subsequently arrested and locked up for the night in the Thirty-fifth-st. Station-House. He was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice Kelly, at the Yorkville Police Court, and by him committed for examination. None of the confederates have yet been arrested.

THE ISTHMUS AND SOUTH AMERICA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PANAMA, Aug. 12, 1866.

Having sent you a supplementary dispatch on the 9th, in consequence of the delay of the New-York, I have but little to write by this steamer; but what little I have shall be forwarded for the benefit of your readers.

PANAMA CITY.

Owing to the non-arrival of ice, the health of this city continues to be very bad, many deaths occurring and much sickness prevailing. The mortality seems, however, to be slightly on the decrease.

The President of the state, Señor Jil Colunge, who has been absent in the interior for some time, returned during the past week. There was no ostentation in his manner of returning to the seat of Government; in fact, he was quietly settled in the Government House for some hours before his arrival was known. He has been accused of agitating the independence or separation scheme; but no man is really more opposed to the movement than he, being convinced that separation from the Union would be a sure and certain destruction of the National independence of the Isthmus. He knows and feels that she could not protect herself from foreign aggression, and to have a protectorate would be suicidal. The honesty of the present State Executive is proverbial, and, when he states that he is opposed to the movement, he does so sincerely.

REVOLT IN CHIRIQUI.

It is reported here that a revolt—some call it a revolution—has broken out in David, the capital of the Province of Chiriqui. The whole movement seems to be carried out by about 25 men, whose leaders are entirely devoid of reputation, and have been in prison here in this city. The affair is something like a plunder riot—the main object being to extort money by forced loans from the citizens and appropriate it to their own uses. The Governor of the State has sent a force of troops to put down the rioters; but the latest advices are that the local troops had already struck a decisive blow, capturing four prisoners and a quantity of arms, &c. The object in sending a force of troops from this city is to crush the movement at once, and to punish all known to be engaged in it.

PERU.

The arrival of the United States steamer Wateree, from Callao, at this port, places us in possession of news from Peru to July 30. The general intelligence is far from important, as the whole people were engaged in celebrating the anniversary of their independence. The celebration was very grand, imposing and general—the victory of May last over the Spaniards being extra inducements for keeping up a grand festival.

The Congress was appointed to meet early next year—the date being fixed for the 31st of January, 1867. The election of President of the Republic and members of Congress is anxiously looked for, as the time is rapidly approaching.

The feeling about Admiral Tucker appears to be on the increase in Lima, but most in his favor. The decisive action of Dictator Prado in crushing the mutinous Peruvian officers, has met with general approval, although the majority of Peruvians are opposed to foreigners holding office. An old law still exists prohibiting such appointments, but under the present Administration all laws are suspended. Still, as Prado is permitted by provisional enactment to provide for the safety of the country, he is thus legally empowered to appoint an American to the head of the Allied squadron—and Chili has approved of his choice of Admiral Tucker. The right and wisdom of the appointment has been the subject of journalistic discussion in the City of Panama, the late Secession sheet, *The Star*, opposing the choice on the ground of his having been a Rebel in the United States, and the "Union" paper, *The Chronicle*, supporting Prado's choice because he has been thoroughly educated in the American Navy for 35 years, and therefore fitted to take any command. Peru believes their navy will be benefited by the appointment of Tucker as chief Naval Officer; but Admiral Montero (Peruvian) will try and breed a revolution upon it if he only has a chance of so doing. There may yet be some exciting news from Peru in consequence of Prado's decisive conduct, especially when it is known among the offending officers that they have been dismissed the service.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

It was expected that news might have reached New-York, by overland telegraph, of the safety of the Golden Age, but a great disappointment has been felt at a knowledge of the failure of the lines in their regular working—thus, of course, preventing the transmission of news. All expectation is now based on the arrival of the steamer from San Francisco. Should she bring no news, the depression of public spirits will be indeed great.

THE CABLE.

The news of the success of the cable has created quite an excitement among the citizens of Panama, and there is some talk of a public celebration of the event. But the native population are so thoroughly indolent that it is very doubtful whether the matter will ever arrive at anything like perfection.

NO CHANGE IN THE POSITION OF THE ALLIES—A CLEVER PARAGUAYAN SPY—THE PARAGUAYANS STILL FORTIFYING AND ACTIVE—DISCONTENT AT THE INACTION OF THE ALLIED FLEET—VISIT OF A BRAZILIAN MINISTER OF STATE TO A UNITED STATES WAR STEAMER—FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, June 28, 1866.

Since closing the regular mail another steamer has arrived with dates from the army up to the 23d inst.

Skirmishes were of daily occurrence, but of not much result. The allies have not made any change of position. They are waiting for horses and oxen. Of these there are not enough to do well the work of an encamped army. Provisions are eight miles distant, and no valuable reconnoissances can be made without cavalry.

On the 24th of May a sergeant came over to the allies, during battle, with 130 men, and he was most hospitably treated. After twenty days' reconnoitering, his return to the Paraguayans made it clear that he was an adroit spy, and he played his card well.

Nothing has been heard yet of the expedition sent to meet and bring forward Griver, envoy of General the Baron Porto Alegre.

The Paraguayans are fortifying their camp, and they evidently intend a decisive battle where they still are. A bomb thrown on the 20th fell within six feet of Gen. Flores, at his own tent door. Lopez has made brigadier generals of two colonels who led in the battle of the 24th of May. They are certainly loyal to him and brave. He reports a loss of only 700 on the 24th, when it was at least over 5,000. He has immense advantage in situation, the whole country being a mosaic of sand heaps and swamps, with narrow passes between.

Lopez keeps two or three long guns of heavy caliber playing on the allies day and night. The Paraguayans are making ranches for themselves as if they were going to stay. The route newly cut from the fleet to the allied camp is carefully watched by Paraguayan pickets, and they are prepared to "gobble" when it suits them. The allies reply from their camp to the 68-pounders with 12-lb. brass cannon.

Curupaiti has *not* been seriously attacked by the fleet. It has only a few men, and it has loaned all its heavy guns to Lopez's camp at the Bellaco Cotero, depending for defense on torpedoes, sunken stone-laden schooners, and chains across the channel.

The most severe reflections on the inactivity of the fleet come by every mail from the army. To-day an editorial article in the *Tribuna*, a Government paper, attacks the Admiral most violently. It claims to express the sentiments of all the allied army and of the people generally.

The Irish paper here has lately discovered that the United States navy displayed great gallantry in the late war. The editor compares the admirable exploit of the taking of Fort Hudson with the timid approaches to Fort Curupaiti, and endeavors to shame the Brazilian Admiral into activity.

The Minister of State, Dr. Rawson, visited the United States war steamer Kansas a few days ago. He received all honors on board, and was highly delighted. He is the son of an American physician, and his earliest American ancestor was one of the Mayflower Puritans. He is justly proud of his ancestry.

Business is very dull. But for the Brazilian gold brought here by the army and navy, we should have a panic.

There is a general impression to-day that the banks of Montevideo cannot resume specie payments until the war closes, and that will be—when?

News via Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1866.

The English bark Traveler, Capt. George M. Penfield, 26 days from Rio de Janeiro, bound to New-York with a cargo of coffee, arrived in this harbor this afternoon, and was ordered to Baltimore. She brings news from the seat of war up to July 10.

A steamer had arrived at Montevideo, bringing intelligence of the general failure of the allied forces in their operations against the Paraguayans, and that the latter had surrounded their army in a swamp near Humaita, on the Paraguay River. The stock of the allied army was dying off rapidly, and Lopez, the commander of the Paraguayan army, was confident and energetic in his efforts to deal a final blow to the war.

On the 2d of July, the day before the last mail steamer sailed from Rio, there was a grand celebration at Miscricordia, in honor of the Emperor of Brazil giving away a large number of orphan girls in marriage.

All the naval squadrons stationed along the coast of South America, looking out for the national interests, had commenced to harbor in Rio for the Winter. Of the American squadron stationed in those waters, three were anchored at Rio the flagship Brooklyn, Admiral Godon, the gunboats Onward, Nipsic and Shawmut. The Juniata had gone across to the Island of St. Helena, but intended to return in a few days.

The general financial business at Rio was in a complete state of stagnation. Money was at a discount and everything dull. Coffee dull, there being but six shipments in a week.

The bark Traveler was ordered to Baltimore and sailed this afternoon.

The bark Wavelet was ordered to New-York, with a cargo of coffee from Rio, this afternoon.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

A meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held yesterday at Firemen's Hall. There were present Commissioners Pinckney, Eggs, Brown and Abbe, and Mr. Gildersleeve, Secretary. The officers of the Bowery Fire Insurance Company sent a communication complimentary to the conduct and efficiency of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, in putting out a fire on the roof of St. John's Chapel. They say the fire was extinguished in a masterly and commendable manner and with very slight damage to the roof. Their especial thanks are tendered to James H. Monroe of the Truck Company for his daring action.

Another testimonial of the efficiency of the Department was received from the proprietors of the Factory, Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st., for subduing the fire at that place. Through the exertions of Engine Company No. 20, the fire was confined to the third floor of the premises. The recommendation of Chief Engineer Kingsland, for a new system of calling out the force at fires was read and referred for Committee action.

A request was received from excused members of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 13, asking for a further hearing of their case. Several resignations were received and also a few charges preferred against members for disobeying orders, etc. Commissioner Abbe presented the report of the Committee on Appointments and Discipline and Commissioner Brown that of the Committee on Finance. Both being accepted, and the Board not having any further business before it adjourned.

FENIANISM.

THE ROBERTS-SWEENEY WING.

As yet but little can be found out in regard to the movements of the Senate party. They are busy and reticent. Their action can only be expressed by the simple word, "action." In view of the mistaken idea of the majority of people, President Roberts has issued the following address:

HDQRS. FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 706 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

To the Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood.

BROTHERS: Certain malicious and evil-disposed persons are circulating reports that the Fenian Brotherhood is to be used for political purposes.

I pronounce all such assertions and rumors as base fabrications, circulated by parties and newspapers to injure our cause and organization, of which they have always been either the secret or open enemies.

Our true course is to conciliate all shades of public opinion in America, while at the same time we shall keep ourselves in the future, as in the past, clear of all political combinations.

Keep on in the even tenor of your way. Be not misled or turned aside by newspaper canards, or the emanations of parties who are interested in deceiving you, and remember that at every stage of our progress we had to contend against opposition or enmity in one shape or another, but we have triumphed, and will again. Our body is intact, our grand object, is the Freedom of Ireland, and we cannot and will not be swerved from the road on which we have so long and so successfully traveled, either by treachery, falsehood, or insincerity—let them emanate from whatever source they may. I remain, Brothers,

Yours, fraternally, WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
President of the Fenian Brotherhood

REPORT OF COLS. KERWIN AND BURKE, CAPTS. MCDERMOTT, MOYNAHAN, BYRNE AND BURNS, AND LIEUTS. DOUGHERTY AND DUFFY, TO JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

The following report has been submitted to the C. O. I. R., and is worthy of consideration:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

RESPECTED CHIEF: We the undersigned respectfully report that, at various dates within the last six weeks, we were released from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, where we were confined for six months under the suspension of the habeas corpus act, on suspicion of sympathy with the revolutionary movement in progress throughout all parts of our native land. At at the time of our arrest we were fully convinced of the power, in numbers, the spirit and discipline of the I. R. A., to achieve the great object for which the people had been banded together, more than ever are we now convinced that the seeds of disaffection have such root in the breasts of our countrymen at home that they must shortly burst forth into universal revolution, if Irishmen in America will do but half their duty.

In say case, it is morally certain that they will fight this year. Your avowed determination to return to Ireland this year has infused a most intense spirit throughout the country. Accessions are being rapidly made to the national ranks. The fire burns brightly, and we call on you, in the name of our friends still suffering the tortures of a living death, waiting for the waves of revolution to dash down their prison walls, to make one last appeal to Irishmen of all parties in America for the means necessary to enable the Irish army to take the field, with fair chances of success, on Irish soil.

We bear our willing testimony to the universal feeling of confidence in yourself, in your unsurpassed devotion, and in your integrity and wisdom.

We have learned with mortification that men, unfortunately born in Ireland, have been found the ready tools of the British Government, to echo the idle cry of "British spy," etc., and that you were set free from prison by the British enemy. The degrading position occupied by England in the family of European nations to-day, owing to the unparalleled expatriation at home, the work of your hands, is answer sufficient to these effusions of little minds. In this connection we must say that in no way does the Canadian movement meet with the approval of our friends at home. It is looked upon as getting up to thwart your movements in the right direction.

Every American officer of our acquaintance yet in prison, thinks with us that enough Irish blood has been shed on this continent without a tithe of correspondent benefit to the Irish race, either here or elsewhere. Many of us joined the American army because we thought we were best fit American citizens, and, as such, owed our lives to the land of our adoption.

But where American agents, at foreign courts, such as Adams at London, yield to the arrogant and insulting assumption of England, that Irish Americans cannot cease to be subjects of Great Britain, we think it time our countrymen should open their eyes on this question of allegiance, and bestow it where it of best right belongs, on the home of our forefathers.

One and all, we hold ourselves in readiness to proceed to Ireland, at your order, on a minute's notice, and we call upon every Irishman who would not have the mark of infamy placed on his brow to aid the holy cause of liberty either in his person or by his means.

Fraternally Yours,

M. Kerwin, Late Col. 13th Pa. Cav.; D. F. Burke, Late Col. 88th N. Y. Vols., Irish Brigade; D. C. Moynahan, Late Major 164th N. Y. Vols.; B. McDermott, Late Capt. 13th Pa. Cav.; James Horne, Late Capt. 23d Ill. Vols.; Andrew J. Byrne, Late Capt. 65th N. Y. Vols.; E. Dougherty, Late 1st Lt. C., 2d Brigade, 2d Div., 2d Army Corps, Army of Potomac; Michael Duffy, Late 1st Lieut. 1st Ill. Light Art.; Edward McGuigan, 54th Ind. Vols.

POLICE ORDER.—The following order has been issued by Superintendent Kennedy:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, Friday, August 17, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. 468.—Hereafter all officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force are strictly prohibited from writing letters, or otherwise corresponding, with police officers, or other persons, at a distance, on any police business whatever, unless such letters or correspondence is submitted to the Superintendent, and approved by him, and copies of all such letters, sent and received, are deposited at the time of sending or receiving in the office of the Superintendent.

A failure to comply with the above regulation will subject the offender to dismissal from the force.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 22.

C.S.6s, 74, coup.		P. F. W.& Chic 3	Erie.		
2,000 indor'd.	100	3,000	88	600	72
U. S. 6s, 5-20c, '62		Chi. & R. I. Bd.		800	72½
1,000	110½	1,000	102	300	72½
10,000	110	Great West. 2m '93		1,000	72½
U. S. 6s, 5-20rg. '62		20,000	70	300	b10. 72½
10,000	108½	Bk. Commonw'th.		Hudson River.	
U. S. 6s, 5-20c., '64		80	105	100	118½
800	108½	Fourth Nat. Bank.		Reading	
U. S. 6s, 5-20 cp., '65		5	104	200	114½
25,000	108½	Cumberland prf.		1,050	114½
U. S. 6s, O. W. L.		200	47	2,400	114½
10,000	108½	300	47½	500	114½
U. S. 5s, 10-40 cp.		200	48	Mich. South. & N. I.	
2,000	102	100	47½	600	85½
500	101½	West Union Tel.		500	85½
4,000 . 2d call	101½	200	58	100	s10. 85
10,000	102	400	57½	100	2d c. 85½
Treasury 7 3-10s.		50	57½	Illinois Central.	
1st series.		100	57½	200	122½
700	small. 106½	100	2d call. 58	Cleve. & Pitts.	
1,000	106½	Mariposa.		1,400	87
1,000	106½	200	11½	600	87½
5,500	small. 106½	100	2d c. 11	Panama Railroad.	
4,400	106	Mariposa Pref.		6	200
2d series.		200	27	Chic. & N. W.	
500	small. 105½	50	26½	600	36½
2,000	small. 106½	Ashburton Coal.		200	b60. 36½
1,800	105½	200	17½	Chicago & N. W. pf	
4d series.		900	18	200	67½
500	small. 105½	Spruce Hill Coal.		Chic. & Rock I.	
500	106	200	4½	200	107½
5,900	small. 105½	400 . 2d c. b10.	4½	Tol., W. & Wa.	
N.Y. State 6s, 23.		Lehigh and Susq.		500	45½
10,000	98½	200	5	500	45
N. Y. S. 7s, R. L.		Quicksilver.		Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	
20,000	104½	100	51	400	104½
Tennessee 6s.		Boston Water P'r.		Alton & T. H.	
3,000 . ex. cou.	73	200	30½	200	38½
6,000 . 2d c.	72½	700	32½	100	38½
14,000	72½	600	32½	300	38½
North Carolina 6s.		Pacific Mail.		200	38
10,000 . ex-cp.	64½	250	225	100 . 2d call.	38½
Erie 5th mtge.		N. Y. Central.		Alton & T.H., pref	
3,000	89½	100	104½	100	68
Mich. S. S. F. bonds		10 . 2d call.	M04½	Chic. & Alton.	
8,000	96½	10	104	100	108½
Tol. & Wabash 2d		Mich. Central.		Marietta & Cin. 1 p	
37,000	80	200	129½	500	b60. 42½
Clev. & Tol. s. f. b.		50	142½	100	41½
1,000	103	200	2d c. 142	Mar. & Cin. 2 prf.	
				100	21

4 O'CLOCK BOARD.

Treasury 7 3-10s.		Cumb. Coal pref.		Mich. So. & N. I.	
1st series.		200	4½	100	b10. 85½
1,000	106½	Spruce Hill.		Chic. & N.W. pref.	
2d series.		100	4½	100	67½
1,000	106½	500	4½	Cleve. & Toledo.	
35,000	106½	300	5b10. 4½	200	116½
Tennessee 6s New.		West. Union Tel.		Chic. & R. I.	
10,000	b3. 69½	100	58½	600	107½
Tennessee State 6s		Erie preferred.		Tol., W. & West.	
9,000 . ex cp.	72½	300	s60. 76	100	46½
Ohio & Miss Cer.		15	79	P., F.W. & Chic.	
20,000	29½	Reading.		2	104½
Quicksilver		1,500	115½	Chic. & Alton	
200	51	Michigan Central.		100	108½
		112	112½		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

U.S. 6s, 5-20 cp., '62.		Spruce Hill.		Erie.	
1,500	110½	500	s30. 4½	500	73½
U. S. 6s, 5-20 cp. '65.		200 . 2d c.	b30. 4½	Cleve. & Pitts.	
4,000	108½	West. Union Tel.		200	87½
U. S. 5s, 10-40, reg.		100	58½	Reading.	
1,000	98½	100	58½	200	116
U. S. 5s, 10-40 cou.		100	b30. 58½	700	115½
4,000	101½	Mariposa pref.		2,000 . 2d call.	116
Tennessee 6s.		1,500	28	Mich. Central.	
10,000 . ex cp.	72½	400	27½	100	112½
Tennessee 6s, New		100	27½	Chic. & N. W.	
10,000	69½	Central Coal.		100	36½
3,000	69½	400	52½	300	36½
Missouri 6s.		Boston Water P'r		Chic. & N. W. pref	
5,000	78½	100	32½	200	67½
Chic. & N. W. consol'd cn. bonds.		200	32½	Chicago & R. I.	
6,000	80	200	b30. 32½	2,400	108½
Quicksilver.		N. Y. Central.		Alt. & T. H.	
100	51	200	104½	300	38½
American Coal.		100	b30. 104½	14	36
100	61	Mich. So. & N. I.		Chicago & Alton.	
		300	85½	100	108½
		100	85½		

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—1 P. M.

U.S. 6s, 5-20 cp., '62.		Hudson River.		Chic. & N.W.	
20,000	110½	100	118½	100	36½
American Gold.		Reading, ex. div.		100	36½
100,000	144	200	115½	Chic. & N.W. pr	
Boston Water P'r		200	115½	200	67½
100	32½	Cleve. & Pitts.		100	67½
Canton.		200	87½	P., F.W. & C. ex-div	
100	52½	200	87½	100	104½
Spruce Hill.		200	87½	100	104½
400	4½	700	87½	Mar. & Cin. 1 p	
West. Union Tel.		Chicago & R. I.		100	41½
100	b30. 58½	400	108½	200	b60. 42½
200	58½	100	b10. 108	Mar. & C., 2 p. ex d	
N. Y. Central exd.		Chicago & G. E.		200	s30. 21
100	104½	100	45	100	b3. 21½

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—2 P. M.

Spruce Hill.		Michigan Cen.		N.Y. Central ex. div	
100	4½	100	113	100	104½
200	4½	Ill. Central, ex-div		200	s3. 104½
Mariposa preferred		100	b3. 122½	100	104½
1,000	b5. 28	Chic., R. I. & Pac.		Erie.	
Ma. & Cin. 1 p, ex d		200	108½	500	s3. 73½
200	s30. 41½	100	ex. s3. 108½	400	s3. 73½
100	b60. 42½	Chic. & N. W.		1,000	73½
Mar. & Cin. 2 p, ex d		100	b10. 36½	P., Ft. W. & C. ex. d.	
200	s15. 21½	Chic. & N.W. pref.		100	b3. 104½
		100	67½		

Ladder Co. No. 13, asking for a further hearing of their case. Several resignations were received and also a few charges preferred against members for disobeying orders, etc. Commissioner Abbe presented the report of the Committee on Appointments and Discipline and Commissioner Brown that of the Committee on Finance. Both being accepted, and the Board not having any further business before it adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, August 22—P. M.

Gold is higher under a general calling in of loaned gold, with a view to making it scarce for delivery. The bulls boast of their ability to force the quotations up at discretion; but as the only real demand is for duties, Secretary McCulloch can at once demolish the bulls by *selling gold for duties* at a fixed rate. The closing price was 146½.

The activity in Government stocks continues, but prices are lower; old 5-20s fell ¼, and new ½ per cent. The 10-40s are off ⅛, and 7-30s ⅛@¼ per cent, as compared with yesterday morning rates.

State stocks are steady, with an advance of ½ in New York 7s and Tennessee 6s. In railway mortgages no change. All bank shares are strong. The small stocks are irregular. Western Union fell off ½ per cent. Cumberland 1½, and Boston Water Power 1½. Lehigh and Susquehanna sold at ½. The railway share market is irregular. The attempt to put up Erie so as to let the unfortunate buyers at 75@76, a few weeks ago, out, does not succeed. A few thousand shares of cash stock sold breaks the market, and shows that the confidence of investors and speculators in the stock is declining. Reading was pressed for sale, and was weak. Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Toledo and Wabash were better. Michigan Southern was lower. The regular commission houses were never with fewer orders, and the market is without activity, except that given by speculators loaded with stocks at high prices, and afraid to leave the street for a holiday even. After the call the market was a little firmer. At the Second Board the market was steady, and after the call prices remained unchanged. The market closed dull at quotations, with the exception of Rock Island, which advanced to 108¼, and New-York Central, which declined to 103¼@103⅜, on a report of the death of Dean Richmond. New-York Central, 103¼@103⅜; Erie, 72¾@73; Erie Preferred, 78@79; Hudson River, 118@119; Reading, 115¼@115¾; Michigan Central, 112½@113; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 85¼@85¾; Illinois Central, 122¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87¼@87¾; Chicago and North Western 36¼@36¾; Chicago and North Western Preferred, 67¼@67¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 116@116¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 108¼@108¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 104¼@104¾.

Money is quoted on call at 5 per cent, with exceptions at lower rates by banks and parties who call their loans and put up the rates upon the shortest notice. Commercial paper is quoted 5@7 per cent, with a little more doing. The offerings of produce paper are upon a moderate scale thus far, and the drafts of interior banks light. The circulation of the old State banks of New-York is fast finding its way to Albany for redemption, and will soon be out of the way.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $3,716,987 95—for Customs, $527,000; Payments, $1,162,427 28; Balance, $93,573,976 98; Gold Notes, $583,000.

Foreign Exchange is dull. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 105¾@106¼ for commercial; 107@107¼ for bankers; do. at short sight, 108@108¼; Paris at 60 days, 5.30@5.25; do. at short sight, 5.26¼@5.22½; Antwerp, 5.30@5.27½; Swiss, 5.30@5.27½; Hamburg, 35@36; Amsterdam, 39½@40¼; Frankfort, 40@40½; Bremen, 76¼@77½; Prussian thalers, 69½@70½.

Holders of thirty or more of the 1st of September coupons of 10-40 bonds are requested to send them into the Treasury before the end of the month.

The New-York exports, exclusive of specie, for the week ending August 21, and since the beginning of the year, compare as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week	$6,858,767	$3,339,616	$2,482,421
Prev. reported	127,762,582	96,228,815	125,019,079
Since January 1	$134,570,749	$99,532,431	$127,501,500

The imports at New-York compare as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry Goods	$1,520,426	$2,865,755	$3,967,157
Gen'l Merchandise	2,629,549	9,131,698	3,469,415
Total for the week	$4,154,975	$5,017,443	$7,347,572
Previously reported	150,509,004	101,962,336	196,962,601
Since January 1	$154,663,979	$106,879,779	$204,310,173

The rates of money in Europe are as follows: London, 8@8; Paris, 3½@3; Vienna, 5@6; Berlin, 6@6; Frankfort, 5, Amsterdam, 7@7; Turin, 8@9; Brussels, 3@5; Madrid, 9@10; Hamburg 3; St. Petersburg, 5½@8½.

Messrs. Satterthwaite's Circular has the following observations:

We have to report a very large amount of business in the London market for American securities. By the Atlantic Telegraph advices have been received of heavy shipments from New-York of United States five-twenty bonds, which has caused a slight reaction from the highest quotation (69½) since our last. The bonds, however, have been well bought on continental account, and the closing quotation (69) is the exact price reported this day week. In both Illinois and Erie shares the transactions have been of considerable magnitude, large purchases having been made for exportation to America.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 11th inst. says:

After the recent crisis in Calcutta and Bombay, it is a satisfactory feature to notice that, notwithstanding the magnitude of these Indian engagements, there appears no doubt that they will be met without any default of the least importance. In the open market the current terms for three months' bills remain at 5 per cent, but exceptional transactions continue to take place at a much lower rate. The stock markets have not suffered much by the bank's retention of the high rate of discount.

The Chicago Tribune of Monday says:

The money market during the week has been daily becoming more active, and currency is now much closer than it was a week since. There was a brisk demand for money to-day from the country, and the interior banks are rapidly reducing their balances. The demand for loans at short dates, on mercantile account, was also more pressing, and, taken altogether, the market is working comfortably close. Still, however, there is no stringency. A little more discrimination is made on the bills offering, as the banks are preparing themselves for the calls that will be made upon them when the wheat crop begins to move. First-class names are readily taken at the usual rate—10 per cent—but second-class and outside paper find little favor. The street rates for such are 1@1½ per cent per month.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad for the week ending August 16:

1866	$39,736	1865	$34,612	Decrease	$3,876

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending Aug. 18, 1866:

	Week.	Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	37,023	778,085
Pennsylvania Coal Company	1,068	14,136
Total tons	38,091	792,221
For the same period last year:		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	10,180	432,540
Pennsylvania Coal Company	343	20,098
Total tons	10,523	452,640

Freights have been quite active, especially grain, and for this the rates have improved. Nothing has been done in charters that we can learn.

The coal miners of Pennsylvania are contemplating a suspension of operations for 30 or 60 days, and will hold a convention in a short time upon trade affairs.

W. P. Wright, speaking of the cotton crop, says:

The accounts this week are not quite so favorable as to the prospect of the growing crop; the telegraphic report from Mobile is also less promising. We shall, of course, receive conflicting accounts for some weeks; no estimates are yet to be relied upon. Those current here are in excess of any we receive from the South. It will not be until November that even an approximate guess can be made.

Annexed is the report, at jobber's prices, of the New-York Dry Goods Exchange, Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place:

Brown Sheetings.—Stack A, 29c.; Nashua Extra, 31c.; Great Falls S, 18c.

Bleached Shirtings.—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Lonsdale, 33c.; Hope, 28c.

Prints.—Garner & Co., 25c.; Sprague, 18c.; Allen, 18c. Empire, 12c.

Hoop Skirts.—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, in good demand; Meyers's I X L, prices unchanged.

Shirts.—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 15, $25.

Paper Collars.—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10. Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $15.

Magic Ruffles.—No. 1, $2 25; No. 4, $4 50; No. 6, $10.

Home Made.—No. 1, $4 50; No. 5, $6 50; No. 8, $8.

Rubber Cravats.—No. 1, plain 1-inch, $4; 1-inch, $4 50; 1½-inch, $5; No. 2, figured, 1-inch, $5; 1-inch, $5; 1½-inch, $6.

Brown Drills.—Saxonia, 25½; Amoskeag, 24c.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, August 22, 1866.

All branches of business have been comparatively quiet, with the exception of Breadstuffs and they have been fairly active and improved materially. Provisions have been in moderate demand at variable prices and are unsettled. Cotton and Petroleum have not been active, though the latter is now held much higher, owing to the destruction of a considerable portion of our stock by fire.

ASHES—The market is firm for Pots at $8 37½@$8 50. Pearls are dull and nominal.

BEESWAX—There is no particular change to note in either Yellow, Western or Southern, but the market closes dull at 40@45c.

CANDLES—Adamantine are firm and in fair demand; we quote at 22@23c.; Sperm and Patent are very firmly held—buyers offer 40@41c. for the former, and 50@55c. for the latter.

COAL.—The market is fairly active for Domestic at last week's auction prices, which were generally lower. The inquiry for the East and local trade has been fair, but with large arrivals, our stock has increased daily; sales from yard at $7 50@$8. The demand from manufacturers is moderate, and prices tend downward. Foreign is scarce, and wanted—both steam and house coals. We hear of sales of 80 tons Liverpool House Cannel at $18 ex ship, and 350 tons Fort Hood, C. B., at $8 75, cash.

COCOA remains steady, with sales at 15@15½c. for Guayaquil, gold, in bond.

COPPER.—There has been a moderate demand in American Ingot since our last, but prices are without change, closing at 50½@52c. for Baltimore and 51@52c. for New-Haven. Sheathing and Yellow metal are unchanged; we quote at 45c. for the former, and 35c. for the latter.

COFFEE—There is some inquiry for Rio, but the sales reported are small, and we have only to note 50 bags ex Mat-ador on private terms; other kinds are dull; prices generally are steady; we quote Rio, prime, 20c.; do. good, 19@19½c.; do. fair, 17@17½c.; do. ordinary, 15@16c., gold, duty paid; and fair to good cargoes, in bond, 11½@14c.; Java at 25@26c.; Maracaibo, 18@20c.; Laguayra, 16@19½c.; St. Domingo, 16½@17c., and Ceylon, 19@21c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON—The demand has been very fair from all sources, but mostly for small and irregular lots; prices are lower and very unsettled, closing nominal at 33½@34c. for Middling Uplands, and 35@35½c. for do. New-Orleans and Texas; sales of 1,600 bales.

DRUGS AND DYES—We have only to note a moderate jobbing demand for staple articles under this heading, but in prices there has been no particular variation, closing dull and nominal. We quote:

Alum, ₩ lb	—@ 4c.
Arsenic, Powdered, ₩ lb	3 @ —
Balsam, Copaiba, ₩ lb	80 @ 90c.
Bi-carb. Soda, Newcastle, ₩ lb (gold)	— @5½c.
Caustic Soda, ₩ lb (gold)	6½@ 6¾c.
Cream Tartar, Prime (gold)	29 @29½c.
Epsom Salts, ₩ lb	— @ 4½c.
Gum Arabic, Picked, ₩ lb	62½@ 75c.
Gum Arabic, Sorts, ₩ lb	40 @ 42c.
Gum Arabic, Sifts, ₩ lb	— @$2 30
Jalap, ₩ lb	— @ 2 00
Magnesia, Large Flake, ₩ lb	— @ 1 25
Oil, Lemon, ₩ lb (gold)	3 00 @ 3 25
Sal Soda, Newcastle, ₩ lb	3½@ 3½c.
Seneca Root, ₩ lb	— @ 55c.
Senna, ₩ lb	18 @ 24c.
Soda Ash, ₩ lb (gold)	3½@ 3½c.
Sugar Lead, ₩ lb (gold)	30 @ 35c.
Vitriol, Blue, ₩ lb	12 @ 13c.

DYEWOODS—There is no change to note in either Logwood or Fustic; the business is confined to small lots. Redwoods, too, ruled dull, and prices are nominal. We quote:

DUTY FREE.

Logwood, Laguna (gold) . . . Per tun	$30 00@ — @ —
Logwood, Campeachy (gold)	20 —@