

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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THE OCTOBER STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The sixty millions of dollars which have been gathered into the Treasury during the past two months, on account of the income tax, seem to have been employed almost exclusively in paying off the principal of our National Debt. On the 1st August the aggregate of the debt was 2,633 millions of dollars, and the amount now is 2,573 millions, showing a reduction during the sixty days of just sixty millions, or an average of one million a day. Of course it would be puerile to expect that we shall go on paying our debt during the remaining months of the fiscal year with the same continuous rapidity; but the fact that the receipts from income tax during the first year after the close of the war have been exclusively devoted to the liquidation of the principal of the debt is extremely gratifying, and will tend

to give greater stability both at home and abroad to our national credit.

Moreover, it is pleasant to find that those parts of our debt have been selected for payment which threatened embarrassment to the Treasury. We refer to the short date securities, the temporary loans and the certificates of indebtedness. Both these classes of short loans were at times the cause of trouble, inasmuch as at frequent intervals the holders drew large amounts of greenbacks from the Treasury, and thus the volume of our floating currency was liable to receive a sudden increase, to the injury of business and to the disturbance of general prices.

The only other points of special interest in the statement before us, are the issue of nearly \$22,000,000 of Fifties, and the calling in of \$25,500,000 of Seven-thirties. Some \$86,000,000 of these three-year Seven-thirty notes have been withdrawn since the beginning of Mr. McCulloch's negotiations in regard to them. The progress is indeed slow, but it is very satisfactory as far as it has gone; for, contrary to the predictions of many persons, the prices of Government securities have not been at all depressed, but, on the contrary, they are considerably higher now than when the purchases of the Seven-thirties were first started.

We observe that the Treasury balance now comprises \$14,000,000 less of currency than on the 1st September, together with \$14,000,000 more of coin, if we make allowance for the gold certificates, which amount to \$11,000,000 now, against \$15,000,000 the previous month. Altogether, the October statement of the debt may be regarded as, in all important respects, one of the most satisfactory that has ever proceeded from the Treasury. It is reported that Mr. McCulloch is buying up the gold bearing sixes of 1867 and 1868. We see from the report that the rumor is without foundation, except, indeed, there be some small amount which has not yet been put through the books of the Department. We are assured that just now no purchases whatever of these bonds are making on the part of the Government.

MONETARY TOPICS.

The Clearing House last Tuesday, at its annual meeting, did a very creditable thing in deciding by an almost unanimous vote that National Bank notes shall not be used instead of greenbacks in making the daily settlements between the Associated Banks. These settlements should be made in cash. It is demanded both by the Constitution of the Association and by the exigencies of the cases that nothing but "money" should settle these daily balances. Now

National bank notes, as has been well observed, are not money, they are only promises to pay it on demand. Once permit any bank to settle its Clearing House engagements by its "promises to pay," or by the "promises" of other banks weaker perhaps than itself, and you would introduce an element of disorganization into the financial system which must eventually prove its sure destruction. This would be the case were the value of National Bank notes protected by metropolitan redemption. But while this redemption is not provided for the proposition is absurd, and the wonder is that any one could be found outside of the circle of those that pursue private benefit instead of the benefit of the country, who would so far risk his reputation for wisdom and financial perspicacity as to propose a change so fatal, so revolutionary, so compromising to the permanence of our National banking system. Consequently, although we do not impugn the motives of the very small minority who expressed themselves in its favor, we do rejoice that there is so great a preponderance of influential opinion, and so resistless a force of intelligent determination, in favor of the principles and the practice of sound banking.

Another topic which attracts even more attention than the one we have mentioned is the prevailing ease in money. It has been anticipated that, as has been usual in former years, we should see the development this fall of considerable activity in the loan market, followed by an increase in the rate of interest, if not by some occasional spasm of temporary stringency. Whoever has carefully watched the ebb and flow of the bank loans and deposits, as indicated by the annual and weekly returns of the Clearing House, must have noticed a remarkable coincidence of movement at the fall of the year. The loans usually reach their highest expansion about the months of August or September, when the aggregate gradually sinks, till, in November or December, the decline is checked and an upward turn takes place. Another falling-off usually begins in March or April, preliminary to the uniform expansion which culminates in August. There is thus a spring tide and a neap tide in the current of bank loans, with, of course, a corresponding series of movements in the volume of the deposits. Judging from analogy, therefore, it has been anticipated that we should have an active money market, a calling-in of loans, a depletion of the deposits, and a commensurate abridgement of the power of the banks and lending institutions to give to their customers monetary accommodation.

From various circumstances, that which was thus expected has not as yet happened. The money market is still plethoric with idle capital, and disappointing to lenders, who have at times no small difficulty in finding remunerative safe employment for their surplus balances. As to how long this anomalous state of things is likely to continue, there are, as might have been expected, conflicting opinions. Without discussing these, we content ourselves with simply pointing out the exceptional, irregular character of the monetary ease which, though it now prevails, may, for aught we positively know, be suddenly disturbed.

Another prominent topic of discussion is the mania for speculation which seems all at once to have seized the community. Inflation of the currency is one of the numerous causes of expansion of credit, and expansion of credit is the parent of prodigality, extravagance, and a thousand expensive luxuries which tempt men to fraud. It is an oft-repeated opinion that not a few of our manufacturers, merchants and professional men find their legitimate business insufficiently remunerative to bear their large private expenditures. Without moral courage to economize, to change visibly their ostentatious style of living, and to challenge the invidious comments of the society in which they move, they are tempted to repair to some

outside method of getting money. Disdaining the gambling table they find a less odious substitute at the Stock Exchange. The same taste for extravagant living produces like results in the less opulent parts of society, and men of all classes are found in Wall street, where rapid upward and downward movements in prices cause large fortunes to be sometimes made or lost in a day. To this large influx of speculators in Wall street is in part due the violent speculative excitement which has prevailed during the last week. Other causes are the adroit movements of rich cliques of gambling operators. But we think that the chief mischief is due, as we said, to the expansion of credit, for which the banks are in no small degree to blame. One aspect of this opinion is well expressed in a morning journal, as follows:

In addition to these substantial reasons for higher prices in railway securities since the collapse of the rebellion, there is now entering into them a speculation based upon an enormous accumulation of surplus funds in the banks and great money centres, which legitimate trading cannot employ. This speculation, which is just beginning to develop itself, differs essentially from that which took place in 1863 and 1864, during the rebellion. The speculation in 1863 and 1864 was based upon currency inflation, and subsided when the prices of commodities and the cost of living advanced sufficiently to absorb the redundancy of paper money issues. The present speculation is based upon bank expansion of loans, and is similar to that which took place in 1835, culminating in the high prices of 1836, when the currency was at a specie standard. The present speculation, based on bank expansion of loans, has been repressed since the peace by the popular notion that government would contract the currency, and bring it nearer to a specie standard without delay.

Congress, at its last session, limited the contraction of the currency to \$10,000,000 for the first six months, and \$4,000,000 per month thereafter, or a total of \$48,000,000 for the year 1867. According to their last weekly statement, the New York banks hold about \$96,000,000 of legal tender currency, besides \$25,000,000 of greenbacks on call in the Assistant-Treasury, represented by Clearing House certificates, making a total of \$121,000,000 of legal tender, or specie money by law, in the hands of the banks, for which they can find no employment. If Government were to take from the New York banks and destroy at once the whole \$48,000,000 authorized to be withdrawn during the whole year of 1867; the New York banks would still hold double the amount of lawful money they ever held in specie, and for which they can find no employment. The bull cliques themselves do not realize the immense power that is steadily forcing upward the prices of railway securities from the ability of the banks to expend their loans on the accumulation of surplus lawful money in their vaults. The history of the years 1835 and 1836 shows plainly that speculation based on expansion of bank loans, with a specie standard for currency, can carry prices higher than those based on inflation of the currency during the rebellion.

To the banks, then, we must look for a check to the evils of inordinate speculation which they have in part been instrumental in fostering, and it can scarcely be doubted that in presence of the dull state of business, with the resulting limitation of the field for the employment of the surplus capital, these institutions have been prompted to lend too freely and too easily to speculators in consequence of the vicious and too prevalent practice into which they have fallen of paying interest on deposits.

PROPOSED IMPORTATION OF COOLIES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Within a short time past, applications have been made to two of the transportation companies of the city of New York, to ascertain the conditions on which they would undertake the conveying of laborers from the Eastern Continent to New Orleans. The passengers thus to be provided for, are coolies from Asia; and several well-known capitalists have associated together in the enterprise. It is in contemplation to employ them in the sugar and cotton plantations of Louisiana and Texas; and afterwards if the undertaking shall prove successful, to take them into other States.

At the present moment laborers constitute the first want of the South. So immense a portion of the soil is unoccupied and running to waste, that the surplus population of every country can find there room and employment. No State has an over-supply even now; while the majority of them have also a large area to be reclaimed from the native forest. In a word the crops of the South would have been double or threefold what they are this year, but for the want of laborers.

Under such circumstances, the importation of laborers very naturally engages attention.

We have, on previous occasions, repeatedly referred to this subject, and shown how extensive is the field thus thrown open to the emigrant, and how entirely dependent the future prosperity of the South is upon the right solution of this question. Nevertheless, we are compelled to remark that the introduction of another race of human beings into this country is quite a different matter, demanding the most serious consideration. We have had experience already with the aboriginal tribes and the negro population; attended by the destruction of the former, and the enslavement of the latter. And ever now, there is no fixed purpose or policy on the part of any class of our citizens as to the political status to be accorded to the freedmen. They cannot be excluded from citizenship, yet it is, and perhaps will long be an undetermined question and an occasion of strife, what boons and rights that citizenship will be understood as conferring. It would appear to us that the importation of a Turanian population would be likely to create additional perplexities, if it should not be followed by the opening of new controversies as hard to adjust as any that have perplexed us heretofore. Alien in race and diverse in social customs, and at the same time as prolific almost as the lower orders of animals, they would require all the energy and statesmanship which our Government is likely to exhibit to settle the questions which would be likely to arise.

But we are aware that these speculations are too finely spun to be regarded by our adventurous fellow-citizens. With more than two hundred millions of acres of arable land demanding laborers as well as capital for their occupation and profitable cultivation, there will be no long delay in taking measures to supply the defects. In spite of the political controversies now existing in this country, all parties concur in the acknowledgement that somehow the restoration of the Southern States to normal relations with the General Government is sure to take place shortly. It is palpable that the freedmen cannot, if they would, supply the demand for labor. Emigration must therefore be relied upon to meet the exigency.

Europe will, if proper measures are adopted, contribute many millions of her best inhabitants. The new German policy, of which so many states, before sovereign, are to be absorbed by a single Government, will naturally tend to drive their populations to seek new homes. The recent Danish war had that effect; and there are other districts ready to add their quota. The Danube as well as the Rhine and Vistula would contribute settlers for the United States of a character that would speedily be welcomed to citizenship. We trust that these arteries of colonisation will be tapped and made to yield their products of colonists before resorting to the half-civilized regions of Eastern Asia.

But it may be urged that the work of transporting coolies has already begun. The British dependencies, several of them, have already resorted to this expedient to obtain laborers. In Cuba, also, they have for some time been employed. If other countries, then, adopt these measures, it cannot be long, in the event of a successful result in increasing and cheapening production, before coolies will be made in some way a part of the laboring population of the United States. We must consider the subject therefore almost, if not quite, as an accomplished fact.

This leads us to make an appeal on the score of humanity. The transportation of coolies thus far has been inhumane and cruel. The barbarities of the slave trade seem to have been emulated. Fully one-tenth of all who take passage from Asia perish before reaching their place of destination; and a large part of those that arrive die before many months. Colonel

Totten, the Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad Company, states that that the experiment of employing coolies in the construction of that road proved remarkably unfortunate. White men from Canada, and negroes from Jamaica, endured the labor, the climate, and the miasmas with little mortality or sickness; but coolies and Chinamen suffered terribly. They became despondent, and, after a little while, scores of them committed suicide to escape from the melancholy by which they were tortured. Similar results have been observed elsewhere.

Such occurrences, common humanity dictates, should be prevented. The civilization and religious sentiment of the age, have condemned the horrors of the African slave trade, and should now be equally considerate in relation to the barbarous treatment of the Turanian races. There are ways to mitigate the inconveniences and peril incident to the transportation of passengers on the coolie ships. The shameful neglect which has made so many European emigrant vessels the nurseries and hotbeds of pestilence, should not be imitated, nor should any false economy be tolerated which involves recklessness of human life. The simple beings should be sheltered carefully, and supplied with wholesome provisions as nearly as possible like the diet to which they have been accustomed. In this way the terrible mortality which has been heretofore incident to their conveyance on shipboard, would be to a great degree obviated.

Nostalgia or home-sickness is often a source of intense suffering to persons separated from their native country. In many instances it has been known to be as deadly almost as the cholera. The Swiss, it is notorious, pine for their mountains; the Greenlanders suffer agony when away from the scenes and luxuries of their Arctic home; and the coolies, having constitutionally less love and tenacity of life, become melancholy, and are seized with an irresistible propensity for suicide. Hence their separation from their homes should be accompanied by as many mitigating circumstances as possible. We are confident that this deadly homesickness, which often rages so violently among them, would be greatly alleviated if they were not separated from their families. We insist that the whole families should be taken, and not a part of them left. Let parents and children come here together, and bring the wife with the husband. The disregard of the social and domestic relations, from whatever cause, is "a warfare against human nature" itself. Whereas, it would speedily be ascertained to be actual economy to bring away the families entire. The comfort of these simple beings would be furthered, adding to their term of life, their effectiveness and value; and, besides, the wife generally would share the labor of the husband in the field, often, as is now the case at home, outstripping him in those tasks which require dexterity rather than physical strength. The children would assist their parents, and at an early period take their places at the daily labors. Thus, the now appalling death-rates would be reduced, conserving, and, at the same time, increasing the available force. Humanity and religion will thus be subserved, as well as cupidity and enterprise. There would be fewer suicides and less crime.

It is probable that there are other advantages to be secured by the adoption of this proposed policy. The simple wants of the coolie laborers would be supplanted by the more complicated ones of our Aryan population. This would lead them to incur larger personal expenditures, thus adding to the demand for production and manufacture, and opening to us additional avenues of wealth. But these are subordinate considerations, and should only be taken into account when the other more humane conditions shall have been met.

UNIFORM COINAGE IN WESTERN EUROPE.

A step has been taken, under the authority of the leading governments of Western Europe, the effects of which will be felt beneficially throughout financial circles.

A monetary convention has been concluded between France, Belgium, Italy, and the Swiss Republic, the first article of which constitutes those countries a union, as respects the weights, values, form, and currency of their respective coinage in gold and silver. The high contracting parties agree to coin only gold moneys of the denominations of 100 florins, 50 francs, 20 francs, 10 francs, and 5 francs, the denomination of which shall be respectively of 35, 28, 21, 19, and 17 millimetres, and the weight of each denomination identical in the several countries. The silver pieces are to be as follows: 5 francs containing 25 grammes, 2 francs, 1 franc, 50 centimes, and 20 centimes, of proportionate weight, and the diameters respectively of 37, 27, 23, 18, and 16 millimetres.

The governments obligate themselves to receive the new coinage into their treasuries, only excluding those worn or defaced. Those must be recoined. The silver coins are made legal tender between private individuals in the countries where they have been manufactured, to the extent of fifty francs in a single payment. The government making them must accept them without limit; but, in the case of coins issued in another country, is required only to accept them to the amount of one hundred francs. The Swiss franc and two franc pieces, coined under the law of 1860, are included under this provision of the treaty. The silver coinage of each country is limited to the average of six francs to every inhabitant, and, accordingly, the convention prescribes for Belgium 32,000,000 francs, for France 239,000,000, for Italy 141,000,000, and for Switzerland 17,000,000. The contracting governments must communicate to each other annually the total amount of their issues in gold and silver coins, their position as to the withdrawal and remelting of the old coinage, and all facts which concern the reciprocal circulation of their gold and silver moneys.

The right of acceding to this Convention is reserved to any other Government which shall accept its obligations and adopt the monetary system of the Union as it shall relate to gold and silver specie. Every Government undertakes to retire its previous coinage, and to exchange it for the new, but the amount of one hundred francs must be offered for exchange at once. The duration of this Convention is fixed till 1880. If one year prior to that time notice shall not have been given to terminate it, a further period of fifteen years shall be added, and in like manner, for additional periods of fifteen years, in the absence of such notice.

An arrangement of this character has been strongly urged by publicists for many years. The bars set up in the way of commerce by the divers weights and standards, have become formidable by reason of the prodigious increase of labor imposed upon those engaged in financial transactions, and must be intolerable before a much longer period of time. This new system will probably effect their removal. The denomination of a franc is over-small for the unit of value, but this difficulty will not be a serious impediment. The simplification of exchange transactions is an advantage which will counterbalance the matter. As a result we look for a national increase in the trade of the countries embraced in the new Monetary Union.

This treaty is a characteristic peculiarity of our time. It is the result of that progress which has long been going on to unite nations into a single commonwealth for commercial purposes. The adoption of a uniform coinage indicates that the wants of the several peoples joining in the new arrange-

ment have become to a great degree identical; and it fore-shadows a period, which is perhaps not so far distant, when similarity will be the rule with the institutions of the different countries. When countries were smaller, and the repugnance between governments and peoples was more intense, the right of coining money was regarded with a jealousy which one can hardly now understand. Even in our own country there was some reluctance in several of the States to approve that section of the Federal Constitution which invested the General Government with the exclusive right of coining money and emitting bills of credit.

But this view is no longer taken. The principle of utility transcends all other ideas, and is coming to be the regulator of the whole subject. Public men are learning that the precious metals are the measures rather than the representatives of values; and experience has verified this by the fact that in every instance of a debasement of the coinage prices of commodities rise to a correspondingly higher amount. With the acceptance of this conclusion, it is easy to take the view that the office of a government is not to fix the legal value of money, but only to authorize the coining of it in denominations which will enable it to subserve the convenience of the people. The stamp is only a verification. This being the case, there is no good reason for a distinct set of coins in every country. Every government may stamp and verify its coinage, because this will establish its credit with the citizens; but all governments may and should use the like denominations, weights and qualities.

We anticipate, therefore, that it will not be many years before the other countries of Europe, those at least that have a hope to have much commerce, will accede to the conditions of the late Monetary Convention. The States of Germany and Denmark, and Sweden, and perhaps even Russia and Austria will descry the advantages of the uniform coinage, and adopt it for their own people. The Spanish peninsular will be slower to appreciate the matter, unless some renovating agency shall take place to electrify the people with new enterprise and activity. England will be likely to be the last to accept the innovation. With its immense colonial possessions, it would do more than all Europe combined to initiate the change, if it would consent to its adoption.

It has been rightly surmised, we believe, that the United States will be prompt to join in such a movement which is so manifestly convenient, and in which so many other countries have combined. With the adoption of Mr. Kasson's bill for uniform weights and measures, the introduction of this coinage would seem to be well timed. Perhaps there should have been more endeavor to perfect the system before establishing it; but now that a mighty step has been taken, we may look to see a general falling-into line among the civilized nations, and perhaps a generation will not have passed away before the universal establishment of just weights and measures, and the adoption of the franc as the measure of value throughout the world.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The course of trade during September has been of a generally satisfactory character. The fears entertained by some, at the opening of the Fall business, that the markets would prove to be over-supplied with goods have not been realised. On the contrary, the large representation of buyers from all sections of the country have proved to have wants fully equal to the supply of merchandise; and, with a steady, healthy demand, the course of prices has been even and satisfactory to holders. Although the Fall season is by no means closed, yet the markets are bare of many leading classes of

goods, and on some kinds of domestic manufactures prices show an upward tendency, partly induced by scarcity.

The South has required a large amount of merchandise; but it is deserving of note that the class of goods taken for that market now includes less of the fine, costly descriptions bought before the war, and also a much smaller proportion of the very common materials which in former times were required for clothing the slaves, the wealthy classes now buying less costly goods, and the negroes being able to clothe themselves with better fabrics. Southern merchants have shown some anxiety to open credits, alleging as a reason that it must be late before their people can realise upon the cotton crop; as a rule, however, our merchants have not deemed it prudent to extend credit to that section until political affairs become more settled.

Trade with the West has not been so extensive as might have been expected from the anticipation of large crops. A conservative spirit appears to pervade the trade of that section; and, as their collections have not proved very satisfactory in some districts, there is a disposition to confine credits within moderate limits. The injury to the corn crop has had a depressing effect upon the trade of Illinois and Ohio; which, however, during the last few days, has been counteracted by the reports of injury to the grain crops of Great Britain, warranting the expectation of a large demand for our cereals for export.

In some quarters, there have been symptoms of a disposition to extend credit operations; but, as a rule, our jobbers are disinclined to encourage time transactions, and it may perhaps be safely affirmed that there has been but little departure from the strictly conservative terms upon which business has been conducted since the beginning of the war. The limited amount of credit transactions, however, is perhaps attributable to the extreme abundance of currency as much as to the indisposition of traders to do business upon time.

The usual flow of currency from the East to the West for moving the crops has not made its appearance until the close of September, a period somewhat later than in former years; and, owing to the extreme abundance of money idle in the banks, the demand has not had its usual effect upon the money market, the rate remaining, through the month, steady at 4 per cent. on call. The most pointed indication of the extreme ease of the money market is in the fact that, on the Treasury notifying the banks to present \$12,500,000 of Clearing House certificates for redemption on the 25th ult., the banks allowed the currency to remain in the Sub-Treasury, free of interest, simply to retain the use of the certificates in Clearing House settlements, a plain acknowledgement that they could find no use for the money.

The course of the gold market has been comparatively steady. The demand for customs has been large, but has been very nearly met by the importations from California and Europe; and speculative movements, to force up the premium, have consequently made no progress. The receipts of gold from California for the month amount to \$2,884,432. Since January 1st, we have received from that source \$30,500,000, which exceeds the receipts for the corresponding months of any of the last seven years. It is important, however, to remember that eight millions of the receipts was destined for the Sub-Treasury. The transatlantic receipts for the month have not been officially reported, but are estimated at the unusually high figure of \$7,500,000. These importations appear to be due, on the one hand, to our having remitted to Europe during the panic in London in excess of our actual liabilities; and, on the other, to the subsequent large exportation of Five-twenties,

MOVEMENT OF TREASURE AT NEW YORK.

Months, &c.	New Supply.			Exports to for. ports.	Excess of	
	California.	Foreign.	Total.		Supply.	Export.
January.....	\$1,485,316	\$72,771	\$1,558,087	\$2,706,336	\$.....	\$1,148,249
February.....	3,603,000	172,122	3,775,122	1,807,030	1,968,092	.....
March.....	3,958,291	285,854	4,244,145	1,045,039	3,199,106	.....
April.....	1,539,321	161,817	1,701,138	588,875	1,112,263	.....
May.....	3,992,148	393,073	4,385,221	23,744,194	.....	19,358,973
June.....	1,842,271	94,549	1,936,820	15,890,956	.....	13,954,136
July.....	6,754,689	845,961	7,100,650	5,821,459	1,278,171	.....
August.....	4,477,659	269,221	4,746,880	1,587,851	3,159,029	.....
September..	2,884,432*	7,500,000†	10,384,432	808,950	9,575,482	.....

Jan. Aug. '66.	\$30,537,107	\$9,295,368	\$40,834,475	\$54,000,690	\$.....	\$13,168,215
do do '65.	13,751,750	1,695,459	15,447,209	22,670,116	.....	7,222,907
do do '64.	8,864,530	1,859,144	10,723,674	34,936,862	.....	24,212,188
do do '63.	9,634,312	1,228,121	10,862,433	32,846,496	.....	23,014,063
do do '62.	18,655,651	944,577	19,600,228	42,834,139	.....	23,233,911
do do '61.	28,236,408	85,186,730	63,423,133	3,279,614	60,143,519	.....
do do '60.	25,529,924	1,152,627	26,682,551	39,456,375	.....	12,773,824
do do '59.	29,219,714	1,833,054	31,052,768	55,925,860	.....	24,873,092

The price of gold has fluctuated during the month between 147½ and 143½—a fraction above the price for the corresponding month of last year, as will appear from the following quotations for each day of the month:

COURSE OF GOLD FOR SEPTEMBER.

Date.	Open'g	High' st	Lowest	Closing	Date.	Open'g	High' st	Lowest	Closing
Saturday.....	147½	147½	145½	145½	Wednesday...19	145½	145½	145	145½
Sunday.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Thursday.....20	145	145	144½	144½
Monday.....	3	145	145½	145½	Friday.....21	143½	144	143½	143½
Tuesday.....	4	145½	146½	146½	Saturday.....22	143½	143½	143½	143½
Wednesday...5	146½	147	146½	146½	Sunday.....23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday.....6	146	146½	145½	145½	Monday.....24	143½	144½	143½	144½
Friday.....7	145½	146½	145½	146½	Tuesday.....25	144½	144½	144½	144½
Saturday.....8	14½	147½	146½	146½	Wednesday...26	144½	145½	144½	145
Sunday.....9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thursday.....27	145½	145½	144½	145
Monday.....10	146½	146½	146½	146½	Friday.....28	144½	145½	144½	145½
Tuesday.....11	146½	146½	145½	145½	Saturday.....29	145½	146½	145½	146½
Wednesday...12	146½	146½	145½	146½	Sunday.....30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday.....13	146½	146½	145½	145½	Sept....1866....	147½	147½	145½	146½
Friday.....14	145½	145½	144½	145	" 1865....	144½	145	142½	144
Saturday.....15	144½	144½	144	144½	" 1864....	245	254½	191	193
Sunday.....16	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 1863....	127	143½	126½	141½
Monday.....17	144½	145½	144½	145½	" 1862....	116½	124	116½	123½
Tuesday.....18	144½	145½	144½	145					

United States securities have shown much firmness in the foreign markets. Five-twenties have sold at London as high as 73½, and as low as 71½, notwithstanding the very large amount received from this side. It is significant that one of the first impulses of the reaction from a great panic should be to invest largely in the bonds of the United States Government. Other American securities have also exhibited increased firmness at London. Illinois Central has ranged at 77½ to 80, and Erie at 44½ to 48. We append the daily quotations for Consols and American Securities at London for September, as reported by the cable:

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

Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities U.S. 5-20s	Ill.C. sh's.	Erie sh's.	Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities U.S. 5-20s	Ill.C. sh's.	Erie sh's.
Saturday.....	1 89½	73½	80	46	Tuesday.....18	89½	72½	78½	47½
Sunday.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Wednesday...19	89½	72½	78½	47½
Monday.....	3 89½	73½	79½	46½	Thursday.....20	89½	72½	78½	47½
Tuesday.....	4 89½	72½	79½	46½	Friday.....21	89½	72½	78½	48
Wednesday...5	89½	73	79½	46½	Saturday.....22	89½	72½	78½	48
Thursday.....6	89½	72½	79	46½	Sunday.....23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday.....7	89½	72½	78½	45	Monday.....24	89	71½	78	48
Saturday.....8	89½	72½	78½	45	Tuesday.....25	89½	71½	77½	47½
Sunday.....9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wednesday...26	89½	71½	78	47½
Monday.....10	89½	72½	78½	45	Thursday.....27	89½	71½	77½	47½
Tuesday.....11	89½	71½	78½	44½	Friday.....28	89½	71½	77½	47½
Wednesday...12	89½	71½	78	44½	Saturday.....29	†No tele gram	.....	.....	.....
Thursday.....13	89½	72½	79½	45½	Sunday.....30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday.....14	89½	73	79½	45½	Highest.....	89½	73½	80	48
Saturday.....15	89½	72½	78½	45½	Lowest.....	89	71½	77½	44½
Sunday.....16	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Monday.....17	89½	72½	78½	46½					

The causes indicated above, as having induced a return current of specie, have also produced a severe depression in the rates of foreign exchange. At the beginning of the month prime bankers' sterling 60 days' bills sold as low as 106½, or about 3 per cent. below the par of exchange. Subsequently, the purchase of large amounts of bills on speculation and the curtailment of the supply of cotton bills, produced a sudden advance in quotations, and at the close of the month prime 60 days' sterling bankers' bills were held at 108½@1.

*The Arizona which arrived from Aspinwall on the 1st October brought \$1,137,149, of which \$1,109,537 was from California. This is properly due to the September account, and if added to the actual September receipts makes the total supply from California for that month \$3,993,969.

† Estimated.
‡ No report for Saturday, September 29, came to hand.

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER.

Days.	London. cents for 54 pence.	Paris. centimes for dollar.	Amsterdam. cents for florin.	Bremen. cents for rix daler.	Hamburg. cents for M. banco.	Berlin. cents for thaler.
1..	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2	545 @ 535	39 @ 40	75 1/2 @ 76 1/2	35 @ 35 1/2	68 1/2 @ 69 1/2
2..	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2	542 1/2 @ 535	39 @ 40	75 1/2 @ 76 1/2	35 @ 35 1/2	68 1/2 @ 69 1/2
3..	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2	542 1/2 @ 535	39 @ 40	75 1/2 @ 77	35 @ 35 1/2	69 @ 70
4..	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2	541 1/2 @ 532 1/2	39 @ 40	76 @ 77 1/2	35 @ 35 1/2	69 @ 70 1/2
5..	106 @ 106 1/2	540 @ 532 1/2	39 @ 40	76 @ 77 1/2	35 @ 35 1/2	69 1/2 @ 70 1/2
6..	106 @ 106 1/2	540 @ 532 1/2	39 @ 39 1/2	75 1/2 @ 77	35 @ 35 1/2	69 1/2 @ 70 1/2
7..	106 @ 106 1/2	541 1/2 @ 531 1/2	39 @ 39 1/2	75 1/2 @ 77	35 @ 35 1/2	69 1/2 @ 70 1/2
8..	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2	535 @ 530	39 @ 40	76 1/2 @ 77 1/2	35 @ 35 1/2	69 1/2 @ 70 1/2
9..	106 @ 106 1/2	535 @ 527 1/2	39 1/2 @ 40	76 1/2 @ 77 1/2	35 @ 35 1/2	69 1/2 @ 70 1/2
10..	106 @ 106 1/2	530 @ 525	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2	76 1/2 @ 77 1/2	35 1/2 @ 36	70 @ 71
11..	106 1/2 @ 109 1/2	530 @ 525	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2	77 @ 78	35 1/2 @ 36	70 @ 71
12..	107 @ 107 1/2	530 @ 525	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2	77 @ 78	35 1/2 @ 36	70 @ 71
13..	107 @ 107 1/2	532 1/2 @ 525	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2	77 @ 78	35 1/2 @ 36	70 @ 71
14..	107 @ 107 1/2	530 @ 525	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2	77 @ 78	35 1/2 @ 36	70 @ 71
15..	107 @ 107 1/2	530 @ 525	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2	77 @ 78	35 1/2 @ 36	70 @ 71
16..	106 1/2 @ 107 1/2	530 @ 525	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2	77 @ 78	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
17..	106 1/2 @ 107 1/2	530 @ 525	39 1/2 @ 40	77 @ 78	35 1/2 @ 36	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
18..	106 1/2 @ 107 1/2	530 @ 525	39 1/2 @ 40	77 @ 78	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
19..	106 1/2 @ 107 1/2	530 @ 525	39 1/2 @ 40	77 @ 78	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
20..	107 @ 107 1/2	527 1/2 @ 525	39 1/2 @ 40	77 @ 78	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
21..	107 @ 107 1/2	530 @ 525	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2	77 @ 78	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
22..	107 @ 107 1/2	530 @ 525	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2	77 @ 78	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
23..	107 1/2 @ 108	527 1/2 @ 522 1/2	40 @ 41 1/2	77 1/2 @ 78 1/2	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2	71 @ 71 1/2
24..	107 1/2 @ 108	525 @ 520	40 1/2 @ 41 1/2	78 @ 78 1/2	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2
25..	108 @ 108 1/2	523 1/2 @ 522 1/2	40 1/2 @ 41	78 @ 78 1/2	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2	71 1/2 @ 72
26..	108 @ 108 1/2	523 1/2 @ 520	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	78 @ 78 1/2	35 1/2 @ 36	71 @ 72
27..	108 1/2 @ 108 1/2	523 1/2 @ 518 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	78 @ 78 1/2	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2	71 1/2 @ 72
28..	108 @ 108 1/2	523 1/2 @ 518 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	78 @ 78 1/2	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2	71 1/2 @ 72
29..	108 @ 108 1/2	523 1/2 @ 518 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	78 @ 78 1/2	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2	71 1/2 @ 72
30..	108 @ 108 1/2	523 1/2 @ 518 1/2	40 1/2 @ 41	78 @ 79 1/2	36 @ 36 1/2	71 @ 71 1/2
Sep	105 1/2 @ 108 1/2	545 @ 518 1/2	39 @ 41 1/2	75 1/2 @ 78 1/2	35 @ 36 1/2	68 @ 72
Aug	105 1/2 @ 108 1/2	545 @ 517 1/2	39 @ 41	75 @ 79	34 1/2 @ 37	68 @ 73
July	107 1/2 @ 109 1/2	525 @ 507 1/2	40 @ 42	77 @ 79	36 @ 37 1/2	72 @ 75 1/2
June	107 1/2 @ 110	205 @ 507 1/2	40 @ 42 1/2	77 @ 80 1/2	35 1/2 @ 37 1/2	73 @ 75
May	108 1/2 @ 109 1/2	520 @ 510	40 1/2 @ 42 1/2	78 1/2 @ 80	36 @ 37 1/2	71 @ 74
Apr	106 1/2 @ 108 1/2	537 1/2 @ 517 1/2	39 1/2 @ 41	76 1/2 @ 78 1/2	35 @ 36 1/2	69 1/2 @ 71 1/2
Mar	106 1/2 @ 108 1/2	530 @ 518 1/2	40 @ 41	77 @ 78 1/2	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
Feb	107 1/2 @ 108 1/2	532 1/2 @ 517 1/2	40 1/2 @ 41	77 @ 79	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
Jan	108 @ 109 1/2	523 1/2 @ 515	40 1/2 @ 41	78 @ 79 1/2	36 @ 36 1/2	71 @ 71 1/2
9 mos	105 1/2 @ 109 1/2	545 @ 507 1/2	39 @ 42 1/2	75 @ 80 1/2	34 1/2 @ 37 1/2	68 @ 75 1/2

There has been no demand of importance for Five-twenties for export, the foreign market having been supplied abundantly, perhaps to excess, by the shipments of August. The price of bonds and of Treasury notes has, however, declined but a fraction from the average quotations of August; the demand from domestic sources, for employing large idle balances having helped to sustain prices. The amount of transactions in Government securities, State, city and railroad bonds, at the stock boards for last month is given below; the sales at the boards, however, represent but a small portion of the aggregate operations in Governments, and are an imperfect criterion of the business really done:

SALE OF BONDS—SEPTEMBER.

U. S. Bonds.....	\$6,451,300	Railroad Bonds.....	\$879,200
U. S. Notes.....	2,425,350		
State and City Bonds.....	2,984,000	Total Bonds and Notes..	\$12,739,850

The course of stock speculation since the middle of the month has been steadily upward. Under the purchases of wealthy firms prices have advanced above anything realised since the wild operations of 1864.

The following statement shows the prices of leading shares at the close of the month, compared with the highest and lowest figures in 1864:

	—1864—			—1864—		
	Low't.	High't.	Sep 29	Low't.	High't.	Sep 29
New York Central..	109	145	114 1/2	110 1/2	138	123 1/2
Erie.....	82	126 1/2	80 1/2	90	132	89 1/2
Hudson.....	107	164	124 1/2	34	88	37 1/2
Reading.....	111	165	116 1/2	30	97	72
Michigan Central..	114 1/2	157	115	85 1/2	149 1/2	112
Michigan Southern.	57	118 1/2	87	82 1/2	152 1/2	108
Illinois Central....						
Clev. & Pittsburg..						
Northwestern.....						
Rock Island.....						
Fort Wayne.....						

The total transactions in stocks at both boards, for September, aggregate 1,427,014 shares, against 1,241,075 shares in August.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract statement, as appears from the books and Treasurers' returns in the Treasury Department, on the 1st of August, the 1st of September and the 1st of October, 1866, comparatively:

	DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.		
	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.
5 per cent. bonds.....	\$198,241,100	\$198,091,350	\$198,091,350
5 " " " of 1867 and 1868....	18,323,592	18,323,592	18,323,592
5 " " " of 1881.....	283,734,100	283,734,800	283,738,750
5 " " " 5.20's.....	742,829,650	773,422,800	798,162,250
Navy Pension Fund.....		11,750,000	11,750,000
	\$1,242,628,442	\$1,283,322,542	\$1,310,065,942
	DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.
6 per cent. bonds.....	\$6,042,000	\$8,202,000	\$8,922,000
Temporary Loan.....	118,665,470	45,538,000	22,500,000
3-year Compound Interest Notes.....	156,012,140	155,512,140	155,512,140
2-year 7.30 notes.....	798,949,350	769,518,900	743,996,050
	\$1,117,222,226	\$1,079,668,960	\$930,930,190

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

Various bonds and notes.....	\$4,900,430	\$4,670,160	\$23,302,372
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.			
United States Notes.....	\$40,361,725	\$399,603,592	\$399,165,292
Fractional currency.....	26,684,139	26,483,998	27,029,273
Gold certificates of deposit.....	16,403,180	15,480,220	11,057,640
	\$452,031,603	\$443,449,047	\$437,252,205

Aggregate debt.....	\$2,770,416,609	\$2,728,314,836	\$2,701,550,749
Coin and Currency in Treasury.....	137,317,333	132,631,668	128,213,767
Debt, less coin and currency.....	\$2,633,099,276	\$2,595,683,168	\$2,573,336,941

The following statement shows the amount of coin and currency separately at the dates in foregoing table:

	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.
Gold Coin.....	\$61,322,127	\$76,333,918	\$86,259,909
Currency.....	75,995,206	56,297,750	41,953,858
Total gold coin and currency.....	\$137,317,333	\$132,631,668	\$128,213,767

MONETARY CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE, BELGIUM, ETC.

The following is a translation of the Monetary Convention recently concluded between France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland:

PREAMBLE.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Majesty the King of Italy, and the Swiss Confederation, being equally desirous of establishing a more complete harmony between their monetary legislation, to remedy the inconveniences which press upon the communications and transactions between the inhabitants of their respective States in consequence of the diverse values of their coined moneys, and to contribute, by the formation of a Monetary Union, to the progress of uniformity in weights, measures, and currency, have resolved to conclude a convention to that effect, and have named as their Commissioners-Plenipotentiary as follows:

His Majesty the King of the Belgians—M. Frederic Fortamps, Director of the Bank of Belgium, &c., and M. Kreglinger;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French—M. Marie Louis Felix Esquiron de Parieu, Vice-President of the Council of State, &c., and M. K. J. Pelouze, President of the Coinage Commission;

His Majesty the King of Italy—M. Isaac Arton, Councillor of Legation at Paris, and M. V. Pralongo;

The Swiss Confederation—M. Kern, Envoy Extraordinary to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and M. Feer-Herzog;

Who, after mutually exhibiting their respective full powers in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ART. 1. Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland are constituted a Union as respects the weights, values, form, and currency of their respective coinage in gold and silver. No change is made at present in the legislation relating to the copper money of each of the States.

ART. 2. The high contracting parties engage not to coin, nor allow to be coined, bearing their impressions and designs, any gold moneys in any other forms than those of gold pieces of 100f, 50f, 20f, 10f, and 5f, fixed as to weights, values, allowance for loss, and diameter as follows:

Nature of Pieces.	Full weight. Grammes.	Allowance in weight at home and abroad. Thousand parts.	Standard Thousand parts.	Allowance from Standard. Thousand parts.	Diameter. Millimetres.
100	32,258.06	1	900	2	35
50	16,129.30				28
20	6,451.61	2	900	2	21
10	3,225.80				19
5	1,612.90	3			17

They shall receive without distinction into their public treasuries gold pieces coined according to the foregoing conditions in one or other of the four States, with the reservation, nevertheless, of excluding all coins whose weight shall have been reduced by wear to the extent of 1/2 per cent. below the allowances mentioned above, or where the stamped impressions shall have become effaced.

ART. 3. The contracting Governments bind themselves not to make, nor allow to be made, silver pieces of 5f, except according to the conditions of weight, standard, allowance, and diameter fixed as follows:

Full Weight.	Allowance.	Full Standard.	Allowance.	Diameter.
25 grammes	3,000ths	900,000ths	2,000ths	37 millimetres

They shall mutually receive the said coined pieces into their public treasuries, with the right of excluding those which shall have lost weight by wear to a greater extent than one per cent. below the allowance above mentioned, or where the stamped impression shall have become effaced.

ART. 4. The high contracting parties henceforth shall not manufacture silver pieces of 2f, 1f, 50c, and 20c, except according to the conditions of weight, standard, allowance and diameter as follows:

Description.	Full weight. Grammes.	Allowance in weight. Thousand parts.	Full standard. Thousand parts.	Allowance. Thousand parts.	Diameter. Millimetres.
2	10	5	335	3	27
1	5.00				23
0.50	2.50	7	335	3	18
0.20	1.00				16

These pieces shall be recast by the Governments that issued them when they shall have become reduced by wear to the extent of five per cent. below the above mentioned allowance, or when their stamped impressions shall have become effaced.

ART. 5. The silver pieces of 2f, of 1f, of 50c, and of 20c, manufactured otherwise than according to the various conditions specified in the foregoing article shall be withdrawn from circulation before January 1, 1869. This period is extended to January 1, 1878, in respect of pieces of 2f. and 1f. issued in Switzerland by virtue of the law of January 31, 1860,

ART. 6. Silver pieces manufactured according to the condition of Article 4 shall have legal currency among private individuals in the State which has manufactured them to the extent of 50f. in a single payment. The State which has issued them shall receive them from its own countrymen without any limit of quantity.

ART. 7. The public treasuries of each of the four countries shall accept silver moneys coined by one or several of the other contracting States, in conformity with Article 4 to the extent of 100f. in each single payment to such mentioned treasuries.

The governments of Belgium, France, and Italy shall receive upon the same terms until January 1, 1878, the Swiss pieces of 2f. and of 1f. issued by virtue of the law of the 31st of January, 1860, and which are assimilated in all respects during the same period to pieces manufactured in accordance with the conditions of Article 4. The reservation in respect of wear mentioned in Article 4 applies in all cases.

ART. 8. Each of the contracting Governments undertakes to receive back from individuals or from the public treasuries of the other States the old coinage which it has issued, and to exchange it for an equal value in current coin (gold pieces for five-franc pieces in silver), upon conditions that the sum presented for exchange shall not be less than 100f. This obligation shall be prolonged for a period of two years from the date of the expiration of the present treaty.

ART. 9. The high contracting parties shall not issue silver pieces of 2f, of 1f, of 50c, and of 20c, struck according to the conditions mentioned in Article 4 beyond the ratio of 6f in value for each inhabitant. This amount upon the basis of the last census in each State, and reckoning the presumed increase of population until the expiration of the present treaty, is fixed thus :

	Francs.
For Belgium.....	32,000,000
For France.....	230,000,000
For Italy.....	141,000,000
For Switzerland.....	17,000,000

Taken on account of the sums above mentioned, which the governments have the right to stamp of the values already issued :

By France, in virtue of the law of the 25th of May, 1864, in pieces of 50c and 20c for about 16 millions.

By Italy, in virtue of the law of the 24th of August, 1862, in pieces of 2f, of 1f, of 50c, and of 20c, for about 100 millions.

By Switzerland, in virtue of the law of the 31st of January, 1860, in pieces of 2f and 1f for 105,000f.

ART. 10. The date of coinage shall hereafter be stamped upon pieces of gold and silver struck in any of the four States.

ART. 11. The contracting Governments shall communicate to each other annually the total amount of their issues of gold and silver coins, their position as to the withdrawal and remelting of the old coinage: all the arrangements and all the administrative documents relating to coinages.

They shall also give to each other information of all facts which concern the reciprocal circulation of their gold and silver moneys.

ART. 12. The right of acceding to this Convention is reserved to any other State which shall accept its obligations, and which shall adopt the monetary system of the union whatever relates to gold and silver specie.

ART. 13. The execution of the mutual engagements contained in the present Convention is subject, as far as may be necessary, to the fulfilment of formalities and regulations prescribed by the Constitutional laws of those of the high contracting parties which have determined to obtain their application, and which they bind themselves to do with the least possible delay.

ART. 14. The present Convention shall remain in force until the 1st of January, 1880. If, one year prior to that date, notice to determine it shall not have been given (*denoncee*), it shall remain obligatory in full force for a further period of 15 years, and, in like manner, for further periods of fifteen years in the absence of denunciation.

ART. 15. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Paris within the space of six months, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which the respective Commissioners-Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed to it the seal of their arms.

Made in four parts at Paris, December 23, 1865.

Literature.

Census Returns of the different Counties of the State of Iowa as returned in the year 1865, &c., &c. Printed by authority of the CENSUS BOARD (State officers). Des Moines: F. W. PALMER, State Printer; 1865, 8vo. pp. 167.

The census of Iowa for 1865 has been transmitted to us by His Excellency William M. Stone, Governor of the State. Besides the population by townships the volume contains the agricultural statistics for the same year and miscellaneous returns of schools, &c. As a mark in the progress of the State it is an important document.

Iowa is one of those States which has sprung up from the Western wilderness in a very few years. Thirty years ago, its inhabited portion was confined to the vicinity of Dubuque. In 1838, it was taken from Missouri and erected into a separate territory and in 1845 had so far advanced in population as to entitle it to admission into the Union. The first recorded census was taken in 1836, in which year there were within the limits of the territory governing the present State 10,351 inhabitants. Within the same

limits in 1865 there were found 754,732 inhabitants. The successive steps towards this development have been as follows :

1836 (State Census).....	10,351	1850 (U. S. Census).....	192,314
1838 (do do).....	22,859	1852 (State Census).....	227,773
1840 (U. S. Census).....	43,112	1854 (do do).....	326,014
1844 (State Census).....	71,650	1856 (do do).....	509,414
1846 (do do).....	78,988	1859 (do do).....	632,549
1847 (do do).....	116,204	1860 (U. S. Census).....	674,913
1849 (do do).....	130,945	1865 (State Census).....	754,732

Here we find a population beginning at 10,000 multiply its number by nearly eight in ten years; in the next ten years the population of 1846 was multiplied by more than six and in the nine years ending with 1865 it increased thirty-three per centum. The increase from 1860 to 1865, covering a period of civil war, has been somewhat retarded, but with highly satisfactory results as shown in the tables which follow :

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	1860.	1865.	Counties.	1860.	1865.
Adair.....	984	1,071	Johnson.....	17,573	18,781
Adams.....	1,533	1,818	Jones.....	13,306	14,376
Alamakee.....	12,237	13,957	Keokuk.....	13,271	13,996
Appanoose.....	11,931	10,728	Kossuth.....	416	694
Audubon.....	454	540	Lee.....	29,332	28,063
Benton.....	8,496	11,245	Linn.....	18,947	20,754
Black Hawk.....	8,244	12,306	Louisia.....	10,370	10,948
Boone.....	4,232	5,236	Lucas.....	5,766	6,352
Bremer.....	4,915	7,224	Lyon (new).....	.....	.....
Buchanan.....	7,906	10,037	Madison.....	7,339	8,214
Buena Vista.....	57	.....	Mahaska.....	14,816	17,082
Butler.....	3,724	5,006	Marion.....	16,813	18,719
Calhoun.....	147	224	Marshall.....	6,015	8,759
Carroll.....	281	400	Mills.....	4,481	5,218
Cass.....	1,612	1,895	Mitchell.....	3,409	4,176
Cedar.....	12,949	14,041	Monona.....	832	1,096
Cerro Gordo.....	940	1,311	Monroe.....	8,617	9,435
Cherokee.....	58	64	Montgomery.....	7,256	1,535
Chickasaw.....	4,336	5,355	Muscatine.....	16,444	17,241
Clarke.....	5,427	5,716	O'Brien.....	8	.....
Clay.....	52	.....	Osceola.....	.....	.....
Clayton.....	20,728	21,922	Page.....	4,419	5,211
Clinton.....	18,938	22,405	Palo Alto.....	132	216
Dawford.....	383	574	Plymouth.....	148	105
Dallas.....	5,244	5,886	Pocahontas.....	103	215
Davis.....	13,764	13,123	Polk.....	11,625	16,473
Decatur.....	8,677	8,052	Pottawattamie.....	4,968	5,338
Delaware.....	11,024	12,508	Poweshiek.....	5,668	7,796
Des Moines.....	19,611	19,894	Ringgold.....	2,923	3,089
Dickenson.....	180	300	Sac.....	246	304
Dubuque.....	31,164	33,078	Scott.....	29,959	28,474
Emmett.....	105	368	Shelby.....	818	900
Fayette.....	12,073	13,126	Sioux.....	10	.....
Floyd.....	3,744	4,886	Storey.....	4,051	5,918
Franklin.....	1,309	1,899	Tama.....	5,235	7,832
Fremont.....	5,014	5,698	Taylor.....	3,590	4,299
Greene.....	1,374	1,659	Union.....	2,012	2,528
Grundy.....	793	1,332	Van Buren.....	17,081	15,599
Guthrie.....	3,058	3,239	Wapello.....	14,518	18,794
Gamilton.....	1,699	2,023	Warren.....	10,281	11,150
Gancock.....	179	292	Washington.....	14,235	15,739
Hardin.....	5,440	6,813	Wayne.....	6,409	6,327
Harrison.....	3,621	4,265	Webster.....	2,504	3,772
Henry.....	18,701	17,816	Winnebago.....	168	293
Howard.....	3,168	3,871	Winneshiek.....	13,942	15,421
Humboldt.....	332	606	Woodbury.....	1,119	1,205
Ida.....	43	.....	Worth.....	756	1,143
Iowa.....	8,029	10,258	Wright.....	653	908
Jackson.....	18,493	19,097			
Jasper.....	9,883	12,095	Total, 1860.....	674,913	.....
Jefferson.....	15,038	14,772	Total, 1865.....	.....	754,732

From the above, it appears that five counties made returns in 1860 that did not report in 1865. These are Buena Vista, Clay, Ida, O'Brien and Sioux, which together gave, in the first named year, the insignificant population of 170. Leaving these out of the reckoning, the census of 1860 gave a total for the State of \$674,743, and that of 1865 a total of 754,732, showing that in the quinquennial period there has been an increase of 79,989, or 11.85 to every hundred at its commencement.

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Places.	1860.	1865.	*	Places.	1860.	1865.	*
Dubuque.....	13,000	15,814	15,814	Indian Village ..	619	1,081	1,081
Davenport.....	11,267	16,882	14,068	Bel evue.....	1,064	2,043	1,058
Burlington.....	6,706	10,089	8,018	Le Claire.....	1,442	1,047	1,047
Desmoines.....	2,965	5,722	5,722	Guttenburg.....	1,104	1,004	1,004
Iowa City.....	5,214	7,106	5,417	Knoxville.....	2,371	3,674	1,087
Muscatine.....	5,314	5,272	5,272	Albia.....	620	941	941
Mt. Pleasant.....	3,538	4,055	4,055	Keosauqua.....	.....	.....	888
Lyons.....	2,703	3,292	3,107	Wapello.....	992	1,761	880
Oskaloosa.....	4,393	5,654	3,042	Sioux City.....	767	865	865
Clinton.....	1,816	3,168	2,450	Glenwood.....	613	1,247	728
Ottumwa.....	1,632	2,359	2,359	Sabula (T).....	.....	.....	700
Cedar Rapids.....	1,830	2,167	2,167	Marengo.....	1,233	1,275	639
Columbus.....	1,815	2,048	2,048	Farmington.....	2,641	1,443	673
Independence.....	1,395	2,017	2,017	Camanche.....	1,468	1,221	672
McGregor.....	1,989	1,908	1,908	Walton (T).....	1,224	1,525	671
Pella.....	1,644	1,742	1,742	Princeton.....	1,423	1,450	534
Fairfield.....	1,692	3,041	1,741	Salem (T).....	1,356	1,800	524
Maquoketa.....	1,090	2,026	1,391	Bonaparte.....	.....	.....	469
Eddyville.....	917	1,361	1,361	New London (T).....	1,993	1,754	459
Waverly (V).....	.....	.....	1,278	Union City.....	334	395	395
DeWitt.....	2,261	2,132	1,169	Newburg (V).....	.....	.....	250
Tipton (T).....	1,190	1,096	1,096	Queen City.....	212	239	239

The third column, headed thus*, shows the population of cities within the proper corporate limits. The two first columns give the population of the township, including the city. This arrangement has been adopted because, in the Federal census of 1860, the city population is not distinguished from that of the township, and hence, in order to compare the two censuses, the population of the whole territory occupied by township and city is necessarily given for both years.

It appears from this table that Iowa has now three cities of upwards of 10,000 inhabitants; three of less than 10,000, and more than 5,000; eight of less than 5,000 and more than 2,000, and thirteen of less than 2,000 and more than 1,000, and a number of cities, towns and villages of inferior population. In this enumeration city population alone is included. Comparing the township and city population of the principal places in 1860 and 1865, the following results are obtained:

	1860.	1865.	Inc.
3 cities, &c., of 10,000 and upwards.....	30,973	42,785	11,812
3 " of less than 10,000 and more than 5,000.....	14,503	18,100	3,597
8 " of less than 5,000 and more than 2,000.....	19,122	24,760	5,638
12 " of less than 2,000 and more than 1,000.....	17,343	22,155	4,812
Total, 26 cities, &c.....	81,941	107,800	25,859

—showing an increase of 31.57 per cent. for the quinquennial period. This is nearly three times the general average of the whole State. The rate of increase of the three first-class cities was 38.14 per cent.; of the three second-class cities, 24.60 per cent.; of the eight cities of 5,000 to 2,000, 29.52 per cent.; and of the twelve cities of 2,000 to 1,000, 27.81 per cent.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— SEPT. 21.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	11 16½ @ 11.17	Sept. 21.	3 days.	11.77½ @ —
Antwerp	3 months.	25.45 @ 25.50	do	"	25.25 @ —
Hamburg	"	13.8½ @ 13.9	do	"	13.6 @ —
Paris	"	25.40 @ 25.45	do	"	25.26
Paris	short.	25.20 @ 25.25	do	3 mo's.	25.05
Vienna	3 months.	13.20 @ 13.30	—	—	—
Berlin	"	6.26½ @ 6.27	—	—	—
St. Petersburg	"	28¾ @ 29	Sept. 21.	3 mo's.	29½
Cadiz	"	45¾ @ 46½	do	3 mo's.	—
Lisbon	"	51½ @ 51¾	Sept. 14.	3 mo's.	53½
Milan	—	26.45 @ 26.60	—	—	—
Genoa	—	26.45 @ 26.60	—	—	—
Naples	—	26.45 @ 26.60	—	—	—
New York	—	—	Sept. 20.	60 days.	154½
Jamaica	—	—	Aug. 25.	do	2½ p. c. prem.
Havana	—	—	Aug. 29.	90 days.	27½ @ —
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	Aug. 25.	60 days.	22½ @ 22½
Buenos Ayres.	—	—	Aug. 14.	do	49½ @ —
Valparaiso	—	—	Aug. 3.	do	44½ @ —
Pernambuco	—	—	Sept. 1.	do	23½ @ —
Singapore	60 day's	4s. 5d.	Aug. 3.	6 mo's.	4s. 5½d. @ 4s. 6d.
Hong Kong	"	4s. 5d.	Aug. 24.	do	4s. 4d. @ —
Ceylon	"	1½ p. c. disc.	Aug. 10.	do	6 @ 7 p. c. dis.
Bombay	"	1s 10½d @ —	Sept. 17.	do	1s. 11½d.
Madras	"	1s 10½d @ —	Sept. 14.	do	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	"	1s 10½d @ —	Sept. 16.	do	1s. 11½d.
Sydney	30 days	1 p. c. disc.	July 27.	30 days.	1½ p. c. prem.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1866.

Both as regards trade and finance, business in all departments has been extremely limited, and, it may be said, the week just concluded has been the quietest of the present year. Very few changes have taken place in any department, and the utmost caution seems to have been shown in effecting sales in produce or manufactures; whilst, as regards the Stock Exchange, transactions, whether of a speculative or legitimate character, have been exceedingly limited in extent. Commercially, the position of affairs is certainly satisfactory, notwithstanding that business is so contracted.

America has bought largely of us since the close of the war, and the New York market appears to be well stocked with British goods. It is said these goods have not been sold at any considerable profit, and it may therefore be expected the import trade in British goods at New York will in future be conducted with more caution during the ensuing twelve months. On the other hand, we shall require all in the way of cotton, wheat and flour that America can send; and although cotton is not likely to command the high price current during the last few years, the value secured is certain to be remunerative.

The quotations for money are now as under:

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

On the Continent the principal change during the week is an advance in the rates at Hamburg, to the extent of one-half per cent. In other respects very few alterations of importance have taken place. Annexed are the quotations from the principal cities:

At	Bank rate.	Open market.	At	Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris.....	3	2 @ 2½	Turin.....	6	—
Vienna.....	5	5	Brussels.....	3	2½
Berlin.....	5 bills	5	Madrid.....	9	—
".....	5½ adv.	—	Hamburg.....	—	4
Frankfort.....	4	3½	St. Petersburg.....	5½	7-10
Amsterdam.....	6	6			

On Tuesday, the rates of exchange were somewhat firmer; but at yesterday's market the tendency was less favorable to this country. Only £50,000 have been taken out of the bank this week for export to New York. For silver there has been a good demand, and fine bars have realized 5s. 1d. per ounce.

The amount of business transacted in the Consol Market during the week is extremely limited. The prices of Consols on the days enumerated are subjoined:

Three days ending Sept. 22.	Thursday.	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols for money.....	89½	89½	89½

The demand for American securities has fallen off. Prices have had a drooping tendency, but the fall is of no great importance. Towards the close of the week Erie Railway shares have shown rather more firmness; but as regards other descriptions business closes with a very quiet tone. In Illinois Central Railway shares very little business has been done.

The prices of American Securities for three days ending Sept. 22d are subjoined:

HIGHEST PRICES OF AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Week ending September 22.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 6 per cent, 1882.....	72½	72½	72½
do do do 1881.....	71	71	71
Virginia 5 per cent.....	50	50	50
do 6 per cent.....	45½	45	45
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	70	70	70
— Pennsylvania section, 1st m, 1877.....	71	71	71
do cons'ted mort. b'ds, 1895.....	50	50	49½
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.....	47½	48	48½
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent.....	71	70	70
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875.....	82½	82½	82½
do 7 per cent, 1875.....	67	67	67
do \$100 shares, all paid.....	73½	78½	78
Marrietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent.....	69	69	69
New York Central, 100 dollar shares.....	62½	62½	62½
Panama Rail, 7 per cent, 1872, 2d mort.....	101	101	101
Pennsylvania R.R. 2d mort., 6 p. c.....	82½	82½	82½
do \$50 shares.....	34½	34½	34½
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (gua. by Penn. Railroad Co).....	75	76	77
do do with option to be paid in Philadelphia.....	—	—	77
Canada 6 per cent.....	94½	94	95
do 5 per cent.....	77½	78	77½

LOWEST PRICES OF PRINCIPAL AMERICAN SECURITIES.

For week ending September 22.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's.....	72½	72½	72
Atlantic & Great Western consolidated mortgage bonds.....	49½	49	48½
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.....	46½	47	48
Illinois Central, 100 dollars, all paid.....	78½	78½	78

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The Atlantic Cable is again at work and regular in its communications. Hence, we are enabled to complete the record of the week ending September 27, and also to give that of the week ending October 4.

The closing quotations for Consols and American Securities, for the week ending Sept. 27, were as follows:

	Fri. 21.	Sat. 22.	Mon. 24.	Tues. 25.	Wed. 26.	Thur. 27.
Consols for money.....	89½	89½	89	89½	89½	89½
U. S. 6s (5-20 years).....	72½	72½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Illinois Central shares.....	78½	78½	78	78	77½	77½
Erie Railway shares.....	48	48	48	47½	47½	47½

and for the week ending Oct. 4, as follows:

	Fri. 28.	Sat. 29.	Mon. 1.	Tues. 2.	Wed. 3.	Thur. 4.
Consols for money.....	89½	No report	89½	89½	89½	89½
U. S. 6s (5-20 years).....	71½	received.	71½	70½	70½	70½
Illinois Central shares.....	77½	received.	77½	78½	78	78
Erie Railway shares.....	47½	—	49½	51½	52½	50

The minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England was reduced on the 27th to 4½ per centum.

The Liverpool markets have exhibited an increased activity, and prices have generally tended upwards.

Since the 22d ult. cotton has been extremely active, with large sales, and at higher rates. Beginning at 13½d, the price gradually rose, until, on the 2d inst., it had attained to 15d, at which it closed quiet on the 4th inst.

Breadstuffs remained quiet but firm to the 24th ult., on which date Western mixed corn was at 28s. On the 25th the market became excited, and a general rise in prices was made—corn 9d, wheat 3d, and flour 2s. By the 28th Western mixed corn had reached 30s. On Tuesday, however, the market was easier, and Western mixed corn receded to 29s 6d.

The reports of the provision and produce markets are meagre. Beef has advanced. Pork continues inactive. Cheese and bacon are slightly lower, and tallow easier.

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 only \$4,575,966, against \$5,490,912 last week, and \$6,170,509 the previous week. The exports are \$2,042,566 this week, against \$3,335,610 last week, and \$2,782,215 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were only 2,772 bales, against 6,245 bales last week. Included in the exports were 10,309 bbls. flour, 2,648 bbls. corn meal, 238,695 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels oats, 588 lbs. and bbls. beef, 570 bbls. pork, 1,998, 190 lbs. lard, 10,022, 100 lbs. cheese, 176 100 lbs.

butter, 52 bales hops, 4,017 bbls rosin, 221 bbls, spirits turpentine, 450 bbls. tar, 1,624 pkgs. tobacco, 83,256 lbs. tobacco.

The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry-goods) Sept. 28, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Sept. 29:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$1,928,773	\$1,011,607	\$1,894,054	\$1,931,364
General merchandise.....	1,767,511	1,745,619	3,108,452	2,644,602
Total for the week.....	\$3,696,289	\$2,757,226	\$5,002,506	\$4,575,966
Previously reported.....	132,777,109	170,855,267	133,836,829	231,834,297
Since January 1.....	\$136,473,398	\$173,612,493	\$138,839,335	\$236,460,263

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 Oct. 2:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$2,807,827	\$4,507,504	\$2,892,529	\$2,042,566
Previously reported.....	106,710,493	161,667,536	114,908,834	143,286,217
Since January 1.....	\$109,518,320	\$166,175,040	\$117,801,363	\$145,328,783

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. 29, 1866:

Sept. 27—S.S. Ottawa, Para—American gold.....	\$10,000	Foreign coin.....	\$18,500
Sept. 28—S.S. City of London, Liv.—American gold.....	9,740	Total for the week.....	\$38,240
Sept. 29—S.S. Fulton, Havre—Total since Jan. 1, 1866.....		Previously reported.....	53,653,258
Same time in 1865.....	\$22,675,763	Same time in 1858.....	\$20,951,696
1864.....	35,278,801	1857.....	32,977,772
1863.....	32,517,027	1856.....	27,473,955
1862.....	42,843,139	1855.....	24,379,869
1861.....	3,279,814	1854.....	30,216,057
1860.....	39,353,374	1853.....	15,207,759
1859.....	57,359,461	1852.....	20,652,870

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The mail steamship Arizona from Aspinwall, Sept. 23, arrived at this port on the 1st inst, bringing mails and treasure. The following is her treasure list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.			
Well & Co.....	\$30,000 00	Panama Railroad Co.....	\$41,452 07
J. & W. Seligman.....	94,900 00	Lees & Waller.....	233,000 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.....	12,500 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	67,626 77
Providential S. M. Co.....	3,058 01	Order.....	540,000 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.....	87,000 00		
Total.....	\$1,109,536 85		
FROM MAZANILLA.			
Schepeler & Co.....	\$7,505	Schimilinsky Lotz & Co.....	\$14,400
Total.....			\$21,905
FROM ASPINWALL.			
Trevor & Colgate.....	\$3,066	Lanman & Kemp.....	\$300
Solomon Lazarus.....	1,116	F. Probst.....	150
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	1,075		
Total.....			\$5,707
Total.....			\$1,137,148 85

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

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	To date.	Date.	Steamship.	At date.	To date.
Jan. 12.	New York	\$685,610	\$685,610	May 21.	Arizona	1,276,505	14,253,524
Jan. 19.	H. Chauncey	799,706	1,485,314	May 31.	Costa Rica	324,552	14,578,076
Feb. 1.	Atlantic	944,878	2,430,198	June 9.	New York	949,906	15,527,982
Feb. 9.	New York	1,449,074	3,879,266	June 20.	Arizona	892,365	16,420,347
Feb. 21.	H. Chauncey	1,209,048	5,088,319	July 2.	N. Light	1,617,899	18,038,246
Mar. 5.	Costa Rica	1,469,286	6,557,602	July 9.	New York	1,429,833	19,468,079
Mar. 12.	New York	1,425,553	7,983,155	July 21.	Arizona	2,051,456	21,519,535
Mar. 23.	Arizona	339,337	8,322,492	July 31.	H. Chauncey	1,655,481	23,175,016
Mar. 31.	H. Chauncey	673,615	9,046,607	Aug. 21.	Nor. Light	3,091,601	26,266,617
Apr. 9.	New York	729,862	9,776,469	Aug. 31.	Arizona	1,386,053	27,652,670
Apr. 20.	Arizona	809,459	10,585,901	Sept. 9.	H. Chauncy	1,669,359	29,322,029
May 1.	Costa Rica	1,318,271	11,904,199	Sept 19.	New York	1,215,073	30,537,102
May 9.	New York	\$1,072,820	\$12,977,019	Oct. 1.	Arizona	1,109,537	31,646,644

UNITED STATES MINT FOR SEPTEMBER.—The following is a statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of September:

DEPOSITS.				
	Value.		Value.	
Gold deposits.....	\$1,174,697	Silver deposits and purch.	\$32,499	
Total deposits.....				\$1,207,197
GOLD COINAGE.				
Denomination.	No. of pcs.	Value.	Denomination.	No. of pcs.
Double Eagles....	62,930	\$1,258,600	Fine bars.....	2
Total.....				
				62,932
				\$1,258,772
SILVER.				
Dollars.....	25	\$25	Half-dimes.....	25
Half-dollars....	54,025	27,012	Three-ct. pieces.	25
Quarter-dollars..	25	6	Fine bars.....	12
Dimes.....	25	2		
Total.....				54,162
				\$33,639
COPPER.				
Cents.....	1,135,000	\$11,850	Three Cent pieces	2,017,000
Two Cent pieces.	302,250	6,045		
Total.....				3,504,250
				\$118,745
RECAPITULATION.				
Gold Coinage....	62,932	\$1,258,772	Copper coinage....	3,504,250
Silver do.....	54,162	33,639		
Total No. of pieces.....				3,621,344
				\$1,411,206

STATEMENT OF ASSISTANT-TREASURER FOR SEPTEMBER.—We are in-

debted to the Cashier of the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York for the month of September:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		
Balance Sept. 1, 1866.....		\$90,207,145 22
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs.....	\$12,474,076 73	
do Coin certificates.....	10,606,430 00	
do Internal revenue.....	187,679 15	
do Post-office Department.....	322,791 43	
do Transfers.....	4,509,000 00	
do Patent fees.....	4,340 85	
do Miscellaneous.....	30,924,537 13	59,028,845 29
Total.....		\$149,235,990 51
Payments during the month:		
Treasury drafts.....	\$75,730,547 10	
Post-office drafts.....	24,300 08	75,744,847 18
Balance Sept. 30, 1866.....		\$73,491,143 33
By balance, cr. disbursing accounts.....	\$9,490,516 25	
By receipts during the month.....	10,042,368 23	19,532,884 58
To payments.....		8,828,434 12
Balance.....		\$11,194,450 46
By balance, cr. interest accounts.....	\$1,140,620 61	
By appropriations.....	3,427,043 15	\$4,567,663 76
To payments—coin.....	2,630,532 30	
do notes.....	455,108 55	3,085,640 85
Balance.....		\$1,482,022 91
By receipts for customs in Sept. 1866.....	\$12,474,076 73	
do do do 1865.....	13,037,262 25	
Decrease do do 1866.....		\$563,185 52
By balance, cr. bullion and expense account for Assay Office.....	\$289,247 28	
By coin.....	\$3,553,582 19	
By fine bars.....	888,299 79	4,241,881 98
To payments in coin.....	\$1,667,708 08	\$4,531,129 26
do fine bars.....	1,036,296 81	2,704,004 89
Balance.....		\$1,827,124 37
By funds in hand, in Assistant Treas. Office.....	\$86,167,616 70	
do do Assay Office.....	1,957,273 02	88,124,889 72
By fine bars in Assay Office.....	52,832 28	
By unparted bullion in Assay office.....	1,447,452 19	1,500,284 47
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed.....	\$484,570 87	\$89,625,174 19
Due depositors.....	1,397,771 47	1,882,342 34
Balance.....		\$87,841,831 85

STATEMENT FOR SEPT. OF THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE.—The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New York, for the month ending September 29, 1866:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.	
Foreign coins.....	\$200,000 00
Foreign bullion.....	300,000 00
United States bullion.....	1,590,000 00— 2,090,000 00
DEPOSITS OF SILVER, INCLUDING PURCHASES.	
Foreign coins.....	\$42,000 00
Foreign bullion.....	18,000 00
United States bullion (contained in gold).....	20,000 00
Old coins.....	2,000 00
Washoe.....	12,000 00
Lake Superior.....	2,000 00
Nevada.....	4,000 00— \$100,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars.....	\$990,000 00
do do coins.....	1,200,000 00— 2,190,000 00
Gold bars stamped.....	858,890 18
Transmitted to United States mint, Philadelphia, for coinage....	977,191 99

COLLECTION OF THE COTTON TAX.—DECISION OF THE TREASURY AS TO RE-DISTRICTING THE SOUTH.—The following is the letter of the Attorney General with regard to re-districting the South so as to make the collection of the tax less oppressive.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 29.
Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th, requesting my opinion on the following point: Whether the laws imposing a tax on cotton and providing for its collection so restrict the executive authorities as to forbid the arranging of the cotton States into a single cotton district for the purpose of collecting the tax on cotton, having reference to the cotton tax only, and without necessarily involving any change of districts which may be most convenient for the collection of other taxes. I am clearly of opinion that such a consolidation of the cotton-growing States as is described by the terms of the foregoing inquiry, into a single collection district for the purpose of levying and collecting the duties imposed by the Internal Revenue laws upon cotton, cannot lawfully be effected under the existing provisions of those laws. The authority conferred upon the President by the act of June 30, 1864, Section 7, to alter the respective collection districts as the public interest may require, enables him only to modify from time to time, as may be required, existing arrangements of the several districts designated by him for the levying and collection of all the duties and taxes prescribed and imposed by the acts of Congress relating to internal revenue. By the original act of July 11, 1862, the President was empowered simply to divide respectively the States and Territories of the United States, and the District of Columbia, into convenient collection districts. Soon after the passage of this act a question arose as to the authority of the President to alter the arrangement of collection district made and established by him in pursuance of this provision of law. That question was carefully considered by my predecessor, Attorney-General Bates, who gave his opinion that the President when he made the original division of the States into collection districts exhausted his

power in the premises, this was held on the general principle that where an act of Congress establishing a general system confers on the President the authority to do a specific act for the purpose of perfecting the means by which the system shall be carried into effect. The act of the President, when performed according to the terms of the statute, have all the validity and authority of the statute itself. (U. S. Opin., Bates, A. G., p. 384.)

This view of the law having been adopted by the Treasury Department, Congress was applied to for additional legislation conferring the authority, which was not contained in the original act. The 7th section of the act of June 30, 1864, was accordingly enacted to remedy the particular defect which was found to exist in the statute of 1862. It is too clear to admit of doubt that "collection districts," within the meaning of the act, are those districts respectively in which the internal duties and taxes imposed by law upon all the subjects of taxation are collected in the manner and by the officers designated in the statute. The districts cannot be established or arranged with reference to the duties imposed on particular subjects. That is not the plan upon which the internal revenue laws proceed. Such an arrangement as is proposed in the memorials which you have submitted to me should not be carried into effect with the machinery established by existing law for the collecting of internal duties. The President has no power to appoint a special collector for the tax imposed on the particular article of cotton, nor could he designate any one of the district collectors as the officer who should proceed throughout the entire cotton territory and collect the tax on that article wherever found. The mischiefs of the present system complained of by the Chambers of Commerce of Mobile and New Orleans can only be remedied by Congress.

The act of July 13, 1866, to which reference is made by the memorialist, contains all the exceptional provisions as to the tax on cotton which Congress deemed to be necessary, and those provisions, instead of giving authority to make the additional exception now requested, seem to me wholly inconsistent with it.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

HENRY STANBEREY, Attorney General.

We call attention to the advertisement in our pages of Mr. Geo Butler, Banker and Commission Merchant in Galveston, Texas. The references of Mr. Butler are to houses of the very first standing in business.

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	210	160	394	65	420	245	1,494
Railroad shares, viz.:							
Central of New Jersey			16				16
Chicago & Alton	425	200	300	200	200	300	1,625
Chicago, Burlington & Q.					25	50	75
Chicago & Great Eastern	600	500	1,100	500	910	1,100	4,710
Chicago & Northwestern	9,350	23,760	34,500	31,725	39,419	26,748	165,502
Chicago, R. Isl. & Pacific	21,400	9,400	5,100	7,300	8,500	5,150	63,850
Cleveland & Pittsburg	13,000	14,700	10,400	12,300	10,500	5,800	66,700
Cleveland and Toledo	200	2,300	1,900	2,600	1,600	5,300	12,900
Delaware, Lacka. & West			100	100		100	300
Erie Railway	9,836	28,520	15,140	24,030	27,432	14,366	119,324
Hannibal & St. Joseph			500	600			800
Hudson River	400	500	650	500	400	1,100	3,500
Illinois Central	1,100	4,500	2,900	1,800	6,005	2,150	18,455
Marietta & Cincinnati	300	400	560	3,560	4,800	3,100	12,720
Michigan Central	1,300	1,200	950	300	1,100	750	5,600
Michigan Southern	10,100	18,850	11,221	15,120	13,091	11,200	79,582
Mil. & Prairie du Chien			461	400		200	1,061
Milwaukee & St. Paul	2,200	3,733	1,200	1,000	1,240	3,100	12,478
New York Central	3,645	5,330	9,306	6,915	3,150	3,116	31,512
New York & New Haven					40		40
Norwich & Worcester				25			25
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100)	1,900	9,950	5,650	7,330	10,230	6,650	41,710
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.	2,200	6,440	3,400	4,950	8,375	5,500	30,863
Reading	5,900	8,035	11,400	7,100	13,800	9,900	56,135
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	200	1,500	600	100	1,100	100	4,000
Toledo, Wabash & West'n	400	2,100	300	700	100	500	4,200
Miscellaneous shares, viz.:							
Adams Express						25	25
Ashburton Coal			100				100
Atlantic Mail			300	600	500	1,500	2,900
Brunswick Land						100	100
Boston Water Power	500	3,300	600	1,300	1,900	500	8,100
Butler Coal						500	500
Canton	1,900	1,000	200	1,300	600		5,000
Central Coal		100	200			200	500
Cumberland Coal	4,300	5,300	1,300	2,700	2,500	700	16,800
Delaware & Hud. Canal	70	50	50		100		270
Mariposa	4,400	5,600	2,900	3,200	3,300	1,700	21,100
Pacific Mail	20	10		50	250		330
Quicksilver	700	2,600	2,300	1,600	3,950	3,400	14,550
Rutland Marble	800	2,900					3,700
Schuylkill Coal						200	200
Spruce Hill Coal	800	1,000	700	1,000	1,100	200	4,800
Union Navigation	300	200	200	500	400	400	2,000
Western Union Telegraph	5,100	4,575	3,700	3,733	4,860	2,985	24,953
" " Russian	25	57	300	407	200	130	1,119
Wilkesbarre Coal			200	100	650	300	1,250
Wyoming Valley Coal	400	100					500

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	36,081	16,768	67,900	23,050	103,981	39,818
Monday	80,325	28,308	88,600	34,500	168,925	62,808
Tuesday	59,848	30,812	70,950	27,600	130,798	58,412
Wednesday	68,110	21,690	77,600	32,800	145,710	54,490
Thursday	77,297	47,395	94,200	68,650	171,497	116,045
Friday	64,615	53,849	55,359	58,800	119,965	112,649
Total of week	386,276	198,822	454,600	245,400	840,876	444,222

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

Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.	Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.
Friday	228,080	454,381	682,461	August 3	225,075	204,156	429,231
May 25	228,873	380,306	609,179	August 10	165,587	134,603	300,190
June 1 (5 days)	204,080	278,850	482,930	August 17	161,581	110,316	271,897
June 8	126,591	268,910	395,501	August 24	171,227	126,910	298,137
June 15	150,864	238,680	389,544	Aug. 31 (5 days)	110,844	112,465	223,309
June 22	119,437	165,500	284,937	Sept. 7	107,208	165,050	272,258
June 29	113,413	110,300	223,713	Sept. 14	133,403	150,914	284,317
July 6 (4 days)	202,529	227,640	430,169	Sept. 21	189,497	223,170	412,667
July 13	167,471	260,300	427,771	Sept. 28	198,822	245,400	444,222
July 20	121,265	185,552	306,817	Oct. 5	386,276	454,600	840,876

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		\$17,500	\$29,500	\$1,500	\$.....	\$24,500	\$73,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's)	154,000	153,500	55,500	243,000	318,000	271,500	1,225,500
U. S. 6's (old)			70,000				72,000
U. S. 5's (10-40s)	58,000	10,500	124,400	50,000	43,500	7,000	293,400
U. S. 5's (old)		7,000	5,000		5,000	1,000	18,000
U. S. 7-30 notes	7,500	17,000	29,000	41,000	6,500	207,500	308,500

State bonds, viz.:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
California 7's	3,000						3,000
Connecticut 6s		10,000					10,000
Missouri 6's	4,000	3,000		13,000	40,000	15,000	75,000
N. Y. State 6's			20,000		5,000	14,000	39,000
N. Y. State 7's						10,000	10,000
N. Carolina 6's	22,000	40,000	36,000	11,000	19,000	18,000	146,000
Tennessee 6's	31,000	180,000	94,000	44,000	63,000	40,000	452,000
Virginia 6's	11,000			7,000	3,000	12,000	33,000

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	\$212,000	\$188,500	\$284,400	\$296,500	\$396,000	\$304,000	\$1,681,400
U. S. Notes	7,500	17,000	29,000	41,000	6,500	207,500	308,500
State & City bonds	71,000	233,000	150,000	75,000	130,000	109,000	768,000
Railroad Bonds	35,000	47,200	32,000	48,000	25,000	52,000	239,200

Total of week

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

	Governments		State, &c.	Railroad	Total
	Bonds.	Notes.			
January	\$4,827,200	\$3,340,100	\$952,900	\$3,035,500	\$12,155,700
February	3,846,500	2,591,900	1,691,500	1,692,100	9,822,000
March	3,931,300	3,006,700	2,903,600	781,240	10,622,840
April	5,798,300	3,739,650	1,679,500	838,700	12,056,150
May	8,002,700	2,258,250	1,236,600	781,900	12,279,450
June	7,463,800	2,485,250	1,614,000	515,700	12,078,750
July	10,476,250	2,198,750	1,633,000	455,500	14,765,500
August	10,987,850	2,577,000	1,986,990	993,000	16,544,750
September	6,451,300	2,425,350	2,984,000	879,200	12,739,850

and for the weeks ending on Friday—

	Governments	State, &c.	Railroad	Total
Sept. 7	\$2,354,200	\$1,002,750	\$514,500	\$4,069,105
Sept. 14	1,456,000	730,900	546,000	2,912,400
Sept. 21	1,174,800	251,500	791,000	2,424,800
Sept. 28	1,254,300	432,750	1,061,500	3,008,050
Oct. 5	1,681,400	308,500	768,000	2,997,100

FRIDAY, P. M., Oct. 5.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Monetary affairs still exhibit a condition of extreme ease, the banks holding large balances, which even a four per cent. rate of interest fails to tempt into employment. There has been, however, a somewhat active drain of currency toward the Western centres, to meet the wants of produce merchants. The unusual excitement in stock circles, involving the constant changing of heavy loans, and a very material advance in the prices of stocks, causing an increased amount of loans for operations, have produced a much greater activity in the loan market. Yesterday and to-day loans have not been quite so easily obtainable at four per cent., and the exceptions at five per cent. are more numerous. To-day some lenders have refused to lend, with a view to strengthening the market and effecting an improvement in the rate of interest. The speculative activity in the cotton market has also produced a more active demand for loans. Under these circumstances it would seem that the extreme ease of the market is effecting its own cure, by the usual method of inducing a speculation which makes the loan market more active, and induces an advance in the rate of interest.

Discounts are moderately active; but dealers in paper complain of the merely nominal supply as compared with former years. There is rather more long date paper offering, but chiefly of the commission class.

According to the statement of the Public Debt for October 1, the amount of currency in the Treasury is \$41,953,853, against \$56,297,749 on the 1st of September. This reduction of nearly \$15,000,000 is principally due to the liquidation of \$22,500,000 of Temporary Loan during the month.

The following are the quotations for loans of various classes:

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

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The demand for Governments has been more active throughout the week. The large amount of unemployed means and the low rates of interest on loans naturally induce a demand for this class of securities. Beside which, there has been, during the latter half of the week, a very brisk demand for Five-twenties of '62 on speculation. Foreign bankers have bought heavy amounts upon supposition that, after the amounts recently

exported to Europe have been distributed, there will be a renewed demand from that source at advanced prices. It is reported to be a part of the scheme of these parties to promote also an advance in gold, which would tend to force up the price of bonds. Under the demand from this source, old Five-twenties have advanced $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. Other bonds have sympathized with these operations. Five-twenties of '64 and '65 bring $\frac{1}{4}$ higher; Ten-forties, $\frac{1}{8}$; and Sixes of '81, $\frac{1}{8}$.

The statement of the Public Debt for the 1st inst. shows an increase in the bonds of 1865 amounting to \$21,740,450; and a decrease of \$25,522,850 in Seven thirty notes; the change being attributable to the conversion of the latter into the former. The discrepancy in the amounts is probably owing to the fact that, on the 1st inst. the Treasury was holding a certain amount of Seventies intended for conversion until the new Five-twenties, with coupons payable July and January, were ready for delivery.

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

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

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The past week has witnessed the culmination of the speculation for higher prices in stocks which we have for some weeks past noted as in process of preparation. The amount of transactions for the week has, perhaps, never been equalled by any corresponding period in the history of Wall street speculation. On Monday the sales aggregated 168,900 shares, and on Thursday 172,500 shares, both days being in excess of any daily transactions ever before witnessed. The total operations for the week amount to 840,876 shares, against 444,222 shares for the preceding week. Immense amounts of the leading stocks are held by wealthy cliques, who have loaned out certificates liberally to parties *short*, and are waiting a favorable chance for calling in the loaned stock as the means of still further forcing up prices. Yesterday a sharp decline in Erie (from 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$), had the effect of somewhat demoralizing the market, and there was a general decline of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. in prices. Some of the "shorts" seized the opportunity for covering their contracts; but the temporary break had the effect of drawing out a large line of new sellers' options, and has therefore placed the market in a more favorable condition for a further advance. It is useless to attempt to account for the advance in any of the stocks from reasons intrinsic to the stocks themselves; the whole movement is a game of speculation in which stock certificates are the cards and shrewd brokers the players, the parties supplying the stakes being the gullible "outside public."

The subjoined comparison of prices will afford some idea of the changes in quotations.

The amounts of some of the leading shares sold during the last six days are as follows:

Chicago & Northwestern.....	165,502	Reading	56,188
Erie.....	119,324	Ohio and Mississippi.....	31,512
Michigan Southern.....	79,582	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic.	30,865
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	66,700	Western Union Telegraph....	24,953
Rock Island.....	63,850		

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

	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Sep. 7.	Sep. 14.	Sep. 21.	Sep. 28.	Oct. 5.
Cumberland Coal	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quicksilver.....	52	52	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canton Co.....	28	28	28	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mariposa pref.....	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	116
New York Central	73	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie.....	114	114	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hudson River.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mich. Southern..	114	112	111	111	118	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114
Michigan Central	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clev. and Pittsb.	116	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clev. and Toledo.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwestern....	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island.....	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	109	111	112	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fort Wayne.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central ..	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	128

THE GOLD MARKET.—The scarcity of gold has again been made the occasion of a speculative movement for forcing up the premium. The apparent weakness at the close of last week drew out a considerable *short* interest, which at the beginning of this week was used for forcing up the premium to 148 $\frac{1}{2}$, gold being at the same time loaned at high rates. Subsequently, the premium was allowed to decline, drawing out a new line of shorts, upon which gold has been loaned, yesterday and to-day, at rates varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per

cent. per diem. Indications appear to point to a probability that attempts will be made to force up the premium still further previous to the 15th inst.; after which the anticipation of the November interest will be likely to depress the market.

To-day, the Saxonia, from Hamburg and Southampton, brought in specie \$4,000, £69 8/4, and 100,000f. On Monday, the Aspinwall steamer brought \$1,109,536 in California gold. The export of specie last week amounted to \$33,240.

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

	Lowest.	Highest.		Low'st	Highest
Sept. 29	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct. 3.....	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 1.....	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct. 4.....	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 2.....	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct. 5.....	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$

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.	Payments.
Sept. 24	\$561,193 16	\$2,585,086 11	\$4,337,536 52	\$1,661,011 32
" 25	372,797 47	957,248 66	1,661,011 32	3,871,066 08
" 26	442,533 60	2,751,213 67	2,013,885 71	1,655,588 03
" 27	390,701 76	640,996 33	5,684,536 65	
" 28	550,166 53	13,502,979 84		
" 29	559,325 27	4,799,662 91		
Total	\$2,876,717 84	\$25,238,192 58	\$19,223,924 31	\$93,857,100 12
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of Sept. 24.....			\$113,081,024 43	\$35,238,192 58
Deduct payments during the week.....				\$37,842,831 85
Balance on Saturday evening.....				6,014,268 27

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$1,701,000. Included in the receipts of customs are \$326,000 in gold, and \$2,550,717 in gold certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
July 7....	\$2,471,626	\$18,039,083	\$25,259,144	\$38,065,802	Inc. \$7,220,061
" 14....	2,486,206	10,181,139	16,366,534	94,243,198	Inc. 6,183,395
" 21....	2,480,149	16,472,438	13,797,169	91,572,923	Dec. 2,675,266
" 28....	2,926,884	19,682,106	14,013,440	85,904,262	Dec. 5,668,666
Aug. 4....	2,794,658	22,015,194	18,573,526	82,467,634	Dec. 3,486,638
" 11....	2,676,331	5,825,232	9,747,042	86,439,444	Inc. 3,971,810
" 18....	2,461,876	11,262,202	13,639,422	88,816,644	Inc. 2,377,219
" 25....	3,069,803	16,709,833	23,900,427	96,007,229	Inc. 7,190,504
Sept 1....	3,199,163	47,307,365	34,094,678	82,294,512	Dec. 13,712,686
" 8....	3,222,265	16,320,266	19,069,718	84,563,995	Inc. 2,269,452
" 15....	3,105,457	19,047,272	21,563,121	87,043,843	Inc. 2,520,848
" 22....	2,399,270	5,680,903	12,453,160	93,857,100	Inc. 6,772,256
" 29....	2,876,717	25,238,192	19,223,924	87,842,331	Dec. 6,014,268

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The upward tendency in Foreign Exchange has been checked by the advance in gold. Importers are disposed to defer remittances in expectation of a decline in the gold premium and of a better supply of bills from shipments of produce and cotton, and possibly also of securities.

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

	Sept. 7.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.
London Comm'l..	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 106	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 106	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 107
do bkrs' long	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 @ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 @ $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 108
do do short	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 108	108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 @ $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris, long.....	5.30 @ 5.25	5.26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.25	5.25 @ 5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.21 $\frac{1}{2}$
do short.....	5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.20	5.20 @ 5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antwerp.....	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	5.25 @ 5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swiss.....	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	5.25 @ 5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamburg.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 36
Amsterdam.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	41 @	41 @	41 @
Frankfort.....	40 @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 @	41 @	41 @
Bremen.....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78
Berlin.....	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71	71 @	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 72	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @

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. 29, 1866:

BANKS.	Average amount of				
	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$7,803,190	\$1,371,741	\$734,232	\$6,742,385	\$4,737,308
Manhattan.....	6,224,144	385,140	12,341	5,254,139	1,934,454
Merchants'.....	7,800,355	787,183	627,463	6,540,514	3,810,350
Mechanics'.....	6,259,707	143,873	520,208	5,104,437	1,955,233
Union.....	4,517,606	77,293	447,083	3,420,001	1,683,961
America.....	9,482,774	921,828	2,710	9,074,817	3,215,142
City.....	4,329,493	195,793	292,267	3,642,694	1,115,870
Phenix.....	3,643,792	334,543	.....	2,791,889	999,507
Tradesmen's.....	3,051,494	21,014	637,358	2,167,077	805,071
Fulton.....	2,841,077	113,116	19,219	2,403,272	2,081,335
Chemical.....	5,435,107	302,699	18,465	5,759,373	3,216,117
National.....	3,504,072	30,508	454,073	2,784,314	897,222
Merch'ts Exchange	2,814,807	145,988	498,335	1,121,725	631,444
Butch. & Drovers..	2,541,475	21,536	211,535	1,799,164	534,905
Mech's & Traders..	1,984,154	44,050	105,000	1,584,380	324,352
Greenwich.....	1,123,573	8,894	5,551	917,177	242,846
Leather Manufact's	3,365,844	221,174	167,357	2,760,300	1,347,202
Seventh Ward.....	1,184,505	20,465	172,919	719,506	533,055
State of N. York..	5,392,011	209,350	10,401	5,357,051	3,016,260
American Exc'ge..	12,168,097	437,256	987,781	7,509,249	2,917,833
Commerce.....	23,575,910	517,870	4,171,805	9,088,582	6,129,335
Broadway.....	4,993,713	34,873	900,000	4,797,590	2,349,246
Ocean.....	3,745,017	44,927	797,862	3,065,825	1,002,674
Mercantile.....	3,513,191	38,151	482,310	3,080,383	942,292
Pacific.....	1,835,869	12,590	123,649	1,542,396	537,122
Republic.....	4,897,250	123,948	557,950	4,478,627	1,831,434

Table with columns for bank names (Chatham, People's, North America, etc.) and financial figures (Loans, Specie, Deposits, etc.).

Totals... \$269,807,383 \$7,643,960 \$29,213,950 \$223,336,785 \$87,826,021
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 22, 1866... \$605,290,424 32
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 29, 1866... 575,724,324 66
Balances for the week ending Sept. 22, 1866... 21,128,960 74
Balances for the week ending Sept. 29, 1866... 24,125,206 52

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

Table comparing Loans, Specie, and Circulation for Dec. 1865 and Dec. 1866.

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

Table comparing Loans, Specie, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings for various weeks from July 7 to Sept. 29.

BOSTON BANKS.—The footings of the weekly statement of the Boston banks are given below. A detailed comparison with last week shows a decrease in loans of \$148,785; a decrease in specie of \$38,965; an increase in legal tender notes of \$59,926; an increase in amount due from other banks of \$1,515,266; a decrease in amounts due to other banks of \$576,606; an increase in deposits of \$2,081,026, and an increase in National circulation of \$106,498.

Table showing Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Due from other banks, Due to other banks, Deposits, Circulation (National), and Circulation (State) for Oct. 1, Sept. 24, and Sept. 17.

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

Table showing Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, National Circulation, and State Circulation for weeks from June 25 to Oct. 1.

* No returns from the Traders' Bank.

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

Table comparing Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation for Sept. 22 and Sept. 29.

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

Table with columns for Date, Legal Tenders, Loans, Specie, Circulation, and Deposits, showing weekly data from July 7 to Sept. 29.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The amount of national bank currency issued during last week was \$818,178, making the total now in circulation \$293,032,903.

The Acting Comptroller of the Currency during the month of September cancelled mutilated national bank currency to the amount of \$838,710. The total sum redeemed by this bureau up to date is \$1,203,092.

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

Table comparing B'ks., Capital, and Circulation for various dates from May 5 to July 14.

BANK STOCK LIST.

Large table listing various banks and companies (America, American Exchange, Atlantic, Bowery, Broadway, etc.) with columns for Capital, Dividend, and Friday prices.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.)

Table with columns for 'STOCKS AND SECURITIES', 'Satur.', 'Mon.', 'Tues.', 'Wed.', 'Thurs.', 'Fri.', and 'F.'. It lists various financial instruments including National and State bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Railroad Bonds, with their respective prices and interest rates.

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 American Gold Coin, National Securities, Oregon War Bds, State Securities (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin), and Municipal Securities (Albany, Alleghany City, Baltimore, Bangor, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Dubuque, Hartford, Jersey City, Louisville, Marysville, Milwaukee, Newark, New Bedford, New London, Newport, New Haven, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, Rochester, Sacramento, St. Louis, San Francisco, Wilmington).

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. 28, 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	65	4,884	2,598	Hardware	221	10,393	3,225
Coal, tons	8,809	371,129	246,748	Iron, RR b'rs	6,983	314,186	133,502
Cocoa, bags	571	12,003	3,551	Lead, pigs	2,542	141,178	62,454
Coffee, bags	13,690	542,565	534,104	Spelter, lbs.	355,105	5,147,360	2,539,216
Cotton, bales	1,903	28,301	28,301	Steel	21,049	608,780	441,245
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs.	1,091	35,498	26,394
Bark, Peruv	210	46,862	3,182	Tinslabs, lbs	1,091	35,498	26,394
Blea p'wd'rs	200	19,627	14,608	Rags	4,607	345,359	258,636
Brimst, tns.	1,015	14,308	7,964	Sugar, hhd's	5,390	334,453	323,508
Cochineal	13	955	1,729	tcs & bbls	5,069	641,648	473,339
Cr Tartar	32	989	780	Sugar, bxs & bg	544	16,171	19,592
Gambier	3,448	22,617	201	Tea	287	11,927	7,831
Gums, crude	142	9,901	3,633	Tobacco	107	92,582	48,206
Gum, Arabic	176	3,262	2,600	Waste	1,632	310,222	68,616
Indigo	81	2,688	4,904	Wines, &c.	970	52,895	44,766
Madder	11	7,381	3,276	Champ, bkts	250	24,920	48,170
Oils, ess	350	85,241	26,222	Wines	1,106	113,614	198,708
Oil, Olive	49	653	488	Wool, bales	1,106	113,614	198,708
Opium	1,900	108,707	48,896	Articles reported by value.			
Soda, bi-carb	510	29,463	8,968	Cigars	\$10,646	\$1,181,293	\$569,308
Soda, sal.	720	28,814	21,694	Corks	61,850	3,284,273	2,113,629
Soda, ash	17	9,059	9,753	Fancy goods	16,375	615,710	451,728
Flax	81	3,764	3,827	Fish	678	434,227	208,785
Furs	2,420	22,338	2,512	Fruits, &c.	367	284,529	291,373
Gunny cloth	89	3,850	2,141	Lemons	7,517	684,744	825,963
Hair	3,317	93,962	46,852	Nuts	5,246	577,463	349,465
Hemp, bales	48	1,896	979	Raisins	187,951	5,073,222	3,523,840
Hides, &c.	165	8,549	3,539	Rice	13,464	602,133	925,061
Bristles	945	17,594	20,115	Spices, &c.			
Hides, dres'd	15	646	2,066	Cassia		128,543	84,676
India rubber	9	599	470	Ginger		44,768	27,234
Ivory	23	870	643	Pepper		202,827	3,513
Jewelry, &c.	682	196,053	60,373	Saltpetre		136,919	78,532
Jewelry	734	111,172	130,934	Woods			
Watches	97	4,500	1,991	Fustic		250	24,920
Linseed				Logwood		135,534	136,643
Molasses				Mahogany		1,106	113,614
Metals, &c.							
Cutlery							

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

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending Oct. 5, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1865, have been as follows :

[Of the items left blank in 1865 no record was made.]

	This week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time '65.		This week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pkgs	196	4,367	14,025	Rosin	7,592	292,949	84,767
Breadstuffs				Tar		39,277	8,793
Flour, bbls	58,678	1,794,368	2,329,830	Pitch	13	2,374	
Wheat, bush	182,638	1,977,679	5,417,800	Oil cake, pkgs	1,544	80,356	
Oats	205,181	5,763,997	6,774,325	Oil, lard		3,878	5,080
Corn	721,526	18,574,471	8,642,000	Oil, Petroleum	27,019	779,318	376,345
Rye	23,792	502,570	282,900	Peanuts, bags	182	9,832	
Malt	4,300	404,709		Provisions			
Barley	94,076	192,510	*917,460	Butter, pkgs	9,649	329,456	483,060
Grass seed	542	119,676		Cheese	30,349	438,078	474,450
Flaxseed	10,561	52,884		Cut meats	23	93,893	95,145
Beans	877	43,710		Eggs	1,896	130,888	
Peas		152,865		Pork	718	95,049	206,525
C. meal, bbls	4,119	182,373	†240,725	Beef, pkgs	13	47,004	78,865
C. meal, bags	2,313	227,172		Lard, pkgs	663	83,010	91,080
Buckwheat & B.W. flour, bg		75,322		Lard, kegs	130	6,196	
Cotton, bales	6,869	454,396	462,850	Rice, pkgs		2,176	
Copper, bbls	111	15,638		Starch	400	67,035	
Copper, plates		6,028		Stearine	123	7,259	
Driedfruit, pkgs	645	9,625		Spelter, slabs		3,569	
Grease, pkgs		5,743		Sugar, hhd's & bbls		2,967	
Hemp, bales	51	2,506		Tallow, pkgs	16	4,582	11,355
Hides, No	2,321	280,657		Tobacco, pkgs	1,207	130,248	
Hops, bales	749	7,036	16,900	Tobacco, hhd's	4,453	54,791	
Leather, sides	52,924	1,733,960	1,642,900	Whiskey, bbls	2,367	62,385	51,210
Lead, pigs		6,530		Wool, bales	1,747	107,842	90,380
Molasses, hhd's & bbls	41	11,525		Dressed Hogs, No		81,769	
Naval Stores				Rice, rough, bush			
Crude trp, bbl	127	82,385	25,389				
Spirits turp.	897	44,166	13,323				

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

COTTON.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5, P. M.

The receipts the past week show a further increase, having reached 9,950 bales, against 7 691 bales the previous week, making the total receipts at all the ports since September 1st 27,423 bales. The exports for this week from all the ports only amount to 2,905 bales, the foreign movement being checked by the unfavorable crop reports, and the consequent rise in prices on this side without a corresponding movement at Liverpool. Of the exports for the week 2,438 bales were to Liverpool, 144 bales to Havre, 75 bales to Hamburg, 232 bales to Gibraltar, and 16 bales to Barcelona, as follows :

Exported from—	Liverp'l.	Havre.	Ham.	Gibr'a.	Barc'a.	Total
New York, bales	2,290	144	75		16	2,525
Boston, bales	128			233		360
Philadelphia, bales	20					20
Total this w'k, bales						2,905

The total foreign exports since September 1, from all the

ports, now reaches 37,752 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. 28.	10,111	3,372	5,025	602	8,999	13,211	92,008
Mobile, Sept. 28.	3,498	3,035			3,035	5,162	23,155
Charleston, Sept. 28.	3,950	2,665			2,665	3,140	2,285
Savannah, Sept. 28.	4,643					5,977	3,623
Texas, Sept. 21.	479	1,383			1,383	670	5,870
New York, Oct. 5.	1,760	18,756	826	1,645	21,227		69,432
Florida							
N. Carolina, Oct. 5.	1,302					1,059	
Virginia, Oct. 5.	1,630					1,680	
Other p'ts, Oct. 3.		182		261	443		40,000
Total	27,423	29,393	5,851	2,508	37,752	21,142	236,373

Early in the week and up to Tuesday evening the market was active and excited. The continued unfavorable Southern advices, and an advance in Liverpool, added to the light receipts, served the purposes of speculators, and carried the price up to 42@43 cents for middling uplands, the sales on Tuesday amounting to over 6,000 bales. On Wednesday, with larger receipts and less general confidence in the lowest estimates from the South, there was less demand, and the sales were smaller. On Thursday buyers kept out of the market, and the price declined one cent., and to-day there was a still further decline, with so wide a margin between the views of buyers and sellers as to prevent any transactions of moment. Sales took place as low as 39 cents for middling uplands. Spinners will probably keep out of the market until speculators are compelled to unload themselves. The sales for the week are about 20,900 bales, and the market closes dull at the following nominal quotations :

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary	31	31	31	32
Good Ordinary	34	34	35	36
Low Middling	38	38	38	39
Middling	39½	40	41	42
Good Middling	42	43	44	45

Exports of Cotton from New York the past week have amounted to only 2,525 bales as follows :

To Liverpool per steamers: England, 1,271; City of London, 260; Palmyra, 757. Total bales	2,290
To Havre per steamer: Fulton, 15. Per Barque: St. Vincent de Paul, 129. Total bales	144
To Barcel na per ship: Etna, 16. Total bales	16
To Hamburg per steamer: Borussia, 75. Total bales	75

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.	Oct. 2.		
Liverpool	7,314	3,959	5,174	2,290	18,737	24,692
Other British Ports	19				19	210
Total to Gt. Britain	7,333	3,959	5,174	2,290	18,756	24,902
Havre	289	344	49	144	826	1,159
Other French ports						
Total French	289	344	49	144	826	1,159
Bremen and Hanover	271		251	75	522	137
Hamburg	50				125	126
Other ports	208				203	
Total to N. Europe	524		251	75	850	263
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar		8	771	16	795	
All others						
Total Spain, etc.		8	771	16	795	
Grand Total	8,146	4,311	6,245	2,225	21,227	26,324

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.
	Bales.	Bales.		Bales.	Bales.
New Orleans	3,655	9,381	South Carolina	1,097	3,752
Texas	1,763	1,763	North Carolina	243	1,303
Savannah	1,207	5,312	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.	257	2,025
Mobile	2,874	2,874	Per Railroad	410	1,754
Florida	621	621	Foreign	51	51
Total for the week				6,869	
Total since Sept. 1					28,806

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

Receipts from—	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Texas	643	2,979	781	1,229	207	207
Savannah	31	71	501	979	99	635
Mobile	2,322	2,322				
Florida	36	36				
South Carolina	402	419	388	388		461
North Carolina				4	53	54
Norfolk, &c.		81			32	179
New York, &c.	333	2,044				
Tennessee, &c.	26	517				
Total receipts	1,434	8,439	1,670	2,600	184	1,536

The total exports of Cotton from these three cities during the past week was: From Boston, 128 bales per steamship Cuba to Liverpool; 232 bales per barque Mary Edson to Gibraltar. Total from Boston, bales 360. From Philadelphia, 20 bales per steamship Bosphorous to Liverpool.

THE GROWING CROP.—We have endeavored from week to week to keep our readers informed with regard to the condition and prospects of the coming crop. A few weeks since we also furnished an estimate (the result of a careful enquiry) of the probable product, with fair fall weather, of each State. At about that time the South, after a long drought was visited with a warm rain continuing with little intermission up to almost the present time, and the worm which the condition of the atmosphere helped to multiply, began its work of destruction. These agencies have undoubtedly served to cut short the yield of several of the States, and the estimate we gave, must therefore be modified. No reliable statement can, of course, as yet be given, as to the extent of the damage done. The tendency is certainly in all such cases to overstate it, and still there can be no doubt but that the crop has been materially injured. One correspondent writing to us with regard to Texas, says:

"The crop of our State will not be larger than the following amount:

Receipts at Galveston	bales	125,000	to	150,000
" Indianola, &c.	do	10,000	to	15,000
Red River crop, shipped via New Orleans	do	100,000	to	100,000
Total		235,000	to	265,000

"Heavy rains or early frosts may reduce these figures considerably * * *

Although we do not endorse these figures, still they serve to indicate the most favorable views prevalent at this moment in that section of the country. At present we have reports of very favorable weather again all over the South, and if this continues, and the frosts are late, some of the injury done may even yet be repaired.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The mail returns for the week ending Sept. 28 show the receipts to be 4,348 bales, against 2,643 bales last week. The shipments for the last week were 4,612 bales: of which 3,379 were to New York, 1,049 to Boston, and 184 to Baltimore. Stock on hand Sept. 28 was 92,008 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 To Liver- pool.	To New York.*	Price gold.
July 6...	3,277	4,500	9,136	108,566	34@36	1/2@1/2	152 1/2@—	
" 13...	2,509	6,000	4,476	106,783	34@35	1/2@1/2	150 1/2@151	
" 20...	1,366	6,710	9,499	98,904	35@36	1/2@1/2	148 @149	
" 27...	1,461	8,300	5,998	93,597	35@36	1/2@1-16	148 @...	
Aug. 3...	1,765	6,800	7,497	88,115	34@36	1/2@—	144 1/2@144 1/2	
" 10...	1,354	5,025	6,378	83,221	35@36	1/2@—	145 1/2@145 1/2	
" 17...	1,603	10,000	9,119	112,087	nominal.	1/2@—	148 1/2@149	
" 24...	1,479	5,150	3,176	110,715	35@36	1/2@—	145 1/2@—	
" 31...	1,046	3,700	3,777	99,337	—@—	—@—	—@—	
Sept. 7...	1,108	3,620	4,632	94,000	34@35	9-16@%	144 @—	
" 14...	2,012	6,830	9,605	91,604	35@36	1/2@—	144 @—	
" 21...	2,643	10,960	3,311	91,628	36@37	1/2@—	143 @143 1/2	
" 28...	4,348	12,660	4,612	92,008	37@38	9-16@%	142 1/2@143	

* By steam.
MOBILE, Sept. 29.—By mail we have received one week's later dates from Mobile. The receipts for the week ending Sept. 28 were 1,607 bales, against 772 bales last week, and the shipments were 3,888 bales, of which 1,681 were to New York, 1,597 were to Boston, and 610 to

New Orleans, leaving the stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, of 23,155 bales. The following are the weekly receipts, sales, and exports, for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week:

Date.	Receipts.	Sales.	Exp's.	Stock.	Price mid.	Freights To Liver- pool.	To New York.	Price gold.
July 6.....	1,070	850	5,018	30,496	30@—	1/2@—	1 1/2 @ 1/2	151@152
" 13.....	672	1,900	4,310	25,267	29@30	1/2@—	1 1/2 @ 1/2	150@153
" 20.....	826	2,750	1,017	34,978	31@32	1/2@—	1 1/2 @ 1/2	149@151
" 27.....	702	2,750	572	35,108	31@32	1/2@—	1 1/2 @ 1/2	148@149 1/2
Aug. 3.....	687	3,200	2,927	32,868	32@—	1/2@—	1 1/2 @ 1/2	145@146 1/2
" 10.....	815	1,500	1,250	32,333	30@—	1/2@—	1 1/2 @ 1/2	145@146 1/2
" 17.....	734	1,600	1,627	31,440	30@—	1/2@—	1 1/2 @ 1/2	149@—
" 25.....	1,543	1,850	3,320	29,663	30@31	1/2@—	1 1/2 @ 1/2	150@152
" 31.....	1,420	1,900	3,547	29,009	30@31	1/2@—	1 1/2 @ 1/2	144@145
Sept. 7.....	640	1,300	3,802	25,847	—@30	1/2@—	1 1/2 @ 1/2	142@144
" 14.....	479	2,900	1,540	24,786	30@31	1/2@—	1 1/2 @ 1/2	143@144
" 21.....	772	4,000	122	25,436	32@33	1/2@—	1 @ 1/2	142@145
" 28.....	1,607	3,500	3,888	23,155	35@—	1 @ 1/2	1 @ 1/2	143@144

The demand through the week has been general and active, and prices have advanced about 3 cents, the market closing firm for low middlings at 33 cents, and for middlings 35 cents.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 29.—The receipts for the week ending Sept. 28 were 1,472 bales, against 1,287 last week; and the shipments this week were 1,799, of which 1,170 bales were to New York, 490 bales to Philadelphia, 120 bales to Baltimore, and 19 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	2,57	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
" 28.....	1,472	1,799	3,623	34 @34 1/2

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. The receipts for week ending Sept. 21 were 120 bales, against 37 last week, and the shipments were 39 bales, against 169 last week. The shipments for the week ending Sept. 21 were 36 bales to New York, per steamship Wilmington, and 3 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'e's.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price mid.*	Freights To Liver- pool.	To New York.†	Price gold.
July 6...	725	100	616	7,584	nominal	—@9-16	1 @—	147 1/2...
" 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 @—	143@143 1/2
" 10...	307	784	3,924	20@—	1/2@—	1 @—	1 @—	143@144
" 17...	286	157	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@9-16	—@—	140@143
" 14...	37	169	5,789	20@21	1/2@9-16	1 @%	1 @%	141@143
" 21...	120	39	5,870	20@21	1/2@9-16	1 @%	1 @%	142@...

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

Business in cotton continues very limited and no desirable lots are offering. Prices are nominal.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 29.—The receipts for the week ending Sept. 28 amount to 1,431 bales, against 950 bales last week. Shipments for this week amount to 1,361 bales, against 3,176 bales last week, of which 858 were to New York, and 503 to Baltimore. Market has been active, and prices have advanced from 1 to 2c. Sales for the week amount to 1,088 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.	Freights for Upl'd— To Liver- pool.	To New York.	Price gold.
July 5...	626	620	1,274	4,708	31 @32	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	152@155
" 12...	299	450	564	4,433	31 @32	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	146@148
" 19...	308	350	362	4,379	33 1/2@34	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	146@148
" 26...	566	320	1,121	4,158	34 @—	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	148@149
Aug. 3...	350	320	586	3,822	Unset'ed	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	146@148
" 10...	723	125	908	3,552	Unset'ed	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	149@150
" 17...	314	280	267	3,883	30 @—	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	149@150
" 24...	688	480	577	4,274	31 @—	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	148@149
" 31...	943	729	623	5,535	30 @31	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	145@149
Sept. 7...	430	355	794	5,105	30 @31	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	144@146
" 14...	1,089	690	1,683	2,872	31 @32	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	144@147
" 21...	950	645	3,176	2,300	33 @—	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	145@143
" 28...	1,431	1,088	1,361	2,285	34 @—	1/2 @—	1/2 @—	143@145

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., Oct. 5.

There is a general subsidence of the speculation, which the advance in gold to-day has not been sufficient to revive. There is a disposition apparent to realize the late advance, so that, even in corn and oats, of which very light receipts are expected for the next fortnight, the demand is very freely met.

In flour the supplies are still but little in excess of the wants of the market: but a considerable increase is promised at an early day. Receivers have taken advantage of the strong feeling prevailing in this market to sell for future delivery, and we hear of regular shipping extra State being placed at \$10 50 for all November, and \$11 for the last half of October. The prices for current delivery are 25@50c, lower than last week—the decline being most decided in the medium grades.

In wheat there has been very little change, but on the whole, prices have not been well supported. The arrivals have been more liberal in the last day or two, but having been mostly sold previously, very little has come upon the market; and the demand being reduced by the same cause, the close is nearly nominal.

Corn has been very irregular. Last Tuesday shippers for Great Britain took about 150,000 bushels mixed Western at 95½@96c. Since then the business has been dull, and prices lower and drooping. Shippers have done little or nothing, owing to the non-arrival of the Persia with later mail dates. The movement in corn at Western markets, and towards tide-water, has been greatly reduced, and a material reduction in the current supply may be expected for the balance of the coming month; but the receipts may again be largely increased, though not sufficient to justify expectations of so large a stock as we had last year at the close of navigation.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, unground 9 bbl \$7 75@9 65	Wheat, Chicago Spring per bushel..... \$1 80@ 2 60
Superfine State & West. 9 75@10 50	Milwaukee Club..... 2 00@ 2 55
Extra State..... 10 75@12 25	Red Winter..... 2 70@ 2 80
Shipping R. hoop Ohio. 11 50@12 00	Amber do..... 3 00@ 3 10
Extra Western, common to good..... 10 75@12 75	White..... 2 90@ 3 25
Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 13 00@16 50	Corn, Western Mixed..... 94@ 96
Southern supers..... 11 90@13 40	Western Yellow..... 96@ 97
Southern, fancy and ex. 13 50@16 00	Western White..... 96@ 97
Canada, common to choice extra..... @ ..	Rye..... 1 10@ 1 40
Rye Flour, fine and super fine..... 6 75@ 7 50	Oats, Western cargoes..... 53@ 61
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine..... 5 00@ 5 25	Jersey and State..... 60@ 63
	Barley..... 1 30@ 1 50
	Malt..... 1 40@ 1 50
	Peas, Canada..... 1 20@ 1 35
	White beans..... 1 80@ 2 60

The movement at this market has been as follows:

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w.k. Since Jan. 1.			
Flour, bbls.....	75,520	1,786,475	96,175	2,329,830
Corn meal, bbls.....	3,355	222,795	1,645	240,725
Wheat, bush.....	136,295	1,968,185	79,460	5,417,800
Corn, bush.....	849,799	17,513,200	774,445	8,692,000
Rye, bush.....	49,080	496,445	15,250	289,900
Barley, &c., bush.....	70,170	752,880	98,540	917,460
Oats, bush.....	180,040	5,554,495	241,580	6,774,325

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	Flour, C. meal, Wheat, bbls. bush.	Rye, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Gt. Britain, this week.....	1,115	.....	235,372	.....
since July 1.....	20,502	316	5,475,855	188,674
Br. N. A. Col. this week.....	2,787	1,256	.....	2,003
since July 1.....	99,408	16,006	.....	22,597
West Indies, this week.....	4,003	1,392	.....	1,320
since July 1.....	66,641	28,111	600	37,429
Total Export, this week.....	9,369	2,648	.....	235,685
since July 1.....	238,161	44,639	133,711	5,300
since Jan. 1, '66.....	721,892	110,495	265,205	204,500
same time 1865.....	1,013,754	94,441	1,634,602	155,496

OSWEGO.—The following will show the receipts of flour and grain at Oswego by Lake, during the month of September, and from opening of navigation, for the years indicated:

	September.		Since opening.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Flour, bbls.....	1,250	455	22,229	6,206
Wheat, bush.....	728,777	415,261	3,416,166	2,581,034
Corn, bush.....	641,687	512,204	1,817,158	3,083,323
Oats, bush.....	124,097	.....	316,910	272,311
Barley, bush.....	1,281,129	238,457	1,353,194	234,457
Rye, bush.....	91,448	15,250	100,635	124,409
Peas, bush.....	1,682	257	49,268	112,039
Total grain, bush.....	2,868,820	1,181,429	7,993,331	6,407,573

BUFFALO.—The following will show the receipts of flour and grain for the month of September and from opening of navigation, in the years indicated:

	September.		From opening.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Flour, bbls.....	239,884	189,953	1,186,212	765,608
Wheat, bush.....	1,686,824	1,383,899	7,531,610	4,798,958
Corn, bush.....	4,791,835	4,188,517	14,325,444	23,049,559
Oats, bush.....	1,190,379	444,587	6,276,350	7,908,620
Barley, bush.....	148,979	100,780	3,347,5	307,738
Rye, bush.....	45,537	105,297	273,688	666,082
Peas, bush.....	1,289	920	30,523	51,712
Total grain, bush.....	7,864,343	6,224,000	28,771,090	36,782,669

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

From Buffalo, week ending	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Barley.		Rye.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Oct. 1.....	1,000	195,180	789,160	149,635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,503
Sept. 24.....	790	132,260	888,890	169,760	22,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,660
Tot'l, Buffalo 14 d.	1,790	327,440	1,678,050	319,395	22,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,160
F'm Oswego, 9 days.	1,212	7,500	120,308	.....	121,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,965
Total afloat.....	3,002	334,940	1,798,358	319,395	143,598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,125
Previous week.....	1,935	305,348	2,021,314	387,052	73,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,630
Corresponding time, '65.	14,270	287,187	1,782,927	424,985	452,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,203

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Sept. 29:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	53,554	488,125	422,563	101,340	84,295	32,986
Milwaukee.....	14,716	574,695	4,489	6,133	.....	3,604
Toledo.....	26,969	26,115	30,612	23,235	1,850	2,150
Detroit.....	43,369	68,264	5,909	4,211	7,142	.....
Totals.....	138,608	1,157,199	463,513	134,919	93,287	38,748
Previous week.....	137,918	1,062,491	708,378	.....	63,823	48,48

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5, 1866, P. M.

The Dry Goods Trade has been very much excited during the entire week, on account of the heavy advance in cotton here and in Liverpool, and the reports of a very much lighter crop than was expected. The leading makes of goods are sold closely up to production, and necessarily sympathise with the price of cotton. An advance of from three to seven per cent. has therefore been rendered necessary. This has materially checked trade for the last day or two, especially as the market for cotton has become dull and less active. Almost all makes of goods which were desirable were taken early in the week, while less desirable goods have continued more steady in price, and there is a fair trade doing.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have chiefly felt the advance in cotton, and the prices of these goods have been advanced some 5@7 per cent from last week's quotations, and are now very scarce, and only sold at value. The best sales of standard makes were at 23@23½, and are now held in very small lots at 24 cents. Indian Head A were last sold at 23½ cents, Indian Head B are held at 19, do E 34, Nashua XX 23, do fine D 21, Waltham F 28, Wachusett 4-4 23, Atlantic A 24, do P A, A H and P H 23½, do A V heavy shirtings 19, do fine shirting 23, Massachusetts A 20, do B 22½, Medford 22½, Newmarket Mf. Co 36-inch 22½, do heavy do 24, Appleton A 23½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have met with less change, and prices are quite uniform. The demand has been good, and leading makes are sold closely up. Lonsdale is sold at 34c, Rockdales are active at 31 cents. York Mills are sold up at 45, Wamsutta 40, Washington 7-8, Hallowell 14, do 14, do 27 inch 13 Grafton 14, do 7-8, 15, Auburnville 4-4 27½, Aquidneck 4-4 21, do 7-8 19½, White Rock 36 inch 33, O J Rathbun 7-8 19, Social Mill Co., N. Y. 4-4, 21, 30, do C 7-8 18, Manville R 24, do XX 4-4, 26, Boston 18 inch, Kent River 3-4 12, Rockdale B 4-4, 31, Gold Medal 4-4, 26, Harvard 35 inch 22, Montemare, 7-8, 21, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 27½, Waltham L 72 inch 62½, do X 33 inch 23, do W 42 inch 30, do M 81 inch 77½, do N 90 inch 85, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 24, do 7-8 22½, do 4-4, 30½, Newmarket 33 inch 22, do 36 inch 25.

DRILLS are quite steady and for some leading heavy makes prices are firm. Massachusetts fine sell at 20 cents, do heavy 25, Indian Drills 25.

CANTON FLANNELS are still dull and notwithstanding the season there seems to be little disposition to operate in these goods. Prices are not very firm. Globe A A sell at 27, Columbia 26, Mount Vernon 25½, Nashua A 27½, Young America 24, Clay 22, Excelsior 22, Eagle 22.

CORSET JEANS are fairly active and where no advance is asked goods are readily taken. Indian Orchard sell at 16 cents, Canoe River 15, Hallowell 15, Uncas 15, Newmarket colored 17, and Silver Lake brown 20.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are only moderately active. Some holders have attempted to advance prices which checks business. Hamilton Stripes sell at 31 cents, Willow Brook Checks 22½, Wauregan 3x3 23, do 6x3 24, Albany 3x3 13, do 6x3 14, Louisiana plaids 22½, Ringgold fast plaids 20½, Simpson's Chambrays 22, Philadelphia 16.

TICKS are less active than last week. There is no advance in prices but the present demand seems to have been supplied. Willow Brook Ticks 47½, Farmer's and Miners 52½, Albany 13½, American 20, Glen Allen 3-4 13, Chattanooga 16, Concord 4-4 22, Pacific Extra 30, Pacific 4-4 40c, Willow Grove 30 Sacondale 13, West Branch 4-4 32½, do No. 2 25, Windsor 21, Henry Clay 3-4 19, Suwanee 4-4 23.

DENIMS AND COTTONADES are moderately active for denims, but rather dull for cottonades. Some goods have been advanced, thus checking trade. Ashton Glenn brown Denims sell at 20 cents, do blue 21 Homestead brown 21, do blue 22, Peabody blue 17½, Woodland 16, Burlington 14½, Madison brown 19, Providence blue 19, Charter Oak 31, Albany 17½, and Wauregan 22, Yantic 21, Arlington 25.

PRINT CLOTHS are active, and prices have advanced from 13½@13½ last week to 14½@15c for 64x64 square cloth.

PRINTS are in lively demand, but the scarcity of leading makes has materially interfered with business during the week. But a few cases are arriving daily, and these are quickly taken at ½@1c advance from last week. Arnolds were last sold at 17½c. Merrimac W 22, D 20, Garner's 22, Amoskeag pink 21, do purple 20, do shirting 19, do dark 19, Swiss ruby 20, Dutchess B 17, Lowell dark 18, do light 18, Naumkeag 16½, York Mourning 17½, Spring Valley 13½, Wamsutta dark 16, light 16, Dusters 16, Hamilton purple 20, do Chocolates 19, Sprague's fancy styles 25½, Double purples 26½, Shirts 26½, Solid colors 19, Canaries 19, do Chintz 19, Orange polkas 20, Indigo black and green 20, do green and yellow 21, do blue, green and yellow 20, Madder rubies 19, Shirting 21½, pink frocks 21, Purple do 20, Staple style light colors 19½, do dark colors 20, German plaids 19½, Fancy style light colors 19½. Columbia, full madders 16½, Concord madders 17, do purples 18, do pinks 18, do plain shades 18, Glen Cove full madders 13½, Wauregan fancies 18, do rubies 19, do pinks 19, do purples 19.

JACONETS are unchanged. The demand is moderate. White Rock, high colors 20, do plain 21.

GINGHAMS are inactive, although no advance has been made. Glasgow sell at 26, Roanoke 19, and Lancaster 27.

SILESAS are only in moderate demand, and prices remain the same.

CAMBRICS are steady. Saratoga 10½, Milton Mills 12½, Hallowell 14½, Pacific 14, and Adriatic 14.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are sold close up to production, and prices are rather firmer. Pacific and Manchester are sold at 38, Pacific armuere

30, do Robes de Chambre 32½@35, Pacific and Manchester all Wool 42½.

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

CLOTHS are in very irregular demand. The leading styles of seasonable goods are in request, but less desirable grades are dull and nominal.

CASSIMERS AND SATINETS are in some request for particular makes, but generally the market is dull and prices nominal.

FLANNELS move very freely and prices are more steady. White Standard Flannels sell at 85 for No. 3 and 77½ for No. 4. Plain Scarlet and Orange range from 37½ to 65 cents.

SHAWLS have been in good demand, and some advance has been made for leading styles.

BALMOORAL SKIRTS are dull, and with the lateness of the season prices are lower.

HOOP SKIRTS are sold as fast as produced, especially for leading makes, at steady prices.

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

FOREIGN GOODS have been uniformly steady in demand and prices. The leading styles of dress goods, Scotch plaids, and goods for seasonable wear are fairly active.

WOOLEN GOODS are less active, and prices are only maintained for the more desirable styles of cloakings, coatings, &c. Lace goods, velvets and trimmings are in request and good prices are paid.

MANCHESTER COTTON YARN AND COTTON GOODS' MARKET, LONDON WOOL SALES, ETC.—Respecting these markets, our own correspondent in London, writes as follows:

MANCHESTER SEPT. 19.—The result of this week's business has rather created disappointment. As the Liverpool Cotton Market has exhibited considerable animation, whilst prices have improved, it was anticipated that more favorable terms would have been obtained for Yarns and Cloth. The quotations, indeed, are somewhat higher than at the close of last week; but it was perceived that, had manufacturers persisted in demanding any considerable advance, very little business would have been transacted. Yarns are considered ¼d @ 1d. per lb. dearer, but the aggregate transactions are on a very moderate scale. Cloth may be considered the turn dearer; and at last week's prices, in some instances, a slight advance, the dealings have been rather numerous.

LONDON WOOL SALES.—These sales are now approaching their termination. Up to the present time, about 122,000 bales have been disposed of, and the biddings have been somewhat spirited. The advance in the value of good and fine Wools averages 1d. per lb. Recently, German buyers have operated more freely, and a fair business has been done for export to France. The last sale will be held on Tuesday next, the 25th instant.

WOOL IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS—In some quarters, rather more activity is apparent, but the general state of business exhibits quietness, although a firm tone prevails.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 4, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5, 1866.						
	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	791	\$195,515	1864	\$797,223	1294	\$575,331
do cotton...	56	13,196	1037	291,542	598	174,033
do silk...	232	111,257	530	633,128	200	220,382
do flax...	15	105,742	762	195,835	560	158,278
Miscellaneous dry goods.	40	15,786	214	126,203	390	167,354
Total	1684	\$441,496	4407	\$2,043,931	3042	\$1,295,378

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	899	\$399,448	240	\$67,510	581	\$271,641
do cotton...	106	36,592	33	9,514	156	50,457
do silk...	129	124,771	28	42,988	115	140,117
do flax...	183	41,300	293	67,645	315	77,202
Miscellaneous dry goods.	34	21,202	7	2,063	42	4,112
Total	1351	\$623,313	601	\$189,670	1209	\$543,529
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	1684	441,496	4407	2,043,931	3042	1,295,378
Total thrown upon mak't	3035	\$1,064,809	5008	\$2,233,601	4251	\$1,838,907

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	329	\$131,123	141	\$55,626	548	\$255,203
do cotton...	114	38,234	99	30,250	232	64,169
do silk...	17	11,099	53	127,654	82	79,306
do flax...	307	94,572	86	14,187	481	141,309
Miscellaneous dry goods.	569	15,656	25	8,288	113	32,211
Total	1336	\$293,683	404	\$236,005	1456	\$572,198
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	1684	441,496	4407	2,043,931	4251	1,838,907
Total entered at the port.	3020	\$735,179	4811	\$2,280,036	5707	\$2,411,105

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week, ending Oct. 4, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.							
	Pkg. Value.		Pkg. Value.		Pkg. Value.		
MANUF'S OF WOOL.							
Woolens.....	146	\$73,145	Cot. & worst.163	79,023	Braids & bds. 14	7,621	
Cloths.....	31	18,753			Gloves.....5	1,066	
Carpeting.....	258	71,708	Total	1394	\$575,331	Spool.....136	45,511
Blankets.....	23	10,569	MANUF'S OF COTTON.			Hose.....309	72,637
Shawls.....	13	9,396	Cottons.....76	\$26,022	Total	598	\$174,033
Gloves.....	40	11,538	Colored.....29	10,318	MANUF'S OF SILK.		
Worsteds.....	477	252,744	Prints.....6	2,203	Silks.....57	\$100,379	
Hose.....	47	18,742	Ginghams.....1	302	Plushes.....3	3,152	
Merinos.....	21	10,474	Emb'd mus'n. 3	913	Velvets.....21	17,232	
Worsted y'rn. 47	8,554		Velvets.....6	2,200	Ribbons.....75	66,148	
Braids & bds. 23	10,685		Laces.....13	\$5,240			

Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Laces.....6	3,501	MANUF'S OF FLAX.			Kid gloves.....14	17,688
Gloves.....3	990	Linens.....498	\$125,262	Matting.....12	1,178	
Hose.....1	928	Linen & cot 1	622	Oil cloth.....8	1,171	
Raw.....2	1,992	Laces.....3	3,336	Clothing.....29	95,519	
Sewings.....1	945	Hdkfs.....38	23,341	Embroideries. 38	22,499	
Braids & bds. 4	4,173	Thread.....14	5,375	Millinery.....12	3,266	
Silk & worst. 9	3,749	Hemp yarn... 6	1,342	Corsets.....34	10,546	
Silk & cotton. 16	15,137	Total	560	\$158,278	Straw goods. 176	59,028
Silk & linen. 2	2,066	MISCELLANEOUS.			Feath. & flow. 37	9,786
Total	200	\$220,382	Leath. gloves. 23	\$29,513	Susp. & elas. 7	2,860

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.						
	Pkg. Value.			Pkg. Value.		
MANUF'S OF WOOL.			Prints.....6	\$2,062	Silk & cotton 3	\$2,834
Woolens.....95	\$47,837	Ginghams... 11	3,394	Total	115	\$140,117
Cloths.....11	7,564	Emb. Muslins 2	459	MANUF'S OF FLAX.		
Carpeting... 74	21,482	Velvets..... 4	2,081	Linens.....207	\$56,714	
Blankets... 10	1,684	Laces..... 3	806	Hdkfs..... 14	9,707	
Shawls... 11	11,431	Braids & bds. 4	\$2,649	Thread..... 34	9,106	
Gloves..... 9	3,099	Hdkfs..... 5	1,015	Hemp yarn.. 60	1,075	
Worsteds... 287	112,630	Gloves..... 2	711	Total	315	\$77,202
Delaines... 5	2,440	Spool..... 16	4,354	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Hose..... 5	1,462	Hose..... 18	5,200	Matting..... 2	\$270	
Merinos... 6	4,006	Total	156	\$50,457	Embroideries 4	1,952
Wors. yarn.. 2	551	MANUF'S OF SILK.			Col. & Cuffs. 1	224
Lasting.... 1	689	Silks..... 29	\$54,344	Corsets..... 5	1,044	
Braids & bds. 9	4,953	Satins..... 3	3,319	Straw goods. 30	622	
Cot & wos'd. 106	51,816	Velvets..... 16	19,563	Total	42	\$4,112
Total	581	\$271,641	Ribbons... 55	51,007		
MANUF'S OF COTTON.			Laces..... 5	4,870		
Cottons... 44	\$14,675	Braids & bds. 4	4,180			
Colored... 41	13,051					

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.							
	Pkg. Value.			Pkg. Value.			
MANUF'S OF WOOL.			Laces.....1	\$138	Silk & worst... 7	\$4,063	
Woolens... 149	\$75,499	Braids & bds. 1	698	Total	82	\$79,206	
Cloths... 13	3,912	Spool.....55	13,695	MANUF'S OF FLAX.			
Carpeting... 30	7,807	Hose.....72	18,239	Linens.....460	\$132,288		
Blankets... 18	1,718	Total	232	\$64,169	Hdkfs..... 7	5,671	
Shawls... 5	3,236	MANUF'S OF SILK.			Hemp yarn.. 14	3,250	
Gloves... 1	217	Silks..... 13	\$17,438	Total	481	\$141,209	
Worsteds... 208	107,972	Pongees... 10	7,174	MISCELLANEOUS.			
Hose..... 5	1,701	Velvets... 7	9,168	Matting..... 5	\$448		
Braids & bds. 15	5,078	Ribbons... 38	35,818	Embroideries. 13	7,099		
Cot. & worst. 104	48,063	Laces..... 1	1,132	Corsets..... 6	1,784		
Total	548	\$255,203	Cravats... 1	1,036	Straw goods. 89	22,880	
MANUF'S OF COTTON.			Hdkfs..... 1	1,330	Total	113	\$32,211
Cottons... 59	\$30,423	Hose..... 1	178				
Colored... 4	976	Braids & bds. 3	1,949				

IMPORTS						
(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 1866.						
[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]						
	Pkg. Value.			Pkg. Value.		
China, Glass & E. ware—			Musical.....47	5,437	Willow.....	240
Bottles.....	488		Optical.....5	1,747	Other.....	2,939
China.....162	6,855	Jewelry, &c.—	Surgical.....1	188	Miscellaneous—	
Earth'n'w'e. 1,511	56,127	Jewelry.....9	11,935	Alabaster Orn..	340	
Glass.....47	714	Watches.....23	39,734	Animals.....	2,828	
Glassware... 67	3,353	Leather, Hides, &c.		Baskets.....29	2,036	
Glass plate... 68	10,664	Bristles.....43	17,270	Boxes.....	933	
Drugs, &c.—		Boots & shs... 9	651	Buttons.....65	41,443	
Alkali.....66	746	Hides, dress-		Building stone..	3,855	
Acids.....	1,144	ed.....165	73,412	Candles.....	647	
Argols.....25	2,500	Hides, undress-		Clay.....	868	
Anoline.....	471	ed.....	187,951	Cheese..... 81	4,306	
Anatto.....	597	Liquors, Wines, &c.—		Cigars.....	10,640	
Aluminous Cake	682	Ale.....100	1,037	Coal, tons.. 8,809	18,222	
Bark, Peru. 210	11,176	Brandy.....2	77	Clocks..... 7	1,572	
Barytes.....122	1,450	Cordials.....40	504	Cocoa, bgs. 511	11,893	
Blea powder. 200	3,611	Gin.....95	2,569	Coffee, bgs. 13,690	206,164	
Brimst'e, tns. 1015	26,864	Whiskey.....101	2,324	Emery.....2	234	
Cream tartar. 32	6,877	Wines.....1,692	26,874	Fancy goods... 2	61,850	
Chickory..... 85	1,497	Champagne, baskets... 107	875	Feathers.....	14,149	
Cochineal... 13	7,755	Metals, &c.—		Flax.....17	1,635	
Gambier... 3448	26,110	Brass Goods... 6	599	Fish.....	16,375	
Gums, crude. 142	5,804	Bronzes.....1	365	Furniture.....6	774	
do arabic. 176	10,126	Chains & an. 36	2,120	Gunny cloth. 2420	68,965	
do copal. 408	5,605	Copper..... 7	1,623	Gutta Percha. 63	5,248	
Indigo.....81	11,375	Cutlery.....97	35,231	Hair.....89	6,312	
Ipecac.....	2,626	Guns.....90	21,654	Hair cloth... 14	7,914	
Isinglass... 2	1,128	Hardware.....221	26,743	Hemp.....3317	56,906	
Lic paste... 30	1,110	Iron, pig, tons.....572	10,900	Honey..... 27	1,417	
Nut Galls... 2,791		Iron, sheet, tons.....43	5,922	Hops.....22	1,705	
Oils.....16	556	Iron tubes... 8	664	Ind. rubber. 945	85,781	
do ess.....11	826	Iron, other, tons.....512	20,900	Ivory.....15	2,022	
do linseed. 355	40,990	Lead, pigs. 6,983	38,802	Machinery... 71	5,838	
do olive... 350	2,166	Metal goods... 18	3,972	Marble & mant do.....	915	
Opium.....49	18,590	Needles.....12	9,024	Molasses.....734	17,169	
Paints.....	5,842	Nickel..... 6	4,030	Oil paintings. 22	21,637	
Potash, bich. 3	3,441	Old metal... 736		Paper hang... 4	726	
Quinine.....21	4,459	Plated ware. 6	1,735	Perfumery... 25	4,258	
Rhubarb... 1	488	Per. Caps... 16	3,337	Pipes.....	9,315	
Sarsaparilla. 33	644	Saddlery.....1	190	Rags.....1091	30,303	
Soda, bi crb. 1,900	7,568	Steel.....2,342				

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

Ashes—Duty: 15 cent ad val. Pot, 1st sort. 100 lb @ 9 50 Pearl, 1st sort. 12 00 @ 12 50

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

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

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 cent. Rio Grande shin 1 ton @ 31 00

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bricks. Common hard per M. 11 00 @ 1 00 Croton 16 00 @ 17 00 Philadelphia Fronts 40 00 @ 45 00

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

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. Butter—New York State—Fresh pails 45 @ 55 Firkins 35 @ 43 Half dikia tubs 18 @ 43 Welsh tubs, prime 35 @ 40 Welsh tubs, second quality 32 @ 34 North Pennsylvania—Firkins 32 @ 33 Western Reserve—Firkins 27 @ 35 Western States—Firkins, yellow 29 @ 31 Firkins, second quality 26 @ 27 Firkins, store packed 23 @ 25 Firkins, common 20 @ 22 Cheese—Factory Dairies 16 @ 17 1/2 West. rn 15 @ 16 Farm Dairies 14 @ 17 Western 14 @ 16 Common 10 @ 11 Ohl. Dairies 15 @ 17

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Sperm, patent 50 @ 52 Refined sperm, city 40 @ 42 Stearic 30 @ 31 Adamantine 2 1/2 @ 23

Cement—Rosendale. 1/2 bbl @ 1 75

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

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb bushel. Liverpool Orrel. 1/2 ton of 240 lb @ 15 00 Liverpool House Cannel @ 17 00 Anthracite 8 50 @ 9 50

Cocoa—Duty, 5 cents per lb. Caracac (gold), (in bond) 1/2 lb @ 22 Maracaibo (gold) do @ 14 Guayaquil (gold) do @ 14 1/2

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents per lb; all other 10 cent ad valorem in addition. Rio, prime, duty paid gold @ 19 1/2 do good gold 12 1/2 @ 19 do fair gold 17 @ 18 do ordinary gold 17 @ 17 1/2 do fair to good overcoas gold 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 Java, mats and bags gold 25 1/2 @ 26 Native Ceylon 19 @ 21

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 35 cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 3 cents per lb. Sheathing, new 45 Sheathing, yellow 32 Bolts 45 Braziers' 45 Baltimore 30 Detroit 81 @ 30 Portage Lake 30 @

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

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

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 50 per gallon; Aloe, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafoetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 29; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/4; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 80 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/4; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 4; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 cent ad val.; Sal Eratus, 1 1/4 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/4; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Acid, Citric (gold) @ 57 Alcohol 4 75 Aloe, Cape 25 @ 26 Aloe, Socotrine 75 @ 25 Alum 4 @ 5 Annato, fair to prime 15 @ 1 25 Antimony, Regulus of 14 @ 15 Argols, Crude 24 @ 25 Argols, Refined 38 @ 40 Arsenic, Powdered @ 3 1/2 Assafoetida 25 @ 45 Balsam Capivi @ 90 Balsam Tolu @ 2 25 Balsam Peru (gold) 2 50 @ 2 75 Berries, Persian 46 @ 45 Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle (old) 6 @ 6 1/2 Bi Chromate Potash @ 22 Bleaching Powder (gold) 4 @ 4 1/2 Borax, Refined 81 @ 35 Brimstone, Crude 1/2 ton (gold) @ 2 00 Brimstone, Am. Roll 1/2 lb @ 4 1/2 Brimstone, Flor Sulphur 5 1/2 @ 6 Camphor, Crude, (in bond) (gold) @ 20 Cantharides 97 @ 1 00 Cantharides @ 1 75 Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk 19 @ 1 1 Cardamoms, Malabar 3 00 @ 3 25 Castor Oil Cases 2 10 @ 2 9 1/2 Chamomile Flowers 50 @ 60 Chlorate Potash (gold) 85 @ 36 Caustic Soda (gold) 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4 Cobalt, Crystals, in kegs, 112 lbs 1 10 @ 1 10 Cochineal, Honduras (gold) 85 @ 1 5 Cochineal, Mexican (gold) 2 @ 2 1/2 Copperas, American @ 29 Cream Tartar, prime (gold) 45 @ 50 Cubebs, East India 1 1/2 @ 16 Cutch @ 4 1/2 Epsom Salts 11 @ 11 Extract Logwood 30 @ 60 Flowers, Benzoin 5 1/2 @ 6 Folia, Buchu 1 75 @ 2 00 Gamboge 80 @ 90 Ginger, Jamaica, b'd, in bbls 70 @ 80 Ginseng, Southern and Western 70 @ 80 Gum Arabic, Picked 42 @ 45 Gum Arabic, Sorts 38 @ 37 Gum Benzoin (gold) @ 27 1/2 Gum Kowrie @ 39 Gum Gueda @ 50 Gum Damar @ 65 Gum Myrrh, East India @ 28 Gum Myrrh, Turkey @ 40 Gum Senegal (gold) @ 60 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts @ 90 Gum Tragacanth, w flakey (gold) 8 62 @ 8 65 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 6 50 @ 6 50 Iodine, Resublimed 4 25 @ 4 25 Ipecacuanna, Brazil 2 40 @ 2 40 Jalap @ 25 @ 55 Lapis Berries @ 41 @ 49 Licorice Paste, Calabria @ 24 @ 25 Licorice Paste, Sicily @ 24 @ 25 Licorice Paste, Spanish @ 24 @ 25

Licorice Paste, Greek 30 @ 3 1/2 Madder, Dutch 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 7 @ 7 Manna, large flake 2 00 @ 2 00 Nutgalls Blue Aleppo 50 @ 52 Oil Anise 8 75 @ 8 75 Oil Cassia 4 50 @ 4 50 Oil Bergamot 6 50 @ 9 50 Oil Lemon (gold) 2 95 @ 3 25 Oil Peppermint, pure 8 25 @ 8 25 Opium, Turkey (gold) 7 25 @ 7 25 Oxalic Acid 45 @ 46 Phosphorus 41 @ 1 00 Prussiate Potash 95 @ 95 Quicksilver 8 00 @ 8 50 Rhubarb, China (gold) 10 1/2 @ 20 Salaratus 10 1/2 @ 20 Sal Ammoniac, Refined (gold) 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 Sal Soda, Newcastle 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Sarsaparilla, Hond 33 @ 45 Sarsaparilla, Mex 24 @ 30 Senna, Alexandria 18 @ 30 Senna, East India 50 @ 60 Seneca Root 40 @ 45 Shell Lac 34 @ 34 Soda Ash (80 cent) (gold) 30 @ 35 Sugar Lead, White (gold) 2 65 @ 2 70 Sulphate Quinine, Am 7 75 @ 8 0 Sulphate Morphine 54 @ 53 Tartaric Acid (gold) 12 1/2 @ 13 Verdigris, dry and extra dry 12 1/2 @ 13 Vitriol, Blue 16 00 @ 18 00 Ravens, Light 20 00 @ 20 Ravens, Heavy 20 00 @ 20 Scotch, Gourock, No. 1 per yard 85 @ 85 Cotton, No. 1 85 @ 85

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

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood (gold) 81 00 Fustic, Cuba 23 50 @ 23 50 Fustic, Tampico 23 50 @ 23 50 Fustic, Savanilla (gold) 23 50 @ 23 50 Fustic, Maracaibo do 23 50 @ 23 50 Logwood, Campeachy (gold) 23 50 @ 23 50 Logwood, Hond 23 50 @ 23 50 Logwood, Tabasco (gold) 23 50 @ 23 50 Logwood, St. Domingo 23 50 @ 23 50 Logwood, Jamaica 23 50 @ 23 50 Lignumwood (gold) 110 00 Barwood (gold) 110 00 Sapan Wood, Manila 110 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val. Prime Western 50 @ 8 1/2 do Tennessee 70

Fish—Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 per bbl; on other Fish, Pickled, Smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb. Dry Cod 7 50 @ 8 37 1/2 Dry Scale 6 00 @ 6 50 Pickled Scale 7 50 @ 8 00 Pickled Cod 2 10 @ 2 10 Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore 20 50 @ 21 00 Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax 18 00 @ 18 25 Mackerel, No. 2, Bay 14 25 @ 14 50 Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large 14 25 @ 14 50 Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax 40 00 @ 41 00 Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 40 00 @ 41 00 Shad, Connecticut, No. 1 50 @ 50 Shad, Connecticut, No. 2 50 @ 50 Herring, Scaled 5 00 @ 9 00 Herring, No. 1 5 00 @ 9 00 Herring, pickled 5 00 @ 9 00

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. Jersey 18 @ 24

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Peanuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/4; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 cent ad val. Raisins, Seedless 4 80 @ 4 80 do Layer new 4 80 @ 4 80 do Bunch 4 10 @ 4 10 Currants 15 @ 1 1/2 Citron, Leghorn 3 1/2 @ 3 3 Prunes, Turkish 18 @ 19 1/2 Dates 16 @ 18 Almonds, Languedoc 88 @ 89 do Provence 22 @ 23 do Sicily, Soft Shell 29 @ 30 do Shelled 47 @ 44 Sardines 38 @ 39 do 19 @ 20 Figs, Smyrna 28 @ 30 Brazil Nuts 12 @ 12 1/2 Filberts, Sicily 10 @ 18 Walnuts, French 10 @ 18 Dried Fruit—Apples 10 @ 11 Blackberries 25 @ 30 Black Raspberries 80 @ 85 Pared Peaches 27 @ 31 Unpeeled do 17 @ 18 Cherries, pitted, new 40 @ 45

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed, (cash) per lb 39 @ 88. Buenos Ayres, mixed 37 @ 88. Hog, Western, unwashed 13 @ ..

Hardware—Axes—Cast steel, best brand, per doz 15 @ 17. Table listing various hardware items and their prices.

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping 1 00 @ 1 05

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sann and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Ampico, 1 cent per lb. American, Dressed, per ton 870 00 @ 375 00.

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins 10 per cent ad val.

Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, per lb gold 21 @ 22 1/2. Table listing hide prices.

Table listing various types of gold and silver such as California, California, Mexican, Porto Cabello, Vera Cruz, Ampico, Texas, Dry Salted Hides—Maracaibo, Maranham, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoros, Bahia, Chill.

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

Upper Leather Stock—B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, per cash, Sierra Leone, do, Gambia and Bissau, do.

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, do of 1865, Foreign.

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

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

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

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

Iron (continued) Pig, Scotch, No. 1 (cash) per ton 47 00 @ 50 00. Pig, American, No. 1 48 00 @ 50 00. Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) 95 00 @ 100 00.

Iron (continued) Bar Swedes, assorted sizes 165 00 @ 170 00. Bar, English and American, Refined 120 00 @ .. do do do Common 150 00 @ ..

Iron (continued) Scroll, Ovals and Half Round, Band, Horse Shoe, Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch, Hoop, Nail Rod, Sheet, Russia, Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, Rails, English, (gold), do American.

Iron (continued) East India, Prime, East India, Billiard Ball, African, West Coast, Prime, African, Scrvellos, West Coast.

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

Lead (continued) Galena, Spanish, German, English, Bar, Pipe and Sheet.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 per cent ad val. Oak, Slaughter, light, do do middle, do do heavy, do light Cropped, do middle do, do bellies do, Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c., l't do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do California, light do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do Orinoco, etc. l't do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do do & B. A., dam'gd all weights, do do poor all do, do Slaughter in rough, cash, Oak, Slaughter in rough, light, do do do do mid. & h'vy do.

Leather (continued) Lime—Duty: 10 per cent ad val. Rockland, common, do heavy.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty Lumber, 20 per cent ad val.; Staves, 10 per cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Spruce, Eastern, per M feet 20 00 @ 28 00. Southern Pine 40 00 @ 40 00. White Pine Box Boards 80 00 @ 82 00. White Pine Merchant. Box Boards 38 00 @ 38 00.

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

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

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free. Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, do St. Domingo, ordinary logs, do Port-au-Platt, crotches, do Port-au-Platt, logs, do Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Honduras (American wood), Cedar, Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Florida, Rosewood, Rio Janeiro, do Bahia.

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

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/4; wrought 2 1/4; horse shoe cents per lb. Cut, 4d. @ 6d., Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (Sd), Copper, Yellow metal, Zinc.

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

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

Naval Stores (continued) Oakum—Duty free, Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls., do in bags, Western thin oblong, in bags.

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

Naval Stores (continued) Olive, quarts per case, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 28 - 80 gr., Kerosene, (free).

Naval Stores (continued) Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent per lb; dry ochres, 56 cents per 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, \$1 50 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 per cent ad val. China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion, 25 per cent ad val.; white chalk, \$10 per ton.

Naval Stores (continued) Litharge, American, Lead, red, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pure, dry, Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, do white, American, No. 1, in oil, Ochre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brow dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do do Am., Whiting, American, Vermilion, Chinese, do Trieste, do California & English, do American, Venetian N. C.

Table listing various 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, City colored, Canvas, and Country mixed.

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

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb. Table listing Turks Islands, Cadiz, Liverpool, 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, 1/2 cent per lb; canary, \$1 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 Tsatsees, Taysams, Canton, Japan, and Italian thrown.

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing Goat, Deer, and do Chagres.

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, 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, German, American, and English, spring.

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

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

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

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

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Table listing Banca, Straits, English, Plates, charcoal I. C., 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. a d N.Y. wrappers, New York running lots, Ohio, New York and Ohio fillers, Yara, Havana, fillers, Manufactured (in bond), 10s and 12s—Best Virginia & N.Y., 1/2 lbs—(dark) Best Virginia, 1/2 lbs—(light) Best Virginia, 1/2 lbs—(medium) Best Virginia, 1/2 lbs—(fine) Best Virginia, Navy Ds—Best Virginia & N.Y., Seed and Havana, per M, Clear Havana, do Connecticut Seed, New-York Seed, Conn. Wrapper, Penn. do do do, Common Cigars.

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fish. Table listing South Sea, North west coast, Ochotak, and Polar.

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

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val. Table listing No. 0 to 18, No. 19 to 26, No. 27 to 36, Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain.

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 8 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 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 3/4 Merino, Extra, pulled, Superfine, No. 1, pulled, California, unwashed, do common, do pulled, Texas, Peruvian, unwashed, Valparaiso, unwashed, S. American Mestiza, unwashed, do common, unwashed, Entre Rios, washed, do unwashed, S. American Cordova, Donskol, washed, Persian, African, unwashed, do washed, Mexican, unwashed, Smyrna, unwashed, do washed.

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

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

The Railway Monitor.

OGDENSBURG AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD.—The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Northern (now O. & L. C.) Railroad Company have the offer to exchange \$500,000 into 5,000 shares of 8 per cent guaranteed preferred Stock free from U. S. tax, to be exchanged at par without interest. Already \$356,400 have been so exchanged on which the first semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent is payable this current month. It is intended thus to absorb the whole amount of the funded debt of \$1,500,000. The second mortgage \$3,077,000 has already been converted into common stock.

IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.—The sale of the Iron Mountain Railroad took place the 27th ult. D. W. Swager, Esq.; one of the present directors of the road made the first bid, offering \$2,000,000. Mr. R. A. Watts followed for the State, doubling Mr. D. S., and offering \$4,000,000. No other bids appearing, the contest was continued between Dwyer and Watts, the bids going up by \$10,000 an offer, until the road was knocked down to Mr. T. A. Watts, representing the State of Missouri, for the sum of \$1,700,000.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The sale of the O. & M.R.R. has been postponed and the transferred books will not be closed until the 16th inst. A special meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of the trustees on the 1st prox., to consider on a plan of reorganization. The agreement under which the trust was formed requires the presence and voting of three fourths of the certificates to act on the question.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Hudson River Railroad Company, says the Tribune, have put upon their track, south of Manhattanville, several thousand tons of steel rails. The bed has been relaid and five ties put in where four were taken up. The new rail is laid with long chairs extending from tie to tie and instead of the rails being pounded by ever-passing wheels, a smooth

surface is presented, which reduces the motion of the cars and the wear and tear of the rolling stock to a degree which will tell largely on the cost of repairs. These same steel rails are already in extensive use on the great lines of England and will eventually, from their ultimate cheapness, be adopted on the leading lines of this country to the exclusion of iron rails.

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Twenty miles of the Western Pacific railroad extending from San Jose to Vallejos canon were completed on the 2d inst.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.—The Gulf Railroad in Florida is being pushed forward. Thirty-one and a half miles of iron have already been laid. As the whole distance from the Gulf road to Live Oak on the Pensacola and Georgia road is but 47 miles, there remain but 15½ miles to be laid to complete the connection between the Florida system of roads and those of Georgia. If the iron arrives in time (every rail of which, it is said, has been purchased) the work will be finished early in October.

Trains have commenced running on the Alexandria, Loudon & Hampshire Railroad to Belmont Station, five miles from Leesburg.

Work on the Manassas Gap Railroad is progressing favorably, and it is confidently expected that the rails will be re-laid and the cars again running as far as Piedmont by November or December next.

The surveys are completed for the proposed railroad from Baltimore to Aquia Creek, there to connect with the railroad to Richmond and the South. The shortest time between Baltimore and Richmond is now eleven hours. By this project, the time will be reduced to five hours—a sufficient gain to warrant the enterprise.

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is to be sold at auction, under the direction of Trustees, at Charleston, S. C., on the 20th of November, 1866.

The railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee, at Columbus, Ga., is finished, completing the connection between the Georgia and Alabama systems of railroads.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

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

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd), and a second set of columns for another list of bonds. Includes entries for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous bonds from various companies like Alexandria and Fredericksburg, Atlantic & Gt. Western, etc.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION. The sums placed after the name of Company show the total Funded Debt.	Amount outstand- ing.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY		DESCRIPTION. The sums placed after the name of Company show the total Funded Debt.	Amount outstand- ing.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Naugatuck</i> (\$300,000):							<i>St. Louis, Alton & T. H.</i> (\$6,700,000):						
1st Mortgage (convertible)	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage	2,200,000	7	Semiannually	1894	91	....
<i>New Haven & 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	....	80
2d do	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1878			<i>St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago:</i>						
<i>N. Haven & Northampton</i> (\$650,000):							1st Mortgage	....	7	April & Oct.	....	....	....
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			2d do	....	7	....	....	....	....
<i>New Jersey</i> (\$335,000):							<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	7	May & Nov	1875	....	....
1st General Mortgage	140,000	6	Jan. & July	1885			<i>Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:</i>						
<i>Premium Sinking Fund Bonds</i>	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	95 1/2		1st Mortgage	1,290,000	7	Jan. & July	1875	....	....
<i>Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)</i>	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	95	95	<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
<i>Real Estate Bonds</i>	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	93		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867	....	....
<i>Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)</i>	663,000	6	do	1883	93	95	<i>Shamokin V. & Pottsville</i> (\$791,597):						
<i>Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)</i>	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	103		1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872	....	....
<i>Bonds of August, 1859, convert.</i>	604,000	7	do	1876	110	116	<i>South Carolina:</i>						
<i>Bonds of 1865</i>	....	7	do	1876	110	116	<i>Sterling Loan</i>	2,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1866	....	....
<i>New York and Harlem</i> (\$6,098,045):							<i>Domestic Bonds</i>	1,070,000	5	Various.	68-74	....	....
1st General Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	102		<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>Consolidated Mortgage</i>	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893	....		1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	....	....
<i>3d Mortgage</i>	1,000,000	7	do	1868	....		<i>Syra. Bing. and N. Y.</i> (\$1,595,191):						
<i>N. York and New Haven</i> (\$2,000,000):							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876	....	....
<i>Mortgage Bonds</i>	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875	90	100	<i>Terre Haute & Indianapolis</i> (\$60,000):						
<i>Mortgage Bonds</i>	1,000,000	7	....	1886	....		1st Mortgage, convertible	60,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866	....	....
<i>N. Y. Prov. and Boston</i> (\$232,000):							<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78	....		1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	....	....
<i>Northern Central</i> (\$5,211,244):							<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
<i>State Loans</i>	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	irred.	....		1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894	....	....
<i>2d Mortgage Sinking Fund</i>	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	....		<i>Toledo Wabash and West</i> (\$6,653,868):						
<i>Northern New Hampshire</i> (\$151,400):							1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	....	....
<i>Plain Bonds</i>	149,400	6	April & Oct	1874	....		1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	....	95
<i>North Missouri:</i>							2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	80	82
1st General Mortgage	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1896	....		2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	80	82
<i>North Pennsylvania</i> (\$3,105,785):							<i>Sinking Fund Bonds (T. W. & W.)</i>	152,355	7	do	1865	....	....
<i>Mortgage Bonds</i>	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	....		<i>Equipment bonds</i>	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	72	....
<i>Chattel Mortgage</i>	360,000	10	do	1887	....		<i>Troy and Boston</i> (\$1,452,000):						
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887	....	....
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	....	98	2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885	....	....
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	....	98	3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	....	....
3d do (do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	....		<i>Convertible</i>	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882	....	....
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	....		<i>Troy Union</i> (\$680,000):						
<i>Norwich and Worcester</i> (\$580,000):							<i>Mortgage Bonds</i>	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863	....	....
<i>General Mortgage</i>	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	....		do do	180,000	6	do	1867	....	....
<i>Steamboat Mortgage</i>	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	....		<i>Vermont Central</i> (\$3,500,000):						
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Cham.</i> (\$1,494,000):							1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	1861	118	118 1/2
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1869	....	101	2d do (no interest)	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	....	....
<i>Ohio and Mississippi</i> (\$3,650,000):							<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
1st Mortgage	2,900,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	90	92	1st Mortgage	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1883	....	....
2d do (W.D.)	750,000	7	do	1874	....		<i>Verm. Cen. & Verm. & Can. Bonds</i>	8	....	1876	103 1/2	....	....
<i>Oswego & Rome</i> (\$350,000):							<i>Warren</i> (\$600,000):						
1st Mortgage (guar. by R. W. & O.)	350,000	7	May & Nov.	1916	....		1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875	....	....
<i>Oswego and Syracuse</i> (\$311,500):							<i>Westchester & Philadelphia</i> (\$962,300):						
1st Mortgage	225,000	7	Jan. & July	70-80	....		1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873	....	....
<i>Pacific, (S. W. Branch):</i>							2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878	....	....
<i>Mortgage, guar. by Mo.</i>	1,139,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87	....		<i>Western (Mass.)</i> (6,269,520):						
<i>Panama:</i>							<i>Sterling</i> (\$899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-71	....	....
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870	....		<i>Dollar Bonds</i>	850,000	6	do	1875	....	....
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875	....		<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1872	....		1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	....	....
<i>Peninsula (Chic. & N. W.):</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	96	96 1/2
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	....		<i>York & Cumberland</i> (North. Cent.):						
<i>Pennsylvania</i> (\$16,750,124):							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870	....	....
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	....		2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871	....	....
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	....		<i>Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds</i>	500,000	6	do	1877	....	....
2d do sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875	....							
<i>Phila. and Balt. Central</i> (\$575,000):							Canal						
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	....		<i>Maryland Loan</i>	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870	....	....
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901	....		<i>Sterling Bonds, guaranteed</i>	4,375,000	5	do	1890	....	....
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							<i>Preferred Bonds</i>	1,699,500	6	....	1885	....	....
<i>Convertible Loan</i>	183,000	6	Jan. & July	1865	....		<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia & Reading</i> (\$6,900,663):							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	....	....
<i>Sterling Bonds of 1836</i>	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867	....		<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880	....		<i>Mortgage, sinking fund</i>	641,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870	....	....
<i>Dollar Bonds of 1849</i>	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	....		<i>Interest Bonds</i>	161,000	6	do	1868	....	....
<i>Sterling Bonds of 1843</i>	976,800	6	do	1880	....		<i>Lehigh Navigation: (\$3,081,434).</i>						
<i>Dollar Bonds, convertible</i>	564,000	6	do	1886	....		<i>Loan of 1871</i>	414,158	6	Mch & Sept	1870	....	....
<i>Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible</i>	60,000	7	do	1886	....		<i>Loan of 1884</i>	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	....		<i>Mortgage Bonds</i>	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876	....	....
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							<i>Morris:</i>						
<i>Mortgage Loan</i>	516,000	6	Jan. & July	1884	....		<i>Mortgage Bonds</i>	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	....	94
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							<i>Pennsylvania and 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'dg. Ft. W. and Chic.</i> (\$12,573,500)							<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semiannually	1912	103 1/2	104	1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872	....	....
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	96	97	2d do	3,980,670					

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are leased roads, and have fixed incomes.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		FRIDAY.		COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are leased roads, and have fixed incomes.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		FRIDAY.		
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Ask.			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Ask.	
Railroad.												
Alton and St. Louis*	100	153,000	Quarterly. Oct. 1%			New York and New Haven	100	5,000,000	Irregular.	May. 5	112	112 1/2
Atlantic & Great Western	50	11,522,150				New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050	Jan. and July	July. 4		
do preferred	50	1,919,000				do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		
Atlantic & St. Lawrence*	100	2,494,900				New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	100	105
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct. Apr. 4			Ninth Avenue	100	795,360	May and Nov	May 3 & 4		
Washington Branch*	100	1,650,000	April and Oct. Apr. 5			Northern of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	Quarterly.	Oct. 2		
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug. Feb. 3			Northern Central	50	4,518,900				
Belvidere, Delaware	100	997,112				North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150				
Berkshire*	100	600,000	Quarterly. Oct. 1%			Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July. 5		112
Blossburg and Corning*	50	250,000	June & Dec. June 2%			Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	3,077,000				
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000				do preferred	100	356,400	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4	32 1/2	34 1/2
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	Jan. and July July. 4			Ohio and Mississippi	100	19,822,850	January.	Jan. 7	38	83
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July July. 5			do preferred	100	2,950,500	Jan. and July	July. 4		
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July July. 5			Old Colony and Newport	100	3,609,600	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4		
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July July. 5			Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Quarterly.	Oct. 6	260	
Broadway & 7th Avenue	10	2,100,000	Jan. and July July. 5			Panama (and Steamship)	100	7,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5		
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150				Pennsylvania	50	20,000,000				
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug Aug. 3 1/2			Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent	100	218,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000				Philadelphia and Erie*	50	5,069,450	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		
Buffalo, New York, and Erie*	100	850,000	Jan. and July July. 3 1/2			Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,240,673	Jan. and July	July. 5	116 1/2	116 1/2
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug. Aug. 5			Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n*	50	1,476,300	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 4		60
Camden and Amboy	100	4,988,180	Feb. and Aug Aug. 5			Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,973,300	Quarterly.	July. 5		
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455				Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,774,623	Quarterly.	July. 2 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
do preferred	50	682,600				Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	9,312,442	June and Dec	June. 3		
Cape Cod	50	1,150,000	Jan. and July July. 3 1/2			Portland, Saco, & Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		
Catawissa*	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.			Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000				
do preferred	50	10,685,940	Quarterly. Oct. 2 1/2	123 1/2		Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,360,700				
Central of New Jersey	100	2,085,925	Jan. and July July. 2 1/2	58	110 1/2	Repselaer & Saratoga consol.	100	800,000	April and Oct	Apr. 4 1/2		
Cheshire (preferred)	100	1,783,200	Mar and Sep. Sep. 5	110 1/2	111	Saratoga and Whitehall	100	500,000	April and Oct	Apr. 3		
Chicago and Alton	100	2,425,400	Mar and Sep. Sep. 5	112 1/2	113	Troy, Salem & Rutland	100	800,000	April and Oct	Apr. 3		
do preferred	100	10,193,010	May & Nov. May 5	133	138	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,991,900	Jan. and July	July. 5		
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	4,390,000		50	51 1/2	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,376			39	40
Chicago and Great Eastern	100	1,000,000	Jan and July July. 5			St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000	Annually.	May. 7	72 1/2	73
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska*	100	2,250,000				do do pref	100	1,700,000				
Chicago and Milwaukee*	100	13,160,927				St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chic	100	2,989,090				
Chicago and Northwestern	100	12,994,719	June & Dec. Ju. 63.3 1/2	42 1/2	43	Sandusky, and Cincinnati	100	393,073	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		
do do pref.	100	6,500,000	April and Oct. Oct. 5	73 1/2	73 1/2	do do pref	100	862,571				
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	1,106,125				Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	1,020,000				
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	3,000,000	Apr and Oct. Oct. 4			Saratoga and Hudson River	100	576,050	Jan. and July	July. 2 1/2		
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	470,000				Schuykill Valley*	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 3		
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Chicago	100	2,000,000				Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug Aug. 4	113		Shamokin Valley & Pottsville*	50	750,000	Quarterly.			
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	50	1,036,000	May & Nov. May. 4			Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	5,819,275				
Cleveland & Mahoning*	50	5,000,000	Jan. and July July. 5			South Carolina	100	1,200,130				
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.	100	5,403,910	Jan. and July Jan. 65.5	89 1/2	90	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,929,150	Jan. and July	July. 6		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	4,841,600	April and Oct. Oct. 8	22 1/2	22 1/2	Terre Haute & Indianapolis	50	1,170,000	Quarterly.		200	
Cleveland and Toledo	50	1,490,800	Quarterly. July. 2 1/2			Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,700,000				
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July Oct. 5			Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000				
Columbus and Xenia*	50	350,000	Jan. and July July. 3 1/2			do do 1st pref.	100	1,000,000				
Concord	50	500,000	way and Nov. May. 4			do do 2d pref.	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June. 3	45 1/2	46 1/2
Concord and Portsmouth	100	392,900	Jan. and July July. 3 1/2			Toledo, Wabash and Western	50	984,700	June and Dec	Dec. 3 1/2		
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July July. 3			do do preferred	50	125,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July July. 4			Tioga*	100	607,111				
do do pref.	100	1,582,169				Troy and Boston	100	274,400	June and Dec	Dec. 3 1/2		
Connecticut River	100	2,384,931	Jan. and July Jan. 3			Troy and Greenbush*	100	811,660	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		
Covington and Lexington	100	406,132	Jan. and July July. 5	150	165	Utica and Black River	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	June. 4		
Dayton and Michigan	50	10,247,050				Vermont and Canada*	100	2,860,000	Jan. and July	July. 1 1/2		
Delaware*	50	1,550,050	Jan. and July July. 5			Vermont and Massachusetts	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July. 3		
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	100	952,350				Warren*	50	5,627,700	Jan. and July	July. 5		
Des Moines Valley	100	1,751,577	Jan. and July July. 4			Western (Mass.)	100	1,141,650	Jan. and July	July. 5 1/2		
Des Moines Valley	100	1,982,180	Jan. and July July. 4			Western Union (Wis. & Ill.)	75	317,050	January.	Jan. 2		
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	3,155,000	Quarterly. July			Worcester and Nashua	50	1,141,650				
do do pref.	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug Aug. 2 1/2			Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g*	50	317,050				
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	500,000				Canal.						
do do pref.	100	500,000	March Mar 7 1/2			Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,575,963	June	June 3		
Eastern, (Mass.)	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July July. 4			Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595				
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.*	100	500,000	Quarterly. Aug. 2 1/2			Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canadagua	100	500,000	Jan. and July July. 3 1/2			Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 8	153 1/2	154
Elmira and Williamsport*	50	500,000	Jan. and July July. 3 1/2			Delaware and Raritan	100	2,528,240	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10		
do do pref.	50	18,570,100	Feb. & Aug. Feb. 4	91	91	Lehigh Navigation	50	5,104,050	May and Nov	May. 5		
Erie	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug. Feb. 3 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	Morris (consolidated)	50	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5		
do preferred	100	600,000	Feb. & Aug. Aug. 5			do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5		
Erie and Northeast*	50	3,540,000	Jan. and July July. 3			Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,207	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 6 1/2		
Fitchburg	100	750,000	April and Oct. Apr. 5			do preferred	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 6		
Forty-second St. & Grand St. F'y	100	1,900,000				Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,051,000				
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	5,253,836	Quarterly. Oct. 3	33	60	Union	50	2,787,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		
do do pref.	100	3,000,000				West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,100,000	Quarterly.	Sept. 4		
Hartford and New Haven	100	820,000				Wyoming Valley	50	750,000				
do preferred	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July July. 4			Miscellaneous.						
Hudson River	100	6,563,250	April and Oct. Oct. 4	122 1/2	123	Coal.—American	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2		60
Huntingdon and Broad Top*	50	494,330	Jan. and July July. 3 1/2			Ashburton	50	2,000,000				
do do pref.	50	23,374,400	Feb. and Aug Aug. 5	126 1/2	126 1/2	Consolidation	100	6,000,000				
Illinois Central	100	1,689,900	Mar. & Sep. Sep. 4	71		Central	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	55	56
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50	412,000	Jan. and July July. 3			Cumberland	100	5,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 5	155	
Indianapolis and Madison	100	407,900	Jan. and July July. 4			Pennsylvania	50	3,200,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 10	60	78
do do pref.	100	1,997,309	Jan. and July July. 4			Spring Mountain	50	1,250,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		
Jeffersonville	100	1,500,000	Quarterly. Oct. 1 1/2	97	100	Spruce Hill	10	1,000,000	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 5	62	62 1/2
Joliet and Chicago*	100	835,000				Wilkesbarre	100	2,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5		
Kennebec and Portland (new)	100	500,000				Wyoming Valley	100	1,250,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5		
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	6,632,250	Quarterly. Oct. 2 1/2			Gas.—Brooklyn	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	113	
do do pref.	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug Aug. 2			Citizens (Brooklyn)	20	1,000,000				
Lehigh Valley	50	3,572,403	Jan. and July July. 5			Harlem	50	644,000				
Lexington and Frankfort	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July July. 2			Jersey City & H. boken	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5		

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

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

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

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

MINING STOCK LIST.

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

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

Table with columns: COMPANIES. Bid. Ask ed. Lists various Marine Mutual Insurance Scrip companies like Atlantic 1864, Commer. 1860, etc.

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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 23, 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, \$50
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. 88 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. LARABEE, 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,
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of "THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK," in New York, in the State of New York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES:

Notes and bills discounted.....	\$1,533,611 40
Indebtedness of Directors.....	\$86,648 75
Overdrafts.....	1,043 50
Other real estate.....	5,934 51
Current expenses.....	10,942 58
Premiums.....	3,700 00
Cash items (including revenue stamps).....	340,887 87
Superintendent Bank Department New York State.....	5,149 00
Due from National Banks.....	112,477 09
Due from other banks and bankers.....	12,910 30
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes.....	150,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand.....	208,550 00
New York State stocks.....	10,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other national banks.....	12,050 00
Specie.....	22,726 89
Legal-tender notes.....	332,401 00
Compound interest notes.....	270,000 00
Treasury certificates.....	34,000 00
Treasurer United States, taxes overpaid.....	1,204 95
Total.....	\$3,067,589 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$450,000 00
Surplus fund.....	190,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller.....	\$132,500
Less amount on hand.....	1,415
Amount outstanding.....	131,085 00
Individual deposits.....	1,695,640 31
Dividends unpaid.....	2,164 25
Due National banks.....	25,138 33
Due to other banks and bankers.....	216,042 53
State bank circulation outstanding.....	4,633 00
Discount.....	\$20,630 18
Interest.....	2,188 73
Profit and loss.....	4,340 05—
Uncollected checks.....	325,226 76
Total.....	\$3,067,589 09

State of New York, County of New York—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this first day of October, 1866.
H. C. BANKS,
Notary Public,
No. 3 John st., N. Y.
[Five cent Int. Rev. stamp, cancelled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the MARKET NATIONAL BANK, of New York, in the State of New York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted.....	\$2,071,164 68
Suspended debt.....	6,915 78
Indebtedness of directors.....	176,700 00
Overdrafts.....	1,205 58
Banking house.....	35,000 00
Current expenses.....	17,921 56
Cash items.....	403,101 21
Due from banks and bankers.....	222,540 02
United States bonds.....	672,000 00
Other bonds and stocks.....	64,750 00
Cash on hand, viz:	
Specie.....	\$41,628 93
Fractional currency.....	1,250 00
National Bank notes.....	8,000 00
State Bank notes.....	2,066 00
Legal tender notes.....	319,229 00
Compound interest notes.....	500,000 00—
Total.....	\$4,543,472 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus and profits.....	276,711 89
Circulating notes outstanding.....	504,800 00
State bank circulation.....	12,600 00
Individual deposits.....	2,112,362 32
Due banks and bankers.....	274,890 55
Uncollected checks.....	362,100 00
Total.....	\$4,643,472 76

State of New York, County of New York—I, ALEXANDER GILBERT, Cashier of the Market National Bank, of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.
[Five cent int. rev. stamp, cancelled.]

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1866.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th of October next, the Bank assuming the government tax.
The transfer books will be closed to the 8th inst.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

E. S. THACKSTON,
Tobacco, Note and Exchange Broker.
No. 12 OLD SLIP, cor. WATER ST.
NEW YORK,

Insurance.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

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

Marine & Fire Insurance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sun Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

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

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

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

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

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

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

The Mercantile Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

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

EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

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

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

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

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

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

TRUSTEES.

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

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..... 24,560 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, |
| STEP. CAMBRELENG, | WILLIAM H. TERRY, |
| THEODORE W. RILEY, | FRED. SCHUCHARDT, |
| JACOB REESE, | JOSEPH GRAFTON, |
| JNO. W. MERSEREAU, | L. B. WARD, |
| D. LYDIG SUYDAM, | JOSEPH BRITTON, |
| WILLIAM REMSEN, | AMOS ROBBINS, |
| HENRY S. LEVERICH. | |

JACOB REESE, President.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

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,

38 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,

PITT COOKE.

JAY COOKE & Co.,
BANKERS.

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

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

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

JAY COOKE & CO.

March 1, 1866.

VERMILYE & Co.,

BANKERS.

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

issues of

UNITED STATES STOCKS

INCLUDING

6 Per Cent Bonds of 1881,

6 Per Cent 5-20 Bonds of 1862,

6 " " " 1864,

6 " " " 1865,

5 Per Cent 10-40 Bonds,

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

6 Per Cent Currency Certificates.

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.

VERMILYE & CO.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS

OF CREDIT,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

SIMON DE VISSER,

52 Exchange Place, New York.

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 Securities, Gold, Railroad, Bank and State Stocks and Bonds, Steamship, Telegraph, Express, Coal, Petroleum and Mining Stocks.

Currency and Gold received on deposit subject to Draft. Dividends and Interest collected and Investments 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. Merchants, bankers, and others allowed 4 per cent. on deposits. The most liberal advances made on Cotton, 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 Collection 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 accessible 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 & Bro., New Orleans. Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen, London 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.

Page, Richardson & Co.,

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

AND

JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

ALSO ISSUES

COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER, UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS,

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points

and remitted for on day of payment.

Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

FOR SALE.

J.W. ELLIS, Pres't. LEWIS WORTHINGTON, V.-Pres't.

THE DORE STANWOOD, Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Cincinnati.

Collections made on all points WEST and SOUTH, and promptly remitted for. **Capital Stock, \$1,000,000. Surplus Fund, \$250,000.**

DIRECTORS—John W. Ellis, Lewis Worthington, L. B. Harrison, William Glenn, R. M. Bishop, William Woods, James A. Frazer, Robert Mitchell, A. S. Winslow.

EDWARD P. TESSON. EDWARD M. TESSON.

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.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES.

EDWIN Q. BELL,

BANKER AND BROKER,
In Southern Securities and Bank Bills.
80 BROADWAY & 5 NEW STREET,
New York.

Jones & Westervelt,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds,
and Gold, bought and sold on
Commission.
COMMERCIAL PAPER AND LOANS OF GOLD
AND CURRENCY NEGOTIATED.
NOS. 12 NEW & 14 BROAD STREETS.

GEORGE BUTLER,

BANKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
GALVESTON, TEXAS
(Established in 1847.)
Collections promptly attended to and remitted for by Sight Drafts on Messrs. Duncan, She man & Co., Bankers, New York.
References in New York:—Duncan Sherman & Co.; I. H. Frothingham, Esq., Pres't. Union Trust Co.; Moses Taylor, Esq.; E. H. Lowry, Esq., Pres't. Bank of Republic; Henry Swift & Co.; H. B. Claffin & Co.
Office in New York No. 71 Broadway.

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.

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 adventure, 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.

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.