"Little Mac" and the Gunboats.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In the midst of this exciting campaign, it seems very hard for the champions of "little Mac" to swallow numerous unpleasant little facts with becoming dignity and self control. Witness the following from *The World* of the 14th:

"The attention of William Cullen Bryant, the honored American poet, is called to the disgraceful manner in which *The Evening Post*—a paper of which he is reputed to be editor—is conducting the Presidential canvass. The thousand times refuted lie that General McClellan spent his time on a gunboat while his troops were winning the victory of Malvern Hill, was revived in *The Post* of last evening, to the infinite disgust of all decent people. We feel sure that Mr. Bryant will warmly sympathize with the thousands of gentlemen in this city whose toes ached to kick the dirty dog who would thus endeavor to blacken the reputation of one of the most honored names known to American military history."

—which you pretty effectually used up in your issue of the 15th. We doubt not that the worthies of *The World* were infinitely disgusted to see a well known fact, not at all complimentary to their platform repudiater, brought before the public in a journal whose reputation for veracity is unquestioned. Not having seen the *Post* containing "the thousand times refuted lie," but being perfectly well acquainted with the *facts* in the case, we submit them to supply the wonderful brains in the young Napoleon's memory, for the sake of truth and for the information of the world specifically and generally.

Our authority is the *Daily Journal* of a ward room officer of the U. S. steamer Galena, who was a man of decided McClellan proclivities until after the Peninsular campaign and the merited removal of McClellan from his command. From this journal we are permitted to make the following extracts bearing directly upon the case under consideration.

"U. S. STEAMER GALENA, Carter's Dock, James' River, Monday June 30, 1862.

7 a. m. Ran up the river a short distance, returned about 8 a. m. About 8.30 we came on right of Gen Key's division—many of the troops in swimming at the dock—went ashore with Captain Rodgers and strolled up to Carter's house—returned about 1 p. m. with a very confused notion as to what the result of the past day's fighting really is. Each officer gave a different statement, all agreeing, however, that the movement was an intended one. A battle is expected to-day. 2 p. m. Ran up the river to find headquarters of Gen. McClellan, arriving near Turkey Island, were told by the soldiers on the beach that he was near by. Capt. Rodgers went on shore and in about an hour returned with the commander-in-chief. Received in undress uniform—was accompanied by the Prince de Joinville and his two nephews. About 4 p. m. signal came, "Enemy advancing in large force upon left." We immediately got under way, ran about a mile farther up, where we could distinctly hear an incessant roar of artillery, apparently only a mile or two from us.

We then commenced throwing shell upwards and to the left. In a few moments we received signal, "Your shells doing well." We continued thus until nearly sundown, firing according to signals from the army seen from the fore-top. After this we received the following dispatches:

"McCall is breaking."

"Porter's Division falling back."

"Sumner is having a hard time."

Gen. McClellan then left for the field. The next dispatch was, "Keyes' Division falling back."

All this indeed was gloomy enough, but the next signal was more cheering: "Heintzelman is driving the enemy before him."

The next, "Our men bringing in enemy's wounded." At 11 p. m., heard that we had held our position, and taken some thousand prisoners.

U. S. STEAMER GALENA, HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, VA., Tuesday July 1, 1862.

All sorts of rumors are flying about the vessel concerning the result of yesterday's battle. It appears that our firing was very accurate. An engineer officer who came on board this morning says that heavy guns are being placed in position on the brow of a hill (Malvern?) near the scene of yesterday's conflict.

9 a. m.—McClellan has just come on board again. 10 a. m.—Under way down the river, taking McClellan with us, *who being considerably fatigued, has gone to the cabin for a little nap.* About noon we came to "Harrison's Bar," where there is a large number of transports lying, to bring up stores and take down wounded.

A battle is expected again. The Spaulding has been sent to the supposed field of action.

12:30 p. m.—Tug came alongside and took McClellan and Franklin to the encampment. In about an hour they returned, when we started up the river. As we pass on up we can hear heavy firing. After passing Carter's Landing it increases to a perfect roar. Gen. McClellan, though quietly smoking a cigar on the quarter deck, seems a little anxious and looks now and then inquiringly at the signal officer, who is receiving a message from shore. In a minute or two he reports "Heavy firing near Porter's division." Next comes a message demanding his presence on shore. A boat is manned, and, with three cheers from officers and crew, off goes the man upon whom hangs the destiny of the American people. The firing still continues, nearer and louder than before. The enemy are making a desperate advance upon our artillery, but they never can pass the brow of that hill. About 6 p. m. we ran up and threw in a few shell with good effect.

9 p. m.—The firing has almost ceased. News on shore: "Slaughter immense," "enemy in full retreat."

11 p. m.—McClellan has just returned, accompanied by Gen. Marcy. Mac says "They took one gun from us yesterday, but to-day we have taken many of their guns and colors." "Yes," said Marcy, "we whipped them like the devil to-day!" and with this emphatic and encouraging assurance I retire, feeling well satisfied that it comes from a "reliable gentleman."

12 m.—From what I can gather by the conversation of McClellan, we may expect to see the major part of the army at Harrison's Landing to-morrow.

U. S. STEAMER GALENA, HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Up anchor at daylight and ran down to Harrison's Bar. Banks lined with stragglers.

9:30 a. m.—Anchored near the Vanderbilt. Quite a fleet here now. Nearly all the army here. Slight skirmishing is going on with the rear-guard, but so far all have fallen back in tolerable order, unfortunately leaving the wounded behind with surgeons and flag-of-truce. The enemy were so badly beaten yesterday that they will hardly pursue us to-day. Add to this a cold, heavy rain, and the inference is rendered more strong.

Mac left us shortly after we came to anchor, to inspect the troops.

What the meaning of this rapid movement is, not a single officer with whom I have conversed seems able even to conjecture. Had a conversation with Gen. Andrew Porter, who inclines to the opinion that the move is a most masterly piece of strategy. Others regard it as an absolute and hurried necessity, leaving our dead and wounded on the field, with no protection whatever, does not look much like strategy, but still I have not the ability to judge. Towards evening Lieut. Chun reports a signal that the enemy are annoying our wagon trains. Heintzelman and Sumner are reported wounded, McCall taken prisoner; 9:30 p. m., Mac on board again—no special news; 10:30 p. m., everything quiet.

U. S. STEAMER GALENA, HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, VA., Thursday, July 3, 1862.

Up to 9 a. m. nothing especial. About 10 a. m. Mac left us looking more anxious than pleasant. When told that a transport could be seen coming up the river laden with troops his face brightened up.

This we believe was his last appearance on the Galena. Though on reading farther it does not seem positive that he did not again come on board with Gen. Fitz John Porter, that was. Trusting that these extracts from a perfectly trustworthy source will settle this matter, I remain very respectfully your obt. serv't.

Sept. 16, 1864. VERITAS.

It is stated that the "Barnums" of Australia have been treating with the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon and with Tom Sayers, either of whom, it is confidently believed, would "extensively draw" at the Antipodes.

THE POLITICAL INDICATIONS.

The Democrats were at one time so confident of success at the Presidential election, that they made a division of the Cabinet offices among their leaders. They determined that Seymour was to be Secretary of State, and Mr. Guthrie was to go back to his old post in the Pierce administration, that of Secretary of the Treasury—and a very good Secretary of the Treasury he was, too. Mr. Voorhees was to go into the Interior Department, which we wish he may get. Even New England was to be recognized, by the appointment of Mr. Hillard as Attorney-General,—and not a bad appointment, let us fairly say. Augustus Caesar Dodge was to be Mr. Blair's successor in the Post Office Department, which would be quite a sinking from the position of his grand ancestors.

A portion of the melodious Hutchinson family having been attracted to Washington by the novelty of making the public halls of that city no longer barricaded against the utterance of humane and generous sentiments, had there solicited of the Secretary of War permission to visit the camps across the Potomac. In order to break the monotony and stop the ragged edges of Winter with the beautiful, spontaneous, unbounded carol of some of their simple, beautiful songs. General Cameron gave their project not only his cordial assent, but his emphatic commendation; and thus indorsed, they received General McClellan's gracious permission. So they passed over to the camps, and were ringing to delighted crowds of soldiers, when an officer's quick ear caught the drift of what sounded like *Abolitionism*.

Forthwith there was commotion and effervescence and indignation, rising from circle to circle of the military aristocracy, until they reach the very highest, drawing thence the following order: "By direction of Maj.-Gen. McClellan, the person given to the Hutchinson family to sing in the camps, and their pass to cross the Potomac, are revoked, and they will not be allowed to sing to the troops." The hymn which caused this peremptory and immediate suppression and expulsion of the Hutchinson family was John G. Whittier's "We wait beneath the furnace blast," and the stanza which so "riled" the Commander-in-Chief was the following:

"In vain the bolts of war shall rings,
Of human pride and revenge,
Where'er it spared the evil thing
That severs and estranges.
But bless the ear that yet shall hear
The jubilant bell that rings the knell
Of slavery forever!"

This exceedingly improper stanza had the audacity to denounce the peculiar institution which was the cause of the war, but which Gen. McClellan was not waging against, and meant to leave intact.

Farragut's "failure" in Mobile bay "to restore the Union by the experiment of war," has filled all "Democratic" platform peace-shrieks with melancholy horror.

Oakey Hall can't support Mr. Lincoln because "when Gen. Butler was in New-Orleans he took a negro that had urged to his mother, and liberated him and made a soldier of him." The gentleman to whom Mr. Hall gave this extraordinary reason for his defection, replied: "I see it you lost by that little operation the possible revenues of an undivided interest in the contingent remainder of one nigger, subject to the dower right of your mother! I understand it all now." Mr. Hall's reply is not preserved.

Another "failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war"—the killing of John Morgan! Weep, Copperhead peace-shrieks, weep for the sons of the daughters of your people!

In his speech at Dayton, Ohio, on the 6th inst. Mr. Vallandigham promised his hearers that as soon as McClellan was elected there should be no more dragging of their children to the battle field "to be offered up as civilized infernos may be free." He also complimented the audience with the remark that they were now ready to join in the angelic song, "Peace on earth, and good will toward men." He respon one of his hearers supplemented an improved version of the Scriptural quotation by crying out, "Hallelujah! Good will toward *white* men!" We commend this amendment to this angelic song to the Chicago Convention.

"An interesting collection of reptiles and other specimens, in alcohol, was also made under his (McClellan's) superintendence."

His interest in the genus to which Copperheads belong began very early. It would seem. "An incipient collection" of them at Chicago, whether "in alcohol" or not, we will not attempt to say, have now repaid him for his early devotion.

The Cincinnati papers say that the Sons of Liberty had a meeting at Columbus on Monday, and nominated Vallandigham again. The question was on a vote to McClellan, and it was agreed to by two majority. The *Commercial* says that Vallandigham advised the Faithful to grin and bear the nomination. He seems to be like the fire-man's flag—no disparagement to the flag.

The Boston *Post*, in a column of glorification over the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton, says: "Let not our friends stand upon the defensive. It would be curious if any political party, under the leadership of Gen. McClellan, should ever maintain any such attitude."

Gen. Schenck describes the Chicago platform in a speech at Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday, as follows:

"The truth is, that neither you nor I, nor the Democrats themselves, can tell whether they have a peace platform or a war platform, a peace ticket or a war ticket. Perhaps it may be explained in this way—that it is either one or the other, or both, or neither; but, upon the whole, it is both peace and war; that is, peace with the Rebels and war against their own Government. It seems to have been thought necessary that Pendleton should be put on to balance McClellan, and McClellan to balance Pendleton. I know nothing at all about Joe it, unless it may be the character of the fruit that hangs an old lady who sits at the door of the court house in Cincinnati. She is a shrewd old woman. A young spark or lawyer stepped up one day and said to her, 'You seem to have some fine apples. Are they sweet or sour?' The old lady tried to take the measure of her customer, and find out whether his taste was for sweet or sour apples. 'Why, sir,' said she, 'they are rather sell; a sort of low tart, inclined to be very sweet.' Thus, when we come to their leader, after this and inquire whether that platform is for peace or war, he will be compelled to say it is rather sell; a sort of low tart, inclined to be very sweet."

The Democrat of St. Paul, Minnesota, groans over the proposed increased tax on whisky, and says: "Time by one the old Democratic rights and privileges of the people are going. First, the habeas corpus, then our tea and coffee, and now we know, after reading the above notice, many of our readers will exclaim, like Jacob of old, 'Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye will also take Benjamin away!'"

In shifting from the scene of war to that of politics Little Mac grows beautifully less,

And as his lessening form we see,
We cry at once good luck!
The name must now Mac Little be
Which once was Little Mac.

Why is McClellan a miracle-worker? Because, although it is Autumn, he has made the Woods put out and leave.

Major Pauline Cushman called on President Lincoln the past week, in proper female attire, and preferred her claim for five months of back pay, which had been refused her in the West after being wounded and her sex discovered. The President wrote a note to the Paymaster-General, saying that as she had received her pay the greater part of the time, he could seem reason why she was not entitled to the remainder, and therefore directed the payment of the balance.

Another "failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war"—the occupation of Atlanta.

Here is pure political sagacity, in the letter of a Massachusetts soldier, altogether beyond the capacity of the Solons of Chicago: "The old militia by-law, if it has been enforced, would take all the able-bodied men capable of bearing arms, and by that time the Rebellion will be good for another three years."

The Cecil (Md.) Whig says that every Rebel in Cecil County means to vote for General McClellan. The Secessionists have always been very numerous in that county, and it would not be surprising, therefore, if McClellan obtained the most votes in it, although the State is sure for Lincoln by a large majority.

Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance is one of those specimens of plausible rhetoric in which the art consists in saying nothing in words of apparent significance. The delivery for its meaning are placed in the position of those resolutions of petroleum wells. There is a deceiving gloss on the surface of the watery verbiage, but the most indefatigable explorer fails to "strike oil."

Frank Pierce wrote a letter declining, in advance, the nomination at Chicago. It is said that a goose stumbling on its head in going through a barn door, for fear it will hit the top.

"Peace to the knife" is a fair interpretation of the McClellan platform, and an appropriate battle-cry for the Democracy.

DON'T STAND ON THE PLATFORM DEMS!—The velocity with which the train that bears the Democratic party is moving to sure destruction, and the wrecks that inevitably awaits it in November, gives double force to the usual injunction to passengers—and we commend it to the cry of all our friends of the Platform—"Don't stand on the Platform!"

Union Victory at Wilmington, Del.

From the Delaware State Journal, Sep. 19.

The election for city officers took place on Tuesday last and resulted in the election of the entire Union ticket by a majority of 447 votes; no unusual effort was made by our friends to secure this most desirable result, the obnoxiousness of the Chicago nominations and platform being considered a sufficient incentive to the voters of the city to cast their ballots on the side of law, liberty and the Union. The peace-at-any-price Democracy, with McClellan as their leader, were utterly defeated, and the patriotism of the people has been evinced in a manner that must strike terror to the bloody sword peace proclivities of the followers of Jeff. Davis, and "Little Mac." The Lincoln and Johnson ticket may be set down as good for one thousand majority in November, when the Union party shall have become fully organized and ready for the work. The following is the vote for Mayor in detail:

Wards.	1863 Gilpin.	1863 Allen.	1864 Maris.	1864 Aiken.
First	125	125	156	122
Second	130	102	158	110
Third, 1st precinct	110	78	140	82
Third, 2d precinct	131	57	170	57
Fourth, 1st precinct	149	106	202	134
Fourth, 2d precinct	62	38	71	35
Fifth	117	63	141	47
Total	824	569	1,041	594

Gilpin's majority, 255; Maris's majority, 447.

GAME PICTURES.—Messrs. J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston have published fac-similies of two of Blackett's pictures of game and fish, so delicate and true in color, and so excellent in finish as hardly to be distinguished from the originals. They have, we understand, attracted a good deal of attention in Boston, where, as yet, they have only been exhibited, and where they are much sought after as appropriate dining-room pictures. Blackett is well known for his works of this character; and the choice of familiar American birds and fish, for reproduction by the method used by the Messrs. Tilton, was a very happy one, and sure to be popular, even were they less worthy as works of art. They will, we suppose, be for sale in this city in due season, but as yet the publishers have found it difficult to meet the demand in Boston.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 19.

5,000 U. S. 6s '81 reg	120	100 Mariposa Mining Co	44
11,900 U. S. 6s '81 coup	109	500 do	4
27,050 U. S. 6s 5-20s coup	111	100 do	4
3,000 do	111	200 do	4
1,950 U. S. 5s 10-40 coup	97	100 do	4
3,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, Oct. & Apl	105	100 do	4
114,000 U. S. 6s 1y Certs	98	500 do	4
4,000 do	97	200 do	4
1,000 Missouri 6s	65	100 do	4
5,000 Virginia 6s	60	100 do	4
20,000 Ohio & Miss. Cert.	4	500 do	4
7,000 N. Y. Central	115	300 do	4
2,000 Erie 3d Mortgage	115	100 do	4
3,000 C. & R. Guar. 1st m.	97	400 Hudson Riv. RR	117
500 Illinois C. bonds	131	500 do	117
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	113	100 do	117
5,000 Chi. & Alton 1st m.	106	100 do	117
4,000 A. & O. W. Iss. O.D.	15	1300 Reading RR	124
4,000 do	104	200 do	124
7,000 Mich. & M. L. Gr.	60	200 do	124
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st m.	85	100 do	124
20 Fourth National Bank	94	200 do	124
100 Canton Company	53	500 do	2
100 Central Co. Coal	63	200 do	124
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	68	100 do	124
200 do	69	200 M. Sou. & N. L. RR	81
200 do	68	200 Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip	127
2000 do	69	200 Clev. & Pitts. RR	76
200 do	69	100 do	76
300 do	69	600 Chi. & N. W. Pref	84
200 do	69	200 do	84
100 do	69	100 do	84
100 do	69	100 do	84
200 Am. Co. Ins. Co.	39	100 Chi. & R. I. RR	107
400 Quicksilver Mining	42	200 do	107
100 do	42	200 do	107
100 do	42	100 do	107
200 Niagara Transit Co.	5	200 M. & P. du C. RR	40
63 Ashburton Coal Co.	19	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. RR	168
200 Huron Coal	10	200 do	102
71 Metropolitan Gas	129	200 do	102
10 Chi. & Alton Pref.	80	100 do	102
200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pfd.	60

SECOND BOARD.

25,650 U. S. 6s 5-20 coup	112	100 do	b30. 117
500 U. S. 5s 10-40 coup	98	200 do	117
50,000 Treas. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl	105	100 do	s5. 116
20,000 do	105	1,000 Reading RR	124
25,000 U. S. 6s 1yr. certifs	98	100 do	b5. 124
20,000 do	98	200 M. & P. du C. RR	40
1000 Tenn. 6s '90	60	500 M. S. & N. I. RR	b5. 81
10,000 Mis. State 6s	66	500 do	81
5,000 American Gold	226	200 do	81
800 Cumberland Coal pref.	68	400 do	81
100 do	68	100 Ill. Cen. RR. scrip	127
200 do	68	100 Clev. & Pitts. RR	111
200 do	b30. 68	200 do	b15. 111
100 do	b30. 68	100 Chi. & N. W. RR	84
100 do	b30. 68	100 do	84
100 Quicksilver Min	42	200 do	82
100 Canton Com	53	400 Chi. & N. W. pref	85
200 Erie RR	10	100 do	b15. 85
100 do	b10. 10	100 do	b30. 85
200 do	b30. 10	200 do	84
50 Erie pref	19	100 Chi. & R. I. RR	107
100 Hudson R. RR	b5. 117	100 do	109
300 do	117

MONDAY, September 19—p. m.

Gold opened at 245, and fell to 224. From this point, under rumors of trouble upon the Mexican frontier, the market rallied to 236, and was quite firm. The closing rate was 224, and the lowest price of the day 224. U. S. 6's of 1881, Coupons, 107@108; 5-20 Coupons, 110@110¼; 10-40 Coupons, 97¼@97¾; U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10, 104 asked; U. S. Certificates, 94¼@94¾; Tennessee State 6's, 59@60; Delaware & Hudson, 190@191; Missouri State 6's, 65@66; Pennsylvania Coal, 192@200; Cumberland Coal, 65½@66; Central Coal, 62@64; Canton Co., 53¼@53½; American Coal, 89¼@90; Quicksilver Mining Co., 82@82½; Mariposa, 43½@43¾; Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 265@267; Atlantic Mail, 188@189½; New-York Central, 123¼@126; Erie Railway, 105½@105¾; Erie preferred, 108@109½; Hudson River, 117¼@117½; Harlem, 50@50½; Harlem preferred, 160 asked; Reading, 120@120¼; Michigan Central, 132¼@134; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 81¼@81½; ditto guaranteed, 142¼@145; Panama, 293 asked; Illinois Central Railroad, 127@127½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 110¾@111; North-Western, 51½@51¾; North-Western preferred, 84¼@85; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 122@123; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 107¼@107¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 125½@126; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 60¼@61; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108½@108¾; Terre Haute and Alton, 50; Terre Haute and Alton preferred, 71@72; Toledo and Wabash, 66¼@67¼; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 43¼@43¾. Stocks have been steady, and the tendency of the market was upward. Government securities were steady. For one-year certificates there was a continual inquiry at 94¼@94¾. An impression prevails that they will, in a short time, be available in paying for gold-bearing bonds. The attention of the street has been given to Mariposa and Cumberland Coal. The latter sold as high as 69, and the former at 45¾. There was a disposition shown to pay large differences upon buyers option for both stocks. The earnings of the western roads for the second week in September are very large, but they do not attract any special attention from speculators. At the second board, the full prices of the day were not sustained, but the market was quite firm at the reduction.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New-York City:

	Sept 10.	Sept. 17.	Dec.
Loans	$187,256,197	$186,317,519	Dec. $967,678
Specie	2,6[illegible]	2,[illegible]	18,[illegible]
Circulation	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	12,103
Deposits	147,[illegible]	146,[illegible]	1,589,[illegible]

The figures show a contraction in all departments. In view of the payments made on account of the late loan, the statement favors a continued easy money market.

TABLE *of the Loans, Specie, Circulation, and Deposits, in the Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending last Monday, Sept. 17, 1864, to which is added the Capital of each Bank.*

Names of Banks.	Amount of Capital.	Average Amount of Loans and Discounts.	Average Amount of Specie.	Average Amount of Circulation.	Average Amount of Deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$
B. of N. Y.	3,000,000	6,011,210	96,[illegible]	60,265	5,[illegible]
Manhattan	2,050,000	6,035,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	269,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Merchants	2,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	6[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Mechanics	2,000,000	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Union	1,500,000	4,[illegible]	6[illegible]	21,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
B. of Amer.	2,000,000	10,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	9,[illegible]
Phenix	1,000,000	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	13,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
City	1,000,000	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Tradesmen's	1,500,000	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	39,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Fulton	600,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Chemical	300,000	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Merch. Ex.	1,000,000	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
National	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind. & Dr.	300,000	2,[illegible]	118,[illegible]	26,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Mch. & Tr.	600,000	1,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	22,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Greenwich	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,[illegible]	[illegible]
Leath. Mfr.	600,000	2,[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
City, N. Y.	2,000,000	4,[illegible]	7[illegible]	32,[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Am. Exch.	5,000,000	5,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Commerce	10,000,000	19,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Broadway	1,000,000	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	35,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Ocean	1,000,000	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	40,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Mercantile	1,000,000	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Pacific	422,700	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	31,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
City Repub.	2,000,000	4,[illegible]	2[illegible]	21,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Chatham	450,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	9,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
People's	412,500	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
N. Amer.	1,000,000	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Hanover	1,000,000	2,[illegible]	3[illegible]	8[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Irving	500,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Metropol'n	1,000,000	10,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Citizens'	400,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau	1,000,000	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Market	1,000,000	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	41,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
St. Nicho.	750,000	1,[illegible]	149,[illegible]	74,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Sh. & Lea.	1,500,000	3,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	345,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Corn Exch.	1,000,000	3,[illegible]	209,[illegible]	239,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Continental	2,000,000	3,[illegible]	74,[illegible]	19,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Commonwlth.	750,000	2,[illegible]	20,[illegible]	141,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Oriental	300,000	[illegible]	32,[illegible]	160,[illegible]	844,[illegible]
Marine	400,000	1,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	79,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Atlantic	300,000	[illegible]	60,[illegible]	117,[illegible]	7[illegible]
Imp. & Tr.	1,500,000	3,[illegible]	3[illegible]	132,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Park	2,000,000	10,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	381,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Mech. B'nk'g	500,000	1,[illegible]	107,[illegible]	15,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Grocers'	300,000	972,[illegible]	19,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
N. River	400,000	1,[illegible]	54,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
East River	200,000	[illegible]	29,[illegible]	112,[illegible]	4[illegible]
Man. & M.	500,000	1,[illegible]	98,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Dry Dock	200,000	174,[illegible]	41,[illegible]	24,[illegible]	2[illegible]
Rob't'n'd	200,000	834,[illegible]	22,[illegible]	152,[illegible]	8[illegible]
N. Y. Co.	206,000	626,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	90,[illegible]	7[illegible]

TOTALS.

Total Capital	$70,156,774
Loans and Discts. $186,317,519	Specie $70,185,215
Circulation 4,09[illegible]	Deposits 146,758,542
Clearings for week ending Sept. 10	$[illegible]
Clearings for week ending Sept. 17	436,191,745 67
Balances for week ending Sept. 10	14,724,334 14
Balances for week ending Sept. 17	16,633,6[illegible]

Money on call is offered in abundance at 7 ₱ cent, and it is difficult to keep balances employed at this rate. Commercial paper is not in favor. Very choice names are to be had at 8@9 ₱ cent, and a wide selection of bills ordinarily rating prime, can be had at 10@12 ₱ cent. Stocks of coffee, tea and sugar, and articles of popular consumption, in store, do not aid the sale of merchants' notes, and liberal concessions would be made to effect large sales, to reduce stocks and escape borrowing. The movement among dry goods dealers to reduce their stocks are on the increase, but there is no great response from the public. Consumption at anything like existing rates for imports, is restricted, and a trifling breakdown in prices will not materially increase it. Consumers are well convinced that the enormous profits put upon goods upon "the gold theory" cannot be long sustained, and they steadily refrain from buying. A good portion of the money made by the advance in goods upon the steady rise in gold, will soon be lost by its decline.

Freights are dull and rates are heavy. The engagements to Liverpool are 14,000 bushels wheat at 4d.; 2,600 boxes cheese, 30@36s.; and 500 pkgs. butter, 35s. To London, 30 tuns measurement goods at 60s. 3d.

Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow (Wednesday) at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

At the auction sales of dry goods, to-day, a material concession was established on the closing rates of last week, equal to 7½@15 ₱ cent. There are several large sales to come off this week, and buyers show a reluctance fatal to high prices.

Sterling bills are quoted 109 for bankers' and 108½ for merchants', in gold. France, 5.10@5.12½.

The interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad Company, due October 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau street.

The Chicago Tribune, of Saturday, says:

The supply of currency to-day was rather more abundant than yesterday, and the various discount houses met all legitimate demands on them at 10 per cent per annum. As compared with the demand by speculators, however, the supply of currency is light, and the market unusually close. Our bankers, we are happy to state, are acting with laudable caution in their operations with mere speculators, and are preparing for the provision trade, which will set in within a few weeks. There was a better demand for Eastern exchange to-day and the market was firmer, but without any material change in quotations. The buying rate was steady at ¼ discount, and selling at ¼@½ discount.

The following shows the exports of specie from the port of New-York since January 1st:

Total since Jan. 1, 1864	$33,336,638
Same time in 1863	$30,464,353
Same time in 1862	41,[illegible]
Same time in 1861	[illegible]
Same time in 1860	37,[illegible]
Same time in 1859	53,717,177
Same time in 1858	19,[illegible]
Same time in 1857	32,324,151
Same time in 1856	24,515,110
Same time in 1855	29,421,714
Same time in 1854	27,408,030
Same time in 1853	14,194,141
Same time in 1852	19,570,498

Mr. James Robb, of New-Orleans, has been elected President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, at a salary of $25,000 per annum. The Stock of the Road pays no dividend.

The following abstract of Pennsylvania Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Inc's.
Reading R. R.	71,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	120,[illegible]
Schuyl. Nav.	33,010	670,114	530,639	139,[illegible]
Lehigh Nav.	24,281	487,[illegible]	466,[illegible]	20,914
Lehigh V. R.	24,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	814,434	121,716
Del. & Lack.	30,170	[illegible]	841,234	70,[illegible]
Del. & Hud.	27,218	27[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. Coal	24,317	217,[illegible]	4[illegible]	16[illegible]
Shamokin	5,549	207,901	178,413	31,[illegible]
Broad Top	7,101	270,417	231,196	37,221
Lykens Val.	5,250	100,067	90,532	9[illegible]
Traverton	675	53,161	41,344	12,517
Total	330,[illegible]	7,290,174	6,533,255	751,667

The anthracite coal tonnage the past week is quite heavy, that of the Reading Railroad, the largest, we think, of the season. The weekly tonnage by all the principal lines amounts to 230,330 tons, making an aggregate for the year thus far of 7,290,174 tons, against 6,533,255 tons for the corresponding time last year—showing an increase of 746,920 tons. The stock of coal is accumulating. Consumers are prudent, and buy sparingly, and the tendency of prices is downward.

The annual meeting of the Boston and Maine Railroad was held on the 14th inst. During the three months, closing August 31st, the receipts of the road were $336,822, and the expenses $207,486—showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $140,346, or about three and a-half per cent, on the stock.

RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR THE SECOND WEEK IN SEPTEMBER.

	1863.	1864.	Increase.
Rock Island	$ 44,[illegible]	$ 75,[illegible]	$ 27,423
Michigan Southern	63,7[illegible]	85,[illegible]	18,961
Toledo & Wabash	28,340	52,817	24,340
Chicago & N. Western	104,933	151,638	47,105
Cleveland & Toledo	24,417	42,711	18,294
Michigan Central	64,907	84,249	19,[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	50,[illegible]	85,[illegible]	35,500

[Advertisement.]

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertable at maturity into SIX PER CENT GOLD-BEARING 5-20 Bonds. Parties subscribing before 15th of August will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognising the importance of a general subscription to this POPULAR LOAN, this Bank will allow all subscribers THE WHOLE COMMISSION of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

[Advertisement.]

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 240 Broadway.

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