

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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### DEFECTS OF OUR BANKING SYSTEM.

It cannot be denied that our National Banking system has, up to this time, worked better, has kept the financial movements of the country more steady, and has done less harm and more good than was believed possible by that large class of persons who advocated its passage as the least of two evils. In all probability it has saved us from one of the most formidable dangers of an era of paper money—that, namely, of unlimited issues of the notes of ill-regulated, irresponsible State banks. The mischievous privileges granted to these old institutions to issue currency were apparently too firmly rooted to be curtailed, and too profitable to be given up. The banking interest in most of the states was so powerful as not to be made war upon with impunity. It did seem, therefore, as if we were doomed to have a currency defying all attempts to regulate its amount, and

thus to control its value. Early in the history of our greenback system these difficulties were anxiously pondered, and the result was the elaboration of a banking scheme which provided for the absorption of the old banks, and the suppression of all currency-issuing privileges, except under the most strict conditions. It provides that the notes shall be secured by gold-bearing bonds to an amount equal to 10 per cent. more than their face-value. These bonds are held in the Department at Washington, and are so endorsed that they cannot be stolen or misappropriated by any dishonest officer of the Government. Hence there is an ample provision for the ultimate payment of the note, should the bank fail which has issued it. For it is clear that broken-bank notes are sure to be eventually paid in full so long as the securities which will be sold for that purpose are worth as much as ninety cents on the dollar. This method of securing a circulation of bank notes is infinitely to be preferred to the vicious plan, which obtained in some of the states, of allowing a bank to issue notes to more than double the amount of its capital, and this, in some cases, without exacting any adequate security. It is even better than the plan adopted for the Bank of England, for beyond the aggregate of sixteen millions sterling its notes are not represented by government securities at all. Here, then, is one of the most excellent features of our banking system. It controls and regulates the currency, by making it certain of ultimate payment in full.

But this is not enough. A note which is sure to be eventually paid is not fit to perform the functions of money, except the holder can get full payment for its face anywhere, at any time, and in any commodities he needs in the market. He must be sure that it will be accepted freely in liquidation of his debts. Bank notes, to be perfect as an internal currency, must be kept at par in every village and hamlet over the whole country. Prior to the war we never had in this country a paper currency which was everywhere equal in value and negotiable without discount. These advantages we first enjoyed when greenbacks were issued, and the people prized them so highly that they will never again consent to be without them. If the National banks are unable to give us such a currency, they will place themselves under the necessity of giving up their functions as banks of issue altogether.

But, we think, the National banks are able to keep all their notes at par. Experience shows us that if the notes are redeemable in New York, and are thus kept at par here, they will be at par everywhere else. But, on the other hand, if the notes are not redeemable here they will be sometimes at a discount, as, indeed, was the case a few weeks

ago. At this point it is that we find the most important defect in our system. The existing law does not provide for compulsory metropolitan redemption here. Fortunately for the system a large proportion of the banks do redeem here. But they are not obliged to do so. And as it is more profitable for a speculative bank in an obscure far-off locality not to redeem here, lest its notes should come back to it too freely, there is a very large number of banks that do not redeem here nor (what is in effect the equivalent) in Philadelphia or Boston. As these institutions can keep out their notes longer than the redeeming banks, it is obvious that they obtain an unfair advantage—that our currency will have a tendency to become vitiated, by coming more and more from weak banks, and that the system naturally offers a premium to the non-redeeming institutions. Mr. Hooper, as is well known, introduced a bill into Congress last session, which was intended to remedy this fault, and in spite of the opposition with which it has met it will no doubt be passed next session. We find the following very judicious remarks on the subject in yesterday's issue of a morning journal:

It is denied that the Western banks object to any system of par redemption for their notes, "they only object to being compelled to redeem in New York." This is a distinction without a difference. Of course each bank stands ready to redeem its notes when offered at its counter; but neither that nor an arrangement for redemption in any Western city can make the notes at par throughout the country; and this fact is as well known in Chicago as it is in New York. The talk in this connection about "paying tribute" to this city is perfectly ridiculous; interior banks which do not redeem at par here are exacting tribute of New York, and this too when the privileges connected with their circulation will afford ample compensation without the levy of such a tax. There can be no system of par redemption, unless it secures the holders of the notes against their depreciation at the financial centre. To object, therefore, to a par redemption at New York, is to object to any system of par redemption, for no other arrangement will answer this purpose. If the issues in question were disbursed in legitimate business at the points where the several banks were located, and simply followed the law of financial gravitation to New York, there would be a sufficient reason why they should be redeemed here at par on their arrival by the banks which had received all the benefit of the circulation. The notes could then be taken home and again set afloat to renew their course. But it is still more the duty of the banks to provide against a possible redundancy of their issues when the notes are brought in whole packages and paid out here, and unless provided for at par are liable at once to become a charge upon this community. In urging the establishment of such a system we are consulting as much the well-being of all sound banks, wherever located, as any local interest. Unless this is done there can be no healthful circulation of the national currency; and this principle, if not soon accepted, will vindicate itself ere long in the unavoidable experience of those most concerned.

As yet we have been regarding the banks as being simply banks of issue. But they are also banks of deposit and discount. They are the reservoirs of capital. To them our people lend their disengaged funds, and from them they borrow in time of need. It is easy to see how important it is that institutions which thus deal in credit should be placed ever under the scrutiny of the public. Such disgraceful failures as the Pennsylvania banks, or the Merchants' bank at Washington, ought to be made impossible. Our system should be so arranged that an unsound bank should not be able to get the confidence of the people. If a bank depart from the rules of legitimate business, if it endanger its own stability and the security of funds entrusted to its care, if it fails to maintain a due proportion between its liabilities and its available reserve, if it engages in speculation in stocks or produce—the public ought to have the means of discovering the fact. And as one of the means of informing the people, sworn statements of the bank's affairs should be published at very frequent intervals. Publicity is a safeguard against many of the evils of unsound banking, because it affords a means of quickly detecting them. The official examiner of the Bank Department has lately gone through the books of several of the banks of this city. But the fact has been enshrouded with a very unnecessary mystery, as if it were some government secret. Such official reports should be published, so far at least that the people may form their own judgment as to which are

the soundest institutions and which are less worthy of trust. This question of increased publicity we would suggest to Mr. Hooper as eminently worthy of attention in the new law which he is to report early next session.

Reference was made just now to the necessity for ample reserves. The provision of the present National Currency Act requires every bank to keep a reserve of cash on hand equal in amount to 25 per cent of the aggregate of its circulation and deposits. A more sound and conservative arrangement it is impossible to contrive, and to its enforcement is in part due the stability and elastic promptitude with which our banking system has been able to respond to the emergency, whenever a panic or severe pressure has convulsed and thrown into temporary confusion the monetary relations of the country. Another circumstance which has contributed to this stability is the virtual Union of the banks into one organized, complex whole. This union, however, has its dangers, and being of so intimate and vital a nature, it imposes the obligation on every sound bank to discourage the unsound ones, and to favor every arrangement which, like the redemption of the notes, or the enforcement of ample reserves, tends to give strength and stability to the whole organized system.

#### THE PANAMA RAILROAD AND ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.

For the past two or three weeks a statement has been quite generally published throughout the country to the effect that the Panama Railroad has passed into the hands of English capitalists. This announcement was certainly a surprise, and if true, we might almost add, a national calamity. But, fortunately, we are authorized to say that there is no foundation whatever for the statement.

The rumor in question probably grew out of the action of the Colombian Congress, in June last, which has been entirely misapprehended. Our readers are most likely aware that the grant to the Panama Railroad was limited: Colombia reserving to herself the right to purchase the road in 1876 for \$5,000,000. These reserved rights the representatives of that Government have of late years made the subject of frequent negotiations with the company and others—Colombia placing great value upon them, and striving to replenish her exhausted treasury by their sale. In the early part of this year, however, General Mosquera, the Minister of Colombia to England and France, made two contracts, each of which affected the interests of the road. The first one was with William H. Catterall, solicitor, of London. This was an agreement to sell to Mr. Catterall these reserved rights, for the sum of £1,000,000, to be paid as follows: £200,000 on the ratification of the agreement by the Congress of Colombia, and £800,000 ten years hence, at the expiration of the absolute grant to the railroad. For this £1,000,000 Mr. Catterall was to obtain the position, with regard to the railroad, held by this South American Government—that is, the right to purchase for \$5,000,000. This agreement was to be first ratified by the Colombian Government, and then Mr. Catterall was to have the option of accepting or rejecting it.

While the ink was scarcely dry that penned this remarkable contract, General Mosquera sought another sale for Colombia's reserved rights. This time, however, a different style of agreement was entered into, the bonus to be paid taking the form of a loan. The arrangement was in substance that £1,500,000 should be given the Colombian government, for which she should issue her bonds to an equal amount, and to secure the prompt payment of the interest she should appropriate for that purpose thirty-five per cent. of the customs duties, while the principal should be secured by the pledge of these same reserved rights in the Panama Railroad. The

parties agreeing to make the loan not feeling willing to trust our sister republic, inserted a clause in the agreement to the effect that the bondholders should be allowed to station agents at the Custom-houses for the purpose of preventing any misappropriation of the thirty-five per cent. of customs duties.

These two agreements were made, as we have already stated, at about the same time, and General Mosquera sent them with all haste to the Colombian Congress to be acted upon. They came before that body at their last session, and in June a decision was reached. The first agreement, being the one entered into with Mr. Catterall, was rejected. The second agreement was amended by striking out the clause allowing European agents to be stationed in their Custom houses, and also by adding a provision forbidding the bond holders, in case of default in payment of the principal, to sell the reserved rights in the Panama Railroad except with the consent of the Colombian Government; in other words giving a mortgage with no power, without the consent of the mortgagor, to dispose of the property mortgaged. In this emasculated form the second agreement was ratified. Of course, however, the parties proposing to make the loan refused to do so on any such security.

Out of these agreements, then, of General Mosquera, and out of these proceedings of the Colombian Congress, has arisen the rumor of the transfer of the Panama Railroad to English capitalists. The facts we have recited show not only that there is no truth in the rumor, but that for the next ten years the rights of the present owners of the road are absolute; and we have no doubt but that the parties who were able to undertake and carry through successfully that magnificent enterprise, will have the ability to wisely manage and retain it.

#### TREASURY REGULATIONS FOR COLLECTING THE COTTON TAX.

The regulations of the Treasury Department for ascertaining and collecting the tax upon raw cotton threaten to involve much inconvenience both to the producer and to the Government, which seem to be unnecessary, and if so, ought to be obviated. It cannot be expected that the cultivation of that staple will be pursued extensively if the annoyances and other inconveniences incident to carrying out the law are too aggravated for common patience, and we have no doubt that the Government will carefully reconsider the matter, and modify, so far as may be, the instructions lately issued, adopting the simplest and most inexpensive measures it is able under the law to adopt, for the weighing of cotton and the collection of the tax. This is but the commonest dictate of justice and good policy.

The act of July, 1866, requires the tax of three cents a pound to be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the cotton shall have been produced, except in cases where permits have been duly obtained of the assessor upon the giving of proper security for the amount due the Government. This provision obliges the assessor to visit each plantation to superintend the weighing, or compels the planter to haul it to some point designated, saddling upon him the expenses of this moving or the charges of the assessor. In the event of delay there are great liabilities of losing favorable opportunities for shipping the crop to market. It is not practicable for the assessors to visit all the plantations and weigh the cotton without increasing their number to an undue extent. Besides the difficulties in the way of a proper performance of their duty constitute a strong temptation to give certificates of weight without actually seeing the cotton, and are liable accordingly to lead to fraud.

The regulations of the Department authorize the designa-

tion of particular places for weighing points, to which the planters are required to bring their cotton. Complaint is made that these places are so inconvenient and inaccessible that the cost of removing the cotton thither would be double that of transporting it to a seaport town. The majority of the points to which it is usually shipped have not been selected for weighing points. The Government can derive no special benefit from this incurring of unnecessary expense.

The producers, besides, generally depend upon the proceeds of the sale of their cotton for the means to pay the tax. The present system, therefore, obliges them to dispose of their crop to speculators at a sacrifice, or they must give bond for payment before they can be allowed to remove their cotton from the district. In those cases in which they have followed the old practice of obtaining advances from merchants, this bond interferes badly with the arrangement. It places the cotton under control of the revenue officers, and enables the collector to send it to a bonded warehouse before transferring it to the merchant, thus making unnecessary expense to both parties. There are other impediments which the regulations create, the effect of which will be to discourage the production of the staple altogether. Every obstacle in the way of its rapid passage to market is a positive injury to the country, as well as to the planter; for the latter, in event of his being unable to send his crop to market without sacrificing a large part of the proceeds, will necessarily turn his attention to the growing of other products instead, which are free of these disabilities. It is the interest of all of us that the production of this staple should be stimulated, not fettered.

The cotton factors and merchants of New Orleans, apprehensive of embarrassment from the enforcement of the present system of regulations, held several meetings during the month of September to devise modifications which the exigencies of the cotton trade seemed to require. A memorial was prepared and addressed to Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth that the existing regulations are exceedingly onerous, and, as they conceive, not well adapted to protect the interests of the Government. The object of the law imposing a tax upon cotton they very rightly consider to be to collect the amount levied at the smallest cost, in the shortest time possible, and with the least expense, inconvenience and annoyance to the citizens who pay the tax. For the reasons which we have already shown, the present system is calculated to obstruct greatly the accomplishment of so desirable an end. The tone of the memorial is excellent, and its logic, as well as conclusions, appear to be unanswerable.

They accordingly suggest that all the cotton-growing States shall be arranged into a single district for the purpose of collecting the tax. The power to do this they claim is conferred by the seventh section of the Internal Revenue Act of 1864 which authorizes the President "to alter the respective collection districts" as the public interests may require. This modification of the organization would permit the free movement of cotton to the best market. The delay, expense and restrictions now existing would be obviated. The planter would be able to ship his crop as rapidly as it could be prepared, and the merchant who is in the practice of making advances to aid in the production of cotton would be enabled to receive it with greater promptness, thus protecting his credit and at the same time made able to furnish additional supplies to the planter for the cultivation of another crop. The Government, too, would be a gainer. By establishing suitable regulations for receiving cotton at the points of delivery, for weighing it where every facility for that purpose exists, and for bonding it till it shall have been sold, or for receiving the tax from

the merchant or other holder, it would secure the payment of the tax with greater certainty and in a shorter time, and at a smaller cost. In every way, therefore, it would appear that the plan suggested would be far better than the regulations now in force.

It may be, and in fact has been, insisted upon by some that the law as it now stands would not allow of the proposed arrangement being carried out. In the act of 1866 it is made unlawful to transport cotton from any point in the district in which it may have been produced till duly weighed, marked, landed, &c., or to transport it from one cotton growing State to another. This provision it is claimed contemplates that no two States are to be comprehended in one district. Undoubtedly such was the idea Congress had before it when this portion of the act was framed:—these words presuppose that a district was not to extend beyond the State. And yet in a previous act (1864) referred to above they gave unlimited power to the President to reconstruct the districts in any manner he saw fit; showing that they thought some arrangement, in that particular, other than the one they had contemplated might be found better adapted to the economical collection of the tax, and hence they put no limit to the power granted for making the necessary changes. We should think, therefore, that under this provision the relief asked could be granted, for there can be, it seems to us, no legal objection to breaking up the State districts, which might not be urged with equal force against dividing up the smaller districts. In this connection it should also be remembered that the object of the act is not to re-district the Southern States, but simply to collect a tax on cotton with as little expense and as little derangement to business as possible, and all its provisions should be interpreted so as best to carry out this sole object of the law.

Still, if it be determined that the act does not allow of this interpretation, the necessary legislation, without doubt, can be easily obtained, and in the meantime such modifications should be made in the present regulations as may be possible and may tend to remove the difficulties and disabilities referred to.

#### DEBT AND FINANCES OF WISCONSIN.

The exhibit of the financial condition of the State of Wisconsin for the official year ending September 30, 1865, is just published. From this document, and the four preceding annual statements, we have obtained the figures given below.

##### STATE DEBT.

The ordinary State debt is expressly limited by constitutional provision to a sum not to exceed \$100,000, except in case of invasion, or for the suppression of rebellion. Such was the sum total of State issues up to May, 1861, when the Legislature (assembled in extra-session) voted a war loan of \$1,000,000, and at the regular session of 1862 a further loan of \$200,000. In 1863 still another loan or an issue of certificates of indebtedness not exceeding \$350,000 was authorized, and also a loan of \$50,000 for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures in the enlargement of the State capitol. Other laws were passed authorizing temporary loans from the trust funds, for which certificates were issued and deposited with the State Treasurer. The issues for war purposes under these several authorizations were as follows: In 1860–61 bonds to the amount of \$951,500; in 1861–62, bonds to the amount of \$473,100; in 1862–63, bonds \$75,400, and certificates \$220,000—total, \$295,400; in 1863–64, certificates \$385,000, and in 1864–65, certificates \$623,000. These sums amount to an aggregate of \$2,728,000. Of this amount there has been redeemed by returning to the Bank Comptroller the circulation of discredited banks (authorized by chapter 282, laws of 1865) State bonds to the amount of

\$548,800, deducting which from the above aggregate, left the whole outstanding indebtedness of the State on the 30th September, 1865, at \$2,179,200, or including interest receipts (\$376,011) issued for discredited currency, at \$2,555,211.

Of this indebtedness there was held at the date named the sums (as follows) by the

School Fund.....	\$1,000,700
University Fund.....	53,000
Normal School Fund.....	278,000
<b>Amount due Trust Funds.....</b>	<b>\$1,331,700</b>
Bank Department for State Banks.....	77,200
"    "    for banks assigned to the State.....	57,500
Insurance Companies on deposit.....	366,000
Corporations and Individuals.....	346,800
Currency—Interest-bearing Receipts.....	376,011
<b>Aggregate debt.....</b>	<b>\$2,555,101</b>

The details of this indebtedness together with the amounts originally issued are shown in the following statement:

Bonds due	Issued.	Out-standing.	Bonds due	Issued.	Out-standing.
1867....	\$250,000	\$229,000	1886....	\$100,000	\$17,000
1868....	50,000	50,000	1887....	100,000	52,000
1877 ..	100,000	72,700	1888....	100,000	68,000
1878 ..	100,000	46,500	Certif. " 1893....	150,000	150,000
1879 ..	100,000	15,000	"    " 1894....	100,000	100,000
1880 ..	100,000	65,000	"    " 1895....	100,000	100,000
1881....	100,000	58,000	"    " 1897....	100,000	100,000
1882....	100,000	45,000	"    " 1898....	100,000	100,000
1883....	100,000	54,000	"    " 1899....	50,000	50,000
1884....	100,000	76,000	Tem.Loans 1866....	528,000	527,890
1885....	100,000	57,000	Int.Rec'pts 1866....		376,011

In this exhibit and the previous one the total debt appears to amount to \$110 more than in the first statement; but this is so in the original.

The great bulk of the bonds authorized during the war had to be sold at a time of extraordinary depression in the stock markets. U. S. six per cent. bonds were selling at 84½ per cent.; Illinois six per cents at 77, and Michigan seven per cents at 82. The State Treasurer says that there was no option with the Loan Commissioners as to the time of selling the bonds. The necessities of the Commonwealth were such, that they had to be sold for whatever could be obtained. The law directed the Loan Commissioners to negotiate and contract for a loan or loans, on the most favorable terms which, in their judgment, could be obtained. Finding insurmountable obstacles in the way of raising the money in New York, the bonds were finally sold to the Wisconsin banks at what was called par; 70 per cent. to be paid on delivery of the bonds, and the remaining 30 per cent. in semi-annual instalments of one per cent. Eight hundred thousand dollars were disposed of on these terms. The next sale was made on similar terms, except that eighty per cent. was paid on delivery. Subsequent sales were all made at par, the whole amount paid on the delivery of the bonds. It was never supposed that the entire 30 per cent. left unpaid in the first sale would in all cases be paid. By the terms of the bonds given by the banks to secure the payment of this 30 per cent., the billholders were first to be fully protected. In quite a number of cases, in closing up banks, there has not been enough realized to redeem the circulation and pay the 30 per cent. bonds in full; yet, notwithstanding these losses, the State has realized, in the aggregate, on all the bonds sold during the progress of the war 88 per cent. There is due from banks still in good credit, on the thirty per cent. bonds, \$41,620. The banks which have assigned their bonds to the State, as provided by chap. 282, laws of 1865, have also assigned the benefits of their lost circulation, and the Treasurer thinks that enough will be realized from these two sources to make the aggregate receipts for the bonds sold ninety-two per cent.

##### VALUATION AND TAXATION.

The subjoined statement exhibits the quantity of taxable land and the value thereof, together with the valuation of city and village lots and personal property, with the amount of taxes levied thereon for State purposes for the years 1860–65, both inclusive:

	Acres of Land.	Valuation.			Aggregate.	Taxes levied.
		Land.	City, &c. lots	Personal.		
1860.....	17,616,174	\$115,377,397	\$41,178,377	\$27,506,761	\$184,062,536	\$242,081
1861.....	17,792,854	118,022,305	36,721,727	25,318,504	180,062,536	340,492
1862.....	17,295,631	120,579,322	37,596,033	24,331,661	182,507,022	599,251
1863.....	16,845,374	96,156,354	31,433,779	25,431,640	153,071,773	332,130
1864.....	16,845,496	93,039,611	32,916,999	26,932,719	152,939,329	786,861
1865.....	17,563,316	91,453,693	33,151,291	32,811,313	157,416,297	900,278

The taxes above stated are those for the service of the next succeeding year. Regarding the diminished valuation after 1862, it is proper to observe that the diminution was, in a great measure, the result of a change in the assessment law.

#### RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following statement exhibits the receipts into the treasury on account of all the funds and the disbursements on all accounts yearly, for the years ending Sept. 30, 1861-1865, both inclusive:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Balance from previous year.....	\$187,301	\$243,931	\$312,217	\$367,926	\$107,621
Receipts.....	1,674,234	1,732,474	2,636,389	2,182,722	4,188,746
Total resources.....	\$1,861,535	\$1,976,405	\$2,949,106	\$2,550,648	\$4,296,367
Disbursements.....	1,617,604	1,664,188	2,581,180	2,443,027	4,061,877
Balance to next year.....	\$243,931	\$312,217	\$367,926	\$107,621	\$234,490

The above statement includes the several trust funds which are no charge upon the State. It also includes the Allotment Fund (so called), which is simply an agency through which the soldier in the field was enabled to send to his family at home a portion of his pay. Transfers from one fund to another have also been large, and of course to that extent have duplicated both sides of the account. Again, loans have been made, and in some part repaid. Allowing for all these, it is obvious that the actual receipts and payments have been much less than exhibited above, and to obtain them approximately, at least 25 per cent ought to be deducted from the statement yearly.

#### AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND EMIGRATION.

While we are not the advocates of special legislation on the part of our Government for the purpose of planting among us particular branches of industry, especially such as are not well adapted to our country, or to the genius of our people, we cannot refrain from taking deep interest in the development of manufacturing enterprise. Perhaps there is no vocation or department of labor more essential to national greatness. We may cultivate the soil, and render it sufficiently productive to nourish the inhabitants of other countries. We may dig the precious ores in quantities ample to supply every nation; we may produce the fibre for every spindle and loom; but so long as we require from other countries the principal manufactured wares necessary to our comfort, we lack a necessary element of independence. Our commerce, which ought to be a reciprocal exchange of values created by industry, is rendered, to a large extent, an agency to place us under a form of vassalage; for the taking of the products of the soil and mine abroad for manufacture, is but an element of dependence which tends to enfeeble a nation. Such a country is liable, upon the sudden recurrence of a war, to find itself in a pitiable condition indeed, deprived as it is, to a great degree, of the means of defence.

So conscious of this have the governments been that have held countries and colonies in subjection, that it was long the practice to discourage, and even to prohibit, the people of such colonies engaging in manufactures. When Porsena conquered Rome he forbade the working of iron in that State, compelling it to depend upon the forges and furnaces of Etruria. The Philistines, when they overrun the country of the Israelites, permitted no smith to work among them. The European nations of modern times, so far as lay in their power, carried out a like policy. The Dutch Government made manufacturing a penal offence in the colony of New Netherland; and the British Parliament enacted laws against slitting mills and other branches of industry in their American

provinces. But it is unnecessary to multiply instances. It is evident that a state of dependence is not one of power.

This subject is invested with new interest by the events of the present period. Up to this time England has been able to retain her manufacturing supremacy, and the products of her looms now fill the markets of the world. Hitherto, her mills have produced at so low a price as to preclude successful competition. It was more profitable for the planter to raise cotton, and the farmer wool and breadstuffs for the manufacturing towns of England than to erect factories at home to convert the raw fibre into cloths, muslins, and other articles of prime necessity. Statesmen often sought to change this condition by special legislation, not being sufficiently far sighted to perceive that they were attempting to set aside the omnipotent laws of trade. They have always failed, of course, to take away from England her supremacy. It was not legislation which could remedy the matter, but a law higher than man could devise.

Agencies are, however, now in operation, which are almost certain to modify this condition of things and to give our people greater importance among manufacturing nations. We place no dependence upon the remarkable declaration of Mr. Gladstone in regard to the exhaustion of the coal beds of England. It is a contingency too remote to be taken into calculation, while science and commerce can both be pressed into service to obviate the difficulty. But there is another agency at work, more rapid in its influence and more sure to accomplish the result. We refer to the equalizing movement now going on in the emigration that is taking place at prodigious and constantly increasing rates.

The supremacy of England as a manufacturing country has been due to the cheap prices of labor. Her dense population has produced manufactured goods at rates low enough to enable the merchants to undersell Americans even in our own markets. As long as this condition could be maintained we were dependent upon that country for our supplies. But there has been a change taking place for several years. The wages of English operatives have been steadily increasing. With this improvement in their circumstances comes, naturally, the acquirement of more expensive habits. Better food has been obtained, better clothing worn; not only has the importation of breadstuffs been continued as heretofore, but other articles, like beef and the products of the dairy, have been added to the requirements of the laboring population. The European supply of these products is annually falling shorter, and the demand is at the same time increasing rapidly. This necessarily tends not only to keep up the rates of wages, but to make it necessary to increase them, and is telling upon the manufacturing enterprise of the country. Thus, while the better classes of operatives—the more skillful laborers—are swelling the multitude of emigrants that are coming weekly to the United States to better their condition, those who remain are demanding, and must receive, a large increase in their rates of wages.

The cheapness of labor has enabled England to control the enterprise of other countries. She could import cotton, wool, and other raw material for her factories, and breadstuffs for the operatives, and, by reason of the low price of work, could keep the price of manufactured goods lower than they could be afforded where labor was better remunerated. But this is impossible when a considerable increase of wages shall have taken place. Of course, we predict no immediate violent change. The influence of this movement, however, which is even now being felt, will gradually work out the result indicated, enabling our manufacturers to successfully compete in foreign markets. In all particulars, except the one of labor, our advantages have ever been greatly superior. We produce the raw material for most classes of

manufacture, not only cotton and wool, but the most important metals; our country is an immense coal field; almost every State in the Union abounds with water power enough for all the mills and forges of the world, and generally running waste; we produce all the food required for laborers. With the enormous influx, then, of population, we will have the last impediment removed to successful competition with every other country.

This does not involve the necessity of reducing the price of labor as low as the rates in Europe. To be sure whenever values shall become properly adjusted, there will be important modifications in that particular. But another element in computation will exist of which our laborers will have the principal benefit. While the operatives in England require that both material and food shall be shipped to them at enormous waste of capital for transportation, our workmen will have all these supplied at their hand from our own fields. The importance of this fact can readily be perceived.

Another important consideration is the fact that a few years will give to the United States the control of the commerce of China and the other countries of the East Indies. The Pacific Railroad when finished will, with its collateral routes, make a speedy transit from ocean to ocean; all Asia will thus be brought into communication with the United States in a period of time many days shorter than can be effected with any commercial town of Europe. We thus not only gain this eastern trade, but have the facility for easily distributing our products and manufactures in the East, giving us a transit to an extensive market, cheaper because nearer, than any other country possesses. Hence we see that emigration—this equalizing movement—must in the end necessarily work out a change which will be hastened and rendered more certain and complete by other agencies now or soon to be at work.

**BOSTON SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.**

Mr. Joseph G. Martin of Boston, sends us the following with regard to the dividends payable in that city, &c.

**BOSTON BANK DIVIDENDS.**

The following table presents the capital of each Bank, together with the last two semi-annual dividends, and the amount payable on Monday, October 1. Also, the market value of each stock, dividend on April 1, 1866, and at the present time.

A noticeable feature of the Bank dividends at this time is the great uniformity as compared with April last, the only change being old Boston Bank from 5 to 6, and Webster 5 to 4 per cent. A like instance has never before occurred among the banks in this city and it is doubtful if it ever will again. The payments are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction to the shareholders and are alike creditable to the bank managers. Of the forty-five Banks in the table, twenty-four divide 5 per cent., eight 6 per cent., eight 4 per cent., and one each of 7½, 7, 4½, 3½ and 3 per cent., averaging a fraction over 5 per cent.

In contrast with the current rates of dividends we present those of some twenty to twenty-five years ago, when very few bank shares were selling above par. The following comprises all the banks then in operation.

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.		1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
Atlantic.....	3-3	3-2	2½-2½	3-3	Mechanics.	8-2	2½-3	3-3	3½-3½
Atlas.....	2-2	2-2	0-3	3-3	Merchants.	8½-3½	3-3	3-3	3½-3½
Boston.....	3½-3½	3½-3½	3½-3½	3½-3½	New Eng'd	3-3	3-3	2-3	3-3
City.....	0-2	2-1½	2½-2½	3-3	North.....	0-2	2-2	2-2½	3-3
Columbian.	3-3	3-2	2-2½	2½-3	Shawmut..	3-3	2½-2	2-2½	3-3
Eagle.....	0-0	3-2	2½-3	3-3½	S.&Leather	3½-3½	3-3	3-3	3-3½
Freeman...	3½-3½	3½-3½	3½-3½	3½-3½	State.....	3-3½	3-2	2-2½	3-3
Globe.....	3-3	3-3	3-3	3-3	Suffolk....	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-4
Granite....	2½-2	3-2	2-3	3-3	Traders...	0-0	0-0	2-3	3-3
Hamilton..	3-3	3-2	2-2½	3-3	Tremont..	3-0	2-2½	2½-2½	3-3
Market....	3-3	3-3	3-3	4-4	Union.....	3-3	3-2½	2½-2½	3-3
Massch'ts*	7-7	7-5	5-6½	7-7½	Washington	2-2½	1½-2	1½-2	2½-3

Bank shares are in good favor and command high rates, private sales being sometimes made at a figure materially above quoted transactions. In consequence of the small number of shares put upon the market for sale it is extremely difficult to price them accurately.

\* Massachusetts par value \$250. Dividends given in dollars per share.

The Government has no interest maturing Oct. 1, but on the 1st of November \$23,292,684 will be due on \$776,422,800 Five-twenties outstanding Sept. 1.

The State of Massachusetts pays its interest in coin. The city of Boston will pay interest in coin on the first day of October only, and after that claims the option to pay gold or its equivalent, at the market price on that day.

Interest is also due Oct. 1 on Roxbury City 6 per cent bonds at the Treasurer's office, or Suffolk bank.

National Banks of Boston.	Capital	Div'ds		Amount	Stock	
	October, 1866.	April, 1866.	Oct. 1866.	Oct., 1866.	April, '66.	Sept. '66.
Atlantic, National.....	\$750,000	5	5	37,500	116	118
Atlas, National.....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	110	115
Blackstone, National.....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	123	130
Boston, National.....	750,000	5	5	37,500	108	115
Old Boston, National, par \$50.....	900,000	5	6	54,000	68	70
Boylston, National.....	500,000	6	6	30,000	123	135
Broadway, National.....	200,000	5	5	10,000	105	110
City, (National).....	1,000,000	4	4	40,000	108½	110
Columbian, National.....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	110	129
Commerce, (National Bank of).....	2,000,000	5	5	100,000	118	123
Continental, National.....	500,000	5	5	25,000	106	117
Eagle, (National).....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	112½	120
Eliot, National.....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	118½	123
Everett, National.....	200,000	3	3	6,000	100	102
Exchange, (National).....	1,000,000	6	6	60,000	135	140
Faneuil Hall, National.....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	128	134
First National.....	1,000,000	6	6	60,000	135	145
Freeman's, National.....	400,000	5	5	20,000	115	120
Globe, National.....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	130	135
Hamilton, National.....	750,000	6	6	45,000	120	125
Hide and Leather, (National).....	1,000,000	7	7	70,000	135	140
Howard, National.....	750,000	5	5	37,500	102	110
Market, National.....	800,000	4	4	32,000	105	110
Massachusetts, National, par \$250.	800,000	5	5	40,000	115	120
Maverick, National.....	400,000	4	4	16,000	100	106
Mechanics' National.....	250,000	5	5	12,000	110	115
Merchants' National.....	3,000,000	5	5	150,000	117	123
Mount Vernon, National.....	200,000	5	5	10,000	108	120
National Bank of Redemption.....	1,000,000	4	4	40,000	122	130
New England, National.....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	108	115
North, National.....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	103	115
North America, (National Bank of)	1,000,000	4½	4½	45,000	104	108
Republic, (National Bank of the)...	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	120	130
Revere, (National).....	1,000,000	6	6	60,000	130	140
Second National.....	1,000,000	7½	7½	75,000	146	159
Shawmut, National.....	750,000	5	5	37,500	108	117
Shoe and Leather, National.....	1,000,000	6	6	60,000	135	140
State, National.....	2,000,000	4	4	80,000	110	115
Suffolk, National.....	1,500,000	4	4	60,000	120	118
Third National.....	300,000	4	4	12,000	104	118
Traders' National.....	600,000	3½	3½	21,000	96½	103
Tremont, National.....	2,000,000	5	5	100,000	117	125
Union, (National).....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	118	123
Washington, National.....	750,000	6	6	45,000	120	125
Webster, (National).....	1,500,000	5	4	60,000	110	115
Total, April, 1866.....	\$42,550,000			2,138,500		
Total, Oct., 1865.....	42,350,000			2,622,500		
Total, April, 1865.....	40,550,000			2,384,000		

**MISCELLANEOUS DIVIDENDS.**

The following is a statement of the dividends and interest money to be disbursed at the dates given in October, and all payable in this city. The Berkshire Railroad, American Shoe Tip Company, Liberty Square Warehouse, Middlesex Mills, Mount Pleasant Coal, Roaring Brook Coal and Sallisbury Mills are quarterly. In addition to these, early in October is the usual period for payment of dividends by the Boylston, City, Howard, Manufacturers', Merchants', National, Neptune, Suffolk and Washington Insurance Companies, as also the Boston Exchange and Hamilton Woolen Companies, quarterly—adding, in round numbers, probably \$150,000 and making the total to be paid out in October over \$3,300,000, including bank dividends. The Lawrence manufacturing Company passes its dividend.

The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad pays its first dividend on the eight per cent. preferred stock, which is intended eventually to absorb the first mortgage bonds, and the directors now offer to the holders of these bonds, five thousand shares of preferred stock, free from government tax, in exchange for five hundred thousand dollars of bonds, at par, without interest, one share of stock to be given for a hundred dollar bond. This exchange is deemed a desirable one for the bond holders, and will doubtless be promptly availed of.

Payable Oct.	Names of companies, &c.	Capital, Oct., '66.	Divid's		Amount Oct., '66.
			April, 1866.	Oct., 1866.	
5.....	American Shoe Tip Co.....	\$1,200,000	2½	2½	\$30,000
21.....	Bangor City (Municipal) 6's.....	Int. abt.	3	3	10,000
2.....	Bangor (RR issues) 6's, '74.....	500,000	3	3	15,000
1.....	Bath City 6's, 1891.....	200,000	3	3	6,000
10.....	Berkshire Railroad stock.....	320,500	1½	*1½	5,600
1.....	Boston City bonds.....	Interest.	..	..	90,000
12.....	Boston Five Cents Sav. Bank.....	Interest.	..	2½	115,000
12.....	Boston Penny Savings Bank.....	Abt 90,000	..	2½	2,250
1.....	Boston Manufac. (par 750).....	600 shar's	\$50†	\$183½	80,000
1.....	Boston Steam Flour Mills.....	100,000	3	3	3,000
1.....	Boston and Sandwich Glass.....	400,000	12½	10	40,000
1.....	Bullion Consolidated Co.....	300,000	..	15	15,000
1.....	Cambridge Horse Railroad.....	727,800	4½	*4½	32,751
1.....	Chelsea Horse Railroad pref.....	110,000	4	*4	4,400

\* Berkshire, Cambridge, and Chelsea Railroads, less Government and State taxes in October and Government tax only in April.  
 † The par value of Boston Manufacturing Co. is to be raised from 750 to 1,000 by an assessment of \$83½ per share and balance from reserved fund.  
 ‡ The Bullion Consolidated dividend is monthly, and the company has divided 60 per cent or \$190,000 within a year.

1. Eliot Fire Insurance	200,000	6	6	12,000
Granite Railway	250,000	3	3	45,000
Han. and St. Jos. L. G. bonds	Interest	3½	3½	4,500
1. Liberty Square Warehouse	600 shar's	\$5	\$7½	4,500
1. Massachusetts 6's, 1868	150,000	3	3	4,500
1. Massachusetts 5's, '65, '74	275,000	2½	2½	6,875
1. Mass. (Troy & Gr'n'd) 5's, '90	1,166,500	2½	2½	29,163
1. Malden and Merose Railroad 6's	75,000	3	3	2,250
1. Middlesex Mills	750,000	5	5	37,500
1. Michigan Central RR bonds, '89	4,514,500	4	4	180,580
1. Mount Pleasant Coal	5,000 shs	1½	1	5,000
1. National Dock Co. (East Boston)	800,000	3	3	9,000
1. New England Glass Co.	500,000	10	10	50,000
1. Northern N. H. RR 6's, '74	149,400	3	3	4,482
1. New Bedford 5's, '77-'80	77,000	2½	2½	1,925
1. Og. and Lake Cham. RR, pref	356,400	3	4	14,266
1. Old Colony Railroad bonds	210,500	3	3	6,315
1. Portland City 6's	Int. abo't	3	3	5,000
1. Prescott Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	100,000	4	4	4,000
4. Roaring Brook Coal	250,000	6	6	15,000
3. Salisbury Manuf	1,000,000	5	7½	75,000
1. Shoe & Leather F. & M. Ins	200,000	5	5	10,000
1. South Shore RR 6's, 1880	150,000	3	3	4,500
1. Western Railroad 6's, 1875	938,000	3	3	28,140
				\$1,003,987

\* Payable on demand.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1866.

Business in the Stock Exchange has been contracted this week, chiefly in consequence of the unfavorable weather for harvest work in the North, and the upward movement in the value of wheat. Yesterday considerable heaviness prevailed in the market, and prices declined ¼th to 3-16th per cent.; but to-day there has been a somewhat improved feeling apparent. The principal check to the downward movement is the abundance of money in the discount market, and the comparatively satisfactory position of financial and commercial affairs. Great caution is evidently displayed in making investments. The present position of the shareholders of Overend, Gurney & Co., and of other undertakings, have induced a most cautious policy. In trade, there is undoubtedly a want of business, and, with the exception of cereals, rice, and British grain and fruit, the quotations tend downwards. Annexed are the highest prices of Consols on the days enumerated:

Three days ending Sept. 12.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed' day
Consols for money	89½	89½	89½

Although a considerable amount of Indian paper has matured this week, the demand for money, both at the Bank of England and in the open market, has been comparatively limited. There is no material change in the rates from the close of last week. The supply of money seeking investment is large. Annexed are the rates current for the best paper:

Bank minimum	Per Cent. 5	3 months' bills	Per Cent. 4½@—
Open market rates:		6 & 4 months' bank bills	4 @4½
30 to 60 days' bills	4½@ ½	6 & 4 months' trade bills	5 @5½

On the Continent the rates of money tend downwards, and a few alterations have taken place during the present week. Annexed are the quotations at some of the leading cities:

At Paris	Bank rate. 3	Open market. 2@2½	Turin	Bank rate. 6	Open market. —
Vienna	5	6	Brussels	3 bills 8	—
Berlin	5 bills 5	—	"	3½ adv—	—
"	5½ adv—	—	Madrid	9	—
Frankfort	4	3½	Hamburg	—	3½ ½
Amsterdam	6	6	St. Petersburg	5½	5 6

The market for American securities has been quieter, and prices are in general below the late highest point. At the close of business to-day there was a firmer tone apparent, and the prices then current were the best of the week. Atlantic and Great Western debentures closed at 65 to 67, being an advance of two from yesterday.

The latest price of Five-twenties from Frankfort is 75½; from Amsterdam, 74 13-16; from Berlin, 76½, and from Hamburg, 68½.

The wheat trade on Monday was very firm; and an advance of 4s. per quarter took place in prices. The market to-day, owing to the slightly improved state of the weather, was quiet; nevertheless, Monday's advance in prices was supported. The French have taken very little from the London market; but at some of the outports a fair quantity of produce has been purchased.

The wool trade has probably shown more activity than any other branch of commerce during the last few weeks. The heavy decline which took place about two months since has, to some extent, been recovered, English wool having improved in value about 2d. per lb., whilst in colonial qualities, at the public sales now in progress, an advance of ¼d. to 1d. per lb., so far as all good and fine wools are concerned, has been established, as compared with the June-July series. The principal reason for this improvement is undoubtedly the very active demand which has prevailed for woolen goods of all kinds, the increase in our exports during the first seven months of the present year being about

£2,500,000, as compared with the corresponding period in 1865. Our imports of wool are very large, and, with the exception of South Africa, there is an increase in the importation from all quarters. The Board of Trade returns show the fallacious nature of the rumors current in the early months of the year, that Australia would not exhibit that steady and progressive increase in her exports of this particular staple. The increase, this season, is not, indeed, in so great a ratio as in 1865, compared with 1864; but there is, nevertheless, an augmented import during the seven months of 4,000,000 lbs. From Germany important supplies of wool continue to be received—the supply imported this year being nearly 6,000,000 lbs. greater than in 1865. Of low wools, from our Indian possessions 2,600,000 lbs. have been imported more than in 1865; but, on the other hand, the receipts from the Cape of Good Hope have declined to the extent of 1,700,000 lbs. Annexed are the particulars of imports for the seven months ending July 31:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
From—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe	16,004,402	11,558,481	17,439,552
British South Africa	9,014,684	12,075,152	10,348,498
British India	5,740,098	7,049,204	9,639,823
Australia	61,144,369	72,506,701	76,520,499
Other countries	9,610,740	10,658,610	11,304,165
Total	101,514,291	113,848,148	125,252,537

The exports of wool from the United Kingdom during the first seven months of the present year were between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 lbs. less than during the corresponding period in 1865. The principal feature in the export return is the heavy falling off in the demand for shipment to Belgian and German ports. French buyers have taken a large supply, but less than last year. As regards the exports to France, the official figures have created some little surprise in the wool trade, inasmuch as it was presumed the exports thence would have shown a considerable increase, owing to the large supply reported to have been taken on French account, at the June-July series of public sales, at which it was asserted the French took two-thirds of the whole supply—about 190,000 bales—offered. The following were the exports of wool in the seven months ending July 31:

COLONIAL.			
	1864.	1865.	1866.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
To Hanse Towns	567,469	2,767,399	946,441
Belgian	2,957,104	7,790,433	1,753,381
France	17,650,868	31,131,732	29,655,001
United States	1,424,814	587,522	581,250
Other Countries	758,730	1,690,616	805,241
Total	23,358,985	43,967,702	33,746,314
FOREIGN.			
To Hanse Towns	43,084	153,464	109,077
Belgium	791,594	2,055,095	886,638
France	423,375	1,426,210	664,694
United States	1,922,995	1,574,701	1,262,818
Other Countries	438,992	557,118	403,068
Total	3,620,040	5,766,588	3,326,345
HOME GROWN.			
To Hanse Towns	1,303,319	1,354,741	1,050,189
Belgium	503,233	1,167,052	319,472
France	2,591,464	1,863,462	2,995,914
United States	716,154	33,284	5,500
Other Countries	785,463	600,180	374,051
Total	5,899,633	5,018,719	4,745,126

With the exception of woolen yarn and blankets, the exports of woolen manufactures have been very large. To nearly all countries there has been a large increase in the quantities of goods exported, the principal exceptions being Hong Kong, Italy, Portugal and Peru. The annexed statement shows the extent of the exports of each particular descriptions of woolen goods in the seven months:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Woolen and worsted yarn	19,358,561	17,173,697	13,916,548
Woolen cloths	12,149,079	8,781,997	11,908,290
do mixed with other materials	5,828,152	5,171,798	7,973,724
Flannels	4,431,043	2,972,276	3,501,135
Blankets	4,275,423	3,588,020	2,315,818
Blanketing and baizes	1,032,467	984,920	734,728
Carpets and druggets	3,500,136	2,630,794	3,985,031
Shawls, rugs, &c	528,359	338,735	469,467
Worsteds stuffs of wool only	23,836,753	26,642,280	28,758,208
do mixed with other materials	94,792,042	82,161,023	104,180,585
Stockings	80,134	52,110	82,951

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The Atlantic Cable has been silent for the past several days, and our latest reports are only as of the 22d inst. Though resumption of operations had been expected all of to-day (28th), no additional telegram had been received up to the time of our going to press. We have, therefore, only two days' markets to report in continuation of the returns given in our last.

The London Money market, both on the 21st and 22d, was without material change. Consols had been steady at 89½. U. S. Five-twenties advanced ¼ on the 22d, closing at 72½. Illinois Central closed at 78½, and Erie shares at 48.

The Liverpool markets exhibited an increased activity. Cotton advanced ¼d. on the 21st, closing at 13½d., but on the 22d the quotation fell off, and closed at 13¼d. Breadstuffs are firmer, without change of price. Western Mixed Corn is quoted at 27s. 9d. Provisions generally are more active. Beef advanced on the 21st 2s. 6d. per cwt. Pork continues dull. Bacon and Cheese are slightly lower.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.**—The imports are less this week both in general merchandise and in dry goods, being in the aggregate \$5,490,912, against \$6,170,509 last week, and \$5,890,871 the previous week. The exports are \$3,335,610 this week, against \$2,782,215 last week, and \$3,042,586 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 6,245 bales, against 4,311 bales last week. Included in the exports were 12,147 bbls wheat flour, 540 bbls. rye flour, 3,491 bbls. corn meal, 9,342 bushels wheat, 5,300 bushels rye, 810 bushels oats, 250,105 bushels corn, 848 pkgs candles, 3,141 tons coal, 620 bales hay, 62 bales hops, 1,021 bbls. spirits turpentine, 4,631 lbs. rosin, 230 bbls. tar, 172 bbls. pitch, 7,723 galls. sperm oil, 250 galls. linseed oil, 331 galls. lard oil, 986,404 galls. petroleum, 1,175 bbls. pork, 177 bbls. beef, 24 tierces beef, 111,713 lbs. cutmeats, 24,255 lbs. butter, 772,621 lbs. cheese, 204,409 lbs. lard, 379 bbls. rice, 61,099 lbs. tallow, 3,710 hds. tobacco, 1,020 other pkgs. crude tobacco, 74,723 lbs. manufactured tobacco.

The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry-goods) Sept. 21, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Sept. 22 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$1,075,245	\$630,342	\$4,020,412	\$2,462,663
General merchandise.....	2,665,655	2,042,682	3,817,968	3,028,249
<b>Total for the week.....</b>	<b>\$3,740,900</b>	<b>\$2,673,024</b>	<b>\$7,838,380</b>	<b>\$5,490,912</b>
Previously reported.....	129,036,209	168,182,243	125,998,449	226,393,385
Since January 1.....	\$132,777,109	\$170,855,267	\$133,836,829	\$231,884,297

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 Sept. 25 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$3,298,900	\$5,148,484	\$3,704,475	\$3,335,610
Previously reported.....	124,444,090	156,519,052	111,204,359	139,950,607
Since January 1.....	\$130,742,990	\$161,667,536	\$114,908,834	\$143,280,217

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

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York, for the week ending Sept. 22, 1866 :

Sept. 19—S.S. Eagle, Havana— Spanish gold.....	\$5,100	Sept. 22—S.S. Edinburgh, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	72,000
Sept. 21—S.S. Hermann, Bremen— Foreign coin.....	4,500	Mexican gold.....	13,512
Sept. 22—S.S. Guiding Star, Para— American gold.....	17,388	<b>Total for the week.....</b>	<b>\$112,500</b>
<b>Total since Jan. 1, 1866.....</b>	<b>\$53,653,258</b>	Previously reported.....	53,540,758

Same time in	1865.	1858.
1865.....	\$21,727,792	\$19,875,292
1864.....	34,675,197	32,564,472
1863.....	31,105,416	26,583,408
1862.....	41,846,247	24,344,469
1861.....	3,266,103	29,106,754
1860.....	38,452,674	14,775,258
1859.....	56,444,871	19,918,128

**COMMERCE OF NEW YORK FOR AUGUST.**—We have just completed the official returns of the commerce of New York for August, and find that the total is a fraction below the imports for the corresponding month of 1865. The change, however, is trifling, the aggregate receipts representing a foreign gold cost of nearly twenty-four million dollars. The imports for the same month of 1863 were only fifteen million dollars. We annex a comparative summary of the month's receipts for last three years :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Entered for consumption.....	\$6,603,653	\$15,903,743	\$14,560,161
Entered for warehousing.....	10,437,478	7,553,260	8,123,406
Free goods.....	936,474	836,533	931,856
Specie and bullion.....	245,858	182,072	269,221
<b>Total entered at port.....</b>	<b>\$18,223,463</b>	<b>\$24,475,608</b>	<b>\$23,884,644</b>
Withdrawn from warehouse.....	7,967,843	9,661,136	10,530,593

A little larger proportion of the goods has been warehoused during the month than for the same period of last year, but much below the amount bonded in August, 1864. The totals from January 1st, show the movement for eight months of the year as follows :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS FROM JAN. 1ST.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Entered for consumption.....	\$89,021,270	\$64,204,961	\$117,624,326
Entered for warehousing.....	80,136,535	53,210,326	85,851,147
Free goods.....	8,006,572	6,746,676	8,868,021
Specie and bullion.....	1,800,924	1,487,535	1,795,368
<b>Total entered at port.....</b>	<b>\$178,965,301</b>	<b>\$125,649,498</b>	<b>\$214,138,862</b>
Withdrawn from warehouse.....	44,194,453	59,900,368	69,608,683

All the above figures stand for the foreign cost alone in gold, the freight and duty not added. As a larger portion of the goods are warehoused than usual, the receipts for customs during the month show a decrease of more than three-fourths of a million dollars.

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Six months.....	\$42,463,224 98	\$36,695,577 07	\$67,548,189 78
In July.....	3,585,848 44	9,778,276 65	11,507,186 60
In August.....	6,237,364 17	13,113,689 50	12,349,760 82

Total since January 1st..... \$52,286,437 59 \$59,587,543 22 \$91,405,137 20

The total amount of customs since January 1st is very large, and another month will carry the aggregate for the current year above one hundred millions in gold.

The exports continue to decrease. The comparison with previous years shows the total exports last month were not half as large as for the same period in 1864. It should be remembered, however, that this year there are exports of cotton, &c., from Southern ports which was not the case in 1864. The figures below (except specie, which is given at its tale value) show the price of the shipments in paper money at this port on the day of clearance. The following is our usual comparison for the month :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS IN AUGUST.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Domestic produce.....	\$26,617,850	\$14,500,860	\$12,646,004
Foreign merchandise, free.....	126,537	45,045	50,720
do dutiable.....	2,231,782	135,172	226,786
Specie and bullion.....	1,001,813	1,554,393	1,537,851
<b>Total exports.....</b>	<b>\$29,977,982</b>	<b>\$16,235,475</b>	<b>\$14,511,361</b>
Total exclusive of specie.....	28,976,169	14,681,077	12,923,510

The following is a comparison of the movement since January 1st :

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

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Domestic produce.....	\$138,256,445	\$95,170,873	\$129,957,616
Foreign merchandise, free.....	733,606	708,177	536,783
do dutiable.....	11,501,097	2,540,787	3,654,497
Specie and bullion.....	32,101,263	20,194,143	53,191,740
<b>Total exports.....</b>	<b>\$182,592,411</b>	<b>\$118,136,980</b>	<b>\$187,340,636</b>
Total exclusive of specie.....	150,491,148	98,419,837	134,148,896

**INTERNAL REVENUE INSTRUCTIONS—ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.**—The Internal Revenue Bureau has just issued instructions to the United States assessors concerning the exemption of articles and products from taxation under the 10th section of the act of July last, from which it appears that packing boxes, understood and taken on the technical and mercantile signification, are exempt, but packing boxes made of paper or other material than wood, except those made for friction matches, cigar lights, and wax tapers, are taxable. All dry barrels and casks, made water tight, are taxable, though not used for or intended to hold fluids alone.

The exemption of building stone applies only to the ordinary stones, and not to articles manufactured from stone, marble, or slate. The exemption of mouldings for looking glasses and picture-frames applies only to mouldings used for the purposes enumerated. The law does not exempt other mouldings nor looking glass or picture frames made from mouldings. These are subject to a tax of five per cent. *ad valorem*, however made.

The exemptions under the head of printing paper of all descriptions, and tarred paper for wiping and other purposes, are confined strictly to these descriptions. Paper technically known as printing paper is exempt. All other kinds, whether writing paper, wrapping paper, drawing paper, paper hangings, blotting paper, felting paper, and the like, are taxable, and paper made for tarring, if sold dry, is liable to a tax.

The exemption of flax and the manufactures thereof includes and carries all the exemptions of flax prepared for textile or felting purposes, etc.; but a manufacturer who makes articles of dress for the wear of men, women, and children, from cloth of fabrics purchased in the markets, or purchased from the manufacturer thereof, is not entitled to exemption from tax.

A manufacturer who makes cloths, fabrics, or articles partly of flax and partly of other materials is not to be regarded as a manufacturer of flax, nor are such mixed products exempt from taxation.

Exemptions are to be construed literally. The exemption in the new law specifies only the hulls of ships and other vessels. Boats propelled by oars cannot be regarded as vessels, and are liable to a tax of five per cent. Iron drains and sewer pipes are exempt, but not gas or water mains or pipes. Medicinal and mineral waters are exempt, but not sarsaparilla, pop, root, and the like beer.

Cordage, ropes and cables, made of vegetable fibres, are taxable when not used as a part of the rigging or tackle of vessels.

Photograph albums are not regarded as books within the meaning of the excise law. They are liable to an *ad valorem* tax of five per cent. Photographs and other sun pictures, when sold by the producer at wholesale at a price not exceeding fifteen cents each, or are used for the illustration of books, are exempt. All others are subject to an *ad valorem* tax or five per cent.

The exemption of the repairs of articles of all kinds does not extend to the material used in making repairs, when such materials are in themselves taxable manufactures. The exemption of car wheels, thimbles, skeins and pipe-boxes and springs, tires and axes made of steel, used exclusively for vehicles, cars or locomotives, is restricted in the material from which they are made, and in the uses to which they may be applied. They must be made of steel, and used exclusively for vehicles, cars or locomotives. The law exempts the finished umbrella and parasol, and also the sticks and frames made for the same, but the handle is declared by the Commissioner to be taxable.

By the tenth section of the act of July, the value of bullion used in the manufacture of wares, watches and watch cases, and bullion prepared for the use of platina and watch makers, is exempt from internal tax. All bullion which is used by manufacturers is not therefore exempt from tax, but only such as is used and prepared under the provisions of the above-named section. Bullion used in the manufacture of jewelry is not exempt. Gold and silver rings, bracelets pins, charms, etc., are regarded as jewelry, but gold pens, thimbles, spectacle frames, etc., are regarded as wares. Yarn and warps are exempt from taxation when made and sold or used as material out of which are fabrics.

ted cloths or articles of wearing apparel for household or other uses which cloths or other articles are liable to taxation under the provisions of section ninety-four. Manufacturers having on hand yarns or warps on which a tax has been paid are entitled to pay tax only on increased value, where the same are made into cloth, or fabrics or articles.

Wire, on which no tax has been previously paid as wire, is liable to a tax of five per cent. upon the price at which it is sold, whether that price is sixty cents, one dollar, or two dollar per pound. The law imposes a tax of five per cent *ad valorem*. The assessment of the tax must be at that rate. The amount of tax depends on the value of the wire.

Castings of iron of all descriptions not otherwise provided for are subject to a tax of three dollars a ton. The castings otherwise provided for are malleable iron castings, unfinished castings, made especially for locks, safes, looms, spinning machines, steam engines, hot air and hot water furnaces, and sewing machines, and castings for iron bridges. These castings, when not sold or used for any other purpose, and when a tax is assessed and paid on the article of which the casting is a part, are exempt from taxation. Castings of all descriptions made for articles, machines, or instruments, other than those specially enumerated, are liable to tax. The words "castings of all descriptions" include castings of brass and other metals, or combination of metals, as well as castings of iron. Woodenware, as used in the section of the new law, can only be construed to exempt such articles or implements of kitchen or household use as are made exclusively of wood, and technically known as woodenware, viz: Tubs, pails, chopping-boards and trays, wooden plates, bowls, dishes, spoons, knives, ladles, rollers, pins, moulds, prints, mortars, pestles, dippers, ironing-boards, pastry and meat-boards, wash boards, clothes sticks, clothes-horses, &c., &c. Other articles made of wood, such as churns, boxes, kegs, firkins, fish-kits, measures, saw-frames, ladders, pumps, &c., are liable to an *ad valorem* tax of five per cent.

We call attention to the advertisement in our columns of 8 per cent Compromise Bonds of the City of Keokuk, which are issued under the signature of Henry A. Smythe, Esq. as Trustee. The name of Mr. Smythe alone should give assurance of the security offered in this loan, but further particulars can be had from the circular of Mr. J. F. Franklin, agent, at 112 Broadway.

## 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 .....	145	137	85	40	195	135	737
Railroad shares, viz.:							
Central of New Jersey....	9	10	13				32
Chicago & Alton.....	205	100		100	515	550	1,470
Chicago, Burlington & Q.....	400			100	100		600
Chicago & Great Eastern.....	300		100	200	850	300	1,750
Chicago & Northwestern.....	1,430	2,715	4,450	2,100	7,400	20,250	38,345
Chicago, R. Isl. & Pacific.....	1,400	4,000	1,600	2,100	3,800	4,000	16,900
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	2,000	2,200	1,400	2,500	14,000	8,900	31,000
Cleveland and Toledo.....	1,500	3,500	3,400	1,400	600	2,000	12,400
Erie Railway.....	8,910	7,575	3,155	5,900	16,400	12,800	57,740
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....		500		200			700
Hudson River.....	400	700	460	500	1,350	1,500	4,910
Indianapolis & Cincinnati.....					313		313
Illinois Central.....	200	100	300	100	1,100	1,200	3,000
Long Island.....			50				50
Marietta & Cincinnati.....		100	1,600		200		1,900
Michigan Central.....	300	310	200	200	1,450	900	3,360
Michigan Southern.....	1,800	4,900	2,600	2,200	4,400	4,500	20,400
Mil. & St. Paul.....				900	1,850	4,800	7,550
New York Central.....	1,145	3,425	913	900	12,100	9,120	27,603
New York & New Haven.....					100		100
Norwich & Worcester.....						5	5
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100).....	440	1,070	2,200	1,100	2,600	1,200	8,510
Panama.....		10					10
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.....	800	2,160	700	1,800	3,900	5,450	14,810
Reading.....	2,900	6,800	10,400	6,500	15,150	8,500	50,250
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.....			100				100
Stonington.....			20				20
Toledo, Wabash & West'n.....	300	800	700	100	2,000	400	4,300
Miscellaneous shares, viz.:						500	500
Ashburton Coal.....							
Atlantic Mail.....	200	400	200	100	300	100	1,300
Boston Water Power.....	2,850	4,100	2,100	1,400	2,900	700	14,050
Canton.....		400	200		900	100	1,600
Central Coal.....	100			200			300
Cumberland Coal.....	1,300	6,200	4,900	6,650	4,700	3,400	27,150
Delaware & Hud. Canal.....		10			5	205	220
Mariposa.....	7,100	6,300	10,900	6,600	5,600	6,200	42,700
Pacific Mail.....	100		110	100	50		360
Quicksilver.....	500	800	1,420	1,700	3,500	2,100	12,020
Rutland Marble.....	900	900	500	5,300	3,900	2,200	13,700
Spruce Hill Coal.....	500	700	1,800	1,100	1,100	1,400	6,600
Union Navigation.....	200	200	400	200	400	300	1,700
Western Union Telegraph.....	1,484	1,686	1,236	1,478	2,100	7,734	15,718
"    Russian.....				622	217	400	1,239
Wilkesbarre Coal.....			200	200		200	600
Wyoming Coal.....						200	200

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

	Reg. Board.		Open Board.		Both Boards.	
	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.
Saturday .....	16,768	18,778	23,050	24,100	39,818	42,878
Monday .....	28,308	27,508	34,500	30,450	62,808	57,958
Tuesday .....	30,812	31,722	27,600	35,100	58,412	66,822
Wednesday .....	21,690	44,101	32,800	39,000	54,490	83,101
Thursday .....	47,395	41,407	68,650	53,220	116,045	94,627
Friday .....	53,849	25,981	68,800	41,309	112,649	67,281
Total of week.....	198,822	189,497	245,400	223,170	444,222	412,667

The transactions in shares weekly since the 25th of May are shown in the following statement:

Week ending Friday.	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.	Week ending Friday.	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.
May 25.....	228,080	454,381	682,461	August 3.....	225,075	204,156	429,234
June 1 (5 days).....	228,873	380,306	609,179	August 10.....	165,587	134,603	300,189
June 8.....	204,080	278,850	482,930	August 17.....	161,581	110,316	271,897
June 15.....	126,591	268,910	395,501	August 24.....	171,227	126,910	298,137
June 22.....	150,864	238,680	389,544	Aug. 31 (5 days).....	110,344	112,465	222,809
June 29.....	119,437	165,500	284,937	Sept. 7.....	107,208	165,050	272,258
July 6 (4 days).....	113,413	110,300	223,713	Sept. 14.....	133,403	150,914	284,317
July 13.....	202,529	227,640	436,169	Sept. 21.....	189,497	223,170	412,667
July 20.....	167,471	260,300	427,771	Sept. 28.....	198,822	245,400	444,222
July 27.....	121,265	185,552	306,817				

The Government, 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.....	\$100,000	\$6,000	\$1,000	\$19,000	\$45,000	\$15,500	\$186,500
U. S. 6's (5-20's).....	92,500	100,000	186,000	36,500	120,000	235,500	820,500
U. S. 6's (old).....	4,000	20,000			3,000	7,000	34,000
U. S. 5's (10-40's).....		22,500	85,500	7,000	21,300	35,000	171,300
U. S. 5's (old).....	1,000	30,000				11,000	42,000
U. S. 7-30 notes.....	7,500	32,000	110,000	12,300	163,450	107,500	432,750
State bonds, viz.:							
California 7's.....			3,500		2,000		5,500
Connecticut 6's.....		5,000		5,000	14,000	1,000	25,000
Illinois 6's.....				1,000			1,000
Indiana 5's.....				10,000			10,000
Kentucky 6's.....	5,000						5,000
Louisiana 6's.....			5,000				5,000
Minnesota 8's.....				1,000			1,000
Missouri 6's.....	3,000	44,000	24,000	6,000	11,000	20,000	108,000
N. Y. State 6's.....		15,000				5,000	20,000
N. Y. State 7's.....	3,000	12,000	1,000	2,000	10,000		28,000
N. Carolina 6's.....	167,000	72,000	16,000	38,000	30,000	42,000	365,000
Ohio 6's.....						3,000	3,000
Tennessee 6's.....	41,000	146,000	63,000	20,000	91,000	80,000	441,000
Virginia 6's.....		37,500			4,500		42,000
City Bonds, viz.:							
Brooklyn 6's.....			1,000			1,000	2,000

The following is a summary of the amount of Governments, State and City securities, and railroad bonds, sold on each day:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. Bonds.....	\$197,500	\$178,500	\$272,500	\$62,500	\$189,300	\$354,000	\$1,254,300
U. S. Notes.....	7,500	32,000	110,000	12,300	163,450	107,500	432,750
State & City bonds.....	219,000	331,500	113,500	83,000	162,500	152,000	1,061,500
Railroad Bonds.....	10,000	47,000	29,000	10,500	72,000	91,000	259,500

Total of week.... \$434,000 \$589,000 \$525,000 \$168,300 \$587,250 \$704,500 \$3,008,050

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

	Governments		State, &c., Bonds.	Railroad Bonds.	Total amount.
	Bonds.	Notes.			
January.....	\$4,827,200	\$3,340,100	\$952,900	\$3,085,500	\$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	1,624,000	515,700	12,078,750
July.....	10,476,250	2,198,750	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
Sept. 7.....	2,354,200	1,002,750	514,500	197,700	4,069,105
Sept. 14.....	1,456,000	730,900	546,000	179,500	2,912,400
Sept. 21.....	1,174,800	251,500	791,000	207,500	2,424,800
Sept. 28.....	1,251,300	432,750	1,061,500	259,500	3,008,050

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 28, 1866.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The extreme ease in money continues. There are no prominent indications of the flow of money to the interior for moving the crops, which usually occurs at this season, all sections being apparently adequately supplied for their local requirements. Perhaps at no former period have the banks held such large idle balances as at present. The currency due to the banks, upon the first half instalment in redemption of the Clearing House Certificates, has been allowed to remain at the Sub-Treasury without interest; the banks having so little use for the money that, for the sake of the convenience of the Certificates in settling balances at the Clearing House, they prefer retaining them to receiving greenbacks. As the instalment amounts to \$12,500,000, this fact strikingly exhibits the comparative uselessness of currency to the banks in the present condition of the market.

The daily clearings at the Clearing House show a greater activity in monetary movements, the result of increased transactions in the stock market; but the attendant changing of loans has had no perceptible effect upon the market rate of interest.

Although trade is generally active, there is a comparatively nominal demand for mercantile discounts. The merchants of the interior ask for but little credit, the extreme abundance of currency apparently enabling them to purchase to an important extent upon cash terms. An important demand for currency for the South, for moving the cotton crop, has been anticipated; but as yet has not made its appearance. There appears to be some probability that the obstacles to the moving of the cotton crop, attendant upon the method of collecting the tax upon that staple, will cause the crop to come forward to the ports later than usual, which may obviate any sudden demand for currency from that section.

On demand loans the general rate is four per cent.; exceptional transactions on varied amounts are made occasionally at three per cent. The prevailing rate of discount on prime endorsed notes, of two to four months, is five per cent.; longer dates, 5½@6 per cent. The following are the current rates for loans of various classes:

Call loans.....	Per cent.	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	Per cent.
Loans on bonds & mort..	4 @ 7	do single names.....	5 @ 6
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.....	5 @ 7	Lower grades.....	6 @ 7
			9 @ 12

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—We have to report another week of comparative inactivity in Governments. The interruption of communication through the Atlantic cable has produced a disposition to defer operations, but without any consequent weakness of prices. There has been a steady strengthening of quotations during the week, prices being  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  higher upon the leading securities. A growing supposition that gold will take an upward turn in October and promote fresh shipments of Five-twenties, appears to have been a principal cause of the improved tone of prices. Some of the foreign houses have bought moderate amounts of Five-twenties of 1862, in expectation of higher quotations at London.

There has been a moderate amount of conversions of Seven-thirties effected at the Sub-Treasury during the week; but to-day the process has been temporarily suspended by an order from Washington to convert no more 7 30's of the 1st series into 5-20's of 1865. It is understood that these instructions have reference to a purpose on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue for conversion purposes a 5-20 bond dated May 1, 1866.

On the 25th inst. \$22,750,000 of the Temporary Loan, represented by Clearing-House Certificates, ceased to bear interest and become payable; as previously intimated, the banks of this city allowed their portion to remain in the Sub-Treasury.

The following are the closing prices of leading securities, compared with preceding weeks:

	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Sep. 7.	Sep. 14.	Sep. 21.	Sep. 28.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.....	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109
U. S. 10-40's, ".....	102	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ x. c.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	106	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	106	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	106	106 $\frac{1}{2}$

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market has shown, throughout the week, a steady increase of speculative activity. All the leading stocks are under manipulation by influential combinations for a rise of prices; and the process of forcing up quotations has been very successfully carried on since last week. Quotations are 2@5 per cent. higher than a week ago; and yet so firm is the tone of the market that there are no parties courageous enough to put out "short" contracts.

Erie has been very active, under purchases made by the parties contending for the control of the coming election of directors. The price has advanced  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , and closes at  $79\frac{1}{2}$  to  $80\frac{1}{2}$ . New York Central has advanced in connection with the purchases of parties aiming to secure the election of a President, in lieu of Mr. Dean Richmond, deceased. The price has advanced from  $106\frac{1}{2}$  to  $114\frac{1}{2}$ . A rumor that the large surplus earnings of the company will be distributed among the stockholders has also tended to promote the advance. A report has also been circulated, to the effect that a dividend will be immediately declared upon the preferred stock of North Western; but the statement is without foundation.

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

	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Sep. 7.	Sep. 14.	Sep. 21.	Sep. 28.
Cumberland Coal.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quicksilver.....	51	51	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canton Co.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mariposa pref.....	28	28	28	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York Central.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie.....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hudson River.....	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mich. Southern.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan Central.....	111	114	112	111	111	118	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clev. and Pittsb.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clev. and Toledo.....	116	116	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwestern.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
" preferred.....	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	71
Rock Island.....	107	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	109	111	112
Fort Wayne.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central.....	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been comparatively steady. Early in the week the continued receipts of coin from Europe had the effect of partially weakening the premium; but the further advance in exchange has since strengthened the market, and at present the tendency is upward. We understand, upon good authority, that the Secretary of the Treasury has no intention of either anticipating the payment of the November coupons, or of selling gold; and this fact has further strengthened the upward tendency of the premium.

The importations of gold from Europe during the week have not

been officially reported, but probably aggregate about one million dollars.

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

	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest	Highest
Sept. 22.....	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 26.....	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. 21.....	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 27.....	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. 25.....	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 28.....	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$

The transactions at the Custom House and the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, for last week, were as follows:

	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.
Sept. 17.....	\$278,171 77	\$2,526,377 20	\$3,213,414 37
" 18.....	472,274 93	460,606 69	1,590,426 49
" 19.....	341,251 67	917,932 57	1,983,099 08
" 20.....	302,983 80	869,632 13	1,647,744 49
" 21.....	323,586 22	518,736 23	1,246,564 26
" 22.....	680,996 67	387,568 68	2,766,911 47
Total.....	\$2,399,270 06	\$5,680,903 50	\$12,453,160 16
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of Sept. 17.....			87,084,843 46
			\$99,538,003 62
Deduct payments during the week.....			5,680,903 50
			\$93,857,100 12
Balance on Saturday evening.....			6,772,256 66
Increase during the week.....			

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$3,973,000. Included in the receipts of customs are \$251,000 in gold, and \$2,148,270 in gold certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
July 7.....	\$2,471,626	\$13,039,083	\$25,259,144	\$88,065,802
" 14.....	2,486,296	10,184,139	16,366,534	94,248,198
" 21.....	2,480,149	16,472,438	13,797,169	91,572,928
" 28.....	2,926,884	19,652,106	14,013,440	85,904,262
Aug. 4.....	2,794,658	22,015,194	18,578,526	82,467,634
" 11.....	2,676,331	5,825,232	9,747,042	86,439,444
" 18.....	2,461,876	11,262,202	13,639,422	88,816,644
" 25.....	3,069,803	16,709,883	23,900,447	96,007,229
Sept 1.....	3,199,168	47,807,365	34,094,678	82,294,512
" 8.....	3,222,265	16,820,266	19,009,718	84,563,995
" 15.....	3,105,457	19,047,272	21,568,121	87,048,843
" 22.....	2,399,270	5,680,903	12,453,160	93,857,100

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The course of exchange has been steadily upward. Further purchases have been made upon speculation, so that the amount of bills actually offering has been reduced, with a corresponding advance in rates. There are but few bills being made against cotton, and the supply of commercial paper is quite limited. Importers, however, decline to buy at the rates now asked, and the market closes about  $\frac{1}{4}$  lower for sterling than this morning.

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

	Aug. 31.	Sep. 7.	Sep. 14.	Sep. 28.
London Com'l.....	104 @ 105	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 106	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 106	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$
do bkrs' long.....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 @ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do short.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 107	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 108	108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris, long.....	5.38 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.30 @ 5.25	5.26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.25	5.25 @ 5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
do short.....	5.35 @ 5.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.20
Antwerp.....	5.40 @ 5.35	5.31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.28 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.25
Swiss.....	5.40 @ 5.35	5.31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.28 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.25
Hamburg.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35
Amsterdam.....	40 @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40	41 @ 40	41 @ 40
Frankfort.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40	40 @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 @ 40	41 @ 40
Bremen.....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78
Berlin.....	70 @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71	71 @ 71	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 72

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 Sept. 22, 1866:

	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$3,253,855	\$1,477,486	\$737,966	\$8,550,638	\$4,406,668
Manhattan.....	6,197,823	401,719	12,889	4,871,811	1,859,165
Mechanics.....	8,282,650	655,763	627,306	6,232,924	3,807,566
Union.....	6,969,434	132,680	517,562	4,985,295	2,110,733
America.....	4,588,723	82,403	446,833	3,431,697	1,768,524
Phenix.....	9,539,480	980,115	2,710	9,301,144	3,611,347
City.....	4,415,764	110,240	295,000	3,712,274	1,176,978
Tradesmen's.....	4,069,746	312,938	0,000	2,816,895	1,436,719
Fulton.....	3,042,961	19,185	631,083	2,175,964	914,399
Chemical.....	2,862,237	111,184	19,258	2,516,171	2,161,585
Merch'ts Exchange.....	5,696,861	291,926	18,465	5,569,995	3,147,127
National.....	3,588,665	30,043	453,766	2,826,504	856,855
Butch. & Drivers.....	2,903,190	131,630	498,238	1,144,071	569,517
Mech's & Traders.....	2,586,266	26,738	241,116	1,911,513	494,118
Greenwich.....	1,962,163	44,176	105,000	1,641,203	403,699
Leather Manufact's.....	1,043,618	10,609	5,553	895,490	250,819
Seventh Ward.....	3,650,015	231,432	164,643	2,830,753	1,462,937
State of N. York.....	1,312,934	21,180	171,421	794,288	600,450
American Exc'ge.....	5,783,910	10,423	10,423	5,977,020	3,159,854
Commerce.....	12,443,383	494,750	988,140	7,326,424	3,220,107
Broadway.....	23,129,633	458,443	4,131,330	8,104,941	5,741,373
Ocean.....	5,287,614	46,479	900,000	4,865,135	2,060,186
Mercantile.....	3,742,314	39,769	797,578	3,007,428	932,998
Pacific.....	3,514,976	24,419	482,310	3,094,203	963,698
Republic.....	2,051,959	10,738	123,659	1,626,645	460,933
Chatham.....	4,799,834	134,682	557,950	4,375,229	1,817,721
People's.....	1,849,492	20,049	131,130	1,889,776	679,500
North America.....	1,465,231	11,308	7,148	1,421,359	871,977
Hanover.....	2,543,720	88,916	322,838	2,769,763	1,291,879
Irving.....	2,692,739	49,147	293,406	1,614,610	403,781
Metropolitan.....	1,564,000	16,000	196,260	1,321,000	385,000
Citizens.....	10,082,051	43,266	1,078,300	6,611,129	2,869,000
Nassau.....	1,666,219	16,433	132,194	1,495,699	527,344
Market.....	2,288,451	129,421	4,514	1,892,484	817,219
St. Nicholas.....	2,850,042	61,219	504,800	2,439,062	975,759
	2,758,424	26,311	757,774	1,893,735	

Shoe and Leather.	5,848,500	-11,581	898,100	3,807,400	1,262,300
Corn Exchange.	3,930,450	14,337	12,842	2,969,168	508,000
Continental.	4,084,385	123,142	550,553	2,319,149	572,000
Commonwealth.	3,363,612	32,634	213,927	3,822,595	810,995
Oriental.	1,204,104	9,582	28,370	1,080,839	238,486
Marine.	1,768,908	55,297	265,000	1,675,313	681,450
Atlantic.	1,475,361	15,712	93,000	1,229,425	364,332
Imp. & Traders.	5,242,292	72,637	505,954	4,496,268	1,344,617
Park.	15,795,436	138,394	1,000,000	19,675,701	7,755,652
Mech. Bank'g Ass'n	1,219,547	13,570	307,758	1,610,554	789,033
Grocers.	1,199,912	6,146	77,000	1,306,284	509,994
North River.	1,607,506	25,630	12,044	1,230,744	189,517
East River.	1,036,124	636	283,500	652,683	250,839
Manuf. & Merch'ts	1,694,982	9,900	1,100	1,224,854	290,183
Fourth National.	17,069,337	55,871	2,837,755	14,419,246	5,197,758
Central.	14,900,933	20,103	1,620,000	15,308,321	4,159,771
Second National.	1,655,679		270,000	1,553,042	505,249
Ninth National.	7,612,400	21,713	945,768	8,611,105	2,218,060
First National.	3,063,060	8,417	447,249	3,643,483	1,604,716
Third National.	3,430,117	34,469	797,021	3,084,582	1,359,020
N. Y. Exchange.	798,436	6,551	268,616	839,810	233,809
Tenth National.	2,483,100	7,900	913,000	1,398,500	805,800
Dry Dock.	116,417	9,665	13,032	246,085	53,000
Bull's Head.	1,280,891	7,143	35,199	1,402,560	....

Totals..... \$272,777,166 \$7,662,611 \$23,770,381 \$224,394,663 \$90,428,189

Clearings for the week ending Sept. 15, 1866.	567,299,212	32
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 22, 1866.	\$605,290,424	32
Balances for the week ending Sept. 15, 1866.	25,299,652	92
Balances for the week ending Sept. 22, 1866.	21,123,960	74

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

Loans..... Inc.	\$1,970,662	Deposits..... Dec.	\$449,584
Specie..... Inc.	305,242	Legal Tenders..... Dec.	345,043
Circulation..... Dec.	539,940		

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
July 7	\$257,534,333	\$9,565,266	\$27,296,530	\$205,799,611	\$79,541,638	\$511,182,914
July 14	259,133,434	12,451,684	27,804,172	207,190,043	75,541,977	637,655,787
July 21	255,965,018	10,860,147	27,579,020	213,049,079	80,524,992	598,705,726
July 28	256,612,071	9,701,046	27,249,812	214,582,926	84,705,514	430,324,808
Aug. 4	256,308,717	9,448,900	27,311,549	214,156,705	86,235,079	523,226,814
Aug. 11	258,263,063	8,424,209	27,523,522	214,232,263	86,861,834	494,810,975
Aug. 18	261,951,924	7,545,513	27,796,904	214,310,576	84,800,071	554,655,346
Aug. 25	265,901,065	6,834,077	27,978,464	218,119,450	86,283,483	617,950,320
Sept. 1	265,399,607	6,381,600	27,307,834	225,191,282	92,622,808	536,864,052
Sept. 8	268,941,663	7,455,910	23,506,238	225,107,991	90,194,254	591,403,135
Sept. 15	270,806,504	7,357,369	29,360,371	224,844,647	90,773,232	567,299,212
Sept. 22	272,177,166	7,662,611	28,770,381	224,394,663	90,428,189	605,290,424

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

	Sept. 15.	Sept. 22.	Increase...	Decrease...
Capital.....	\$14,642,150	\$14,842,150	Increase... \$200,000	
Loans.....	49,889,015	50,787,371	Increase... 898,356	
Specie.....	802,922	793,395	Decrease... 9,527	
Legal Tenders.....	24,528,363	24,906,925	Increase... 378,557	
Deposits.....	41,803,120	42,836,971	Increase... 1,033,851	
Circulation.....	9,605,817	9,601,273	Decrease... 4,544	

The leading items of the banks show an increase in most of them. The capital increased \$200,000, the loans \$898,356, the deposits \$1,033,851, and the legal tenders \$378,557. All the named items were, no doubt, increased by the admission of the Bank of the Republic to the Clearing House Association.

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

Date.	Legal Tenders.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
July 7	\$20,546,695	\$48,892,594	\$866,951	\$9,431,664	\$93,275,738
July 14	20,311,668	49,493,405	852,773	9,442,146	37,707,567
July 21	21,312,504	49,009,316	849,770	9,427,363	37,575,560
July 28	20,992,376	48,935,067	826,096	9,432,473	37,270,884
Aug. 4	20,393,826	49,625,529	825,978	9,516,724	37,244,034
Aug. 11	20,060,536	43,164,321	835,158	9,543,472	36,639,226
Aug. 18	19,363,635	48,530,454	811,230	9,566,783	36,942,811
Aug. 25	20,412,323	48,591,763	807,071	9,575,534	36,025,288
Sept. 1	24,040,254	50,095,890	806,815	9,589,574	41,162,627
Sept. 8	24,134,918	50,320,063	826,345	9,603,410	41,604,903
Sept. 15	24,528,358	49,889,015	802,922	9,605,817	41,093,120
Sept. 22	24,906,925	50,787,371	793,395	9,601,273	42,836,971

BOSTON BANKS.—The footings of the weekly statement of the Boston banks, which we give below, show a decrease in loans of \$962,595; a decrease in specie of \$12,069; an increase in legal tender notes of \$174,538; an increase in amount due from other banks of \$1,318,785; a decrease in amounts due to other banks of \$1,607,590; an increase in deposits of \$1,656,981; a decrease in National circulation of \$783, and a decrease in State circulation of \$14,936. The following are the footings as compared with the two previous returns:

	Sept. 24.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 10.
Capital.....	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000
Loans.....	93,825,678	94,788,268	94,878,709
Specie.....	316,771	328,830	314,204
Legal tender notes	20,977,954	20,303,416	21,580,730
Due from other banks	14,283,681	12,964,896	12,523,647
Due to other banks	14,624,281	16,231,871	16,343,306
Deposits.....	40,014,189	38,357,208	39,149,497
Circulation (National).	24,344,545	24,345,328	24,295,875
Circulation (State)	386,465	351,401	356,075

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	National Circulation.	State.
June 25	\$94,836,170	\$323,335	\$25,019,436	\$2,587,020	\$23,633,008	\$507,371
July 16	98,047,000	453,600	21,610,000	40,407,000	24,145,000	413,000
" 23	95,995,866	441,689	22,736,738	40,935,853	24,057,765	401,544
" 30	95,002,698	363,776	22,242,659	39,770,363	23,804,526	355,864

Aug. 6	96,672,749	318,779	22,432,317	40,549,379	24,116,795	380,980
" 13	95,771,749	295,241	21,101,481	39,192,620	24,104,997	202,734
" 20	94,915,075	333,670	20,817,159	38,619,847	24,290,816	263,163
" 27	94,819,253	323,083	21,638,693	39,028,518	24,262,817	263,405
Sept. 3	95,387,808	284,863	22,071,251	39,856,550	24,240,925	344,773
" 10	94,878,709	314,204	21,580,730	39,149,497	24,295,875	356,075
" 17	94,788,268	323,830	20,303,416	38,357,208	24,345,328	351,401
" 24	93,825,673	316,771	20,977,954	40,014,189	24,344,545	336,465

\* No returns from the Traders' Bank.

NATIONAL BANKS.—There were no new National Banks authorized during last week. The National Bank of Portland, Oregon, has been designated as a depository of public moneys. National Bank circulation to the amount of \$363,410 was issued during the week by the Acting Comptroller of the Currency. The total circulation of National Banks is now \$292,214,720. The securities held by the United States Treasury to-day amounted as follows: For circulation, \$332,065,800; for public deposits, \$38,709,500. Total, \$370,778,300.

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

Date.	B'ks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Date.	B'ks.	Capital.	Circulation.
May 5	1,650	\$271,262,165	\$271,262,165	July 14	1,654	\$294,566,675	
May 12	1,650	272,878,895	272,878,895	July 21	1,655		
May 19	1,650	274,653,195	274,653,195	Aug. 4	1,656		236,894,545
May 26	1,650	\$414,921,479	276,540,510	Aug. 11	1,656		287,048,950
June 2	1,650	277,379,660	277,379,660	Aug. 18	1,656		288,403,775
June 9	1,650	278,905,675	278,905,675	Aug. 25	1,658		289,021,085
June 16	1,653	280,263,890	280,263,890	Sept. 1	1,653		289,510,820
June 23	1,653	281,234,460	281,234,460	Sept. 8	1,659		291,179,045
June 30	1,653	282,555,440	282,555,440	Sept. 15	1,659		291,831,315
July 7	1,653	283,627,605	283,627,605	Sept. 22	1,659		292,214,720

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are not National.)	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		FRIDAY.	
	Par of Share.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
America*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July	July '66	5	137
America (Jer. City)	25	100,000	Jan. and July	July '66		
American	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July '66	4	
American Exchange.	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	May '66	5	117
Atlantic.	100	300,000	Jan. and July	July '66	6	102
Atlantic (Brooklyn).	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July '66	6	
Bowery	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July '66	5	
Broadway	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July '66	12	
Brooklyn	50	300,000	Jan. and July	July '66	5	
Bull's Head*	50	200,000	Quarterly	July '66	4	
Butchers & Drovers	25	300,000	Jan. and July	July '66	5	
Central	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	May '66	6	115
Central (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	Jan. and July	July '66	6	
Chatham	25	450,000	Jan. and July	July '66	8	140
Chemical	100	300,000	Quarterly	July '66	6	
Citizens'	25	400,000	Jan. and July	July '66	5	120
City	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	May '66	6	130
City (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	Jan. and July	July '66	5	125
Commerce	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July	July '66	5	118
Commonwealth	100	750,000	Jan. and July	July '66	6	105
Continental	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	July '66	5	108
Corn Exchange*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '66	5	117
Croton	100	200,000				
Currency	100	100,000	Quarterly	July '66	10	
Dry Dock*	30	200,000	Jan. and July	July '66	3	
East River	50	350,000	Jan. and July	July '66	4	100
Eighth	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July '66	5	
Fifth	100	150,000	Jan. and July	July '66	5	
First	100	500,000	May and Nov.	May '66	10	
First (Brooklyn)	100		Jan. and July	July '66		

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.)

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.							STOCKS AND SECURITIES.						
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
<b>National.</b>							<b>Railroad Stocks.</b>						
American Gold Coin							Central of New Jersey	100	128	128	129		
United States 6s, 1867. registered.		133%				135	Chicago and Alton	100	109	108		109%	110%
do do 6s, 1868. coupon.	130%					136	do do preferred.	100				110%	111%
do do 6s, 1868. registered.	130%						Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.	100	138%			48%	49
do do 6s, 1881. coupon.	111%	111%	111%	111%	111%	111%	Chicago and Great Eastern.	100	47%				
do do 6s, 1881. registered.	111%	111%	111%	111%	111%	111%	Chicago and Milwaukee.	100		35%	36%	36%	37%
do do 6s, 5-20s. coupon.	111%	111%	111%	111%	111%	111%	Chicago and Northwestern.	100	67%	67%	68%	68%	71
do do 6s, 5-20s. registered.	108%	108%	108%			108%	do do preferred.	100	111%	111%	112	112%	112
do do 6s, 5-20s (2d issue). coupon.	108%	108%	108%			108%	Chicago and Rock Island.	100					
do do 6s, 5-20s do registered.	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.	100	87	87%		89	89%
do do 6s, 5-20s (3d issue). coupon.	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	Cleveland and Pittsburg.	50	117%	120	122%	123	122%
do do 6s, 5-20s do registered.	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	Cleveland and Toledo.	50					
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881. coupon.							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.	100					
do do 6s, do do (yearly).							Eighth Avenue.	100	76	75%	75%	76%	78%
do do 5s, 1871. coupon.		104%				109	Erie.	100	78	80	79%	80	81
do do 5s, 1871. registered.	100						do preferred.	100		52%		52%	
do do 5s, 1874. coupon.		98%	99	98%	99	99%	Hannibal and St. Joseph	100					
do do 5s, 1874. registered.		98%	99	98%	99	99%	do do preferred.	100					
do do 5s, 10-40s. coupon.							Harlem.	50					
do do 5s, 10-40s. registered.							do preferred.	50	121%	121%	121%	122	124
do do 6s, Union Pacific R. R. (cur.).	105%	105%	106	105%	106	106%	Hudson River.	100	121%	121%	121%	121%	122
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes. 1st series.	105%	105%	106	105%	106	106%	Illinois Central.	100					76
do do do do do 2d series.	105%	105%	106	105%	106	106%	Indianapolis and Cincinnati.	50					
do do do do do 3d series.	105%	105%	106	105%	106	106%	Joliet and Chicago.	100			60		
<b>State.</b>							<b>Railroad Bonds.</b>						
California 7s.		99%	116%		115%	116%	Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.						
Connecticut 6s.				99%	100	100	Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877.						
Georgia 6s.							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.						94
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.							do do 1st mortgage.						111
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 1877.				100			Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage.						
do do do 1879.							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund.						89%
do War Loan.							do do Interest.						81
Indiana 6s, War Loan.				87			do do Extension.						88
do 5s.							do do 1st mortgage.						80
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.	95%		99				do do consolidated.						
Louisiana 6s.							Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage.						
Michigan 6s.							Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage.				32		
do 7s, War Loan, 1878.				102			do do 3d mortgage, conv.						
Minnesota 6s.		79	79		79	81%	do do 4th mortgage.						
Missouri 6s.							Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund.						
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.).	81			81		81%	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.						
do 6s, (Pacific RR.).	78%			79		79%	do do 2d mort.						
New York 7s, 1870.		99				99%	Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868.						100%
do 6s, 1867-77.							do 2d mortgage, 1879.						99
do 5s, 1868-76.	106	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	do 3d mortgage, 1883.						96%
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds.	65	65%	65	64%	64%	65%	do 4th mortgage, 1880.			96%			
North Carolina 6s (ex coupons).		65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	do 5th mortgage, 1888.						
do 6s, (new).		65%	65%	65%	65%	98	Galena and Chicago, extended.						
Ohio 6s, 1870-75.							do do 2d mortgage.						
do 6s, 1881-86.							Great Western, 1st mortgage.						
Rhode Island 6s.							do do 2d mortgage.						
Tennessee 6s 1868.		74%	73%		73%	73	Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1st Mortgage.						
do 6s 1890 (ex coupons).		72%	72%	72%	72	71%	Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72.						
do 6s, (new).		45			45		do Consolidated and Sinking Fund.						
Virginia 6s, coupon (ex coupons).							do 2d mortgage, 1868.						
<b>Municipal.</b>							<b>Railroad Bonds.</b>						
Brooklyn 6s.			98				Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.						
do 6s, Water Loan.							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877.						
do 6s, Public Park Loan.							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.						
do 6s, Improvement Stock.							do do 1st mortgage.						
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.							do do Income.						
New York 7s.							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.			110%			
do 5s.							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage.						
<b>Miscellaneous Shares.</b>							<b>Railroad Bonds.</b>						
Coal.—American.	100					16	Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund.						89%
Ashburton.	50						do do Interest.						81
Central.	100				53		do do Extension.						88
Consolidation.	100						do do 1st mortgage.						80
Cumberland.	100	48	51%	52%	54	55	do do consolidated.						
Delaware and Hudson.	100	153				152%	Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage.						
Hampshire and Baltimore.	100						Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage.				32		
Lehigh & Susquehanna.	50						do do 3d mortgage, conv.						
Pennsylvania.	100						do do 4th mortgage.						
Schuylkill.	100						Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund.						
Spring Mountain.	100						Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.						
Spruce Hill.	100			4%	4%	4%	do do 2d mort.						
Wilkesbarre.	100			55	55%	57	Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868.						100%
Wyoming Valley.	100					40	do 2d mortgage, 1879.						99
Gas.—Brooklyn.	25						do 3d mortgage, 1883.						96%
Citizens (Brooklyn).	20						do 4th mortgage, 1880.			96%			
Harlem.	50						do 5th mortgage, 1888.						
Jersey City and Hoboken.	20						Galena and Chicago, extended.						
Manhattan.	50						do do 2d mortgage.						
Metropolitan.	100						Great Western, 1st mortgage.						
New York.	50						do do 2d mortgage.						
Williamsburg.	50						Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1st Mortgage.						
Improvement.—Boston Water Power.	100	33%	34%	34%	33%	34%	Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72.						
Brunswick City.	100						do Consolidated and Sinking Fund.						
Canton.	100		54	54%	55	55	do 2d mortgage, 1868.						
Cary.	100						Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869.					102	
Telegraph.—American.	100						do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885.				108		
United States.	100						do 3d mortgage, 1875.					106	
Western Union.	100	57	57	56%	57	56%	do convertible, 1867.						
Western Union, Russian Extension.	100				99	98	Illinois Central 7s, 1875.						
Steamship.—Atlantic Mail.	100	116%	116%	117	117	117	Lackawanna and Western Bonds.						
Pacific Mail.	100	20		219	219	220	McGregor Western, 1st mortgage.						
Union Navigation.	100	106	106%	106%	107	107%	Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage.						
Transit.—Central American.	100						Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72.						
Nicaragua.	100						do do 8s, new, 1882.						
Trust.—Farmers' Loan and Trust.	25						Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund.				100		100
New York Life and Trust.	100						do do 2d mortgage, 7s.				93		
Union Trust.	100						do do Goshen Line, 1868.						
United States Trust.	100						Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.				90		
Mining.—Canada Copper.	100						do do Income.						83
Copake Iron.	50						Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants.						
Benton Gold.	5						Morris and Essex, 1st mortgage.				95%		
Consolidated Gregory Gold.	100						New York Central 6s, 1883.		95				94
Gunnell Gold.	25						do do 6s, 1887.						94%
Mariposa Gold.	100	13%	15	14%	14%	14%	do do 7s, 1876.						111
Mariposa preferred.	100	34	34%	32%	32%	32%	do do 7s, convertible, 1876.						
Minnesota Copper.	50						do do 7s, 1865-76.						
Montana Gold.	5						Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage.		80		80		
New Jersey Consolidated Copper.	15						Peninsula, 1st mortgage.			10			

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked), DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (e.g., American Gold Coin, Bonds of 1847-1865), State Securities (e.g., Alabama, California, Connecticut), and Municipal Securities (e.g., Albany, Alleghany City, Baltimore, Boston).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Sept. 28.

Trade wears a much more active appearance. The speculative movements which have taken place in many staple articles have brought forward legitimate trade, and dealers have purchased with much more confidence. It is found that there is no surplus in leading articles of merchandise; but rather that there is a serious deficiency in the supply of many of them.

Cotton and Breadstuffs have been excited, with a large speculative advance.

In Provisions the tone of the market and course of prices have been somewhat irregular. Pork declined early in the week, but closed active and firm after 'Change to-day, at \$33 for new mess. Lard, and other hog products have declined fully half a cent per lb., and close dull. Hogs are again coming to market freely—the receipts of the past three days being about ten thousand. Beef has declined. Dairymen are holding back Butter and Cheese, and prices have somewhat improved, especially for the finer sorts.

Groceries of all kinds were dull and drooping early in the week, but to-day have been quite active. Of Coffee, the sales to-day were about 8,000 bags, mostly Rio, including two cargoes to arrive; prices were kept private. Sugars declined 1/4c. on Tuesday, but have been firmer since, and the sales to-day were 3,000 hds. and 1,100 bxs.

Naval stores have shown great activity in the past two days, especially in Spirits of Turpentine, of which the sales are 1,500 bbls.; and in Rosins, of which some 14,000 bbls. have changed hands. The finer grades of Rosins have sold largely in the range of \$7@8.25. Other Naval Stores firm, but without important movement.

In oils, the only business of importance has been the sale, yesterday, of 150 tons (guage) English Linseed, at \$1@1.02 1/2, gold, per gallon, being a large decline, and completely unsettling the market.

Hides and Leather have been quiet, but close firm. Hops are quite unsettled. At the close it is rumored that an order for 1,000 bales has been received from England.

Metals show more activity in Copper, and a better general business at full prices. East India Goods are dull. Tallow has been active and steady. Whisky is quite unsettled. Distilleries are again starting up, and present holders are disposed to sell. Fish have slightly advanced for Dry Cod and Mackerel with more doing. Foreign Fruits are nearly nominal, awaiting fresh supplies.

Petroleum declined early in the week but with a large demand for export and home use, prices have recovered half a cent per gallon.

Wool has become dull. The advance asked in this market checks the demand, the large stocks elsewhere being rather pressed for sale.

Freights have seldom been duller from this port than for the past week. Shipments of Cotton have ceased.

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 table:

To	This week.	Since July 1, 1866	To	This week.	Since July 1.
Great Britain...	\$1,230,818	\$19,669,641	Cuba.....	\$161,879	\$2,047,839
France.....	208,736	2,128,010	Hayti.....	34,718	190,702
Holland & Belg.	218,225	973,240	Other W. I....	155,100	1,715,219
Germany.....	268,080	1,967,235	Mexico.....	12,498	456,576
Other N. Europe		199,588	New Granada...	197,638	1,046,219
Spain.....	81,814	610,214	Venezuela.....	27,466	240,083
Other S. Europe	330,349	2,256,309	Br. Guiana....		263,223
East Indies....		6,750	Brazil.....	116,101	804,706
China.....		632,550	Other S.A. ports	198,103	1,004,601
Australia.....		863,033	All other ports..	68,731	255,875
Br. N. A. Colonies	25,854	1,345,016			

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

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS SINCE JULY 1 TO		Total since July 1.	Same time in 1865.
	Great Britain.	Other N. Europe.		
Ashes—Pots	58		744	4,192
Breadstuffs—Flour	19,187		228,792	712,523
Corn meal	316		41,991	1,011,783
Wheat	125,302		108,347	94,806
Rye			133,711	265,205
Corn	5,240,483		904,500	160,000
Oats	188,674		9,436,288	1,706,485
Candles			5,389,683	950,968
Coffee	30		205,790	54,100
Cotton	36,135		13,661	61,800
Domestics			6,508	29,261
Drugs	278		36,508	49,261
Hardware	70		303,171	66,773
Hops	561		51,100	66,773
Naval stores—Turpentine	4,219		1,408	12,084
Spts Turpentine	21,945		12,315	2,864
Rosin	1,645		14,170	746
Tar	103,420		177,033	21,118
Oil cake	2,898,603		22,035	6,788
Oils—Petroleum	1,187,456		105,034	809,097
Whale oil	323,530		22,218,157	427,387
Sperm oil	1,323,530		9,902,117	8,127,306
Lard oil	23		17,968	18,691
Provisions—Pork	40,435		42,122	60,912
Beef	110		115,177	69,912
Bacon	706		16,872	29,651
Butter	7,204		67,181	94,987
Cheese	1,361		46,882	78,553
Lard	165,742		237,881	282,086
Staves	1,713		14,485	79,488
Tallow	10,295		226,593	380,033
Tea	199		208,073	187,739
Tobacco leaf	1,304		8,282	10,221
Tobacco	715		24,477	108,515
do manufactured	2,878		263	41,292
do	235		19,476	54,950
Wool	3,520		1,700,253	52,100
Wrealebone	49,236		3,614,902	2,722,696
			69,414	183,905

**Imports of Leading Articles.**

The following table shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending Sep. 22, 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	141	4,819	2,442	Hardware	329	10,172	3,019
Coal, tons	11,026	362,320	230,143	Iron, RR b'rs	645	307,203	119,611
Cocoa, bags	511	11,492	3,398	Lead, pigs	3,106	7,257,691	205,585
Coffee, bags	19,606	528,875	523,941	Spelter, lbs.	16,359	587,731	429,109
Cotton, bales	3	1,903	28,109	Steel	138	4,792,255	2,638,729
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs	5	11,640	7,332
Bark, Fernv	481	46,652	3,182	Tinslabs, lbs	138	34,407	26,111
Blea p'wd'rs	300	19,427	14,558	Rags	5,971	341,252	253,500
Brimst, tns.	24	942	7,964	Sugar, hhd's	4,710	329,063	317,024
Cochineal	8	957	1,700	tcs & bbls	9,682	636,579	470,078
Cr Tartar	3,150	19,169	201	Tea	892	15,627	18,575
Gambier	53	9,759	3,408	Tobacco	5	11,640	7,332
Gums, crude	270	3,086	2,585	Waste	676	92,479	41,923
Gum, Arabic	1	2,607	4,637	Wines, &c.	3,196	92,479	41,923
Indigo	1	7,381	3,196	Champ, bkts	5,037	338,530	66,577
Madder	137	3,459	1,910	Wines	2,666	51,925	42,103
Oils, ess	380	84,591	25,084	Wool, bales	474	Articles reported by value.	
Oil, Olive	35	604	48,146	Cigars	\$12,511	\$1,170,647	\$537,430
Opium	2,000	106,807	8,854	Corks	4,732	131,021	116,154
Soda, bi-carb	1,118	28,953	21,417	Fancy goods	93,015	3,222,423	1,972,967
Soda, sal.	194	28,094	9,689	Fish	3,334	599,335	427,552
Soda, ash	13	9,042	3,621	Fruits, &c.	4,629	433,549	193,330
Flax	108	3,683	2,512	Lemons	180	284,162	291,195
Furs	1,845	19,918	2,048	Oranges	2,441	677,227	808,718
Gunny cloth	3,761	3,761	46,785	Nuts	18,056	572,217	347,732
Hair	4,088	90,645	949	Raisins	82,601	4,885,271	3,375,249
Hemp, bales	14	1,838	3,276	Rice	6,433	588,669	919,000
Hides, &c.	202	8,384	20,015	Spices, &c.			
Bristles	76	16,649	2,066	Cassia		123,543	78,522
Hides, dres'd	13	631	978	Ginger		44,768	26,510
India rubber	14	581	451	Pepper		180,311	2,943
Ivory	17	847	613	Saltpetre		136,919	78,532
Jewelry, &c.	14,037	195,371	60,373	Woods			
Jewelry	3,780	110,438	128,526	Fustic		210	24,670
Watches	53	4,403	1,911	Logwood		1,047	135,534
Linseed				Mahogany			112,508
Molasses							
Metals, &c.							
Cutlery							

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

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending Sept. 28, 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, 1865.		This week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time, 1865.
Ashes, pkgs	71	4,171	13,765	Rosin	5,264	285,352	80,556
Breadstuffs				Tar	24	39,277	8,404
Flour, bbls	87,075	1,735,690	2,235,655	Pitch	4,367	78,762	4,980
Wheat, bush	120,463	1,795,041	5,388,415	Oil cake, pkgs	3,878	3,878	4,980
Oats	146,208	5,558,816	6,532,745	Oil, lard	33,148	752,299	360,965
Corn	1,156,190	17,852,943	7,917,640	Oil, Petroleum	208	9,650	
Rye	34,349	478,778	247,725	Peanuts, bags			
Malt	12,700	400,409		Provisions			
Barley	52,336	98,434	*818,925	Butter, pkgs	8,847	319,807	470,095
Grass seed	1,277	119,134		Cheese	15,777	407,729	460,555
Flaxseed	10,439	42,323		Cut meats	128	93,870	95,085
Beans	672	42,837		Eggs	1,800	128,992	
Peas		152,865		Pork	409	94,331	200,945
C. meal, bbls	1,207	178,254	+239,080	Beef, pkgs	85	46,991	78,615
C. meal, bags	1,500	224,859		Lard, pkgs	236	82,347	89,650
Buckwheat & B.W. flour, bg		75,322		Lard, kegs		6,066	
Cotton, bales	5,541	447,527	438,720	Rice, pkgs	40	2,176	
Copper, bbls		15,527		Starch	237	66,635	
Copper, plates		6,028		Stearine	197	7,136	
Driedfruit, pkgs	1,211	8,980		Spelter, slabs	736	3,569	
Grease, pkgs		5,743		Sugar, hhd's & bbls		2,967	11,160
Hemp, bales	127	2,455		Tallow, pkgs	65	4,566	
Hides, No	237	278,336		Tobacco, pkgs	2,655	129,041	
Hops, bales	941	6,287	16,165	Tobacco, hhd's	1,328	50,338	
Leather, sides	55,600	1,681,036	1,589,100	Whiskey, bbls	1,465	60,019	50,626
Lead, pigs	17	6,530		Wool, bales	1,463	106,795	86,460
Molasses, hhd's & bbls	328	11,484		Dressed Hogs, No		81,769	
Naval Stores				Rice, rough, bush			
Crude trp, bbl	37	32,258	24,871				
Spirits turp.	1,257	43,269	12,635				

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

**COTTON.**

FRIDAY, Sept. 28, P. M.

The receipts at all the ports the past week show a decided increase, having reached 7,691 bales, against 4,853 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since September 1st 17,473 bales. The exports for this week from all the ports only reach 8,544 bales of which 6,808 bales were to Liverpool, 34 bales, were to London, 49 bales were to Havre, 402 bales to Bordeaux, 29 bales to Barcelona, 200 bales to Malaga, 251 to Bremen and 771 to Genoa, as follows :

Exported from—	Liverpool.	London.	B'deaux & Havre.	Barce-lona.	Brem.	Malaga.	Genoa.	Total exp.
New York, bales	5,174		49		251		771	6,245
Boston, bales		34		29				63
New Orleans, bales			402			200		602
Charleston, bales	1,634							1,634
Total this w'k bales.	6,808	34	451	29	251	200	771	8,544

The total foreign exports since September 1, from all the ports, now reaches 34,847 bales. Below, we give our table of

the movement of Cotton at all the ports since Sept. 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, Sept. 21.	5,763	3,372	5,025	602	8,999	8,599	91,623
Mobile, Sept. 21.....	1,891	3,035	.....	.....	3,035	1,934	25,436
Charleston, Sept. 21.	2,519	2,665	.....	.....	2,665	1,739	2,300
Savannah, Sept. 21.	3,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,178	3,950
Texas, Sept. 14.....	259	1,383	.....	.....	1,383	551	2,021
New York, Sept. 28*	1,350	16,466	682	1,554	18,702	.....	83,221
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Carolina, Sept. 28	1,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,059	.....
Virginia, Sept. 28.	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,461	.....
Other p'ts, Sept. 25.	.....	34	.....	29	63	.....	+40,000
Total .....	17,473	26,955	5,707	2,185	34,847	19,571	248,556

\* By Railroad, Canal and River. † Estimated.

The market during all the week has been excited and advancing. A slight pause on Wednesday was followed subsequently by even greater excitement than before. The demand, however, is almost entirely speculative. Spinners are not buying freely, for goods, except a few makes, are not selling well; and shippers have done nothing\* for several days. The crop accounts continue unfavorable, and Southern parties in the trade are confident of extreme prices. The sales of the week foot up 19,000 bales. The market closes feverish and unsettled, at the following quotations :

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary.....	30	30	30	31
Good Ordinary.....	33	33	34	34½
Low Middling.....	36	36	36	37
Middling.....	38	38	39	40
Good Middling.....	40	41	42	43

Exports of Cotton from New York the past week have amounted to 6,245 bales as follows :

To Liverpool per steamers: Hecla, 71; Scotia, 943; City of Manchester, 129; Malta, 712; Edinburgh, 273; Scotland, 1,634. Per ships: Hibernia, 197; Columbia, 212; Thornton, 58. Total bales..... 5,174  
 To Havre per steamer: Pereire, 49. Total bales..... 49  
 To Genoa per barque: Thomas Terry, 771. Total bales..... 771  
 To Bremen per steamer: Hermann, 251. Total bales..... 251

Below we give our table showing the exports of Cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1866; 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, 1866**

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING			Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.	Sept. 25.		
Liverpool.....	7,314	3,959	5,174	16,447	19,110
Other British Ports.....	19	.....	.....	19	210
<b>Total to Gt. Britain</b> .....	<b>7,333</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>5,174</b>	<b>16,466</b>	<b>19,320</b>
Havre.....	289	344	49	682	500
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total French</b> .....	<b>289</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>500</b>
Bremen and Hanover.....	271	.....	251	522	137
Hamburg.....	50	.....	.....	50	.....
Other ports.....	203	.....	.....	203	.....
<b>Total to N. Europe</b> .....	<b>524</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>137</b>
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar.....	.....	8	771	779	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total Spain, etc.</b> .....	<b>.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	<b>8,146</b>	<b>4,311</b>	<b>6,245</b>	<b>18,702</b>	<b>19,957</b>

THE GROWING CROP.—The reports we have received this week indicate a return of brighter weather in the South, but they show that the rains of the past few weeks, and the worms which the damp warm weather has helped to multiply, have injured the crop, but to what extent cannot so soon be known and must, of course, depend much upon the future. We put no confidence in the statements that the crop is destroyed, or nearly so. Without doubt, the prospect now is not as favorable as a few weeks since; this is perhaps especially so in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas; but there is still the promise of a fair yield.

The following are the receipts of Cotton at this port for the week, and since September 1 :

From	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	From	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	2,105	5,726	South Carolina.....	646	2,655
Texas.....	276	1,763	North Carolina.....	72	1,060
Savannah.....	1,377	4,105	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.	634	1,763
Mobile.....	.....	2,874	Per Railroad.....	431	1,348
Florida.....	.....	621	Foreign.....	.....	51
<b>Total for the week.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>Total since Sept. 1.....</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>21,967</b>

The following are the receipts of cotton at Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for the week, and since Sept. 1 :

From—	—Boston.—		—Philad'phia.—		—Baltimore.—	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	2,008	2,336	.....	448	.....	.....
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
Savannah.....	.....	40	.....	478	.....	536
Mobile.....	1,567	2,322	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	17	.....	.....	23	461
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1
Norfolk, &c.....	81	81	.....	.....	28	147
New York, &c.....	784	1,682	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroads.....	174	491	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total receipts..... bales</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>7,005</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>1,352</b>

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—The mail returns for the week ending Sept. 21 show the receipts to be 2,643 bales, against 2,012 bales last week. The shipments for the last week were 3,311 bales: of which 200 bales were to Malaga per brig Pablo; 402 bales to Bordeaux per ship Lisbon, 883 to New York, 1,213 to Boston, and 613 to Philadelphia. Stock on hand Sept. 21 was 91,628 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 July 6, were as follows:

Date.	Rec'ps.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price Mid.	—Freights—		Price gold.
						To Liver- pool.	To New York.*	
July 6...	3,277	4,500	9,136	108,566	34@36	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	152@152
" 13...	2,509	6,000	4,476	106,783	34@35	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	150@151
" 20...	1,386	6,700	9,499	98,904	35@36	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	148@149
" 27...	1,461	8,300	5,998	93,597	35@36	1/2@1-16	1/2@1/2	148@149
Aug. 3...	1,765	6,800	7,497	88,115	34@36	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	144@144 1/2
" 10...	1,354	5,025	6,378	83,221	35@36	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	145@145 1/2
" 17...	1,603	10,000	9,119	112,087	nominal.	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	148@149
" 24...	1,479	5,150	3,176	110,715	35@36	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	145@145
" 31...	1,046	3,700	3,777	99,337	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Sept. 7...	1,108	3,620	4,682	.....	34@35	9-16@1/2	1/2@1/2	144@144
" 14...	2,012	6,880	9,605	91,804	35@36	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	144@144
" 21...	3,643	10,960	3,311	91,628	36@37	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	143@143 1/2

\* By steam.

MOBILE, Sept. 22.—By mail we have received one week's later dates from Mobile. The receipts for the week ending Sept. 21 were 772 bales, against 479 bales last week, and the shipments were only 122 bales, all of which were to New Orleans, against a shipment of 1,540 bales last week; leaving the stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, of 25,436 bales. The following are the weekly receipts, sales, and exports, for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week:

Date.	Receipts.	Sales.	Exp's.	Stock.	Price of mid.	—Freight—		Price of gold.
						To Liver- pool.	To New York.	
July 6.....	1,070	850	5,018	30,496	30@—	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	151@152
" 13.....	672	1,900	4,310	25,267	29@30	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	150@152
" 20.....	826	2,750	1,017	34,978	31@32	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	149@151
" 27.....	702	2,750	572	35,108	31@32	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	148@149 1/2
Aug. 3.....	687	3,200	2,927	32,868	32@—	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	145@146 1/2
" 10.....	815	1,500	1,350	32,323	30@—	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	145@149 1/2
" 17.....	734	1,600	1,627	31,440	30@—	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	149@—
" 25.....	1,543	1,850	3,320	29,663	30@31	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	150@152
" 31.....	1,420	1,900	3,547	29,009	30@31	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	144@145
Sept. 7.....	640	1,300	3,802	25,847	—@30	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	142@144
" 14.....	479	2,900	1,540	24,786	30@31	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	143@144
" 21.....	772	4,000	122	25,436	32@33	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	142@145

The demand through the week has been general and active, and prices have advanced 2 cents, the market closing for low middlings at 30@31, and for good middlings 36@37.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 22.—The receipts for the week ending Sept. 21 were 1,237 bales, against 494 last week; and the shipments this week were 1,433, of which 1,216 bales were to New York, 186 bales to Baltimore, and 31 bales to Boston. Below we give the receipts, shipments, prices, &c., for a series of weeks:

Date.	Receipts.	Shipm's.	Stock.	Price Mid.
July 6.....	3,018	2,198	12,374	—@32
" 13.....	1,785	2,146	12,013	30@32
" 20.....	2,086	4,299	10,800	31@—
" 27.....	1,143	673	11,270	32@—
Aug. 3.....	1,909	3,279	9,900	32@32 1/2
" 10.....	1,909	1,433	11,096	32 1/2@—
" 17.....	844	1,631	10,309	30@—
" 24.....	1,197	2,157	9,349	31@—
" 31.....	1,172	2,377	8,144	29@30
Sept. 7.....	1,440	1,782	5,205	30@31
" 14.....	494	1,543	4,156	30@31
" 21.....	1,237	1,433	3,950	31@31 1/2

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.—The receipts for the week ending Sept. 21 amount to 950 bales, against 1,089 bales last week. Shipments for this week amount to 3,176 bales, against 1,683 bales last week, of which 1,634 bales were to Liverpool, per ship President Fillmore; 709 to New York, 402 to Boston, and 431 to Baltimore. Market has been steady, and prices have advanced from 1 to 2c. Sales for the week amount to 645 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 July 5, were as follows:

Date.	Rec'ts.	Sales.	Ship- ments.	Stock.	Price of mid.	—Freight for Up'd—		Price gold.
						To Liver- pool.	To New York.	
July 5..	626	620	1,274	4,708	31@32	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	152@155
" 12..	299	450	564	4,433	31@32	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	146@148
" 19..	308	350	362	4,379	33 1/2@34	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	146@148
" 26..	866	320	1,121	4,158	34@—	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	148@149
Aug. 3..	350	320	586	3,822	Unset'd	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	146@148
" 10..	723	125	903	3,852	Unset'd	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	149@150
" 17..	314	280	267	3,883	30@—	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	149@150
" 24..	688	480	557	4,274	31@—	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	148@149
" 31..	943	729	628	5,535	30@31	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	145@149
Sept. 7..	480	355	794	5,105	30@31	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	144@146
" 14..	1,089	690	1,683	2,872	31@32	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	144@147
" 21..	950	645	3,176	2,300	33@—	1/2@1/2	1/2@1/2	145@143

GALVESTON, Sept. 15.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. The receipts for week ending Sept. 14 were 37 bales, against 145 last week, and the shipments were 169 bales, against 1,860 last week. The shipments for the week ending Sept. 14 were 117 bales to New York, and 52 bales 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 of each week:

Date.	Rec'ts.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price mid.*	—Freights.—		Price gold.
						To Liver- pool.	To New York.†	
July 6..	725	.....	616	7,584	nominal	—@9-16	1@—	147@...
" 13..	388	100	957	7,015	21@—	—@9-16	1@—	145@146
" 20..	588	.....	1,004	6,599	21@—	—@9-16	1@—	145@—
" 27..	205	200	1,202	5,602	21@—	—@9-16	1@—	143@144
Aug. 3..	401	150	771	9,401	21@—	1/2@1/2	1@—	143@143 1/2
" 10..	307	.....	784	8,924	20@—	1/2@1/2	1@—	143@144
" 17..	286	150	37	9,173	20@21	1/2@1/2	1@—	145@147
" 24..	187	100	686	8,674	20@21	1/2@1/2	—@—	143@146
" 31..	194	.....	1,263	7,605	20@21	1/2@1/2	—@—	143@146
Sept. 7..	145	50	1,860	5,919	20@21	1/2@1/2	—@—	140@143
Sept. 14..	37	.....	169	5,789	20@21	1/2@1/2	1@1/4	141@143

\* Specie, ex-revenue tax of 2c.

† Per steamer.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 28.

The whole market for flour and grain develops great strength, even at the speculative advance which has been established in the past fortnight. The floods at the West have so interrupted communication that supplies, present and prospective, are very small. The heavy rains have undoubtedly inflicted some damage, and the accounts from foreign crops are such as to give reason to expect an export demand at relatively high prices. The local and coastwise demand is large; and, except of corn, the stocks in store are small.

Flour has come to market more freely; but as the views of consignors are generally above present limits, a large proportion of the receipts are going into store. The trade has bought freely, and there has been some speculation. Prices close at a material advance, resting wholly on regular demand. The flours most in request are the better grades of Spring extras, and they are sparingly offered.

Wheat is very scarce, and has had an upward tendency throughout the week, although millers have bought only sufficient to supply pressing wants. There is a pretty liberal delivery at Chicago and Milwaukee, but not sufficient to promise any decided accumulation of stocks.

Corn has come to market in very large quantities, but on a speculative demand from the West, based on reports of injury to the crop by frost and flood, it has mostly gone into store, the stock being increased to about 2,500,000 bushels. British shippers have been able to do but little, although favored by lower freights and higher exchange. The coastwise trade has bought freely, and the close develops considerable strength, free from speculative features. It seems certain that the receipts at this market will be considerably reduced for the balance of the season.

Oats, Barley and Rye have been active at a large advance, partly speculative.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, unsound .. 2 bbl	\$7 50@10 00	Wheat, Chicago Spring	1 90@ 2 60
Superfine State & West.	9 75@10 50	per bushel.....	2 00@ 2 55
Extra State.....	11 25@12 50	Milwaukee Club.....	.....@.....
Shipping R. hoop Ohio.	11 75@12 25	Red Winter.....	.....@.....
Extra Western, com-	.....@.....	Amber do.....	2 75@ 3 05
mon to good.....	11 00@13 00	White.....	2 85@ 3 25
Double Extra Western	.....@.....	Corn, Western Mixed....	90@ 92
and St. Louis.....	13 25@16 25	Western Yellow.....	.....@ 93
Southern-supers.....	12 00@13 60	Western White.....	.....@ 96
Southern, fancy and ex.	13 75@16 50	Rye.....	1 00@ 1 30
Canada, common to	.....@.....	Oats, Western cargoes...	44@ 58
choice extra.....	.....@.....	Jersey and State.....	60@ 63
Rye Flour, fine and super	6 00@ 7 25	Barley.....	1 20@ 1 35
fine.....	.....@.....	Malt.....	1 35@ 1 50
Corn meal, Jersey and	4 80@ 5 15	Peas, Canada.....	.....@.....
Brandywine.....	.....@.....	White beans.....	.....@.....

The movement 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.....	82,085	1,710,955	80,195	2,235,655
Corn meal, bbls.....	3,440	219,440	1,675	239,080
Wheat, bush.....	131,395	1,831,890	187,205	5,388,415
Corn, bush.....	1,309,555	16,663,410	760,335	7,917,640
Rye, bush.....	13,260	447,365	16,070	247,725
Barley, &c., bush.....	51,580	682,710	111,770	818,925
Oats, bush.....	152,995	5,374,455	346,965	6,532,745

	1866.			1865.		
	Flour, C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bbls.	Rye, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	
<b>Gt. Britain,</b> this week.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
since July 1.....	19,187	316	125,302	.....	5,240,483	188,674
<b>Br. N. A. Col.</b> this week.....	709	848	.....	.....	.....	.....
since July 1.....	96,611	14,751	.....	.....	20,594	500
<b>West Indies,</b> this week.....	4,151	2,493	.....	.....	.....	810
since July 1.....	62,638	26,719	600	.....	36,109	16,336
<b>Total Export,</b> this week.....	12,187	3,341	9,342	5,300	250,125	810
" since July 1.....	228,792	41,991	133,711	5,300	5,389,683	205,790
" since Jan. 1, '66.....	712,523	108,347	265,205	204,500	9,436,293	950,968
" same time 1865.....	1,011,732	94,306	1,634,602	160,000	1,706,435	54,100

CHICAGO.—The following tables show the movement in breadstuffs during the week ending Sept. 22, and from January 1st to date, with comparative statistics :

	Receipts.			Shipments.		
	Last W'k.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.	Last w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	S'e time 1865.
Flour, bbls.....	58,519	1,123,203	761,387	57,967	1,067,963	648,506
Wheat, bush.....	607,216	5,991,889	5,790,964	442,446	4,800,672	4,560,688
Corn.....	632,717	28,430,146	19,624,032	609,390	27,976,072	17,870,410
Oats.....	126,487	6,440,470	7,854,274	30,509	7,620,016	6,805,246
Rye.....	42,339	964,049	692,411	32,980	849,102	296,549
Barley.....	62,076	345,304	621,775	18,688	341,808	142,369

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

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
From Buffalo, week ending Sept. 24.....	790	132,260	888,890	169,760	22,220	16,660
Sept. 17.....	.....	149,371	1,003,380	217,292	22,870	40,970
Tot'l, Buffalo 14 d.....	790	281,631	1,892,270	387,052	45,110	57,630
F'm Oswego, 9 days.....	1,145	23,717	129,044	.....	28,484	.....
Total afloat.....	1,935	305,348	2,021,314	387,052	73,594	57,630
Previous week.....	715	210,427	2,428,980	319,742	41,921	48,270
Corres'ding time, '65.....	22,305	239,838	1,883,139	614,341	392,664	51,072

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—Receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Sept. 22 :

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	58,519	597,216	632,717	136,487	62,096	42,339
Milwaukee.....	11,888	355,165	11,869	10,194	.....	3,612
Toledo.....	30,110	33,396	57,891	23,976	.....	2,420
Detroit.....	37,396	76,714	5,896	6,223	1,727	63
Totals.....	137,913	1,062,491	708,374	176,880	63,823	48,434
Previous week.....	106,765	892,617	918,442	167,816	41,382	58,133
Cor. week, 1865.....	114,667	934,604	1,073,067	352,894	79,311	82,227

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 1866, P. M.

The Dry Goods Trade this week has been hardly as brisk as during the two previous weeks. The advance in cotton and the unfavorable reports from the South has tended to prolong the active season and holders of goods are every way satisfied with the month's business. It has been altogether one of the most successful month's for a long time.

The sickness South has made that trade rather backward and the disposition of most merchants here to do a cash business has somewhat restricted trade. The demand from the West continues active for seasonable goods, while the trade in some others is merely nominal. There has been talk of advancing prices during the week, but with the lateness of the season there will be great risk in so doing, and both agents and jobbers are disposed to act with caution. They have learned wisdom from the results of advancing prices last year.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been less active until within a day or two past, when the advance and firmness in the cotton market has caused a renewed demand for heavy goods. Prices have fluctuated but little. Some makes are 1/2 a cent lower than last week. Jobbers have tried to attract trade by temporarily reducing prices, but they have been compelled to advance them again. Standards are held at 22@22 1/2c. Atlantic A is sold at 22 1/2, Indian Head A 37-inch 22 1/2, do B 30-inch 18, Nashua extra A 36-inch 21, do fine D 36-inch 20, do XX 22 1/2, Waltham F 40-inch 27, Wachussetts 22, Bristol 40-inch 20, G. Washington heavy 36-inch 21, Griswold 3-4 12 1/2, Indian Orchard W 33-inch 20, 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 22, do (A) H do 37-inch 22, (P) H do 37-inch 22, (A) D Medium sheeting 37 inch 20, (A) P do 37 inch 19, (A) V Heavy shirting 30 inch

19, (A) L Fine sheeting 30 1/2-inch 21 1/2, (P) L do 36 1/2-inch 21 1/2, (A) E do 33 inch 20, (P) E do 33 inch 20, (A) N Fine shirting 29 inch 14, Roxbury A 4-4 21 1/2, Appleton A 36 inch 22, do B 40 inch 21, 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 rather quiet, with the exceptions of some leading makes of 7-8 and 4-4 goods, which are sold close up to production. Some makes have been advanced one-half to one cent, but it has checked trade. Lonsdale is sold at 34c, Rockdales are active at 31 cents. York Mills are sold up at 45, Wamsutta 40, Washington 7-8, Hallowell 1/2, 14, Cause 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 23, do W 42 inch 30, do M 81 inch 77 1/2, do N 90 inch 85, 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 fairly active for export, at steady prices. Globe Steam Mills are sold at 20 cents, Massachusetts fine 19, heavy 25, and India 24.

CORSET JEANS are in fair 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.

CANTON FLANNELS were more firmly at the reduction noticed last week. Globe A A sell at 27, Columbia 26, Mount Vernon 25 1/2, Nashua A 27 1/2, Young America 24, Clay 22, Excelsior 22, Eagle 22.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are fairly active, and prices are firm. 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 in light demand, except for the leading makes. Willow Brook 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 7/8 30, Pacific 4-4 40c, Willow Grove 30 Sacondale 1/2 13, West Branch 4-4 32 1/2, do No. 2 1/2 25, Windsor 7/8 21, Henry Clay 3-4 19, Suwanee 4-4 23.

DENIMS AND COTTONADES are fairly active at last week's quotations. 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, Yantic 21, Arlington 25.

PRINT CLOTHS continue rather inactive. There is more inquiry than last week, but no particular change in prices. Holders are asking a slight advance, owing to the advance in cotton, but we hear of no sales above 13 1/2 for 64x66.

PRINTS continue to be steadily called for, and the leading makes are sold up or sold to arrive. There is talk of an early advance in the leading styles. Arnolds were last sold at 17c. Merrimac W 21, 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 ruby 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 16, light 16, Dusters 16, Hamilton purple 20, do Chocolates 19, Sprague's fancy styles 26 1/2, Double purples 26 1/2, Shirts 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 very active. White Rock, high colors 20, do plain 21 GINGHAMS are in fair request for leading styles. Glasgow sell at 26 Roanoke 19, and Lancaster 27.

CAMBRICS are in fair demand. Saratoga 10 1/2, Milton Mills 12 1/2, Hallowell 14 1/2, Pacific 14, and Adriatic 14.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are still in active request and prices are very firm. 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 active and the leading makes are closely sold up. 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.

FLANELS are active and firm. White Standard Flannels sell at 85 for No. 3 and 77 1/2 for No. 4. Plain Scarlet and Orange range from 37 1/2 to 65 cents.

CLOTHS are dull for all but particularly desirable makes. The divisions of the Wool Market and the large stocks of goods on hand causes goods to be passed at considerable concessions and prices are nominal. 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 SATINETTS are only in demand for the leading makes. There is considerable activity in the trade, but from holders pressing their goods upon the market at nominal rates. Merchants' Woolen Company silk mixed cassimeres sell at \$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, Clenham Co.'s sackings \$1 55, plough, loom and anvil 50c, Rockland satinets 75c@35c, Monson Woolen Co. 75c, Monson & Brimfield Snipsic Woolen Co. 75c, 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 @25, F. M. Ballou & Co., fancies 1 75@25.

HOOP SKIRTS are fairly active at unchanged prices.

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

FOREIGN GOODS have moved very freely, both at auction and private sale. The ding styles of dress goods, alpacas, merinoes, bombazines, etc, have intained prices, while some other goods are rather slow. Woolen goods have been in demand for the leading makes of coatings and better lines.

MANCHESTER COTTON YARN AND COTTON GOODS' MARKET, LONDON WOOL SALES, ETC.—In reference to these markets, our own correspondent in London, writing under the date of Sept. 12, states :

MANCHESTER, Sept. 12.—Business in shipping yarns has somewhat increased, and the transactions have been to a fair extent. There is, however, a want of buoyancy in the market, and the transactions concluded have been at fully the late decline in the quotations. As regards home trade yarns, there has been but little animation; and in the small amount of business done, spinners have submitted to a slight concession in price. Cloth has commanded but little attention, and as regards several descriptions, the quotations rite next to nominal. Prices are generally lower. Annexed are some of the principal quotations :

WATER TWIST FOR EXPORT.

Table with columns: Numbers, 6 to 12, 16 to 24, 28 to 32, 38 to 42. Rows: Common quality, Second quality, Best quality.

MULE TWIST FOR EXPORT

Table with columns: Numbers, 6 to 12, 16 to 24, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100. Rows: Common quality, Second quality, Best quality.

GOLD END GRAY SHIRTINGS, 37 1/2 YARDS.

Table with columns: Reeds, 56, 64, 66, 72, 56, 64, 66, 72. Rows: Weights, Prices.

LONDON WOOL SALES—The unfavorable harvest weather has had the effect of causing a quieter feeling to prevail at these sales, and the biddings have ruled less active, with a tendency to lower prices. The chief buyers are from our own manufacturing districts, the demand on Continental account being comparatively trifling. The French, however, are taking a moderate supply of produce; but for Belgium, Germany and the United States, the business doing is very limited. Good and fine fleece wools support the recent improvement in prices; but greasy wools are somewhat lower in price.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 27, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows :

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

Table with columns: 1864, 1865, 1866. Rows: Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, Miscellaneous dry goods, Total.

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

Table with columns: 1864, 1865, 1866. Rows: Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, Miscellaneous dry goods, Total, Add ent'd for consump'n.

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Table with columns: 1864, 1865, 1866. Rows: Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, Miscellaneous dry goods, Total, Add ent'd for consump'n.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week, ending Sept. 27, 1866 :

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: MANUF'S OF WOOL, MANUF'S OF COTTON, MANUF'S OF SILK.

Table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: Laces, Gloves, Cravats, Vestings, Hose, Sewings, Braids & bds., Silk & worst., Silk & cotton.

Table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: MANUF'S OF FLAX, Linens, Laces, Hdks, Thread, Hemp yarn, Total.

Table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: Kid gloves, Matting, Oil cloth, Clothing, Embroideries, Millinery, Corsets, Straw goods, Feath. & flow., Susp. & elas.

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

Table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: MANUF'S OF WOOL, Woollens, Cloths, Carpeting, Shawls, Worsted, Delaines, Hose, Merinos, Wors. yarn, Braids & bds., Cot & worst.

Table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: Braids & bds., Hdks, Gloves, Spool, Hose, Total.

Table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: MANUF'S OF FLAX, Linens, Laces, Hdks, Thread, Hemp yarn, Total.

Table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: MANUF'S OF COTTON, Cottons, Colored, Prints, Gingham, Velvets, Laces, Total.

Table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: MANUF'S OF SILK, Silks, Crapes, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Cravats, Vestings, Braids & bds., Silk & worst., Silk & cotton, Silk & linen, Total.

Table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: MISCELLANEOUS, Leath.gloves, Kid do, Matting, Clothing, Embroideries, Millinery, Corsets, Straw goods, Susp. & elas, Total.

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

Table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: MANUF'S OF WOOL, Woollens, Cloths, Carpeting, Shawls, Gloves, Worsted, Worsted yarn, Braids & bds., Cot. & worst., Total.

Table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: Colored, Gingham, Spool, Total.

Table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: MANUF'S OF FLAX, Linens, Thread, Total.

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.

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

Large table with columns: Pkgs. Value. Rows: China, Glass & E. ware, Bottles, China, Earth'n'w'e., Glass, Glassware, Glass plate, Drugs, &c., Alkali, Acids, Ammonia, sal., Arrowroot, Argols, Aniline, Alum., Albumen, Bark, Peruv., Barytes, Blea powder, Cream tartar, Chickory, Cochneal, Cudbear, Gambier, Gums, crude, do arabic, Licorice, Licroot, Oils, do ess., do linseed, do olive, Opium, Paints, Potash, bich., do Pruss., Saltpetre, Sasparilla, Soda, bicarb., do sal., do ash, Sponges, Other, Verdigris, Furs, &c., Fruits, &c., Bananas, Currants, Lemons, Nuts, Oranges, Pres'd ginger, Plums, Raisins, Sauces and pres., Other, Instruments—Mathematical, Musical, Optical, Jewelry, &c., Watches, Leather, Hides, &c., Bristles, Boots & shs., Hides, dress-ed., Hides, undress-ed., Patent leather, Liquors, Wines, &c., Ale, Brandy, Cordials, Gin, Porter, Rum, Whiskey, Wines, Champagne, baskets, Metals, &c., Bronzes, Chains & an., Copper, Cutlery, Guns, Hardware, Iron hoop, tns., Iron, pig, tons., Iron, sheet, tons., Iron, other, tons., Lead, pigs., Metal goods., Needles., Nickel, Old metal, Plated ware, Saddlery, Steel, Tin, bxs., Wire, Spices—Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Stationery, &c., Books, Engravings, Paper, Other, Woods—Cork, Fustic, Lignumvite, Logwood, lbs., Rattan, Willow, Other, Miscellaneous—Baskets, Buttons, Burr stones, Clay, Cheese, Cigars, Coal, tons., Corks, Cotton, bales, Clocks, Cocoa, bgs., Coffee, bgs., Fancy goods, Feathers, Flax, Fish, Furniture, Grindstones, Gunny cloth, Hair cloth, Hemp, Honey, Hops, Ind. rubber, Ivory, Machinery, Marble & mant do, Maccaroni, Molasses, Onions, Oil paintings, Paper hang., Plaster, Perfumery, Pipes, Potatoes, Provisions, Rags, Rosin, Rice, Salt, Sago flour, Seeds, Linseed, Soap, Sugar, hhds, tcs and bbls., Sugar, boxes & bgs., Tapioco, Trees & plants, Tea, Twine, Toys, Tobacco, 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.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Ashes, Anchors, Heeswax, Bones, Bread, Breadstuffs, Bricks, Bristles, Butter and Cheese, Candles, Cement, Chains, Coal, Cocoa, Coffee, and various oils and resins.

Table listing Copper, Cordage, Corks, and Cotton prices.

Table listing Cordage prices, including Manila and other types.

Table listing Corks prices, including Regular, Short, and Mineral.

Cotton—See special report.

Table listing Drugs and Dyes prices, including Ales, Argols, Antimony, Balsam, and various chemical compounds.

Table listing various oils, resins, and other goods, including Alcohol, Annato, Antimony, Argols, Arsenic, Assafetida, Balsam, Berries, Bi Carb. Soda, Bi Chromate Potash, Bleaching Powder, Borax, Brimstone, Camphor, Cantharides, Carbonate Ammonia, Cardamoms, Castor Oil, Chamomile Flowers, Chlorate Potash, Caustic Soda, Cobalt Crystals, Cochineal, Cochineal, Cochineal, Copperas, Cream Tartar, Cubebs, Epsom Salts, Extract Logwood, Flowers, Benzoin, Folia, Buchu, Gambier, Gambaoge, Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, Ginseng, Gum Arabic, Gum Arabic, Sorts, Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, Gum Myrrh, East India, Gum Myrrh, Turkey, Gum Senegal, Gum Tragacanth, Sorts, Gum Tragacanth, w flakey, Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng., Iodine, Resublimed, Ipecacuanna, Brazil, Jalap, Jalap Berries, Lac Dye, Licorice Paste, Calabria, Licorice Paste, Sicily, Licorice Paste, Spanish Soda.

Table listing Licorice Paste, Madder, Manna, Nutgalls, Oil Anise, Oil Cassia, Oil Bergamot, Oil Lemon, Oil Peppermint, Opium, Turkey, Oxalic Acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate Potash, Quicksilver, Rhubarb, China, Salaratus, Sal Ammoniac, Refined, Sal Soda, Newcastle, Sarsaparilla, Hond, Sarsaparilla, Mex, Senna, Alexandria, Senna, East India, Seneca Root, Shell Lac, Soda Ash, Sugar Lead, White, Sulphate Quinine, Am, Sulphate Morphine, Tartaric Acid, Verdigris, dry and extra dry, Vitriol, Blue.

Table listing Duck prices, including Ravens, Light, Ravens, Heavy, Scotch, Gourcock, No. 1 per yard, Cotton, No. 1.

Table listing Dye Woods prices, including Camwood, Fustic, Cuba, Fustic, Tampico, Fustic, Savanilla, Fustic, Maracaibo, Logwood, Campeachy, Logwood, Hond, Logwood, Tabasco, Logwood, St. Domingo, Logwood, Jamaica, Limawood, Barwood, Sapan Wood, Manila.

Table listing Feathers prices, including Prime Western, do Tennessee.

Table listing Fish prices, including Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, Pickled, Smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb. Dry Cod, Dry Scale, Pickled Scale, Pickled Cod, Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore, Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax, Mackerel, No. 1, Bay, Mackerel, No. 2, Bay, Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax, Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large, Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax, Mackerel, No. 3, Mass., Salmon, Pickled, No. 1, Shad, Connecticut, No. 1, hf. bbl., Shad, Connect cut, No. 2, Herring, Scaled, Herring, No. 1, Herring, pickled.

Table listing Flax prices, including Jersey.

Table listing Fruit prices, including Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Peanuts, 1; Shelled do, 1; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 cents ad val. Raisins, Seedless, do Layer, do Bunch, Currants, Citron, Leghorn, Prunes, Turkish, Dates, Almonds, Languedoc, do Provence, do Sicily, Soft Shell, do Shelled, Sardines, do, do, Figs, Smyrna, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Sicily, Walnuts, French.

Table listing Furs prices, including Beaver, Dark, do Pale, Bear, Black, do brown, Badger, Cat, Wild, do House, Fisher, Fox, Silver.

Table listing various animal skins and furs such as Cross, Red, Grey, Lynx, Marten, Dark, Mink, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, and Raccoon with their respective prices.

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

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

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick)—Discount 25 @ 30 per cent. Table listing window sizes and prices.

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

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

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

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed, (cash) per lb 34 @ 35

Hardware—Axes—Cast steel, best brand, per doz 15 @ 17; Carpenters' Adzes, best quality, 24 @ 24; Cotton Gins, per saw, \$5 less 30 per cent; Hinges, Wrought, Strap and T, List 25 per ct adv; Door Bolts, Cast Bl, List 20 per ct. dis; Carriage and Tire Bolts, List 40 per ct. is; Door Locks, Latches & Escutcheons, List 7 1/2 per ct. dis; Door Knobs—Mineral, List 7 1/2 per ct. dis; Padlocks—Cabinet, Eagle, List 10 @ 20 & 7 1/2 per ct. dis; Stocks and Dies, List 30 per ct. dis; Screws, Wrenches—Coe's Patent, List 20 per ct. dis; Framing Chisels, Old List 25 per ct. a lv; Firmer do in sets, List 40 per ct. a lv; Augur Bits, List 20 per ct. dis; Short do, per doz, New List 10 per ct. dis; Ring, List 10 per ct. dis; Cut Tacks, List 6 & 10 per ct. dis; Cut Brads, List 55 per ct. dis; Rivets, Iron, List 25 & 30 per ct. dis; Screws, American, List 1 & 2 1/2 per ct. dis; Shovels and Spades, List 5 per ct. dis; Horse Shoes, 8 @ 8 1/2; Planes, List 25 @ 30 per ct. adv.

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping, @ 1 00

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sann and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb. American, Dressed, per ton 375 00 @ 400 00

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins 10 per cent ad val. Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, per lb gold 11 @ 22 1/2

Table listing various types of hides such as California, California Mexican, Porto Cabello, Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Texas.

Dry Salted Hides—Maracaibo, per lb 1d. Maranham, do. Pernambuco, do. Tampico and Metamoras, do. Bahia, do. Chill, do.

Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, per lb gold. Rio Grande, do. California, do. Western, do. Country s'ter trim. & cured, do. City, do.

Upper Leather Stock—B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, per cash. 28 @ 30

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba, (duty paid), (gold), per gall. 85 @ 87 1/2

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1866, per lb 45 @ 65

Horns—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Ox, Rio Grande, per C 13 00 @ 14 00

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Para, Fine, per lb 92 1/2 @ 95

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal, (old) per lb 1 00 @ 1 65

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;

STORE PRICES—Bar Swedes, assorted sizes, 165 00 @ 170 00

Ivory—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. East India, Prime, per lb 8 25 @ 3 75

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

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 per cent ad val. Oak, Slaughter, light, per cash, per lb 33 @ 36

Lime—Duty: 10 per cent ad val. Rockland, common, per bbl. @ 1 70

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty Lumber, 20 per cent ad val.; Staves, 10 per cent ad val.;

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

STAVES—White oak, pipe, ext. a, per M. @ 300 00

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free. Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot, 25 @ 50

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans, per gall. @

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe cents per lb

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

Oakum—Duty free, per lb. 9 1/2 @ 12

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls., per ton 53 00 @ 56 00

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1;

Olive, quarts per case, 5 75 @

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb;

Litharge, American, per lb 12 @ 13

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

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

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

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, dressed.

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

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, Linseed, and do Bombay.

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

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

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

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

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per 100 lbs. 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. Table listing English, cast; German; American, spring; and English, spring.

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

Table listing various types of sugar including Porto Rico, Cuba, and Havana, along with different grades and processing methods.

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, H. Skin & Twankay, Uncolored Japan, Oolong, and Souchong & Congou.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Plate and sheets and terne plates, 25 per cent ad val. Table listing Banca, Straits, English, Plates, charcoal, and do Terne Coke.

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 35 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb. Cigars \$3 per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. Table listing Lugs and Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, Selections, Conn. and N.Y. wrappers, Navy lbs, and Cigars (domestic).

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 20 cent ad 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, Castillion & Co., Renault & Co., J. Vassal & Co., Jules Robin, Marrette & Co., United Vineyard Propr., 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 Marselles, Sherry do, Malaga, sweet, do dry, Claret, in hhd, do in cases, and Champagne.

Table listing various types of wine and liquor including Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whisky, and Wines.

Wire—Duty: No. 9 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val. Table listing No. 9 to 18, No. 19 to 26, No. 27 to 36, and Telegraph.

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 3 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 7 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 1/4 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 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing Sheet.

Freights—To LIVERPOOL: Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork. To LONDON: Heavy goods, Oil, Flour, Petroleum, Beef, Pork. To GLASGOW (By Steam): Flour, Wheat, Corn, Petroleum, 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.

HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—The earnings and expenses of this road for the year ending August 31, 1866, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Earnings from passengers, freight, expresses, Rents and wharfage, Total earnings, Expenses for operating, repairs, new structures and equipments, and all other current charges including interest and taxes, Balance applicable for dividends.

At the annual meeting held last week a vote was passed merging the stock of the New Britain and Middletown Railroad Company with that of the Hartford & New Haven Company, the same to be divided pro rata among the Stockholders. This is virtually an increase of the capital stock by \$150,000.

GREAT WESTERN (CAN.) RAILWAY.—The half-yearly earnings of this road, as shown in the report lately issued by the London directory, has been for the past five semi-annual periods as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Half year ending, Passengers, Gross Earnings (Freight, Rents, Total), Operating Expenses, Net Revenue to earn. Rows for Jan, July, Jan, July, Jan, July, Jan, July.

From the £240,101 shown as net revenue of the last half year, the important item of "Loss on conversion of American Money" £73,317 is to be deducted, leaving the actual profits from operations £166,784. From this remainder there was paid interest on government loan £17,498 and on bonds, &c., £32,800; also renewals, &c., £23,665, which being deducted left £93,421 from which a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent for the half-year (£85,626) was declared.

It would appear from this report that the road is doing a satisfactory business, notwithstanding its loss on American Stamps.

The earnings, &c., of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, which is operated by the Great Western Company, were for the two years ending December 31 as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Year ending, Gross earnings, Working Expenses, Net Revenue, Interest on mortgages. Rows for Dec 31, 1865 and Dec 31, 1864, plus an Increase row.

—which shows a large improvement in 1865 over the previous year.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—The construction and reconstruction of railroads is at the present time very active, and probably more is doing in this direction than at any former period, both at the North and the South. The following are a few of the enterprises in hand:

The Commissioners of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad invite proposals for the completion of the road from Greenfield to the Hoosac Tunnel.

The work on the Alexandria and Fredricksburg Railroad is being rapidly pushed forward. The iron bridge over the Occoquan has been contracted for with Messrs. Smith & Latrobe, of Baltimore, and will be planted at an early date.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad a resolution was passed to inquire into the feasibility of building a direct line from a point in North Alabama connecting with the M. & C. RR. to Atlanta, Georgia, and the procurement of a charter for such line. Such a line would bring Memphis between 80 and 100 miles nearer the seaboard than by the existing line via Chattanooga.

The Montgomery and Eufala, (Ala.) Railroad is progressing rapidly, and all but twelve miles of the grading is completed. Track laying is to be commenced forthwith.

The location of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad is now being staked out by the engineers, and construction is to be commenced with as little delay as possible.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table with 12 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. Each column shows monthly earnings for 1864, 1865, and 1866.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns for Companies, Stock outstanding, Dividend, FRIDAY (Bid, Ask), and various stock entries for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous companies.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		FRIDAY.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		FRIDAY.
		Rate.	Payable.				Rate.	Payable.	
<p>N. B.—The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.</p>					<p>N. B.—The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.</p>				
<b>Railroad:</b>					<b>Railroad:</b>				
<i>Alexandria and Fredericksburg:</i>					<i>Detroit and Milwaukee (\$3,500,000):</i>				
1st Mortgage (gold coupons)	1,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1896		1st Mortgage, convertible	\$2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	
<i>Atlantic &amp; Gt. Western (\$30,000,000):</i>					2d do	1,000,000	8	do 1864	
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1877	80	<i>Detroit, Monroe &amp; Toledo (\$734,000):</i>				
2d do	1,000,000	7	do 1882		1st Mortgage	734,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1876	
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,014,000	7	do 1879	80	<i>Dubuque and Sioux City (\$900,000):</i>				
2d do	800,000	7	do 1881		1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July 1863	
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do 1876	80	1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do 1864	
2d do	4,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1883		<i>Eastern, Mass. (\$1,798,600):</i>				
1st Mortgage S'k'g Fund (Buff. ex Consolidated Bonds)	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1884		Mortgage, convertible	420,000	5	Jan. & July 1872	
<i>Atlantic &amp; St. Lawrence (\$1,472,000):</i>					do do	739,200	6	Feb. & Aug. 1874	
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1866		<i>East Pennsylvania (\$598,000):</i>				
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov. 1878		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1888	
<i>Baltimore and Ohio (\$10,112,584):</i>					<i>Elmira &amp; Williamsport (\$1,570,000):</i>				
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Jn Oc 1867		1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1873	
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July 1875		<i>Erie Railway (\$22,370,982):</i>				
do do 1850	700,000	6	do 1880		1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1876	102 103
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1885	100	2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1879	99 100
<i>Bellevue &amp; Erie (\$1,745,000):</i>					3d do	6,000,000	7	do 1883	98 99
1st Mortgage	1,225,000	7	Jan. & July 70-79		4th do convertible	4,441,600	7	April & Oct 1880	96 97
2d do	433,000	7	do 1870		5th do do	926,500	7	June & Dec 1888	95
<i>Belvidere Delaware (\$2,193,000):</i>					Sterling convertible	3,316,582	6	M'ch & Sep 1875	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1867		<i>Erie and Northeast (\$149,000):</i>				
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 (\$150,000):</i>					1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1882	
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov. 1871		2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	
<i>Boston, Conc. &amp; Montreal (\$1,050,000):</i>					<i>Grand Junction (\$927,000):</i>				
1st Mortgage	364,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1865		Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July 1870	
1st do	250,000	6	do 1865		<i>Great Western, Ill. (\$2,350,000):</i>				
2d do	100,000	6	Jan. & July 1870		1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct 1868	96
2d do	200,000	6	do 1879		do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July 1888	81
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do 1889		2nd do do do			do 1893	75
<i>Boston and Lowell (\$400,000):</i>					<i>Hannibal &amp; St. Joseph (\$7,177,600):</i>				
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July 1879		Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct 1881	100
<i>Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie (\$2,395,000):</i>					Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July 1883	87
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1877	96 96	<i>Harrisburg &amp; Lancaster (\$700,000):</i>				
2d Mortgage	330,000	7	May & Nov. 1872		New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July 1883	
<i>Buffalo and State Line (\$1,200,000):</i>					<i>Hartford &amp; New Haven (\$927,000):</i>				
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1866		1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1883	
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July 69-72		<i>Hartf., Frow. &amp; Fishkill (\$1,936,940):</i>				
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do 1870		1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July 1876	
<i>Camden and Amboy (\$10,264,463):</i>					2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do 1876	
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1883		<i>Housatonic (\$191,000):</i>				
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov. 1889		1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July 1877	
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec. 1893		<i>Hudson River (\$7,762,840):</i>				
<i>Camden and Atlantic (\$983,000):</i>					1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1869	102
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July 1873		1st do	110,000	6	do 1869	
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879		2d do sinking fund	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1885	103 103
<i>Catawissa (\$141,000):</i>					3d do	192,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1882		Convertible	523,000	7	do 1867	102 103
<i>Central of New Jersey (\$1,509,000):</i>					<i>Huntingdon &amp; Broad Top (\$1,436,082):</i>				
1st Mortgage	909,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1870	102	1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov. 1870	
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	102	2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1875	
<i>Central Ohio (\$3,673,000):</i>					<i>Illinois Central (\$13,231,000):</i>				
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1890		1st Mortgage, convertible	6,837,000	7	April & Oct 1875	106 1/2
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov. 1890		1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do 1875	
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1865		Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do 1890	
<i>Cheshire (\$600,000):</i>					<i>Illinois and Southern Iowa:</i>				
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July 75-80		1st Mortgage		7		80
<i>Chicago and Alton (\$3,619,000):</i>					2d do		7		
1st Mortgage (S'k'g Fund), pref.	519,000	7	May & Nov. 1877		<i>Indiana Central (\$11,254,500):</i>				
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1893		1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1866	
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1883	94	2d do	364,000	10	do 1870	
<i>Chic., Burl. and Quincy (\$5,754,406):</i>					<i>Indianapolis and Cinc. (\$1,362,284)</i>				
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	356,000	8	Jan. & July 1883	110 1/2	1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1866	
do do inconvert.	3,169,000	8	do 1883		<i>Indianapolis &amp; Madison (\$640,000):</i>				
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1890		1st Mortgage	640,000	7	May & Nov. 1881	
<i>Chicago and Gt. Eastern (\$5,600,000):</i>					<i>Jeffersonville (\$621,000):</i>				
1st Mortgage	5,600,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1895	80	2d Mortgage	187,000	7	April & Oct 1873	
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee (\$2,000,000):</i>					<i>Joliet and Chicago (\$500,000):</i>				
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1893	91 1/2	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	Jan. & July 1882	102
<i>Chicago &amp; Northwest (\$12,020,483):</i>					<i>Joliet and N. Indiana (\$800,000):</i>				
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1885		1st mortgage	800,000	8	Jan. & July 1874	
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do 1885	87 1/2 88	<i>Kennebec and Portland (\$1,280,000):</i>				
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov. 1863	89 1/2 90	1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct 1870	
Consol. S. F. Bonds. conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly. 1915	80 81	2d do	230,000	6	do 1861	
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1885		3d do	250,000	6	do 1862	
<i>Chicago, Rock Island &amp; Pacific:</i>					<i>La Crosse &amp; Milwaukee (\$1,903,000):</i>				
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	101	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov. 1872	
1st do (new)	6,000,000				2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1869	
<i>Cinc., Ham. &amp; Dayton (\$1,629,000):</i>					<i>Lehigh Valley (\$1,477,000):</i>				
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	Jan. & July 1867		1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov. 1873	
2d do	1,250,000	7	May & Nov. 1880		<i>Little Miami (\$1,400,000):</i>				
<i>Cincinnati &amp; Zanesville (\$1,300,000):</i>					1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov. 1883	
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov. 1893		<i>Little Schuylkill (\$960,000):</i>				
<i>Cleveland, Col. and Cinc. (\$475,000):</i>					1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct 1877	
1st Mortgage	475,000	7	Jan. & July 1890		<i>Long Island (\$932,000):</i>				
<i>Cleveland &amp; Mahoning (\$1,752,400):</i>					Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1870	
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1873		Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov. 1890	
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep 1864		<i>Louisville and Nashville (\$3,297,000):</i>				
3d do	648,200	8	do 1875		1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1883	
<i>Clev., Pain. &amp; Ashtabula (\$1,500,000):</i>					1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do 1883	
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1880		<i>Marietta &amp; Cincinnati (\$3,688,385):</i>				
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do 1874		1st Mortgage	2,362,800	7	Feb. & Aug. 1892	85
<i>Cleveland &amp; Pittsburg (\$3,880,848):</i>					Scioto and Hocking Valley mort.	300,000	7	May & Nov. 1888	
2d Mortgage	1,129,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1873	90	<i>McGregor Western:</i>				
3d do convertible	1,619,500	7	do 1875	93	1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1885	55 70
4th do	1,108,124	6	Jan. & July 1892	80	<i>Maine Central (\$2,733,800)</i>				
<i>Cleveland and Toledo (\$2,746,280):</i>					\$1,100,000 Loan Bonds	1,002,900	6	Feb. & Aug. 90-90	
Sinking Fund Mortgage	2,081,000	7	Jan. & July 1885	102 105	\$400,000 Loan Bonds	314,100	6	June & Dec. 70-71	
Mortgage Bonds of 1886	300,000	7	do 1886		1st Mortgage (P. & K. RR.) Bonds	681,000	6	Apr. & Oct. 74-75	
<i>Connecticut River (\$250,000):</i>					2d do (do) Bonds	399,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1874	
1st Mortgage	250,000		M'ch & Sep 1878		<i>Michigan Central, (\$7,463,489)</i>				
<i>Conn. and Passumpsic R. (\$250,000):</i>					Dollar, convertible	2,242,500	8	Feb. & Aug. 69-72	105 108
1st Mortgage	800,000		J'ne & Dec. 1876	96	Sinking F'nd do	4,253,500	8	April & Oct 1882	112 1/2 112 1/2
<i>Cumberland Valley (\$270,500):</i>					<i>Mich. S. &amp; N. Indiana (\$8,527,175)</i>				
Mortgage Bonds	270,500	8	Ap'l & Oct. 1904		1st Mortgage, sinking fund	4,855,000	7	May & Nov. 1885	99 100
<i>Dayton and Michigan (\$3,782,430):</i>					2d do	2,259,500	7	do 1877	95
1st Mortgage	283,000	8	Jan. & July 1867		Goshen Air-Line Bonds	651,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 18	

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, Alton &amp; T. H.</i> (\$6,700,000):						
1st Mortgage (convertible)	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage	2,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1894	91	
<i>New Haven &amp; N. London</i> (\$766,000):							2d do preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1894	82	84
1st Mortgage	450,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1861			2d do income	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894	76	78
2d do	200,000	6	Jan. & July	1868			<i>St. Louis, Jacksonville &amp; Chicago:</i>						
<i>N. Haven &amp; Northampton</i> (\$650,000):							1st Mortgage		7	April & Oct.			
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			2d do		7				
<i>New Jersey</i> (\$805,000):							<i>Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:</i>						
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			1st Mortgage (extended)	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1900		
<i>New London Northern</i> (\$140,000):							2d do	201,500		May & Nov	1975		
1st General Mortgage	140,000	6	Jan. & July	1885			<i>Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:</i>						
<i>New York Central</i> (\$14,627,443):							1st Mortgage	1,290,000	7	Jan. & July	1875		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	95		<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	94 1/2	95	1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	90		<i>Shamokin V. &amp; Pottsville</i> (\$791,597):						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	99		1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	103		<i>South Carolina:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	111		Sterling Loan	2,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1866		
Bonds of 1865		7	do	1876	111	111	Domestic Bonds	1,070,000	5	Various.	68-74		
<i>New York and Harlem</i> (\$6,098,045):							<i>Staten Island:</i>						
1st General Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	102	106	1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			<i>Syra. Bing. and N. Y.</i> (\$1,595,191):						
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868		103	1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
<i>N. York and New Haven</i> (\$2,000,000):							<i>Terre Haute &amp; Indianapolis</i> (\$60,000):						
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			1st Mortgage, convertible	60,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Mortgage Bonds	1,000,000	7		1886			<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
<i>N. Y., Prov. and Boston</i> (\$232,000):							1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	'73-'78			<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
<i>Northern Central</i> (\$5,211,244):							1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		
State Loans	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	irred.			<i>Toledo and Wabash</i> (\$6,653,868):						
2d Mortgage Sinking Fund	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885			1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		
<i>Northern New Hampshire</i> (\$151,400):							1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884		
Plain Bonds	149,400	6	April & Oct	1874			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	80	81
<i>North Missouri:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	80	81
1st General Mortgage	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1896			Sinking Fund Bonds (T. W. & W.)	152,355	7	do	1865		
<i>North Pennsylvania</i> (\$3,105,785):							Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	70	
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880			<i>Troy and Boston</i> (\$1,452,000):						
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887			1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873		98	3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873		98	Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885			<i>Troy Union</i> (\$680,000):						
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885			Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
<i>Norwich and Worcester</i> (\$580,000):							do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			<i>Vermont Central</i> (\$3,500,000):						
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	1861	118	113 1/2
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Cham.</i> (\$1,494,000):							2d do (no interest)	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867		
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1869		101	<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi</i> (\$3,650,000):							1st Mortgage	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage	2,900,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	88 1/2	91	<i>Verm. Cen. &amp; Verm. &amp; Can. Bonds</i>		8		1876	103 1/2	
2d do (W.D.)	750,000	7	do	1874			<i>Warren</i> (\$600,000):						
<i>Oswego &amp; Rome</i> (\$350,000):							1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st Mortgage (guar. by R. W. & O.)	350,000	7	May & Nov.	1916			<i>Westchester &amp; Philadelphia</i> (\$962,300):						
<i>Oswego and Syracuse</i> (\$311,500):							1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
1st Mortgage	225,000	7	Jan. & July	'70-'80			2d do, registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
<i>Pacific, (S. W. Branch):</i>							<i>Western (Mass.)</i> (6,269,520):						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo	1,139,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'87			Sterling (£899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	'68-'71		
<i>Panama:</i>							Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875		
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			<i>Western &amp; Atlantic:</i>						
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			1st mortgage, guar. by Georgia		7	Jan. & July	1886		
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
<i>Peninsula (Chic. &amp; N. W.):</i>							1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890		
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	80		1st do, guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	96	96 1/2
<i>Pennsylvania</i> (\$16,750,124):							<i>York &amp; Cumberland (North Cent.):</i>						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880			1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		
<i>Phila. and Balt. Central</i> (\$575,000):							<b>Canal</b>						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Erie</i> (\$13,000,000):							1st Mortgage Bonds	2,356,509	6	Jan. & July	1886		
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881			Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
<i>Philadel., Germant. &amp; Norristown:</i>							Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885		
Convertible Loan	183,000	6	Jan. & July	1865			<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia &amp; Reading</i> (\$6,900,663):							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880			Mortgage, sinking fund	641,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880			Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i> (\$3,081,434).						
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886			Loan of 1871	414,158	6	Mch & Sept	1870		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			Loan of 1884	2,667,276	6	do	1884		
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton</i> (\$200,000):							<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
1st Mortgage	200,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
<i>Philadel., Wilming. &amp; Baltimore:</i>							<i>Morris</i>						
Mortgage Loan	516,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876		94
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							<i>Pennsylvania &amp; New York:</i>						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			1st Mortgage (North Branch)	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
<i>P'g. Ft. W. and Chic.</i> (\$12,573,500)							<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	103	96 1/2	1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	96 1/2	96 1/2	2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882		85
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	88 1/2		Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Akron Branch:</i> 1st mortgage.	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1884			<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							Maryland Loan	1,000,000	6	Jan			

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: Capital, Assets, Dividend, Bid, Ask. Lists various insurance companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American, etc., with their respective financial details.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask. Lists petroleum companies such as Adamantine Oil, Alleghany, Allen Wright, etc., with their stock prices.

MINING STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask. Lists mining companies under categories like Copper, Gold, Lead and Zinc, and Iron, including Adventure, Albany & Boston, etc.

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask. Lists Marine Mutual Insurance Scrip for various years from 1864 to 1866, including Atlantic 1864, Commer. 1860, etc.

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REUBEN JOHNSON.....ALEXANDRIA.  
HON. MONTGOMERY SLAUGHTER.....MAYOR OF FREDERICKSBURG.

**R. W. LATHAM, Vice-President, 15 Broad Street, New York.**

These Bonds, which are now offered for sale by us at par, with accrued interest from June 1st, must soon command a premium, as the *Interest is greater* and the *Security as ample* as that of a *Government Bond*.

We would respectfully call the attention of every one desirous of obtaining a high rate of interest upon their money to the fact that they can now buy at par a Bond that has *Thirty years to run*, and pays seven per cent. per annum in gold at the Ocean National Bank, in New York City, on the 1st days of June and December. The One Million Dollars of the above bonds are issued under the provisions of the Charter granted to the Company by the State of Virginia.

The Security is a *First Mortgage* upon the *whole property* of the Railway, including the Charter and the franchise or right of way, which of itself is worth the whole amount of the Bonds issued.

By referring to the map of Virginia it will be perceived that the only route by rail from Washington to Richmond is the one from Alexandria by way of Manassas Junction around by Gordonsville, a distance, all told, of one hundred and seventy-one miles, making a tedious circuit, which necessarily takes time to accomplish. The other route now in use is the one by Steamboat all the way to Acquia Creek, and thence by rail to Fredericksburg; this route will be discontinued immediately upon the completion of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railway.

It has been for a long time the desire of the Railway Companies running North and South of Washington to secure the right of way and Charter, which the present Company has had the good fortune to obtain. This Road, forty-two miles in length, runs from Alexandria to Brooks' Station, and thence to Fredericksburg, making the distance by rail *seventy miles* shorter than by the route first named. It will not have to contend with any opposition line, as it forms the only direct means of communication between Washington and Richmond, and between the great through routes leading North and South of these two central cities.

The road, which is now being vigorously worked, is all under contract, and will be completed early next season. One of the first Stations on the line, and but nine miles from Alexandria, is *Mount Vernon*, to which, of course, the local travel is very great, and will yield a large revenue, without taking into account the great amount of through traffic.

The Officers of this Road are gentlemen well known to the public. The President, General D. C. McCALLUM, for so long the Superintendent of the New York and Erie Railway, and during the late war the Military Superintendent for the Government of all the Railways in the United States, brings to this Road his great experience and well known ability, which is of itself a guarantee of its success.

Mr. D. R. MARTIN, the President of the Ocean National Bank, and Mr. ROBERT TURNER, of Messrs. Turner Brothers, Bankers, are the Trustees; their names are a sufficient voucher that the Bonds are amply secured.

When the Board of Directors last met we were authorized to dispose of these Bonds at par.

As the Securities of the United States have advanced so greatly in price, and bear a less interest than these Bonds, we do not offer any large amount for sale at par. We will at present sell in moderate quantities at that rate, with accrued interest from June 1st. As we are confident that these Bonds are the very best investment now offered in the market, we have no hesitation in recommending them to our customers as being a safe investment, and one that must in a *short time command a large Premium*. We have Coupon Bonds for sale in sums of one thousand dollars each.

If desired, we will issue Certificates duly registered in place of these, to prevent loss in case the Bonds should be mislaid or stolen.

We would say to all parties having in their possession Stocks or other Securities *yielding little or no return*, that we will receive such Securities and allow for them in exchange the highest market rate.

Any communication will be promptly answered.

**FISK & BELDEN, Bankers.**

37 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1st, 1866.

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**NEW STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK, THE SCANDINAVIAN PORTS, AND RUSSIA.**

THE AMERICAN EMIGRANT AID & HOME-STEAD CO'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE AMERICAN, SCANDINAVIAN, & RUSSIAN LLOYD TEAMSHIP COMPANY will despatch their first-class Vessels, with Freight and Passengers, to

SOUTHAMPTON; COPENHAGEN, Denmark; GOTTENBURG, Sweden; CHRISTIANA, Norway.

Connecting with STETTIN and ST. PETERSBURG, and all the GERMAN and RUSSIAN PORTS on the BALTIC COAST.

The luxurious cabin offers first-class accommodations for travelling to England, France, Germany, and all the Northern Ports of Europe.

Freight will be received on through bills of lading to all the connecting ports in England, Russia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Goods for England and Scotland to be discharged at Southampton.

For freight or passage apply to the Company's Office.

No. 62 Broadway.

Communications addressed to P. C. WRIGHT, President.



**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.  
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.  
New York, May 28, 1866.

**Miscellaneous.**



**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.**

(LIMITED.)

**STEAMERS WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND.....Sails Saturday, Sept. 22  
ENGLAND..... " Saturday, Sept. 29  
ERIN..... " Saturday, Oct. 6  
HELVETIA (Ogilvie)..... " Saturday, Oct. 13  
Cabin passage, \$100; Steerage, \$30.

Steerage passage tickets, to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for \$35 in currency.

Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any Bank in Great Britain or on the Continent.

For Freight and Cabin Passage apply at THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 57 BROADWAY.

And for Steerage Tickets, at the Passage Office of the Company, 27 Broadway, and 275 Pearl street, near Fulton.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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



Under contract with the governments of the

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL For the carriage of the Mails, will despatch one of their

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

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

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

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

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

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE & Co.,  
No. 80 BROADWAY AND No. 5 NEW ST.,  
NEW YORK, SEPT. 22, 1866.

**WE OFFER FOR SALE IN SUMS TO** suit, Coupon Sixes of 1881, in denominations of \$50 and \$100. Interest payable yearly in gold. Also, same class of bonds in \$500, payable semi-annually Jan. 1 and July 1. These bonds are called the Oregon War Debt, but are precisely of the same rank and tenor as the regular Sixes of 1881, and will be sold on more favorable terms

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD Co.,  
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 38 Wall St.,  
NEW YORK, SEPT. 24, 1866.

**38th DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF** Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, etc., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after October 5.

Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th September until the morning of Oct. 8.  
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Co.,  
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 20, 1866.

**COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,** 1st mortgage bonds due Oct. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, free of government tax.

D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RR. Co.,  
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 20, 1866.

**COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF** the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, less government tax.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,  
No. 38 Pine street,  
NEW YORK, Sep. 19, 1866.

**NOTICE.**—The Trustees of the UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., for the month of September, inst., payable on and Monday, October 1. The Transfer-books will be close on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and re-opened on Tuesday, October 2. By order,  
F. G. FENNING, Secretary.

**Miscellaneous.**

**City of Keokuk New 8 per cent. Bonds!**

20 YEARS TO RUN.

Payable at the Central National Bank in the City of New York.

FULLY SECURED THROUGH PAYMENTS MADE AND COLLATERALS PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Trustee.

Total Authorized Issue..... \$300,000

These Bonds are deemed secured beyond any per-venture, and unequalled as a

RELIABLE 8 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

A limited amount may be had at par only, by applying to the

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,  
320 Broadway, New York.

**State of New Hampshire.**

LOAN OF \$1,800,000.

Proposals will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector street, until the 29th day of September current, for a loan of \$1,800,000 to the State of New Hampshire, payable as follows:

\$300,000 October 1, 1867.  
\$250,000 October 1, 1868.  
\$250,000 October 1, 1870.  
\$250,000 October 1, 1871.  
\$250,000 October 1, 1872.  
\$250,000 October 1, 1873.  
\$250,000 October 1, 1874.

Registered Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, will be issued, bearing date October 1, 1866, at six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of October and April, and the principal at maturity, at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, in New York.

No bid below par will be accepted; parties may offer for either of the series named, the highest bid having the preference, until the series is exhausted. The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved.

The bonds will bear date October 1, 1866, when interest will commence, but payment for the bonds may be made at any time in October, November or December, adding accrued interest.

These bonds are issued under the authority of a recent act of the Legislature of the State, for the purpose of a more speedy extinguishment of the State debt; will take the place of the longer-authorized bonds unissued, which have been destroyed by order of the Legislature; will constitute a large portion of the indebtedness of the State, and be paid at maturity by an annual State tax.

For perfect security and remunerative interest this loan is believed to be the most desirable investment now before the public.

I. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.  
New York, September 17, 1866.

**PROPOSALS FOR**

\$300,000

**Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1895.**

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, October 6, 1866, at 2 o'clock P.M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed February 10, 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, June 2, 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
City of New York, September 25, 1866.

**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, 1865, 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 82

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.  
 EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

**The Mercantile Mutual**

**INSURANCE COMPANY.**

OFFICE NO. 26 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. Golden 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-Pres't.  
 Q. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

**Insurance.**

**Queen Fire Ins. Comp'y**

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Authorized Capital - £2,000,000 Stg.  
 Subscribed Capital - £1,885,220 Stg.  
 Paid up Capital &  
 Surplus - - - - - \$1,392,115

Special Fund of \$200,000, deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany.

United States Branch No. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

GEORGE ADLARD, Manager.  
 WILLIAM H. ROSS, Secretary.

**Hanover Fire Insurance**

**COMPANY,**

No. 45 WALL STREET.

JANUARY 1st 1866.

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

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

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.

**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 in 1865 - - - - - 201,588 14

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

**ONLY FIRST CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.**

**Board of Directors:**

HENRY M. TABER, THOS. P. CUMMINGS,  
 JOSEPH FOULKE, ROBERT SCHELL,  
 STEF. 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.

**Bankers and Brokers.**

**ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,**  
 BANKERS,

No. 14 Wall Street, New York.

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

**C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.**

**Bankers & Commission**

**MERCHANTS,**

33 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

**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. WHEELOCK, President.

WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Cashier.

**The Tradesmens**

**NATIONAL BANK.**

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000  
 SURPLUS.....400,000

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.**

**W. H. WHITTINGHAM,**

No. 8 Broad Street.

**COMMERCIAL PAPER**

Bought, Sold and Collected.

STOCKS,

BONDS,

GOLD, AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

**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.

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

H. C. FAHNESTOCK,  
EDWARD DODGE,  
PIT 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 Washing-  
ton House, and Mr. PIT 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 " " " 1864,

6 " " " 1865,

5 Per Cent 10-40 Bonds,

7 3-10 Per Cent Treasury Notes, 1st, 2d, & 3d series

6 Per Cent Currency Certificates.

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERN-  
MENT 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,

53 Exchange Place, New York.

**Bankers and Brokers.**

**REMOVAL.**

**GILLISS, HARNEY & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**

Have Removed to No. 24 Broad St.  
Buy and Sell at Market Rates.

**ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**

Solicit accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS  
and others, and allow interest on daily balances,  
subject to Sight draft.

Make collections on favorable terms,

And promptly execute orders for the Purchase or  
Sale of Gold, State, Federal and Railroad Securities.

**Drake Brothers,**

**STOCK BROKERS AND BANKERS,**

NO. 16 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

Buy and Sell on Commission Government Securi-  
ties, Gold, Railroad, Bank and State Stocks and  
Bonds, Steamship, Telegraph, Express, Coal, Petro-  
leum and Mining Stocks.

Currency and Gold received on deposit subject to  
Draft. Dividends and Interest collected and Invest-  
ments made. **Orders Promptly Executed.**

**Wilson, Callaway & Co.,**

**BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

No. 44 Broad Street, N. Y.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold  
bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Mer-  
chants, bankers, and others allowed 4 per cent. on  
deposits. The most liberal advances made on Cot-  
ton, Tobacco, &c., consigned to ourselves or to our  
correspondents, Messrs. J. K. GILLIAT & CO., or  
COLIN CAMPBELL & SON, of Liverpool.

**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 Collec-  
tion of Dividends, Drafts, &c

**Southern Bankers.**

ROB'T H. MAURY, JAS. L. MAURY, ROB'T T. BROOKE

**R. H. MAURY & Co.,**

**BANKERS AND BROKERS**

No. 1014 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes,  
State, City, and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c,  
bought and sold on commission.

Deposits received and Collections made on  
all accessible points in the United States.

N. Y. Correspondent, VERMILYE & Co.

**T. H. McMAHAN & Co.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

and Dealers in Domestic and Foreign  
Exchange.

**GALVESTON, TEXAS.**

Special attention given to Collections of all kinds,  
having prompt and reliable correspondents at all ac-  
cessible points in the State, and  
REMITTANCES PROMPTLY MADE IN SIGHT  
EXCHANGE AT CURRENT RATES.

REFER TO

National Park Bank, Howes & Macy, and Spofford,  
Tileston & Co., New York. Second National  
Bank and J. W. Seaver, Esq., Boston. Drexel &  
Co. and D. S. Stetson & Co., Philadelphia. T. F.  
Thirkield & Co., Cincinnati. Third National Bank  
and Jos. E. Elder & Goodwin, St. Louis. Fowler,  
Stanard & Co., Mobile. Pike, Lapeyre & Bre.,  
New Orleans. Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen, Lon-  
don and Liverpool.

**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.

**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.

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114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON**

AND

**JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.**

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COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchand-  
ise in England and the Continent.

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**Western Bankers.**

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THEODORE STANWOOD, Cashier.

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK**

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Collections made on all points WEST and SOUTH,  
and promptly remitted for. Capital Stock,  
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Founded in 1847, under the Style of

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**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  
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**GEO. T. CLARK & CO., BANKERS,**

CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO.

The Stockholders of the First National Bank of  
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all Deposits and Business transacted by the House.

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

and remitted for on day of payment.

Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

SALE.

# FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

## OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal and Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, \$7,336,000. In Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued per mile, is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured is declared by Act of Congress to constitute a lien prior and superior to that of the United States Government.

The aid received from the Government (in amount equal to this First Mortgage) is economically and judiciously applied to the construction and equipment of the road, together with nearly \$7,000,000, received from Stock Subscriptions and other sources. The First Mortgage therefore amounts to but about 35 per cent. of the actual cost and value of the Property which it covers.

The road is now completed, equipped and running from Sacramento City to Alta, a distance of 73 miles, and the earnings for the three months ending August 1st, were as follows, viz.:

May, 1866.....	\$65,115 83
June ".....	67,429 78
July ".....	85,000 00

### IN GOLD.

The earnings are steadily increasing, and are estimated at over \$100,000 in gold for the month of August—the official report for that month not having been received at this date.

The construction of the road is going vigorously forward—24 miles additional being nearly ready for the cars—and it will probably be in full operation to the California State Line—156 miles from Sacramento City—during the summer of 1867, when its earnings must be very large, as the entire trade of Nevada, and a large proportion of that of Utah, Idaho, and Montana must pass over its line. It has been shown by reliable statistics that in 1863 over \$13,000,000 in Gold was paid for freighting goods from California to Nevada alone.

This part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route is destined to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the world, and its First Mortgage Bonds are among the best secured and most desirable investments ever offered.

Over \$1,000,000 has already been expended in grading beyond the point to which the road is now running, and the iron is bought and paid for sufficient to lay the track the entire distance to the State line.

The Road has been completed and equipped thus far without the sale of a single dollar of its First Mortgage Bonds, and they are now offered to the public for the first time, after the earnings of the Road have reached the sum of \$100,000 per month in Gold, only about twenty-five per cent. of which is required for operating expenses.

The Bonds are offered at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, in Currency. Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

**FISK & HATCH, Bankers,**  
No. 5 Nassau Street, N. Y.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds.

## STATE OF GEORGIA 20 YEARS 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

SECURED BY MORTGAGE OF THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The undersigned, Agent of the State of Georgia, offers for sale a limited amount of the above named Bonds, having twenty years to run; coupons payable in this city January 1st and July 1st in each year. These Bonds are issued in sums of one thousand dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The State of Georgia, besides pledging its faith for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of the interest, has executed to three Trustees, George B. Carhart and Robert H. Lowry, of the city of New York, and Jeremiah Beall, of the city of Milledgeville, State of Georgia, a first and only mortgage upon the Western and Atlantic Railroad as a Corporation. On failure of the State to redeem said Bonds at maturity, or in case default shall be made in the payment of any half year's interest on any of the aforesaid Bonds, and such default shall continue for the period of six months after the said coupons shall become due and payable, then and thereupon the principal of all the Bonds secured thereby shall become immediately due and payable, and the said Trustees may proceed to foreclose and enforce said mortgage lien at the request of the holders of said Bonds.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad is 137 miles long, running from Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn., making close connections with other railroads to the Southern Atlantic cities, the Northern and Eastern cities, Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, thus rendering it an exceedingly valuable and productive property. For many and important reasons these bonds commend themselves to investors and capitalists as a certain and reliable security.

Circulars containing full particulars will be furnished, and inquiries will be answered at the National Bank of the Republic, in this city, by

T. W. CHICHESTER,  
Agent of the State of Georgia.

New York, August 31, 1866.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA proposed to fund its past due bonded debt on the following basis, viz.: It will exchange its new Seven per cent Bonds, dated July 1st, 1866, for its matured Bonds and Coupon, interest on the new bonds from that date accruing to holders of Bonds and Coupons so funded. Due notice will be given of time and place of exchange.

JOHN JONES,  
Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

New York, Aug. 31, 1866.

## 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 889 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.

The first 500,000 have been sold at 80 cents, and the remainder are now offered at 85 cents. At this rate they yield nearly 8½ per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY, COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, September 25, 1866.—The Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due October 1, will be paid on and after that date (less government tax), upon presentation at the office of the Company in this city.  
H. MORGAN, Treasurer.