

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## CONTENTS.

<b>THE CHRONICLE.</b>	
The Proposed Five per Cent. Loan Registered Bonds <i>vs.</i> Coupon Bonds.....	257
Review of the Month.....	259
Immigration.....	260
<b>THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.</b>	
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks National Banks, etc.....	266
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities.	269
<b>THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.</b>	
Railway News.....	280
Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List. Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous	281
Analyses of Railroad Reports.... Literature..... Latest Monetary and Commercial English News..... Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	271 272 274 275 276
Commercial Epitome..... Cotton..... Breadstuffs..... Dry Goods..... Imports..... Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	271 272 274 275 276 277-79
ous Bond List..... Insurance and Mining Journal..... Advertisements.....	282-83 284 285-88

## The Chronicle.

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### THE PROPOSED FIVE PER CENT LOAN.

We learn from Washington that Mr. McCulloch is contemplating the issue this month or in October of the long delayed five per cent Government loan. He has by law the power to emit, if necessary, gold-bearing bonds, to represent the 73 millions of temporary deposits he is now paying off, and also the certificates of indebtedness, and other short-dated obligations which he has already met. There is also no doubt that the time will come when five per cent. bonds of the United States will command par both here and abroad. Two or three months ago we favored the proposal that an experiment should be made of issuing with the most circumspect caution a small amount of five per cent. bonds to be followed by further issues if the temper of the public mind should justify it. At the time when this suggestion was made, every thing seemed to conspire to make this movement a probable success, the chief points we relied on being that

during the dead season of the financial year the money market was easy; while capital was abundant, and might probably become more so, inasmuch as foreign capital would, in the disturbed state of things abroad, flow naturally to this side, and seize upon so eligible an investment as a long five per cent. bond, the principal and interest of which are payable in gold.

This propitious aspect of our financial affairs, however, was not continued. The procrastination of financial measures by Congress, and still more, the unfortunate sales of Government gold in May last disturbed all calculations. And at this moment Ten-forties have scarcely reached par; although the dull season is over, the money market is beginning to be more active, and the most propitious opportunity for putting out the loan has passed away. In the interests of economy we wish we could believe that the five per cents would stand a fair chance of being successfully negotiated; but our apprehensions are all the more confirmed by the experience of last year, when, by a singular fatality, the inert summer season was allowed to pass without any Treasury negotiation; and in October, when business was becoming active, and the crops South and West were being moved, a loan of 50 millions was put out, the consequence being a perturbation of the money market, and a decline of some 20 millions in the temporary deposits in the Sub-Treasury.

If, however, a five per cent. loan would, for the present, have little prospect of success, there is another course that has been suggested, to which there seems less objection. The sixes of 1865, it is urged, are now selling at a handsome premium. The Treasury gets no benefit from this premium, which is absorbed and engrossed by speculators. Mr. McCulloch, it seems, should therefore sell for cash at the market price a daily amount of bonds, so that he may gain for the public coffers some of the benefit resulting from the improvement of the public credit. We believe the Secretary has sold few bonds for more than 1 per cent. premium ex-interest, and no bonds whatever at a higher rate for cash than 3 per cent. premium. He will now have the opportunity of selling them at considerably higher rates, and will thus add to his available resources.

Another objection to the project of putting out a five per cent. loan at the present moment is the obstacle it would offer to any efficient contraction of the currency. To keep a five per cent. loan floated now would require an inflation of the currency, and the mischievous results on general prices, on the cost of living, and on the well-being and comfort of the masses of our fellow-citizens, are too obvious, too unpopular

and have been too often realized to need a word of disapproval from us.

Other indications adverse to this loan may be seen in the present and prospective state of the money market. Five per cents have never been very much in favor here; and a combination of circumstances must be ensured in order to promote their popularity and success. Now it cannot be denied that the general anticipations of ease in money have been disappointed. The heavy payments from the Sub-Treasury have not imparted much stimulus to inflation, as was hoped for in some quarters. And now a series of opposite influences are coming into play, which are not unlikely to check further relaxation. The payments on account of income tax will, for a time, lock up 50 millions in the Treasury; and the calling in of the State Bank circulation is producing contraction to the extent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 millions a week. Moreover, the business requirements of the South will be unusually great this Fall, and altogether the money market during the busy season may be expected to be less, rather than more, adapted than at present for the reception of a five per cent loan.

#### REGISTERED BONDS vs. COUPON BONDS.

It has often been remarked upon as a matter of surprise, that so large a part of our national debt is in the unsafe form of coupon bonds, liable to be destroyed by fire, lost by accident, or purloined by thieves. We might suppose, at first sight, that the registered bonds being safer, would bring a larger price in the market. But this is not so. However contrary to antecedent probability the reverse is true, as a glance at our Stock Exchange report will show. For the first time in the history of the Government, a singular anomaly has, in the past week, been exhibited, of a difference of four per cent. between the quotations for registered United States bonds and coupon bonds of the same issue. Intrinsically, the two species of bonds are of the same value; for they draw the same rate of interest, mature at the same time, and the coupon bonds may be converted into the registered bonds at the will of the owner, who has only to take the trouble of sending them to Washington for that purpose. There are several points suggested by this anomaly which merit examination.

As to the immediate cause of it there is no doubt at all. The bonds in which it exists are known as the old five-twenties of 1862, which are so exclusively dealt in in Europe that no other species are a good delivery in fulfillment of contracts. The bonds of 1865, which are really more valuable as they have three years longer to run, are not as yet known in the European market, though an effort is making to get them introduced there. Hence it is that the orders from abroad run exclusively on the old five-twenties, and of course registered bonds are useless for exportation, coupon bonds being alone negotiable abroad. Now it is easy to see that when from any circumstances a very lively foreign demand springs up for our bonds, the coupon old five-twenties will exclusively be called for, and the supply in market being limited, their price will go up, while that of the other bonds may be either stationary or will at least be less lively in their upward movement. The old bonds have sold as high as 114 during the recent excitement, while the highest price of the more valuable bonds of 1865 was about 110.

This, however, is not quite the whole of the case. We have explained why the bonds of 1862 sell higher just now than those of 1865, but why should the coupon bonds of 1862 sell higher than the registered? Are not the registered bonds available for export purposes by being sent to Washington to be exchanged for coupon bonds? The answer is

that they are not so available. The law allows you to convert your coupon bonds into registered bonds, but it makes no provision for the reverse process of converting registered bonds into coupon. This unnecessary disability is much complained of, and not unjustly. An effort will be made at the next session of Congress to get a new enactment passed removing these incongruities of the existing statutes regulating this important question of the reciprocal conversion of coupon and registered bonds into each other.

There are other reasons for a change in the law besides those we have referred to. And of these one of the chief is the safe-keeping of bonds. The recent heavy robberies of securities show how necessary it is to prevent the thief from negotiating stolen securities. But this is impossible with the ordinary coupon bonds, which are payable to bearer; for the courts hold that such a bond passes from one holder to another just as freely as a bank-note or a gold eagle. A *bona-fide* purchaser in good faith and in the ordinary course of business, has a clear title to a bond which may have been formerly stolen, even against the man from whom it was stolen. In the case of a horse, the owner may seize it wherever found, but not so with a bond payable to bearer. This, if lost, is irrecoverable by so summary a process.

The only absolute security for the owner of a coupon bond is to have it exchanged for a registered bond. If he loses it, nobody but himself can draw the interest when due, nobody but himself can claim the principal at maturity. The safety is thus as complete as, in the nature of things, human care and legislative arrangements can make it. But there is another difficulty. Suppose the owner of a registered bond wants to convert it back again. He cannot do it, and this very circumstance prevents many persons from converting their coupon bonds, for the latter are more easily bought and sold. If you wish to sell a coupon bond, all you have to do is to deliver it to the buyer, to get your money on the spot, and the transaction is closed. With a registered bond, there is the delay of sending it to Washington for transfer, and, for two months of every year, you cannot even do this, for the books close during the months of April and October, preparatory to the May and November payment of interest, and in the interval you cannot transfer your bonds to a purchaser on the Government books. This difficulty has been met by an assignment in blank, as it is termed, which really takes away for the time being the special security of the registered bond, as a fraudulent holder might avail himself in the blank assignment which you have signed, and might thus be enabled probably to sell the bond. Rather than submit to these inconveniences, most persons prefer to hold the coupon bonds.

Now it has been suggested that these and other inconveniences attaching to the ownership of registered bonds might be obviated by having the transfer books kept in New York. Nine-tenths of the business in Government securities is done in this city, and it is obviously for the convenience of the people, for the interest of bond-holders, and, therefore, for the interest of the Government, that the transfers should be made here, instead of at a place so far removed as Washington from the great metropolitan centre of trade, finance and commerce.

As to the foreign purchaser of United States securities, we can do nothing to protect him from the losses and incertitude incident to the possession of coupon bonds; but in the case of our own citizens we must, for we can, protect them. And it seems to us that one of the best means of doing this is to induce them to prefer registered to coupon bonds by some such expedient as we have suggested.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

DAILY PRICE OF GOLD, EXCHANGE, CONSOLS, FIVE-TWENTIES, ETC.

August has not been characterized by that general commercial activity which was anticipated. The common supposition that, having now done with war, we should witness a return to the course of commercial affairs current in former times, has not been realized. The Southern and Southwestern demand for goods has not been forthcoming early in August, as in bygone years, for the very obvious reason that as buyers from the South can operate only for cash, they are compelled to defer their purchases as late as possible. City merchants do not appear to have anticipated this very reasonable course of affairs, but prepared for the commencement of the Fall business with the opening of August, and have consequently suffered disappointment, but without inducing any panicky tendency. The very satisfactory prospects of the Western crops have created confidence in an ultimate large demand for goods from that section, which has sustained the markets for dry goods and general merchandize. Under this improved tone there has been a general increase of business during the latter half of the month, and the Fall trade may be said to be now fairly inaugurated, with the prospect of better results than were at one time anticipated. Buyers, however, are actuated by a spirit of caution consonant with the natural tendency toward a decline in values; and manufacturers would err were they to construe the prevailing tone of business as encouraging a large production of goods. Their true policy is to produce moderately, thereby supporting the value of their products and forcing down the price of the raw materials, the point at which the decline in values should properly commence.

The course of monetary affairs has been toward extreme ease. The Treasury has disbursed nearly eleven millions of interest upon the second series of Seven-thirty notes, and over Sixty millions in the payment of the Temporary Loan, of which about thirty-four millions has been paid out in this city. This has prevented the usual tendency toward a stringent money market at the close of August, arising from the Western demand for currency for moving the grain crops and at present demand loans average the low rate of 4 per cent. Perhaps at no former period has there been experienced in this city such a superabundance of unemployed funds. This condition of affairs is the more remarkable considering that as bill credits are still on a very contracted scale there is the more occasion for the use of currency; for it is an accepted rule in monetary science that the curtailment of one form of credit involves a more extensive resort to some other.

This extreme ease in the money market has been coincident with a relaxation of the protracted severe stringency at London, and the results flowing therefrom have been important in their bearing upon such securities as are common to both centres. On the 16th the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 8 per cent., and later to 6 per cent. The immediate result was to encourage transactions in American securities; and Five-twenty bonds, which, on the 1st, were quoted 68, were yesterday 73½; while Illinois Central shares rose 5½, and Erie common stock 5½. This advance has been accompanied by an unusually large shipment of bonds to London and the Continental cities, some important amounts having been, for the first time, sent to Paris, with a view to their being introduced upon the Bourse. There can be little doubt that the amount of Five-twenties sent to Europe during August exceeds the total returned here in connection with hostilities in Germany. The supply of the bonds of 1862 has been so heavily drawn down, and the price has consequently advanced so largely, that the issues of 1864 and 1865 have been sent abroad during the past week, though, we believe

only for private investment. It is a gratifying evidence of the increasing confidence abroad in the credit of the United States Government that one of the first results of peace in Germany, and of the close of panic in London, should be an enlarged demand for our bonds. The following have been the daily quotations for Consols and American securities on the London Exchange during August:

COURSE OF CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON—AUGUST, 1866.

Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities U. S. 5-20s.	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie sh's.	Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities U. S. 5-20s.	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie sh's.
Wednesday... 1	88½	68½	74½	43	Saturday... 18	88½	68	75½	42½
Thursday... 2	88	69½	74½	43	Sunday... 19	88½	69	75	42½
Friday... 3	87½	69	74½	41½	Monday... 20	88½	69½	75	42½
Saturday... 4	87½	68½	74½	41½	Tuesday... 21	88½	70	76½	44½
Sunday... 5	87½	68½	74½	41½	Wednesday... 22	88½	70	77½	45
Monday... 6	87½	68½	75	43	Thursday... 23	88½	70½	78	44½
Tuesday... 7	87½	68½	75½	43½	Friday... 24	88½	70½	78½	44½
Wednesday... 8	87½	68½	75	43	Saturday... 25	88½	70½	77½	44½
Thursday... 9	87½	68½	75½	43½	Sunday... 26	89	72	78½	45½
Friday... 10	87½	68½	75½	43½	Monday... 27	89	72	78½	45½
Saturday... 11	87½	68½	75½	43½	Tuesday... 28	89½	72½	78½	45½
Sunday... 12	87½	68½	75½	43½	Wednesday... 29	89½	72½	78½	45½
Monday... 13	87½	68½	76½	42½	Thursday... 30	89½	72½	79½	45½
Tuesday... 14	87½	68½	75½	43½	Friday... 31	89½	73½	79½	46
Wednesday... 15	87½	68	75	42½	Highest... ..	89½	73½	79½	46
Thursday... 16	87½	68	75	42½	Lowest... ..	87½	68	74½	40½
Friday... 17	88	68½	75	42½					

The foreign demand for Five-twenties has been accompanied by a large home demand for investment, created by the abundance of idle capital, in which all Government securities have sympathized, producing a general advance in prices. Sixes of 1881 have advanced from 109½ to 113½; old Five-twenties from 108¼ to 113½; Ten-forties from 99 to 103¼; and Seven-thirties, 1st series, from 104 to 107½. The high premium on gold produced by speculative operations, by preventing the price of gold from following the appreciation in the credit of the Government, has tended to force up the price of national securities.

The total amount of Government bonds sold at the Stock Exchange during August amounts to \$10,987,850, and of Treasury notes \$2,577,000; which, though not varying materially from the transactions in July, is yet very largely in excess of the average monthly transactions.

The course of exchange has tended steadily downward, under the large exports of bonds, which have kept the supply of bills steadily in advance of the demand. The imports for the month have materially exceeded the exports, even including the shipments of securities; from which it is occasionally argued that, the balance of trade being against us, exchange should rule higher. It is, however, overlooked that our exports to Great Britain are usually paid for prompt, while our imports are upon four to eight months credit. At the close of the month bills on London and Paris range 3@3½ per cent. below par of exchange. The following table shows the daily fluctuations in bankers bills (long) on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, and Berlin at New York, for August:

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST.

Days.	London. cents for 54 pence.	Paris. centimes for dollar.	Amsterdam. florin.	Bremen. cents for rix daler.	Hamburg. M. banco.	Berlin. cents for thaler.
1..	107½@108½	525 @517½	40 @40½	77 @79	36½@37	72 @73
2..	107½@108½	525 @517½	40 @40½	77 @79	36½@37	72 @73
3..	107½@108	525 @517½	40 @40½	77 @79	36 @37	71 @72½
4..	107½@108	525 @517½	40 @40½	77 @79	36 @37	71 @72½
5..	107½@108	525 @518½	40 @40½	77 @78½	36 @36½	72 @72½
6..	107½@108	525 @518½	40 @40½	77 @78½	36 @36½	72 @72½
7..	107½@108	525 @518½	40 @40½	77 @78½	36 @36½	72 @72½
8..	107½@108	525 @518½	40 @40½	77 @78½	36 @36½	72 @72½
9..	107½@108	525 @520	40 @41	77 @78½	36 @36½	72 @72½
10..	107½@108	530 @525	40 @40½	76½@78½	35½@36½	71½@72½
11..	107½@108	530 @525	40 @40½	76½@78½	35½@36½	71½@72½
12..	107½@108	530 @522½	40 @40½	77 @78	35½@36½	71 @72
13..	107½@108	530 @521½	40 @40½	76½@78	35½@36½	71 @72
14..	107½@108	530 @521½	40 @40½	76½@78	35½@36½	71 @72
15..	107½@108	530 @521½	40 @40½	76½@78	35½@36½	71 @72
16..	107½@108	530 @521½	40 @40½	76½@78	35½@36½	71 @72
17..	107 @107½	535 @522½	39½@40½	76½@78	35 @36	70½@71½
18..	107 @107½	535 @522½	39½@40½	76½@78	35 @36	70½@71½
19..	107 @107½	535 @522½	39½@40½	76½@78	35 @36	70½@71½
20..	107 @107½	535 @522½	39½@40½	76½@78	35 @36	70½@71½
21..	107 @107½	530 @525	39½@40½	76½@77½	35 @36	69½@70½
22..	107 @107½	530 @525	39½@40½	76½@77½	35 @36	69½@70½
23..	107 @107½	530 @525	39½@40½	76½@77½	35 @36	69½@70½
24..	106½@107½	540 @530	39½@40½	76 @77	35 @36	69½@70½
25..	106½@107	540 @530	39½@40	76 @77	35 @35½	69½@70½
26..	106½@107	535 @528½	39½@40	75 @76½	35 @36	69½@70
27..	105½@107	540 @532½	39½@39½	75 @76½	35 @35½	68½@70
28..	105½@107	540 @532½	39½@39½	75 @76½	35 @35½	68½@70
29..	105½@106	545 @535	39 @40	75 @76½	34½@35½	68½@69
30..	105½@106	545 @535	39 @40	75 @76½	34½@35½	68½@69
31..	105½@106	545 @535	39 @40	75 @76½	34½@35½	68½@69
Aug	105½@108½	@517½	39 @41	75@ 54 57	34½@37	68 @73

July	107% @ 109%	525 @ 507%	40 @ 42	77 @ 79	36 @ 37%	72 @ 75%
June	107% @ 110	205 @ 507%	40 @ 42%	77 @ 80%	35% @ 37%	73 @ 75
May	108% @ 109%	520 @ 510	40% @ 42%	78% @ 80	36 @ 37%	71 @ 74
Apr	106% @ 108%	537% @ 517%	39% @ 41	76% @ 78%	35 @ 36%	69% @ 71%
Mar	106% @ 108%	530 @ 518%	40 @ 41	77 @ 78%	35% @ 36%	70% @ 71%
Feb	107% @ 108%	532% @ 517%	40% @ 41	77 @ 79	35% @ 36%	70% @ 71%
Jan	108 @ 109%	523% @ 515	40% @ 41	78 @ 79%	36 @ 36%	71 @ 71%
8 mos	106% @ 109%	545 @ 507%	39 @ 42%	75 @ 80%	34% @ 37%	68% @ 75%

The Gold market has been subject to violent fluctuations, owing to a speculative combination for making gold scarce and forcing up the premium. At one period, the clique was understood to hold ten millions of gold; and, as they refused to lend to the "shorts", with a view to compelling them to purchase, the rate of interest advanced to 1/2 @ 1 per cent. per diem.

The prospect of an importation of gold from abroad and the maturing of interest upon Ten-forty bonds on the 1st of September have induced the clique holders to realise upon their coin, and the market closes easier. The following are the daily quotations for gold for the month of August:

COURSE OF GOLD FOR AUGUST.

Date.	Open'g	High st.	Lowest.	Closing.	Date.	Open'g	High st.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wednesday...	1 149	149	148 1/2	148 1/2	Monday .....	20 148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Thursday.....	2 148 1/2	149 1/2	147 1/2	148	Tuesday .....	21 147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Friday .....	3 148 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	Wednesday...	22 147 1/2	149 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Saturday .....	4 148	148	147	147 1/2	Thursday.....	23 150 1/2	151	149 1/2	150 1/2
Sunday .....	5 .....	.....	.....	.....	Friday .....	24 150 1/2	150 1/2	148	148
Monday .....	6 147 1/2	148	147 1/2	147 1/2	Saturday.....	25 147 1/2	148	147	147
Tuesday .....	7 147 1/2	148	147 1/2	147 1/2	Sunday .....	26 .....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday...	8 148	149	148	148 1/2	Monday .....	27 146 1/2	148 1/2	146 1/2	148 1/2
Thursday.....	9 148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	Tuesday .....	28 148 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Friday.....	10 148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	Wednesday...	29 148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Saturday .....	11 148 1/2	149	148 1/2	148 1/2	Thursday.....	30 148	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Sunday .....	12 .....	.....	.....	.....	Friday .....	31 147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Monday .....	13 149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	August, 1866....	149	152 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2
Tuesday .....	14 149 1/2	150 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2	" 1865.....	144 1/2	145 1/2	140 1/2	144 1/2
Wednesday...	15 150 1/2	152	150 1/2	151 1/2	" 1864.....	255	261 1/2	231 1/2	238
Thursday.....	16 151 1/2	152 1/2	151 1/2	152 1/2	" 1863.....	129 1/2	129 1/2	122 1/2	127 1/2
Friday.....	17 151 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2	" 1862 .....	115 1/2	116 1/2	112 1/2	115 1/2
Saturday .....	18 151	151	148 1/2	149 1/2	" 1861.....	100	100	100	100
Sunday.....	19 .....	.....	.....	.....					

The following table, compiled from the records for the past eight months of the current year, and for the same months of the previous seven years, shows the general results of the import and export of treasure at this port:

Months, &c.	New Supply.			Exports to for. ports.	Excess of	
	California.	Foreign.	Total.		Supply.	Export.
January.....	\$1,485,316	\$72,771	\$1,558,087	\$2,706,336	.....	\$1,148,249
February.....	3,603,000	172,122	3,775,122	1,807,030	1,968,092	.....
March.....	3,958,290	285,854	4,244,145	1,045,039	3,199,105	.....
April.....	1,539,321	161,817	1,701,138	588,875	1,112,263	.....
May.....	3,992,148	393,073	4,385,221	23,744,194	.....	19,358,973
June.....	1,842,271	94,549	1,936,820	15,890,956	.....	13,954,136
July.....	6,754,669	123,592	6,878,261	5,801,459	1,076,802	.....
August.....	4,427,659	161,319	4,588,978	1,587,851	3,001,127	.....
Jan. Aug. '66	\$27,602,674	\$1,465,097	\$29,067,771	\$53,171,740	.....	\$24,103,979
do do '65	11,711,304	1,501,235	13,212,539	20,175,143	.....	6,962,604
do do '64	7,775,371	1,800,924	9,576,295	32,100,464	.....	22,524,169
do do '63	8,854,053	1,149,890	10,003,943	29,366,111	.....	19,362,163
do do '62	16,013,733	823,259	16,836,992	39,748,220	.....	22,911,223
do do '61	25,421,160	33,955,718	59,376,878	3,264,058	56,112,820	.....
do do '60	22,601,043	896,932	23,497,975	35,697,641	.....	12,199,666
do do '59	25,131,345	1,649,501	26,780,846	47,653,179	.....	20,877,333

The receipts of gold from California for the month amount to \$4,427,659, and from foreign ports to \$161,316, making a total new supply of \$4,588,978, against a foreign export of \$1,587,851; so that there has been a gain at this port of \$3,001,127 for the month. According to cable advices, there is now in transit about \$1,500,000 of gold from London for New York, indicating a course of exchanges which may add materially to the supply of coin upon the market.

IMMIGRATION.

It might have been very reasonably anticipated that the circumstances connected with the war would materially interfere with the course of emigration to the United States. Foreign opinion was against us, and every effort was used to weaken confidence in the stability of our Government and in the value of our institutions. The classes from which the emigrants chiefly come were specially warned by the press of foreign countries not to risk their fortunes among a people who could not govern themselves without civil war, and whose resources were being wasted by fraternal strife. It was argued that, should our Government survive the shock of war, the people of the United States would be taxed as

heavily as those of the most severely-burthened nations of Europe, and that, consequently, America offered no inducements to the emigrant to forsake his fatherland.

For a period, there doubtless appeared to distant observers to be some force in these views, and they had their effect upon the volume of emigration. In 1861, the number of emigrants arriving at New York was only 68,311, and in 1862, 81,458; which is only 62 per cent. of the average number of arrivals for the five preceding years. The very energy and harmony with which the war was prosecuted appeared, however, ultimately to command the respect of the masses of the European populations, and in 1863 the stemmed current broke forth with doubled volume. In that year 161,648 passengers were landed at Castle Garden; in 1864, 184,700; and 1865, the number reached 200,031. During the five years from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, 696,148 immigrants were landed at this port; while the aggregate for the five preceding years was only 605,356.

It thus appears that during the war period the rate of immigration increased fifteen per cent. This year, the arrivals have been unusually numerous. From the first of January to the 8th of August 155,799 passengers landed at Castle Garden, against 97,634 for the first seven months of 1865; which shows an increase of fifty per cent. upon the large movement of last year. This enlarged influx is no doubt due to a certain extent to the disturbed condition of Ireland and the contest in Germany, to which countries we are chiefly indebted for the supply of foreign population. Thus the political misfortunes of other countries have contributed, to a material extent, to replace the population sacrificed during the late war.

There are obvious reasons why the high prices prevailing in this country should not have checked immigration. In the first place, prices are also high in the Old World; for the comparative scarcity of leading products which has contributed so largely to the advance here has had a similar effect there. And again, although prices have advanced largely in the United States, yet wages have also risen in proportion, so that it may perhaps be safely affirmed that, as a rule, the condition of the working man is as good now as it was before the war. The great scarcity of male labor, resulting from the losses in the war, has had a tendency to draw here an unusual number of emigrants. Employers of labor have, in some instances, combined for the purpose of importing hands which they were unable to procure among our own population. The efforts of the agents of these parties have naturally attracted attention to emigration to this country and to the inducements arising from an inadequate supply of labor, causing many to emigrate whom they did not directly engage. The promptness with which European population has flowed hither to fill the vacuum caused by the war is an illustration of the readiness with which the irregularities in the world's labor market are adjusted. It is in this very principle of self-regulation that we must confide for recovery from the effects of the loss of producing population during the last four years, and for such a re-inforcement of the ranks of labor as will restore the lost equilibrium between production and consumption, and assist to bring us back to the former range of values.

The severe panic in England, and the reaction in trade in Germany, consequent upon the war, will have a tendency to induce emigration to the United States. In England, the tendency is toward lower prices for labor, employers in some of the leading branches of manufacture having required their hands to work for reduced wages. Here, on the contrary, the several branches of labor have been and in some cases are still demanding an advance of pay. Last week a national convention of working men

assembled at Baltimore, one of the chief objects of which was to secure a legal limitation of the daily term of labor to eight hours, which is equivalent to a very important advance in the price of labor. Movements of this character, especially when they occur immediately after an exhaustive war, from which the working classes might be expected to suffer severely, have a very direct tendency to draw foreign labor to this country.

The increased employment of steamers in the transportation of emigrants also facilitates emigration. The charges upon this class of vessels are now about equal to those of sailing vessels, and as the risks and inconveniences of a long and tedious voyage are obviated, an important objection to crossing the Atlantic is removed. In 1856, 126,459 emigrants arrived in sailing vessels, and only 5,111 in steamers; last year 116,579 arrived in steamers, and only 83,452 in sailing vessels—a fact which indicates the important change occurring in the transportation of emigrants. The constantly increasing intercourse between the United States and Europe, and the union of the two continents by the cable, will tend to make known more generally throughout the Old World the advantages to labor afforded by our virgin resources, and will, with other influences, help to promote a larger influx of European population than we have yet witnessed.

In view of these considerations, we are far from yielding to the supposition that the tide of emigration to the Western continent has yet reached its height. We have still millions of acres of virgin soil as fertile as any that has contributed to enrich the emigrant in times past; and, every year, the increase of transportation facilities is rendering these lands more attractive to the ill-paid sons of toil of the Old World. With our wonted rapid increase in population and wealth, the heavy public burthens, which now appear forbidding to the emigrant, will either be removed by the liquidation of our debt, or, if retained, will bear with comparative lightness upon our vast resources. Should it prove, as some predict, that the emancipated negro will produce less than the negro in slavery, there will then be an opening for foreign laborers in many parts of the South.

**ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS.**

**CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.**

The several lines belonging to this company have in the aggregate a length of *four hundred* miles and are as follows:

Main line—Chicago to Quincy.....miles.	265
Branch line—Galesburg to Burlington.....	4
Peoria branch—Galesburg to Peoria.....	5
Lewiston branch—Yates City to Lewiston.....	3
Old Line—Aurora to Chicago Junction.....	13

Total miles owned and operated by company..... 400

The railroad property of the company, which in its original design, consisted of a road from the junction of the Galena and Chicago Railroad (then so called) about 30 miles from Chicago to Galesburg, 138 miles, now consists of a continuous main line from Chicago to Quincy 265 miles, and which at Quincy connects with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad extending by its connections (nearly complete) to the Kansas Branch of the Pacific, and which will command a very large share of the business of the northern portion of the United States, which may pass over the route to and from the Western Territories and the Pacific States; and of a branch to Burlington, equally part of a main line between Chicago and that city, where it connects with the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, complete 76 miles and fast approaching completion 56 miles further to near the centre of Southern Iowa, destined also to be a great route across that State; and also of a road from Galesburg to Peoria, 52 miles, with a branch to Lewiston. The business of all these roads comes upon the main trunk at Galesburg, and passes thence over its length to Chicago. There is also a small part of the original

line between Aurora and the junction with the Galena road, 13 miles, not however, of much value. But the two routes to Quincy and Burlington, destined as they are to become great thoroughfares for both business and travel, have great present and greater prospective value; while every mile of road to Peoria and Lewiston also contributes much to the revenue of the Company by reason of the business which they furnish, passing over the main line from Galesburg to Chicago.

The following statements have reference to the operations and revenue of the company for the four financial years ending April 30, 1866.

The rolling stock owned by the company May 1, 1862 and at the close of each subsequent fiscal year is shown in the annexed statement:

	May 1.	Close of Fiscal Year.			
	1862.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Locomotive Engines.....	62	86	98	105	111
Passenger Coaches.....	27	30	36	46	54
Baggage, mail and express.....	13	17	24	25	25
Horse, freight and cattle.....	815	999	1,334	1,508	1,639
Platform and coal cars.....	186	200	401	422	442
Drivers, &c., cars.....	22	30	40	36	36

—not including working cars, the stock of which in April, 1866, consisted of 40 gravel, and 44 rubble cars, and 122 hand cars.

The total mileage of trains was in 1863-4, 1,955,519 miles; in 1864-5, 1,963,105 miles and in 1865-6, 2,083,580 miles.

**TRAFFIC ON THE LINES YEARLY.**

The subjoined statements exhibit the details of the east and west passenger and freight business of the company for the last four years.

The number of passengers and the direction of travel, with the aggregate mileage were as shown in the following table:

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Through Passengers—Carried East....	12,688	15,989	21,360	27,555
“ “ “ West....	15,127½	22,733	23,707	35,186
“ “ “ both ways	27,815½	38,722	50,067	62,741
Way Passengers— East....	188,863½	262,055	395,328	422,687
“ “ “ West....	185,987	273,148	397,164	453,773
“ “ “ both ways	374,850½	535,203	792,492	876,460
Total Passengers— East....	201,550½	278,044	416,688	450,242
“ “ “ West....	201,114½	295,881	425,871	488,959
“ “ “ both ways	402,666	573,925	842,559	939,201
Equivalent num. of Pas. carried 1 mile.	23,358,939	30,609,865	43,406,925	49,670,625

The freight traffic for the same years is shown in the following table:

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Tons of freight—carried East.....	580,278	523,594	456,835	494,480
“ “ —carried West.....	197,458	236,676	280,676	327,403
“ “ —carried both ways....	777,736	809,674	737,511	821,883

—the equivalent number of tons carried one mile having been:

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Tons of freight—Carried East....	81,298,033	78,624,460	66,494,144	65,036,145
“ “ “ West....	26,697,809	38,129,048	41,085,216	48,730,814
“ “ “ both ways	107,995,942	116,753,508	107,579,360	113,766,959

The tons of freight forwarded from and received at Chicago, and the mileage thereof for the same years, was as follows

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Tons received at Chicago.....	492,014	437,970	375,590	398,909
Tons forwarded from Chicago.....	131,907	187,882	210,769	251,465
Received and forwarded.....	623,921	625,852	586,359	650,374

—and the mileage thereof was thus, viz.:

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Mileage of each ton received....	77,595,134	74,747,018	62,123,601	59,247,15
“ “ “ forwarded.	23,408,685	34,491,299	37,381,582	44,444,64
Total mileage.....	101,003,819	109,238,317	99,505,183	103,691,79

These statements are exclusive of the company's tonnage, which amounted in 1865 to 162,560 (10,675,598 miles,) and in 1866 to 133,019 (9,827,252 miles.)

**FISCAL OPERATIONS—EARNINGS, EXPENSES, ETC.**

The gross earnings and cost of operating, with the net earnings for the same years, are shown in the subjoined statement:

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	(210 miles.)	(293 miles.)	(300 miles.)	(400 miles.)
Freight earnings.....	\$1,927,944 79	\$2,326,363 58	\$3,395,679 45	\$4,204,740 82
Passenger earnings.....	426,417 82	684,374 82	1,158,596 21	1,757,387 99
Mails and other income..	58,458 79	79,472 63	133,911 04	213,424 54
Total earnings.....	\$2,412,821 40	\$3,090,211 03	\$4,688,186 70	\$6,175,553 35
Operating expenses.....	1,072,988 78	1,575,395 00	2,436,147 10	3,020,164 78
Net earnings.....	\$1,339,832 62	\$1,514,816 03	\$2,252,039 60	\$3,155,388 57

The following shows the resources of the company from all sources, and the manner of their disbursement:

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Net earnings as above ....	\$1,339,832 62	\$1,514,816 03	\$2,252,039 60	\$3,155,358 57
Interest and exchange.....	10,801 15	.....	14,630 36	30,152 17
Balance from Q. & C. R. R	.....	.....	.....	81,176 06
Balance credit steamer ..	3,525 63	.....	.....	.....
Inc. credit from last year..	1,296,160 64	604,859 38	1,026,093 11	988,401 03

Total resources..... \$2,650,320 04 \$2,119,675 41 \$3,292,763 07 \$4,255,117 83

—which was disbursed as follows :

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Interest on bonds.....	\$324,635 28	\$359,139 90	\$349,035 14	\$421,566 34
Prem. on fractional stock.	.....	.....	8,491 61	64 88
Taxes, State.....	24,369 62	45,619 36	71,846 74	169,619 96
do Internal.....	15,100 20	38,101 33	176,873 00	323,040 16
Improvements .....	37,148 95	67,413 86	47,485 09	6,668 68
Rents of tracks and depots.	17,074 98	10,081 00	17,921 60	17,457 92
Locomotive account.....	37,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Transfer office expenses...	2,600 00	1,600 00	2,000 00	1,583 33
Interest and exchange.....	.....	3,101 35	.....	.....
Dividend May 15.....	.....	229,544 00	262,844 00	418,825 00
do Nov. 15.....	2,3108 00	229,544 00	519,600 00	503,300 00
Stock distribution.....	946,900 00	.....	745,600 00	1,675,300 00
Transfer to sinking fund...	437,023 63	109,437 50	102,664 84	129,000 00
Balance to next year.....	604,859 38	1,026,093 11	998,401 03	588,691 55

The stock distributions as above were made at the following dates: November, 1863, 20 per cent., \$946,900; November, 1864, 10 per cent., \$745,600; and November, 1865, 20 per cent., \$1,675,300.—Total, \$3,367,800.

FINANCIAL CONDITION—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

The balance sheet is dated May 1, and shows as follows for the four years last past :

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Capital stock.....	\$5,738,640 00	\$6,571,140 00	\$8,376,510 00	\$10,193,010 00

Funded debt, viz.:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Old bonds convertible into 8 per cents.....	349,000 00	229,000 00	169,000 00	151,000 00
C. B. & Q. R. R. 8 per cent. convertible.....	441,000 00	3,633,000 00	467,000 00	356,000 00
C. B. & Q. R. R. 8 per cent. unconvertible ..	3,034,000 00	.....	3,167,000 00	3,169,000 00
C. B. & Q. R. R. 7 per plain bonds.....	755,000 00	781,000 00	680,000 00	680,000 00
C. B. & Q. R. R. 2d mort. unconvertible.....	935,500 00	940,600 00	941,000 00	941,000 00
Scrip issued for N. C. 2d mort. bonds.....	588,093 75	544,531 25	500,968 75	457,405 25

Operating accounts, viz.:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Unclaimed dividends..	1,349 00	1,223 00	1,352 00	1,201 00
Unpaid accounts and pay rolls.....	18,506 28	178,014 67	83,763 34	71,771 60
Bills payable.....	1,330 00	194,356 24	.....	.....
Due agents and connecting roads.....	275,198 30	192,519 32	440,142 55	131,234 18
Sinking fund.....	437,023 63	546,461 13	649,125 99	778,125 99
Income account credit.	604,859 38	1,026,093 11	988,401 03	588,691 55

Total debt..... \$13,179,500 34 \$14,837,838 72 \$16,464,264 66 \$17,518,440 57

Against which are charged as follows :

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Road and Equipment..	\$12,373,312 78	\$13,927,325 23	\$15,055,252 87	\$15,447,761 72
Materials and fuel on hand.....	170,678 11	531,756 56	537,057 28	395,538 52
Steam ferry and wharf boats.....	17,853 36	.....	.....	26,767 08
Chicago teams.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500 00
Accounts and bills receivable.....	45,037 43	92,106 34	111,778 13	82,116 35
Burl. & M. River R.R. preferred Stock.....	.....	.....	.....	59,976 59
Due from agents and connecting roads....	126,100 48	159,652 22	236,090 09	115,324 06
Due on account N. Cross Railroad.....	.....	.....	.....	270,000 00
Dividend declared and tax thereon.....	.....	.....	.....	536,473 68
Deposits in N. Y., Boston and Treasury.....	446,508 18	126,998 37	420,521 43	348,317 71
Deposit with Sinking Fund.....	.....	.....	102,664 86	221,664 86

Total credit..... \$13,179,500 34 \$14,837,838 72 \$16,464,264 66 \$17,518,440 57

PROPORTIONAL DEDUCTIONS.

The following table shows the cost of the road per mile, the gross earnings, expenses and net earnings per mile, the ratio of expenses to earnings, and of net earnings to cost of road, and the rate of dividend for each of the four last past years :

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Cost of road per mile.....	\$34,086	\$38,367	\$37,638	\$38,619
Gross earnings per mile.....	11,489	10,547	15,627	15,439
Operating expenses per mile.....	5,109	5,376	8,145	7,550
Net earnings per mile.....	6,380	5,171	7,482	7,889
Expenses to earnings per cent.....	44 47	50 97	52 12	48 91
Net earnings to cost of road, per cent....	10 83	10 87	14 95	20 43
Dividends—cash.....	nine.	nine.	thirteen.	ten
—stock.....	twenty.	.....	ten.	twenty.

The cost of road is estimated on a length of 363 miles for the two first years, and of 400 miles for the last two years. The earnings and expenses are estimated on lengths of 210 (average) 293, 300 and 400 miles for the years respectively as shown in the original returns. These lengths include the 30 miles of the Galena & Chicago R. R. in use before the completion of the Chicago extension in May, 1864, and for the last year the Quincy line 100 miles.

PRICES OF STOCK AT NEW YORK.

The monthly range in the price of shares at the New York Stock Board for the four years ending, April 30, 1866, has been as shown in the following table :

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
May.....	64½ @ 73	103 @ 120	126 @ 142	102 @ 110
June.....	75 @ 80	113 @ 116	126½ @ 132	104 @ 103
July.....	74½ @ 78½	114 @ 116½	126 @ 132	109½ @ 112
August.....	78 @ 87	115 @ 126½	127 @ 131	111 @ 113
September.....	85½ @ 96½	120 @ 123	117 @ 127	112 @ 125
October.....	100 @ 119	122½ @ 131	111 @ 135	124 @ 130
November.....	83 @ 116	116½ @ 124½	115 @ 120	110½ @ 115
December.....	86½ @ 88	115 @ 117½	116½ @ 118	113 @ 115
January.....	99 @ 111½	118 @ 129	114 @ 120	109½ @ 114
February.....	105 @ 110	122 @ 133	115 @ 120	112 @ 112
March.....	106 @ 110	131½ @ 146	100 @ 113	113½ @ 115
April.....	107½ @ 112½	132 @ 149	103 @ 117	115 @ 117½
Year.....	64½ @ 119	103 @ 149	100 @ 142	102 @ 120

Literature.

*Recent British Philosophy: a Review with Criticisms, including some comments on Mr. Mill's answer to Sir William Hamilton.* By DAVID MASSON, New York; D. APPLETON & Company, 1866.

German scholars are said to have a species of mania for translating Faust; American divines seem to be fond of combatting "Rationalism"; and English lecturers take every opportunity to write and talk about metaphysics. Yet, they are born to waste much of their sweetness on a very desert air, partly from the aridity of their subject, but chiefly because the reader and reviewer must first learn their specific technology before attempting to learn or set forth their ideas. Mr. Masson will hardly escape. His fault, however, consists less in the diction which he uses than in the profusion of words with which he dilutes his thoughts. Yet, those interested in such questions will read him with interest. After a cursory view of the Empirical and Transcendental systems and a notion of the writers who taught them, he devotes the great part of his work to Sir William Hamilton and John Stuart Mill.

Sir William, he declares, was a Theist, a Supernaturalist—no philosopher of modern times more strenuously, more passionately so. He venerated Hume as a good man and a great philosopher, and entertained little respect for the clergy, yet, at the same time, had a special admiration of Calvin, and a profound interest in the old theologians, from Tertullian downward. He held in the existence of Truth beyond what appeared to the senses—phenomenal existence. "The sphere of our belief," said he, "is much more extensive than the sphere of our knowledge; and, therefore, while I deny that the infinite can by us be known, I am far from denying that by us it is, must, and ought to be believed." Yet, he positively declared that it was impossible to speculate about the Absolute. Sir William holds that the central fact of the phenomenal of dualism or antithesis of two series of phenomena, given immediately in consciousness—the one constituting the ego or mind, and the other, the external world or matter. But here Mr. Mill takes issue. He holds that the radical fact of the phenomenal is not a dualism at all, but simply a stream, a flow, a succession of feelings, sensations, or states of consciousness. All knowledge, all belief, all known existence has been generated out of this succession of sensations, or states of consciousness. Hence, after some further illustrations, Mr. Masson concludes that *Transcendental Natural Realism* in Hamilton, announcing itself as anti-ontological, but with strong theological sympathies, and *Empirical Constructive Idealism* in Mill, also announcing itself as anti-ontological, but consenting to leave the main theological questions open on certain pretty strict conditions, were the two Angels that have for thirty years contended for the soul of Britain.

The remaining three chapters of the book are devoted to further demonstrations of the author's positions, and notices of other metaphysical writers. He, however, does little more than exhibit them; taking no pains to show any inaccuracy or proper conclusions.

*The Home Life; in the Light of its Divine Idea.* By JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, B. A., Minister of Clayland's Chapel, Clapham Road, London, &c. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 1866.

This author, an English independent clergyman, has attempted in a series of simple lectures to set forth the true Christian life in the several domestic relations. They may be perused with profit by all, and the council which they contain, though it may have been often reiterated, is still wholesome and not prudently disregarded.

*Appleton's Hand-Book of American Travel.* By EDWARD H. HALL, New York; D. APPLETON & Co., 1866.

This book is all that it professes to be, a hand-book and guide through the Southern States, with maps and descriptive sketches of the cities, towns, waterfalls, battle-fields, mountains, rivers, lakes, watering places, summer resorts, scenes of interest, &c. It is carefully prepared, explicit; and to the tourist is an invaluable companion. It gives a brief outline description of the objects which he desires to understand, and enables him to make his journey interesting, because undertaken with intelligent ideas of the region which he is visiting.

**Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.**

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— AUG. 17.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	11.18½@11.19	Aug. 17.	3 days.	11.90
Antwerp	"	25.57½@25.62½	do	"	25.0 @25.7½
Hamburg	"	13.10½@13.11	do	"	13.6½@13.7
Paris	"	25.25 @25.35	do	"	25.22½
Paris	3 months.	25.10 @25.37½	do	3 mo's.	24.87½
Vienna	"	13.30 @13.60	—	—	—
Berlin	"	6.28 @ 6.28½	—	—	—
St. Petersburg	"	27 @ 27½	—	—	—
Cadiz	"	45½@ 46	—	—	—
Lisbon	"	51½@ 51½	Aug. 9.	30 days.	53½
Milan	"	27.90 @28.10	—	—	—
Genoa	"	27.90 @28.10	—	—	—
Naples	"	27.90 @28.10	—	—	—
New York	—	—	Aug. 16.	60 days.	162½
Jamaica	—	—	July 2.	do	2½ p. c. prem.
Havana	—	—	July 31.	90 days.	27½@—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	July 25.	60 days.	22½@24
Buenos Ayres.	—	—	July 14.	do	49½@49½
Valparaiso	—	—	July 4.	do	47 @46½
Pernambuco	—	—	Aug. 1.	do	24½@25
Singapore	60 day's	4s 6d.	July 6.	6 mo's.	4s. 5½d.@4s.6d.
Hong Kong	"	4s 6d.	July 13.	do	4s. 6½d.@—
Ceylon	"	2 p. c. disc.	June 30.	do	6@7 p. c. disc.
Bombay	"	1s 10½d@—	Aug. 7.	do	1s. 11½d.
Madras	"	1s10d @—	Aug. 5.	do	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	"	1s10d @—	Aug. 6.	do	1s. 11½d.
Sydney	"	3 p. c. disc.	Aug. 19.	do	1@2 p. c. disc.

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

LONDON, Saturday, August 18, 1866.

The position of affairs has at length substantially improved, the Directors of the Bank of England having reduced their *minimum* rate of discount to the extent of two, or to eight per cent. The point at which it previously stood was ten, and was raised to that figure on the 12th of May last. The ten per cent. rate of discount was therefore in existence for a period of more than three months, and for a longer time than has been recorded in past crisis. With the greatly increased resources of their establishment, the Bank Directors could have followed no other policy; and as it was generally known on Wednesday last that the stock of bullion had been increased to a fair extent, whilst notes had arrived in considerable quantities from the provinces, the announcement of the change effected, though received with the greatest satisfaction, created no surprise.

The bank return is, indeed, most satisfactory, and although the reserve now, with an increase on the week of £1,030,000, confined to £,610,866. The progress of the Bank toward a full recovery of strength has been more rapid than was at this period last week anticipated. The money market may now be considered to have regulated itself. The continuance of stringent terms of discount having caused so considerable a falling off in trade, and in the requirements of the the leading community, that the supply of capital has in a slight degree exceeded the demand. Nevertheless, it is still maintained that the Bank directors committed an error in not reducing their quotations on the 21st of June last, when the state of the resources would have permitted them to have ventured on such a movement. At that date the reserve of notes and coin in the banking department was greater than at the present time, and it is held now as then, that had the Bank then lowered their rate, confidence would have been rapidly restored both at home and abroad. While instead of foreign capital being withdrawn from this country, supplies of money would have been forwarded hither, in order to secure the tempting rate of interest offered.

That the ten per cent. rate of discount was creating danger in the sense that the foreign and provincial capitalists considered, so long as it remained at that point, it was imprudent and unavoidable to lend money, except on the very best security, is pretty generally admitted. Large sums of money, which might have been most profitably employed, but which were allowed to remain idle, and which reduced, therefore, the available supply of capital, were hoarded throughout the country and on the Continent, whilst, owing to the prevailing distrust, large sums of coin were required to complete the home and foreign trade of the country. As regards this country itself, the supplies of notes in circulation have materially increased, whilst the large imports and exports of bullion from and to France and other countries indicate

that the foreign trade of the country has not been carried on so extensively as the credit system.

The highest and lowest prices of United States Securities on the days enumerated were as follows:

For week ending August 18.	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	43½	44	44	44	44	44
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	69	69
do cons'ted mort. b'ds, 1895	40½	40½	40½	40	39½	39
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid	42½	43	43	42½	42½	42½
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent	70	70	70	70	70	70
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875	82	82	82	82	82	82
do 7 per cent, 1875	67	67	67	67	67	67
do \$100 shares, all paid	76½	75½	75	75½	75½	75½
Marrietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent	70	70	70	69	69	69
New York Central, 100 dollar shares	62½	6½	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	34½	34½	34½
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (qua. by Penn. Railroad Co)	73	73	73	73	73	73
do with option to be paid in Philadelphia	73	73	73	73	73	73
Canada 6 per cent	92	92	92½	91	92	92½
do 5 per cent	75	75	74	75	76	77

**LOWEST PRICES OF PRINCIPAL AMERICAN SECURITIES.**

For week ending August 18.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's	68	68½	67½	68	68½	68½
Atlantic & Great Western consolidated mortgage bonds	40½	40½	38½	39	39½	39
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid	40½	42½	42½	42½	42	42½
Illinois Central, 100 dollars, all paid	75	75½	74½	75½	75½	75½

The highest quotations of Consols on the days enumerated, were:

Week ending Aug. 11	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day	Thur'day	Friday.	Sat'rday.
Consols for money	87½	87½	87½	88½	88½	88½

In American securities a large business has been transacted. United States 5-20 bonds have arrived in large quantities from New York, and prices have given way, though not to any important extent. For Erie Railway shares there has been an extensive demand, but the highest prices of the week have not been maintained. Illinois Central Railway shares have been purchased largely for shipment to New York.

**English Market Reports—Per Cable.**

The following are the official quotations for Consols and American Securities at the close of each day:

	Fri. 24.	Sat. 25.	Mon. 27.	Tues. 28.	Wed. 29.	Thur. 30.
Consols	88½	88½	89	89½	89½	89½
United States 5-20's	70½	70½	72	72½	72½	73½
Illinois Central shares	78½	77½	78½	78½	78½	79½
Erie shares	44½	44½	45½	45½	45½	45½

FRIDAY, 31, NOON.—Consols, 89½; U. S. 6s, (5-20s), 73½; Michigan Central shares, 79½; Erie shares, 46. The Bank rate was lowered on the 16th from 10 to 8; on the 23d from 8 to 7, and on the 30th from 7 to 6 per cent.

**COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.**

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.**—The imports have been less again this week, both in general merchandize and dry goods, being in the aggregate \$4,264,464, against \$7,347,572, last week and \$4,558,139 the previous week. The exports are \$2,728,713 this week against \$2,482,421 last week, and \$2,592,511 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week reached 4,816 bales, against 4,381 bales last week. Included in the exports were—19,770 bbls wheat flour, 76 do rye flour, 2,906 do cornmeal, 27,815 bus wheat, 250 bus oats, 35,805 do barley, 1,578 do peas, 197,938 do corn, 1,325 pkgs candles, 4,882 tons coal, 290 bale hay, 354 bbls spirits turpentine, 1,922 do rosin, 20 do tar, 25 do pitch, 60 galls whale oil, 68 do lard oil, 917,625 do petroleum, 1,980 bbls pork, 508 do beef, 34 tierces beef, 30,883 pounds cutmeats 16,141 do butter, 1,648,502 do cheese, 291,814 do lard, 246 bbls rice 47,882 pounds tallow, 1,036 hhds tobacco, 489 other pkgs crude tobacco, 51,096 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. 24, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Aug. 25:

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

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods	\$1,430,161	\$1,093,337	\$2,632,704	\$2,071,161
General merchandise	1,404,901	1,749,304	2,443,876	2,193,303
Total for the week	\$2,835,061	\$2,842,641	\$5,076,580	\$4,264,464
Previously reported	115,816,295	154,663,579	106,979,779	204,310,373
Since January 1	\$118,651,356	\$157,506,220	\$112,056,359	\$208,574,837

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. 26:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$2,936,164	\$4,269,873	\$3,395,622	\$2,728,713
Previously reported.....	116,111,200	134,570,749	99,532,431	127,501,500
Since January 1.....	\$119,047,364	\$138,840,622	\$102,923,053	\$130,230,212

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.
Great Britain...	\$1,232,166	\$13,342,300	Cuba.....	\$104,677	\$1,285,417
France.....	192,711	1,296,387	Haiti.....	15,118	102,424
Holland & Belg.	92,097	553,580	Other W. I .....	188,736	1,241,767
Germany.....	203,957	1,032,231	Mexico.....	65,162	551,903
Other N. Europe	44,543	188,533	New Granada.....	.....	147,227
Spain.....	93,055	456,843	Venezuela.....	.....	189,607
Other S. Europe	155,277	1,699,706	Br. Guiana.....	49,157	576,747
East Indies.....	.....	6,750	Brazil.....	64,947	702,200
China.....	.....	590,105	Other S.A. ports	75,728	184,945
Australia.....	.....	519,240	All other ports..	27,910	.....
Br.N.A Colonies	123,472	1,084,544			

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York, for the week ending August 25, 1866 :

August 21—SS. Java, Liverpool—	Specie.....	3,560
Spanish doub'l's.....	24—SS. City of London, Liverpool	94,265
“ 22—S.S South America, Para—	Silver bars.....	15,584
American gold... 4,600	American silver..	150,340
“ 24—S.S Saxonia, Hamburg—	“ 24—S.S. Bremen, Bremen—	433,163
German silver... 800	Silver bars.....	10,000
American silver. 35,000	American silver..	.....
For London—		

Total for the week.....	\$787,312
Previously reported.....	52,095,136
Total since Jan. 1, 1866.....	\$52,882,448

Same time in	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Same time in	\$19,960,545	31,785,951	27,922,122	33,623,776	3,264,058	34,296,184	49,083,811
1858.....	\$17,249,170	31,976,416	23,521,617	22,399,427	23,656,637	13,763,567	16,476,554

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The mail steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall August 23, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing mails and treasure. The following is her treasure list :

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	FROM THE ISTHMUS.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.. \$35,546 92	Trevor & Colgate..... \$4,575 35
J. & W. Seligman & Co.. 78,000 00	Miller & Hughlm..... 1,400 00
Eugene Kelly & Co..... 153,430 70	Maitland, Phelps & Co... 500 00
Wells, Fargo & Co..... 104,576 34	E. & H. S. Anthony..... 300 00
Lees & Waller..... 405,293 78	Total..... \$6,775 35
Order..... 540,000 09	
Panama R. R. Co..... 19,210 38	
Total..... \$1,136,058 12	

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	6,557,602	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	Aug. 31.	Arizona	1,386,058	27,652,675

THE RICE CROP FOR 1866.—The Charleston Daily News in an article on the growth of rice in South Carolina, gives the following estimate of the yield this year in South Carolina and Georgia. The figures for South Carolina are prepared after making careful inquiries in the different districts, while those for Georgia are estimates simply :

ESTIMATE OF THE RICE CROP IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA FOR 1866.	
	Clean rice.
Waccamaw, Pee Dee and Santee districts.....	tierras 12,000
Cooper River district.....	3,000
Pon Pon, Ashepoo, Combahee, and vicinity.....	5,000
Savannah Back River, amount to come to Charleston.....	5,000
Crop of Georgia.....	8,000
Total.....	tierras 33,000

There is, perhaps, a limited amount planted on the Cape Fear River North Carolina, and some inland rice produced in the interior ; the latter will, to a certain extent, if the price keeps up, be brought to this market by railroad, but the above estimate will not be much changed by these elements. The dangers now are an equinoctial gale and bad work during harvest. To show our readers the complete prostration of this branch of agriculture by the war, we give the receipts at this point during the years '59 and '60, and '60 and '61, and the same for '65 and '66, and conjecturally for '66 and '67 :

Receipts at Charleston from the Sep. 1, 1859, to 31st Aug., 1860.	tierras 154,970
Receipts from Sep. 1, 1860, to August 31, 1861.....	126,269
Receipts from September 1, 1865, to August 31, 1866.....	4,025
Estimated for 1866 and 1867.....	25,000

THE MEXICAN FINANCES.—The London News gives the following exhibit of the finances of the Mexican Empire: The political, military and financial condition of Mexico has been sketched with a masterly hand by the present French Minister of Foreign Affairs in more than one dispatch since the beginning of the year, and the facts constitute a full justification of the resolution announced by the French Government to withdraw from its intervention in Mexico. But there are certain results of that intervention which will remain after the final settlement of accounts between the two Emperors, and which greatly concern the British creditor. At the beginning of the year, Mr. Middleton, Secretary of the British Legation in Mexico, sent home an approximate esti-

mate of the amount of the revenue and expenditure of the Mexican Empire to be calculated on for the year 1866. We reprint it :

REVENUE.	
Maritime Custom-Houses.....	\$12,500,000
Internal Custom-Houses.....	5,200,000
Direct taxes upon property in town and country.....	1,200,000
Direct taxes upon commercial and industrial establishments.....	250,000
Mining duties.....	650,000
Stamped paper, Post-office and other miscellaneous taxes.....	1,000,000
Total.....	\$20,800,000

EXPENDITURE.	
Imperial House.....	\$1,740,000
Ministry of the Imperial House.....	30,000
“ State.....	340,000
“ Foreign Affairs.....	290,000
“ the Interior.....	3,700,000
“ Justice.....	900,000
“ Public Instruction.....	438,000
“ War.....	12,970,000
“ Public Works.....	1,626,000
“ Finance.....	3,400,000
Total.....	\$25,434,000

Mr. Middleton suggests that the customs revenue may produce a million dollars more than the amount stated above ; but, when he expressed that opinion, he did not know that the French occupation, which had given such an impulse to consumption and importation, was about to cease. On the other hand, he points out that the cost of the French contingent is not included in the estimate. He observes, moreover, that “owing to the little progress being made in the pacification of the country,” the amount set down for military expenditure will not prove sufficient. The charges of the public debt remain to be added. They are as follows :

PUBLIC DEBT.	
Interest and sinking fund on British Convention.....	\$750,000
Interest and sinking fund on Padre Moran Convention.....	150,000
Interest and sinking fund on Spanish Convention.....	450,000
Interest and sinking fund on the Internal Debt.....	1,200,000
The Government estimate of Interest payable on the Mexican Stocks in London, including the Deferred Bonds, and on the amounts of the Miramar and Paris Loans, is calculated at.....	10,280,000—
Unpaid balances on Laguna, Seca and Gaadalajara Conductas, estimated at.....	150,000
Sundry Recognized Claims.....	265,000
Subvention to Vera Cruz Railway.....	1,350,000
Total.....	\$14,595,000

The general result is thus stated by Mr. Middleton :

Total Revenue.....	\$20,800,000
Imperial House and the different Departments of State.....	25,434,000
Interest on Public Debt.....	14,595,000—
Total deficit.....	\$19,229,000

Here, then, we find the Mexican Government, in the third year of the French expedition, with an annual deficit nearly equal in amount to the gross revenue. But this is not all. Since Mr. Middleton wrote, the French Gov't has come to an agreement with that of the Emperor Maximilian, under which the debt owing to France for the expenses incurred in setting up the Emperor Maximilian's throne is taken at ten millions sterling, upon which sum interest is to be paid at the rate of three per cent. So, then, it comes to this, that the French intervention which was to have regenerated Mexico, but which, in fact, has merely intensified all the evils previously existing there, has saddled Mexico with an additional annual burden of two millions and a half sterling—a souvenir of the French occupation which the Mexicans will doubtless be careful to preserve.

THE COTTON TAX.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following important regulations concerning the weighing and marking of cotton, the assessment and collection of the tax, and the removal of cotton under bond :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }  
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1866. }

The act of July 13, 1866, provides that on and after August 1, 1866, there shall be paid by the producer, owner, or holder, upon all cotton produced within the United States, and upon which no tax has been levied, paid, or collected, a tax of 3 cents per pound, and that such tax shall be and remain a lien thereon, in the possession of any person whomsoever, from the time when such law took effect, or such cotton is produced, or until the same shall have been paid. The same law prohibits, under severe penalties, (which take effect Sept. 1, 1866,) the removal of cotton out of the district in which it is produced before the tax is paid, unless it is removed under bond or other security, accompanied by the permit of the assessor of the district.

If, however, before Sept. 1, 1866, cotton should be removed out of the district in which it was produced without the payment of the tax, or without being bonded, it will be subject to the payment of the tax of 3 cents per pound by the holder thereof, wherever it may be found ; and in such cases, if any should occur, an immediate assessment should be made upon the holder, and if the tax is not paid upon the demand of the collector, the cotton may be seized under section 48.

Any cotton produced in the United States prior to August 1, 1866, which may be found after that date beyond the limits of the district in which it was produced, no tax having been paid thereon, will be subject to the payment of the tax of 3 cents per pound by the holder, wherever found, except in the following cases, viz. :

Cotton removed under a bond executed prior to Aug. 1, 1866, in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Oct. 9, 1865, which bond does not expire until after Aug. 1, 1866, will be subject only to the rate of tax (2 cents per pound) in force at the time of the execution of the bond.

In all cases where cotton may have been assessed and the assessment returned to the collector prior to Aug. 1, 1866, such cotton will be subject only to the rate (2 cents) so assessed, although the tax may not have been paid prior to Aug. 1.

## PLACES FOR WEIGHING, &amp;C.

Section 3 authorizes the commissioner to designate places in each collection district where an assessor or an assistant assessor, and a collector or a deputy collector shall be located, and where cotton may be brought for the purpose of being weighed and appropriately marked. These places will be designated and public notice given of the same, from time to time, as the proper information is received from the assessors and collectors of each district. At such places an assessor or assistant assessor, and a collector or deputy collector must be located, and where found necessary persons will be stationed there whose duty it will be to weigh and mark the cotton, under the supervision of the assessor or an assistant, who will be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority conferred by section 8.

The fees of weighing and marking will be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and must in all cases be paid by the producer, owner or holder of the cotton for whom the work is done.

The duty of the weigher and marker will be to weigh each bale and to mark its gross weight thereon, with marking ink or paint, in large figures. The amount of tax to be assessed upon cotton will be ascertained by deducting from the gross weight of each bale or package four per centum for tare. The assessor or assistant assessor located at the designated place for weighing, must either weigh and mark, or see, weighed and marked, each bale or package, and must keep an exact account of such weights and marks, and also the names of the holder owner or producer for whom the cotton was weighed and marked.

## WEIGHING AT OTHER THAN THE DESIGNATED PLACES.

Under the proviso of section 3, the owner of cotton may have it weighed and marked wherever it may be in the district, provided he pays the necessary traveling expenses of the officers who do the work. It is presumed that these expenses can be readily agreed upon by the parties, but in case of disagreement an appeal may be taken to the Commissioner. In no case, however, must an officer decline or delay to do the work because of such disagreement.

When cotton is weighed at such places, the services of a regularly appointed weigher may be dispensed with, provided the owner of the cotton provides for the performance of all the manual labor connected with weighing and marking. In all cases the assessor or an assistant assessor must see the cotton weighed and marked, and must keep a record of the weights, marks and the name of the owner or person for whom it was weighed.

Assessors and collectors, as well as producers, owners or holders of cotton, will note that the weighing and marking of this article as herein provided, does not cause the tax to accrue and become payable immediately thereafter. Cotton can be held within the limits of the district where produced, without payment of the tax becoming due, at the option of the owner, unless sold for consumption in the district.

Withdrawals from transportation under bond, or upon payment of the tax, can be made at any time after weighing and marking.

## ACCOUNT TO BE KEPT WITH PRODUCERS OF COTTON.

In order to prevent confusion in the assessment and collection of the tax on cotton, after the same has been weighed and marked, each assessor is required to keep an account with each person for whom cotton has been weighed, similar to the account now kept with manufacturers of the goods produced by them monthly. This account will be debited with the quantity of cotton weighed and marked for each producer or owner, and be credited with the quantity transported beyond the limits of the district in bond under permit granted by the assessor, or removed upon payment of the tax, as also with the quantity, if any, sold and delivered to any manufacturer or manufacturing company for consumption in the district.

## REMOVAL OF COTTON UNDER BOND.

Under section 4, cotton may be removed from the district in which it has been produced to any one other district, without prepayment of the tax, under bond or other security, to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

When the cotton is proposed to be withdrawn by another party than the one for whom it was weighed and marked, the authority to withdraw, from the proper person, should always accompany the entry.

Upon receipt of this entry by the collector, he will exact from the party making it, a bond, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, the penal sum in which shall be double the amount of tax upon the cotton described in the entry of withdrawal.

Section 4 requires that the cotton removed under bond and permit, as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the Collector of Internal Revenue forthwith upon its arrival at its point of destination, and shall remain subject to his control until the taxes thereon, and any necessary charges of custody thereof, shall have been paid; which payment must be made within ninety days from the date of the permit granted by the assessor for the removal of the cotton.

Upon the arrival and delivery of the cotton to the collector, and upon the payment to him of the taxes stated in the permit and the proper charges of custody, if any, he will make, under his seal of office, and deliver his certificate.

The collector receiving the tax will deliver this certificate to the person paying the same, who will thereupon present it to the assessor or assistant assessor of the district where the tax was paid, who will thereupon debit the bonded account of the collector of the district, with the amount of tax so received, to which he will certify at the bottom of the collector's certificate in the following form:

I hereby certify that the foregoing certificate has been presented to me, and the amount thereof entered in the bonded account of this district.

\_\_\_\_\_, Assessor.

And no certificate of payment issued by any collector shall be taken as sufficient evidence for the cancellation of the transportation bond, unless it bears the foregoing endorsement of the assessor of the district where the cotton was delivered, and the tax paid.

In case the taxes should not be paid to the collector of the district to which the cotton was sent within ninety days from the date of the permit, said collector must immediately notify the collector who took the bond of the default, and it will then be the duty of the latter to proceed upon the bond. Unless the signers to the bond pay the amount of the taxes without delay, the bond should be placed in the hands of the United States District Attorney for suit.

A collector to whose district cotton is permitted to be removed in bond may at any time receive the taxes named in the permit, without the actual delivery of the cotton; and, in such case, he may give his certificate that the taxes on the cotton described in the permit have been paid, and omit the statement that the cotton itself has been delivered.

## WHERE THE TAX IS PAID BEFORE REMOVAL.

Where parties are desirous of paying the tax on their cotton before removal from the district where the same is produced, they will be required to make a return to the assessor, or an assistant assessor, of the district.

Upon receipt of this return, the assessor or the assistant assessor to whom it is delivered, will immediately proceed to assess the tax upon the cotton mentioned therein, and will at once certify the amount thereof to the collector, and make the required entry in his monthly list.

## COLLECTOR'S PERMIT.

Upon the receipt of the assessor's certificate, the collector will at once collect the tax, and will thereupon issue his permit for the removal of the cotton; which permit must state the amount and payment of the tax, the time and place of payment, and the marks, numbers, and gross weight of the bales or packages, so that the same may at all times be fully identified. The blank permit will be furnished from the office of internal revenue for this purpose.

## MARKING TAX-PAID COTTON.

Whenever the tax is paid upon cotton, the collector or deputy-collector receiving the same will, until otherwise instructed, affix, or cause to be affixed, by the designated marker, the metallic tag or mark heretofore used for denoting such payment; and will, in all cases, carefully insert, under the proper permit for the removal of the cotton, the letter and numbers upon the same.

These tags or marks must be firmly inserted into the bale, and must be used by collectors in their regular consecutive order.

The cost of inserting or affixing the tags denoting tax-paid cotton will, in all cases, be paid by the producer or shipper of the cotton. Unless these tags are affixed by the collector or deputy-collector, the designated marker is the only person who can be legally entrusted with the performance of this duty.

The attention of collectors is called to the fact that an account is kept in this office of all tags with which they have been or may be furnished, and that they are expected to render an account of the disposition made by them of the same, and to see that all of the foregoing requirements are carefully complied with. The convenience and safety of tax payers, as well as the security of the Government, require that the marks shall, in all cases, be properly affixed, so that they may surely accompany the bales to their destination, and also that the permits be carefully filled up in every particular, as herein required.

## REGULATIONS REVOKED.

The regulations of October 9, 1865, permitting the removal of cotton and other products under bond, having been revoked by the Secretary of the Treasury, ceased to have any force from and after July 25, 1866.

## COTTON MANUFACTURERS' MONTHLY RETURN, ETC.

Section 7 of the act of July 13, 1866, prescribes that the manufacturer of cotton in any district where cotton is produced shall perform the following duties, viz.:

1. On or before the 10th day of August, 1866, he shall return to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor of the district in which such manufacture is carried on a true statement, verified by oath or affirmation, of the quantity of cotton which such manufacturer had on hand and manufactured, or in process of manufacture, on the 1st day of August, 1866.

Assessors must be particular to obtain this statement from all manufacturers in their respective districts, even though it may not be returned until after August 10. This statement is absolutely necessary, as the starting point of the account which the Assessors must keep with each manufacturer.

2. On or before the tenth day of each subsequent month, each manufacturer must return to the Assistant-Assessor a statement, verified by oath or affirmation, of the quantity of cotton consumed, and the quantity and character of the goods manufactured therefrom, during the last preceding calendar month. This statement must be made on Form 37.

3. Each manufacturer or consumer must keep a book, as required by law, in which he must enter the quantity, in pounds, of cotton which he had on hand the 1st day of August, 1866, and each quantity or lot purchased or obtained by him thereafter; the time when, and the party or parties from whom the same was obtained; the quantity of said cotton, if any, which is the growth of the collection district where the same is manufactured; the quantity, if any, which has not been weighed and marked by any officer authorized by law to weigh and mark the same; the quantity, if any, upon which the tax has not been paid, so far as can be ascertained, before the manufacture thereof; and also the quantities used or disposed of by him, from time to time, in any process of manufacture or otherwise, and the quantity and character of the product thereof. And this book must be kept at all times during business hours open to the inspection of Assessors, Collectors, and other Revenue Officers. Assessors and their assistants will see that this book is faithfully and accurately kept, in accordance with the foregoing regulations, by every manufacturer or manufacturing company in their respective districts.

4. Every such manufacturer must, on or before the last day of each month, pay to the Collector the amount of the tax assessed against him upon all the cotton consumed by him during the preceding month on

which no tax has been paid, which amount, subject to no deductions, must be entered on the above mentioned form 37, and certified to the Collector on the Assessor's list.

The special attention of all manufacturers of cotton in districts where it is produced should be called to all the duties and penalties prescribed and imposed by section 7 of the act of July 13, 1866.

TRANSPORTATION OF COTTON

All persons engaged in producing or dealing in cotton, or in the transportation of the same, will specially note that section 5 of the act of July 13, 1866, renders it unlawful, from and after the 1st day of September, 1866, for the owner, master, supercargo, agent, or other person having charge of any vessel, or for any railroad or other transportation company, or for any common carrier or other person, to convey, or attempt to convey, or transport any cotton, the growth or produce of the United States, from any point in the district in which it shall have been produced, unless each bale or package thereof shall have attached to or accompanying it the proper marks or evidence of the payment of the revenue tax and a permit of the collector for such removal, or the permit of the assessor as hereinbefore provided, or to convey or transport any cotton from any State in which cotton is produced, to any port or place in the United States, without the certificate of the collector of internal revenue of the district from which it was brought that the tax has been paid thereon, or the permit of the assessor, as herein before provided; and such certificate and evidence must be furnished to the collector of the district to which it is transported, and his permit obtained before landing, discharging, or delivering such cotton at the place to which it is transported. Any person who violates these provisions, or who conveys, or attempts to convey, from any State in which cotton is produced, to any port or place without the United States, any cotton upon which the tax has not been paid, is liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each bale of cotton so conveyed or transported, or attempted to be conveyed or transported, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both; and all vessels and vehicles employed in such conveyance or transportation are liable to seizure and forfeiture by proceedings in any court in the United States having competent jurisdiction. And all cotton so shipped or attempted to be shipped or transported, without payment of the tax or the execution of transportation bonds, may be forfeited to the United States.

Assessors and collectors are strictly enjoined to rigidly enforce the provisions of this section.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Approved: W. E. CHANDLER, Acting Secretary-Treasury.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK BOARDS.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri'y.	Week.
Bank Shares	60	107	126		135	292	720
Railroad shares, viz.:							
Central of New Jersey		8			5	6	19
Chicago & Great Eastern						100	100
Chicago & Northwestern	4,700	4,170	6,600		4,900	6,400	26,770
Chicago, E. Isl. & Pacific	1,250	3,700	3,510		1,900	3,800	14,160
Cleveland, Col. & Cinc.						12	12
Cleveland & Pittsburg	1,300	1,400	1,442		100	4,000	8,242
Cleveland & Toledo	400	1,600	2,400			3,000	7,400
Erie Railway	6,500	5,500	6,800		4,807	6,600	30,207
Hannibal & St. Joseph						36	36
Hartford & New Haven	25		5				30
Hudson River	200				100		300
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		1	200				200
Illinois Central	500	1,300	400		3,040	3,000	9,240
Joliet & Chicago					14		14
Marietta & Cincinnati	300	1,048	500		400	500	2,748
Michigan Central	150	150	100			600	1,000
Michigan Southern	800	3,900	1,100		2,500	3,100	11,400
Milwaukee & P. du Chien		144					144
Mil. & St. Paul	100	100	300		200	500	1,200
New York Central	1,500	1,726	3,220		961	700	8,107
New York & New Haven	114	390			174	22	700
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100)	1,500	925	1,150		610	550	4,785
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.	1,500	800	2,270		1,300	3,850	9,725
Reading	5,200	1,490	8,870		11,000	16,234	42,704
St. Louis, Alton, & T. H.		650	700		100		1,450
Toledo Wabash & West'n	300	100	600		200	300	1,500
Miscellaneous shares, viz.:							
American Coal		200					200
Ashburton Coal	550	200	1,300		1,000	500	3,550
Atlantic Mail	100	100					200
Boston Water Power	300	1,100			1,100	2,000	4,500
Canton		100			100	300	500
Cary Improvement			100				100
Central Coal		100	300			900	1,300
Cumberland Coal	200	1,400	200		700	1,900	4,400
Delaware & Hud. Canal					167		167
Lehigh & Susquehanna	100						100
Mariposa	500	700	200		700		2,100
Pacific Mail	300	200			100		600
Quicksilver	200	200	700		600	1,550	3,250
Rutland Marble	600	300	3,100		2,000	2,200	8,200
Schuykill Coal					500		500
Spruce Hill Coal	300	4,900	1,200		1,500	700	8,600
Union Trust						40	40
Western Union Telegraph	245	2,266	852		1,594	1,772	6,729
West. U. Tel.—Russian			65				65

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— Last week.	Reg. Board— Prev's week.	Open Board— Last week.	Open Board— Prev's week.	Both Boards— Last week.	Both Boards— Prev's week.
Saturday	17,294	10,910	12,750	17,200	30,044	28,110
Monday	22,384	31,493	18,500	23,620	40,884	55,113
Tuesday	20,610	27,055	27,700	17,100	48,310	44,155
Wednesday		33,287		15,000		53,287
Thursday	20,640	26,212	22,015	26,290	42,655	52,502
Friday	20,916	37,370	31,500	27,700	61,416	64,970
Total of week	110,844	171,227	112,465	126,910	223,909	228,137

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

Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.	Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.
Friday				Friday			
January 5	181,350	243,900	425,250	May 11	139,127	190,450	329,577
January 12	339,109	328,400	667,509	May 18	205,609	360,940	566,549
January 19	243,815	272,300	516,115	May 25	228,080	454,381	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	238,680	389,544
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	123,563	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	242,738	226,230	468,968	Aug. 31 (5 days)	110,344	112,465	222,809
May 4	135,949	182,500	318,449				

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week
U. S. 6's, 1881	\$39,000	\$1,000	\$25,250	\$	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$30,250
U. S. 6's (5-20's)	231,500	359,500	938,200		960,750	348,500	2,858,950
U. S. 6's (old)	15,000		11,000			10,000	36,000
U. S. 5's (10-40's)	24,000	52,000	97,000		36,000	3,000	213,000
U. S. 5's (old)						2,000	2,000
U. S. 7-30 notes	83,500	47,900	124,000		37,500	81,400	313,900

State bonds, viz.:

Kentucky 6's					5,000		5,000
Louisiana 6's	10,000						10,000
Missouri 6's	2,000		25,000		26,000	1,000	55,000
N. Y. State 6's					3,000		3,000
N. Y. State 7's	3,000		8,000		6,000	6,000	23,000
N. Carolina 6's	8,000	33,000	9,000		28,000	12,000	90,000
Ohio 6's		19,500					19,500
Tennessee 6's	2,000	41,000	36,000			66,000	135,000
Virginia 6's	12,000	5,000	2,000		12,000	6,000	37,000

City bonds, viz.:

Brooklyn 6's			1,000				1,000
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The following is a summary of the amount of Governments, State and City securities, and railroad bonds sold on each day:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. Bonds	\$309,000	\$412,500	1,091,450		1,007,750	\$448,500	\$3,269,200
U. S. Notes	83,500	47,500	124,000		37,000	81,400	373,400
State & City bonds	38,000	98,500	81,000		80,500	91,000	388,500
Railroad Bonds	49,500	57,000	32,000		62,000	43,000	243,500
Total amount	\$480,000	615,500	1,328,450		1,186,750	663,900	2,474,600

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

	Governments		State, &c.	Railroad	Total
	Bonds.	Notes.	Bonds.	Bonds.	amount.
January	\$4,827,200	\$3,340,100	\$952,900	\$3,085,500	\$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	2,193,750	1,633,000	455,500	14,765,500
August	10,987,850	2,577,000	1,986,990	993,000	16,544,750

and for the weeks ending on Friday—

Aug. 3	\$2,085,400	\$661,650	\$383,400	\$164,000	\$2,394,450
Aug. 10	2,589,450	605,350	408,500	175,000	3,778,300
Aug. 17	2,786,500	670,850	466,000	169,000	4,092,350
Aug. 24	1,248,300	655,400	467,500	282,500	2,653,700
Aug. 31	3,269,200	373,400	388,500	243,500	4,274,600

FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 31.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The disbursement of over \$20,000,000 by the Sub-Treasury, during the week, on account of redemption of the Temporary Loan, has had less effect upon the money market than was anticipated. A part of the amount paid by the Sub-Treasury has been in the form of checks, and as many of the checks have not yet been presented for payment the full effect has not been felt. At the same time, there has been a steady movement of currency Westward; which, to a certain extent, has counteracted the tendency toward ease.

There is, however, a very great abundance of unemployed funds upon the market; and demand loans are generally made at 4 per cent., with exceptions both at 3 per cent. and 5 per cent.

Discounts are unusually quiet for this season of the year. In most branches of business there is a large proportion of business done on cash terms. The dry goods jobbers especially are selling to a large extent on cash, i. e., 30 days. Produce commission paper is in limited supply. Prime bills range at 5@6 per cent., according to date and names.

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

	Per cent.	Per cent.
Call loans	3 @ 4	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months
Loans on bonds & mort.	6 @ 7	do single names
Prime endorsed bills, 3 months	5 1/2 @ —	Lower grades
		5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
		6 1/2 @ 7
		10 @ 15

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Government securities have been unusually active during the week; a very natural consequence of the abundance of money, the redemption of the Temporary Loan, and the large demand for bonds for Europe. The steady advance of Five-twenties at London has induced large purchases for export—the shipments for the week being probably over three millions. The over-sold condition of the market has also been a cause of in-

creased firmness. Certain foreign bankers sold largely for future delivery, upon the supposition that bonds of '62 could not remain at 110, the result of this was that certain of the Government brokers cornered the "shorts," and put up the price of bonds to 113½@113¾. From this quotation there was a reaction to 112; but, this evening, despatches have been received from London, quoting bonds at 73, upon which they were held firmly at 112¼@113.

The parties "short" in Five-twenties of '62 have been large buyers of the issue of '65, upon the supposition that the latter would advance in sympathy with '62's, and thereby enable them to recover their loss; the bonds rose from 108½ to 109¼, and this afternoon are in very active demand at 109¼@109½.

On Wednesday, a rumor was started that the bonds of 1864 had been admitted on the London Exchange. The result was that, for the morning, the bonds were held at 113@113½; but, in the afternoon, the report was discredited, and the price has since fallen to 109, and close this afternoon at 110 asked, and 109¼ bid. There appears, from the tenor of London advices, to be reason for expecting that Five-twenties of 1864 will soon be placed on the London Exchange, and possibly also the issue of 1865. Efforts are being made in Paris to insure the admission of Five-twenties on the Bourse.

Ten-forties have improved in sympathy with the rise on other bonds, having touched for a moment 103½, but declined subsequently to 102¾, and closing at 103¼.

Seven-thirties are firmer in consequence of the advance on Five-twenties. Seven-thirties, first series, closed at 107½, and second and third series at 106½.

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

	July 13.	July 20.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	109¼	109½	110½	111½	111¼	112¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	107¼	108½	109½	110½	108½	112
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 " ..	105½	106½	107	108½	108½	.....
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 " ..	105½	106½	107½	108½	108½	109½
U. S. 10-40's, " ..	98½	99½	99½	102	102	102½
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	104	104½	105½	105½	106½	107½
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series ..	104	104½	105½	105½	106½	106½
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	104	104½	105	105½	106½	106½

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.**—The stock market has ruled dull throughout the week. The adjournment of the stock boards out of respect to the President's visit, caused a break in the course of business, and aided the downward tendency of prices. The market is in a somewhat peculiar condition. There is a very general confidence in the value of railroad shares, and there is nothing in the condition of the money market to embarrass operations for a rise, while a large amount of stocks is held by parties who have bought them at about present prices for running up the price. Yet, with all these considerations in favor of higher prices, there is little desire to buy, and no effort to urge prices upward. On the other hand, there are strong firms who want to buy largely with a view to putting the market up; but current prices are 1@2 per cent above their views, and they are indirectly encouraging the downward tendency in prices.

This afternoon the market closes decidedly weak, and with an apparent movement to realize. Reading, Rock Island, and Fort Wayne are especially weak. Erie has been steady during the week. Michigan Southern is being bought up steadily.

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

	July 13	July 20.	July 27.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.
Cumberland Coal .....	46	46½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Quicksilver.....	50	50	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Canton Co.....	52½	53	52½	52½	51	52½	52½
Mariposa pref.....	22½	26½	27½	.....	.....	28	.....
New York Central .....	104½	104½	104½	106	104½	104	103½
Erie.....	65½	64½	68½	69½	69½	73	73½
Hudson River.....	116	120	121	121	.....	.....	.....
Reading.....	110½	111½	112	112½	115½	115½	113½
Mich. Southern.....	82½	83½	84½	86	85½	85½	84½
Michigan Central .....	.....	110	110½	110½	111	114	112
Clev. and Pittsb. ....	84½	84½	87½	87½	87½	87½	86½
Clev. and Toledo.....	110½	112½	116½	116	116	116	115½
Northwestern.....	35½	35½	37½	36½	35½	36½	35½
" preferred .....	64½	61½	67½	67½	67½	68½	67½
Rock Island.....	97½	99½	103½	106½	107	109½	108½
Fort Wayne.....	99½	101½	103½	105½	104½	104½	104½
Illinois Central ..	124½	120	122½	122½	123½	123½	123½

**THE GOLD MARKET.**—There has been less speculative excitement in gold. It is understood that the clique who have for some time been manipulating the market for putting up the price, have sold out their coin and ceased to be an active element in the market. There has been a much freer supply of coin during the week, and loans have been made mostly at 1-16@¼ per cent. per day.

The price has fluctuated between 146½ and 149½, and closed at 147½.

Advices have been received by cable of the shipment of several small amounts of gold, amounting in the aggregate to about \$1,500,000, beside which the Cunard steamer just arrived at Boston brings \$143,000.

The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall, brought to-day \$1,342,833 in treasure.

The total export of specie from this port last week amounted to \$787,312.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Aug. 25.....	148	146½	Aug. 29.....	148½	148½
Aug. 27.....	148½	149½	Aug. 30.....	148½	147½
Aug. 28.....	149½	148½	Aug. 31.....	148½	147½

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

	Custom House.		Sub-Treasury	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Aug. 20.....	\$449,305 88	\$9,581,456 75	\$9,520,299 19	\$3,665,755
21.....	436,974 50	1,140,381 58	3,368,290 66	1,618,134
22.....	583,790 90	1,162,427 28	3,716,987 95	4,004,216
23.....	555,669 02	1,539,959 07	1,919,139 10	1,820,957
24.....	550,531 74	1,883,840 83	3,522,580 39	1,592,923
25.....	493,620 97	1,401,817 85	1,853,141 58	3,805,259
Total.....	\$3,069,893 01	\$16,709,883 86	\$23,900,447 87	\$1,008,507
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of Aug. 20.....			88,816,664 79	1,271,680
Deduct payments during the week.....			\$112,717,112 66	1,271,680
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$26,007,229 30	745,672
Increase during the week.....			7,190,564 51	745,672

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$2,188,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$524,000 in gold, and \$2,545,893 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.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Apr. 7.....	\$2,863,009	\$13,324,981	\$11,790,124	\$33,621,790	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.....	2,711,131	35,638,713	31,241,874	93,326,985	dec 4,446,833
May 12.....	2,417,391	15,034,333	20,026,038	98,318,690	inc 4,991,704
19.....	2,542,814	23,547,689	28,280,222	103,051,222	inc 4,732,532
26.....	2,353,464	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	89,613,442	inc 4,411,120
16.....	2,071,621	9,005,847	13,654,093	94,261,638	inc 4,648,246
23.....	2,209,676	12,022,302	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 7,220,061
14.....	2,436,296	10,184,139	16,366,534	94,243,198	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.....	2,794,658	22,015,194	18,578,526	82,467,634	dec 3,436,623
11.....	2,676,331	5,325,232	9,747,042	86,439,444	inc 3,971,810
18.....	2,461,876	11,262,202	13,639,422	83,816,644	inc 2,377,219
25.....	3,069,803	16,709,883	23,900,447	96,007,229	inc 7,190,504

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**—The large shipments of Five-twenties, and increased exports of cotton have still further augmented the supply of foreign bills, and have depressed the rates of exchange to almost unprecedented figures. There has been, however, more inquiry for bills, the low rates having induced buyers to come into the market.

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

	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.
London Com'l.....	106 @ 106½	106 @ 106½	105½ @ 106½	103½ @ 104½
do bkrs' long .....	107½ @ 108	106½ @ 107½	106 @ 107	105 @ 106
do do short .....	108½ @ 108½	108½ @ 108½	107 @ 170%	106½ @ 106½
Paris, long.....	5.27½ @ 5.25	5.30 @ 5.25	5.35 @ 5.30	5.38½ @ 5.33½
do short.....	5.22½ @ 5.20	5.25 @ 5.22½	5.30 @ 5.27½	5.35 @ 5.32½
Antwerp.....	5.30 @ 5.26½	5.35 @ 5.30	5.36½ @ 5.31½	5.40 @ 5.35
Swiss.....	5.30 @ 5.26½	5.35 @ 5.30	5.36½ @ 5.31½	5.40 @ 5.35
Hamburg.....	36½ @ 36½	36 @ 36½	35½ @ 36	35½ @ 35½
Amsterdam.....	40½ @ 41½	40½ @ 41	40½ @ 40½	39½ @ 40
Frankfort.....	41½ @ 42	41½ @ 41½	40½ @ 41	40 @ 40½
Bremen.....	78½ @ —	78 @ 78½	77½ @ 78	77½ @ 77½
Berlin.....	72 @ 72½	71½ @ 72	71 @ 71½	70½ @ 70½

**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 25, 1866:

BANKS.	Average amount of				
	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$8,473,146	\$1,344,545	\$851,031	\$8,537,370	\$3,665,755
Manhattan.....	7,092,633	363,063	12,987	5,463,572	1,618,134
Merchants'.....	7,629,680	488,513	627,540	5,578,910	4,004,216
Mechanics'.....	5,981,252	133,373	512,684	4,342,643	1,820,957
Union.....	4,835,817	69,168	441,100	3,609,208	1,592,923
America.....	10,582,475	797,073	2,370	9,906,382	3,805,259
Phenix.....	4,521,469	124,075	293,803	3,662,267	1,008,507
City.....	3,593,495	200,858	.....	3,144,284	1,271,680
Tradesmen's.....	3,185,477	22,236	602,308	2,464,208	745,672
Fulton.....	2,785,248	109,294	19,357	2,732,359	2,425,077
Chemical.....	6,294,795	317,838	18,575	5,675,153	2,619,628
Merch'ts Exchange	3,611,654	20,921	454,282	2,771,262	774,272
National.....	2,823,176	188,271	498,372	1,133,551	556,383
Butch. & Drovers..	2,573,836	35,852	238,823	1,969,885	561,914
Mech's & Traders..	1,724,225	44,025	105,000	1,726,224	604,724
Greenwich.....	948,515	12,276	5,817	888,180	276,936
Leather Manufact's	3,443,475	219,916	163,500	2,873,930	1,508,851
Seventh Ward.....	1,313,659	14,590	169,725	774,349	566,191

Table with columns for various categories (State of N. York, American Exc'ge., Commerce, etc.) and their corresponding values.

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

Table showing comparative totals for each week for the last two months, including columns for Legal, Loans, Specie, Tenders, Deposits, National, and State.

\* No returns from the Traders' Bank.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The Comptroller of the Currency authorized last week two National Banks. National Bank notes to the amount of \$617,310 were issued during the week, making the total circulation of National Banks throughout the country \$289,021,085.

The statement of United States bonds held by Treasurer Spinner in trust for National Banks to-day was as follows : As security for circulating notes, \$330,321,500 ; as security for deposits of public moneys, \$38,647,500. Total, \$365,969,000.

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, with columns for Date, B'ks., Capital, Circulation, and Closures.

BANK STOCK LIST.

Large table listing bank stocks with columns for Companies, Capital, Dividend, and Price.

Summary table for the week ending Aug. 18, 1866, including Clearings, Balances, and Totals.

\* No report—same as last week.

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

Table showing deviations from previous week returns for Loans, Deposits, Specie, and Circulation.

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

Table comparing items with previous weeks, including Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings.

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

Table showing average condition of Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week, including Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation.

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

Table comparing Philadelphia Banks at stated periods, including Date, Legal Tenders, Loans, Specie, Circulation, and Deposits.

BOSTON BANKS.—The footings of the weekly statement of the Boston banks are given below. A comparison with last week shows a decrease in loans of \$95,822 ; a decrease in specie of \$10,587 ; an increase in legal tender notes of \$871,534 ; an increase in the amount due from other banks of \$52,250 ; an increase in the amount due to other banks of \$472,564 ; an increase in deposits of \$1,408,671 ; a decrease in national circulation of \$27,999, and decrease in State circulation of \$4,763.

Table showing footings of Boston banks, including Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Due from other banks, Due to other banks, Deposits, Circulation (National), and Circulation (State).

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.)

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.							STOCKS AND SECURITIES.						
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
<b>American Gold Coin.</b>							<b>Railroad Stocks.</b>						
<b>National.</b>							<b>Central of New Jersey</b> .....100						
United States 6s, 1867.....registered.			132				Chicago and Alton	127				128 1/2	127 1/2
do do 6s, 1868.....coupon.	126						do do preferred						
do do 6s, 1868.....registered.			112 1/2			127	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy						
do do 6s, 1881.....coupon.	111 1/2	112	113 1/2			112 1/2	Chicago and Great Eastern						45
do do 6s, 1881.....registered.	111 1/2	113 1/2	118 1/2			112	Chicago and Milwaukee						
do do 6s, 5-20s.....coupon.	108 1/2	109 1/2			112 1/2	112	Chicago and Northwestern	36 1/2	37	36 1/2		36 1/2	35 1/2
do do 6s, 5-20s.....registered.	108 1/2	109 1/2			112 1/2		do do preferred	68	68 1/2	68 1/2		68	67 1/2
do do 6s, 5-20s (2d issue).....coupon.	108 1/2	109 1/2			112 1/2		Chicago and Rock Island	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2		109 1/2	108 1/2
do do 6s, 5-20s do.....registered.	108 1/2	109	109 1/2		109 1/2	109 1/2	Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati					111 1/2	
do do 6s, 5-20s (3d issue).....coupon.	108 1/2	109			109 1/2	109 1/2	Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	87	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.....registered.	108 1/2	109			109 1/2	109 1/2	Cleveland and Toledo	50	116 1/2	115 1/2	116		115 1/2
do do 6s, do do (& yearly).....coupon.			109				Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	50					
do do 5s, 1871.....registered.						104	Eighth Avenue	100	72 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
do do 5s, 1874.....coupon.							do preferred	100	77		77 1/2		78
do do 5s, 1874.....registered.							Hannibal and St. Joseph	100					86
do do 5s, 1874.....coupon.							do do preferred	100					
do do 5s, 10-40s.....registered.	102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2		103	102 1/2	Harlem	50					
do do 5s, 10-40s.....registered.						98 1/2	do preferred	50					
do do 6s, Union Pacific R. R. (cur.)							Hudson River	100				119	
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes.....1st series.	106 1/2	107	107		107 1/2	107 1/2	Illinois Central	123	123 1/2	123 1/2		123 1/2	123 1/2
do do do do.....2d series.	106 1/2	106	106 1/2		106 1/2	106 1/2	Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50			73		
do do do do.....3d series.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2		106 1/2	106 1/2	Joliet and Chicago	100				100	
<b>State.</b>							<b>Railroad Bonds:</b>						
California 7s.....							Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.						
Connecticut 6s.....							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877						
Georgia 6s.....							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund						
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.....							do do 1st mortgage						92 1/2
do Registered, 1860.....							do do Income						
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860-62-65-70							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent			110			
do do do do 1877.....							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage						92 1/2
do do do do 1879.....							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund	96 1/2		97			96 1/2
do War Loan.....							do do Interest						
Indiana 6s, War Loan.....							do do Extension						
do 5s.....							do do 1st mortgage		89				89
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.....					95		do do consolidated		81	81			101
Louisiana 6s.....	97						Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage						
Michigan 6s.....							Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage						
do 7s, War Loan, 1878.....							do do 3d mortgage, conv.						
Minnesota 8s.....			78		78 1/2	78	do do 4th mortgage	76					
Missouri 6s.....							Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund						
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.)			79				Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.		102 1/2				
do 6s, (Pacific RR.)	78 1/2						do do 2d mort.						
New York 7s, 1870.....			104				Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868		102				
do 6s, 1867-77.....					99		do 2d mortgage, 1879						
do 5s, 1868-76.....							do 3d mortgage, 1883						
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds.....	105	105			105	105	do 4th mortgage, 1880						
North Carolina 6s.....	63 1/2	64	64		64	64 1/2	do 5th mortgage, 1888						
do 6s, (new).....		63 1/2	63 1/2		64	64 1/2	Galena and Chicago, extended	100					
Ohio 6s, 1870-75.....		98 1/2					do do 2d mortgage						
do 6s, 1881-86.....		99 1/2					Great Western, 1st mortgage						
Rhode Island 6s.....							do do 2d mortgage	71	72	72 1/2			
Tennessee 6s 1868.....		70 1/2					Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1st Mortgage						
do 6s 1890.....		69 1/2	69 1/2		69 1/2	69 1/2	Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72						
do 6s, (new).....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2		69 1/2	69 1/2	do Consolidated and Sinking Fund						
Virginia 6s, coupon.....	71	70 1/2	70 1/2				do 2d mortgage, 1868						
<b>Municipal.</b>							<b>Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage</b> .....						
Brooklyn 6s.....							Peninsula, 1st mortgage						
do 6s, Water Loan.....			96 1/2				Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.	102		102		102 1/2	
do 6s, Public Park Loan.....							do do do 2d mort.						
do 6s, Improvement Stock.....							do do do 3d mort.						
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.....							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, 1st mort.		90	90			76
New York 7s.....							do do do 2d, pref.			82			
do 6s.....							do do do 2d, income	76					
do 5s.....							Toledo and Wabash, 1st mortgage, extended	92		92 1/2			
<b>Miscellaneous Shares.</b>							<b>do do do 2d mortgage</b> .....						
Coal.—American.....100		64					do do Interest Bonds	80 1/2	81			80 1/2	
Ashburton.....50	18	18 1/2	18		18 1/2	19 1/2							
Central.....100		53 1/2	54 1/2			53							
Consolidation.....100													
Cumberland.....100	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2		47 1/2	47 1/2							
Delaware and Hudson.....100					155 1/2								
Hampshire and Baltimore.....100													
Lehigh & Susquehanna.....50	5												
Pennsylvania.....50													
Schuylkill.....100													
Spring Mountain.....100													
Spruce Hill.....10		4 1/2	4 1/2		4 1/2								
Wilkesbarre.....100													
Wyoming Valley.....100													
Gas.—Brooklyn.....25													
do Citizens (Brooklyn).....20													
do Harlem.....50													
do Jersey City and Hoboken.....20													
do Manhattan.....50													
do Metropolitan.....100													
do New York.....50													
do Williamsburg.....50													
Improvement.—Boston Water Power.....20	31 1/2	32 1/2			31 1/2	31							
do Brunswick City.....100													
do Canton.....100		52 1/2				52 1/2							
do Cary.....100			14 1/2										
Telegraph.—American.....100													
do United States.....100													
do Western Union.....100	57 1/2	57 1/2	5 1/2		57 1/2	57 1/2							
do Western Union, Russian Extension.....100			102										
Steamship.—Atlantic Mail.....100	114	114											
do Pacific Mail.....100	225	225			220								
do Union Navigation.....100													
Transit.—Central American.....100													
do Nicaragua.....100													
Trust.—Farmers' Loan and Trust.....25													
do New York Life and Trust.....100													
do Union Trust.....100						100							
do United States Trust.....100													
Mining.—Canada Copper.....100													
do Copake Iron.....50													
do Benton Gold.....5													
do Consolidated Gregory Gold.....100													
do Gunnell Gold.....25													
do Mariposa Gold.....100		11											
do Mariposa preferred.....100	26 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2		27 1/2								
do Minnesota Copper.....50													
do Montana Gold.....5													
do New Jersey Consolidated Copper.....15													
do New Jersey Zinc.....100													
do Quartz Hill.....25													
do Quicksilver.....100	50 1/2	50 1/2	50		49 1/2	49 1/							

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). Includes sections for National Securities, State Securities, and Municipal Securities.



**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. 25, 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	77	4,280	1,897	Hardware	237	9,115	2,777
Coal, tons	7,590	331,247	189,532	Iron, RR b'rs	7,955	200,935	125,069
Cocoa, bags	9,906	3,146	3,146	Lead, pigs	2,248	281,020	98,657
Coffee, bags	10,943	535,553	450,057	Spelter, lbs.	109,083	7,257,691	.....
Cotton, bales	1,849	26,889	26,889	Steel	4,090	126,079	51,737
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs	34,700	531,299	365,172
Bark, Peruv	45,653	2,027	2,027	Tin slabs, lbs	4,729,225	2,181,810	22,051
Blea p'wd'rs	914	17,743	13,327	Rags	588	33,962	.....
Brimst, tns.	440	12,858	7,839	Sugar, hhds,			
Cochineal	14	736	1,370	tcs & bbls.	1,801	317,580	236,012
Cr Tartar	7	835	704	Sugar, bxs & bg	9,336	307,229	254,696
Gambier	14,728	201	201	Tea	.....	620,352	411,262
Gums, crude	162	9,040	2,557	Tobacco	.....	14,219	16,708
Gum, Arabic	89	2,632	2,023	Waste	148	10,649	6,218
Indigo	20	2,424	3,098	Wines, &c.			
Madder	7,229	2,884	2,884	Champ, bkts	321	82,482	32,112
Oils, ess	27	3,081	1,497	Wines	1,459	310,570	43,316
Oil, Olive	986	82,639	19,710	Wool, bales	1,387	49,147	35,201
Opium	527	472	472	Articles reported by value.			
Soda, bi-carb	1,290	94,799	42,868	Cigars	\$1,751	\$1,140,381	\$432,121
Soda, sal	878	24,562	8,338	Corks	4,988	109,246	106,728
Soda, ash	773	27,099	19,520	Fancy goods	58,451	2,806,054	1,584,746
Flax	70	8,789	9,228	Fish	741	588,562	344,660
Furs	139	3,213	2,818	Fruits, &c.			
Gunny cloth	278	17,823	2,198	Lemons	37,182	396,301	166,234
Hair	3,646	1,873	1,873	Oranges	2,374	282,582	291,195
Hemp, bales	86,005	39,019	4,907	Nuts	4,907	657,075	725,687
Hides, &c.				Raisins	.....	543,822	333,976
Bristles	11	1,699	739	Hides, undrsd.	81,404	4,521,016	2,900,089
Hides, dres'd	115	7,373	2,554	Rice	39,505	555,625	829,155
India rubber	557	15,826	18,568	Spices, &c.			
Ivory	54	574	1,986	Cassia	.....	126,800	75,136
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger	371	40,469	15,289
Jewelry	9	520	397	Pepper	.....	140,802	2,068
Watches	14	761	509	Saltpetre	.....	120,565	61,479
Linseed	172,507	46,741	46,741	Woods.			
Molasses	2,443	96,024	112,335	Fustic	.....	22,023	40,574
Metals, &c.				Logwood	.....	127,885	99,41
Cutlery	32	4,056	1,605	Mahogany	.....	103,430	171,39

**Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week, and since January 1.**

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending Aug. 31, 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	121	3,942	12,910	Rosin	6,468	257,613	62,476
Breadstuffs				Tar	45	38,459	6,768
Flour, bbls	49,172	1,463,152	1,936,405	Pitch	100	1,963	.....
Wheat, bush	109,553	1,420,719	4,518,535	Oil cake, pkgs	1,666	65,412	.....
Oats	142,433	4,711,640	5,633,465	Oil, lard	.....	3,700	4,815
Corn	710,723	13,835,032	6,632,935	Oil, Petroleum	24,830	637,807	310,900
Rye	28,207	423,478	212,735	Peanuts, bags	.....	9,381	.....
Malt	44,286	346,161	.....	Provisions			
Barley	500	20,465	*657,420	Butter, pkgs	14,348	275,743	398,020
Grass seed	4,174	105,392	.....	Cheese	32,408	340,749	331,405
Flaxseed	3,599	8,453	.....	Cut meats	.....	93,416	93,195
Beans	804	41,182	.....	Eggs	2,195	121,276	.....
Peas	5,685	152,865	.....	Pork	782	93,741	184,795
C. meal, bbls	3,720	161,089	228,605	Beef, pkgs	81	46,491	77,865
C. meal, bags	2,430	225,533	.....	Lard, pkgs	178	81,399	86,960
Buckwheat & W. flour, bg	.....	75,322	.....	Lard, kegs	13	5,850	.....
Cotton, bales	4,474	425,666	336,635	Rice, pkgs	8	2,094	.....
Copper, bbls	118	15,217	.....	Starch	917	65,386	.....
Copper, plates	.....	5,834	.....	Stearine	191	6,734	.....
Driedfruit, pkgs	466	6,044	.....	Spelter, slabs	391	2,833	.....
Grease, pkgs	12	5,703	.....	Sugar, hhds & bbls	.....	2,833	.....
Hemp, bales	3	2,353	.....	Tallow, pkgs	58	4,125	10,665
Hides, No.	246	271,812	.....	Tobacco, pkgs	5,838	115,497	.....
Hops, bales	36	4,033	14,215	Tobacco, hhds	1,927	43,767	.....
Leather, sides	69,930	1,464,030	1,467,500	Whisky, bbls	1,239	54,505	39,545
Lead, pigs	.....	5,841	.....	Wool, bales	2,258	97,228	71,825
Molasses, hhds & bbls	147	10,785	.....	Dressed Hogs, No.	.....	81,769	.....
Naval Stores—Crude trp, bbl	746	30,711	18,647	Rice, rough, bush	.....	.....	.....
Spirits turp.	1,435	35,529	9,517				

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

**COTTON.**

FRIDAY, August 31, P. M.

The receipts of Cotton at all the ports the past week have reached 4,474 bales, against 4,021 bales the previous week, showing an increase for the week of 453 bales. This increase is probably due to the fact that the cotton is being hurried forward to avoid conforming to the new internal revenue regulation, which goes into effect on the first of September, requiring the shipper to pay the tax and get a permit to ship, before it can be moved by any steamer or railroad. Very likely the coming week will show a still further increase. The total receipts since September 1 now reach 2,067,259\* bales, and since the close of the war 2,485,853 bales. The exports for this week are 9,895 bales, of which 7,965 bales were to Liverpool, 975 bales to Havre, 241 bales to Barcelona, 167 bales to Amsterdam, 151 bales to Bremen, and 396 bales to Mexico, as follows:

Exported from—	Exported this week to—						Total exp.
	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Barce-lona.	Amster-dam.	Mexico.	
New York, bales	6,077	423	151	241	167	.....	7,059
Boston, bales	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
New Orleans, bales	1,860	552	.....	.....	.....	396	2,708
Other ports, bales	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
<b>Total this week bales..</b>	<b>7,965</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>9,895</b>

The total exports from the United States since September 1 now reach 1,530,199 bales, and the stocks at all the ports 320,428 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'TS TO NORTH. PORTS.	STOCK.
		Great Britain.	France	Other for'gn.	Total.		
N. Orleans, Aug. 24.	714,961	350,599	134,510	22,721	507,830	251,003	110,715
Mobile, Aug. 24. ....	421,669	225,808	40,184	1,579	267,571	116,252	29,663
Charleston, Aug. 24. ....	108,105	46,935	6,057	822	53,814	53,479	4,274
Savannah, Aug. 24. ....	258,906	90,609	1,492	.....	92,101	161,903	9,349
Texas, Aug. 24. ....	174,590	59,435	1,739	3,214	64,388	70,520	9,173
New York, Aug. 31†	141,726	406,684	37,508	42,917	487,109	.....	116,000
Florida, June 18... ..	146,773	37,977	.....	.....	37,977	107,542	1,254
N. Carolina, Aug. 31	63,928	21	.....	.....	21	63,928	.....
Virginia, Aug. 31	36,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,601	.....
Other p'ts, Aug. 28	.....	19,098	.....	290	19,388	.....	40,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,067,259</b>	<b>1,237,166</b>	<b>221,490</b>	<b>71,543</b>	<b>1,530,199</b>	<b>861,228</b>	<b>320,428</b>

The market has been in a very depressed condition through the entire week. There have been large shipments to Liverpool by holders here without affording relief. The spinners demand was moderately active, but not equal to the pressure to sell. Still there was no decided decline in prices until to day. Sales of the week are about 8,500 bales, and the market closes heavy at the following quotations, being about one cent lower than last Friday:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary	24	24	25	26
Good Ordinary	27	28	28	29
Low Middling	30	30	30	31
Middling	32	33	33	34
Good Middling	36	36	37	38

Exports of Cotton from New York the past week have amounted to 7,059 bales as follows:

To Liverpool per steamers: City of Dublin 1,556; City of London 250; Damask 1,704; Tripoli 1,254; Jura 526. Per ship: Constellation 787.	6,077
Total bales	6,077
To Bremen per steamer: Bremen 151. Total bales	151
To Barcelona per ship Neuva Hivette 241. Total bales	241
To Havre per steamer Lafayette 423. Total bales	423

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. 22.	Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Aug. 14.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 28.			
Liverpool	4,415	3,350	6,077	384,092	.....	52,413
Other British Ports	.....	.....	.....	16,515	.....	99
<b>Total to Gt. Britain..</b>	<b>4,415</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>6,077</b>	<b>400,607</b>	<b>406,684</b>	<b>52,512</b>
Havre	483	.....	423	37,085	.....	999
Other French ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total French</b> .....	<b>483</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>37,085</b>	<b>37,508</b>	<b>999</b>
Bremen and Hanover	.....	483	151	18,294	.....	261
Hamburg	.....	.....	.....	15,056	.....	421
Other ports	.....	.....	167	5,986	.....	.....
<b>Total to N. Europe</b> ..	<b>.....</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>39,336</b>	<b>39,654</b>	<b>702</b>
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar	.....	548	241	2,216	.....	.....
All others	.....	.....	.....	806	.....	.....
<b>Total Spain, etc</b> .....	<b>.....</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	<b>4,898</b>	<b>4,381</b>	<b>6,059</b>	<b>480,050</b>	<b>487,109</b>	<b>5,421</b>

THE GROWING CROP.—We have received further advices the past week from almost every section of the cotton-growing States, and on the whole consider them favorable. Alabama, in addition to her other crop troubles, reports exten-

\* This increase in the total receipts and in stock, is due to a correction made in the New Orleans stock, after actual count by the Editor of the New Orleans Price Current.

† By Railroad, Canal and River. ‡ Estimated.

sive ravages from the worms, and in Texas and Louisiana a like complaint is also made. We should give greater weight to these reports if similar ones were not extensively circulated about this time each year, and if private advices did not prove that some of them are certainly inaccurate. It should be remembered that every planter is a seller, and that his interests and his fears, therefore, lead him to overstate damages to the coming crop, sometimes unconsciously magnifying one worm into an army. The effect of the drought in Mississippi and Alabama has been very injurious, especially in the high lands. Some portions of Mississippi will not raise half the crop anticipated four weeks ago, while other sections, especially those near the rivers, are reported as looking very favorable for a good yield. In Georgia, North and South Carolina, the rain appears to have come in time to save the plant, and our advices from those States, as well as from Texas and a portion of Louisiana, are very promising. Below we give interesting extracts from Southern papers:

TEXAS.

The *HOUSTON Telegraph* of the 6th of August says: "We have watched with great anxiety the progress of the growing cotton crop, well knowing that its success would be the financial redemption of Texas, and its failure well nigh our financial ruin. Two things in regard to it are now tolerably well ascertained: First, that very nearly as much land is planted in cotton this year as ever before. Second, that the cotton, up to this time, is as promising as was ever known in the State. In regard to the alarm of the worm which, for a while, saddened the whole State, the danger will be past within three weeks more. Indeed, more than half a crop is now a certainty, it matters not how soon the worm may come. And we have the very strongest hope that a full crop will be made: that the worm, if it comes at all, will be too late to materially lessen the yield."

"There is every year just such an alarm about the worm as we have had this year. They have not come as yet, and the dry and intensely hot weather of the last month renders their coming very doubtful. We feel certain, therefore, of a very fair cotton crop, for which the whole State should render devout thanks to the Giver of all good."

The *GALVESTON Commercial Bulletin* of the 11th of August says that the accounts from Wharton County are not encouraging. Numerous letters received during the past week, all state that the worm is destroying the cotton to an extent that must reduce the yield fully one-half. Accounts from Colorado, Fort Bend, Washington and Lavaca Counties are similar.

The *NEW ORLEANS Price Current* says: "We have been favored with a letter from Mr. A. S. Rugley, dated Caney Creek, Matagorda County, Texas, August 15th, 1866, and addressed to Messrs. J. D. Blair & Co., of this city, from which we make the following extract:

"The caterpillars are now fully at work on Caney, Oyster Creek, and the Brazos, and it is the general opinion that the leaf upon the cotton will be entirely destroyed in the next ten days. In consequence of the heavy and repeated rains in the spring, and the heavy growth of weeds and grass, the cotton has been slow in maturing, and my opinion now is,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  is all that will be made, on the alluvial lands of this State."

ALABAMA.

The *MONTGOMERY Advertiser*, in speaking of the army worm, says, "This destructive insect has worked its way inland from the coast, and made its appearance in Lowndes County, generally, and, to less extent, in Montgomery. Persons who have travelled through sections where the worm has attacked the cotton, say that some fields present the appearance of having been blasted as by fire in places. Its ravages are most destructive, and planters who, ten days since, could closely calculate their crop at five hundred bales, cannot now hope for more than one hundred bales."

The *MOBILE Price Current* of the 25th of August, publishes several letters from planters in different parts of the State, all of which are very unfavorable. In Green, Perry, Marengo, and Sumter counties they say the worms are doing great damage, while all complain of the injurious effect of the late drought. The following is a sample of these letters:

"MARION, Perry Co., Ala., Aug. 19, 1866.  
\* \* \* When I last wrote you about my crop, my prospect was as good as I ever had at that time of the year, but the drought and worms will cut it short at least one-half. My crop a month since promised (if no disaster) me at least five hundred bales. The worms are still at work."—[From J. W. Crenshaw.]

LOUISIANA.

The *NATCHITOCHES Times* of Aug. 12, says: "The *Times* was right in its assertion about the army worm. The caterpillars are in most of the fields, particularly in those where the plant is young. They bring destruction and ruin among us. We hope, yet, that on many plantations the caterpillars are not so numerous, but that a good half crop can be saved. The picking season is already commenced, and the freedmen will save what can be saved."

The *FELICIANA Democrat* says: "Although we hear confirmatory accounts of the presence of the army worm, yet thus far little or no injury has been done by them. Whether this will continue to be the case is a matter of some anxiety, and the result of their appearance is waited for with much apprehension."

The *THIBODEAUX Sentinel* of Aug. 11, says: "The weather during the past week was very warm and sultry. Reports from all portions of the parish are cheering relative to the crops. Many of our farmers have set in to cotton-picking, and all contemplate a large yield."

The *St. JAMES Louisianais* of Aug. 11, gives hopeful accounts of the crops in that parish. Cotton-picking has commenced. Over 3,000 hogsheads of sugar will be made.

The *VIENNA Louisianian* says: "The crops in this neighborhood have been greatly improved by the recent rains, and now look more promising; but it is now too late to talk about good crops in this region of country. From all that we can learn from our planters, they do expect more than a fourth of a crop compared with years previous to the war."

The *ALEXANDRIA Democrat* of Aug. 8, says: "The crops, both of corn and cotton, are pretty fair, and it is hoped a good half crop will be made. The cane crop we hear little about, there being very little planted in the parish. We learn that cotton is opening slowly, and about the middle of the month picking will commence in earnest."

GEORGIA.

The *ALBANY, (Ga.) Patriot* of the 20th of August, says, "We have been recently favored with copious showers. The weather, though still warm, is much more pleasant and comfortable than it has been for some time past. The crops, generally, are doing very well—planters, we believe, expect to make very near, or quite an average crop. From all we have learned, in this immediate section, we think average crops of both corn and cotton will be made. We learn from a reliable farmer that in some sections of Worth County the crops of corn and cotton are very inferior, and will not make half the ordinary yield; while in other sections, the crops were never better. It is thought that the average yield of corn will be sufficient for the county."

The *CARTERSVILLE, (Ga.) Express* of the 21st of August, says, "On Sabbath

evening last, this section was visited with a glorious refreshing shower of rain. Although it came too late to benefit a large proportion of the corn crop, it will make late corn, and be of incalculable benefit to the cotton and potatoe crops and gardens, and afford an opportunity for sowing turnipseed. The prospects for still more rain is quite flattering."

The *COLUMBUS Enquirer* of the 17th ult. says: "The prevailing drought has greatly injured the crop, preventing the formation and maturity of the bolls. Many planters have not been able to pick out any cotton, whereas the fields are usually white for the picking before the middle of August. We do not hear of either worms or rust on the cotton of this section."

The *GRIFFIN Star* of the 23d inst. says: "Everybody is rejoicing at the fine rain which we have had, and from all reports it has been general for miles in every direction. Its benefits are invaluable. The late corn will be redeemed—much of the cotton improved. This rain will prove our salvation in this section, and we cannot be too thankful for such a Godsend."

MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent writing from Canton, Miss., under date of Aug. 21, in referring to the crops in that section, says that the corn crop is almost an entire failure, and there will not be enough raised to last that section till Christmas. Cotton will not amount to over one-third, or, at best, one-half a crop on the land planted.

The *HINDS COUNTY Gazette* says, that the last fifteen or twenty days have proved most distressingly destructive to the cotton crop of that county. The dry weather, the burning sun, the cold North wind have combined to ruin it to all intents and purposes. The stalks have stopped growing, and the forms are dropping off, literally covering the ground. The worm did fair, two or three weeks ago, to take the crop, but it is now vanishing on principles much more scientific than any which the worm could bring to bear. We regard the question as now beyond dispute as to Hinds County, and it may be summed up thus: the most complete and utter failure of both the corn and cotton crop ever known.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The *MARION Crescent*, of the 20th of August, says: "Since the last issue refreshing rains have fallen in most of the District. The cotton and young corn will be greatly improved. Cotton is opening in many places, but still bearing finely."

The *CHARLESTON Courier*, of the 23d instant, says: "Mr. B. Roddin sends us a fine specimen of Sea Island Cotton which he is now picking on his plantation, on Wando River. Mr. Roddin gives very flattering accounts of his cotton crop, and of the faithful conduct of the freedman in his employ. The number of acres of cotton under cultivation on Mr. R.'s place is two hundred, from which he expects to realize from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty bales."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The *WILMINGTON Despatch* of the 22d of August says: "In this State the cotton crop will be larger and of a better quality than for years past. Edgecombe County will produce at least 15,000 bales, and the yield may reach 18,000 bales. From the other cotton growing counties of the State the reports are favorable. The corn crop, it is said, on the other hand, will scarcely exceed the third of an average yield, except in Hyde and other eastern counties, where it will be very large."

The *RALEIGH Progress* of the 21st of August says: "The long wished for rain came last night. It was received by all in this burn-up section with joy and gladness. Every face to-day wears a brighter hue. This good and timely blessing has brought the crops several days nearer their maturity."

A correspondent of the *NORFOLK Virginian* says: "I have just returned from an extensive visit to the counties of Halifax, Edgecomb, Pitt and Northampton counties, and find the people of that entire section extensively engaged in reconstructing themselves and their fortunes by bringing from mother earth a heavy yield of the usual staples of North Carolina."

The cotton is looking well in many sections, but everywhere better than upon the Roanoke. Edgecombe county will produce at the lowest account 15,000 bales of cotton, and I would not be surprised to see it come up to 18,000. The other counties which I have visited will also make a good crop of this very important article. Many of the farmers will begin saving their fodder the early part of the next week, and cotton picking will commence about the first of September.

The *GOLDSBORO News* of the 20th says: Our County Court is in session this week, and a large number of our country people are in town. From them we have conflicting reports as to the crops in some localities the corn will prove an average crop, while in others, doubts are expressed as to a sufficiency being gathered for home consumption. The cotton crop, we believe, is considered fair.

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	990	South Carolina.....	459
Texas.....	486	North Carolina.....	108
Savannah.....	1,495	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.....	113
Mobile.....	585	Per Railroad.....	238
Florida.....		Foreign.....	

Total for the week..... 4,474  
Previously reported..... 1,016,026

Total since July 1, 1865..... 1,020,500

CHARLESTON, Aug. 25.—The receipts for the week ending Aug. 24 amount to 688 bales against 314 bales last week. Shipments for this week amount to 557 bales against 267 bales last week, of which 399 went to New York, and 158 bales to Philadelphia. Transactions in cotton during the week have continued very limited and yet more has been done than for several weeks previous. Sales for the week amount to 480 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.	—Freight for Upl'd—		Price gold.
						To Liver- pool.	To New York.	
June 1..	1,810	460	4,505	6,915	unsettled	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	137@—
" 8..	1,110	281	2,099	5,926	32 @—	nominal	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	144@—
" 15..	1,358	762	2,023	5,261	35 @36	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	143@—
" 22..	1,892	250	2,417	5,033	36 @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	143@15
" 29..	1,113	800	493	5,356	33 @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	153@155
July 5..	626	620	1,274	4,708	31 @32	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	152@15
" 12..	299	450	564	4,433	31 @32	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	146@148
" 19..	308	350	362	4,379	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ @34	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	146@14
" 26..	866	930	1,121	4,158	34 @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	148@14
Aug. 3..	350	320	536	3,822	Unset'ed	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	146@14
" 10..	723	125	903	3,852	Unset'ed	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	149@15
" 17..	314	280	267	3,883	30 @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	149@15
" 24..	688	480	557	4,274	31 @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	$\frac{1}{2}$ @—	148@149

GALVESTON, Aug. 18.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. The receipts for week ending Aug. 17 were 286 bales, against 307 last week, and the shipments were 87 bales against 784 last week. The shipments for the week ending August 17 were all to New Orleans. 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 each week:

Date.	Rec'ts.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price mid.*	Freights.		Price gold.
						To Liver-pool.	To New York.†	
June 1..	925	219	2,992	7,238	nominal	1/2	1/2	131@-
" 8..	477	64	1,181	6,534	nominal	1/2	1/2	139@140 1/2
" 15..	1,280	368	828	6,986	23@25	1/2	1/2	140@143 1/2
" 22..	1,093	...	1,336	6,753	nominal	1/2	1/2	141@144
" 29..	745	...	23	7,475	nominal	1/2	1/2	145@149
July 6..	725	...	616	7,584	nominal	1/2	1/2	147 1/2...
" 13..	388	100	957	7,015	21@-	1/2	1/2	145@146
" 20..	583	...	1,004	6,599	21@-	1/2	1/2	145@-
" 27..	205	200	1,202	5,602	21@-	1/2	1/2	143@144
Aug. 3..	401	150	771	9,401	21@- 1/2	1/2	1/2	143@143 1/2
" 10..	307	...	784	8,924	20@- 1/2	1/2	1/2	143@144
" 17..	286	153	37	9,173	20@21 1/2	1/2	1/2	145@147

\* Specie, ex-revenue tax. † Per steamer.  
**SAVANNAH August 25.**—The receipts for the week ending Aug. 24, were 1,197 bales, against 844 last week; and the shipments this week were 2,157, of which 1,737 bales were to New York, and 420 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	8,183	10,855	36 1/2@-
" 29..	3,780	3,081	11,554	34 @35
July 6..	1,505	2,000	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 @-
" 24..	1,197	2,157	9,349	31 @-

**MOBILE August 25.**—By mail we have received one week's later dates from Mobile. The receipts for the week ending August 24 were 1,543 bales against 734 bales last week, and the shipments were 3,320 bales against 1,627 bales last week; leaving the stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared at 29,663 bales. Shipments during the week were to New York, 874 bales; to Boston, 2,429 bales; and to New Orleans, 17 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 mid.	Freight		Price gold.
						To Liver-pool.	To New York.	
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@152
" 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@-
" 25..	1,543	1,850	3,320	29,663	30@31	1/2	1/2	150@152

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.

**NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.**—The mail returns for the week ending Aug. 24 show the receipts to be 1,479 bales, against 1,603 bales last week. The shipments for the last week were 3,176 bales: of which 1,828 bales were to Liverpool, 396 to Mexico, 688 bales to New York, 264 bales to Philadelphia. Stock on hand Aug. 24 was 110,715 bales. This increase of stock is due to the addition last week of 36,270 bales not before counted. The receipts, sales, and exports for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week since June 2, were as follows:

Date.	Rec'ps.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price Mid.	Freights		Price gold.
						To Liver-pool.	To New York.	
June 2..	4,112	8,200	13,088	139,769	40@-	1/2	1/2	139 1/2@144 1/2
" 9..	5,258	5,600	21,723	124,133	38@39	1/2	1/2	137 @141
" 15..	3,842	9,750	10,650	121,791	Unset'd.	1/2	1/2	146 1/2@147
" 23..	5,488	4,350	7,709	116,375	39@40	1/2	1/2	145 1/2@147
" 30..	3,317	4,600	5,655	114,130	36@38	1/2	1/2	152 1/2@153
July 6..	3,277	4,500	9,136	108,566	34@36	1/2	1/2	152 1/2@-
" 13..	2,509	6,000	4,476	106,783	34@35	1/2	1/2	150 1/2@151
" 20..	1,386	6,700	9,499	98,904	35@36	1/2	1/2	148 @149
" 27..	1,461	8,300	5,998	93,597	35@36	1/2	1/2	148 @-
Aug. 3..	1,765	6,800	7,497	88,115	34@36	1/2	1/2	144 1/2@144 1/2
" 10..	1,354	5,025	6,378	83,221	35@36	1/2	1/2	145 1/2@145 1/2
" 17..	1,603	10,000	9,119	112,087	nominal.	1/2	1/2	148 1/2@149
" 24..	1,479	5,150	3,176	110,715	35@36	1/2	1/2	145 1/2@-

\* By steam.  
 Exchange, sight on New York at 1/4 discount.

**EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.**—Our own correspondent in London, writing under the date of August 18, gives the following full review of the Liverpool, London and other cotton markets.\*

**LIVERPOOL, August 18.**—The cotton trade during the early days of the week was decidedly quiet, but, at the same time, a steady tone prevailed in the market. Prices, therefore, were fairly supported. Since the reduction in the bank rate on Thursday, an increased amount of business has been transacted; but, as holders have felt disposed to meet the market, the advance in prices is trifling. American produce has been freely enquired for, and on middling qualities and improvement of 1/4d. per lb. has been obtained. In East India cotton, the sales has been considerable; the better qualities, however, are freely offered, and have sold at late rates. Inferior cotton has realised an improvement of 1/4d. to 1/2d. per lb. Egyptian cotton, although the stock is 33,000 bales less than last year, has been pressed for sale, and has declined 1/4d. to 1d. per lb. It must be borne in mind, however, that this discription of cotton has recently experienced an important improvement in value. Brazilian cotton has been in fair demand, at slightly enhanced terms.

\* 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.

Sea Island and Smyrna produce are steady, at full prices. The sales of the week amount to 85,220 bales, of which speculators have taken 3,790 bales; exporters, 24,200 bales; and the trade, 57,230 bales. The following are the prices now current, so far as regards American cotton:

	1866.			1865.		
	Ordinary and middling.	Fair and good fair.	Good and fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good
Sea Island.....	25	28	34	39	52	70
Stained.....	16	18	21	22	23	24
Upland.....	11 @12 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	..	..	..
Mobile.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2	14	15 1/2	..	..	..
New Orleans.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2	14 1/2	16	..	..	..
Texas.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2	14 1/2	16	..	..	..

The comparison of the prices of middling qualities of cotton for each of the last four years is as under:

	COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COTTON.							
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Middling—	d.	d.	d.	d.	Middling—	d.	d.	d.
Sea Island....	34	44	34	28	Pernambuco..	21 1/2	30 1/2	16 1/2
Upland.....	22	29 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2	Egyptian.....	21	28 1/2	15
Orleans.....	23	30 1/2	18 1/2	14	Broach.....	16 1/2	19	9
Mobile.....	22 1/2	30 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2	Dhollerah.....	16	19	9 1/2

The available and prospective supplies of cotton are now as under:

	1865.	1866.
Stock at Liverpool.....	470,590	882,340
" London.....	69,700	91,470
" Havre.....	36,619	166,213
American cotton afloat.....	25,000	20,000
East Indian.....	365,690	527,280
Afloat to Havre.....	13,992	17,477
Total.....	981,591	1,704,780

—being an increase of 723,000 bales at the present time, as compared with last year. The exports of cotton from this port from Jan. 1 to Aug. 16, have been as follows:

	1865.	1866.
American.....	26,952	145,258
Brazilian and Egyptian.....	91,898	91,401
East Indian, &c.....	262,186	293,347
Total.....	381,036	536,012

It appears, therefore, that notwithstanding the German war, the export demand for cotton shows an increase, as compared with last year, the chief increase of inquiry being as regards American produce.

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

	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.							
	Trade.	Ex-port.	Specu-lation.	Total this week.	Total year.	Same period 1865.	Average weekly sales.	1866.
American....bales.	23,130	4,490	1,780	29,400	869,360	195,350	18,620	4,090
Brazilian.....	4,460	1,710	20	6,190	257,180	219,300	5,630	3,720
Egyptian.....	1,390	70	160	1,620	137,350	319,440	3,410	6,820
West India.....	1,390	20	330	1,740	61,960	63,080	1,590	1,690
East India.....	26,850	17,620	1,490	45,960	856,060	901,940	16,300	12,990
China and Japan..	10	290	10	310	5,050	228,140	60	3,860
Total.....	57,230	24,200	3,790	85,220	2,187,060	1,927,160	45,610	33,170

	Imports			Stocks		
	This week.	To this date 1866.	To this date 1865.	Total 1865.	Same day 1865.	Dec. 31. 1865.
American.....	8,416	969,202	165,552	459,369	343,600	26,700
Brazilian.....	1,927	325,518	212,064	334,068	89,630	43,900
Egyptian.....	1,571	139,927	282,198	411,328	30,800	63,720
West India.....	889	69,624	70,260	113,328	22,330	11,990
East India.....	54,580	1,036,321	629,332	1,095,744	389,350	233,880
China and Japan..	..	9,271	120,290	125,871	6,630	40,400
Total.....	67,383	2,539,863	1,479,746	2,539,708	882,340	470,590

**LONDON, Aug. 18.**—Since the reduction in the Bank rate of discount the cotton trade of this port has become active, and prices have improved 1/4d. to 1/2d. per lb. The particulars of imports, etc., are as subjoined:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Aug. 16.....	212,944	146,149	241,124
Deliveries.....	184,594	185,517	184,524
Stock, Aug. 16.....	72,848	69,698	91,471

**HAVRE, Aug. 13.**—The Cotton trade continues dull, and a further decline has taken place in the particulars of stocks, deliveries, and imports, and prices are as under:

	IMPORTS		DELIVERIES		STOCKS	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
American...bales.	9,195	204,923	7,904	109,400	1,531	105,094
Brazilian.....	17,151	51,957	16,997	35,040	1,508	19,033
Indian.....	116,828	134,644	130,816	114,089	31,951	39,283
Total, including other countries.	161,833	405,952	173,742	273,286	36,619	166,213

The prices current of American cotton are:

Per 50 kilogs.	1866.			1865.
	Ordinary.	Good ord.	Middling.	
Orleans.....	220	235	245 to 255	240
Mobile.....	210	..	..	237
Georgia.....	200	..	..	235

**BOMBAY, Aug. 7.**—The demand for cotton is very quiet, and there is no material change in prices. Dhollerah is quoted at 350 rupees per candy.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 31.

The market the past week has been very unsettled and irregular. Flour has been especially so. The yield of winter wheat shows a vastly improved quality, and a fair average quantity. A liberal increase of supplies of the higher grades of flour is already the result, and prices are fully 50c. per bbl. lower than last week. The lower grades, especially the finer qualities made from Spring Wheat, have been very

scarce, and although dull prices have been better supported. There is, however, no disposition to let stocks accumulate; and our quotations are for the most part nominal. Wheat has had much the same features as flour. Millers have complained of the scarcity of fine spring wheats, but other grades have declined from 5 to 15c. per bushel. The supply of new winter wheat is increasing, and is of very fine quality.

Corn has been in light supply, and the foreign shipping movement has continued very limited. The home trade has taken nearly the whole of the offerings. The absence of an active export demand, and the unfavorable accounts from the Liverpool market, together with the increased quantity on the way, have kept prices down, but the close was firm at the decline. Oats have been dull and drooping, although receipts are falling off at all points. Rye has lost the improvement of last week. Barley and barley malt continue unsettled.

The following are the closing quotations for breadstuffs:

Flour, Superfine State and Western..... 3 bbl \$5 50@ 7 65	Wheat, Chicago Spring per bushel..... 1 40@ 2 00
Extra State..... 6 40@10 15	Milwaukee Club..... 1 70@ 2 30
Shipping R. hoop Ohio. 8 75@10 10	Red Winter..... @
Extra Western, common to good..... 6 85@11 15	Amber do..... 2 50@ 2 80
Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 11 25@15 00	White..... 2 25@ 3 00
Southern supers..... 9 75@11 30	Corn, Western Mixed..... 78@ 81
Southern, fancy and ex. 11 50@15 25	Western Yellow..... 86@
Canada, common to choice extra..... @	Western White..... 98@ 1 00
Rye Flour, fine and superfine..... 5 50@ 6 25	Rye..... 88@ 1 10
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine..... 4 50@ 4 90	Oats, Western, cargoes.. 43@ 53
	Jersey and State..... 55@ 58
	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.....	42,840	1,458,925	56,105	1,936,405
Corn meal, bbls.....	6,735	199,060	3,550	228,605
Wheat, bush.....	135,200	1,461,455	336,525	4,518,535
Corn, bush.....	514,055	12,604,425	482,370	6,632,035
Rye, bush.....	17,620	402,420	56,175	212,780
Barley, &c., bush.....	46,160	578,050	22,730	659,425
Oats, bush.....	410,080	4,543,505	98,920	5,633,465

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	Flour, C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Gt. Britain, this week..	1,583	.....	.....	189,611	.....
since July 1	13,584	27,410	.....	4,379,760	188,674
Br. N. A. Col. this week	8,992	1,055	.....	5,000	.....
since July 1	80,969	12,199	.....	7,290	5 0
West Indies, this week.	6,105	1,601	.....	3,367	.....
since July 1	42,869	15,711	600	21,465	13,736
Total Export, this week	19,770	2,906	27,815	198,378	.....
since July 1	169,434	27,745	61,930	4,407,406	202,990
since Jan. 1, '66	653,185	94,101	193,424	199,200	8,514,016
same time 1865	903,597	97,640	1,349,090	104,280	1,302,733

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

From Buffalo, week ending	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Aug. 27.....	.....	29,079	1,367,189	257,855	31,856	7,500
Aug. 13.....	.....	7,000	827,880	110,035	10,500	19,150
Totals, 14 days....	.....	29,079	2,195,069	367,890	42,356	26,650
F'm Oswego, 9 days.	2,389	14,296	88,145	.....	.....	.....
Total afloat.....	2,389	43,375	2,283,214	367,890	42,356	34,150
Previous week.....	2,359	146,790	1,633,015	570,205	41,655	33,935
Corres'ding time, '65.	12,367	275,074	1,348,335	200,976	17,140	23,600

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Aug. 25, and for the year:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	25,794	245,392	1,594,548	100,726	10,787	12,355
Milwaukee.....	1,062	60,979	19,461	15,265	404	2,355
Toledo.....	5,913	34,085	201,677	29,400	.....	.....
Detroit.....	16,331	47,116	10,870	739	.....	316
Totals.....	49,120	387,572	1,826,556	146,130	11,193	15,026
Previous week.....	25,024	176,984	1,416,463	112,527	8,533	11,161
Cor. week, 1865....	69,642	521,201	1,514,233	549,737	26,195	38,897
Since Jan. 1, 1866..	1,957,005	11,504,899	27,829,506	9,164,088	400,480	1,138,850
Same time, 1865..	1,649,135	13,060,272	15,344,330	8,024,081	532,307	436,765

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, August 31, 1866, P. M.

The Dry Goods Trade has continued active up to this time in nearly all its several branches. The trade with the agents and commission houses is, perhaps, hardly so active at the close of the week as at the close of last week and beginning of the present. Jobbers are doing a very active business, and a very large amount of goods is being shipped to the interior. The demand from the South is especially large, the reports of cholera from the Western cities directing a very large proportion of trade to this city. The tendency of prices is upward, while in a few kinds of goods prices

are already 2a5 per cent. higher; but there is a general opinion that prices will not be materially advanced. Some houses have sold three weeks ahead at present prices. Some particular makes are scarce, but generally there is an abundance of all goods for any reasonable prospective demand. This is more especially the case with lower grades. Jobbers notice a larger general demand for fine goods of all kinds. Trade is not as active as would otherwise be the case was money easier in the West. Merchants in that part of the country report considerable difficulty in making collections, and there is consequently considerable business doing on six months' time. This kind of business has been favored by the dull market and large stocks of goods, but the commission houses generally refuse, preferring to have their goods to doubtful paper.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are very active and firm at 1/4c. advance. Many makes are sold up, and some are sold ahead. The Indian Head and Nashua brown goods and Waltham bleached have been transferred from Messrs. Slade & Colby, 78 Leonard street, to the new house of Upham, Tucker & Co., 57 Leonard street. Mr. Slade retires from the business, and Mr. Colby continues a woollen goods commission business. Atlantic A is sold at 23. Indian Head A 37-inch 23, do B 30 inch 18 1/2, Nashua extra A 36 inch 21, do fine D 36 inch 20, do XX 23, Waltham F 40 inch 26, Wachussetts 22 1/2, Bristol 40 inch 20, G. Washington heavy 36 inch 21, Griswold 3-4 12 1/2, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 10, do B B 33 inch 20, do C 37 inch 22, do A 40 inch 24, Massachusetts A 4-4 21, do B 4-4 21, Medford 21, Newmarket Manuf. Co. 36 inch 21, do do heavy D 36 inch 22, Atlantic sheeting (P) A 37 inch 23, (A) H do 37 inch 23, (P) H do 37 inch 23, (A) D Medium sheeting 37 inch 21, (A) P do 37 inch 20, (A) V Heavy shirting 30 inch 20, (A) L Fine sheeting 30 1/2 inch 22, (P) L do 36 1/2 inch 22, (A) E do 33 inch 20, (P) E do 33 inch 20, (A) N Fine shirting 29 inch 15, Roxbury A 4-4 22, Appleton A 36 inch 23, do B 40 inch 22, do D 20, do W 48 inch 32, do shirt N 30 inch 19, Pocasset Canoe 39 inch 24, do K 26 inch 19, do H 28 inch 14, Canton 28 inch 12 1/2, Newburyport 28 inch 12 1/2, Phoenix Cotton Manuf. Co. 39 inch 23 1/2, World Wide 36 inch 13 1/2, Grafton 28 inch 14, do 30 inch 15.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are active, and generally 2@5 per cent higher. York Mills are sold up at 45, Wamsutta 40, Washington 7-8, Hallowell 1/2, 14, Canoe 27 inch 13, Grafton 1/2, 14, do 7-8, 15, Auburnville 4-4 27 1/2, Aquidnecks 4-4 21, do 7-8 19 1/2, 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, 31, Gold Medal 4-4, 26, Harvard 35 inch 22, Montemair, 7-8, 21, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 27 1/2, Waltham L 72 inch 62 1/2, do X 33 inch 22 1/2, do W 42 inch 30, do M 81 inch 75, do N 90 inch 87 1/2, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 24, do 7-8 22 1/2, do 4-4, 30 1/2, Newmarket 33 inch 22, do 36 inch 25.

DRILLS are in increased demand, especially for heavy goods, and prices are very firm. Most of the better makes are sold out. 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 22 1/2, Wauregan 3x3 23, do 6x3 24, Albany 3x3 13, do 6x3 14, Louisiana plaids 22 1/2, Ringgold fast plaids 20 1/2, Simpson's Chambrays 22, Philadelphia 16.

TICKS are less active but steady. Willow B ook Ticks 47 1/2, Farmer's and Miners 52 1/2, Albany 13 1/2, American 20, Glen Allen 3-4 13, Chattanooga 1/2 16, Concord 4-4 22, Pacific Extra 1/2 30, Pacific 4-4 40, Willow Grove 30, Sacondale 1/2 13, West Branch 4-4 32 1/2, do No. 2 1/2 25, Windsor 1/2 21, Henry Clay 3-4 19, Suwanee 4-4 23.

DENIMS and COTTONADES are only in moderate request. Ashton Glenn brown Denims sell at 20 cents, do blue 21, Homestead brown 21, do blue 22, Peabody blue 17 1/2, Woodland 16, Burlington 14 1/2, Madison brown 19, Providence blue 19, Charter Oak 31, Albany 17 1/2, and Wauregan 22, Youtic 21, Arlington 25.

PRINT CLOTHS are dull and nominal, very few sales taking place notwithstanding the advance in Prints. The nominal quotation is 13 1/2 cents for 64x64 square.

PRINTS are very active, and many leading styles are sold ahead. Prices are generally about 1 cent a yard higher. Arnolds are sold at 17 1/2 cents Americans 18 1/2, Merrimac W 21, and D 20, Garner's 21 1/2, Amoskeag pink 20 1/2, do purple 19 1/2, do shirting 18 1/2, do dark 18 1/2, Swiss Rdby 19 1/2, Dutchess B 16 1/2, Lowell dark 17, do light 17, Naumkeag 6 1/2, York Mourning 17 1/2, Spring Valley 13 1/2, Wamsutta dark 16, do ight 16, Dusters 16, Hamilton purple 20, do Chocolates 19, Sprague's fancy styles 26 1/2, Double purples 26 1/2, Shirtings 26 1/2, Solid colors 19, Canaries 19, do Chintz 19, Orange polkas 20, Indigo black and green 19 1/2, do green and yellow 20, do blue, green and yellow 20, Madder rubies 19, Shirting 21 1/2, Pink Frocks 21, Purple do 20, Staple style light colors 19 1/2, do dark colors 20, German plaids 19 1/2, Fancy style light colors 19 1/2, Columbia, full madders 16 1/2, Concord madders 17, do purples 18, do pinks 18, do plain shades 18, Glen Cove full madders 13 1/2, Wauregan fancies 18, do rubies 19, do pinks 19, do purples 19.

JACONETS are not active and some makes are lower. White Rock high colors 20, do plain 21,

GINGHAMS are not very active, and prices are hardly as high. Glasgow sell at 26, Roanoke 19, and Lancaster 27.

CAMBRICS are still quiet and unchanged. Saratoga 10 1/2, Milton Mills 12 1/2, Hallowell 14 1/2, 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 32 1/2 @ 35, Pacific and Manchester all Wool 42 1/2.

LINSEYS are very active, and prices are firm. Miners Flannels 45 Stillman & Co's 35 1/2, C. S. & Co's 32, Black Hawk 32 1/2, Saco 40, S. C. Carr & Co's 30, Saxony Mills, all wool, 40 1/2, Wool Filling, 32, Laurel Dale, 31 1/2, White Rock 32 1/2.

CLOTHS are in good demand, especially for fine grades, and lower grades are not very active. 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 have been more active, and a large business is doing, especially in fancy cassimeres. Merchants' Woolen Company silk mixed cassimeres \$1 87 1/2, Warumbo Manufacturing Company doeskins \$3, Broadbrook A \$2, heavy fancy cassimeres \$2 12, Swift River Co.'s heavy fancy cassimeres \$1 37, Glenham Co.'s sackings \$1 55, plough, loom and anvil 50c, Rockl nd satinets 75c @ 35c, Monson Woolen Co. 75c, Monson & Brimfield Snipsic Woolen Co. 75, Evans, Seagrave, Mason & Co's \$2 @ 25, Evans, Seagrave, & Co., silk mixture \$2 @ 25, fancies \$1 75 @ 25, double twist \$1 87 @ 25; S. & H. Sayles, do fancies \$1 25 @ 1 75; Mechanicsville C., do fancies \$1 75 @ 2 25, F. M. Ballou & Co., fancies 1 75 @ 2 25.

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

FOREIGN GOODS have been very active, and a large amount of goods have been placed. The auction sales have been large and well attended. Messrs. Haggerty & Co. held a sale on Tuesday of Saxony woven dress goods of the importation of Henry Schneider & Son, silks, veil, bareges, &c., The offering was the largest and most attractive of the season thus far, and was attended by the best buyers from this and other cities. The Saxony dress goods were in handsome assortment, and put up in package lots, which were taken freely, and many styles largely duplicated. Veil barege and silks were also in good request at improved rates; heavy quality black and white checks brought 27c, poil de chevre in colored checks, 30 1/2c, all wool filling toile du nord 28 @ 30c, satin striped plaid crape in bright colors 13c; Scotch plaid all wool chally, 32 1/2 @ 34c, satia stripe do 32 1/2 @ 35c, small checks in right colors double twilled lasting 38 @ 37c, satin lined paid popelines 37 @ 37 1/2c, 34 inch do 47c, checked double twilled valencias 35 1/2 @ 42 1/2c. Messrs. Wilmerding & Mount held a sale of woolens and tailoring goods on Tuesday, at which there was a good company of buyers, and goods sold at rather better prices. Messrs. Wilmerding, Haguett & Co. held a sale of black and colored silk bonnet velvets, ribbons, &c., which passed off with considerable spirit. Velvets of choice shades in good qualities brought better prices than at previous sales; other goods in this line showed no important change.

Respecting the market for cotton goods at Manchester, and the London wool sales, our correspondent in London states:

MANCHESTER, Aug. 18.—The reduction in the Bank rate of discount has produced a more satisfactory tone in our market; but business has not increased in any material degree. Both for yarns and cloth the inquiry has been far from active; nevertheless, higher prices are demanded. The quotations may be considered the turn higher than at the close of last week.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 30, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

Table with columns for Year (1864, 1865, 1866), Pkgs., and Value. Rows include Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and Miscellaneous dry goods.

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

Table with columns for Year (1864, 1865, 1866), Pkgs., and Value. Rows include Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and Miscellaneous dry goods.

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Table with columns for Year (1864, 1865, 1866), Pkgs., and Value. Rows include Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and Miscellaneous dry goods.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending August 30, 1866:

Table with columns for Pkgs. and Value. Rows include MANUF'S OF WOOL, MANUF'S OF COTTON, and other categories.

Table with columns for Pkgs. and Value. Rows include MANUF'S OF SILK, MANUF'S OF FLAX, and MISCELLANEOUS.

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

Table with columns for Pkgs. and Value. Rows include MANUF'S OF WOOL, MANUF'S OF SILK, MANUF'S OF COTTON, and MISCELLANEOUS.

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

Table with columns for Pkgs. and Value. Rows include MANUF'S OF WOOL, MANUF'S OF SILK, MANUF'S OF COTTON, and MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1866.

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

Large table with columns for Pkgs. and Value. Rows include various goods like China, Glass & E. ware, Bottles, China, Earth'nw'e, Glassware, Glass plate, Drugs, Acids, Ammonia, Argols, Alum, Barytes, Blea powder, Brimstone, Borax, Camphor, Chalk, Cream Tartar, Cochineal, Cudbear, Flour sulphur, Gums, crude, Gum arabic, Gum copavi, Indigo, Lic paste, Lic root, Magnesia, Oils, seal, do ess, do linseed, do olive, Paints, Potash, chlo., do prus., do bich., Quinine, Rhu barb., Soda, bi crb., do sal., do ash., do caustic, Sponges, Sulph copper, Sumac, Vermillion, Other, Furs, &c., Fruits, &c., Citron, Figs, Lemons, Nuts, Oranges, Pineapples, Plums, Sauces and pres, Instruments, Mathematical, Musical, Optical, Jewelry, &c., Watches, Leather, Hides, &c., Bristles, Boots & shs., Hides, dressed, Hides, undressed, Horns, Pat Leather, Liquors, Wines, &c., Ale, Cordials, Porter, Wines, Champagne, baskets, Metals, &c., Bronzes, Chains & an., Copper, Cutlery, Guns, Hardware, Iron, hoop, Iron, pig, Iron, sheet, Iron, tons, Iron, tubes, Iron, other, Lead, pigs, Metal goods, Needles, Old metal, Plated ware, Per caps, Saddlery, Steel, Spelter, Tin, bxs., Wire, Zinc, lbs., Spices, Ginger, Stationery, &c., Books, Engravings, Paper, Other, Woods, Willow, Other, Miscellaneous, Alabaster orn, Baskets, Bricks, Boxes, Buttons, Building stones, Cheese, Cigars, Coal, tons, Corks, Clocks, Coffee, bgs, Fancy goods, Feathers, Flax, Fish, Grindstones, Gunny cloth, Hair cloth, Honey, Hops, Ind. rubber, Ivory, Machinery, Marble, & marble mantles, Molasses, Oil paintings, Paper hang., Perfumery, Pipes, Rags, Rice, Salt, Statuary, Seeds, Soap, Sugar, bhds, tcs and bhls., Sugar, boxes & bgs, Twine, Toys, Waste, Wool, bales, Other.

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 per cent ad val. Pot, 1st sort. 100 lb @ 5 50 Pearl, 1st sort. 13 50 @ 14 00

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

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

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 per cent. Rio Grande shin 1 ton @ 34 00

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 per lb. American, gray and white 75 @ 3 00

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. Butter New York State—Fresh pails 45 @ 50 Firkins 35 @ 43 Half Irish tubs 38 @ 45 Welsh tubs, prime 35 @ 40 Welsh tubs, second quality 32 @ 34 North Pennsylvania—Firkins 32 @ 33 Western Reserve—Firkins 27 @ 35 Western States—Firkins, yell w 29 @ 31 Firkins, second quality 25 @ 27 Firkins, store packed 23 @ 25 Firkins, common 20 @ 22 Cheese—Factory Dairies 17 @ 18 1/2 Western 16 @ 17 Farm Dairies 15 @ 18 Western 15 @ 17 Common 10 @ 15 Ohio Dairies 15 @ 18

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

Cement—Rosendale 1 bbl @ 1 75

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

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels 30 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel. Liverpool Orrel 240 lb @ 10 00 Liverpool House Cannel @ 16 00 Anthracite 8 00 @ 9 00

Cocoa—Duty, 5 cents per lb. Caracas (gold, in bond) 22 @ 23 Maracaibo (gold) @ 23 Guayaquil (gold) 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 per lb; all other 10 per cent ad valorem in addition. Rio, prime, duty paid gold @ 19 1/2 do good gold 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2 do fair gold 17 @ 17 1/2 do ordinary gold 15 1/2 @ 16 do fair to good ex-goes gold 17 @ 18 1/2 Java, mats and bags gold 25 @ 26 Native Ceylon 18 @ 21 1/2 Maracaibo 18 @ 20 Laguayra 18 @ 19 1/2 St. Domingo @

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 35 per cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 3 cents per lb.

Sheathing, new 44 @ 45 Sheathing, yellow @ 38 Bolts @ 45 Braziers @ 45 Baltimore 31 @ 31 1/2 Detroit 31 1/2 @ 32 Portage Lake 31 @ 31 1/2

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

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

Cotton—See special report.

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

Acid, Citric (gold) 61 @ 4 35 Alcohol 24 @ 25 Aloes, Cape 50 @ 75 Aloes, Socotrine Alum 50 @ 70 Annato, fair to prime 12 1/2 Antimony, Regulus of 24 @ 25 Argols, Crude 3 @ 40 Argols, Refined 25 @ 35 Arsenic, Powdered 80 @ 90 Assafetida 1 @ 2 25 Balsam Capivi 40 @ 50 Balsam Tolu (gold) 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Balsam Peru 24 @ 24 Berries, Persian 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle (gold) 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Bi Chromate Potash 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Bleaching Powder (gold) 3 1/2 @ 4 00 Borax, Refined 3 1/2 @ 4 00 Brimstone, Crude 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 Brimstone, Am. Roll 4 1/2 @ 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 3 00 @ 3 25 Cardamoms, Malabar 3 @ 3 25 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 Copperas, American 4 @ 50 Cream Tartar, prime (gold) 1 1/2 @ 1 50 Cubebs, East India 1 1/2 @ 1 50 Cutch 11 @ 11 Epsom Salts 60 @ 80 Extract Logwood 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 Flowers, Benzoin 1 75 @ 2 00 Folia, Buchu 80 @ 1 20 Gambier 62 1/2 @ 75 Gambaoge 40 @ 41 1/2 Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls 33 @ 37 Ginseng, Southern and Western 37 @ 50 Gum Arabic, Sorted 50 @ 60 Gum Arabic, Sorts 50 @ 60 Gum Benzoin (gold) 30 @ 40 Gum Kowrie 75 @ 75 Gum Gledda 25 @ 25 Gum Damar 30 @ 40 Gum Myrrh, East India 3 62 1/2 @ 3 75 Gum Senegal (gold) 5 50 @ 5 50 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts 4 50 @ 4 75 Gum Tragacanth, w flakey (gold) 2 80 @ 2 80 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 2 80 @ 2 80 Iodine, Resublimed 25 @ 25 Ipecacuanna, Brazil 25 @ 25 Jalap 25 @ 25 Piper Berries 41 @ 42 Lac Dye 23 @ 24 Licorice Paste, Calabria 40 @ 40 Licorice Paste, Sicily 40 @ 40 Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid

Licorice Paste, Greek 30 @ Madder, Dutch (gold) 8 1/2 @ Madder, French, E. X. F. 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 @ Oil Lemon (gold) 8 00 @ Oil Peppermint, pure 8 25 @ Opium, Turkey (gold) 6 87 1/2 @ Oxalic Acid 45 @ Phosphorus 1 @ Prussiate Potash 41 @ Quicksilver 90 @ 1 10 Rhubarb, China (gold) 5 50 @ 5 87 1/2 Salaratus 12 1/2 @ Sal Ammoniac, Refined (gold) 12 1/2 @ Sal Soda, Newcastle 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Sarsaparilla, Hond 50 @ 55 Sarsaparilla, Mex 30 @ Senna, Alexandria 24 @ Senna, East India 18 @ 22 Seneca Root 40 @ 55 Shell Lac 40 @ 45 Soda Ash (80 per cent) (gold) 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Sugar Lead, White (gold) 30 @ 35 Sulphate Quinine, Am 2 70 @ 2 72 1/2 Sulphate Morphine 7 50 @ Tartaric Acid (gold) 53 @ 54 Verdigris, dry and extra dry 50 @ 55 Vitriol, Blue 12 @ 13

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

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood (gold) 210 00 Fustic, Cuba 81 00 Fustic, Tampico 24 00 Fustic, Savanilla (gold) 24 00 Fustic, Maracaibo do 23 75 @ 24 00 Logwood, Campeachy (gold) 20 00 @ Logwood, Hond 23 00 @ Logwood, Tabasco (gold) 20 00 @ 21 00 Logwood, St. Domingo 20 00 @ 21 00 Logwood, Jamaica (gold) 20 00 @ 21 00 Limawood (gold) 20 00 @ Barwood (gold) 110 00 Sapan Wood, Manila @

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val. Prime Western 50 @ 85 do Tennessee @ 70

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

Dry Cod 6 50 @ 8 50 Dry Scale 4 50 @ 5 00 Pickled Scale 7 00 @ 7 50 Pickled Cod 25 50 @ 26 00 Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore 18 75 @ 19 00 Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax 22 75 @ 23 75 Mackerel, No. 2, Bay 18 75 @ 19 00 Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax 13 75 @ 14 00 Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large 45 00 @ 46 00 Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax 45 00 @ 46 00 Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 45 00 @ 46 00 Shad, Connecticut, No. 1 50 @ 50 Shad, Connecticut, No. 2 70 Herring, Scaled 58 @ 60 Herring, No. 1 4 00 @ 6 00 Herring, pickled 4 00 @ 6 00

Flax—Duty: \$15 per 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 1/2; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 per cent ad val. Raisins, Seedless 8 75 do Layer 4 35 @ 4 45 do Bunch 8 65 @ 3 75 Currants 15 1/2 @ 16 Citron, Leghorn 30 @ 32 Prunes, Turkish 18 @ 19 1/2 Dates 37 @ 39 Almonds, Languedoc 2 @ 33 do Provence 28 @ 30 do Sicily, Soft Shell 50 @ 52 do Shelled 37 @ 39 Sardines 37 @ 39 do hf. box 19 @ 20 do qr. box 28 @ 30 Figs, Smyrna 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2 Brazil Nuts 12 @ 13 Filberts, Sicily 10 @ 18 Walnuts, French 10 @ 18 DRIED FRUIT—N. State Apples 15 @ 17 Blackberries 25 @ 30 Black Raspberries 25 @ 23 Pared Peaches 16 @ 20 Unpeeled do 40 @ 45 Cherries, pitted, new 40 @ 45

Furs—Duty, 10 per cent.

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices. (quotations nominal.) North and East. No. 1. Western. No. 1. Beaver, Dark 1 00 @ 2 00 1 25 @ 1 50 do Pale 1 25 @ 1 50 1 00 @ 1 25 Bear, Black 5 00 @ 15 00 5 00 @ 10 00 do brown 4 00 @ 8 00 4 00 @ 7 00 Badger 90 @ 1 50 40 @ 1 00 Cat, Wild 90 @ 1 50 40 @ 1 00 do House 10 @ 20 10 @ 20 Fisher 5 00 @ 10 00 3 00 @ 5 00 Fox, Silver 10 00 @ 75 00 6 00 @ 50 00

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

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

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 30 @ 35 per cent.) Table listing window sizes and prices.

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

(Single Thick)—Discount 2 1/2 @ 35 per cent. Table listing window sizes and prices.

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

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

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.

Table listing items like 'Blasting (A)', 'Shipping and Mining', 'Rifle', and 'Sporting, in 1 lb canisters' with prices.

Hair—Duty FREE. Table listing 'Rio Grande, mixed', 'Buenos Ayres, mixed', and 'Hog, Western, unwashed'.

Hardware—Table listing various tools and materials like 'Axes—Cast steel, best brand', 'Carpen'ter's Adzes', 'Cotton Gins', 'Narrow Vrought Butts', 'Cast Butts', 'Hinge, Wrought, Strap and T.', 'Door Bolts, Cast Bbl.', 'Carriage and Tire Bolts', 'Door L. cas, Latches & Escutcheons', 'Door Knobs—Mineral', 'Pore lain', 'Padlocks', 'Locks—Cabinet, Eagle', 'Stocks and Dies', 'Screw Wrenches—Coe's Patent', 'Sm ths' Vis's', 'Framing Chisels', 'Firmer do in sets', 'Angur Bitts', 'Short do', 'Ring', 'Cut Tacks', 'Cut Brads', 'Rivet, Iron', 'Screws, American', 'do English', 'Shovels and Spades', 'Horse Shoes', 'Planes'.

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

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ter; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb. American, Dressed, per ton 875 00 @ 400 00

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins 10 per cent ad val. Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, Orinoco.

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

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba (duty paid) (gold) per gallon.

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865, do of 1864, Foreign.

Horns—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Ox, Rio Grande, Ox, Buenos Ayres.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Para, Fine, Para, Medium, Para, Coarse.

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal, Oude, Madras, Manila, Guatemala, Caraccas.

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 items like 'Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash)', 'Pig, American, No. 1', 'Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes', 'Bar Swedes, assorted sizes', 'Bar, English and American, Refined', 'do do do do Common', 'Scroll', 'Ovals and Half Round', 'Band', 'Horse Shoe', 'Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch', 'Hoop', 'Nail Rod', 'Sheet, Russia', 'Sheet, Single, Double and Treble', 'Rails, English', 'do American'.

Ivory—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. East India, Prime, East India, Billiard Ball, African, West Coast, Prime, African, Scriverellos, West Coast.

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, Spanish, German, English, Bar, Pipe and Sheet.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 per cent ad val. Oak, Slaughter, light, do middle, do heavy, do light Cropped, do middle do, do bellies do, Hemlock, B. Ayres, etc. l't do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do California, light do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do Orinoco, etc. l't do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do do & B. A., dam'gd all weights, do do poor all do, do Slaughter in rough, cash, Oak, Slaughter in rough, light, do do do mid. & h'vy do.

Lime—Duty: 10 per cent ad val. Rockland, common, do heavy.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty Lumber, 20 per cent ad val.; Staves, 10 per cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Spruce, Eastern, Southern Pine, White Pine Box Boards, White Pine Merchant. Box Boards.

Clear Pine, Laths, Eastern, Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k, Cherry Boards and Plank, Oak and Ash, Maple and Birch, Black Walnut.

STAVES—White oak, pipe, ext.a, do pipe, heavy, do pipe, light, do pipe, culls, do hhd., extra, do hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, do hhd., culls, do bbl., extra, do bbl., heavy, do bbl., light, do bbl., culls, Red oak, hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, HEADING—white oak, hhd.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, do St. Domingo, ordinary logs, do Port-au-Platt, crotches, do Port-au-Platt, logs, do Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Florida, Rosewood, Rio Janeiro, do Bahia.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, do Clayed, English Islands.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe cents per lb. Cut, 4d. @ 60d, Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (8d), Copper, Yellow metal, Zinc.

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 per cent ad val.

Turpentine, C., Tar, American, do foreign, Pitch, Rosin, common, do strained and No. 2, do No. 1, do Pale and Extra (280 lbs.), Spirits turpentine, Am.

Oakum—Duty free.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls., do in bags, Western thin oblong, in bags.

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

Olive, quarts per case, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 28-30 gr., Kerosene (free).

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, Lead, red, American, do white, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pure, dry, Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, do white, American, No. 1, in oil, Oebre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brown, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do do Am., Whiting, American, Vermilion, Chinese, do Trieste, do California & English, do American, Venetian N. C.

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

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

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

Provisions—Duty: beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. Table listing Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and Bacon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing Goat, Deer, and various types of skins.

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

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per 100 lb. Table listing Plates, foreign and domestic.

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. Table listing Cassia, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, and Cloves.

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

Sugar—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 8; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 8 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Melado, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing Porto Rico, Cuba, and Havana.

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

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

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. Table listing Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpow. & Imper., H. Skin & Twankay, Uncolored Japan, Oolong, and Souchong & Congou.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Table listing Banca, Straits, English, and Plates, charcoal.

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 3 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb. Cigars \$3 per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. Table listing Lugs and low leaf, Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, Navy, and Cigars.

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

Wines and Liquors—Liquors—Duty. Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50. Table listing Brandy, J. & F. Martell, Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., Renault & Co., J. Vassal & Co., Jules Robin, Marrette & Co., United Vineyard Prop., Vine Growers Co., Leger freres, Other brands Cognac, Pellevoisin freres, A. Seignette, Hivert Pellevoisin, Alex. Seignette, Arzac Seignette, J. Romieux, Other brands Rochelle, Rum—Jamaica, St. Croix, Gin—Different brands, Whisky—Scotch and Irish, Domestic—N. E. Rum, Bourbon Whisky, Corn Whisky, Wines—Port, Burgundy Port, Sherry, Madeira, do Marseilles, Sherry, Malaga, sweet, do dry, Claret, in hhd, do in cases, and Champagne.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val. Table listing No. 0 to 18, No. 19 to 26, No. 27 to 36, and Telegraph.

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 8 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 cent ad val. Table listing American, Saxony fleece, do full blood Merino, do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino, Extra, pulled, Superfine, No. 1, pulled, California, unwashed, do common, do pulled, Texas, Peruvian, unwashed, Valparaiso, unwashed, S. American Mestiza, unwashed, do common, unwashed, Entre Rios, washed, do unwashed, S. American Cordova, Donskol, washed, Persian, African, unwashed, do washed, Mexican, unwashed, Smyrna, unwashed, do washed.

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb; she 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing Sheet.

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

The Railway Monitor.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—This company announce the 1st of September as the day fixed for the allotment of the 10,000 new shares, which are to be distributed in the proportion of one share to every holder of five shares of the existing stock.

MINNESOTA RAILROADS.—The Winona and St. Peter and the Minnesota Central Railroads have been completed to Owatonna Junction, 60 miles west from Winona. This connection of the two roads establishes a not indirect route between the State capital and the City of Winona—the distance by rail between the two places being 156 miles.

STEAM TO CHINA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's first ship of their China line, the Colorado, will leave San Francisco on the 1st of January, 1867. Three other magnificent ships are being prepared for the new enterprize, which promises to be an eminent success from the start.

TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.—The New Orleans papers show much solicitude for the completion of the railroad to connect Texas with that city. Our railroads, says the Galveston Civilian, now connect with the Louisiana border through the Houston and Orange road, 100 miles in length.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY.—This road is a consolidation of the Bellefontaine and Indiana and Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland railroads, and extends from Indianapolis to Crestline, Ohio, a length of 206 miles. The following is a statement of the earnings and expenses for the years ending Dec. 31, 1864 and 1865 :

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1864, 1865. Rows include Passenger earnings, Freight, Mails, Express, Total earnings, and Operating expenses.

Net earnings... \$586,900 00 \$504,842 03 —from which must be deducted the following charges against the income of 1865, viz. :

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1865, 1866. Rows include Taxes—State and County, National, Sundries, and Accounts of previous year adjusted.

Applicable to interest and dividends... \$400,939 51

The following were the interest and dividends paid in the year 1865 :

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1865, 1866. Rows include Interest on bonds and Dividends, January and July.

Total interest and dividends... \$392,416 00

Balance to credit... \$8,523 50

The share capital, bonds and liabilities of the Company at the close of the year 1865, stood as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1865, 1866. Rows include Capital, 1st mortgage bonds, Income bonds, Bills payable, and Other liabilities.

—against which are charged :

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1865, 1866. Rows include Cost of road, &c., Supplies and fuel, Real estate, quarry, woodland, &c., and Dues and assets.

Total... \$6,423,282 54

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table with multiple columns for different railroads (Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Erie Railway, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. & N. Indiana, Mil. and Prairie du Chien, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago, St. L., Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. & Western, Western Union) and rows for months (Jan-Dec) and years (1864-1866).

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend, FRIDAY, and Bid/Ask. It lists various railroad, canal, and miscellaneous stocks with their respective financial details.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
N. B.—The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.													
<b>Railroad:</b>													
<i>Atlantic &amp; 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			77½	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Ap'l & Oct. 1887			
2d do	1,000,000	7	do 1882				Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1874			
Franklin Branch	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			77½	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			
2d do	800,000	7	do 1881				2d do	1,000,000	8	do 1864			
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do 1876			77½	<i>Detroit, Monroe &amp; Toledo</i> (\$734,000):						
2d do	4,000,000	7	do 1883				1st Mortgage	734,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1876			
1st Mortgage S'k'g Fund (Buff. ex)	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1884				<i>Dubuque and Sioux City</i> (\$900,000):						
1st do S'k'g Fund (Silv. Creek)	300,000	7	do 1884				1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July 1863	70		
Consolidated Bonds	13,858,000	7	do 1885				1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do 1894			
<i>Atlantic &amp; 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	739,200	6	Feb. & Aug 1874			96½
<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	99	100		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1888			
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July 1875	96	96½		<i>Elmira &amp; Williamsport</i> (\$1,570,000):						
do do 1850	700,000	6	do 1880	96	98		1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1873			97½
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1885	95	100		<i>Erie Railway</i> (\$22,370,982):						
<i>Bellefontaine</i> (\$1,745,000):							1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1876	102½		
1st Mortgage	1,225,000	7	Jan. & July '70-'79				2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1879	103		
2d do	433,000	7	do 1870				3d do	6,000,000	7	do 1883			98
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do 1870				4th do convertible	4,441,600	7	April & Oct 1880	96		
2d do do	347,000	7	do 1870				5th do do	926,500	7	June & Dec 1888			94
<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			83	<i>Erie and Northeast</i> (\$149,000):						
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1885				Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July 1870			
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug 1877				<i>Gal. &amp; Chic. U. (incl. in C. &amp; N. W.):</i>						
<i>Blossburg and Corning</i> (\$150,000):							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882	100	100	
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov. 1871				2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			
<i>Boston, Conc. &amp; 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			
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July 1870				<i>Great Western, Ill.</i> (\$2,350,000):						
3d do	100,000	6	do 1870				1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct 1868	96		
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do 1889				do do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July 1888			78
<i>Boston and Lowell</i> (\$400,000):							2nd do do do			do 1893			
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July 1879				<i>Hannibal &amp; St. Joseph</i> (\$7,177,600):						
<i>Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie</i> (\$2,395,000):							Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct 1881	97½		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1877	96			Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July 1883			
2d Mortgage	330,000	7	May & Nov 1872				<i>Harrisburg &amp; Lancaster</i> (\$700,000):						
<i>Buffalo and State Line</i> (\$1,200,000):							New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July 1883			
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1866				<i>Hartford &amp; New Haven</i> (\$927,000):						
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July '69-'72				1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883			
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do 1870				<i>Hartf., Frov. &amp; Fishkill</i> (\$1,936,940):						
<i>Camden and Amboy</i> (\$10,264,463):							1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July 1876			
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883			90	2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do 1876			
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov. 1889			96	<i>Housatonic</i> (\$191,000):						
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec. 1893				1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July 1877			
<i>Camden and Atlantic</i> (\$983,000):							<i>Hudson River</i> (\$7,762,840):						
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July 1873				1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	102		
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879				1st do	110,000	6	do 1869			
<i>Catawissa</i> (\$141,000):							2d do sinking fund	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1885	103		
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882				3d do	192,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			
<i>Central of New Jersey</i> (\$1,509,000):							Convertible	523,000	7	do 1867			
1st Mortgage	909,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870				<i>Huntingdon &amp; Broad Top</i> (\$1,436,082):						
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	103	103		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov 1870			
<i>Central Ohio</i> (\$3,673,000):							2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1875			80
1st Mortgage W. Div	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1890	82	85		<i>Illinois Central</i> (\$13,231,000):						
1st do E. Div	800,000	7	May & Nov 1890				1st Mortgage, convertible	6,837,000	7	April & Oct 1875	104		
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1865				1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do 1875			
<i>Cheshire</i> (\$600,000):							Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do 1890			
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July '75-'80				<i>Indiana Central</i> (\$11,254,500):						
<i>Chicago and Alton</i> (\$3,619,000):							1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	519,000	7	May & Nov. 1877	98			2d do	364,000	10	do 1870			
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1893	97	100		<i>Indianapolis and Cinc.</i> (\$1,362,234)						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1883	90	92½		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
<i>Chic., Burl. and Quincy</i> (\$5,754,406):							<i>Indianapolis &amp; Madison</i> (\$640,000):						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	356,000	8	Jan. & July 1883				1st Mortgage	640,000	7	May & Nov. 1881			
do do inconvert.	3,163,000	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			82	<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	90			<i>Kennebec and Portland</i> (\$1,280,000):						
<i>Chicago &amp; Northwest</i> (\$12,020,483):							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct 1870			
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885	96	97		2d do	230,000	6	do 1861			
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do 1885	88			3d do	250,000	6	do 1862			
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov. 1863			90½	<i>La Crosse &amp; Milwaukee</i> (\$1,903,000):						
Consol. S. F. Bonds. conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly. 1915	81			1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov. 1872			
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885				2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1869			
<i>Chicago, Rock Island &amp; Pacific:</i>							<i>Lehigh Valley</i> (\$1,477,000):						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	101	101		1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov. 1873			95
1st do (new)	6,000,000						<i>Little Miami</i> (\$1,400,000):						
<i>Cinc., Ham. &amp; Dayton</i> (\$1,629,000):							1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov 1883			
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	Jan. & July 1867				<i>Little Schuylkill</i> (\$960,000):						
2d do	1,250,000	7	May & Nov 1880				1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct 1877			93
<i>Cincinnati &amp; 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 &amp; Mahoning</i> (\$1,752,400):							1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1883			
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1873				1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do 1883			
2d do	244,200	7	M'										

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
The sums placed after the name of Company show the total Funded Debt.													
<b>Railroad:</b>													
<i>Naugatuck</i> (\$300,000):							<i>St. Louis, Jacksonville &amp; Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage (convertible)	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage		7	April & Oct.			
<i>New Haven &amp; N. London</i> (\$766,000):							2d do	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894		
1st Mortgage	450,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1861			2d do Income						
2d do	200,000	6	Jan. & July	1868			<i>Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>N. Haven &amp; 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		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):							Second Avenue:						
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. &amp; Pottsville</i> (\$791,597):						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	96		1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	92		<i>South Carolina:</i>						
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	91		Sterling Loan	2,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1866		
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	92		Domestic Bonds	1,070,000	5	Various.	68-74		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876			<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	107		<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			<i>Terre Haute &amp; Indianapolis</i> (\$60,000):						
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893	97		1st Mortgage, convertible	60,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	97		<i>Third Avenue</i> (N. Y.):						
<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	do	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	91 1/2	
<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	80 1/2
2d Mortgage Sinking Fund	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	89	89 1/2	2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	80	80 1/2
<i>Northern New Hampshire</i> (\$151,400):							Sinking Fund Bonds (T. W. & W.)	152,355	7	do	1865	76	
Plain Bonds	151,400	6	April & Oct	1874			Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	63	
<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 Virginia</i> (\$630,000):						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	96 1/2	97 1/2	Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	96	95	do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
3d do (do do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885			<i>Vermont Central</i> (\$3,500,000):						
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	17	17 1/2	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		36
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. &amp; Verm. &amp; Can. Bonds</i>		8		1876		102
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1869		99 1/2	<i>Warren</i> (\$600,000):						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi</i> (\$3,850,000):							1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st Mortgage	2,900,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	85	90	<i>Westchester &amp; 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 &amp; Rome</i> (\$350,000):							2d do registered	564,908	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			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	75	75 1/2
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	94	97 1/2
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			<i>York &amp; Cumberland</i> (North. Cent.):						
<i>Peninsula (Chic. &amp; N. W.):</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884		90	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 1/2	<b>Canal</b>						
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875		98 1/2	<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		94 1/2	<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. &amp; 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 and 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 1/2	<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			Loan of 1884	2,667,276	6	do	1884		89 1/2
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 &amp; New York:</i>						
<i>Philadel., Wilming. &amp; 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	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882		84 1/2
<i>P'bg, Ft. W. and Chic.</i> (\$12,573,500)							Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'y	1912	102 1/2	103	<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	96		Maryland Loan	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1865		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	88		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: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask, Dividend (Periods, Last paid), Capital, Assets. Lists various insurance companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American Exch'e, etc.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

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

MINING STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

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

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.—FRIDAY.

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

**Commercial Cards.**

**S. H. PEARCE & Co.,**

No. 353 BROADWAY,

Importers of

**EUROPEAN AND CHINA SILKS,**

and Manufacturers of

SILK AND COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS,

**Oiled Silk,**

**Imitation Oiled Silk.**

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

Agents for the sale of the

**Patent Reversible Paper Collars,**

the most economical collar ever invented.

**HARDING BROS. & Co.,**

59 LEONARD STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

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

**ROCKINGHAM WOOLEN Co.,** Black CA-SIMERES, all grades.

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

**FAIRVIEW Co.,** Extra Fine all Wool White FLANNELS.

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

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

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

**Tracy, Irwin & Co.,**

NO. 400 BROADWAY,

**IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS**

OF

**Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,**

including a superb stock of

**DRESS GOODS,**

AND

**HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS.**

**E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.**

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

AGENTS FOR

**WASHINGTON MILLS,**

**Chicopee Manufacturing Co.,**

**SARATOGA**

**Victory Manufacturing Co., and**

**BURLINGTON WOOLEN CO.**

**DOUBLEDAY & DWIGHT,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Umbrellas & Parasols,**

49 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

**E. S. THACKSTON,**

**Tobacco, Note and Exchange Broker.**

No. 12 OLD SLIP, COR. WATER ST.

NEW YORK.

**Bankers, Merchants,**

And others should send by the

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

**Commercial Cards.**

**A. P. MERRILL, JR.,**

Formerly of Mississippi.

SUCCESSOR TO

**Goodman & Merrill,**

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT**

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

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

Machinery and Agricultural Implements of every description supplied.

Southern Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

REFERENCES:

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

**CARLETON, FOUTE & Co.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

AND

**General Commercial Agents.**

NOS. 38 BROAD AND 36 NEW STREETS.

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

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

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

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

Consignments and orders solicited.

CARLETON, FOUTE & CO.

New York, Feb. 1, 1866.

References—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers,

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

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

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

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

Smith Speed, Louisville.

**Jeremiah M. Wardwell,**

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

**Importer and Dealer in Hardware,**

**and Commission Merchant,**

45 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

All orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c.,

solicited. Best of references given if required.

**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.

**STORAGE,**

**No Cotton Taken,**

IN FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES,

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

**Greenwich Street.**

**R. P. GETTY & SON,**

115 GREENWICH STREET.

**MARSH GLENN,**

**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT**

**LAW.**

**Strand Street, Galveston, Texas,**

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

REFERENCES:

J. M. Wardwell, } New York City.  
Burtis, French & Woodward, }  
J. H. Brower & Co., }  
H. B. Clifford, } New Orleans, La.  
Campbell & Strong, }  
Hon. J. H. Reagan, Palestine, Texas.  
Judge G. F. More, Austin, Texas.  
T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, } Galveston, Texas,  
J. S. Sellers & Co., }  
J. W. & T. P. Gillian, Houston, Texas.

**Commercial Cards.**

**W. H. Schieffelin & Co.**

SUCCESSORS TO

**SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

**DRUGS,**

**INDIGO, CORKS, SPONGES,**

FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, ETC., ETC.,

170 & 172 WILLIAM ST.

NEW YORK.

JOSEPH H. WESTERFIED. WILLIAM A. GELLATLY.  
WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM N. CLARK, Jr.

**COTTON DUCK,**

**All Widths and Weights,**

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND,

**THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

59 Broad Street, corner of Beaver,

**Henry Lawrence & Sons,**

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE

FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE,

192 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

**J. M. CUMMINGS & Co.,**

**DISTILLERS**

AND

**Commission Merchants,**

58 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

Offer for sale, IN BOND, fine BOURBON and RYE

WHISKIES, from their own and other first-class

Distilleries, Kentucky.

**METALS,**

**THOS. J. POPE, 92 John Street.**

Anthracite and Charcoal Pig Irons, Ingot Copper, Spelter, Tin, Antimony, &c., Old and New Railroad Iron, Bloom Irons, Car Wheel Pig Irons.

**Railroad Iron,**

**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,**

FOR

**Steam and Street Roads,**

FOR SALE BY

**S. W. HOPKINS & Co.,**

69 & 71 Broadway.

Files of this Paper Bound to Order.

BLANK BOOKS,  
STATIONERY,  
ENGRAVING,  
PRINTING, &c., &c.

**COOPER & SHERIDAN,**

23 EXCHANGE PLACE,  
Corner of William St

**YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY**

**Francis & Loutrel,**

STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND BLANK-BOOK  
MANUFACTURERS.

45 Maiden Lane, New York.

We supply everything in our line for Business, Professional and Private use, at Low Prices. Orders receive prompt attention.

**Steamship and Express Co's.**

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S  
THROUGH LINE

**To CALIFORNIA,**



And Carrying the United States Mail.

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

AUGUST:

1st—ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.  
11th—HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with St. Louis  
21st—NEW YORK, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

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

F. W. G. BELLOWES, Agent.

**THE UNITED STATES & BRAZIL**

**Mail Steamship Comp'y,**



Under contract with the governments of the

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL

For the carriage of the Mails, will despatch one or their

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

FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK,

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

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

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

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,  
No. 5 Bowling Green.

The elegant sidewheel steamship "North America" L. F. Timmerman, commander, will sail Saturday, July 21, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier 43 N.R.

GARRISON & ALLEN,  
No. 5 Bowling Green



PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the Steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods from New York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships, in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New York, June 11.  
From Panama, June 24.  
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.  
Arriving at Sydney July 29.

TIME.

From New York to Wellington, 40 days.  
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.  
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.  
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.  
From Colon, (Aspinwall) July 12.  
Arriving at New York July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New York, 42 days.  
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.  
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall St., New York, or

CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,  
No. 23 William St., New York.

W. M. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.  
NEW YORK, May 23, 1866.

**R. M. Davis,**

(FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS.)

EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKER,  
and  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

**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.

**UNION NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

No. 9 South William street, New York,  
August 24, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. (10 per cent.) payable on and after the first day of September, at the office of the Company. Transfer books will be closed from this date until the first day of September, inclusive.  
JOSEPH B. CHAPMAN,  
Secretary.

**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.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS,**

OF THE OLD STANDARD QUALITY.

JOSEPH Or Descriptive  
TRADE MARK: GILLOTT, Name and Designation  
WARRANTED. rating Number

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

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

For sale by

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,  
No. 91 John-st., New-York.

HENRY OWEN, Sole Agent.

**HOFFMAN & Co.,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
NO. 24 WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK.

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

**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.

**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 1. 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.

**Insurance.**

OFFICE OF

**The Atlantic Mutual**

INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 27TH, 1866,

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865 ..... \$6,933,146 80  
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1865 ..... 2,019,324 73

Total amount of Marine Premiums.. \$8,952,471 53  
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865 to 31st December, 1865..... \$6,764,146 38

Losses paid during the same period..... \$3,659,178 45

Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... \$992,341 44

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks, \$4,823,585 00

Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise ..... 3,330,350 00

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, 221,260 00

Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at..... 144,964 43

Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.. 3,283,801 96

Cash in Bank, Coin..... 80,462 00  
do do U. S. Treasury Note Currency..... 310,551 78

Total Amount of Assets..... \$12,199,975 17

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth of February next.

Fifty per cent of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Thirty-five Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865,

for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the Third of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,  
Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	Wm. Sturgis,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert
W. H. H. Moore,	Joshua J. Hentry,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	B. J. Howland,
Royal Phelps,	Benj. Babcock,
Caleb Barstow	Fletcher Westray,
A. P. Pillot	Robt. B. Minturn, Jr.
William E. Dodge	Gordon W. Burnham,
Geo. G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Bryce,	George S. Stephenson,
Leroy M. Wiley,	William H. Webb.
Daniel S. Miller.	

JOHN D. JONES, President,  
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President  
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't,  
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.

**Insurance.**

**The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.**

CASH ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1865, OVER \$13,500,000 00  
 FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.  
 R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.  
 Secretaries, } ISAAC ABBATT,  
 } THEO. W. MORRIS.  
 Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

**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.

**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.

**The Mercantile Mutual**

**INSURANCE COMPANY.**

OFFICE No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

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

**EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.**

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

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

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

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

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

**TRUSTEES.**

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

ELLWOOD WALTER, President

CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Prest.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

**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 KENNY,  
 ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY, CHAS. H. BRAINARD,  
 ROLAND MATHER, WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,  
 SAMUEL S. WARD, GEORGE ROBERTS,  
 AUSTIN DUNHAM, THOMAS K. BRACE,  
 GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, ERASTUS COLLINS,  
 EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1866,..... \$4,067,455 80  
 Liabilities,..... 244,391 48

NEW YORK AGENCY,

**No. 62 Wall Street.**

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

**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.

**Miscellaneous.**

**SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS**

OF THE

**NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.**

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

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

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

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

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

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY, COOKE & CO.

**Banks and Bankers.**

**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.

D. L. ROSS, President

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

**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 parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits

**Lockwood & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**

No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST  
**Dealers in Government and other Securities.**

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

**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.

**Bankers and Brokers.**

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

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

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

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington we have this day opened an office at No. Nassau, corner of Wall Street, in this city.

Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New York, Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.

We shall give particular attention to the PURCHASE, SALE, and EXCHANGE of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all issues; to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, and to all business of National Banks.

JAY COOKE & CO.

March 1, 1866.

**VERMILYE & Co.,  
BANKERS.**

No. 44 Wall Street, New York.

Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery a issues of

**UNITED STATES STOCKS**

INCLUDING  
6 Per Cent Bonds of 1881,  
6 Per Cent 5-20 Bonds of 1862,  
6 " " " 1861,  
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.

**Bankers and Brokers.**

**ALBERT H. NICOLAY,  
STOCK BROKER & AUCTIONEER,  
No. 43 PINE STREET,  
Stocks and Bonds a Speciality,**

(Established 15 years.)

Government Securities, Gold, Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Railroad, Gas-light, Telegraph, Express, Petroleum and Mining Stocks, &c., &c., Bought and Sold at all the Stock Boards, or at Private Sales, on commission.

Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (which has been the established custom and a speciality with this house for 14 years) or Special Sales made on any day desired. Mail and Telegraph orders executed with dispatch, and 4 per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Drafts, payable at sight.

Mr. NICOLAY is also a Member of the Regular Petroleum and Mining Stock Board, and gives prompt and personal attention to all branches of his business.

**FOR SALE.**

City Railroad Stocks paying 10 per cent. dividends. Also, Insurance Stocks, City, County, State and other Securities for Investment, all at the lowest Market Rates.

**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.

**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

**Miscellaneous.**

**MONEY ON BOND  
AND MORTGAGE.**

The undersigned will give particular attention to the loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage; Estates or individuals having money to loan, may hear of application by leaving at our office a memorandum of the amount they wish invested.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,  
No. 7 Pine street.

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.

**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. 23 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

**Southern Bankers.**

A. G. CATTELL, Pres't. } Capital,  
A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. } \$500,000

**The Corn Exchange**

NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA.

Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK,  
OF RICHMOND, VA.,**

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the Government.

Collections made in this city and all accessible points in the South.

H. G. FANT, President.

S. A. GLOVER, Cashier.

**Western Bankers.**

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.