with the utmost alacrity, have confidence in their leaders and the triumph of their cause. They are brave and generally good marksmen, and peculiarly adapted to skirmishing and woods fighting. General Blunt reports the desertion of many disloyal Indians since the rout of Cooper and Standwater, and says that many are coming over to join his forces.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

A French Fleet at New Orleans—Rear Admiral Reynaud Visited by Thirty Thousand Frenchmen—A Conversation Between Messrs. Seward, Mercier and Mejean—Friendly Dispositions of the French Government, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1862.

The news of the arrival of the French Rear Admiral Reynaud at New Orleans, at the head of a flotilla of three vessels-of-war, and the account of the demonstration made on that occasion by a procession of a large body of Frenchmen, led by the principal officers of the foreign legation, have been received at Washington. As this news may be construed by the correspondents of the New York press in this city into a show of hostility on the part of France, allow me to state here what I know to be the true character of the mission of Rear Admiral Reynaud and the sense to be attached to the public reception produced by his presence.

Some time ago M. Mejean, the Consul of France at New Orleans, finding it very difficult to conciliate what he deemed to be recommended to him by the duties of his position with the dictatorial government of Gen. Butler, came to New York to advise with M. Mercier on the best course to pursue. But as both these gentlemen wished to avoid any occasion to excite the suspicion or disturb the friendly relations which, notwithstanding the aggressive language of certain newspapers, still prevailed between this country and France, they resolved not to do anything without the knowledge and assent of our government. Consequently they both left New York in the heat of last summer, and went to Washington, where they had several interviews with the President and Mr. Seward.

The conversation was as open and candid as it is possible to imagine it between diplomats. M. Mejean, without the least personal feeling against General Butler, stated that France, having considerable interests at stake in Louisiana, had to attend to their protection, as much, at least, as circumstances permitted. In his estimation these interests have neither been respected nor protected as they ought to have been, and, as a proof he mentioned the case of the bank Eliza Ralli, in which the government of the United States had, to its honor be it said, acknowledged the justice of the French claim and made prompt and ample reparation. "But," added M. Mejean, "French claims are not, unfortunately, limited to injuries of a material nature sustained by French commerce and industry. In several instances the persons of French citizens, who submitted to a man in the Foreign Legion and saved the city from pillage and plunder at the time of the taking of the city by the federals, have been the objects of such unaccountable vexations—and, let me say the word, of persecutions—that it would be a disgrace for my government to let these facts pass unnoticed." It was because he knew the friendly dispositions of Mr. Seward towards France, and the high sentiments of justice and wisdom of his policy, that he had taken the liberty to come and to explain to his Excellency the injury inflicted upon French interests and French citizens by the abnormal condition of things prevailing in New Orleans.

Mr. Seward having listened attentively to the remarks made by Count Mejean replied, with that cordiality of expression and that serenity of language which have marked his transactions with the representatives of France, that it was with the greatest regret that he had been made acquainted with the facts above mentioned, and that it would have been a great satisfaction to him to learn that his French friends in America had gone through the mighty conflict in which the United States are engaged without injury of any kind to their interests or persons. Such not being the case, he hoped to see the representatives of France make the best of circumstances and take into consideration the difficulties under which the United States government was laboring—difficulties produced by the necessity of establishing exceptional and temporary government in a conquered country, and among a population in a great measure hostile to it. The position of the federal government by this abnormal state of things was such that in many instances it was impossible to discriminate between the propriety or justice of the acts of its officers, and the complaints made against them in consequence. He further observed that the peculiarity of the state of things prevailing in New Orleans was such as to take away from the administration a part of the power belonging to it in ordinary times, and to transfer it into the hands of a responsible agent, invested with absolute authority. He would, however, see that justice be done to the French residents at New Orleans, and by all possible means secure the redress of all well founded grievances.

M. Mercier then said that he was thankful to his Excellency the Secretary of State for his good disposition towards France and kind regard for French interests. He would beg leave to remark that since the administration had transferred to a responsible officer a part of this authority, his Excellency could not be offended if the French government, in view of the difficulties under which he was laboring, would delegate a French officer to New Orleans, who would look after the interests of French residents and play towards General Butler the part which General Butler himself seemed to play towards the federal government. He thought that this would simplify the condition of things, facilitate the relations between France and the United States, and prevent further complications. He then communicated to Mr. Seward a project he had already matured, and which consisted in sending Rear Admiral Reynaud, then in the port of New York, to New Orleans, in company with Count Mejean, the French Consul, with authority for the former to look into the condition of the French residents of New Orleans and report accordingly. Mr. Seward said he had no objection to make to the desires of his Excellency Count Mercier, and the meeting ended in the most cordial manner.

Such is the simple relation of facts which have determined the sending of Rear Admiral Reynaud to New Orleans. As to the procession of the thousands of French residents, who, according to the French papers published in that city, went to pay a visit to the Admiral's lodgings, it is explained by the fact that these residents saw in his presence among them a proof of that constant solicitude which the French government extends to all the natives of France, both at home and abroad. After his arrival at New Orleans the French Admiral paid a visit to General Butler, who, aware of the character of his mission, had returned his civilities in the most cordial manner. His visit on board the French mail boat, the Cotinat, and the assurance of friendship given on that occasion by the American to the French officer are indicative of the disposition of General Butler, who is said to have declared that he would do everything in his power to satisfy his French friends.

The name of the vessels composing Admiral Reynaud's flotilla are:—The steam frigate Guerriere, which he was compelled to leave at the mouth of the Mississippi on account of her heavy draught, and the two mail boats, Renaudin and Cotinat, of four guns each, now in the harbor of New Orleans. It is on the Cotinat that the French Admiral has hoisted his flag.

NEWS FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Our Army Occupies Holly Springs—The Breastworks Carried—One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners—The Enemy Across the Tallahatchie.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., VIA LAGRANGE, Nov. 13, 1862.

About seven o'clock this morning Colonel Lee, chief of cavalry on General Hamilton's staff, took possession of Holly Springs, after a slight skirmish just outside the breastworks, in which four rebels were killed and several taken prisoners.

Up to this hour (nine o'clock A. M.) we have taken one hundred and fifty prisoners. The Mayor and several prominent citizens have finally surrendered the town to the Union authorities, and have appointed a committee to obtain corn and provisions for the army.

Lieutenant George W. Rudd, of the Second Iowa cavalry, has been appointed Provost Marshal. The forces now occupying the town are the Second Iowa cavalry, the Seventh Kansas cavalry and the Third Michigan cavalry.

The enemy's cavalry are now in force at Lumpkin's Mills, seven miles below, and our forces are now driving them, killing and taking prisoners.

The enemy will probably make a stand at Tallahatchie.

Our infantry brigades are moving up, and will occupy the town to-night. We are getting fair remount for dismounted men.

I send this to Lagrange, twenty-five miles north, by a special messenger.

Burning of a Church in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 17, 1862.

The St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal church, located near Roseville Park, was destroyed by fire at one o'clock this morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1862.

AQUIA CREEK EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

It is said Aquia creek has been held for some days past by the Yankee, Satellite and other gunboats lying off there, and the place has been evacuated by the rebels.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SENATOR WILSON.

Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, has just returned from visiting the headquarters of General Burnside. He and others are urging upon the military authorities the concentration of all our armies for the immediate capture of the rebel capital. They deprecate the dissipation of the military power of the government in numerous independent expeditions coastwise until this main point shall have been attained. It is believed, however, by high military authorities, that the forces now destined for the attack upon Richmond are amply sufficient, and those designated for the various expeditions elsewhere will not be required either to defend Washington or capture Richmond.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL FREMONT.

General Fremont concluded his business in Washington to-day and has returned to New York.

WASHINGTON OVERRUN BY THIEVES AND PICKPOCKETS.

The army contractors are not the only plunderers in this city. It is estimated by the police that there are six hundred professional thieves and pickpockets here from the principal cities of the North. If it were not for the presence of some sharp detectives from New York and elsewhere the light-fingered gentry would soon clean out all the money and valuables in this city.

THE CORCORAN LEGION.

The One Hundred and Seventieth New York regiment, Colonel McDermot, left to-day to join General Corcoran's division.

THE NEW LEVIES IN THE FIELD.

The statistics at the Adjutant General's office show that one hundred and sixty seven thousand of the troops under the last call for three hundred thousand are now in the field.

GENERAL HITCHCOCK APPOINTED COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

General Hitchcock has been appointed commissioner for the exchange of prisoners of war, in which duty Colonel Ludlow is acting as his assistant.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS IN THE WEST.

Official information has been received here that the Union soldiers taken prisoners at Munfordsville, and now in camp at Indianapolis, to the number of four thousand, have been exchanged, and also about five thousand of the New York troops captured at Harper's Ferry, and who are now at Chicago. The latter, it is understood, have been ordered to return to the Potomac.

ISSUE OF STAMPS BY THE TAX OFFICE.

The following has been issued by the Tax Commissioner:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1862.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to supply the following stamps in quantities sufficient for the use of the people of the District of Columbia and of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, viz:—"Playing cards," "proprietary," "express," "telegraph," "insurance," "life insurance, fire and marine," "passage tickets," and "protest." The use of the stamps herein specified is hereby required in the District and States above described, on and after the 1st day of December next, and persons guilty of wilfully neglecting to use said stamps will be subject to the penalty provided in the law.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

ARREST OF A CONTRABAND TRADER.

A Jew, extensively engaged in passing quinine through our lines, was sent to the Old Capitol yesterday.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS.

The Killwell was this morning searched, by order of Col. Doster, and the Leonardstown stage seized. About five hundred dollars worth of medicines were captured and a large rebel mail, implicating many parties in this district. The mail carriers were caught.

SUBSTITUTES FOR DRAFTED MARYLANDERS.

Twenty-eight men, engaged by parties in Maryland as substitutes at $200 a piece, were taken from the city this morning.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL WADSWORTH.

General Wadsworth has been confined to his room to-day by indisposition, which is not likely to prove serious.

DEPARTURE OF COL. MURPHY'S ENGINEER REGIMENT.

The departure of the Fifteenth New York Engineer regiment, Colonel J. McLeod Murphy, betokens an advance of the army.

BIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL WOOL.

Recent occurrences in the military career of Major General John E. Wool have stimulated the publication, by an enterprising New York publishing house, of an elaborate biography of the General, written by a distinguished Southern statesman, a life long friend of his, who commenced the labor in the latter part of 1858. The original intention was to publish it posthumously, but the General's friends at the North have deemed its immediate publication proper; not, however, with his approval.

PROMOTION OF COLONEL CLARENCE BUELL.

At the instance of a large number of influential New Yorkers, the President, on the opening of Congress, will nominate Colonel Clarence Buell, now commanding the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiment of New York Volunteers, to be a Brigadier General of volunteers, for gallantry in the field. Colonel Buell distinguished himself in the Harris Light Cavalry in the early part of the war.

DISAPPEARANCE OF CAPTAIN LOUDON.

Captain Loudon, of Company E, Harris Light Cavalry, who has been for some time past on detached duty at Glebe Cottage, two miles from Chain Bridge, set out more than two weeks since to join his command, near the front, and has not since been heard from. Fears are entertained that he has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN LIDDLE.

Captain Jock Liddle, of Company E, Harris Light Cavalry, has resigned his position and been honorably discharged from the service.

ILLNESS OF MINISTER CORWIN.

Severe illness has induced Hon. Thomas Corwin, our Minister to Mexico, to renew his application for leave of absence to visit his home in Ohio.

APPOINTMENT.

John McMichael, for many years one of the proprietors of Congress Hall, Saratoga, and an old officer of the celebrated Albany Burgessen Corps, has been appointed a brigade quartermaster in the regular army.

GENERAL SEDGWICK ABOUT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

General John Sedgwick, who was wounded at Antietam, will soon return to the Army of the Potomac, and assume either command of the corps to which he was assigned before that battle, or the one formerly commanded by General Sumner and more recently by General Couch.

THE WORK ON THE CAPITOL.

The porticoes on the new wings of the Capitol are being pushed forward to completion, a large force of workmen, under Captain Morgan, being engaged in laying the steps, the most of which are already in their places.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Yesterday the following prisoners were sent in from General Sigel's headquarters by Colonel Robinson, Provost Marshal of Sigel's corps:—

Sergeant George Mohundis, Fifteenth Virginia.
C. J. Burnell, Sixth Virginia.
C. Smith, Eighteenth Virginia.
H. Litchfield and J. C. Dixon (son of Paymaster Dixon, U. S. A.), Eighth Virginia.
Peter Hughes (supposed from his ambiguous statements to be a spy, or a deserter from the Union army).

They were all committed by Colonel Doster to the Old Capitol.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Several hundred sick and wounded have been brought to the hospitals here from the Army of the Potomac, so that it may be free from the incumbrance of invalids.

THE LIBERIAN CONSUL GENERAL.

Rev. John B. Phinney, for many years connected with the American Colonization Society, has been recognized as Consul General of the republic of Liberia for the United States.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers are announced:—

John F. Campbell, Co. G, 137th Pennsylvania.
Albert Ebblie, Co. C, 5th New York battery.
Edward Burns, Co. B, 14th United States infantry.
Samuel Brown, Co. B, 6th Maine.
Sergeant John Quick, Co. B, 105th New York.
Moses Lasselles, Co. M, 3d New York battery.
Wm. Parker, Co. D, 131th Pennsylvania.
F. B. Ashley, Co. A, 149th Pennsylvania.
John E. Childs, 10th Massachusetts battery.
Miles Walton, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.
G. W. Thompson, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin.
J. B. Kimball, Co. E, 19th Maine.
J. W. Lampher, Co. C, 11th Vermont.
Timothy Fitzgerald, Co. E, 72d New York.
Wm. B. Decker, Co. B, 21st Massachusetts.
David Smith, Co. F, 6th Pennsylvania.
Chas. Wood, 27th Maine.
Wm. Stanton, Co. I, 5th Wisconsin.
Jeremiah Albyn, 127th New York.
Wm. F. Hoffman, 13th Pennsylvania.
Patrick Cuddy, 1st United States cavalry.
Jno. Wilcott, Co. A, 29th New York.
Michael McMann, Co. I, 105th New York.
Jas. Dunlary, Co. B, 50th New York.
Robert Hencox, 135th Pennsylvania Vols., of Westmoreland county, Pa.
Wm. E. Hoffman, 135th Pennsylvania Vols., of Jefferson county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Details of the Bids for the National Loan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1862.

The bids for nearly $13,500,000 of the seven-thirty three years bonds were opened, and the result announced by the Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon, thus occupying more than three hours. There was an unusually large number of bidders and other interested persons present. The offers in detail are as follows:—

PARTIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
Henry P. Ketcham	$10,000	prem. 3¼
Bank of America	500,000	2
Bank of America	10,000	2
Reid, Drexel & Co.	50,000	1
Reid, Drexel & Co.	75,000	2
Reid, Drexel & Co.	50,000	2 1-10
Reid, Drexel & Co.	50,000	3
Reid, Drexel & Co.	21,000	3¼
Reid, Drexel & Co.	754,000	2 85-100
American Exchange Bank	750,000	3 1-20
Henry F. Vail, Cashier	650,000	3 1-10
Henry F. Vail, Cashier	650,000	3
Henry F. Vail, Cashier	600,000	2¾
Henry F. Vail, Cashier	600,000	2½
Henry F. Vail, Cashier	500,000	2¼
—With accruing interest on all bonds, making $3,000,000.		
Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.	25,000	2 1-10
C. Baker	5,000	1 3-100
George A. Black	1,000	2 "
W. H. Cox, Cashier	25,000	3 1-20
W. H. Cox, Cashier	25,000	3 1-10
W. H. Cox, Cashier	227,500	3
W. H. Cox, Cashier	210,000	2¼
W. H. Cox, Cashier	10,000	1½
E. F. Mansfield	500	2 1-5
E. F. Mansfield	500	1½
Fearny & Dawson	25,000	2 95-100
Fearny & Dawson	25,000	3
Fearny & Dawson	25,000	3 1-20
J. D. Orton	2,500	2¾
J. D. Orton	2,500	3
Livermore, Clews & Co.	100,000	3 11-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	300,000	3 13-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	100,000	3 16-100
Ward, Campbell & Co.	510,000	2½
Ward, Campbell & Co.	250,000	2¾
Ward, Campbell & Co.	10,000	3
Ward, Campbell & Co.	420,000	3 1-20
Ward, Campbell & Co.	60,000	3¼
Ketcham & Co. for Hemsellier and others	4,642,500	3 5-100
Ketcham & Co. for Harrison & Hooper, and others	107,500	3 5-100
Ketcham & Co. for Maurice Ketcham	50,000	3 5-100
Ketcham & Co. for Waterbury (Conn.) Bank	25,000	2 40-100
Ketcham & Co. for Ansonia Bank	15,000	1 1-100
Ketcham & Co. for U. S. Trust Co.	100,000	2 7-100
Henry H. Sunnell	3,000	par
Anthony Halsey, Cashier	20,000	1 76-100
Anthony Halsey, Cashier	25,000	2 26-100
Anthony Halsey, Cashier	26,000	2 76-100
Edward J. King	5,000	2 27-100
Edward J. King	5,000	2 53-100
Edward J. King	5,000	3 16-100
Underhill & Haven	20,000	2 1-5
Benkard & Hutton	250,000	3 1-8
Benkard & Hutton	250,000	3¾
Benkard & Hutton	250,000	3½
Benkard & Hutton	250,000	3½
George Ellis, Cashier	15,000	3 1-20
George Ellis, Cashier	150,000	3 30-100
George Ellis, Cashier	150,000	3 55-100
Jos. F. Southworth, President Atlantic Bank	25,000	2 88-100
Jos. E. Southworth, President Atlantic Bank	25,000	3
Datter & Timpson	20,000	3
Philip Speyer & Co.	20,000	2 51-100
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2 50-100
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2 56-100
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2 59-100
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2 62-100
Philip Speyer & Co.	10,000	2 64-100
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2 68-100
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2 71-100
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2 73-100
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2¾
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2 76-100
Philip Speyer & Co.	5,000	2 77-100
Daniel Leroy	5,000	3 40-100
Daniel Leroy	5,000	3 55-100
Anthony Halsey, cashier	130,000	3 1-20
Thompson Bros.	500,000	3 21-100
Thompson Bros.	200,000	3 7-100
Thompson Bros.	300,000	3 17-100
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres., &c.	20,000	2 76-100
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres., &c.	20,000	2 96-100
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres., &c.	20,000	3 13-100
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres., &c.	20,000	3 26-100
J. Van Deusen & Co., Pres., &c.	20,000	3 31-100
I. W. Blain, for self and others	4,500	1½
Thomas Turner	500	2
Henry W. Show	1,000	3
P. L. Bushnell	5,000	1
P. L. Bushnell	5,000	1½
P. L. Bushnell	5,000	2
P. L. Bushnell	5,000	2½
Ward & Co.	50,000	2 15-100
Ward & Co.	50,000	2 65-100
Ward & Co.	50,000	2 85-100
Ward & Co.	50,000	3 1-20
Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	10,000	par
Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	10,000	¾
Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	10,000	1½
Bliss, Williams & Co.	25,000	1¾
Bliss, Williams & Co.	25,000	1 1-19
Bliss, Williams & Co.	25,000	2 1-20
Bliss, Williams & Co.	25,000	1¾
Bliss, Williams & Co.	25,000	2 30-100
E. L. Poliss	6,000	3 83-100
Richard Ballent	7,500	4
John L. Rogers	20,000	1 3-100
Charles H. Delavan	30,000	2½
Charles H. Delavan	20,000	2½
J. N. Goddard	1,500	3
Underhill & Haven	5,000	1 70-100
Underhill & Haven	5,000	1 77-100
Underhill & Haven	5,000	1 97-100
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2 17-100
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2 27-100
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2 37-100
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2 47-100
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2 57-100
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2 67-100
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2 77-100
Underhill & Haven	5,000	2 97-100
Underhill & Haven	5,000	3 7-100
Clarkson Brothers	10,000	3 1-10
Clarkson Brothers	10,000	3 15-100
Clarkson Brothers	10,000	3 17-100
Clarkson Brothers	10,000	3 41-100
Gebhardt Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	3¾
Gebhardt Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	3¾
Gebhardt Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	3¾
Gebhardt Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	3¾
Gebhardt Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	4 1-20
Robert Stuyvesant	500	2½
Robert Stuyvesant	500	2½
John Blake	1,000	2½
Benjamin Tower	5,000	3 40-100
Benjamin Tower	5,563	3 60-100
Chas. H. Delcan	15,000	2¾
Chas. H. Delcan	15,000	3
F. Stower, Jr.	5,000	3½
Livermore, Clews & Co.	40,000	1 1-19
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2 37½-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	40,000	2 40-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	84,000	2¾
Livermore, Clews & Co.	3,000	2 55-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2 60-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	62½-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	8,000	¾
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2 87½-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	2 90-100
Whitehouse, Son & Morison	90,000	3
Whitehouse, Son & Morison	75,000	3¼
Livermore, Clews & Co.	50,000	3
Livermore, Clews & Co.	30,000	3 5-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	30,000	3 10-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	20,000	3 12½-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	10,000	3¼
Livermore, Clews & Co.	5,000	3 87½-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	50,000	3 1-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	355,000	3 7-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	150,000	3 13-100
Livermore, Clews & Co.	50,000	3 17-100
E. L. Kelsey	250	3
J. M. Polisse	1,000	par.
Benj. H. Field	1,000	¾
Benj. H. Field	220,000	1
Geo. W. Welch	10,000	3½
Alphotz Deschowitz	1,000	3
Maria McGregor	7,000	2¾
Chas. T. Gallick	2,500	3¼
The Judd Linseed and Sperm Oil Company	50,000	3½
Merchants' Bank, per J. D. Vermilye, cashier	100,000	2½
Do.	50,000	2¾
Do.	50,000	3 9-100
Do.	50,000	3¼
Do.	50,000	3 35-100
Chatham Bank, per Schriver, cashier	25,000	2 50-100
Do.	25,000	2 76-100
Do.	25,000	3 6-100
Do.	25,000	3 26-100
James F. Penniman	3,000	3 35-100
John Wadsworth	10,000	3
John Wadsworth	10,000	2¾
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	100,000	3¼
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	100,000	3
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	100,000	2¾
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	100,000	2½
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	100,000	2
Vermilye & Co.	10,000	2½
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	2 55-100
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	2 61-100
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	2 81-100
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	2 90-100
Vermilye & Co.	10,000	3
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	3½
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	3 10-100
Vermilye & Co.	100,000	3 30-100
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	3½
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	3 55-100
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	3 60-100
Vermilye & Co.	20,000	3½
Vermilye & Co.	50,000	3 80-100
Vermilye & Co.	10,000	4
E. W. Tallman, Cash'r Con'l Bk.	50,000	3 5-100
E. W. Tallman, Cash'r Con'l Bk.	50,000	3 10-100
E. W. Tallman, Cash'r Con'l Bk.	50,000	3 20-100
E. W. Tallman, Cash'r Con'l Bk.	50,000	3 26-100
John Slattery	10,000	par.
John Slattery	10,000	2
Clarkson & Co.	5,000	1 1-100
Clarkson & Co.	10,000	2 1-100
Roosevelt & Son	100,000	3¼
Roosevelt & Son	100,000	3½
Roosevelt & Son	100,000	3½
James A. Cowen	26,000	3 68-100
Geo. & Samuel Brown	25,000	2¾
Geo. & Samuel Brown	25,000	3
Geo. & Samuel Brown	25,000	3¼
Geo. & Samuel Brown	25,000	3½
F. Tolverton, Cashier	250,000	3 23-100
John P. Yelverton, Cashier	150,000	3 27-100
Jeremiah Pangborn	5,000	3 73-100
Joseph M. Price, President	50,000	2¾ and accrued interest.
G. S. Robinson & Son	157,000	3 39-100
G. S. Robinson & Son	150,000	3 20-100
G. S. Robbins & Son, Trustees	40,000	2½
G. S. Robbins & Son, Trustees	40,000	2 90-100
G. S. Robbins & Son, Trustees	40,000	3¼
G. S. Robbins & Son, Agents	20,000	3½
G. S. Robbins & Son, Agents	20,000	3¾
J. F. Delmear	100,000	2 19-100
J. F. Delmear	100,000	3
Galbraith, President	15,000	2¼
Winslow, Lanier & Co., for themselves and C. P. Calvert	100,000	2¼
Do.	100,000	2½
Do.	200,000	2 1-19
Do.	350,000	3
Do.	250,000	3 1-10
E. B. Stanton & Co.	100,000	3¼
E. B. Stanton & Co.	100,000	3 30-100
E. B. Stanton & Co.	100,000	3 36-100
E. W. Dunham	50,000	2 79-100
E. W. Dunham	50,000	3 1-100
E. W. Dunham	50,000	3 17-100
F. N. Harris, Cashier	25,000	2
F. N. Harris, Cashier	25,000	2¼
F. N. Harris, Cashier	25,000	2½
F. N. Harris, Cashier	25,000	2¾
F. N. Harris, Cashier	25,000	3
Manhattan Savings Institution	125,000	¾
Home Insurance Company	25,000	2
Home Insurance Company	25,000	2 20-100
Home Insurance Company	25,000	2 55-100
Home Insurance Company	25,000	2 75-100
East River Savings Institution	25,000	2½
East River Savings Institution	25,000	3
William H. Slocum	10,000	2¾
James H. Banker	20,000	3
James H. Banker	20,000	3 3-10
James H. Banker	20,000	3 1-3
James H. Banker	20,000	3¾
James H. Banker	20,000	3 40-100
John Devoe, executor	3,400	3¾
BY PARTIES IN PHILADELPHIA.		
E. W. Clarke & Co.	$50,000	3 6-100
E. W. Clarke & Co.	50,000	3 25-100
E. W. Clarke & Co.	50,000	3 57-100
E. W. Clarke & Co.	25,000	3 79-100
Wm. Wright	15,000	2
G. F. Ward & Co.	5,000	4½
Do.	6,000	4
Do.	10,000	3¾
Do.	5,000	3¾
Do.	12,000	3 6-10
Do.	6,000	3¾
Do.	5,000	3
Joseph Jones	2,000	3
Do.	26,000	3 1-10
Francis J. Ege	4,000	1
T. Morgan	1,000	3 60-100
Stewart & Bro.	25,000	2 39-100
Do.	25,000	2 90-100
Do.	25,000	3 4-100
Do.	25,000	3 38-100
Gorn Exchange Bank	20,000	2¾
Do.	20,000	3
Do.	20,000	3¾
Do.	20,000	3¼
Do.	20,000	¾
V. de Amazelly and others	300	1
Rebecca Nathans	3,000	3
Nathan Nathans	1,000	2½
C. Spooner	10,000	3¼
Pemberton Smith	3,000	par.
John Gulliver	2,000	3¼
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	250,000	2 85-100
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	100,000	3 65-100
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	50,000	3 85-100
H. G. Young, Cashier	25,000	2
H. G. Young, Cashier	25,000	2½
H. G. Young, Cashier	25,000	3
H. G. Young, Cashier	25,000	3¼
J. E. Parks	5,000	2¾
C. T. Willett	50	1
———	5,000	3¼
———	5,000	3½
———	5,000	4
C. D. Roseugarten	5,000	4
Jacob L. Smith	75	4
S. & W. Welch	100,000	2 60-100
Samuel F. Ashton	10,000	3½
Samuel F. Ashton	10,000	2½
Beaumey, Lafourcade & Co.	6,000	3¾
W. H. Webster	2,200	par.
Drexel & Co.	150,000	2 8-10
Drexel & Co.	150,000	2 91-100
Drexel & Co.	250,000	3 2-100
Drexel & Co.	150,000	3¾
Mrs. S. E. Edwards	2,000	par.
BY PARTIES IN BOSTON.		
Samuel Rea	200	3
Franklin Haven	500,000	2 77-100
Franklin Haven	500,000	3¼
Ira Steward	100	3
Samuel A. Way	10,000	1½
Samuel A. Way	10,000	2¾
Samuel A. Way	10,000	3
Samuel A. Way	10,000	3½
J. Kendall	2,000	1
Jno. Gardner	3,000	3½
Jno. Gardner	2,000	3¾
James W. Farris	1,000	2½
National Bank	70,000	2
W. Ropes & Co.	10,000	par.
W. Ropes & Co.	10,000	2
W. Ropes & Co.	10,000	2½
W. Ropes & Co.	10,000	3
Webster Bank	75,000	2¾
Webster Bank	75,000	2 62½-100
Webster Bank	75,000	2 87½-100
Webster Bank	100,000	2¾
Robert White	3,000	2
New England Bank	40,000	2½
New England Bank	280,000	1½
New England Bank	10,000	½
Charles Stoddard	6,000	2¼
Boylston Bank	40,000	3
Geo. B. Wilson	1,000	1
J. R. Cook	10,000	2½
Henry S. Milton	1,000	par.
Allen Danforth, Treasurer	10,000	2
Do.	10,000	2¼
Do.	10,000	3
Isaac Sweetzer	1,000	2
G. L. Hunting	400	par.
J. A. Davis	25,000	2¼
Thos. Lamb	25,000	3
Do.	25,000	2¾
Otis Daniel	10,000	2½
Do.	10,000	2
Do.	10,000	1
Do.	10,000	3
Do.	10,000	2
C. S. Darrow	1,000	4
Brewster, Sweet & Co.	5,000	3¾
Do.	100,000	1½
Do.	100,000	¾
Do.	100,000	3¼
Do.	10,000	3½
BY PARTIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Jay, Cooke & Co.	$250,000	2½
Jay, Cooke & Co.	150,000	3 7-100
Jay, Cooke & Co.	100,000	3 5-100
Jay, Cooke & Co.