PUNISHING THE COREANS.

ATTACK BY AMERICAN SEAMEN ON THE COREAN FORTS.

A Spirited Description of the Carrying of the Citadel by Storm—A Sharp Fight at Close Quarters—Two Hundred and Forty Coreans and Three Americans Killed.

From the Shanghai Evening Courier.

A few days after the attack of the 1st June, the Coreans sent a boat as a flag of truce to the ship of the U. S. vessels, &c., and a message that peace commissioners had come a very long distance, they were tired of, in want of something to eat. The Admiral declared a reply to the effect that as no proposal had been made for their attack on peace, she and friendly visitors be just as welcome as any other guests. With this and his card the boat returned to the shore and sent it.

It was allowed the Government plenty of time to deliberate and communicate with the provincial authorities, at length, on the 10th of June, to drive away the Barbarians, but still it is said, Admiral Rogers received no further overtures on the subject. At 10 A. M. on the day mentioned, the Monocacy, Palos, with your steam launches, with your steam launches, with boat, the Monocacy and Palos, which were the only boats in the river, the latter with the Admiral on board, the Monocacy and launches, under command of Capt. Tilton, were in single boats in toy of the Palos and Monocacy. The whole force was under the orders of Commander Blake, of the Alaska, commander-in-chief.

THE ADVANCE.

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THE LANDING PARTY.

Capt. Tilton and his party landed on a gravelly beach, two hundred yards from high water mark. The mud proved a serious obstruction, coming up over the knees of the tallest of the party, and which would have given a deadly advantage to a better appointed enemy. The beach was barricaded with sluices (probably for irrigation purposes) where the mud was still softer and deeper. In landing a line of skirmishers was thrown out facing a house of hard jutting out into the river, and with such force and strengthened by a square tower on the left. A wide creek intervened a hundred yards on the left. Although there was displayed considerable knowledge of fortification, what was wanted was men qualified to use the defences efficiently. Behind this wall were a field of grain and a small village. As the marines advanced the garrison of the fort were seen running through the brush and long grown crops, turning a few times and firing shots which took no effect. The marines then scoured the grounds all round and entered the fort, where they remained till the last had come up.

PUSHING FORWARD.

The main body proceeded to dismantle the fort, spiking and dismounting the guns, and throwing down the works. Meanwhile the marines were ordered to push forward, and advanced with the river on their right, and spreading as far to the left as possible, so as to scour a large surface of country. At first they took position on a wooded knoll, which appeared to be used as a come-at-by, being covered with hemispherical mounds. From this a view was obtained of a rich and beautiful country, varied by groves, and inundated, with rice fields all around. The main body was three quarters of a mile behind. A turn to a new base in the direction of the river, the next fort, which could be seen at no great distance. It was a square work of hewn granite foundation, with a split rock mud and mortar rampart, such fort crenelated and extending about thirty yards. A message was now sent to headquarters, announcing that the road was clear and practicable for artillery. Tickets were posted on the flanks of the position of the advanced guard, five hundred yards to the right and left, with an inundated rice field in rear. The commanding officer sent up a detachment of marines, which were placed so as to command the approaches of the only two approaches to the fort.

BIVOUAC FOR THE NIGHT.

As the evening was now far advanced, a general order was sent to the force to bivouac for the night where they were. According on the 10th June, 1871, for the first time, we believe, a western force slept on the soil of Corea. The force was divided into three echelons, which remained in arms on the alert. No incident occurred to disturb them during the night, except that from a hillock three quarters of a mile on the left they heard continued firing and a rapid discharge of small arms. Two or three shots were fired in the direction of the main body in the direction whence the sounds proceeded, and the noise and firing presently ceased.

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The next day a party of marines advanced on the second line of fortifications, but the Coreans retreated, and no assault proved a bloodless one. The fortifications were blown up and demolished, and the guns spiked with true American despatch, the force started to deal with the horse shoe-shaped citadel which first opened fire on the surveying party. For a time the advance was unmoleste, but when the foot of a ridge was reached, the Coreans opened fire with two guns, but only one shot and shell fell among the force, and that did no harm.

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Lieut.-Com. Cassell now ordered up a piece of artillery, and by the determined energy of his men, so it was brought in spite of the laws of gravitation. The enemy were grouped on a knoll some distance off; but a few shells judiciously planted among them cleared a well entire contribution, and the Stars and Stripes floated on the citadel. A skirmishing party of marines were now thrown out, and advanced along a narrow ridge leading directly to the fortified citadel, the grand stronghold of the Coreans. Of the 600 troops said to be employed to repose the American opinations, 1,000 formed the garrison of the citadel. A company of blue jackets followed the skirmishers close up in column of fours. When they arrived within one third of a mile of the citadel a halt was called to rest the men, who were really fatigued by their march, which, though not actually long, was of a terrible roughness of footing, bearing a strong resemblance to a "chopped sea" of immense hills and deep ravines lying in every conceivable position, made progression no easy matters, especially when wielded with the *impedimenta* of war.

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Having enjoyed this breathing time, the final advance was ordered. A line of skirmishers were thrown out, to advance parallel to the right flank of the south, which was selected as the point of attack, and where the advance was concealed from the enemy. This advance was successfully accomplished till the party took position along the crest of the hill about 150 yards from the enemy, with their right resting on a path leading to the citadel, which path were planted in line about twenty-five paces, a few feet apart, and of course at right angles to the advance party, close behind whom the main body had now come up and taken position in the line of battle. Parallel to this ridge was another ridge, a thirty yards in advance, but from it the whole line must expose themselves to view.

STORMING THE CITADEL.

The banners being regarded as a decoy, Capt. Tilton decided on only four men to advance toward them. They had secured fifteen, when a tremendous fire was opened on them—a perfect hail of bullets—astonishingly harmless. As soon as it slackened, a cheer was taken for the ridge in advance, which movement was accomplished with the loss of only one man, a marine from the Alaska, although another tremendous volley was opened on them as soon as the rush was made. They were now only 100 yards from the redoubt, but the rank vegetation and the ruggedness of the ground in which it stood screened them from its fire. Firing now became general and rapid on both sides, the deadly effect of the American practice being witnessed afterward by the number of Coreans killed and wounded. Both above the sharp rattle of the firing rose a tremendous chaunt of the Coreans as they fought.

DEATH OF LIEUT. M'KEE.

As little assaulting parties of the Americans advanced to close quarters, the Coreans, their ammunition apparently expended, assailed them with stones. The first of these little parties to enter the redoubt was led by Lieut. McKee. The Coreans retreated to the east, and as the heroic McKee placed himself in front, he was pierced by a ball, and was followed up immediately by a spear wound in the side, which killed him. So died a brave man and a gentleman, known and esteemed by many in Shanghai. Capt. Tilton and Lieuts. Breeze, Maloney, and J. McCullough, with their gallant marines, shared in the honor of heading the assault.

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A NUMBER OF PRISONERS

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The American force bivouacked in the citadel on Sunday night, the artillery occupying the heights which, and guarding the rear approaches. On Monday morning, having demolished the citadel and spiked and thrown over the guns, the whole force re-embarked without the loss of a single weapon or accoutrement. The average expenditure of ammunition was 40 rounds per man. The evacuation contributed only to the successful result by the effective way in which its gun practice excepted the attention and

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The Coreans, when asked what should be done with their prisoners, sent a very churlish reply. Before the fleet sailed a party of Corean Christians came off, asking to be allowed to come on board as far from China, as away Coreans in their fell work (Roman Catholics, as I have known during the year). Their request was complied with, and they were conveyed under cover to some Chinese mission ship. The Monocacy and the Palos have gone to Shanghai to be docked, and the marines of the expedition returned as Chefoo to wait orders.

COMMANDER ROGERS'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

ASIATIC FLEET, U. S. FLAGSHIP COLORADO (1st Rate), OFF ANCHORAGE, COREA, June 10, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER No. 32.—The Commander-in-Chief has pleasure as well as pride in making known to the officers, seamen, and marines of the Asiatic Fleet, the brilliant and decisive gallantry and endurance evinced by them in the recent operations against the Coreans on Kanghoa Island.

On the 1st inst., while the Monocacy, Palos, and four small launches were engaged in surveying, they were suddenly assailed by a storm of musketry from concealed batteries on the shore.

With the greatest promptitude and gallantry this treacherous attack was met and the enemy driven from the place and its position.

The Corean Government having failed to make any apology for the unprovoked attack, on the 10th inst. an expedition consisting of a landing force of seven hundred officers and men, under Commander Blake, of the Alaska, and Marines, under command of Capt. Tilton, were in single boats in toy of the Palos and Monocacy. The whole force was under the orders of Commander Blake, of the Alaska, commander-in-chief.

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The Coreans, when asked what should be done

SENATOR NORTON AT HOME.

AN ENTERTAINING NARRATIVE OF AN INTERESTING TOUR.

The Thunderbolt Doing Europe at Lightning Speed—The Story Told in his own Original Way—The Fun that he Had and the Presents which he Received.

The City of Brooklyn arrived from Queenstown on Sunday morning after a remarkably pleasant passage, which was within a few hours of being the quickest ever made. From Queenstown to Cape Race it was the quickest. The Eighth Ward Thunderbolt arrived in her, as did also Mr. James Collyer, who has been his travelling companion throughout. Seth or Norton looks heartier and broader-shouldered than ever. He has gained four pounds in flesh, and seems to have gained twenty. On landing he hurried to his pleasant home in Charlton street, and was soon besieged by hosts of friends. Late in the afternoon he went out riding in the Park with Justice Cox, Alderman Mitchell, and Mr. Canary. Yesterday he strolled about the town, looking at the old places, and in the evening visited Wallack's Theatre with Justice Cox.

A SUN reporter met the Senator on Broadway during the afternoon, and accompanied him to his residence to get a short account of his travels. The richly furnished parlors were fairly littered with books, pictures, and curiosities which the Thunderbolt had brought from the various places he had visited. Some of these things are presents from admiring friends in Europe, and several are very rare and valuable. One of the most curious is a large shield on red velvet, on which are displayed a collection of mediæval war weapons, together with a helmet, shield, and gauntlets. They are all of fine polished steel, curiously wrought, and ornamented with raised figures, representing mythical scenes, and are inlaid with gold. There are short and long daggers, two-edged swords, daggers with twisted blades, heavy maces with spiked balls on the end of chains attached to an iron handle, battle axes with curious spikes and spears, iron war clubs with knobbe ends, and all the other paraphernalia of the ancient chivalry. It is probably the only collection of the kind in the country. At the bottom is a brass plate, inscribed:

MICHAEL NORTON.
From a since-a friend
in London.
August, 1871.

Then there are two complete models of the armor worn during the reigns of Charles and James, each about two feet high, stuffed out to represent the wearers, and standing on blocks of wood with a pedestal. Every piece is there, from the tiny scales of the gauntlets to the massive joints of the cuirass and helmet. Each figure grasps a long lance. The gentleman who presented them to Senator Norton had them in his family over seventy years. Another full armor is on the way to the Senator's city. Next comes a large glass case, in which are set the stuffed head and claws of an enormous Bengal tiger. The mouth is open, and the claws are extended, the animal seemingly about to spring from one of those of tropical leaves and grass surrounding him. The head measures at least a foot and a half across the top of the skull. This is also a present. Another gentleman wished the Senator to accept the stuffed figures of a lion and tiger in terrific combat, which was attracting much attention in the London International Exhibition, but he declined it with thanks.

Chained in the Senator's back yard the reporter saw a splendid English retriever dog, as black as coal and as plump as a partridge. Another present. Another present is a pair of full-blooded matched ponies, with chaise, harness, saddles, and everything complete. Cost in Germany, one hundred dollars. These are *en route* to New York. Still another is an illuminated set of resolutions presented by the Americans residing and doing business in London. They read as follows:

Presented to the Hon. Michael Norton, while on a visit to London, by the Americans who wished to do him the honor of showing some mark of the high esteem and respect they entertain for him, and as a slight acknowledgement of the kind and courteous manner in which he conducted himself while in this country.

These are already in the rooms of the Norton Club House. The Senator has made a collection of catalogues and pictures descriptive of the different places he has visited, and photographs of the numerous objects of interest and the more striking paintings he has seen on his way to Berlin. I travelled through the Museum, the Art Galleries, and the Emperor's palace, and looked upon the statues of Gutteburg, Schiller, Goetze, and Ariadne. I walked under the Linden. It is a broad avenue, with a centre walk bordered by trees. There are seats for tired pedestrians. It leads to the Deer Park, a small wood more wild than picturesque. Berlin is a beautiful city, and has very handsome bridges and statuary. I didn't see the Emperor. I went to Madgeburgh to look at the big railroad depot and to Potsdam, a beautiful summer town near Berlin. From there I visited Frankfort-on-the-Maine and saw the Emperor's hall, in the panel of which is a full-length painting of each of the German Emperors from Charlemagne down to Frederick III. This is very curious. They say there the house that Rothschild was born in well preserved. The city is very ancient-looking, and the streets are very narrow."

FROM FRANKFORT

I went to Homburg, and spent one day there. The waters are the same as at Saratoga. I was astonished to see how the men and women gambled openly. They were four tiers deep around the table. The women range from 18 to 18 years of age. They all held wooden rakes, like billiard bridges, in their hands, to rake in their winnings. The bank did the most raking. Their faces were a picture. A stranger is tempted to invest a little at the game, but such experiments are dangerous. Roulette and a game like Twin Cards take fare were what they played. I next visited Wiesbaden. Here the gaming is similar to that at Homburg, only the rooms are not so large or so elegant. In both places there are beautiful gardens attached to the gambling houses, in which the bands are constantly playing. At Wiesbaden the mineral waters are excellent. This season there are a great many wounded soldiers here, which makes the place less aristocratic than Homburg."

From Wisbaden I went to Bieberich and took a steamboat down the Rhine. Between Bieberich and Bonn the scenery is magnificent. At the Lurlei (fairy rock) all boats fire two guns to propitiate the Undine of the legend. The ruins are grand. I next travelled to Cologne, saw the Cathedral, and returned to Brussels. From Brussels I went

TO PARIS.

It does not appear to be much ruined. Where the Communists made their desperate stands the adjacent houses are perforated with bullets. The July column, Bastile and Place Vendôme are in a shower of grape. The public buildings are the only ones which appear to have suffered. At St. Cloud the destruction is terrible. There are a great many Americans now in Paris. All the people are out in the streets from dark until after midnight. The city is recovering very rapidly from the war, and men are at work on every side restoring the buildings to their former beauty. I went to Versailles and saw the palace. The trees are very prettily trimmed. There are over 30,000 Communist prisoners now confined in the lower portion of the palace."

"I came from Paris by way of Calais and Boulogne to London. In London I was very handsomely treated before returning home. Altogether I had a splendid time. Those people who think that where they live is the best place on earth, had better go abroad and they will find cities just as large and people as intelligent, as prosperous, and as wealthy as themselves.

Lady Thorne Again on the Turf.

The celebrated trotting mare Lady Thorne, queen of the turf, has been put in training, and there is a prospect of her coming right. As the trotting public are very partial to Lady Thorne, they will always give her a cordial welcome. Thorne was hitched to a wagon for the first time on Saturday, July 15, and took her exercise on Fleetwood. The mare's accident about a year ago, it was supposed, had ruined her; but Mace thinks Thorne is not broken down, and he therefore predicts for her a brilliant record on the turf. Time will tell. We hope this is the case. The public will see before the season is over.

Highwaymen on the Sandy Hook Pier.

John Massey went down to Sandy Hook yesterday to sell newspapers on the 7:40 train for Long Branch. He has about $10 worth of papers under his arm. As he was walking up the pier to take the train Major Parmenter, who has charge of the pier, ordered one of his understrappers to "get hold of that fellow and take his stuff away from him." Massey was seized, knocked down and robbed of his newspapers, and they were taken into the office of the New Jersey Southern Railroad. Parmenter said that G. W. Bentley, business manager of the road, had ordered him to clear out all opposition newsboys, and to use force if necessary.

REAL ESTATE MOVEMENTS.

The old Primary School building No. 1 in Ludlow street is to give place to an edifice of brick faced with granite. It will be four stories in height with a tower in the centre.

The Baptists are about to build a Home for the Aged Poor, to cost $135,000. They are looking for a site. The Brooklyn Baptists and Social Union are about to follow the example.

The city and suburban real estate market of Brooklyn is inactive; nothing is done except in the way of dickering, and in these exchanges the transactions are very light. The Twenty-first Ward is building up very fast and the population of Brooklyn seems to be moving up-town from the south toward the north and east, so as to form a junction with East New York.

Johnson & Miller, whose advertisements appear elsewhere, are doing remarkably well with their Jamaica and Flushing Lawn property, and by the easy payment plan they have adopted, every mechanic or laboring man can easily secure a building site, which, whether he should improve it or not, will in itself be worth three times the amount paid in as many years. From New Jersey suburban property we have reports of extensive building operations. Factories, dwellings, churches, and school buildings are rapidly increasing in every town, city, and hamlet at all accessible by railroad.

Since the Westfield explosion the real estate market on Staten Island has been a sealed book.

COLAR'S GOLD.

A Parsee Gentleman from Bombay come to Go $100,000 and His Relative's Body—The Hoffman House Law Suit.

The Oceanic, which arrived here a week ago, has on her passengers a Parsee gentleman from Bombay, namely, Framjee Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia. Mr. Wadia is the father-in-law of Bomanjee Byramjee Colah, the unfortunate young man who, about a year ago, was adjudged a lunatic by a sheriff's jury and he comes here from his distant Eastern home to obtain, if possible, the person and property of his relative.

He brings letters from the Earl Granville, the English Secretary of State, to the British Envoy in Washington requesting his assistance in the objects of his mission. We trust that he may be successful, but do not believe that his natural desire can be complied with, because of seemingly insurmountable legal obstacles.

Mr. Wadia is very much gratified at the manner in which Mr. Colah has been treated by the officers appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to take care of the property and person of the lunatic. Mr. Wadia will probably remain in this country until a decision is rendered by the Court of Common Pleas in the action brought by Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., as Committee of the Colah estate, against Mitchell & Read, the proprietors of the Hoffman House, for the loss sustained by the alleged illegal sale of certain gold coin which was found in Colah's room when he was taken to the hospital. The amount sued for is considerably over $100,000 in currency.

It may be remembered that when Colah was declared a lunatic by a jury, the clerk of the Hoffman House swore that all the property in their possession was $43,500, being the proceeds of the sale of 9,000 English sovereigns which had been found in two Wadia boxes, this was all—excepting a few loose sovereigns, which were retained by the proprietors of the hotel to pay certain small bills."

Subsequently these few loose sovereigns were discovered by detectives to number one eleven thousand, which had been sold and the proceeds deposited in the United States Trust Company on Wall street.

Mr. Wadia started for Washington on Monday to see the English Minister and Mr. Secretary Fish. Mr. Wadia, although he has been a grandfather for five years, is only forty-six years of age, very intelligent, speaking English well but not very fluently, owing to an impediment in his speech. He is on an errand which commends him to every consideration.

Victor Hugo's Telegram to New York Club.

M. Victor Hugo, having been elected a member of the New York Liberal Club, telegraphed his thanks thus:

VIANDON, GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG, July 6, 1871.

DEAR FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE UNIVERSAL REPUBLIC: I thank you. I thank your honorable colleagues and fellow members, and beg you to express to them my hearty thanks and acceptance of membership. I receive with pleasure your kind and friendly communication. Let us multiply the ties between the two hemispheres! Let us and have the same worship—progress, and the same country—the light.

VICTOR HUGO.

Another Remarkable Cure.

I wish I had the voice of seven thunders, and could assemble all the sick in the world. I would direct them to the Indian Herb Doctor, 263 Fulton st., Brooklyn, who has cured me of consumption and nervous debility. A. MOORE, 11 Furman st., Brooklyn.—Adv.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.—The railway share market has been excessively dull and devoid of special feature or interest, and on the general list scarcely enough business has been doing to establish quotations. The chief activity—if activity it could be called—was in Pacific Mail, which sold between 49 and 50¾, with late sales in the neighborhood of 50. The Ohio and Mississippi shares were next in point of interest, and were run down about ⅛ ⅌ cent., the entire list being heavy, though showing a fractional improvement at the close. The dullness of the day is reflected in the narrow fluctuations—as recorded in our comparative table—and the fact that the registering instrument for long periods during the day was quiet and at a stand still.

The gold market has shown a shade more activity at times during the day, principally due to the sales by some members of the combination in order to realize the late advance. On these sales to the shorts the price declined to 112¾ from 112¾, the lower price being encouraged by the prepayment of $4,756,811 interest to-morrow by the Treasury, as well as the sale of two millions on Thursday. The easier condition of cash gold at the close of Clearing House was favorable to lower prices, and rates run down from 5-32 of 1 ⅌ cent. paid for the use of the gold, to flat, while for the use of gold to-morrow, 3-64 was bid. The receipts of gold at the Sub-Treasury were $296,000, of which $120,049 balance, $64,631,432. The currency receipts were $217,074; payments, $427,792; balance, $9,053,905. The Customs receipts were $751,000. The total clearings at the Gold Exchange were $147,750,000; gold balances, $1,340,195; and currency balances, $1,353,117. The following were the quotations:

10 A. M. ... 112¾	10:15 A. M. ... 112¾	1:45 P. M. ... 112¾	2 P. M. ... 112¾
10 45 A. M. ... 112¾	12:45 P. M. ... 112¾	1:55 P. M. ... 112¾	2:12 P. M. ... 112¾

The foreign exchange market was demoralized in the morning by the continued squeeze in the cash gold, and prime bills sold, it is said, as low as 108¾ from second hands. The bid up in the gold loan market later in the day had the immediate effect, however, of strengthening the views of drawers, and prime bills in the afternoon returned to the closing Saturday quotation—108¾ for 60 days, and 109¼ for sight. Actual business throughout the day have ranged between the limits indicated, according to the needs of sellers for immediate use of gold.

The money market has worked easily throughout the day at 2 ⅌ cent. on Government bonds, and 3 and 4 ⅌ cent. on prime commercial paper, though the requirements of the borrowers were very limited, owing to the dullness of business at the Stock Exchange. Prime commercial paper sells less readily, even short dates not going less than 5¾ ⅌ cent.

Government bonds have been in a fretful and feverish condition throughout the day, mainly due to the unsettled tone of and frequent changes in the gold market. The currency sixes have been the feature, with more doing, and leave off strong at 116¼ bid. The new loan is progressing finely; and though the subscription books of the European account do not open until to-morrow, Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. of London report application to the amount already of nearly $25,000,000, or since Saturday about $14,000,000. The new bonds are now selling at about 11-16 ⅌ cent. premium. Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall street, report as follows at 4 P. M.:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. cur. 6s	116¼	116¾	5-20s, reg. J. & J.	113¾	113¾
6s 1881, reg.	116	116¼	5-20s, coup.	113¾	113¾
6s 1881, coup.	116¾	116¾	5-20s, reg.	113¾	113¾
5-20s reg. M & N	114	114¼	5-20s, coup.	114¼	114¾
5-20s, '62, coup.	114¼	114¾	10-40s, reg.	110¾	110¾
5-20s, '64, coup.	114¼	114¾	10-40s, coup.	110¾	110¾
5-20s, '65, coup.	114	114¼	Cen. P. gold bds.	100	100¾

State bonds were neglected, particularly in the principal issues, but we note sales of Missouri 6s at 96¼, Virginias (old) at 62¾, and Alabama 8s at par. Ocean Bank shares sold at 94. Bank of Republic, 174, and Central National, 106¼. Railroad bonds were strong on a small trade. We note sales of Central Pacifics at 103¾; Union Pacific firsts, 88¾; and New Jersey Central new at 101¾. The agents of the St. Joseph and Denver City 8 ⅌ cent. gold loan report a lively demand for the bonds, which were put on the market August 1. At the close of business to day, $2,050,000 had been taken, the entire loan amounting to only $5,500,000.

The following are the highest, lowest, and 3 P. M. closing prices of stocks:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. C. & Hudson con.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
N. Y. C. & Hudson cer.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Reliance	—	—	125	125¼
Erie	30	29¾	29¾	30
Reading	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Lake Shore	119¾	119¾	120	120¼
Wabash	62¾	62	62¾	62¾
Pittsburgh	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Northwestern	69¾	69	69¾	69¾
Northwestern pref.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
New Island	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Fort Wayne	—	—	99¾	100¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	61¾	60¾	61¾	61¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	80	80	80¾	80¾
Ohio & Mississippi	41¾	41¾	41¾	42
Illinois Central	—	—	—	135
Toledo & Wabash	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Michigan Central	121	120¾	120¾	121
New Jersey Central	—	—	101¾	102
Union Pacific	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
C., C. and Ind. Central	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Hannibal & St. Joseph	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref.	—	—	80¾	80¾
Northern Union Telegraph	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Pacific Mail	50¾	49	49¾	50
Quicksilver	—	—	13¾	—
Karbosa preferred	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Canton	—	—	78¾	—
Consol Coal of Md.	—	—	39	40
Adams Express	83	83	82¾	83
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	—	—	41	—
American Mer. Union Ex.	58	58	57¾	58¾
United States Ex.	56¾	56¾	56¾	57

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad are:

For the week ending Aug 7 ..... $12,272 26
For the week ending Aug 14 ..... 14,206 51

These earnings are stated by the agents to be from the portion of the road between Burlington and Cedar Falls. The extension which is now in process of construction from Cedar Falls to Mason City being not yet open for traffic.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FUNDED LOAN OF 1881
FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.
$50,000,000

The above amount is all that remains for popular subscription of the $200,000,000 five per cent United States Consolidated Gold Loan recently offered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Already $70,000,000 have been subscribed for, principally by the National Banks, during the past few months, and the further sum of $80,000,000 has been allotted to the European markets, and is now being rapidly taken through a syndicate composed of the largest houses in England and on the Continent, which has already subscribed for $15,000,000.

Of the remaining $50,000,000 reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury for a limited period, for the country, $10,000,000 have been subscribed by a syndicate composed of the largest dealers in Government bonds, among whom are Messrs.

FISK & HATCH,
VERMILYE & CO.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

This loan we consider the best investment for banks, savings funds, insurance companies, and private investors of any of the Gold Loans of the United States.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD OF THE PRESENT STANDARD VALUE. THE INTEREST IS PAYABLE QUARTERLY, upon the 1st of February, May, August, and November. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS ARE ISSUED IN THE USUAL DENOMINATIONS.

THE BONDS ARE EXEMPT, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FROM TAXATION IN ANY FORM BY OR UNDER NATIONAL, STATE, OR MUNICIPAL AU