The Massachusetts Standing Army.

OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP MASSACHUSETTS, September 7—2 P. M.

The First Day's Proceedings in Camp—The Rush to Concord—Visiters from Abroad—Gov. Banks on Duty—Triumphal March over the Old Battle Field—Gen. Wool, &c.

The first day of the encampment has arrived, and opens most auspiciously. There are now some 6,000 troops in camp, and others constantly arriving, all of whom, with their martial music, warlike appearance, and the usual paraphernalia of "glorious war," present a stirring spectacle, one never before witnessed in time of peace in this Commonwealth.

The Commander-in-Chief last night visited the head quarters of each brigade, and from personal inspection satisfied himself that due precautions had been taken to secure the comfort of the troops. During the evening he wrote a message to the Legislature, which was transmitted this morning, inviting that body to visit Camp Massachusetts on Friday, which, as I have before mentioned, is to be the grand gala day of the encampment. Gen. Wool is to be present on that occasion, and a fine steed, a dark chestnut, is now stabled at Newton's, in Concord, for his use. The following is the message:—

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Senate and House of Representatives a copy of a general order from the military department of the government, providing for an encampment of the volunteer militia of the Commonwealth, in full force at Concord, near the ancient battle ground, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of September, instant. It will be, as I am informed, the first encampment of the entire military force of any State of the Union in time of peace. It will embrace the volunteer militia in active service from every part of the commonwealth—every division being represented in unusually full ranks. The camp presents to the Legislature, therefore, an opportunity that has never before occurred, for examining with very great minuteness the actual condition of this arm of the public service with regard to its numerical strength, its capacity for active duty, its discipline, conduct, equipment and organization. When so much that relates to the public defences depends upon the efficient organization of citizen soldiers, and so large draughts are annually made upon the treasury for its support, it becomes important that its actual condition and character in all respects should be understood by those who are charged with the duty of making appropriations of public money for its maintenance, and enacting laws for its regulation and government. Such an opportunity is now presented at Camp Massachusetts. The information it affords will not be drawn from reports of subordinate or superior officers, nor from departments, but from actual personal observation. The camp will represent the substantial condition of the service, and the habits and character of Massachusetts citizen soldiers. Large bodies of men cannot suddenly assume habits of life unfamiliar to them, nor successfully maintain against the scrutiny of intelligent men a character for sobriety, orderly conduct and manly discipline which does not belong to them. The Legislature will see the militia as it is, and judge it it be as it should be. The troops and the friends of the system ask nothing more than that its true character may be known to the legislators and to the people of the Commonwealth.

The review of the line will take place on the morning of Friday, the ninth day of September instant, and I respectfully invite the Senate and House of Representatives to visit the Camp on that day, to inspect its condition, to participate in the review of the troops, and to accept such hospitalities as the camp affords.

A special train will be appropriated to the service of the Legislature by the liberality of the Fitchburg Railway Company; and I am authorized, if the Legislature shall accept the invitation to be present, to tender, at its pleasure, for purposes of escort duty, the services of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company.

It would be tedious and unnecessary to give you a list of the various corps present, but a few deserve especial commendation. Among these may be enumerated the Independent Cadets, under the command of Colonel C. C. Holmes; the Salem Independent Cadets, Capt. Foster—both independent divisionary corps—the former the special *Garde Imperiale* of the Commander-in-Chief, the second battalion under Major C. C. Rogers; the National Lancers, Capt. Kinney (115 strong, and more coming); the Light Dragoons, of Boston, Capt. Peirce; the Waltham Dragoons, Capt. Gibbs; the Boston Light Artillery, Capt. Norris; Salem Light Artillery, Capt. Manning; First battalion of Rifles, Major Poore; Second do., Capt. Moore; the New Bedford Light Infantry, the Taunton do., the Charlestown City Guard, Brigadier General Bullock's command; the Second, Third and Fourth regiments, First division in toto; Major Gen. Sutton's division (Second), from A to Izzard, including, of course, Col. Coffin's crack regiment, the Eighth, and Col. Chas. B. Rogers' equally "crack," the Fifth, and Brigadier Gen. B. F. Butler's fine brigade throughout. The Third division also embraces a fine amount of citizen soldiery, including Gen. Leonard's splendid brigade.

Guard was mounted as we close this despatch (2 P. M.) and the troops formed in line in the following order:—

First Division.—Major General Samuel Andrews. First brigade—General W. W. Bullock, consisting of Second regiment infantry, Colonel Cowdin; Second battalion infantry, Major Rogers; Brigade company artillery, Captain O. F. Nims; First battalion light dragoons, Major W. A. White. Second Brigade—General Peirce; Third regiment infantry, Colonel Wardrop; Fourth, Colonel Packard; brigade company light dragoons, Captain Perkins.

Divisionary company of cadets, Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Holmes, Boston.

Second Division.—Major General Sutton. Third brigade—General B. F. Butler; Second battalion riflemen, Major Moore: Fifth regiment infantry, Colonel C. B. Rogers; Sixth do., Colonel Jones; Brigade company light dragoons, Captain Gibbs. Fourth brigade—General Joseph Andrews; First battalion riflemen, Major Benj. Perley Moore; Seventh regiment infantry, Colonel Dike; Eighth do., Colonel Coffin; Brigade Second light artillery, Captain Manning.

Divisionary corps of cadets, Captain Foster, of Salem.

Third Division.—Major Gen. Morse. Fifth brigade—Gen. Leonard, consisting of Third battalion riflemen, Major Stoddard; Ninth regiment infantry, Col. Upton; Third battalion do., Major Lamb. Sixth brigade, General Richmond, consisting of Tenth regiment infantry, Colonel Decker; First battalion, Major Briggs; Brigade company of cavalry, Captain Baxter.

Among the visiters are Colonel Mead, Major S. D. Bradford, and Dr. Woodward, of the staff of the First division of New York Militia; also, a brace of Zouaves, imported per steamship Ariel at New York, in good condition, named Jonce de Jupre and Henri de Bingere, known among the natives at home as the "Bouncing Brothers of the Pyrenees," and a few other notabilities from the foreign parts and elsewhere.

Colonel Newton, at the Middlesex House, Concord, and Colonel Bigelow, of the Lexington House, Lexington, are doing a "stunning" business—a multitude of assistants have to be employed in their private bar-eries, 'cause Camp Massachusetts is a Maine law camp, with alcoholic proclivities.

Adjutant General Stone has worn himself out of his boots in arranging for this encampment. He looks now like death on a pale horse, and if it were not for his invariable suavity and blandishment of manners, one would hardly imagine that this was the same Ebenezer Stone that used to look so lean and hearty in the streets of Boston.

The multitude about the camp grows more and more dense every hour. It is a wonder where they all come from, and how they get here; and the Fitchburg Railroad corporation deserves every credit for the exertions they have used to make the encampment a success. They have expended $10,000 in the affair, pass all the troops free, and have built two miles of extra road for the accommodation of troops and visiters.

The grand triumphal march through Concord, over the battle ground, &c., commences about four o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BOSTON, Sept. 8, 1859.

General Wool arrived in this city last night. He will inspect the government fortifications in the vicinity today and visit the encampment at Concord to-morrow.

Both branches of the Legislature will also visit the encampment to-morrow.

Obituary.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR WALLACE, OF INDIANA.

On Sunday night, the 4th inst., about twelve o'clock, ex-Governor Wallace, Judge of the Marion Court of Common Pleas, died at his residence in Indianapolis, very suddenly, of apoplexy. A Cincinnati paper says he was as well as usual, and attending to his duties in court on Saturday. Governor Wallace was about sixty-one years of age. He graduated at West Point, with credit in 1821, and served for a portion of the time as Assistant Professor of Mathematics. Resigning his place, or claim to it, in the army, he settled in Franklin county, where his father and family resided, and studied law, in the practice of which he soon acquired both a lucrative business and a high professional reputation. He was elected to the Legislature of Indiana several times, and in 1834 was elected Lieutenant Governor. On the expiration of his term in that office he was elected Governor over John Dumont, on the internal improvement issue, Governor Wallace representing the improvement policy. In 1840, in the Harrison freshet, he was carried into Congress, where it was his fortune to give the casting vote which decided the appropriation to Professor Morse to test the practicability of magnetic telegraphing. He ran for the same place again in 1842, against Wm. J. Brown, and was beaten. From that time till 1850 he remained entirely in private life, practicing his profession in Indianapolis, where he had made his residence after retiring from the Governorship. In 1850, he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and then again fell back into private life, till he was called to the office of Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, which he held at the time of his death. In person, Governor Wallace was stout, almost to obesity, with a fine intellectual head, a frank pleasant countenance, and an eye always remarked for its brightness and kindly expression. In character, he was amiable to a fault, especially fond of the society of young men, always making himself a young man with them, frank, open and sincere. No man ever thought of accusing him of hypocrisy or double dealing in anything.

Rare Duelling Correspondence.

HOW THE WORDS "SNAKE," "COWARD" AND "FALSE" ARE CONSTRUED IN ST. JOSEPH.

[From the St. Joseph Journal, Sept. 2.]

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, K. T., Sept. 1, 1859.

MR. JOSEPH THOMPSON, SIR:—I demand a retraction of your language, "false," "snake" and "coward," as applied to myself, and for which you hold yourself responsible, as stated in your note of August 22, 12 o'clock M. The reason of referring this matter directly to yourself is, from motives of propriety and delicacy which will be readily understood.

EWD. Y. SHIELDS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, ELWOOD, K. T., Sept. 1, 1859.

MR. EWD. Y. SHIELDS, SIR:—I received your note of this morning per Mr. Baxter, and in reply will say that the words alluded to I did not intend to apply personally, and if you so understood them you mistook my meaning. I have no hesitation to retract in that sense. In assuming the responsibility of the editorials in question, I took them as they were intended to be understood, not as they might be. The word "snake" was used as a simile; the word "coward" was not intended to be personal, but to denote unfairness; the word "false" was intended to imply that the statement in "the West" was incorrect, hence not necessarily implicating the veracity of the editor. Believing you to have misunderstood the terms as intended to be used, I hope this explanation will be satisfactory.

JOS. THOMPSON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, ELWOOD, K. T., Sept. 1, 1859.

MR. JOS. THOMPSON, SIR:—In reply to your answer to my note, just handed me by my friend, Mr. Baxter, received by him through Mr. Russel, I have to state that your retraction and explanation is satisfactory.

EWD. Y. SHIELDS.

Police Intelligence.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—James Curtis, a carman, about twenty years of age, was detected in the act of entering the grocery store of Josiah D. [illegible], corner of Grove and Bedford streets, by means of false keys, by Matthew Riley, the clerk, who gave the alarm, and had the burglar arrested. Yesterday the prisoner was brought before Justice Kelly and committed.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN TINSMITHS.—John Duffy and Michael Waters, both tinsmiths, had a difficulty at the corner of Baxter and Worth streets, yesterday morning, when Duffy, as it is alleged, drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist in the right arm, severing an artery, from which the blood flowed profusely. The assailant and the assailed were both arrested by policeman Golden, of the Sixth precinct. Duffy was brought before Alderman Smith and committed for trial, while Waters, the complainant, was locked up in White street as a witness.

THE ATSON CASE IN TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—The matter pending against James Bailey, on suspicion of attempting to burn the frame factory of Alexander Kerr, at 264 West Twenty-seventh street, on Monday night last, was concluded yesterday by the Fire Marshal. Officer Robinson brought the defendant before Alderman Smith, at the Tombs. The accused was examined, and stated he was born in Ireland, was twenty-five years of age, and lived at 262 West Twenty-seventh street. As to the charge against him, he said he was in bed at the time of the fire; that was all he had to say; that he knew nothing more about it. The magistrate required Bailey to find bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer the charge, in default of which he was committed. His friends went away with the intention of procuring bail.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8—6 P. M.

The business at the Stock Exchange has again been large, and prices are again higher, though, as yesterday and the day before, the market does not close as strong or as high as it opened. Rumor asserts that a prominent operator for the rise sold out a portion of his stocks to-day in order to realize the profit already accrued. To what extent this fact will affect the market in the face of the other causes which are operating in favor of an advance, we shall see to-morrow and next day. State stocks continued to rise, and closed to-day pretty firm. Missouris fell back ¼ from the highest price of the day. The business in railroad bonds was not large, nor did prices vary from yesterday. New York Central, as usual, took the lead among the speculative stocks. This morning it touched 80, a point which many recent buyers had fixed as a suitable one to realize at; the sales of cash stock were accordingly larger than the market was at the time prepared to take, and the price receded, closing in the afternoon at 79 bid. Among the Western stocks Rock Island appears to be the stiffest. It closed to-day at 70¼, a very slight decline from the highest price of the day. The large receipts of grain at Chicago, and the healthy condition of this company's finances, are attracting a large number of outside buyers. The price in March, 1858, was $88 the share. Galena is steady. Toledo, which is doing a fine business—the freight earnings of August were the largest ever known on the road—declined to 26½ bid. Illinois Central advanced to 69, closing at 68½ bid. Michigan guaranteed closed at 24¼ bid for the cash stock, the lowest quotation for some time. The earnings of August were $149,435, against $202,498 last year. The last week's earnings were $58,836, against $69,480 same week in 1858. Hudson River sold at 37½ and closed at 37⅛ bid. The general feeling in the afternoon was that the reaction, so long and so anxiously expected by parties who were too late in securing an interest before the late rise, was at hand, and that to-morrow we should see a lower market. Stocks closed weak at the following quotations:—Virginias, 94¼ a ⅛; Missouri 6's, 85¼ a ¼; Canton, 18 a ½; Cumberland, 14¼ a ⅞; New York Central, 79 a ¼; Erie, 4¾ a 5; Hudson River, 37⅛ a ¼; Harlem, 10¾ a ½; Reading, 45½ a ¾; Michigan Central, 47¼ a ½; Michigan Southern, 6½ a ¾; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 24¼ a ½; Panama, 118 a ½; Illinois Central, 68¾ a 69; Galena and Chicago, 74¼ a ¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 26½ a ¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 70¼ a ½; Illinois Central Railroad bonds, 87 a 88; Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 84½ a 85.

There is not the least change in money to report. Money is very abundant, and the supply of fall paper is yet too small for the demand. Exchange continues sluggish at our last quotations. The amount of specie to go on Saturday will probably exceed half a million.

The business of the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:—

Total receipts	$150,695 52
—For customs	139,000 00
Total payments	84,357 49
Balance	4,933,639 51

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $22,005,362 47, and the balances $1,228,633 83.

By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Groesbeck & Hoyt advertise $50,000 of East Pennsylvania first mortgage railroad bonds, bearing 7 per cent interest. These bonds are part of first mortgage for $600,000 on the entire road and its equipments, and by a special act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania it is made to cover any additional property, real estate or equipment, which the company may at any time hereafter acquire. The capital stock is $500,000; the road has been constructed with the strictest regard to its durability; the culverts, &c., are all first class; there are no bridges on the road; the length is thirty-six miles, and forms part of the connecting link between the New Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, making an air line from New York to the principal cities of the West and Southwest. By this route New York is 187 miles nearer to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and seventy-six miles nearer Chicago, Cleveland and other Lake ports than by the New York Central. The work is finished and in operation.

A decision was rendered this morning in the New Haven spurious stock case by Judge Ingraham. The Judge decides that so far as the stockholders who have held their stock from the commencement, or who were stockholders prior to 1850, are concerned, the injunction cannot be granted, and that they are entitled to their dividend. But, so far as all other stockholders are concerned, the Judge grants the injunction forbidding the company to pay them any dividends until a more careful discrimination between genuine and spurious stock shall have been made. The Judge also decrees that the company must pay no more dividends until its stock ledger has been again overhauled, and, if possible, the spurious stock divided from the genuine.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week and since January 1:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.
For the week	$1,056,050	1,018,431	1,562,159
Previously reported	45,231,703	41,529,577	42,883,106
Total since Jan. 1	$46,287,753	42,548,008	44,445,265

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of August were:—

	1859.	1858.
Passengers	$70,053 23	89,060 99
Freight	72,740 12	81,001 09
Mails	7,572 85	5,998 74
Total	$150,366 20	176,060 82
Decrease		$25,694 52

The loss was almost entirely in the first part of the month, the decline in the last ten days being only $3,000.

The August receipts of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad were:—

	1859.	1858.
Freight	$28,311 42	37,641 56
Passengers	18,806 24	26,617 85
Mails	1,835 42	1,877 61
Total	$48,953 08	66,137 02
Decrease		$17,183 94

A meeting of the second mortgage bondholders of the Eastern division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad was held yesterday in regard to taking measures for foreclosing on the bonds unless the interest was paid within sixty days. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the interest of the second mortgage bondholders requires energetic measures for the protection of their interest, and that the committee proceed at their discretion to institute legal proceedings.

Resolved, That a committee now in charge of the interests of the second mortgage bondholders have the confidence of the bondholders, and this meeting tender to them their thanks for the ability and zeal they have manifested for the protection of their property up to the present time.

Resolved, That a contribution of $5 on each bond, to be paid as the committee may call for it, be made to defray the expense of legal proceedings, and the committee be requested to apply for a receiver at their discretion, and for a sale of the road at an early day.

The *Independent* of to-day furnishes the following report of the dry goods market:—

The demand, except with a few leading houses, has not yet come to the average of past years, but hopes are entertained that it will yet do so. The offerings of silks, both fancy and staple, are very large, and all but very desirable styles are easy to buy at some decline. Few British goods have been pressed for sale, but French and German fabrics are in heavy surplus supply. The quantity of shawls imported this season is unusually large, and can be bought cheap. The demand for the West is not so good as was even expected, and that was but small. Domestic goods are comparatively steady, but print goods have been sold in large quantities at a concession in price. Cotton staple goods are steady, but the declining price of the raw material, with prospects of a very abundant crop this year, is creating expectations of some decline in goods ordered for future delivery. At present stocks are not heavy. Domestic woollens are active. Both delaines and fancy cassimeres are firm. Silk mixtures have ceased to be "desirable goods" at present, and therefore do not participate in the general buoyancy of the woollen domestic market.

Stock Exchange.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1859.

$1000 U S 5's, '65	100⅝	10 shs Sec'd Av RR.	108
17000 Tenn 6's, '90	80¼	300 Reading RR.	45½
5000 Virginia 6's	95	600 do	45¾
7000 Missouri 6's	85¼	200 do	45¾
10000 do b10	85¼	100 do b30	45½
10000 do b60	85½	650 do	46
500 Cal 7's bonds	83	100 do b30	46
5000 Mich 6's, '79	98	100 do b60	46
1000 N Y Cen RR 6's	93¼	400 do	45⅞
2000 Hud Riv RR 3 m	76	200 Mich Central RR.	48
2000 M S Sk'g F bds	55	50 Mic S & N In RR.	68¾
1500 Ill Cen RR bds	87½	25 Milw & Miss RR.	4
50 shs Merchants' Bk	105¾	50 M S & N In g s b60	25½
50 Am Ex Bank	101¼	200 do c.	25¼
7 Imp & Trad's Bk	108	50 do b60	25¼
100 Canton Co b10	18½	50 do s10	25
100 do	18½	150 do s5	25
85 Cary Imp Co	5	200 do s3	25
25 Del & Hud Ca Co.	94¾	210 Panama RR.	118½
30 do	95	50 Illinois Cen RR.	68⅞
50 Penn Coal Co	83½	800 do	69
115 Pacific M S S Co	84	25 do	69¼
350 do	84¾	100 do b60	69¼
75 do b60	84½	50 do b60	69½
750 N Y Cen RR. b30	80	41 Cle, Col & Cin RR	93
2795 do	80	615 Gal & Chic RR.	75
150 do b60	80	100 do s60	74½
200 do b15	80	150 do b30	75
350 do b30	80¼	100 do b10	75
150 do b60	80⅜	50 do b60	75⅛
300 do b60	80¼	100 do b60	75
250 do b3	80⅜	85 do	74¾
150 do b60	80⅛	50 do	74⅞
500 do s20	79¾	100 Clev & Tol RR.	27¼
100 do s30	79¾	200 do	27
250 do s60	79½	200 do	27¼
100 do s60	79¼	100 do s45	27
100 do	79⅞	100 do b60	27¼
100 Hud Riv RR.	37½	400 Chi & Rock I RR.	71
150 do	37⅝	250 do b60	71
50 do b60	37¾	50 do b60	70⅞
200 do	37¾	50 do b30	70⅞
100 do b60	37⅞	350 do	70¾
50 Har RR pref	38¼	50 do b7	70¾
25 do	38¾	100 do b30	70¾
30 Second Av RR.	102½		

SECOND BOARD.

$50000 Missouri 6's	85¼	200 shs Reading RR.	45⅝
20000 b60	85½	600 do s10	45½
5000 Tenn 6's, '90	80¼	200 do b30	45¾
8000 Virginia 6's	94½	200 Clev & Tol RR. b30	26¾
1000 Erie RR 4 m b	36	20 do	26½
8000 do	35½	200 Harlem RR.	10¾
2500 Ill Cen RR bds	88	6 Mich Cen RR	47½
50 shs Merch'ts' Bk.	105¾	100 M S & N In g stk.	25
30 Bank of Republic	125	100 do	24⅞
25 Erie RR	4¼	100 do	24¾
5 N Y Cen RR	79½	150 Ill Central RR.	69
400 do	79¼	400 Gal & Chicago RR	74½
100 do b30	79½	200 do s60	74
100 do s30	79	150 do b60	74½
50 Hud Riv RR.	37½	200 Ch & Rk I RR. b60	70¾
50 do	37¼	300 do	70⅝
500 Har RR pref b30	38¼	100 do b60	70⅝
300 do	38		

Exports from the Port of New York to Foreign Ports, for the Week Ending Sept. 5, 1859:—

DANISH WEST INDIES.

	Quant.	Value.		Quant.	Value.
Mach'ry, pkgs	11	$302	Trunks	31	$147
Nails, kegs	34	119	Potatoes, bbls	350	536
Salt, sacks	493	383	Lard, lbs	7,524	929
Hoop iron, bdls	54	88	Butter	2,627	482
Mf. iron, bx.	1	167	Rye flour, bbls	35	149
Carriages, &c.	8	136	Cheese, lbs	739	81
Drugs, cases	21	798	Cornmeal, bbls	150	627
Furniture, bxs	3	561	Bread	101	261
Skirts, cases	4	1,800	Hams, lbs	1,670	184
Hardware, bxs	7	70	Rice, bbls	60	559
S. & hoops	1,545	2,598	Sugar, boxes	13	462
Scantling, pcs.	415	334	Tobacco	15	160
Pork, bbls	68	689	Leather, box	1	73
Boards, pcs	3,982	1,126	Candles, boxes	110	331
Empty bbls	300	150	Rice, tierces	10	104
Hoops	5,000	150	Dry goods, cs.	2	525
Onions, bbls	40	102	Miscellaneous.	—	400
Flour	1,283	7,286			
B. & shoes, cs.	7	268	Total		$23,137

HAMBURG.

Lea cloth, cs	50	$4,340	Asphalt, cks.	24	$376
Sh. pegs, bbls.	36	146	Rosin, bbls	200	542
Furs, bales	14	12,000	Essences, cs	10	1,122
Sugar, hhds	526	29,154	Cassia, cs	200	2,202
Flour, bbls	4	32	Ex. logw'd, bx.	50	181
Coffee, bags	3,888	55,696	Cotton, bales	259	13,270
W'bone, lbs	29,293	23,269	Sarsaparilla	28	261
I. R. g'ds, cs	64	1,620	Honey, bbls	40	760
Chemicals, cks.	15	395	Honey, tcs	13	530
Apples, bbls	40	600	Potashes, bbls.	164	5,693
Pimento, bgs.	1,471	9,693			
Pepper, bgs	577	5,213	Total		$167,104

BREMEN.

Tobac., bales	1,247	$37,423	Sugar, hhds	100	6,636
Tobacco, cs	100	4,106	Clocks, &c., bxs	9	74
Tobac. M., lbs	1,719	346	Rosin, bbls	117	266
Tobacco, cer	265	2,800	Potashes	25	762
Cotton, bales	96	5,618	Books, cs	1	120
Rum, punch	20	2,265	Sew. mach., cs.	2	90
Wheat, lbs	47,957	38,325	Shoepegs, bbls	382	1,245
Cheese, lbs	385,000	35,350	Cocoa, bags	226	1,515
Coffee, bags	905	14,005	Segars, cs	2	160
Rices, tcs	66	1,643	Clothing, cs	1	100
I. R. goods, bales	7	1,158	Japanned cloth	2	500
Machinery, bxs	3	37			
Ess. oils, cs	15	1,683	Total		$156,227

LIVERPOOL.

Sew'g mac., cs	3	$375	Hardware, bxs	20	230
Clocks	906	14,140	Nuts, bbls	100	850
Dry goods	30	4,613	Rosin	2,044	7,173
Oil paintings	1	250	Steel scraps, ck	15	240
Oilcloth	1	16	Hides	1,499	3,760
Cotton, bales	5,496	297,483	Staves	3,000	200
Lead ore, tons	13	1,342	Pork, bbls	261	3,623
Tobacco, cs	3	150	Oilcake, lbs	150,645	2,643
Mf. tob'o, lbs	2,937	411	Sp. oil, gls	12,475	14,916
Cop'r ore, cks.	215	6,250	Tobacco, hhds	40	5,110
Flour, bbls	1,323	6,008	Water casks	118	410
Tobacco, cs	57	6,600	Rice, casks	10	250
Ore, bbls	200	2,800	Treenails	15,000	420
Oilcake, lbs	233,587	3,920	Mang. ore, pks	201	1,091
Sps. turp., bbls	200	3,640	Rags, bales	88	3,404
Peas, bus	4,499	4,049			
Rags, bales	34	$1,890	Total		$398,256

LONDON.

Specimens, cs.	1	$165	Bark, cer	257	$3,489
Furs, cs	1	500	Dry goods, cs.	5	3,158
Ivory nts, pks	77	651	Bones, hhds	82	1,500
Spm. oil, gal	23,988	31,316	W'bone, lbs.	48,288	42,446
Tobacco, pkg.	1,514	8,673	Tobacco, hhds.	20	3,000
Rosin, bbls	1,515	8,333	Cedar, logs	625	1,400
I. rubber, cs	85	16,270	Leca. cloth, cs	12	940
Mf. tobc. lbs	3,079	411	Straw hats, cs.	5	400
Maple, pieces	52	275	Cot'n sd, ck bg	605	1,249
Shells, tcs	14	269	Oil ck. lbs	1,169,032	21,765
Ess. oils, cs	1	85	Rum, hhds	50	2,500
Flour, bbls	501	2,505	Matting, rolls	285	2,570
Clocks, boxes	180	2,700			
I. rub. hose, bs	7	1,054	Total		$157,564

BRISTOL.

Sp. turp., bbls	900	$16,309	Oil cake, lbs	61,040	$1,114
Oars	446	400	Tallow	62,651	4,542
Wh. foot, lbs	2,544	160	Rice, tcs	60	1,750
Rosin, bbls	952	4,821	Tmty seed, bgs.	86	594
Staves	4,000	280			
Logw'd, tons	153	2,336	Total		$32,306

GLASGOW.

Buggies	2	$425	Staves	3,000	$200
Tobacco, pks.	60	1,013	Lard, lbs	15,381	1,510
I. rubber, cs.	102	16,695	Rosin, bbls	660	2,025
Domestics, bls.	35	1,430	Shoe pegs	31	124
Sp. turp., bbls	20	390	Furniture, cs.	21	800
Hogs hair, bls.	50	1,200	Hardware, bxs	1	66
Cotton	176	8,945	Cattle hfs, bgs.	175	230
Flour, bbls	3,281	12,596			
Total					$48,549

QUEENSTOWN.

Sugar, hhds				969	$62,307

GIBRALTAR.

Flour, bbls	580	$2,900	Drugs, box	1	$507
Alcohol	200	4,500			
Total					$7,907

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Flour, bbls	12,971	$59,604	Mf. tob'co. lbs	1,634	$279
Corn meal	88	320	Wine, pkgs	30	1,020
Pork	910	10,192	Snuff, bbls	3	297
Tea, chests	248	4,278	Looking gls, cs	10	300
Tobacco, bxs.	70	1,296	Coffee, bags	10	247
Tobacco, hhds	10	1,547	Mf. iron, pkgs	20	350
Fruits, bxs	125	300	Segars, cs	5	352
Onions, bbls	110	210	Butter, lbs	6,073	731
Leather, sides	560	3,124	Candles, bxs	180	577
Leather, rolls	15	815	Miscellaneous	—	485
Rice, tcs	6	149			
Liquor, casks	5	350	Total		$87,023

BRITISH AUSTRALIA.

Tobacco, bxs.	177	$4,201	Tobacco, kegs	865	$26,400
Rosin, bbls	300	623	Ag. Impl. pkgs.	51	1,198
Staves, pcs	6,000	318	Nails, kegs	220	725
Salt, sacks	460	371	Enam. cloth, cs	9	1,560
Woodware, bls	354	868	Tobacco, bxs	360	6,300
Hardware, cs.	209	7,363	Mf. iron, pkgs.	210	2,025
Wagon	1	100	Sew. macs., cs.	14	1,000
Lumber, ft.	874,298	21,474	Bitters	100	1,000
Pickets, bdls	420	113	Rosin, bbls	390	750
Laths	232,000	446	Carriages, pks	37	10,983
M. tobo. lbs	141,985	26,751	Woodenware	21	259
Flour, bbls	1,743	11,175	Mf. leather, cs.	3	1,600
M. wood, pkgs	1,817	5,247	Mus. Instru	4	1,065
Stocks & drivers	1	208	Plaster, bbls	200	240
Metal goods, cs	6	222	D. apples	165	1,334
Drugs	377	1,193	Paint, cs	8	611
Pkd fish, bxs.	376	1,900	Snuff, bbls	5	112
Machinery, cs.	16	2,275	Beef	100	1,375
Wagons	2	200	Pork	50	644
Furniture, cs	584	4,600	Miscellaneous.	—	44
Tobacco	25	1,344			
Total					$149,048

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Tea, chests	62	$1,585	Bricks	500	$30
Tobacco, bxs.	3	54	Oars	100	50
Pork, bbls	54	685			
Flour	325	1,625	Total		$4,029

CADIZ.

Staves				28,700	$2,050

BRITISH GUIANA.

Pork, bbls	236	$3,067	Bread, bbls	515	$1,095
Flour	1,991	10,264	Vinegar	83	350
Tobacco, hhds	2	490	Corn, bush	1,000	940
Lard, lbs	16,090	2,492	Peas	700	350
Oats, bush	460	204	Paper, reams	1,000	300
Feed	1,300	362	Beef, bbls	206	3,900
Pitch, bbls	75	140	Oil, cs	50	425
Tar	25	66	Live stock, hd.	77	1,035
W'ware, pkgs.	225	416	M. tobacco, lbs	3,500	800
Butter, lbs	1,250	175	Carriage	1	250
Cheese	7,965	867	Miscellaneous.	—	177
Spts. turp., cs	100	300			
Potatoes, bbls.	500	770	Total		$28,835

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

		2,554	Matches, grs.	100	$85
Pork, bbls