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	100	35%	38	33%	30	40
							do do do preferred	100	67	68	70%	71%	
							Second avenue	100					
							Sixth avenue	100					
							Stonington	100					
							Third avenue	100					
							Toledo, Wabash and Western	50	41%	42%	44%	45%	46%
							do do do preferred	50				67%	
							Railroad Bonds:						
							Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.						
							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877						
							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund						
							do do 1st mortgage						
							do do Income						92
							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.						110
							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage						
							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund	97%					96%
							do do Interest		90%				
							do do Extension						
							do do 1st mortgage						88%
							do do consolidated	80		80	80		81
							Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage						
							Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage					102	94
							do do 3d mortgage, conv.						
							do do 4th mortgage						
							Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund		105				
							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.				103		
							do do do 2d mort.						
							Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868		103				
							do 2d mortgage, 1879			102%		103	
							do 3d mortgage, 1883						
							do 4th mortgage, 1880						
							do 5th mortgage, 1888					94	
							Galena and Chicago, extended						
							do do 2d mortgage						
							Great Western, 1st mortgage						
							do do 2d mortgage		67%		70	70	
							Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1st Mortgage						
							Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72						
							do Consolidated and Sinking Fund						
							do 2d mortgage, 1868						103%
							Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869						
							do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885						
							do 3d mortgage, 1875						
							do convertible, 1867						
							Illinois Central 7s, 1875						
							Lackawanna and Western Bonds						
							McGregor Western, 1st mortgage						
							Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage						
							Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72						
							do do 8s, new, 1882						
							Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund						
							do do 2d mortgage, 7s			92	96%	92	96%
							do do Goshen Line, 1868			95			
							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.						101
							Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mortgage						
							do do Income	81					
							Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants						
							Morris and Essex, 1st mortgage		94%				
							New York Central 6s, 1883						
							do do 6s, 1887						
							do do 7s, 1876						
							do do 7s, convertible, 1876						
							do do 7s, 1865-76						
							Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage						
							Peninsula, 1st mortgage	82					83
							Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.		101			103	
							do do do 2d mort.			96			
							do do do 3d mort.		87		88		
							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, 1st mort.					81	
							do do do 2d, pref.		81	81%		81	75%
							do do do 2d, income.					93	76
							Toledo and Wabash, 1st mortgage, extended	90%					
							do do 2d mortgage	80					
							do do Interest Bond						

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), State Securities (e.g., Alabama, California, Connecticut), and Municipal Securities (e.g., Albany, Alleghany City, Baltimore, Boston).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Aug. 24.

Trade is in a less satisfactory condition than last week. The pressure to sell goods has been greater than the desire to buy. No important change has occurred in prices; but there are observable many of the unsatisfactory features of the Spring trade. The demand for leading articles of domestic produce has been curtailed by the absence of shipping demand, which has been caused by the depressed and unsettled state of the exchange market. Cotton has declined from this cause alone. Breadstuffs have not been active, and the tendency, with slight exceptions, has been downward. The export movement in Corn, the past week, has been smaller than in any week for several months. But the arrivals have been scarcely equal to the home demand.

Provisions have been very irregular. Pork has been active, opening under a speculative decline this morning, but closing firm at \$33 for new mess. Other hog products have declined about half a cent per lb. The arrivals of live hogs have been on a large scale, and, we learn, will increase steadily. They have declined a cent a pound. Beef has been quiet and unchanged. During the week 202 tes. India Mess sold at \$35. Butter has been firm. Cheese has been sold largely, to go forward by next week's steamers to Liverpool.

Groceries have experienced some variations. Rio Coffee has been quiet till to-day, when 7,000 bags were sold, including a cargo at 13½c. gold, in bond. Early in the week, 20,000 bags Java were taken up by the trade here and in Boston, at 24½@25c., gold. Sugars have been without special activity. The grocers have been the principal buyers till to-day, when refiners bought moderately. Refined sugars are ¼c. lower for soft white and yellows. Molasses has declined, without leading to large business. Rice has been steady. Teas were quite active early in the week, and close quiet.

Naval Stores have been without important feature till to-day, when the sales of Spirits Turpentine amounted to about 800 barrels at 67¼@69c. to arrive and on the spot, and 3,500 barrels Rosin at \$2 88@\$3 for Common, and \$3 25@4 for Strained. In other Naval Stores, nothing new.

Oils of all kinds rule firm. Early in the week, there was a sale of 1,500 bbls. Crude Whale Northern at \$1 40, and to-day Linseed Oil has been advanced by the Crushers to \$1 85, owing to scarcity.

Metals have been firm, but without special activity.

East India goods show general activity and firmness. In Calcutta Linseed, the sales foot up 25,000 bags at \$2 40, gold, in bond to arrive for late shipments. Gunnies have sold largely at 37c. for cloth, and 27c. for bags, and Manilla Hems sold at 10½c., gold.

Hides have been quiet, but with more doing to-day, including Buenos Ayers, Middle Weight, 20½c., gold, and Oronoco 17½c., gold. Leather is firm, although in much better supply.

Tobacco has been very active, both in hogsheads, cases, and manufactured; particulars of transactions have not transpired, but it is understood that the demand is in good part for export.

Tallow has slightly declined. Whiskey in bond has declined to 30c.

Fish, with large arrivals of mackerel, are lower, and the market generally depressed. Fruits are very firm. The supply of domestic fruits is far below the average of former seasons.

Hops have become entirely nominal. The prospect is favorable to a good yield, both in quantity and quality, of the crop now rapidly maturing.

Wool is decidedly firmer. There has been a large movement in Mestiza, of which particulars are withheld. There has also been a good business in domestic fleece.

Freights have been quiet. The shipments have been fair of Cotton, Tobacco, and Petroleum; little of anything else.

The following table shows the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York, since July 1, 1866, the ports of destination and the total since January 1, and for the same period in 1865. The export of each article for the past week can be obtained by deducting the amount in the last number of the CHRONICLE from that here given:

Exports of leading articles from New York.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS SINCE JULY 1 TO		Total since January 1, 1866.	Same time in 1865.
	Great Britain.	France.		
Ashes—Pots	12,001	887	505	2,883
Breadstuffs—Flour	27,410	1,249	149,664	683,395
Corn meal	4,190,149	1,064	24,839	91,195
Wheat	188,674	1,064	34,115	105,609
Rye	11,056	1,064	4,269,028	199,200
Oats	145	1,064	202,990	8,315,638
Candles	42	1,064	948,168	46,411
Coffee	494	1,064	8,272	35,615
Cotton	40	1,064	5,615	273,438
Domestics	17,521	1,064	3,203	50,932
Drugs	1,645	1,064	8,091	4,145
Hardware	72	1,064	602	1,330
Hops	494	1,064	325	122,008
Naval stores—Turpentine	2,771	1,064	4,723	9,718
Spts Turpentine	17,521	1,064	31,057	156,094
Rosin	1,645	1,064	2,309	21,464
Tar	72	1,064	74,446	306,799
Oil cake	72,833	1,064	4,814,310	17,160,380
Oils—Petroleum	1,659,006	1,064	2,932	12,625
Whale oil	13,770	1,064	14,113	87,168
Sperm oil	110	1,064	14,888	14,888
Lard oil	6,367	1,064	11,523	60,810
Provisions—Pork	103,629	1,064	7,024	235,406
Beef	90	1,064	2,380	12,545
Bacon	113	1,064	108	71,698
Butter	1,032	1,064	21	163,965
Cheese	235	1,064	108,225	187,799
Lard	19,427	1,064	2,969	9,345
Staves	14,449	1,064	19,200	98,212
Tallow	5,371	1,064	63	32,031
Tea	185,756	1,064	12,213	46,278
Tobacco leaf	25	1,064	3,059	32,487
do, manufactured	15,579	1,064	1,000,919	2,915,563
Wirebone	14,449	1,064	30,028	188,505
Wine	14,449	1,064	86,871	392,021

Other W. Indies. Cuba. Hayti. Mexico. New Granada. Venezuela. British Guiana. Brazil. Amer'n. Ports. Other S. All oth. Ports.

IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The following table shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending Aug. 17, 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	94	4,203	1,840	Hardware	251	8,878	2,685
Coal, tons	9,533	323,657	168,905	Iron, RR b'rs	16,747	192,980	117,068
Cocoa, bags	537	9,906	2,681	Lead, pigs	5,104	281,772	93,529
Coffee, bags	11,935	524,610	416,300	Spelter, lbs	54,673	7,148,653	.....
Cotton, bales	15	1,849	25,032	Steel	5,310	121,989	48,989
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs	10,561	496,599	341,103
Bark, Pernv	447	4,653	1,972	Tin slabs, lbs	.....	4,729,225	2,162,310
Blea p'wd'rs	638	16,834	13,127	Rags	.....	33,374	20,516
Brimst, tns	.....	12,418	7,419	Sugar, hhds	.....	.....	.....
Cochineal	41	722	1,005	tcs & bbls	13,515	315,779	229,170
Cr Tartar	40	823	643	Sugar, bxs & bg	13,266	297,893	216,550
Gambier	.....	14,728	201	Tea	16,874	620,352	409,427
Gums, crude	44	8,878	2,348	Tobacco	807	14,219	16,595
Gum, Arabic	148	2,543	1,594	Waste	485	10,501	5,747
Indigo	56	2,404	3,908	Wines, &c.	.....	.....	.....
Madder	.....	7,229	2,614	Champ, bkts	527	82,161	32,062
Oils, ess	36	3,054	1,489	Wines	4,829	309,111	40,405
Oil, Olive	1,664	81,653	18,786	Wool, bales	1,659	47,760	33,091
Opium	12	527	472	Articles reported by value	.....	.....	.....
Soda, bi-carb	1,787	93,509	36,309	Cigars	56,162	\$1,133,630	\$423,609
Soda, sal	910	23,684	7,029	Corks	2,592	104,258	103,832
Soda, ash	927	26,325	18,823	Fancy goods	113,415	2,747,603	1,536,315
Flax	21	8,719	8,117	Fish	6,219	587,821	344,660
Furs	109	3,074	2,782	Fruits, &c.	.....	.....	.....
Gunny cloth	1,214	17,545	2,198	Lemons	681	359,119	162,407
Hair	64	3,646	1,850	Oranges	.....	280,208	291,195
Hemp, bales	2,800	86,005	37,428	Nuts	6,206	652,168	697,575
Hides, &c.				Raisins	.....	543,822	302,046
Bristles	37	1,688	693	Hides, undrsd	108,719	4,439,612	2,796,786
Hides, dres'd	346	7,253	2,504	Rice	50,735	516,120	797,914
India rubber	445	15,269	18,208	Spices, &c.	.....	.....	.....
Ivory	5	520	1,986	Cassia	927	126,800	66,811
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger	898	40,098	15,289
Jewelry	9	511	386	Pepper	.....	140,802	2,068
Watches	23	747	492	Saltpetre	75	120,565	61,479
Linseed	5,966	172,507	46,741	Woods	.....	.....	.....
Molasses	6,948	93,581	110,169	Fustic	782	22,023	40,578
Metals, &c.				Logwood	.....	137,885	99,264
Cutlery	110	4,024	1,533	Mahogany	.....	103,430	171,394

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

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending Aug. 24, 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, 1866.	Same time '65.		This week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pkgs	76	3,821	12,570	Rosin	3,765	251,145	56,011
Breadstuffs				Tar	.....	38,414	6,694
Flour, bbls	43,403	1,413,980	1,880,300	Pitch	50	1,863	.....
Wheat, bush	90,891	1,311,166	4,181,980	Oil cake, pkgs	1,299	63,746	.....
Oats	400,335	4,569,207	5,534,545	Oil, lard	100	3,700	4,740
Corn	474,595	13,124,309	6,149,065	Oil, Petroleum	9,499	612,977	293,650
Rye	25,735	395,271	156,610	Peanuts, bags	126	9,381	.....
Malt	11,409	301,875	.....	Provisions			
Barley	.....	19,965	*634,600	Butter, pkgs	8,757	261,395	352,140
Grass seed	715	101,218	.....	Cheese	27,450	308,341	305,890
Flaxseed	630	4,854	.....	Cut meats	114	93,416	92,835
Beans	89	40,378	.....	Eggs	2,314	119,081	.....
Peas	573	147,180	.....	Pork	45	92,959	173,600
C. meal, bbls	2,901	160,369	225,055	Beef, pkgs	35	46,410	77,805
C. meal, bags	3,350	223,103	.....	Lard, pkgs	397	80,221	86,775
Buckwheat & do Flour, &c	.....	75,322	.....	Lard, kegs	.....	5,837	.....
Cotton, bales	5,120	421,192	310,155	Rice, pkgs	84	2,086	.....
Copper, lbs	117	15,099	.....	Starch	1,125	64,469	.....
Copper, plates	.....	5,834	.....	Stearine	34	6,543	.....
Driedfruit, pkgs	985	5,578	.....	Spelter, slabs	.....	2,442	.....
Grease, pkgs	245	5,671	.....	Sugar, hhds & bbls	141	2,833	.....
Hemp, bales	4	2,350	.....	Tallow, pkgs	54	4,007	10,575
Hides, No	2,073	271,166	.....	Tobacco, pkgs	4,160	109,659	.....
Hops, bales	126	3,967	13,850	Tobacco, hhds	1,466	41,840	.....
Leather, sides	42,902	1,394,109	1,427,500	Whisky, bbls	1,200	53,266	38,990
Lead, pigs	.....	5,841	.....	Wool, bales	1,618	94,970	63,470
Molasses, hhds & bbls	458	10,638	.....	Dressed Hogs, No	.....	81,769	.....
Naval Stores				Rice, rough, bush	.....	.....	.....
Crude trp, bbl	51	29,965	14,731				
Spirits turp.	1,286	34,094	8,364				

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

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—Ashes—Pots in limited demand at 29s.; sales 100 barrels. No sales of Pearls; 50 barrels have arrived. Bark retails at 6s. 6d. for Philadelphia, and 6s. 3d. for Baltimore. Beeswax very dull at £8 for American. Dye Woods—400 tons Jamaica and St. Domingo Logwood at £4 5s @ £4 10s.; 100 do Maracaibo and Curacao Fustic at £4 10s. @ £4 12s. 6d.; 100 to Limawood at £14 10s. @ £15. Gambier scarce on the spot and higher prices asked; 200 tons sold for arrival at 21s. 6d. Hemp—There have been some heavy arrivals of Manila from the United States, which have depressed the market. Prices have declined about £2 per ton, 700 bales selling down to £46. Jute is firm; 1,500 bales realised £13 @ £13 7/8 ton. Rubber quieter, though fine Para is maintained at 2s. 6d. 7/8 lb.; sales 30 tons, chiefly Negrohead, at 1s. 11d. 7/8 lb.; 25 tons African realised 1s., and 2 tons Guayaquil 1s. 7d. 7/8 lb. Lard is again dull; sales are about 60 tons, including American, 55s @ 57s. 6d. 7/8 cwt. Beef is steady, without alteration in value. Pork is dull, and rather easier. At a further decline of 1s. 7/8 cwt., there is rather more enquiry for Bacon. The demand for Cheese continues good, and all fresh arrivals go steadily into consumption at full prices. Butter, being more or less out of condition, is difficult to sell. Naval Stores—Rosin is in more demand for American, about 2,000 barrels selling at 4s. 9d. @ 5s. for Black, 5s. 3d. @ 7s. for Low to Good Common, 8s. @ 12s. for Medium, and 14s. 6d. for Fine; French Fine dull and freely offered. 300 barrels American Spirits Turpentine at 8s. down to 36s. 6d.; no Crude here.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, August 24, P. M.

The receipts of Cotton at all the ports the past week have reached only 4,021 bales, against 6,976 bales the previous week. The total receipts since September 1 now reach 2,024,794 bales, and since the close of the war 2,443,388 bales. The exports for the week are 10,354 bales, of which 6,412 bales were to Liverpool, 2,911 bales to Havre, 483 bales to Bremen, and 548 bales to Genoa, as follows:

Exported from—	Exported this week to—				Total
	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Genoa.	
New York, bales	3,350	.....	483	548	4,381
Boston, bales	348	.....	.....	.....	348
New Orleans, bales	2,714	2,911	.....	.....	5,625
Other ports, bales	none	none	none	none	none
Total this week, bales	6,412	2,911	483	548	10,354

The total exports from the United States since September 1 now reach 1,520,304 bales, and the stock at the ports 297,006 bales. Below, we give our table of the movement of Cotton at all the ports since September 1, 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 M'NTS TO NORTH. PORTS.	STOCK.
		Great Britain	France	Other for'gn.	Total.		
N. Orleans, Aug. 17.	676,678	348,739	133,958	22,325	505,022	136,179	75,196
Mobile, Aug. 17.	420,126	225,808	40,184	1,579	267,571	112,954	31,440
Charleston, Aug. 17.	107,417	46,935	6,057	822	53,814	52,912	3,883
Savannah, Aug. 17.	257,709	90,609	1,492	.....	92,101	159,746	10,309
Texas, Aug. 10	174,295	59,435	1,739	3,214	64,388	70,520	8,924
New York, Aug. 24*	141,488	400,607	37,055	42,358	480,050	141,488	126,000
Florida, June 18...	146,773	37,977	.....	.....	37,977	107,542	1,254
N. Carolina, Aug. 24	62,820	21	.....	.....	21	63,820	.....
Virginia, Aug. 24	36,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,488	.....
Other p'ts, Aug. 21	.....	19,070	.....	290	19,360	.....	140,000
Total	2,024,794	1,220,201	220,515	70,588	1,520,304	881,649	297,006

* By Railroad, Canal and River. † Estimated.

The market this week opened dull and heavy on account of the decline at Liverpool, the advance in freights from 1/4d. to 1/2d., and the decline in gold. With the advance in gold, which set in on Wednesday, export buyers came forward quite freely; but, as it was nearly impossible to sell exchange, the movement was checked. Spinners are buying only moderately. The sales for the week have been about 9,500 bales, and the market closes quiet, with a fair business doing at the following quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary	25	25	26	26
Good Ordinary	28	28	29	29
Low Middling	31	31	31	32
Middling	33	34	34	35
Good Middling	36	37	38	39

Exports of Cotton from New York the past week have amounted to 4,381 bales as follows:

To Liverpool per steamers: Fairfax 782; Etna 223; Erin 1,932. Per ships: Atmosphere 272; Cultivator 141. Total bales..... 3,350
To Bremen per steamer: New York 483. Total bales..... 483
To Genoa per brig Julia 548. Total bales..... 548

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			Total to Aug. 15.	Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Aug. 7.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 21.			
Liverpool	3,199	4,415	3,350	380,742	.....	47,618
Other British Ports	.....	.....	.....	16,515	.....	20
Total to Gt. Britain	3,199	4,415	3,350	397,257	400,607	47,638
Havre	460	483	.....	37,085	.....	999
Other French ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total French	460	483	.....	37,085	37,085	999
Bremen and Hanover	.....	.....	483	17,811	.....	181
Hamburg	.....	.....	.....	15,056	.....	421
Other ports	.....	.....	.....	5,986	.....	.....
Total to N. Europe	.....	.....	483	38,853	39,336	602
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar	.....	.....	548	1,668	.....	.....
All others	.....	.....	.....	806	.....	.....
Total Spain, etc.	.....	.....	548	2,474	3,022	.....
Grand Total	3,659	4,898	4,381	475,669	480,050	49,239

THE GROWING CROP.—Our advices the past week respecting the growing crop are not as favorable, from some quarters, as heretofore. In Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the drought which had prevented the cotton from growing has been followed in many places by frequent rains, resulting in the dropping of the half-matured bolls. This, we hope, is not general, but it illustrates how much a fair crop this year depends upon late frosts and a late growth. The plant is

everywhere backward, and therefore the remainder of the season is more than usually important for its full development. We place little reliance in the telegraph reports during the week of the appearance and extensive ravages of the worm in Mississippi. They may prove to be facts, but we very much doubt it. Our advices from Texas are very favorable. The reports of the worm which have been prevalent there prove to be without foundation. We give below some extracts from Southern papers, which, together with what we have said, will indicate the general tenor of the news we have received through the week :

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The *MARION Crescent* of Aug 15, says: "Since our last issue we have been to see the crop of Gen. Wm. Evans, a mile north of the village. There are spots in it superior to any upland cotton we ever saw. A small field, near his gin house, is said by a good judge to be good for 2,500 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Corn and cotton, all over the district, is greatly improved since the last rain."

The *BENNETTSVILLE Journal* of Aug. 11, says: "The attendance last Monday at this place was large. Planters have a little respite, now, from their plantation duties, and desire to mingle with each other to learn something about the prospects in reference to the present crop. It is astounding what a change has come over most of them since last sale day. Every one is more hopeful, and talks cheerfully about the future. The encouraging hope of realizing a good cotton crop has produced this change in the spirit of our people. The prospect of this crop seems to improve every day, and some confidently assert that it will bring more money into the district than any ever made. Our usual crop, before the war, was about 12,000 bales, and the hope is that there will be 5,000 made this year, which, at present prices, will be very valuable."

TEXAS.

The *LA GRANGE Era* of August 3d states that cotton picking has begun in that quarter. The cotton is remarkably fine, with already as many as fifteen open bolls to the stock. The pickers average fifty pounds per day. The *La Grange Democrat* of the same date also gives most flattering accounts of the crops. It says the yield of cotton will be "overwhelming," and that corn is "secure and most abundant." The editor expects some planter to present him with several hundred bushels of the latter—just to get rid of it. The *Houston Telegraph*, August 7th, says: "We begin to have very strong hopes that the worm, if it comes at all, will be so late in beginning its ravages, that no great injury will be done to the growing cotton crop. It has now been six weeks, or thereabouts, since we first heard the alarm as to the coming of this dreadful foe of the cotton planter, and yet the cotton crop is, so far, uninjured, and is also very promising. While there is falling off as to the amount of land planted in some sections of the State, there is an increase in the same direction in other sections."

ALABAMA.

The *FLORENCE (Ala.) Journal* says "That nearly everything in the shape of vegetation is being destroyed by grasshoppers on a portion of the farms about eight miles west of that place. The corn and cotton are being considerably damaged; the corn blades are almost entirely destroyed."

FLORIDA.

The *GAINESVILLE New Era* says: "The late drought, followed by heavy and almost daily rains, have injured to a vast extent the prospects of the cotton crop in this section. In many fields we have noticed the ground is almost covered with the dropping fruit, and in some very dry places, bolls almost mature and nearly ready to open were lying thick on the beds. Several large planters, to whom we have spoken on the subject, estimate that more than one-half of what is known as the 'middle crop' will be lost. This will prove a serious loss to our planters, and will reduce the already short crop of long staple from 200 to 500 bales in this and adjoining counties."

MISSISSIPPI.

The *CARROLLTON Conservative* of August 8th says: "We have taken particular pains to inquire into the cotton crops this week, and we are proud to say the farmers, one and all, in this section of the country, look forward to an abundant yield of this product. The reports of the corn crop are not quite so favorable. Some farmers say they will make an average crop of corn, while others say they will not make half a crop."

The *SUMMIT Commercial* of August 7 says: "The farmers are jubilant over the rain which fell on the 2d; it was very much needed, and will be a great benefit to the crops. Everything, before the rain, was being burned up. Now the farmers speak hopefully and boastfully; in many places the cotton is already out, and soon the race for the first bale to market will commence."

The *BROOKHAVEN Journal* says: "From what we can learn, the cotton crop of Lawrence will far exceed the fondest hopes of the planter. Two months ago every farmer you met wore a doleful gloomy visage. But now all is bright and cheering with them."

The *PENOLA Star* of the 4th says: "We are much gratified at being able to state that the prospects for a fair crop in Penola county has greatly improved during the past few weeks. The prospects for corn are not so good. Rain is much needed at present."

LOUISIANA.

The following extract is made by the *AUGUSTA Constitutionalist* from a private letter from Omega, Madison Parish La.: "We are having some of the warmest weather now I ever felt in this country. It is the life of cotton. I have the finest prospect for a cotton crop of anybody in the Parish. I have cotton 7 feet high, but the most of my crop will average about 5 feet. The army worms are threatening the crop; if they come there will not be a half crop gathered; I am good for one and a fourth bales to the acre, if they do not come. The prospect generally in this country is not good. If I have luck from this on, I will make nine bales to the hand."

GEORGIA.

A correspondent of the *SAVANNAH Herald*, under date of Aug. 6, writes from Bethany, Jefferson Co., as follows: "We have just passed through a drought of five weeks—the severest for the length of time, I ever knew. Cotton stopped growing generally; but when the rain came it started afresh to grow, and the natural consequence was that it shed its forms badly. It is possible some may make an average crop to the land planted—but my opinion is there will not be much over half a crop made, certainly not over two-thirds. And I think the planters generally, unless compelled, will be slow to sell their cotton, on account of the internal revenue tax; and none, I think, will sell more than their necessities will force them to. I will not sell a bag, if I can help it, till the tax is removed, and I would advise every planter to do the same. * * * * I had liked to have forgotten to say that the negroes, as a whole, have worked very well and behaved very well, and are going along as smoothly as could be expected. If we can only keep the meddling city negroes and designing white men from among us, the black people will have very little to complain of from the white people, and the white people will have very little to complain of from the black people. They know each other."

The editor of the *SANDERSVILLE Georgian*, just returned from a trip into the lower counties of the State, thus speaks of the crops: "The crops are generally quite short in the five counties through which we passed. There are some few localities where the farmers have not suffered a day for rain—in such places the crops are good. We heard considerable complaint in Johnson County of some kind of worm or bug, which is cutting down the corn at the ground; some contend that it is a bug, others that it is a worm. We heard one farmer say he could gather up wagon loads every morning in his field, which had been cut by these greedy devourers over night."

The *LA GRANGE New Era* knows of a freedman who will make 300 bales of cotton this year.

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	1,910	North Carolina.....	80
Texas.....	745	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.....	344
Savannah.....	1,455	Per Railroad.....	238
Florida.....	4	Foreign.....	15
South Carolina.....	298		
Total for the week.....			5,135
Previously reported.....			1,010,891
Total since July 1, 1865.....			1,016,026

GALVESTON, Aug. 11.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. The receipts for week ending Aug. 10 were 307 bales, against 401 last week, and the shipments were 784 bales, against 771 last week. The shipments for the week ending August 10, were, to New York 757 bales, and to New Orleans, 27 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.*	To Liver-pool.	To New York.†	Price gold.
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 @ —	1/2 @ —	139 @ 140 1/2
" 15..	1,380	368	828	6,936	23 @ 25	1/2 @ 9-16	1/2 @ —	140 @ 143 1/2
" 22..	1,093	...	1,336	6,753	nominal	1/2 @ 9-16	1/2 @ —	141 @ 144
" 29..	745	...	23	7,475	nominal	1/2 @ 9-16	1/2 @ —	145 @ 149
July 6..	725	...	616	7,584	nominal	1/2 @ 9-16	1/2 @ —	147 @ —
" 13..	388	100	957	7,015	21 @ —	1/2 @ 9-16	1/2 @ —	145 @ 146
" 20..	588	...	1,004	6,599	21 @ —	1/2 @ 9-16	1/2 @ —	145 @ —
" 27..	205	300	1,202	5,602	21 @ —	1/2 @ 9-16	1/2 @ —	143 @ 144
Aug. 3..	401	150	771	9,401	21 @ —	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	143 @ 143 1/2
" 10..	307	...	784	8,924	20 @ —	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	143 @ 144

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

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.—The receipts for the week ending Aug. 17 amount to 314 bales against 723 bales last week. Shipments for this week amount to 267 bales against 903 bales last week, of which 259 went to New York, 5 bales to Boston, and 3 bales to Philadelphia. Transactions in cotton during the week have continued very limited because of difference in the views of sellers and buyers. Sales for the week amount to 280 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 1, were as follows :

Date.	Rec'ts.	Sales.	Ship-ments.	Stock.	Price of mid.	To Liver-pool.	To New York.	Price gold.
June 1..	1,810	460	4,505	6,915	unsettled	1/2 @ —	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..	1,392	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
" 26..	866	320	1,121	4,158	34 @ —	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	148 @ 149
Aug. 3..	350	320	586	3,822	Unset'ed	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	146 @ 148
" 10..	723	125	903	3,852	Unset'ed	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	145 @ 150
" 17..	314	250	267	3,883	30 @ —	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	149 @ 150

The stock at Charleston is now very small and the receipts extremely limited, so that the amount on sale is not large.

SAVANNAH August 18.—The receipts for the week ending Aug. 17, were 844 bales, against 2,629 last week; and the shipments this week were 1,631, of which 519 bales were to New York, 500 bales to Philadelphia, and 612 bales to Baltimore. 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	8,133	10,855	36 1/2 @ —
" 29.....	3,780	3,081	11,554	34 @ 35
July 6.....	3,018	2,198	12,374	— @ 32
" 13.....	1,785	2,146	12,013	30 @ 32
" 20.....	2,086	4,299	10,800	31 @ —
" 27.....	1,143	673	11,270	32 @ —
Aug. 3.....	1,909	3,279	9,900	32 @ 32 1/2
" 10.....	1,909	1,433	11,096	32 1/2 @ —
" 17.....	844	1,631	10,309	30 @ —

The market through the week has been extremely dull and closes lower and nominal.

MOBILE, August 18.—By mail we have received one week's later dates from Mobile. The receipts for the week ending August 17 were 734 bales against 815 bales last week, and the shipments were 1,627 bales against 1,350 bales last week; leaving the stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared at 31,440 bales. Shipments during the week were to New York, 696 bales; to Boston, 921 bales; and to New Orleans, 10 bales. The following are the weekly receipts, sales, and exports, for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week :

Date.	Receipts.	Sales.	Exp's.	Stock.	Price of mid.	To Liver-pool.	To New York.	Price of gold.
June 1.....	2,181	2,205	2,630	41,958	— @ 34	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	138 @ 139
" 8.....	1,903	1,770	4,674	39,188	33 @ 34	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	140 @ —
" 15.....	1,505	2,000	3,096	37,596	nominal.	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	143 @ 146
" 22.....	1,490	635	4,121	34,965	33 @ —	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	146 @ 149
" 29.....	1,885	510	1,185	35,095	33 @ —	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	149 @ 154
July 6.....	1,070	850	5,018	30,496	30 @ —	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	151 @ 152
" 13.....	672	1,900	4,310	25,267	29 @ 30	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	150 @ 153
" 20.....	826	2,750	1,017	34,978	31 @ 32	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	149 @ 151
" 27.....	702	2,750	572	35,108	31 @ 32	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	148 @ 149 1/2
Aug. 3.....	687	3,200	2,927	32,868	32 @ —	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	145 @ 146 1/2
" 10.....	815	1,500	1,350	32,333	30 @ —	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	145 @ 146 1/2
" 17.....	734	1,600	1,627	31,440	30 @ —	1/2 @ —	1/2 @ —	149 @ —

The market showed very little animation during the early part of the week, but later and better advices from Liverpool caused more animation, and the market closed firm with a fair demand. Exchange on New York, sight, par to 1/4 discount.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—Our own correspondent in London, writing under the date of August 11, gives the following full review of the Liverpool, London and other cotton markets.*

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—The demand for cotton, owing chiefly to the continuance of a high rate for money, has fallen off, and the total sales of the week are confined to 51,690 bales. Of this quantity, speculators have taken 1,750 bales; exporters 20,570 bales; and the trade 29,370 bales. It will be perceived that there is a considerable falling off in the supply taken for home consumption. The decline in prices from last week varies from 1/4d. to 1d. per lb., and the fall is distributed as under: American 1/4d. to 1/2d.; Brazilian 1/4d. to 1/2d.; Egyptian 1/4d. to 1d.; Smyrna 1/4d. to 1/2d., and East India 1/4d. to 1/2d. per lb. In the value of Sea Island qualities no change has taken place. Annexed are the prices current:

	1866.			1865.		
	Ordinary and middling.	Fair and good fair.	Good and fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good
Sea Island.....	25	31	52	34	42	54
Stained.....	16	18	23	25	..	..
Upland.....	11 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	..	..	..
Mobile.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	..	..	..
New Orleans.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	14 1/2	16	..	19 1/2	..
Texas.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	14 1/2	16	..	19	..

The comparison for a series of years, as far as relates to middling qualities of cotton is as under:

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COTTON.							
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Middling—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sea Island.....	34	41	31	28	21 1/2	30 1/2	16 1/2
Upland.....	21 1/2	30	19	13 1/2	20 1/2	28 1/2	15
Orleans.....	22 1/2	30 1/2	19 1/2	14 1/2	16	19	9 1/2
Mobile.....	22 1/2	30 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2	16	19	9 1/2
Pernambuco.....	21 1/2	30 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	19	9 1/2
Egyptian.....	21 1/2	30 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	19	9 1/2
Broach.....	16	19	9 1/2	7 1/2	16	19	9 1/2
Dhollerah.....	16	19	9 1/2	7 1/2	16	19	9 1/2

The available and prospective supplies of cotton are as follows:—

	1865.	1866.
Stock in Liverpool.....	373,740	898,500
“ London.....	64,459	88,770
American cotton afloat.....	20,000	23,000
East Indian.....	523,440	588,920
Total.....	981,639	1,599,190

—or an increase of 610,000 bales.

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.							
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specu- lation.	Total week.	Total this year.	Same period 1865.	Average weekly sales.
American.....	13,550	4,150	390	18,090	839,960	190,550	18,480
Brazilian.....	2,680	1,820	80	4,580	250,990	213,780	5,660
Egyptian.....	1,290	210	60	1,560	125,730	312,260	3,480
West Indian.....	1,290	310	..	1,590	60,220	61,120	1,600
East India.....	10,170	13,700	1,220	25,090	810,200	875,270	15,960
China and Japan.....	450	300	..	830	4,740	223,460	70
Total.....	29,370	20,570	1,750	51,690	2,101,840	1,877,450	45,250

Imports							
	This week.	To this date 1866.	To this date 1865.	Total 1865.	This date 1865.	Same date 1865.	Dec. 31 1865.
American.....	12,272	960,786	161,373	459,369	362,340	26,280	143,722
Brazilian.....	5,321	323,591	202,965	334,063	94,210	41,640	26,004
Egyptian.....	1,717	128,356	274,797	411,328	30,950	62,510	31,023
West India.....	3,173	68,735	68,299	113,328	23,020	11,980	9,796
East India.....	25,744	981,741	512,124	1,095,744	381,120	189,080	144,759
China and Japan.....	3,100	9,271	117,805	125,871	6,830	42,250	4,971
Total.....	51,327	2,482,480	1,337,363	2,539,708	898,500	373,740	370,275

LONDON, Aug. 11.—East Indian cotton has declined in value 1/4d. to 1/2d. per lb. during the week. The particulars of imports, &c., are as under:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Aug. 9.....	211,350	136,586	234,389
Deliveries.....	179,481	181,208	180,496
Stock, Aug. 9.....	76,477	64,444	88,764

HAVRE, Aug. 3.—American cotton has fallen 5 francs to 7.50 francs the 50 kilogs, but Indian cotton has steadily maintained its value. The particulars of imports, stocks prices, &c., are as under:

IMPORTS		DELIVERIES		STOCKS		
1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	
American.. bales.	9,135	204,619	7,654	107,800	1,721	106,390
Brazilian.....	17,151	50,930	16,717	34,420	1,788	18,643
Indian.....	115,299	123,734	129,116	110,189	31,762	39,273
Tot. all other kinds	159,613	400,486	10,687	266,872	37,454	167,161

About 20,600 bales are estimated at sea for this port, against 7,569 bales year. The prices current of American cotton are:

Per 50 kilogs.	1866.			1865.
	Ordinary.	Good ord.	Middling.	
Orleans.....	225	240	250 to 260	245
Mobile.....	215	..	..	242
Georgia.....	205	..	..	240

BOMBAY, July 31.—The demand for cotton rules inactive, at about late rates. Dhollerah is quoted at 350 rupees per candy. Freight to Liverpool 12s. 6d. per ton. The exports from Jan. 1 to July 4, were as under:

	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
To Liverpool.....	17,953	20,533	13,536	25,177
London.....	615,093	776,888	800	.....
Clyde.....	.....	2,438	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	633,046	799,859	647,332	825,036

MADRAS, July 3.—The stock of Western cotton has slightly increased owing to fair arrivals, and limited sales. Business has been done at 1 1/4d. per lb. laid down in London or Liverpool.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—The arrivals of cotton are very small, and the quality of the produce is decidedly poor. Fair quality is selling at 20 1/4d to 21d, and good fair at 23 1/2d per lb. cost and freight. Respecting the crop, the accounts from the interior are very favorable, and

* For latest news respecting the Liverpool cotton market see Telegraph despatches at the close of our London letter in a previous part of this paper. Ed. of Commercial & Financial Chronicle.

the quantity of land under cotton cultivation is quite equal to last year. The shipments are much below last year, and stand thus:

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.
From July 18 to July 24.....	3,501	243	3,744
Previously from Nov. 1.....	132,982	27,855	160,837
Total this season.....	136,483	28,098	164,581
Same period last season.....	249,544	51,172	301,216

BREADSTUFFS.

There has been a suspension of the speculative demand for Flour; and speculative holders have been free sellers. Prices are generally lower in consequence, but the limited arrivals have prevented any marked decline. The first to give way were the unsound Extra State brands; the better qualities are scarcely lower than a week ago. There is no prospect of such an increase of supplies for the next two or three weeks as to overburden the market, but the prospect of large supplies after the middle of September, of a quality that will make the present inferior stock nearly unsaleable, creates a desire to sell, and gives a very wide range to prices.

Wheat has been depressed the past few days, but prices do not warrant any change in quotations. Supplies have slightly increased, especially of new wheat, but have been met by a widely-distributed milling demand; buyers have appeared from Troy, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond. They have purchased, however, only to supply their immediate wants. The speculative "corner," which forced an abnormal advance at the Western markets, has ceased to operate, and prices have declined to \$2 for new No. 1 Club at Milwaukee, and \$1 90 for New No. 1 Spring at Chicago.

Corn has come forward only in sufficient quantity to supply the home demand; the export demand for the whole week has taken scarcely more than a hundred thousand bushels. Extreme rates were asked for freight early in the week, and sterling bills have been almost unsalable. Oats have been without important variation. There have been more liberal arrivals of new, and these, with the lower grades of Western, have been most salable of late. The better qualities of Western are mostly in store, and sparingly offered. Rye has been active, and closed at fully 5c. advance for Western. In Barley, we notice large shipments of common old Western to Great Britain. New Barley is wholly unsettled as to price, although we revise quotations. Philadelphia malters are paying 65a70c. per bushel in the growing districts. Malt is quiet and nearly nominal. Peas and Beans very dull.

The following are the closing quotations of Breadstuffs:

	Price		Price
Flour, Superfine State and Western.....	\$5 75 @ 7 75	Wheat, Chicago Spring per bushel.....	1 40 @ 2 10
Extra State.....	6 75 @ 10 00	Milwaukee Club.....	1 70 @ 2 30
Shipping R. hoop Ohio.....	8 75 @ 10 00	Red Winter.....	.. @ ..
Extra Western, common to good.....	7 15 @ 11 65	Amber do.....	2 50 @ 2 90
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	11 75 @ 15 50	White.....	2 25 @ 3 00
Southern supers.....	10 00 @ 11 65	Corn, Western Mixed.....	81 @ 84
Southern, fancy and ex.....	11 75 @ 15 50	Western Yellow.....	86 @ 88
Canada, common to choice extra.....	.. @ ..	Western White.....	1 05 @ ..
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 80 @ 6 60	Rye.....	88 @ 1 10
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 60 @ 5 00	Oats, Western, cargoes..	43 @ 53
		Jersey and State.....	55 @ 60
		Barley.....	80 @ 1 20
		Malt.....	1 20 @ 1 50
		Peas, Canada.....	1 15 @ 1 30
		White beans.....	1 80 @ 2 60

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

RECEIPTS.				
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	44,635	1,416,085	49,725	1,880,300
Flour, bbls.....	1,915	192,325	5,400	225,055
Corn meal, bbls.....	94,310	1,326,255	587,540	4,181,980
Wheat, bush.....	703,610	12,090,870	657,105	6,149,065
Corn, bush.....	37,645	334,800	2,060	156,610
Rye, bush.....	43,230	531,000	21,925	634,690
Barley, &c., bush.....	290,685	4,113,425	160,195	5,531,545
Oats, bush.....				

FOREIGN EXPORTS.				
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	11,765	629,335	29,550	880,185
Flour, bbls.....	2,575	99,605	2,430	94,845
Corn meal, bbls.....	..	168,385	67,015	1,301,245
Wheat, bush.....	270,055	8,173,520	190,865	1,256,090
Corn, bush.....	..	196,955	..	104,280
Rye, bush.....	19,455	893,010	..	..
Oats, bush.....				

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—The exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865, were as follows:

	From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New York.....	Aug. 17, 1866.....	114,241	1,191,772	11,700,265	
New Orleans.....	Aug. 10, 1866.....	760	..	7,790	
Philadelphia.....	Aug. 16, 1866.....	6,614	..	847,333	
Baltimore.....	Aug. 14, 1866.....	..	..	981,763
Boston.....	Aug. 17, 1866.....	1,179	..	..
Calif. and other ports.....	Aug. 14, 1866.....	22,795	121,361	17,810	
Total.....		145,589	1,324,032	13,504,961	
To about same period, 1865.....		167,434	2,849,238	1,081,474	
do do 1864.....		1,179,975	15,849,923	632,583	
do do 1863.....		1,438,707	22,648,796	10,158,147	

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
From New York to Aug. 17, 1866.....	3,159	245,651	68,111	34,627
From other ports, to latest dates.....	1,126	.....	.....	7,176
Total	4,285	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865.....	23,161	97,529	105,887	11,485
do do 1864.....	95,357	13,965	323,181	13,369
do do 1863.....	192,610	406,339	2,145,333	68,957

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Aug. 18, and for the year :

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	18,444	77,922	1,179,125	63,654	6,030	8,615
Milwaukee.....	1,348	58,523	13,363	6,939	75	829
Toledo.....	5,408	25,200	213,863	38,722	1,515	1,395
Detroit.....	9,824	15,334	10,112	3,212	913	322
Totals	35,024	176,984	1,416,463	112,527	8,553	11,161
Previous week.....	29,162	182,915	935,231	85,699	4,355	8,506
Cor. week, 1865.....	53,208	525,432	818,127	315,842	31,645	17,677
Since Jan. 1, 1866.....	1,907,895	11,153,327	26,002,950	9,017,958	389,287	1,123,824
Same time, 1865.....	1,579,493	12,539,071	13,830,097	7,474,344	506,112	404,867

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

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
From Buffalo, week ending Aug. 20.....	.....	7,000	827,880	110,035	10,500	19,150
Aug. 13.....	.....	85,490	778,135	460,170	31,156	14,785
Totals, 14 days.....	.....	92,490	1,606,015	570,205	41,656	33,935
F'm Oswego, 9 days.....	2,359	54,300	77,000	.....	.....	.....
Total afloat	2,359	146,790	1,683,015	570,205	41,656	33,935
Previous week.....	835	121,233	1,687,300	753,360	58,586	57,232
Corresponding time, '65.....	13,349	567,092	14,894,399	377,488	26,770	69,950

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11. Notwithstanding another week of stormy wet weather just at the critical period of harvest, such is the extreme depression caused by the continued stringency on the money market that speculation is entirely checked, and though great firmness has characterized the trade, there has been an absence of activity, and but little or no improvement in the value of wheat and flour, though fresh supplies of both are on a very moderate scale. The imports of Indian corn continue heavy. At to-day's market there was but a small attendance of millers, and a languid demand for wheat; some descriptions of red were 1d. per cental dearer than on Tuesday, but for white there was no improvement. Flour was in good request at an advance of 6d. per sack. With free offerings of Indian corn prices gave way 3d per qr., and a fair amount of business was done in mixed at 26s. 3d per qr.

Flour—Extra State, per bbl., 26s. 6d. @ 27s.; Ohio, 27s. @ 28s.; 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, 26s. 6d.; White, 31s. @ 32s.; Mixed, 26s. @ 26s. 3d. Peas—Canadian, per 504 lbs., 35s. @ 36s. Oatmeal—Canadian, per 240 lbs., 29s. @ 30s.

Average price of wheat.....	51s. 1d
do do do last year's.....	42s. 6d
Last week's deliveries from farmers.....	39,010
Corresponding week last year.....	54,864

FOREIGN IMPORTS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat, Qrs.	I. Corn, Qrs.	Other grain, Qrs.	Flour, bbls.	Sacks.
America and Canada.....	197	42,012	.....	.....	.....
Europe, &c.....	6,845	7,403	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,042	49,415	.....	.....	.....
Since 1st Sept., 1865.....	552,233	897,126	73,801	196,977	.....
Same time 1864.....	690,958	240,319	180,189	221,102	.....

IMPORT OF GRAIN INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Wheat, qrs.	I. Corn, qrs.	Other grain, qrs.	Flr & Ml, qrs.
Sept. 1, 1865, to July 31, 1866..	5,158,732	2,507,593	3,562,663	4,789,944
Same time last year.....	3,979,116	1,485,485	3,621,529	2,971,352

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, August 24, 1866, P. M.

The Dry goods trade has been fairly active in almost all branches during the entire week. Many lines of goods have been closed out, and stocks are diminishing very fast. Prices are very firm, though not decidedly higher than last week. But the tendency is strongly upward, and, should trade continue brisk during the next week, stocks must be so low as to bring an advance. This is especially the case in Cotton goods, notwithstanding the dull market for the raw material. Woollen goods are also more active and firmer, although wool continues dull and almost nominal. There is no material improvement in the prices for Foreign goods, although they are quite active. Some leading styles of Dress goods and particular desirable makes are firmer.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been quite active and are generally firm at the quotations of last week, while leading makes are sold close up to production, and are firmer. Standards are very firm at 22½ to 23, with the prospect of an early advance. Atlantic A is sold at 24. Indian Head A 37-inch 22½, do B 30 inch 18, Nashua extra A 36 inch 20½, do fine D 36 inch 20, do X X 22, Waltham F 40 inch 26, Wachusett 21½. Bristol 40 inch 19, G. Washington heavy 36 inch 20, Griswold 3-4 11½. Indian Orchard W 33 inch 18, do B B 33 inch 19, do C 37 inch 21, do A 40 inch 24, Massachusetts A 4-4 20, do B 4-4 20, Medford 21, Newmarket Manuf. Co. 36 inch 20, do do heavy D 36 inch 22, Atlantic sheeting (P) A 37 inch 23½, (A) H do 37 inch 23½, (P) H do 37 inch 23½, (A) D Medium sheeting 37 inch 20, (A) P do 37 inch 19, (A) V Heavy shirting 30 inch 19, (A) L Fine sheeting 30½ inch 21, (P) L do 36½ inch 21, (A) E do 33 inch 19, (P) E do 33 inch 19, (A) N Fine shirting 29 inch 15, Roxbury A 4-4 22, Appleton A 36 inch 22½, do B 40 inch 22, do D 19½, do W 48 inch 32, do shirt N 30 inch 18, Pocasset Canoe 39 inch 24, do K 76 inch 19, do H 28 inch 14, Canton 28 inch 12½, Newburyport 28 inch

12½, Phoenix Cotton Manuf. Co. 39 inch 23½, World Wide 36 inch 13½ Grafton 28 inch 14, do 30 inch 15.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are quite active and firm for all makes, although, as yet, not decidedly higher. York Mills are sold up at 43½, Wamsutta 37½, Washington 7-8, Hallowell 4 4, Canoe 27 inch 13, Grafton 4 14, do 7-8, 15, Auburnville 4 4 27½, Aquidnecks 4-4 21, do 7-8 19½, White Rock 36 inch 33, O J Rathbun 7-8 19, Social Mill Co., N. Y. 4-4, 21, 30, do C 7-8 18, Manville R 24, do XX 4-4. 26, Boston 18 inch, Kent River 3-4 12, Rockdale B 4-4. 30, Gold Medal 4-4. 26, Harvard 35 inch 22, Montemairé, 7-8, 21, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 27½, Waltham L 72 inch 62½, do X 33 inch 22½, do W 42 inch 30, do M 81 inch 75, do N 90 inch 87½, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 24, do 7-8 22½, do 4-4. 30½, Newmarket 33 inch 22, do 36 inch 25.

DRILLS are in good demand and firm. Globe Steam Mills are sold at 20 cents, Massachusetts fine 19, heavy 25, and India 24.

CANTON FLANNELS are still dull, with only a nominal business doing, Globe A A sell at 27, Columbia 26 Mount Vernon 26, Nashua A 27. Young America 24, Clay 22, Excelsior 22, Eagle 22.

CORSET JEANS are in good request and prices are steady. Indian Orchard sell at 16 cents, Canoe River 15, Hallowell 15, Uncas 15, Newmarket colored 17, and Silver Lake brown 20.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are fairly active, especially for Stripes. Hamilton Stripes sell at 31 cents, Willow Brook Checks 22½, Wauregan 3x3 23, do 6x3 24, Albany 3x3 13, do 6x3 14, Louisiana plaids 22½, Ringgold fast plaids 20½, Simpson's Chambrays 22, Philadelphia 16.

TICKS are quite active and firm. Willow Brook Ticks 47½, Farmer's and Miners 52½, Albany 13½, American 20, Glen Allen 3-4 13, Chattanooga 4 16, Concord 4-4 22, Pacific Extra 30, Pacific 4-4 40, Willow Grove 30, Saxondale 4 13, West Branch 4-4 32½, do No. 2 7 25, Windsor 7 21, Henry Clay 3-4 19, Suwanee 4-4 23.

DENIMS AND COTTONADES are in moderate request. Ashton Glenn brown Denims sell at 20 cents, do blue 21, Homestead brown 21, do blue 22, Peabody blue 17½, Woodland 16, Burlington 14½, Madison brown 19, Providence blue 19, Charter Oak 31, Albany 17½, and Wauregan 22.

PRINT CLOTHS are more steady, but prices were reduced early in the week and have not advanced. The quotations are 13@13½ for 64x64 square

PRINTS have been generally active, and most styles of dark goods are now in short supply and prices have advanced half a cent. This is the case with Sprague's dark colors, shirtings and frocks. Loudon mourning are also one-half a cent higher in agents' hands. Other styles are very firm. Jobbers have made no advance in these goods as yet. Arnolds are sold at 17 cents, Americans 18½@19, Merrimac W 21, and D 20, Garner's 21½, Amoskeag pink 20½, do purple 19½, do shirting 18½, do dark 18½, Swiss Ruby 19½, Dutchess B 16½, Lowell dark 17, do light 17, Naumkeag 16½, York Mourning 17½, Spring Valley 13½, Wamsutta dark 16, do light 16, Dusters 16. Hamilton purple 20, do Chocolates 19, prague's fancy styles 26, Double purples 26, Shirtings 26, Solid colors 18½, Canaries 18½, do Chintz 18½, Orange polkas 19½, Indigo black and green 20, do green and yellow 20, do blue, green and yellow 20, Madder rubies 19, Shirting 21, Pink Frocks 21, Purple do 21, Staple style light colors 19½, do dark colors 20, German plaids 19½, Fancy style light colors 19½.

JACONETS are in fair demand. White Rock Co high colors 21½, do plain colors 22.

GINGHAMS are fairly active at full prices. Roanoke sell at 19, Lancaster 27½.

SILESIA are in moderate demand. Social 27½, do ex fine twill 32½, Merrimac 20, and Indian Orchard 23.

CAMBRICS are still quiet and unchanged. Saratoga 10½, Milton Mills 12½, Hallowell 14½, Pacific 14, and Adriatic 14.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are active and very firm, especially for Fall styles. Pacific and Manchester are sold at 28, Pacific armures 30, do Robes de Chambre 32½@35, Pacific and Manchester all Wool 42½.

LINSEYS are quite active, and prices are steady. Miners Flannels 45, Stillman & Co's 35½, C. S. & Co's 32, Black Hawk 32½, Saco 40, S. C. Carr & Co's 30, Saxony Mills, all wool, 40½, Wool Filling, 32, Laurel Dale, 31½, White Rock 32½.

CLOTHS are in better demand and prices are stronger, although not decidedly higher. Slater's black range from \$3.50 @ 4.50; cotton warps \$2.15 for No. 1, \$2.05 for No. 2, and \$1.95 for No. 3, 6 4 Leicester ladies cloths \$1.60.

CASSIMERES AND SATINETS are in good request, and prices are fairly maintained, notwithstanding the dullness of the wool market. Merchants' Woolen Company silk mixed cassimeres \$1 87½, Warumbo Manuf. Co. doeskins \$3, Broadbrook A \$2, heavy fancy cassimeres \$2 12, Swift River Co's heavy fancy cassimeres \$1 37, Clenham Co's sackings \$1 55, plough, loom and anvil 50c, Rockland satinets 75c@85c, Monson Woolen Co. 75c, Monson & Brimfield Snipsie Woolen Co. 75c.

AMERICAN LINEN is steady at former prices. Crash bleached 15c, do unbleached 16c, Huckabuck bleached 20c, do unbleached 21c.

The auction sales have been quite numerous during the week, and a large amount of goods has been sold, and generally at good prices. Woolen goods were less in demand. On Tuesday, Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount held a sale of woollens and tailoring goods. The offering was not large, and buyers manifested but little spirit. A few desirable styles sold at fair prices, others were not wanted at satisfactory rates, and many lots were passed. They held a sale of blankets on Wednesday, which was very successful. All the lots on the catalogue were sold and many duplicated. On Tuesday, Messrs. Haggerty & Co. held a sale of miscellaneous goods, including linens and dress goods, silks, &c. Table linens, and most other goods of this class, maintained rates. Fancy dress fabrics, generally, showed no important change from the quotations of last week. The most attractive part of the offering was a line of silks, for which there was some competition, but mostly at prices below the expectation of the owners. A catalogue of Saxony and Paris dress goods was disposed of by Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co. on Wednesday. The sale comprised a good assortment of reasonable goods and was well attended, although buyers manifest

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—Our own correspondent in London, writing under the date of August 11, gives the following full review of the Liverpool, London and other cotton markets.*

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—The demand for cotton, owing chiefly to the continuance of a high rate for money, has fallen off, and the total sales of the week are confined to 51,690 bales. Of this quantity, speculators have taken 1,750 bales; exporters 20,570 bales; and the trade 29,370 bales. It will be perceived that there is a considerable falling off in the supply taken for home consumption. The decline in prices from last week varies from 1d. to 1d. per lb., and the fall is distributed as under: American 1/4d. to 1/2d.; Brazilian 1/4d. to 1/2d.; Egyptian 1/4d. to 1d.; Smyrna 1/4d. to 1/2d., and East India 1/4d. to 1/2d. per lb. In the value of Sea Island qualities no change has taken place. Annexed are the prices current:

	1866.			1865.		
	Ordinary and middling.	Fair and good fair.	Good and fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good
Sea Island.....	25	31	39	52	70	84
Stained.....	16	18	21	22	23	25
Upland.....	11 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	..	..	..
Mobile.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	..	..	..
New Orleans.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	14 1/2	16	..	..	19 1/2
Texas.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	14 1/2	16	..	..	19

The comparison for a series of years, as far as relates to middling qualities of cotton is as under:

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COTTON.						
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1863.	1864.
Middling—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sea Island.....	34	41	31	28	21 1/2	30 1/2
Upland.....	21 1/2	30	19	13 1/2	20 1/2	28 1/2
Orleans.....	22 1/2	30 1/2	19 1/2	14 1/2	16	19
Mobile.....	22 1/2	30 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2	16	19
Pernambuco.....	..	..	..	..	21 1/2	30 1/2
Egyptian.....	..	..	..	..	20 1/2	28 1/2
Broach.....	..	..	..	..	16	19
Dholerah.....	..	..	..	..	16	19

The available and prospective supplies of cotton are as follows:—

	1865.	1866.
Stock in Liverpool.....	373,740	898,500
“ London.....	64,453	88,770
American cotton afloat.....	20,000	23,000
East Indian.....	523,440	588,920
Total.....	981,630	1,599,190

—or an increase of 610,000 bales.

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.									
	Trade.	Ex-port.	Specu-lation.	Total		Same period 1865.	Average weekly sales.	1865.	1866.
				this week.	this year.				
American.....	13,550	4,150	390	18,090	839,960	190,550	18,480	4,120	
Brazilian.....	2,680	1,820	80	4,580	250,990	213,750	5,690	3,780	
Egyptian.....	1,290	210	60	1,560	135,730	313,260	3,480	6,870	
West India.....	1,330	310	..	1,540	60,220	61,130	1,600	1,680	
East India.....	10,170	13,700	1,220	25,090	810,200	875,270	15,960	12,890	
China and Japan.....	450	300	..	830	4,740	223,460	70	3,870	
Total.....	29,370	20,570	1,750	51,690	2,101,840	1,877,450	45,250	33,210	

Imports									
	This week.	To this date		Total 1865.	This day.	Same date 1865.	Dec. 31 1865.	1865.	1866.
		1866.	1865.						
American.....	12,272	960,786	161,373	459,369	362,340	26,280	143,722	..	..
Brazilian.....	5,321	323,591	202,965	334,063	94,210	41,640	36,004	..	..
Egyptian.....	1,717	133,356	274,797	411,323	30,950	62,510	31,023	..	..
West India.....	3,173	68,735	63,299	113,323	23,020	11,980	9,796	..	..
East India.....	25,744	981,741	512,124	1,095,744	381,130	189,080	144,759	..	..
China and Japan.....	3,100	9,271	117,805	125,871	6,850	42,250	4,971	..	..
Total.....	51,327	2,482,480	1,337,363	2,539,708	898,500	373,740	370,275	..	..

LONDON, Aug. 11.—East Indian cotton has declined in value 1/4d. to 1/2d. per lb. during the week. The particulars of imports, &c., are as under:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Aug. 9.....	211,350	136,583	234,389
Deliveries.....	179,481	181,208	180,496
Stock, Aug. 9.....	76,477	64,444	88,764

HAVRE, Aug. 3.—American cotton has fallen 5 francs to 7.50 francs the 50 kilogs, but Indian cotton has steadily maintained its value. The particulars of imports, stocks prices, &c., are as under:

	IMPORTS		DELIVERIES		STOCKS	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
American.. bales.	9,135	204,619	7,654	107,800	1,721	106,390
Brazilian.....	17,151	50,950	16,717	31,420	1,788	18,643
Indian.....	115,299	123,734	129,116	110,189	31,762	39,273
Tot. all other kinds	159,613	400,486	190,687	266,872	37,454	167,161

About 20,600 bales are estimated at sea for this port, against 7,569 bales year. The prices current of American cotton are:

Per 50 kilogs.	1866.			1865.
	Ordinary.	Good ord.	Middling.	
Orleans.....	225	240	250 to 260	245
Mobile.....	215	..	..	242
Georgia.....	205	..	..	240

BOMBAY, July 31.—The demand for cotton rules inactive, at about late rates. Dhollerah is quoted at 350 rupees per candy. Freight to Liverpool 12s. 6d. per ton. The exports from Jan. 1 to July 4, were as under:

To	1865.		1866.	
	bales.	Continent.	bales.	America.
Liverpool.....	17,953	20,533	13,536	25,177
London.....	615,093	776,888	800	.....
Clyde.....	.....	2,438	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	633,046	799,859	647,382	825,036

MADEAS, July 3.—The stock of Western cotton has slightly increased owing to fair arrivals, and limited sales. Business has been done at 11 1/4d. per lb. laid down in London or Liverpool.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—The arrivals of cotton are very small, and the quality of the produce is decidedly poor. Fair quality is selling at 20 1/4d to 21d, and good fair at 23 1/4d per lb. cost and freight. Respecting the crop, the accounts from the interior are very favorable, and

* For latest news respecting the Liverpool cotton market see Telegraph despatches at the close of our London letter in a previous part of this paper. Ed. of Commercial & Financial Chronicle.

the quantity of land under cotton cultivation is quite equal to last year. The shipments are much below last year, and stand thus:

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.
From July 18 to July 24.....	3,501	243	3,744
Previously from Nov. 1.....	132,982	27,855	160,837
Total this season.....	136,483	28,098	164,581
Same period last season.....	249,544	51,172	301,216

BREADSTUFFS.

There has been a suspension of the speculative demand for Flour; and speculative holders have been free sellers. Prices are generally lower in consequence, but the limited arrivals have prevented any marked decline. The first to give way were the unsound Extra State brands; the better qualities are scarcely lower than a week ago. There is no prospect of such an increase of supplies for the next two or three weeks as to overburden the market, but the prospect of large supplies after the middle of September, of a quality that will make the present inferior stock nearly unsaleable, creates a desire to sell, and gives a very wide range to prices.

Wheat has been depressed the past few days, but prices do not warrant any change in quotations. Supplies have slightly increased, especially of new wheat, but have been met by a widely-distributed milling demand; buyers have appeared from Troy, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond. They have purchased, however, only to supply their immediate wants. The speculative "corner," which forced an abnormal advance at the Western markets, has ceased to operate, and prices have declined to \$2 for new No. 1 Club at Milwaukee, and \$1 90 for New No. 1 Spring at Chicago.

Corn has come forward only in sufficient quantity to supply the home demand; the export demand for the whole week has taken scarcely more than a hundred thousand bushels. Extreme rates were asked for freight early in the week, and sterling bills have been almost unsalable. Oats have been without important variation. There have been more liberal arrivals of new, and these, with the lower grades of Western, have been most salable of late. The better qualities of Western are mostly in store, and sparingly offered. Rye has been active, and closed at fully 5c. advance for Western. In Barley, we notice large shipments of common old Western to Great Britain. New Barley is wholly unsettled as to price, although we revise quotations. Philadelphia malters are paying 65a70c. per bushel in the growing districts. Malt is quiet and nearly nominal. Peas and Beans very dull.

The following are the closing quotations of Breadstuffs:

Flour, Superfine State and Western.....	8 75 @ 7 75	Wheat, Chicago Spring per bushel.....	1 40 @ 2 10
Extra State.....	6 75 @ 10 00	Milwaukee Club.....	1 70 @ 2 30
Shipping R. hoop Ohio.....	8 75 @ 10 00	Red Winter.....	.. @ ..
Extra Western, common to good.....	7 15 @ 11 65	Amber do.....	2 50 @ 2 90
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	11 75 @ 15 50	White.....	2 25 @ 3 00
Southern supers.....	10 00 @ 11 65	Corn, Western Mixed.....	81 @ 84
Southern, fancy and ex.....	11 75 @ 15 50	Western Yellow.....	86 @ 88
Canada, common to choice extra.....	.. @ ..	Western White.....	1 05 @ ..
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 80 @ 6 60	Rye.....	88 @ 1 10
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 60 @ 5 00	Oats, Western, cargoes..	43 @ 53
		Jersey and State.....	55 @ 60
		Barley.....	80 @ 1 20
		Malt.....	1 20 @ 1 50
		Peas, Canada.....	1 15 @ 1 30
		White beans.....	1 80 @ 2 60

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

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	44,635	1,416,085	49,725	1,880,300
Corn meal, bbls.....	1,915	192,325	5,400	225,055
Wheat, bush.....	94,310	1,326,255	587,540	4,181,930
Corn, bush.....	703,610	12,090,370	657,105	6,149,065
Rye, bush.....	37,645	334,800	2,060	156,610
Barley, &c., bush.....	43,230	531,000	21,925	634,690
Oats, bush.....	290,685	4,113,425	160,195	5,531,545

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	11,765	629,335	29,550	880,185
Corn meal, bbls.....	2,575	99,605	2,430	94,845
Wheat, bush.....	..	148,385	67,015	1,301,245
Corn, bush.....	270,055	8,173,520	190,865	1,256,090
Rye, bush.....	..	196,955	..	104,280
Oats, bush.....	19,455	893,010	..	..

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—The exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865, were as follows:

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New York.....	Aug. 17, 1866.....	114,241	1,191,772	11,700,265
New Orleans.....	Aug. 10, 1866.....	760	..	7,790
Philadelphia.....	Aug. 16, 1866.....	6,614	10,899	847,333
Baltimore.....	Aug. 14, 1866.....	..	..	931,763
Boston.....	Aug. 17, 1866.....	1,179	..	..
Calif. and other ports.....	Aug. 14, 1866.....	22,795	121,361	17,810
Total.....		145,589	1,324,032	13,504,961
To about same period, 1865.....		167,434	2,849,288	1,081,474
do do 1864.....		1,179,975	15,849,922	632,583
do do 1863.....		1,438,707	22,648,796	10,158,147

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
From New York to Aug. 17, 1866.....	3,159	245,651	68,111	34,627
From other ports, to latest dates.....	1,126	.....	.....	7,176
Total	4,285	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865.....	23,161	97,529	105,887	11,485
do do 1864.....	95,357	13,965	323,181	13,369
do do 1863.....	192,610	406,339	2,145,333	68,957

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Aug. 18, and for the year :

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	18,444	77,922	1,179,125	63,654	6,030	8,615
Milwaukee.....	1,348	58,523	13,363	6,939	75	829
Toledo.....	5,408	25,200	213,863	38,722	1,515	1,395
Detroit.....	9,824	15,334	10,112	3,212	913	322
Totals	35,024	176,984	1,416,463	112,527	8,553	11,161
Previous week.....	29,162	182,915	935,231	85,699	4,355	8,506
Cor. week, 1865.....	53,208	525,432	818,127	315,842	31,645	17,677
Since Jan. 1, 1865..	1,907,895	11,153,327	26,002,950	9,017,958	389,287	1,123,824
Same time, 1865..	1,579,493	12,539,071	13,830,097	7,474,344	506,112	404,867

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

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
From Buffalo, week ending Aug. 20.....	7,000	827,880	110,035	10,500	19,150
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Totals, 14 days	92,490	1,606,015	570,205	41,656	33,935
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Corresponding time, '65.	13,349	567,092	14,894,399	377,488	26,770	69,950

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11. Notwithstanding another week of stormy wet wether just at the critical period of harvest, such is the extreme depression caused by the continued stringency on the money market that speculation is entirely checked, and though great firmness has characterized the trade, there has been an absence of activity, and but little or no improvement in the value of wheat and flour, though fresh supplies of both are on a very moderate scale. The imports of Indian corn continue heavy. At to-day's market there was but a small attendance of millers, and a languid demand for wheat; some descriptions of red were 1d. per cental dearer than on Tuesday, but for white there was no improvement. Flour was in good request at an advance of 6d. per sack. With free offerings of Indian corn prices gave way 3d per qr., and a fair amount of business was done in mixed at 26s. 3d per qr.

Flour—Extra State, per bbl., 26s. 6d. @ 27s.; Ohio, 27s. @ 28s.; 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, 36s. 6d.; White, 31s. @ 32s.; Mixed, 26s. @ 26s. 3d. Peas—Canadian, per 504 lbs., 35s. @ 36s. Oatmeal—Canadian, per 240 lbs., 29s. @ 30s.

Average price of wheat.....	51s. 1d
do do do last year's.....	42s. 6d
Last week's deliveries from farmers.....	39,010
Corresponding week last year.....	54,864

FOREIGN IMPORTS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat, Qrs.	I. Corn, Qrs.	Flour, bbls.	Flour, sacks.
America and Canada.....	197	42,012	.....	.....
Europe, &c.....	6,845	7,403	.....	.....
Total	7,042	49,415	.....	.....
Since 1st Sept., 1865.....	552,233	897,126	73,801	196,977
Same time 1864.....	690,958	240,319	180,189	221,102

IMPORT OF GRAIN INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Wheat, qrs.	I. Corn, qrs.	Other grain, qrs.	Flr & Ml, qrs.
Sept. 1, 1865, to July 31, 1866..	5,158,732	2,507,593	3,562,663	4,739,944
Same time last year.....	3,979,116	1,485,485	3,621,529	2,971,352

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, August 24, 1866, P. M.

The Dry goods trade has been fairly active in almost all branches during the entire week. Many lines of goods have been closed out, and stocks are diminishing very fast. Prices are very firm, though not decidedly higher than last week. But the tendency is strongly upward, and, should trade continue brisk during the next week, stocks must be so low as to bring an advance. This is especially the case in Cotton goods, notwithstanding the dull market for the raw material. Woollen goods are also more active and firmer, although wool continues dull and almost nominal. There is no material improvement in the prices for Foreign goods, although they are quite active. Some leading styles of Dress goods and particular desirable makes are firmer.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been quite active and are generally firm at the quotations of last week, while leading makes are sold close up to production, and are firmer. Standards are very firm at 22½ to 23, with the prospect of an early advance. Atlantic A is sold at 24. Indian Head A 37-inch 22½, do B 30 inch 18, Nashua extra A 36 inch 20½, do fine D 36 inch 20, do X X 22, Waltham F 40 inch 26, Wachusett 21½. Bristol 40 inch 19, G. Washington Heavy 36 inch 20, Griswold 3-4 11½. Indian Orchard W 33 inch 18, do B B 33 inch 19, do C 37 inch 21, do A 40 inch 24, Massachusetts A 4-4 20, do B 4-4 20, Medford 21, Newmarket Manuf. Co. 36 inch 20, do do heavy D 36 inch 22, Atlantic sheeting (P) A 37 inch 23½, (A) H do 37 inch 23½, (P) H do 37 inch 23½, (A) D Medium sheeting 37 inch 20, (A) P do 37 inch 19, (A) V Heavy shirting 30 inch 19, (A) L Fine sheeting 30½ inch 21, (P) L do 36½ inch 21, (A) E do 33 inch 19, (P) E do 33 inch 19, (A) N Fine shirting 29 inch 15, Roxbury A 4-4 22, Appleton A 36 inch 22½, do B 40 inch 22, do D 19½, do W 48 inch 32, do shirt N 30 inch 18, Pocasset Canoe 39 inch 24, do K 76 inch 19, do H 28 inch 14, Canton 28 inch 12½, Newburyport 28 inch

12½, Phoenix Cotton Manuf. Co. 39 inch 23½, World Wide 36 inch 13½ Grafton 28 inch 14, do 30 inch 15.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are quite active and firm for all makes, although, as yet, not decidedly higher. York Mills are sold up at 43½, Wamsutta 37½, Washington 7-8, Hallowell ¾ 4, Canoe 27 inch 13, Grafton ¾ 14, do 7-8, 15, Auburnville 4-4 27½, Aquidneck 4-4 21, do 7-8 19½, White Rock 36 inch 33, O J Rathbun 7-8 19, Social Mill Co., N. Y. 4-4, 21, 30, do C 7-8 18, Manville R 24, do XX 4-4, 26, Boston 18 inch, Kent River 3-4 12, Rockdale B 4-4, 30, Gold Medal 4-4, 26, Harvard 35 inch 22, Montemair, 7-8, 21, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 27½, Waltham L 72 inch 62½, do X 33 inch 22½, do W 42 inch 30, do M 31 inch 75, do N 90 inch 87½, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 24, do 7-8 22½, do 4-4, 30½, Newmarket 33 inch 22, do 36 inch 25.

DRILLS are in good demand and firm. Globe Steam Mills are sold at 20 cents, Massachusetts fine 19, heavy 25, and India 24.

CANTON FLANNELS are still dull, with only a nominal business doing, Globe A A sell at 27, Columbia 26, Mount Vernon 26, Nashua A 27, Young America 24, Clay 22, Excelsior 22, Eagle 22.

CORSET JEANS are in good request and prices are steady. Indian Orchard sell at 16 cents, Canoe River 15, Hallowell 15, Uncas 15, Newmarket colored 17, and Silver Lake brown 20.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are fairly active, especially for Stripes. Hamilton Stripes sell at 31 cents, Willow Brook Checks 22½, Wauregan 3x3 23, do 6x3 24, Albany 3x3 13, do 6x3 14, Louisiana plaids 22½, Ringgold fast plaids 20½, Simpson's Chambrays 22, Philadelphia 16.

TICKS are quite active and firm. Willow Brook Ticks 47½, Farmer's and Miners 52½, Albany 13½, American 20, Glen Allen 3-4 13, Chattanooga ¾ 16, Concord 4-4 22, Pacific Extra ¾ 30, Pacific 4-4 40, Willow Grove 30, Sacondale ¾ 13, West Branch 4-4 32½, do No. 2 ¾ 25, Windsor ¾ 21, Henry Clay 3-4 19, Suwanee 4-4 23.

DENIMS AND COTTONADES are in moderate request. Ashton Glenn brown Denims sell at 20 cents, do blue 21, Homestead brown 21, do blue 22, Peabody blue 17½, Woodland 16, Burlington 14½, Madison brown 19, Providence blue 19, Charter Oak 31, Albany 17½, and Wauregan 22.

PRINT CLOTHS are more steady, but prices were reduced early in the week and have not advanced. The quotations are 13@13½ for 64x64 square

PRINTS have been generally active, and most styles of dark goods are new in short supply and prices have advanced half a cent. This is the case with Sprague's dark colors, shirtings and frocks. Loudon mourning are also one-half a cent higher in agents' hands. Other styles are very firm. Jobbers have made no advance in these goods as yet. Arnolds are sold at 17 cents, Americans 18½ @ 19, Merrimac W 21, and D 20, Garner's 21½, Amoskeag pink 20½, do purple 19½, do shirting 18½, do dark 18½, Swiss Ruby 19½, Dutchess B 16½, Lowell dark 17, do light 17, Naumkeag 16½, York Mourning 17½, Spring Valley 13½, Wamsutta dark 16, do light 16, Dusters 16, Hamilton purple 20, do Chocolates 19, prague's fancy styles 26, Double purples 26, Shirtings 26, Solid colors 18½, Canaries 18½, do Chintz 18½, Orange polkas 19½, Indigo black and green 20, do green and yellow 20, do blue, green and yellow 20, Madder rubies 19, Shirting 21, Pink Frocks 21, Purple do 21, Staple style light colors 19½, do dark colors 20, German plaids 19½, Fancy style light colors 19½.

JACONETS are in fair demand. White Rock Co high colors 21½, do plain colors 22.

GINGHAMS are fairly active at full prices. Roanoke sell at 19, Lancaster 27½.

SILESIA are in moderate demand. Social 27½, do ex fine twill 32½, Merrimac 20, and Indian Orchard 23.

CAMBRICS are still quiet and unchanged. Saratoga 10½, Milton Mills 12½, Hallowell 14½, Pacific 14, and Adriatic 14.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are active and very firm, especially for Fall styles. Pacific and Manchester are sold at 28, Pacific armures 30, do Robes de Chambre 32½ @ 35, Pacific and Manchester all Wool 42½.

LINSKEYS are quite active, and prices are steady. Miners Flannels 45, Stillman & Co's 35½, C. S. & Co's 32, Black Hawk 32½, Saco 40, S. C. Carr & Co's 30, Saxony Mills, all wool, 40½, Wool Filling, 32, Laurel Dale, 31½, White Rock 32½.

CLOTHS are in better demand and prices are stronger, although not decidedly higher. Slater's black range from \$3.50 @ 4.50; cotton warps \$2.15 for No. 1, \$2.05 for No. 2, and \$1.95 for No. 3, 6 4 Leicester ladies cloths \$1.60.

CASSIMERES AND SATINETS are in good request, and prices are fairly maintained, notwithstanding the dullness of the wool market. Merchants' Woolen Company silk mixed cassimeres \$1 87½, Warumbo Manuf. Co. doeskins \$3, Broadbrook A \$2, heavy fancy cassimeres \$2 12. Swift River Co's heavy fancy cassimeres \$1 37, Clenham Co's sackings \$1 55, plough, loom and anvil 50c, Rockland satinets 75c @ 85c, Monson Woolen Co. 75c, Monson & Brimfield Snipsic Woolen Co. 75c.

AMERICAN LINEN is steady at former prices. Crash bleached 15c, do unbleached 16c, Huckabuck bleached 20c, do unbleached 21c.

The auction sales have been quite numerous during the week, and a large amount of goods has been sold, and generally at good prices. Woolen goods were less in demand. On Tuesday, Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount held a sale of woolens and tailoring goods. The offering was not large, and buyers manifested but little spirit. A few desirable styles sold at fair prices, others were not wanted at satisfactory rates, and many lots were passed. They held a sale of blankets on Wednesday, which was very successful. All the lots on the catalogue were sold and many duplicated. On Tuesday, Messrs. Haggerty & Co. held a sale of miscellaneous goods, including linens and dress goods, silks, &c. Table linens, and most other goods of this class, maintained rates. Fancy dress fabrics, generally, showed no important change from the quotations of last week. The most attractive part of the offering was a line of silks, for which there was some competition, but mostly at prices below the expectation of the owners. A catalogue of Saxony and Paris dress goods was disposed of by Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co. on Wednesday. The sale comprised a good assortment of reasonable goods and was well attended, although buyers manifest

ed but little spirit; a small portion of the dress goods sold at prices below the expectation of the owners, and the balance were withdrawn. The silks were mostly distributed, but at comparatively low rates.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 11.—Our own correspondent in London, writing under date of August 11, thus alludes to the state of the market for Cotton Yarn and Cotton Goods:

The amount of business passing in yarns and cloth is small, and prices have a drooping tendency. The causes of this inactivity are the continuance of a high rate of money, unfavorable commercial rumors, and the nature of the French note to Prussia. Shirtings during the last fortnight have fallen 6d to 9d per piece. Export yarns have declined 1/2d to 1d per pound during the week. Most other descriptions of yarn and cloth are rather lower than on this day week. Annexed are some of the prices current:

WATER TWIST FOR EXPORT.				
Numbers.....	6 to 12	16 to 24	28 to 32	38 to 42
	d.	d.	d.	d.
Common quality.....	9	17	19	22
Second quality.....	11	19	20	24
Best quality.....	17	20	22	26

MULE TWIST FOR EXPORT										
Numbers.....	6 to 12	16 to 24	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Common quality ..	9	14	17	18 1/2	23	25	27	29	31	33
Second quality.....	11	15	18	20	25	27	29	31	33	35
Best quality.....	15	17	20	22	26	29	31	33	35	37

GOLD END GRAY SHIRTINGS, 37 1/2 YARDS.										
45 INCHES					50 INCHES					
Reeds.....	56	64	66	72	56	64	66	72		
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.				
Weights.....	8 4	9 0	10 0	10 8	8 12	10 4	11 0	11 8		
Prices.....	14s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	19s. 0d.	21s. 0d.	15s. 9d.	18s. 9d.	21s. 0d.	23s. 0d.		

FOREIGN WOOL.—Under the same date our correspondent writes respecting the Wool trade:

The clip of wool in our Australian Colonies has proved to have been much more extensive than was represented at the commencement of the season. The increase in 1866, as compared with 1865, is not so great as in 1865 as compared with 1864; but the return of imports for the six months ending June 30 last, shows that we have imported eleven million pounds from Australia more this year than in 1865. Respecting the Cape of Good Hope, the statement shows a diminished importation as compared with last year; but as large quantities of wool are on passage to this country from that Colony, the deficiency will probably be made up previously to the close of the season. From Germany we have received considerably increased supplies, the increase from last year being nearly four million pounds, and the total increase in our importations from all quarters is no less than twenty-five million pounds.

On the other hand, our exports show a falling off of ten million lbs; hence the augmented supply of wool in our markets, setting aside the supply of home-grown qualities, amounts to 35,000,000 lbs. The principal falling off in our exports is to the Hanse towns and Belgium, this circumstance having arisen from the unsatisfactory position of German politics during the first six months of the year. France, however, has operated freely, and has taken nearly 27,000,000 lbs. during the present year.

The comparative steadiness of the wool trade has been caused by the extensive demand for manufactured goods. For export, the transactions in nearly all descriptions of woollen goods have been largely in excess of last year, the greatest increase being as regards the United States. The following were the quantities of woollen yarns and woollen goods taken during the six months ending June 30:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Woollen and worsted yarn.....lbs	15,393,204	14,233,652	12,230,429
Woollen cloth of all kinds.....yards	15,109,578	11,453,481	16,486,345
Flannels.....	3,263,951	2,386,392	2,715,037
Blankets.....	3,769,562	3,207,008	1,940,021
Blanketing and baizes.....	924,112	858,445	638,597
Worsted stuffs.....	20,564,042	22,807,683	24,786,272
do mixed with other materials.....	78,166,616	63,742,395	89,582,668
Shawls, rugs, &c.....No.	417,376	267,698	329,418

The total value of our exports of woollen and worsted manufactured for the first six months was £10,534,581, against £8,034,020 last year, and £9,107,800 in 1864. The next series of public sales of Colonial wool are looked forward to with much interest. The arrivals consist of nearly 130,000 bales, and in consequence of this large supply and the high rate of money in the discount market, it is expected there will be a want of activity in the demand.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 23, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23, 1866.						
	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	778	\$293,129	1761	\$697,720	1487	\$687,830
do cotton...	330	87,586	915	238,771	810	239,621
do silk...	99	70,354	367	433,572	327	330,617
do flax...	2532	189,581	1113	270,441	739	186,434
Miscellaneous dry goods...	82	27,960	225	69,255	543	170,333
Total.....	3821	\$668,610	4411	\$1,714,759	3906	\$1,614,835

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	660	\$287,299	844	\$345,350	588	\$253,149
do cotton...	106	34,134	81	22,025	163	49,269
do silk...	90	68,783	97	116,556	69	72,098
do flax...	137	35,164	244	64,214	103	22,455
Miscellaneous dry goods...	31	14,135	23	7,286	47	23,992
Total.....	1024	\$439,515	1289	\$555,436	975	\$425,963
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	3821	668,610	4411	1,714,759	3906	1,614,835
Total thrown upon mak't	4845	\$1,108,125	5700	\$2,270,195	4881	\$2,040,798

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	561	\$260,499	268	\$88,769	537	\$239,870
do cotton...	110	32,639	41	14,119	95	32,433
do silk...	95	103,404	47	96,277	125	119,644
do flax...	735	54,660	570	72,722	148	55,931
Miscellaneous dry goods...	30	14,823	79	24,348	9	8,448
Total.....	1531	\$466,030	1007	\$296,235	914	\$456,326
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	3821	668,610	4411	1,714,759	3906	1,614,835
Total entered at the port.	5352	\$1,134,640	5418	\$2,010,994	4,820	\$2,071,161

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending August 23, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.						
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.						
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	281	\$154,201	39	12,154	18	4,960
Cloths.....	55	30,678	519	278,743	5	1,850
Carpeting.....	187	51,355	3	1,257	11	5,671
Blankets.....	72	10,637	65	23,520	157	60,400
Shawls.....	66	47,696	9	4,608		
Total.....					1487	\$687,830
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
Cottons.....	159	\$50,025	7	2,427	40	10,386
Colored.....	38	12,959	1	369	37	13,139
Prints.....	9	2,414	44	23,797	434	111,300
Ginghams.....	3	917	29	8,637		
Emb'd mus'n	6	2,309	3	942		
Total.....					810	\$239,621
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.						
Silks.....	89	\$126,962	7	3,514	3	1,173
Satin.....	3	7,039	5	4,260	8	9,185
Velvets.....	13	11,450	3	3,647	27	19,648
Ribbons.....	123	116,733	2	237		
Laces.....	43	26,352	1	417		
Total.....					327	\$330,617
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.						
Linens.....	596	\$132,421	5	5,214	43	9,390
Linens & cott.	1	493	23	24,945	66	13,971
Total.....					739	\$186,434
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Leath. gloves	33	\$21,401	24	3,457	78	20,541
Kid gloves...	9	10,731	30	28,670	189	42,616
Matting.....	61	3,289	1	198	29	8,947
Oilcloth.....	9	1,009	80	29,474		
Total.....					543	\$170,333

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17, 1866.

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

Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
China, Glass & E. ware—		Nautical.....	1	466	Paper.....	418	23,740
Bottles.....	381	Optical.....	15	2,107	Other.....	59	4,399
China.....	152	Jewelry, &c.—			Woods—		
Earth'n'w'e.....	2,435	Jewelry.....	9	11,201	Brazil wood.....		3,213
Glass.....	149	Watches.....	23	34,889	Fustic, lbs.....	45	752
Glassware.....	138	Leather, Hides, &c.—			Other.....		2,001
Glass plate.....	87	Bristles.....	37	10,747	Miscellaneous—		
Drugs, &c.—		Boots & shs.....	16	3,039	Baskets.....	6	484
Acids.....	656	Hides, dress-			Ericks.....		200
Amonia, sal.....	45	ed.....	346	132,210	Boxes.....		3,346
Argols.....	10	Hides, undress-			Buttons.....	94	28,354
Analine.....	4,104	ed.....	108,719		Clay.....		397
Bark Peruv.....	447	Pat Leather.....	2	1,506	Cigars.....		6,162
Barytes.....	349	Liquors, Wines, &c.—			Coal, tons.....	9,533	18,659
Blea powder.....	638	Ale.....	431	4,194	Corks.....		2,592
Castor oil.....	4,300	Brandy.....	745	11,823	Cotton, bales.....	15	3,008
Camphor.....	75	Cordials.....	30	377	Clocks.....	52	6,677
Chalk.....	5	Gin.....	68	2,587	Cocoa, bgs.....	537	8,483
Cream Tartar.....	40	Porter.....	346	2,710	Coffee, bgs.....	11,935	154,679
Chickory.....	145	Rum.....	45	141	Fancy goods.....		113,415
Cochineal.....	41	Whiskey.....	50	4,589	Feathers.....		445
Gums, crude.....	44	Wines.....	4,829	64,003	Flax.....	21	2,874
Gum arabic.....	148	Champagne, baskets.....	527	6,206	Fish.....		6,259
Gum copavi.....	55	Metals, &c.—			Flour, bags.....		10,431
Gum copal.....	599	Brass goods.....	12	2,347	Grindstones.....		802
Gum.....	8	Bronzes.....	8	881	Gunny cloth.....	1,214	30,535
Indigo.....	56	Chains & an.....	134	6,034	Gutta Percha.....	1	200
Lic paste.....	379	Copper.....		574	Hair.....	64	4,122
Oils.....	123	cutlery.....	110	44,420	Hair cloth.....	7	3,587
do ess.....	36	Guns.....	32	5,941	Hemp.....	2,800	18,916
do linseed.....	261	Hardware.....	251	33,504	Honey.....	45	1,545
do olive.....	1,664	Iron, hoop, tons.....	119	6,136	Hops.....	329	25,859
Opium.....	12	Iron, sheet, tons.....	185	11,905	Ind. rubber.....	445	14,626
Paints.....	13,102	Iron, R. R. bars.....	16,747	104,975	Ivory.....	5	3,500
Potash, chlo.....	20	Iron, other, tons.....	1,384	83,913	Machinery.....	37	3,576
Quinine.....	16	Lead, pigs.....	5,104	23,710	Marble, & marble mantles.....		5,936
Rhubarb.....	9	Metal goods.....	27	6,874	Molasses.....	6,948	201,798
Shellac.....	131	Nails.....	8	780	Oil paintings.....	11	4,711
Soda, bicarb.....	1,787	Needles.....	6	2,416	Paper hang.....	47	3,133
do sal.....	910	Nickel.....	10	5,588	Perfumery.....	30	2,133
do ash.....	927	Old metal.....		2,646	Pipes.....		8,888
do caustic.....	413	Per caps.....	7	1,759	Rice.....		50,735
do nitrate.....		Saddlery.....	3	537	Rope.....		2,488
Saltpetre.....		Steel.....	5,310	67,279	Salt.....		9,991
Sponges.....	121	Spelter.....	54,673	2,330	Statuary.....		734
Sugar of Lead.....		Tin, bxs.....	10,561	72,377	Seeds.....		1,004
Sulph copper.....	82	Wire.....		2,412	Linseed.....	5,966	12,058
Vermillion.....	1	Zinc, lbs.....	47,447	2,862	Loap.....	347	3,284
Other.....	6,423	Spices—			Sugar, hhd's, tcs and bbl's.....	13,515	750,283
Furs, &c.—		Cassia.....		927	Sugar, boxes & bgs.....	13,266	55,286
Felting.....	56	Ginger.....		898	Tea.....	16,874	190,572
Furs.....	109	Mustard.....		1,247	Twine.....	6	1,128
Hats, goods, &c.....	5	Stationery, &c.—			Toys.....	280	14,208
Fruits, &c.....		Books.....	66	7,978	Tobacco.....	807	21,733
Citron.....	547	Engravings.....	16	8,305	Waste.....	485	22,762

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. 13 56 @ 14 00

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

Beeswax—Duty, 20 ¢ cent ad val. American yellow 40 @ 42

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

Bread—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val. Pilot 6 1/2 @ Navy 5 1/2 @ Crackers 7 @ 1 1/4

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bricks. Common hard 12 00 @ 13 00 Croton 14 00 @ 15 00 Philadelphia Fronts 40 00 @

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 ¢ lb. American, gray and white 75 @ 8 00

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. Butter—New York State—Fresh pails 45 @ 55 Firkins 38 @ 45 Half firkin tubs 38 @ 43 Welsh tubs, prime 35 @ 40 Welsh tubs, second quality 32 @ 34 North Pennsylvania—Firkins 32 @ 33 Western Reserve—Firkins 27 @ 35 Western States—Firkins, yellow 29 @ 31 Firkins, second quality 26 @ 27 Firkins, store packed 23 @ 25 Firkins, common 20 @ 22 Cheese—Factory Dairies 17 @ 18 1/2 West 16 @ 17 Farm Dairies 15 @ 18 Western 15 @ 17 Common 10 @ 15 Ohio Dairies 15 @ 13

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents ¢ lb. Sperm, patent 50 @ 55 Refined sperm, city 40 @ 45 Stearic 30 @ 31 Adamantine 22 @ 23

Cement—Rosendale 1 75 @

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

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 ¢ ton of 28 bushels 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents ¢ 28 bushels of 80 lb ¢ bushel. Liverpool Orrel 10 00 @ Liverpool House Cannel 16 00 @ Anthracite 9 00 @ 9 50

Cocoa—Duty, 5 cents ¢ lb. Caracas (gold) (in bond) 20 @ 22 Maracaibo (gold) do 15 @ 15 1/2 Guayaquil (gold) do 15 @ 15 1/2

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents ¢ lb; all other 10 ¢ cent ad valorem in addition. Rio, prime, duty paid 20 @ do good 19 @ do fair 17 @ do ordinary 15 1/2 @ do fair to good cargoes 17 @ Java, mats and bags 25 @ Native Ceylon 18 @ Maracaibo 18 @ Laguayra 18 @ St. Domingo 19 1/2 @

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper 2 cents ¢ lb; manufactured, 35 ¢ cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz, ¢ square foot, 3 cents ¢ lb. Sheathing, new 44 @ 45 Sheathing, yellow 33 @ Bolts 45 @ Braziers 45 @ Baltimore 30 @ Detroit 80 @ Portage Lake 30 @

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents ¢ lb. Manila 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2 Tarred Russia 19 @ Tarred American 19 @ Bolt Rope, Russia 24 @

Corks—Duty, 50 ¢ cent ad val. Regular, quarts 65 @ 70 Short Tapers 50 @ Mineral 50 @ Phial 12 @ 40

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 2 50 per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents ¢ lb; Alum, 60 cents ¢ 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents ¢ lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents ¢ lb; Calisaya Bark, 80 ¢ cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/4; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents ¢ lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents ¢ 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents ¢ lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 ¢ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 ¢ ton, and 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents ¢ lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents ¢ lb; Castor Oil, \$1 ¢ gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/4; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1/4; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents ¢ lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent ¢ lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 ¢ cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 ¢ lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 ¢ cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents ¢ lb; Phosphorus, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents ¢ lb; Quicksilver, 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Sal Aratus, 1 1/4 cents ¢ lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent ¢ lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/4; Sugar Lead, 20 cents ¢ lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 ¢ cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 ¢ oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents ¢ lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 ¢ cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 ¢ lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash.

Acid, Citric (gold) 61 @ Alcohol 4 @ 35 Aloes, Cape 24 @ 25 Aloes, Socotrine 50 @ 75 Alum 4 @ Annato, fair to prime 55 @ 70 Antimony, Regulus of 24 @ 25 Argols, Crude 24 @ 25 Argols, Refined 3 @ 40 Arsenic, Powdered 25 @ 85 Assafetida 50 @ 90 Balsam Capivi 2 @ 25 Balsam Tolu (gold) 40 @ 1 87 1/2 Balsam Peru 40 @ 50 Berries, Persian 26 @ 26 Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle (gold) 33 @ 34 Bi Chromate Potash (gold) 33 @ 34 Borax, Refined 33 @ 34 Brimstone, Crude 1/2 ton (gold) 4 1/2 @ 42 00 Brimstone, Am. Roll 5 1/2 @ Brimstone, Flor Sulphur 1 @ 1 05 Camphor, Crude, (in bond) (gold) 1 @ 1 05 Camphor, Refined 1 @ 1 75 Cantharides 3 @ 3 25 Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk 8 00 @ 3 25 Cardamoms, Malabar 50 @ 2 92 1/2 Castor Oil, Cases 50 @ 60 Chamomile Flowers 36 1/2 @ 37 1/2 Chlorate Potash (gold) 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 Caustic Soda (gold) Cobalt, Crystals, in kegs, 112 lbs 1 00 @ 1 05 Cochineal, Honduras (gold) 1 00 @ 1 05 Cochineal, Mexican (gold) 29 @ 29 1/2 Cream Tartar, prime (gold) 4 @ 50 Cubebs, East India 11 @ 15 Cutch 11 @ 15 Epsom Salts 11 @ 4 1/2 Extract Logwood 60 @ 80 Flowers, Benzoin 7 1/2 @ Gambier 1 75 @ 2 00 Gambaoge 80 @ 1 20 Ginseng, Southern and Western 62 @ 75 Gum Arabic, Picked 40 @ 42 Gum Arabic, Sorts 83 @ 87 Gum Benzoin (gold) 37 @ 85 Gum Kowrie 37 @ 85 Gum Myrrh, East India 50 @ 60 Gum Myrrh, Turkey 50 @ 60 Gum Senegal (gold) 50 @ 24 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts 75 @ 40 Gum Tragacanth, w flakey (gold) 3 62 1/2 @ 3 75 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 5 50 @ 4 75 Iodine, Resublimed 4 50 @ 4 75 Ipecacouanna, Brazil 2 80 @ 7 50 Jalap 25 @ 55 Piper Berries 41 @ 42 Licorice Paste, Calabria 23 @ 24 Licorice Paste, Sicily 40 @ 43 Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid

Licorice Paste, Greek 30 @ Madder, Dutch (gold) 8 1/2 @ Madder, French, E. X. F. do 7 @ Manna, large flake 2 00 @ Nutgalls Blue Aleppo 50 @ Oil Anise 8 50 @ Oil Cassia 4 87 1/2 @ Oil Bergamot 7 5 @ 9 75 Oil Lemon (gold) 8 60 @ 8 25 Oil Peppermint, pure 8 25 @ Opium, Turkey (gold) 6 87 1/2 @ Oxalic Acid 45 @ 46 Phosphorus 1 @ 1 00 Prussiate Potash 43 @ Quicksilver 90 @ 1 10 Rhubarb, China (gold) 5 50 @ 5 87 1/2 Salaratus 20 @ Sal Ammoniac, Refined (gold) 12 1/2 @ 11 Sal Soda, Newcastle 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Sarsaparilla, Hond 50 @ 55 Sarsaparilla, Mex 30 @ Senna, Alexandria 24 @ Senna, East India 18 @ Seneca Root 55 @ Shell Lac 40 @ 45 Soda Ash (80 ¢ cent) (gold) 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Sugar Lead, White (gold) 80 @ 85 Sulphate Quinine, Am 2 70 @ 2 72 1/2 Sulphate Morphine 7 50 @ Tartaric Acid (gold) 55 @ 55 1/2 Verdigris, dry and extra dry 50 @ 55 Vitriol, Blue 12 @ 13

Duck—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val. Ravens, Light 16 00 @ 18 00 Ravens, Heavy 20 00 @ Scotch, Gourock, No. 1 per yard 76 @ Cotton, No. 1 85 @ 76

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood (gold) 210 00 @ Fustic, Cuba 81 00 @ Fustic, Tampico 24 00 @ Fustic, Savanilla (gold) 23 00 @ 24 00 Fustic, Maracaibo do 23 75 @ 24 00 Logwood, Campeachy (gold) 20 00 @ Logwood, Hond 38 00 @ Logwood, Tabasco (gold) 23 00 @ Logwood, St. Domingo 20 00 @ Logwood, Jamaica 19 00 @ 20 00 Limawood (gold) 60 00 @ Barwood (gold) Sapan Wood, Manila

Feathers—Duty: 30 ¢ cent ad val. Prime Western 85 @ 90 do Tennessee 65 @ 70

Fish—Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 ¢ bbl; on other Fish, Pickled, smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents ¢ 100 lb. Dry Cod 6 50 @ 8 50 Dry Scale 4 50 @ 5 00 Pickled Scale 7 00 @ 7 50 Pickled Cod 26 00 @ Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore 22 00 @ Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax 22 00 @ Mackerel, No. 1, Bay 18 00 @ Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax 18 00 @ Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. large 18 50 @ Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax 45 00 @ Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. 45 00 @ Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 Shad, Connecticut, No. 1 1/2 ¢ hf. bbl. Shad, Connecticut, No. 2 Herring, Scaled 70 @ Herring, No. 1 55 @ Herring, pickled 4 00 @ 6 00

Flax—Duty: \$15 ¢ ton. Jersey 18 @ 24

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 1/4; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents ¢ lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 ¢ cent ad val. Raisins, Seedless 8 75 @ do Layer 4 35 @ 4 50 do Bunch 8 65 @ 3 70 Currants, Bay 15 @ 15 1/2 Citron, Leghorn 30 @ 32 Prunes, Turkish 18 @ 19 1/2 Dates 31 @ Almonds, Languedoc 87 @ 89 do Provence 82 @ 83 do Sicily, Soft Shell 28 @ 30 do Shelled 50 @ 52 Sardines 85 @ 90 do hf. box 37 @ 39 do qr. box 19 @ 20 Figs, Smyrna 30 @ Brazil Nuts 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2 Filberts, Sicily 12 @ 13 Walnuts, French 16 @ 18

DRIED FRUIT—N. State Apples 15 @ 18 Blackberries 25 @ 30 Black Raspberries 80 @ 85 Pared Peaches 25 @ 23 Unpealed do 16 @ 20 Cherries, pitted, new 40 @ 45 FURS—Duty, 10 ¢ cent. Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for current prices. (Quotations nominal.) North and East. No. 1. Western. No. 1. Beaver, Dark 1 50 @ 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.

Class—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger not over 16x21 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/2; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30, 2 1/2; all over that, 3 cents per lb.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

Table listing window glass sizes and prices, including American Window and English and French Window in various thicknesses.

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

Table listing window glass sizes and prices, including Single Thick and various sizes from 6x8 to 82x50.

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 34 @ 75; Buenos Ayres, mixed 32 @ 83; Hog, Western, unwashed 12 @ 15.

Table listing various hardware items such as Axes, Carpenters Adzes, Cotton Gins, Hinges, Door Bolts, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Door Latches, Door Knobs, Padlocks, Locks, Stocks and Dies, Screw Wrenches, Framing Chisels, Augur Bits, Ring, Cut Tacks, Cut Brads, Rivets, Iron, Screws, Shovels and Spades, and Horse Shoes.

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping 75 @

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ter; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins 10 per cent ad val. Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres per lb gold 19 1/2 @ 22; Montevideo do 19 @ 20; Rio Grande do 17 1/2 @ 18; Orinoco do 17 @ 17 1/2.

Table listing various types of hides and skins such as California, California Mexican, Porto Cabello, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Texas, Dry Salted Hides, Wet Salted Hides, and Upper Leather Stock.

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba (duty paid) (gold) per gallon 80 @. Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865 per lb 80 @ 70; do of 1864 20 @ 30; Foreign 53 @ 75.

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

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Para, Fine per lb 70 @ 95; Para, Medium 70 @ 75; Para, Coarse 60 @ 65.

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal (old) per lb 1 00 @ 1 65; Oude (gold) 75 @ 1 35; Madras (gold) 65 @ 90; Manila (gold) 65 @ 1 10; Guatemala (gold) 55 @ 1 10; Caracas (gold) 70 @ 90.

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

Table listing various iron products and their prices, including Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton 46 00 @ 49 00; Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) 95 00 @ 100 00; Bar Swedes, assorted sizes 170 00 @; Bar, English and American, Refined 125 00 @; do do do Common 115 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 @ 165 00; Hoop 165 00 @ 225 00; Nail Rod per lb 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2; Sheet, Russia 25 @ 25; 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 8 00 @ 3 50; East India, Billiard Ball 3 50 @ 4 50; African, West Coast, Prime 8 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 6 87 1/2 @ 7 00; Spanish gold 6 75 @ 7 00; German gold 6 87 1/2 @ 17 12 1/2; English gold 6 87 1/2 @ 10 50; Bar net @ 10 50; Pipe and Sheet net @ 11 00.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 per cent ad val. Oak, Slaughter, light cash per lb 33 @ 36; do do middle do 38 @ 45; do do heavy do 43 @ 49; do light Cropped do 45 @ 50; do middle do 50 @ 55; do bellies do 19 @ 21; Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c. 1st do 32 1/2 @ 34; do do middle do 36 @ 36 1/2; do do heavy do 37 @ 38; do do California, light do 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2; do do middle do 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2; do do heavy do 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2; do Orinoco, etc. 1st do 32 @ 32 1/2; do do middle do 31 @ 34 1/2; do do heavy do 32 @ 33; do do poor all do 30 @ 34; 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 00.

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 @ 25 00; Southern Pine 50 00 @ 60 00; White Pine Box Boards 25 00 @ 30 00; White Pine Merchant. Box Boards 29 00 @ 33 00.

Clear Pine 80 00 @ 100 00; Laths, Eastern per M 3 75 @; Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k. 55 00 @ 65 00; Cherry Boards and Plank 80 00 @ 90 00; Oak and Ash 60 00 @ 65 00; Maple and Birch 35 00 @ 40 00; Black Walnut 100 00 @ 120 00.

STAVES—White oak, pipe, ext. a per M. @ 300 00; do pipe, heavy @ 250 00; do pipe, light @ 200 00; do pipe, culls @ 150 00; do hhd., extra @ 250 00; do hhd., heavy @ 200 00; do hhd., light @ 12 00; do hhd., culls @ 100 00; do bbl., extra @ 175 00; do bbl., heavy @ 140 00; do bbl., light @ 110 00; do bbl., culls @ 60 00; Red oak, hhd., heavy @ 130 00; do hhd., light @ 90 00; HEADING—white oak, hhd. @ 150 00.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot 25 @ 50; do St. Domingo, ordinary logs 17 @ 20; do Port-au-Platt, crotches 20 @ 30; do Port-au-Platt, logs 12 @ 15; 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 60; Rosewood, Rio Janeiro per lb 5 @ 8; do Bahia 4 @ 6.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans per gallon 85 @ 1 00; Porto Rico 62 1/2 @ 80; Cuba Muscovado 45 @ 65; do Clayed 43 @ 47; English Islands 60 @ 62 1/2.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/4; wrought 2 1/4; horse shoe cents per lb. Cut, 4d. @ 60d per 100 lb 6 75 @ 7 00; Clinch 8 60 @ 8 50; Horse shoe, forged (8d) per lb 32 @; 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 50 @; Tar, American per bbl. 3 00 @ 3 50; do foreign @; Pitch 3 00 @ 3 50; Rosin, common 2 62 1/2 @ 4 50; do strained and No. 2 2 87 1/2 @ 4 50; do No. 1 5 00 @ 7 00; do Pale and Extra (230 lbs.) 7 25 @ 9 00; Spirits turpentine, Am. per gallon 63 @ 70.

Oakum—Duty free per lb. 94 @ 12.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls. per ton 5 00 @ 56 00; do in bags 3 00 @; Western thin oblong, in bags 52 00 @ 58 00.

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocos nut, 10 per cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish foreign fisheries, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Olive, quarts per case 6 00 @; do in casks per gallon 1 90 @; Palm per lb 11 @ 12; Linseed, city per gallon 1 60 @; Whale @ 1 4; do refined winter 1 50 @ 1 55; Sperm, crude 2 70 @ 2 75; do winter, bleached @; do do unbleached 2 90 @ 2 95; Lard oil @ 2 00; Red oil, city distilled 1 00 @ 1 65; do saponified @; Straits 1 15 @; Paraffine, 28-30 gr. @ 53; Kerosene (free) @ 60.

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, 25 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 16 @ 16 1/2; Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1 10 @ 12; do white, American, No. 1, in oil 10 @ 12; Ocre, yellow, French, dry per 100 lb 2 50 @ 3 50; do ground in oil per lb @ 10; Spanish brown dry per 100 lb 1 50 @; do ground in oil per lb 8 @ 9; Paris white, No. 1 per 100 lbs 4 25 @ 4 50; do Am. per 100 lbs @; Whiting, American @ 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2; Vermilion, Chinese per lb 1 65 @ 1 70; do Trieste 1 20 @ 1 25; do California & English 1 35 @ 1 40; do American 80 @ 40; Venetian N C. per cwt 3 25 @ 5 50.

Table listing various commodities like Carmine, China clay, Chalk, Chalk block, and Chrome yellow with their respective prices.

Table for Petroleum with sub-sections for Crude and Refined, listing prices per gallon.

Table for Plaster Paris with sub-sections for Lump and Calcined, listing prices per ton and barrel.

Table for Provisions including Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and Bacon, listing prices per barrel and pound.

Table for Bags (Domestic) including White, Seconds, City colored, Canvas, and Country mixed.

Table for Rice with sub-sections for Cleaned and Uncleaned, listing prices per bushel.

Table for Salt with sub-sections for Turkeys Islands, Liverpool, Onondaga, Solar coarse, and Fine screened.

Table for Saltpetre with sub-sections for Refined pure, Crude, and Nitrate soda.

Table for Seeds including Clover, Timothy, Canary, Linseed, and Shot.

Table for Silk with sub-sections for Satlees, Canton, Japan, and China thrown.

Table for Skins including Goat, Deer, and various types of skins with prices.

Table for Soap with sub-sections for Castile and other types.

Table for Sulfur and Plates, listing prices for foreign and domestic.

Table for Spices including Mace, Nutmegs, Cassia, and Cloves.

Table for Steel with sub-sections for English, German, and American.

Table for Sugar with sub-sections for Porto Rico, Havana, and various grades.

Table for Sumac, listing prices for Sicily.

Table for Tallow with sub-sections for American, prime, and city.

Table for Tea and Gunpowder with sub-sections for Hyson, Gunpow, and H. Skin.

Table for Tin with sub-sections for Banca, Straits, English, and Plates.

Table for Tobacco with sub-sections for Lugs, Common leaf, and Navy.

Table for Whalebone with sub-sections for South Sea, North west coast, and Polar.

Table for Wines and Liquors including Brandy, Cognac, Whisky, and Champagne.

Table for Wire with sub-sections for No. 0 to 18, uncovered, and No. 19 to 26.

Table for Wool with sub-sections for American, Saxony, and various types.

Table for Zinc with sub-sections for Pig or block and Sheet.

Table for Freights including To Liverpool, To London, and To Havre.

The Railway Monitor.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The consolidation of the Chicago and Rock Island and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Companies, in accordance with the laws of Illinois and Iowa, and in pursuance of the written consent of a large majority of the stockholders, has been consummated. The latter company was the purchaser and owner of the railroads, equipments, lands and all other property heretofore belonging to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company of Iowa. The consolidation takes the name of the "Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company." No more certificates of the Chicago and Rock Island Company will be issued; but, upon the surrender of the outstanding Chicago and Rock Island certificates of stock, new certificates of the consolidated company will be issued to the parties making such surrender, or to such parties as may be transferred upon the books of the new company. No delay will be occasioned by reason of the consolidation, as we are given to understand that the company are prepared to issue new certificates at once. The capital stock of the consolidation is only \$100,000 more than that of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, that being the amount of stock required to be issued by the Iowa Company, but as this belonged wholly to the Chicago and Rock Island Company there is in reality no increase of stock.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—This road is now completed to Fort Kearney, 200 miles from Omaha, and will shortly be in full running order. The additional forty miles just finished entitles the company to \$640,000 in Government bonds. The energy exhibited in prosecuting this work is beyond all precedent, and reflects the greatest credit on the management under whom the company's affairs are conducted.

NEW RAILROADS IN CALIFORNIA.—The first section of eight

miles of the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad will be in running order by the first of September. Another road from Stockton to deep water at Venice, a distance of fifteen miles, has been surveyed, and it is said will be built and completed within a year. The Central Pacific Railroad now open to within four miles of Dutch Flat is expected to be completed to Crystal Lake twenty miles further by the 15th of September, and the company expect to reach the summit before the winter sets in.

ST. JOSEPH VALLEY RAILROAD.—This road is a continuation of the branch of the Michigan Southern lately transferred to this company from Schoolcraft to Kalamazoo, Mich. The iron has been purchased recently of the Cleveland Rolling Mills, and the line will probably be completed before the end of December.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.—For more than six years past the work of enlarging this canal has been in operation, and has already cost \$1,800,000. The improvement has made it passable for large steamers. It will, however, require two years more and \$365,000 to complete it.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—That portion of this road between Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Texas, has been completed and is now open for traffic. It is understood that the counties west of Marshall are prepared to continue the grading of the line, and that the iron will be forthcoming when the preliminary work is completed.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—The completion of this important avenue is at hand, and, according to notification, cars will commence running from Keokuk through to Des Moines City on Monday next. This line opens two routes from middle Iowa, the one as above, and the other by the Burlington and Missouri Railway, which joins it about 30 miles southeast of Des Moines. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad gives a direct east and west line from Des Moines to Davenport and Rock Island. Five years ago Des Moines was scarcely more than a name.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.			Cleveland and Pittsburg.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(257 m.)	(280 m.)	(280 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)
\$100,991	\$230,503	\$210,171	\$273,875	\$541,005	\$523,566	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$237,555	\$139,414	\$173,557	\$168,799
154,418	275,282	207,913	317,839	482,164	405,634	175,482	246,331	174,164	170,879	180,140	151,931
195,803	299,063	304,885	390,355	499,296	523,744	243,150	289,403	226,251	202,857	222,411	167,007
162,723	258,480	370,889	421,363	468,358	518,736	185,013	186,172	197,886	193,919	196,154	173,732
178,786	322,277	333,432	466,830	585,623	735,002	198,679	227,260	264,605	208,514	215,784	198,082
206,090	355,270	368,273	565,145	747,942	922,892	243,178	311,180	290,642	210,314	245,627	195,138
224,257	335,935	326,870	480,710	702,692	776,990	224,980	232,728	224,112	214,533	226,047	189,447
312,165	409,250	—	519,306	767,508	—	271,140	288,095	—	264,637	243,417	—
354,554	401,280	—	669,605	946,707	—	331,494	384,290	—	242,171	243,413	—
320,879	357,956	—	729,759	923,886	—	324,865	300,707	—	248,292	223,846	—
307,803	307,919	—	716,378	749,191	—	336,617	261,141	—	220,062	230,138	—
252,015	236,324	—	563,401	546,609	—	321,037	190,227	—	201,169	—	—
2,770,484	3,840,091	—	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	278,848	279,137	265,796
1,114,508	1,256,567	1,070,434	459,762	616,665	516,822	89,901	93,763	82,910	348,802	344,225	337,158
1,099,507	1,458,455	1,153,295	423,797	516,608	406,773	72,339	78,607	82,723	338,276	337,240	343,736
1,072,293	1,333,461	1,101,668	406,373	460,573	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	78,697	107,525	106,315	265,780	365,663	335,082
994,317	1,202,180	1,203,462	423,578	578,403	467,115	91,809	104,603	96,023	263,244	329,105	324,986
1,105,364	1,331,046	—	586,964	747,469	—	94,375	115,134	—	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	641,589	—	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	—
1,234,217	1,429,765	—	603,402	518,088	—	95,453	105,767	—	376,470	328,869	—
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	\$93,183	\$121,776	\$51,965	\$98,181	\$131,707	\$210,329	\$259,223	\$267,541
304,445	366,961	283,177	115,135	74,283	84,897	46,474	86,523	122,621	260,466	239,139	246,19
338,454	413,322	412,393	88,221	70,740	72,135	64,993	95,905	124,175	309,261	313,914	326,26
330,651	366,245	409,427	140,418	106,689	108,082	83,702	106,269	121,904	269,443	271,527	277,43
267,126	353,194	426,493	186,747	146,943	267,483	131,648	203,018	245,511	224,957	290,916	283,10
315,253	402,123	392,641	212,209	224,838	262,172	126,970	237,562	242,560	223,242	304,463	253,94
278,891	309,033	332,499	139,547	217,159	170,795	99,662	251,976	209,199	263,176	349,285	247,262
358,862	424,206	—	113,399	170,555	—	86,422	241,370	—	302,596	344,700	—
402,219	484,173	—	168,218	228,020	—	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	498,421	—	149,099	226,840	—	198,135	346,717	—	346,243	412,553	—
411,806	366,192	—	117,013	110,664	—	129,227	171,125	—	275,950	284,319	—
4,110,154	4,868,951	—	1,711,281	1,985,571	—	1,402,106	2,535,001	—	3,311,070	3,793,005	—
Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago.			St. L., Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wab. & Western.			Western Union.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(140 m.)	(157 m.)	(177 m.)
\$290,676	\$690,144	\$555,488	\$100,872	\$170,078	\$178,119	\$79,735	\$144,084	\$226,059	\$30,840	\$43,716	\$5,102
457,227	678,504	474,738	147,485	153,903	155,893	95,843	139,171	194,167	37,488	37,265	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	123,387	144,001	270,300	41,450	33,972	43,333
525,751	637,186	672,628	149,855	177,625	168,699	127,010	138,738	316,433	48,359	63,862	86,938
532,911	646,995	644,573	155,730	173,722	167,099	156,338	194,524	325,911	68,118	82,147	102,686
506,640	584,523	554,828	144,942	162,570	—	139,676	271,798	304,917	50,308	68,180	85,508
625,547	712,495	—	218,236	218,236	—	244,144	374,534	—	49,908	50,862	—
675,330	795,938	—	234,194	269,459	—	375,534	375,981	—	60,565	75,677	—
701,35	858,500	—	203,785	222,924	—	221,570	361,610	—	56,871	92,715	—
691,55	712,362	—	202,966	203,098	—	220,209	247,023	—	54,942	61,770	—
914,03	590,963	—	204,726	162,694	—	265,154	—	—	42,195	37,830	—
7,120,4	481,	—	2,084,074	2,290,695	—	2,050,323	2,926,678	—	587,073	689,883	—

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns for COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend, FRIDAY (Bid, Ask), and similar columns for the second half of the table. Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		FRIDAY.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		FRIDAY.
		Rate.	Payable.				Principal payable.	Bid.		Ask'd.
<p>N. B.—The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.</p>					<p>N. B.—The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.</p>				
Railroad:					Railroad:				
<i>Atlantic & Gt. Western</i> (\$30,000,000):					<i>Des Moines Valley</i> (\$2,088,000):				
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1877	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1887
2d do do do	1,000,000	7	do	1882	Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874
Franklin Branch do do	528,000	7	do	1882	<i>Detroit and Milwaukee</i> (\$3,500,000):				
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,014,000	7	do	1879	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875
2d do do do	800,000	7	do	1881	2d do do do	1,000,000	8	do	1864
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	<i>Detroit, Monroe & Toledo</i> (\$734,000):				
2d do do do	4,000,000	7	do	1876	1st Mortgage	734,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876
1st Mortgage S'k'g Fund (Buff. ex.)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883	<i>Dubuque and Sioux City</i> (\$900,000):				
1st do do S'k'g Fund (Silv. Creek)	300,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1874	1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863
Consolidated Bonds	13,858,000	7	do	1884	1st do do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894
<i>Atlantic & St. Lawrence</i> (\$1,472,000):					<i>Eastern, Mass.</i> (\$1,798,600):				
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	Mortgage, convertible	420,000	5	Jan. & July	1872
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878	do do do	739,200	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874
<i>Baltimore and Ohio</i> (\$10,112,584):					<i>East Pennsylvania</i> (\$598,000):				
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888
do do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	<i>Elmira & Williamsport</i> (\$1,570,000):				
do do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873
do do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	<i>Erie Railway</i> (\$22,370,982):				
<i>Bellevue Line</i> (\$2,037,550):					1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1876
1st Mortgage (B. & I.) convertible	791,000	7	Jan. & July	70-79	2d do do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879
2d do do do	116,000	7	do	1870	3d do do do	6,000,000	7	do	1883
1st do do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870	4th do do convertible	4,441,600	7	April & Oct.	1880
2d do do do	347,000	7	do	1870	5th do do do	926,500	7	June & Dec.	1888
<i>Belvidere Delaware</i> (\$2,193,000):					Sterling convertible	3,816,582	6	M'ch & Sep	1875
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867	<i>Erie and Northeast</i> (\$149,000):				
2d Mort. do do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885	Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870
3d Mort. do do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877	<i>Gal. & Chic. U. (incl. in C. & N. W.):</i>				
<i>Blossburg and Corning</i> (\$150,000):					1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871	2d do do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875
<i>Boston, Conc. & Montreal</i> (\$1,050,000):					<i>Grand Junction</i> (\$927,000):				
1st Mortgage	364,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865	Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870
1st do do do	250,000	7	do	1865	<i>Great Western, Ill.</i> (\$2,350,000):				
2d do do do	100,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct.	1868
2d do do do	200,000	6	do	1870	do do East. do do	1,350,000	10	Jan. & July	1868
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889	2nd do do do do	1,350,000	10	do	1893
<i>Boston and Lowell</i> (\$400,000):					<i>Hannibal & St. Joseph</i> (\$7,177,600):				
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1879	Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct.	1881
<i>Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie</i> (\$2,395,000):					Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	<i>Harrisburg & Lancaster</i> (\$700,000):				
2d Mortgage	390,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883
<i>Buffalo and State Line</i> (\$1,200,000):					<i>Hartford & New Haven</i> (\$927,000):				
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72	<i>Hartf., Frov. & Fishkill</i> (\$1,936,940):				
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870	1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876
<i>Camden and Amboy</i> (\$10,264,463):					2d do do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883	<i>Housatonic</i> (\$191,000):				
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	<i>Hudson River</i> (\$7,762,840):				
<i>Camden and Atlantic</i> (\$983,000):					1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	1st do do do	110,000	6	do	1869
2d do do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	2d do do sinking fund	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885
<i>Catawissa</i> (\$141,000):					3d do do do	192,000	7	May & Nov.	1875
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882	Convertible	523,000	7	do	1867
<i>Central of New Jersey</i> (\$1,509,000):					<i>Huntingdon & Broad Top</i> (\$1,436,082):				
1st Mortgage	909,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870
2d do do do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	2d do do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875
<i>Central Ohio</i> (\$3,673,000):					<i>Illinois Central</i> (\$13,231,000):				
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890	1st Mortgage, convertible	6,837,000	7	April & Oct.	1875
1st do do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890	1st do do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875
2d do do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865	Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do	1890
<i>Cheshire</i> (\$600,000):					<i>Indiana Central</i> (\$11,254,500):				
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	75-80	1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866
<i>Chicago and Alton</i> (\$3,619,000):					2d do do do	364,000	10	do	1870
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	519,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	<i>Indianapolis and Cinc.</i> (\$1,362,284)				
1st do do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1893	1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866
2d do do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1883	<i>Indianapolis & Madison</i> (\$640,000):				
<i>Chic., Burl. and Quincy</i> (\$5,754,406):					1st Mortgage	640,000	7	May & Nov.	1881
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	356,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	<i>Jeffersonville</i> (\$621,000):				
do do do inconvert.	3,169,000	8	do	1883	2d Mortgage	187,000	7	April & Oct.	1873
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890	<i>Joliet and Chicago</i> (\$500,000):				
<i>Chicago and Gt. Eastern</i> (\$5,600,000):					1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	Jan. & July	1882
1st Mortgage	5,600,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1895	<i>Joliet and N. Indiana</i> (\$800,000):				
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee</i> (\$2,000,000):					1st mortgage	800,000	8	Jan. & July	1874
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	<i>Kennebec and Portland</i> (\$1,280,000):				
<i>Chicago & Northwest</i> (\$12,020,483):					1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct.	1870
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	2d do do do	230,000	6	do	1861
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	3d do do do	250,000	6	do	1862
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	<i>La Crosse & Milwaukee</i> (\$1,903,000):				
Consol. S. F. Bonds. conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly	1915	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	2d do do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869
<i>Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific:</i>					<i>Lehigh Valley</i> (\$1,477,000):				
1st Mortgage	1,897,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873
1st do (new)	6,000,000	7	do	1870	<i>Little Miami</i> (\$1,400,000):				
<i>Cinc., Ham. & Dayton</i> (\$1,629,000):					1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov.	1883
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	<i>Little Sandusky</i> (\$960,000):				
2d do do do	1,250,000	7	May & Nov.	1880	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct.	1877
<i>Cincinnati & Zanesville</i> (\$1,300,000):					<i>Long Island</i> (\$932,000):				
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893	Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870
<i>Cleveland, Col. and Cinc.</i> (\$475,000):					Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890
1st Mortgage	475,000	7	Jan. & July	1890	<i>Louisville and Nashville</i> (\$3,297,000):				
<i>Cleveland & Mahoning</i> (\$1,752,400):					1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873	1st do do do	300,560	7	do	1883
2d do do do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864	<i>Marietta & Cincinnati</i> (\$3,688,385):				
3d do do do	648,200	8	do	1875	1st Mortgage	2,362,800	7	Feb. & Aug.	1892
<i>Clev., Pain. & Ashtabula</i> (\$1,500,000):					Scioto and Hocking Valley mort	300,000	7	May & Nov.	1888
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880	<i>McGregor Western:</i>				
Sanbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874	1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1885
<i>Cleveland & Pittsburg</i> (\$3,880,848):					<i>Maine Central</i> (\$2,733,800)				
2d Mortgage	1,129,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1873	\$1,100,000 Loan Bonds	1,092,900	6	Feb. & Aug.	'90-'90
3d do do convertible	1,619,500	7	do	1875	\$400,000 Loan Bonds	314,100	6	June & Dec.	'70-'71
4th do do do	1,108,124	6	Jan. & July	1892	1st Mortgage (P. & K.R.R.) Bonds	681,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	74-'75
<i>Cleveland and Toledo</i> (\$2,746,280):					2d do do do Bonds	399,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874
Sinking Fund Mortgage	2,081,000	7	Jan. & July	1885	<i>Michigan Central</i> (\$7,463,489).				
Mortgage Bonds of 1886	300,000	7	do	1886	Dollar, convertible	2,242,500	8	Feb. & Aug.	69-72
<i>Connecticut River</i> (\$250,000):					Sinking F'nd do	4,253,500	8	April & Oct.	1882
1st Mortgage	250,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1878	<i>Mich. S. & N. Indiana</i> (\$8,527,175)				
<i>Conn. and Passumpsic R.</i> (\$250,000):					1st Mortgage, sinking fund	4,855,000	7	May & Nov.	1885
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1876	2d do do do	2,253,500	7	do	1877
<i>Cumberland Valley</i> (\$270,500):					Goshen Air Line Bonds	631,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1868
Mortgage Bonds	270,500	8	Ap'l						

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION. The sums placed after the name of Company show the total Funded Debt.	Amount outstand- ing.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY		DESCRIPTION. The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.	Amount outstand- ing.	INTEREST.		Principa payable.	FRIDAY	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:													
<i>Naugatuck</i> (\$300,000):							<i>St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage (convertible)	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage		7	April & Oct.			
<i>New Haven & N. London</i> (\$766,000):							2d do	7	7	May & Nov.	1894		
1st Mortgage	450,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1861			Income	1,700,000	7				
2d do	200,000	6	Jan. & July	1878			<i>Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>N. Haven & Northampton</i> (\$650,000):							1st Mortgage (extended)	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1900		
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			2d do	201,500	7	May & Nov	1875		
<i>New Jersey</i> (\$805,000):							<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> (\$140,000):							<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</i> (\$14,627,443):							<i>Shamokin V. & Pottsville</i> (\$791,597):						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	94		1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	92 1/2		<i>South Carolina:</i>						
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	90		Sterling Loan	2,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1866		
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	89		Domestic Bonds	1,070,000	5	Various.	68-74		
Stak. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	101		<i>Staten Island:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876			1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Bonds of 1865		7	do	1876	102 1/2		<i>Syra. Bing. and N. Y.</i> (\$1,595,191):						
<i>New York and Harlem</i> (\$6,098,045):							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
1st General Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	101 1/2		<i>Terre Haute & Indianapolis</i> (\$60,000):						
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893	98		1st Mortgage, convertible	60,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	97		<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
<i>N York and New Haven</i> (\$2,000,000):							1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875	90		<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	1,000,000	7		18	100		1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		
<i>N. Y., Prov. and Boston</i> (\$232,000):							<i>Toledo and Wabash</i> (\$6,653,868):						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78			1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	92	
<i>Northern Central</i> (\$5,211,244):							1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	91	
State Loans	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	irred.			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	80 1/2	81 1/2
2d Mortgage Sinking Fund	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885		86 1/2	2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	80 1/2	81 1/2
<i>Northern New Hampshire</i> (\$151,400):							Sinking Fund Bonds (T. W. & W.)	152,355	7	do	1865		
Plain Bonds	151,400	6	April & Oct	1874			Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	62 1/2	
<i>North Missouri:</i>							<i>Troy and Boston</i> (\$1,452,000):						
1st General Mortgage	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1896			1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
<i>North Pennsylvania</i> (\$3,105,785):							2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880		91	3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887			Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							<i>Troy Union</i> (\$680,000):						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873		96	Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873		95	do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885		87 1/2	<i>Vermont Central</i> (\$3,500,000):						
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885			1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	1861		
<i>Norwich and Worcester</i> (\$580,000):							2d do (no interest)	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867		
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			1st Mortgage	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1883		
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Cham.</i> (\$1,494,000):							<i>Verm. Cen. & Verm. & Can. Bonds</i>		8		1876		102
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1869			<i>Warren</i> (\$600,000):						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi</i> (\$3,650,000):							1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st Mortgage	2,900,000	7	Jan. & July	1872		90	<i>Westchester & Philadelphia</i> (\$962,300):						
2d do (W.D.)	750,000	7	do	1874			1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
<i>Oswego & Rome</i> (\$350,000):							2d do, registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
1st Mortgage (guar. by R. W. & O.)	350,000	7	May & Nov.	1916			<i>Western (Mass.)</i> (6,269,520):						
<i>Oswego and Syracuse</i> (\$311,500):							Sterling (\$899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	'68-'71		
1st Mortgage	225,000	7	Jan. & July	'70-'80			Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875		
<i>Pacific, (S. W. Branch):</i>							Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'66-'76		
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	1,139,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'87	80		Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
<i>Panama:</i>							<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890		80
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890		96 1/2
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			<i>York & Cumberland</i> (North. Cent.):						
<i>Peninsula (Chic. & N. W.):</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	82	85	2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
<i>Pennsylvania</i> (\$16,750,124):							Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880		100	Canal						
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875		96	<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
2d do sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			1st Mortgage Bonds	2,356,509	6	Jan. & July	1886		
<i>Phila. and Balt. Central</i> (\$575,000):							<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
<i>Philadelphia and Erie</i> (\$13,000,000):							Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885		
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881		90	<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		90
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
Convertible Loan	183,000	6	Jan. & July	1865			Mortgage, sinking fund	641,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
<i>Philadelphia & Reading</i> (\$6,900,663):							<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880			Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870		96	<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i> (\$3,081,434).						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Loan of 1871	414,158	6	Mch & Sept	1870		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880			do of 1884	2,667,276	6	do	1884		88
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			<i>Morris:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton</i> (\$200,000):							Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876		92
1st Mortgage	200,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			<i>Pennsylvania & New York:</i>						
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							1st Mortgage (North Branch)	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
Mortgage Loan	516,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,764,320	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882		82
<i>Pb'g, Ft. W. and Chic.</i> (\$12,573,500)							Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	102	103 1/2	<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	96 1/2		Maryland Loan	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1865		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	88	89 1/2	Coupon Bonds	1,100,000	6	do	1878		60
<i>Akron Branch:</i> 1st mortgage.	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1884			Priority Bonds	325,000	6	do	1864		

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: Marked thus (*) are participating, and (†) write Marine Risks., Dec. 31, 1865., DIVIDEND., Bid., Ask-ed. Lists various insurance companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American, etc.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

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

MINING STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

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

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.—FRIDAY.

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

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First—Exclusively devoted in its **Editorial Columns** to the discussion of subjects relating to the interests of **Finance and Commerce,** to the exclusion of **politics and other general topics.**

Second—Furnishes the most accurate information to the **Merchant and Banker** on all matters relating to their occupations—by means of thorough and well prepared reports and full **statistical tables.**

Third—Affords a **weekly record,** of convenient form to be **kept on file,** and **bound at the end of each volume,** (half-yearly) and so furnish a **complete history** of Commercial and Financial transactions.

To accomplish these objects **THE CHRONICLE** is modeled after the well known English paper "*The Economist*," and is essentially unlike any other paper published in this country.

A DAILY BULLETIN

And Price Current is published every morning and served by carriers in New York, and mailed to all other subscribers.

THE BULLETIN CONTAINS,

1. A list of Bonds Lost and Dividends Declared
2. Prices of Bonds, Stocks and Securities.
3. Prices of Gold and Foreign Exchange.
4. Full Price Current of the General Markets and Receipts of Domestic Produce.
5. Jobbers Prices of Dry Goods for the day.

THE DAILY BULLETIN

WILL BE ISSUED TO MERCHANTS IN LARGE NUMBERS—AS A PRICE CURRENT, WITH THEIR CARDS PROMINENTLY INSERTED AT THE HEAD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS PER YEAR, EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE:

THE CHRONICLE with DAILY BULLETIN,	\$12 00
THE CHRONICLE without do	10 00
THE DAILY BULLETIN, alone	5 00

William B. Dana & Co.,
PUBLISHERS,
60 William Street, New York

Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 Pine street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., for the month of August, payable on and after Saturday, Sept. 1. Transfer-books will close on Saturday Aug. 25, and be reopened again on Monday, Sept. 3. By order,
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

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.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

Security Insurance Co.,

No. 119 Broadway, New York.

August 16, 1866.

At a meeting of Directors held this day, A. F. HASTINGS, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Company. By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY, N.

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

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

TOTAL ASSETS \$705,989 83

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insu-

RANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

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

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

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

H O P E

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

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

Assets, March 9, 1866 - - - 252,559 22

Total Liabilities - - - - - 26,850 00

Losses Paid in 1865 - - - - - 201,588 14

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

ONLY FIRST CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

Board of Directors:

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

JACOB REESE, President.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

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.

Bankers and Brokers.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,

No. 14 Wall Street, New York.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates Government Securities, of all issues, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD. Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Currency, subject to check at sight.

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.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

Bankers & Commission
MERCHANTS,

38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

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.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF THE

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.,

CHICAGO, ILLS., August 11, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government Tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of September next, to the holders of said Stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.

By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

August 14th, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Temporary Loan (other than those issued for Clearing House purposes), that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and August 26; and that after the latter date *Interest will cease on such Certificates.*

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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.

Pacific Mutual Insurance

COMPANY,

(TRINITY BUILDING,)

111 BROADWAY.

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

DIVIDEND TWENTY PER CENT.

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

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

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

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

Total profit for eleven years.....\$1,896,334
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed in cash.....\$1,107,24

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

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

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.

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

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

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

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

BENJ. S. WALCOTT,
President.

J. REMSEN LANE, 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.

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 nett 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.

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.

**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.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

SIMON DE VISSER,

52 Exchange Place, New York.

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.

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.

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. WHELOCK, President.
WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Cashier.

The Tradesmens

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

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.

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 part 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.

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.

Banks and Bankers.

W. H. WHITTINGHAM,

No. 8 Broad Street.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

Bought, Sold and Collected.

STOCKS,

BONDS,

GOLD, AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Eastern Bankers.

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.

J. B. CHAFFEE, Pres.

H. J. ROGERS, V. Pres. GEO. T. CLARK, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF DENVER,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Authorized Capital - - - - \$500,000

Paid in Capital - - - - \$200,000

Transact a General Banking business corner of Blake and F. Sts. DENVER, COLORADO.

GEO. T. CLARK & CO., BANKERS,

CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO.

The Stockholders of the First National Bank of Denver, constitute the firm, and are responsible for all Deposits and Business transacted by the House.

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.