NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—William R. Leeds, the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, will enter upon the discharge of his official duties to-day. He has secured the services of the following-named gentlemen to assist him:—Solicitor, Charles Gilpin; chief deputy, Enoch Taylor; execution deputy, J. E. Salter; appearance deputy, C. A. Porter; auctioneer, Thomas Birch; driver of the van, Joseph Watt; bill poster, Hillary Conner; messenger, Benjamin Parnell; deputies, W. Harvey Money, I. H. Edwards, J. V. Stokes, Isaac McBride, Henry J. McIntyre, M. C. Hong, James Work, Thomas H. Spence, and William Conn; court deputy, Daniel Houseman.

—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening one of the most brilliant lunar displays ever seen in this vicinity was observed.

—At 10·20 last night flames were seen issuing from the two-story brick building situated on the east side of Ontario street, below Master, used as a stable, and owned and occupied by George R. Ritchie, residing at 1331 North Broad street, and in a few moments the whole structure was enveloped. Two fine horses, valued at $1500, perished in the flames. A Clarence carriage and two sets of harness, valued at $3000, were also destroyed. The loss on the building will be about $1500, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is attributed to an incendiary.

—A mass meeting of Roman Catholics was held yesterday afternoon at the Cathedral. The church edifice, which holds about 6000, was filled hours before the time. Those outside barricaded the streets for several squares. Bishop Wood occupied the throne, surrounded by the clergy and students. On motion of Mr. John Reppler, Hon. James Campbell was called to the chair. Some two hundred vice-presidents were appointed. Hon. Joseph R. Chandler then read a protest, which was unanimously adopted. The protest states that the Catholics of the diocese of Philadelphia protest against the spoliation of the Holy Father, as citizens and as Catholics, denouncing the action of the Italian Government as a robbery, consummated by brute force, and express regret for the suspension of the Ecumenical Council in consequence. Addresses were then delivered by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, Wm. A. Stokes, Daniel Dougherty, John P. O'Neil, and others.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Crow Indians claim that they are well satisfied and anxious to act in good faith with the Government.

—An incendiary fire occurred at Lawrenceburg, Pa., which destroyed four hotels, thirty dwelling houses, several stores, and two oil tanks.

—M. Trielhard, the new French Minister, is in possession of his credentials, and will, in a few days, be formally received at Washington.

—The political outlook continues in Alabama, and both Houses of the Legislature meet to-day. Some new developments may be expected.

—The fair for the benefit of the suffering people of France, which was in operation in New York for several weeks, closed on Saturday night, the total receipts amounting to $90,000.

—The Convention of Railroad Presidents, which was in session in New York last week to consider the subject of equalizing railway charges, adjourned to reassemble at Erie, Pa., on the 19th instant.

—On Saturday morning Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and ex-United States Senator T. L. Clingman, had a personal encounter in Raleigh, N. C., owing to some strictures which appeared upon the course of the latter gentleman in the paper of the former.

—Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, while at Washington, received a telegram from Captain Myers, commandant of the post at Baton Rouge, stating that an attempt had been made to assassinate Lieutenant Bundy, who testified against the Baton Rouge rioters at New Orleans

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE BATTLES NEAR PARIS—THE ADVANTAGES GAINED BY BOTH PARTIES—THE EASTERN QUESTION—GRANVILLE'S REPLY TO GORTSCHAKOFF'S SECOND NOTE.

Telegrams to the Telegraph state that none of the Prussian siege guns are yet in position. It is said that if the King accepts the German crown he will assume the title of "Kaiser von Preussen" and "Schirmher von Deutschland."

The Duke of Mecklenburg makes the following report: Yesterday morning a battle commenced near Bazoches les Hautes, and after a hot fight the 15th French corps was defeated and driven back to Arthenay, and the 16th French corps was driven beyond Lorgny. Several hundred prisoners and eleven guns were taken. The enemy's loss is considerable. Our loss is unknown, but is much smaller than that of the enemy.

LONDON, Dec. 4, 5 A. M.—The fighting at Brie on Friday was very severe, the Germans being exposed to a steady fire from the French forts, but at 3 P.M. the French retired, leaving behind many prisoners. Brie, though abandoned by the French, has not been occupied by the Germans. The French wounded who have fallen into the hands of the besiegers refuse the offer of being sent back to Paris. The German leaders are losing much of their overreaching confidence, in consequence of the recent military events. Prince George, in a dispatch to the King of Saxony, states that Brie and Champigny have been recaptured, although the French brought heavy masses into action. He admits that the Saxons suffered severely.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Advices received by balloon from Paris to November 30, state that the French hold the points recovered from the Prussians and were preparing for further offensive movements. A flood prevented Ducrot from crossing the Marne on November 29, and Vinoy therefore retreated, but on November 30 Ducrot resumed his forward movement and obtained the advantages on the east bank of the Marne already reported. The Prussians certainly got possession again of Champigny, as they claim, but the French subsequently recovered the place.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The military situation is, in the best informed circles, deemed critical. Manteuffel has been ordered to march to Paris. It is stated on good authority that Bismarck insists that he must and will retire from office, unless the convention with the South German States is adopted unaltered.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—[Special to the New York World.)—A Brussels dispatch says the Germans yesterday made a desperate effort to drive Ducrot's army, which held all the villages on the east bank of the Marne from Noisseville to Grand to Ormesons, back across the river. For this purpose, at daylight yesterday, the 28th army corps and the 12th, under the Duke of Saxony, and a division of Wurtemburgers, 60,000 in all, made a furious assault in four columns, advancing on the French position at Brie and Champigny from the east, northeast and southeast. Ducrot withdrew within the peninsula formed by the curve of the Marne, directly opposite the Bois de Vincennes, thus covering his flanks by the stream.

As the Germans advanced to the attack, they were met by a terrible fire from the forts of Nogent and Rosny and the redoubt Avron. The slaughter was fearful. The Germans wavered, but were soon rallied by their officers, who were themselves shot down in great numbers. The 1st brigade of the 21 division of Saxon troops lost all its officers. At noon a large column of fresh troops from Paris crossed the bridges near Brie, and drove the Germans some distance to the eastward. At three P. M. the firing ceased, the French returning to near the east bank of the river and not recrossing it, but holding all the bridges. The losses on both sides were very heavy. The German loss was the greatest, on account of their sustaining the fire of the forts and attacking the French in their chosen position.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—[Special to New York World.]—A telegram dated at Tours on Dec. 2, says: "It is officially stated to-night that near two days must yet elapse before the fruits of the movements now in progress may be fully reaped. Up to this time the most complete success has attended the successive steps taken, and every moment brings nearer to each other the armies of the Loire and of Paris. During the fighting on Nov. 30, Ducrot and Vinoy captured four Prussian guns and many prisoners."

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A marriage engagement has been concluded between Algernon Sheridan, third son of R. Brinsley Sheridan, of Hampton Grove, and Miss Motley, daughter of the American Minister.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—[Special to the New York Herald.)—A dispatch from Versailles of December 2, says the fighting of November 30 was not followed by any fresh movement yesterday, and to-day heavy firing was heard in the direction of Charenton. A dispatch dated at Autun, of December 1, states that the Prussians attacked that city yesterday with infantry, cavalry and twelve guns, and were repulsed with heavy loss. The town was bombarded with howitzers. Garibaldi's mobiles fought well.

A Tours correspondent telegraphs from Etampes, on December 2, that 50,000 French formed yesterday, and attacked the forces outside of Paris. They were resisted by the 12th corps, composed of Saxons and Wurtemburgers, and the French ultimately retired. The loss on both sides was considerable.

A Cassel telegram of December 2, states on good authority, that prince De La Moskowa's alleged agreement with Napoleon and the King of Prussia never existed, nor was contemplated.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—[Special to New York Herald.]—A powerful protest, addressed to the clergy and laity, has been issued by the Archbishop of Westminster against the occupation of Rome by the King of Italy, denouncing it as a sacrilege on the part of the King, treason on the part of the people, and a violation of natural and political justice, and an offence against international law. He declares the act subversive of religion and morality, and dangerous to the stability of governments and thrones. The protest was read in all the Catholic churches to-day.

TOURS, Dec. 2, evening.—The movement of the army of the Loire continues, and there are frequent encounters all along the line of advance, without marked advantage to either side. In one of these General Sonnis was wounded and captured. This checked a momentary advance of the 17th corps, which, however, held its positions. The morale of the troops is excellent, and the French are confident of success. The second attack was on Autun by the Prussians, and was repulsed with considerable loss to the assailants. The enemy continues to retreat from the north.

TOURS, Dec. 4.—The government makes the following announcement:

The army of the Loire has discontinued its forward movement owing to resistance.

The enemy has concentrated large masses between Pithievers, Arthenay and Angerville. The army occupies strongly entrenched positions, in which it will remain for the present, postponing its advance until a better opportunity offers.

Meanwhile, Ducrot, with his army, which is held out of Paris, is disengaged and will be able to act more freely, not finding before him the mass of the enemy which it was supposed was going to meet him, but which really is detained north of Orleans.

[Signed], GAMBETTA.

The marching of troops through Tours, on their way to the front, is incessant.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—At Choisy the sortie was serious. Those against Moutretout and Bezores were only feints. The French showed energy at first, but halted within range of the Prussion bullets, and became confused under the fire of field artillery. The affair lasted for two hours. The French loss is estimated at 600, and that of the Germans at 100.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 1.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—Prince Frederick Charles' operations though unsuccessful, are much impeded by the heavy rains, and the army is fatigued by long marches. To-day all is quiet on the southern front of Paris. The first shell was accidentally fired into the city yesterday, from batteries near Chatillon. The Crown Prince has ordered the use of no more guns at present at such range. If the French try more sorties there will probably be a sharp attack on the outlying defences of the city.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—The King telegraphs to the Queen as follows:

There was no fighting of any moment yesterday at Paris. The French are massing troops for Vincennes. During the fight of December 2, the French lost 1800 prisoners, including one general and twenty superior officers, besides seven guns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 4, P. M.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—Granville's reply to Gortschakoff's second note was delivered yesterday. It insists that Gortschakoff, by his answer, admits that his position is wrong in law, and it consents to a conference only on the understanding that Russia withdraws her original circular and pretensions to a right to separate action, and bring a proposition before the Conference anew, to be decided on without previous pledges. Otherwise the British Ambassador will be withdrawn. The English here think it a diplomatic victory. The position is still delicate.

THE CURRENCY

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The National Banks and their Business for the Past Year—The Circulating Medium and its Present Condition.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Sir:—In compliance with the provisions of section 61 of the National Currency act, I have the honor to present, through you, to the Congress of the United States the following report:—

Since my last annual report thirty-seven national banks have been organized, making the total number organized up to date, seventeen hundred and thirty-one. Of this number five banks were organized by the surrender of circulating notes for that purpose by existing national banks, and did not increase the aggregate of bank circulation.

NEW BANKS ORGANIZED.

Thirty-one banks have been organized under the act approved July 12, 1870, providing for the issue of fifty-four millions of additional national bank circulation.

The aggregate capital of these banks named is $3,239,000, giving an average to each bank of about $104,500, and distributed among the several States as follows:—

	Capital.
Illinois, 7 banks	$863,000
Michigan, 4 banks	300,000
Wisconsin, 3 banks	150,000
Iowa, 2 banks	150,000
Missouri, 3 banks	250,000
Kansas, 1 bank	50,000
Kentucky, 4 banks	850,000
Tennessee, 4 banks	301,000
Virginia, 2 banks	225,000
Georgia, 1 bank	100,000

NEW BANK APPLICATIONS.

There are on file applications for banks in addition to those enumerated—

States.	Applications.	Estimated Capital.	States.	Applications.	Estimated Capital.
Alabama	14	$2,000,000	Michigan	18	$1,500,000
Arkansas	7	550,000	Montana	2	150,000
Colorado	2	200,000	N. Carolina	3	500,000
Dakotah	1	100,000	Nebraska	3	150,000
Florida	4	400,000	Nevada	1	300,000
Georgia	7	1,500,000	New Mexico	1	150,000
Illinois	23	2,500,000	Ohio	13	1,200,000
Iowa	21	1,300,000	S. Carolina	2	350,000
Indiana	13	1,600,000	Tennessee	9	1,000,000
Kansas	13	900,000	Texas	4	400,000
Kentucky	26	3,000,000	Utah	1	50,000
Louisiana	10	2,500,000	Virginia	7	800,000
Missouri	17	1,500,000	W. Virginia	5	300,000
Mississippi	2	150,000	Wyoming	1	50,000
Minnesota	7	500,000	Wisconsin	19	1,400,000

The number of these applications is two hundred and fifty, and the amount of capital required to supply them all would be $27,000,000. Experience has shown, however, that a large number of applications are placed on file as *caveats*, to occupy the ground and deter other parties from moving. Very many are speculative, and some, intended to be *bona fide*, fail, because, when brought to the test, the capital is wanting. Probably, if all these applications should be granted, not more than half of them would be carried through to a complete organization. The amount of capital in the Western and Southern States not permanently invested or actively employed in business of various kinds, but immediately available for the purpose of organizing national banks, cannot be very large, and the impression that many millions of cash capital were awaiting the opportunity of investment in national banking institutions has not been fully sustained. The provision made by the late act is undoubtedly ample for the supply of those State, which have less than their proportion, and would probably suffice to supply all reasonable demands even if not restricted in its distribution. The propriety of providing for the removal of such restrictions after the expiration of one year from the date of the passage of the act is respectfully suggested.

NATIONAL GOLD BANKS.

Under the provisions of sections 3, 4, and 5 of the act approved July 12, 1870, authorizing the establishment of national banks for the issue of circulating notes redeemable in specie, but one bank has yet been established, the Kidder National Gold Bank, of Boston, Massachusetts, with a capital of $300,000. Information has been received that several other institutions of this character are in process of organization, or in contemplation, two or three of which are in California. It was not anticipated that specie-paying banks would be established to any considerable extent, at present, in those sections of the country where a paper currency, based upon the legal tender issues of the Government, already prevails, although it was, and still is, supposed that one or more gold banks might be established and successfully conducted in each of those cities on the Atlantic seaboard where a considerable foreign trade is carried on, and in which a certain amount of business is necessarily transacted upon a specie basis. If all the business of this kind that is carried on in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore could be concentrated in one or two banking institutions in each of those cities, its extent would undoubtedly warrant the employment of a very respectable amount for its exclusive accommodation.

DESTRUCTION OF MUTILATED NOTES.

Since the organization of this Bureau to the 1st day of October, ultimo, circulating notes more or less worn and mutilated have been returned by the banks, to be destroyed by burning, to the amount of $36,597,518. Of this sum, $17,048,119, or more than one-half the total amount, were returned during the last year. The rapidity with which the national bank notes are becoming unfit for circulation, and are being returned for destruction in order that they may be replaced by new, is constantly increasing, requiring a constantly increasing force of clerks to attend properly and promptly to the assorting, counting, registration, and final burning of the notes.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS

throughout the country during the last year have been characterized by prudence and exemption from disaster to an unusual extent. The profits have not been so large as in former years, owing to various causes, among which may be noted the decline in the premium on gold, a reduction in the amount of transactions in Government bonds and consequent falling off in commissions, and the fact that, owing to the general shrinkage in values which has taken place, the banks generally have realized their losses, and have charged off the bulk of their bad debts. The result, however, may be regarded as, upon the whole, satisfactory. Very thorough and rigid investigation has been made by skilled accountants, commissioned as examiners, into the mode of doing business, character of the management, and the value and condition of the assets of the banks during the year, and it has been ascertained that the bills and notes discounted are, to a remarkable extent, based upon the *bona fide* transactions, while the accommodation loans are uniformly safe and well secured. The reserves required by law to be held, to secure the payment of circulation and deposits, are, as a rule, kept on hand, and the general average of such reserves is ordinarily considerably above the amount required.

The limitation of loans to one-tenth of the paid in capital, a most wholesome restriction, is, in a large majority of the banks, carefully observed, and the loans are almost uniformly well distributed. In very few instances are the directors allowed to monopolize to any considerable extent the facilities offered.

THE CIRCULATING FRANCHISE.

The privilege of issuing circulating notes is no more valuable as a franchise, under Federal authority, than it always has been under State authority. The profits derived from it are commonly over-estimated. A fair estimate of the average profit on circulation will not much exceed five per cent., and this is just about the average rate of taxation paid by national banks; so that the profits derived from the business of banking depend mainly upon the amount of deposits, which after all constitute the true basis of banking. Circulation—that is, money or its representative—is the creature of the Government, and is to be relied on as a source of profit only in the rudimentary stages of banking. The history of banking in the older and wealthier countries of the world furnishes abundant evidence as to the truth of this statement.

The reports of 81 joint stock banks of Great Britain of their operations during a part of the year 1869 illustrate the fact stated. Leaving out the Bank of England, which furnishes the great bulk of the circulation used in the United Kingdom, the banks reported employ an aggregate capital exceeding £42,000,000, and their net profits for six months of the year 1869 were somewhat in excess of £3,700,000, or at the rate of about nine per cent. per annum. Reports of 62 banks for the six months succeeding the period embraced in the foregoing statement show a capital of over £30,000,000, with dividends averaging five and three-quarters per cent., and net profits not divided equal to one per cent.; together making the net profits of the 62 banks, whose reports are published, at the rate of thirteen and a half per cent. per annum.

BANKING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

In the United States the accumulation of cash capital is comparatively small. As in all new countries, nearly the entire capital is required for the transaction of active business, and for the development of the resources of the country. The amount of deposits, therefore, or money at rest, is small in comparison with the actual wealth of the country; but it is continually on the increase, and by its aid the national banks are enabled to bring their earnings up to an average that has hitherto proved satisfactory to their stockholders. In view of all the facts, however, it seems desirable that the old relations between the rate of interest and the rate of taxation, established and observed by nearly all the States in which banks of issue were authorized, should not be entirely ignored with regard to national banks, and inasmuch as the power of the States over the national banks, in these two important particulars, is exercised only with the consent of the General Government, it would be a wise precaution for Congress to fix such limitations as would prevent unwise, unfriendly, or otherwise damaging legislation.

Allusion has been made in former reports to the custom of paying interest on deposits by national banks. The practice existed long before any national banks had an existence, and they only continue to do what their predecessors did before them, and what bankers everywhere consider themselves compelled to do.

The use of other people's money in the shape of deposits, without interest, or at a low rate of interest, has come to be considered a cardinal necessity of modern banking. There will always be those ready to accept its custody, assume all the risks, and pay interest for its use, for a margin of profit ranging from one to three per cent.

It is not always the strongest or wealthiest bank or banker who is willing to pay the highest rate for this use of other people's money. Ordinarily, judging of banks as of individuals, the one most in need of money offers the greatest inducements to depositors. In theory the custom is dangerous; in practice it is not always safe, but, nevertheless, it is so thoroughly entrenched in its position by long observance, that any sweeping enactment prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits by national banks would be evaded in some way, or the banks would lose their deposits. There are scores of banks and bankers, not subject to the control of Congress, who would rejoice over such a prohibition as over the discomfiture of an enemy; yet there is one point that should be guarded. The reserves of the whole country are held to a large extent in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities. These reserves should be protected. They should be placed under such restrictions as would obviate all necessity for their use by the depositary bank. If the institutions owning these reserves cannot afford to allow them to remain unemployed, so that they may be in reality what they are in name, relief should be afforded in some other way. It is of vital importance to the country that no portion of the percentage, which the law requires banks to hold as a reserve on circulation and deposits, should be loaned out, subject to the vicissitudes and fluctuations of men and property. There may be prosperous and easy times for years; but there may come a day when upon the ability of a single bank in New York city to pay the deposits of its country bank correspondents—their reserves—will depend the safety of the whole country. The banks of New York city have paid as interest on deposits during the year ending with the 30th of September the sum of $2,516,639·10; the Boston banks $288,272·58; the Philadelphia banks $119,001·47; while the aggregate sum paid by all the banks that pay interest on deposits is $6,486,172·66. (1064 banks pay interest on deposits and have reported the amount; 540 banks pay no interest on deposits; 6 banks pay interest, but cannot report the amount; making 1610 in active operation when the report was called for.)

These large sums indicate the wide prevalence of the practice under consideration, and the difficulty that would be experienced in any attempt to effect its entire abrogation. If by any means, however, the moneys held in the large cities, constituting the reserves of the country banks, can be exempt from the operation of this custom, the main point, and the one in which, above all others, the entire public is interested, will be gained.

The further consideration of this subject is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

REDEMPTION OF CIRCULATING NOTES.

The necessity for some arrangement by which the notes of national banks may be assorted and returned to the several banks of issue for redemption is becoming more and more apparent, as the difficulty of dealing with the worn and mutilated notes new in circulation is experienced. The arguments contained in former reports, in favor of a general redeeming agency in the city of New York, will not be repeated or extended on the present occasion. The conviction is expressed, however, that if the banks were authorized to establish an institution of their own for that purpose, owned, controlled, and managed in their interest, they would find it greatly to their profit to do so.

Such an institution would also serve as the custodian of the reserves kept in New York, thereby exempting them from the risks incident to funds deposited in the ordinary way and drawing interest, and would perhaps obviate the necessity of specific legislation upon the subject of the payment of interest on deposits; while the benefit to the whole country, arising from a fiscal agency so truly national in its character regulating the currency, the exchanges, and the banking interests of the country, beyond the control of any ring or clique—because managed by all for the benefit of all—would be of the most substantial and enduring kind.

Respectfully submitted.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Appended to the report are a number of important tabular statements. The following shows the amounts and kinds of United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure the redemption of the circulating notes of national banks on the 30th day of September, 1870:—

Registered bonds, act of June 14, 1858	$610,000
Registered bonds, act of June 22, 1860	25,000
Registered bonds, act of February 8, 1861	3,612,000
Coupon bonds, act of March 2, 1861	16,000
Registered bonds, act of July 17, August 5, 1861	59,929,100
Registered bonds, act of February 25, 1862	55,803,150
Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1863	33,450,550
Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1864—5 per cent	95,271,550
Coupon bonds, act of March 3, 1864—5 per cent	6,000
Registered bonds, act of June 30, 1864	33,974,900
Registered bonds, act of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	17,430,000
Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1864—6 per cent	2,738,500
Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1865—1st series	24,170,200
Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1865—2d series	10,970,500
Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1865—3d series	4,250,900
Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1865—4th series	536,500
Total	$342,833,850

The following shows the number of banks, amount of capital, and circulation, in each State and Territory, on the 1st day of October, 1870:—

States and Territories.	In operation.	Capital paid in.	Actual circulation.
Maine	61	$9,155,000	$7,595,441
New Hampshire	41	4,835,000	4,392,535
Vermont	42	7,460,611	5,916,270
Massachusetts	207	87,522,000	56,865,830
Rhode Island	62	20,364,800	12,469,680
Connecticut	61	25,056,820	17,407,181
New York	292	113,497,741	67,057,668
New Jersey	54	11,690,350	9,439,065
Pennsylvania	196	59,300,390	38,742,491
Maryland	31	13,240,202	8,904,310
Delaware	11	1,428,185	1,205,225
District of Columbia	3	1,350,000	1,070,659
Virginia	18	2,725,000	2,203,280
West Virginia	14	2,216,409	1,990,500
Ohio	130	23,804,700	18,430,164
Indiana	69	13,377,600	11,022,792
Illinois	84	13,095,000	10,679,285
Michigan	41	5,786,000	3,943,595
Wisconsin	34	2,720,000	2,519,478
Iowa	43	4,002,000	3,448,416
Minnesota	17	1,840,000	1,578,450
Kansas	5	410,000	371,900
Missouri	20	7,860,300	4,398,811
Kentucky	18	3,160,000	2,429,440
Tennessee	16	2,081,300	1,449,9 6
Louisiana	2	1,300,000	1,071,649
Mississippi	..	....	46,804
Nebraska	2	500,000	170,000
Colorado	3	350,000	254,000
Georgia	8	1,815,000	1,230,205
North Carolina	6	840,000	539,900
South Carolina	3	1,081,100	833,000
Alabama	2	400 000	281,697
Nevada	1	250 000	111,042
Oregon	1	200 000	88,500
Texas	4	525,000	425,445
Arkansas	2	200,000	179,500
Utah	1	250,000	135,000
Montana	1	100,000	36,000
Idaho	1	100,000	63,000
Fractional redemptions	..	....	5
Total	1627	$436,478,311	$299,729,879

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·09 | MOON SETS..... 4·36
SUN SETS..... 4 32 | HIGH WATER..... ..

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 8
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 16
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 16
India	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 19
Weser	Bremen	New York	Nov. 19
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Nov. 19
Guiding Star	Southam'tn	New York	Nov. 20
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Nov. 22

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
China	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 10
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec. 13
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 10
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'ton, N.C.	Dec. 13
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, Boston, J. S. Hilles.
Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, David Cooper.
Schr Othello, Matthews, Newburyport, Weld, Rice & Co.

☞ Brig Eliza McNeill, Small, for Sagua, was cl'd on Friday by Isaac Hough & Morris—not as before.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br. ship Burman, Churchill, 5 days fm Providence, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Bark Alice Talnter, Losberg, 4 days fm New York, in ballast to C. E. Baker.
Br. brig Cuba, Holmes, from Marseilles and Tarragona, with wine and lead to Walden, Koehn & Co. Oct. 29, lat. 29 50 N., long. 43 53 W., during a heavy gale, sprung maintopmast head; also, upper topsail yard; split sails, and other damage.
Schr A. W. Orr, Smith, from Lewes, Del., with soda ash from bark Elgin, to Souder & Adams.
Schr L. & A. Babcock, Lee, from Boston, in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr Saml. C. Hart, Kelly, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Hastings & Co.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 8 days fm Boston, to B. W. Cloud.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Nellie, Keen, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
☞ Bark Elgin, arrived on Saturday, is consigned to Souder & Adams.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. bark Lucy and Paul, Scheel, from London, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Leunig.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, 3 days from Indian River, with lumber to John L. Redner.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 5.—Fifteen barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 3.—The following barges leave in tow to-day, at noon, eastward:—Nicholas Childs, J. Frederick, Andrew McWilliams, H. Parkinson, J. L. Kirkpatrick, Wm Avery, Charles French, Mary Kear, and Enterprise, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 5.—The Nellie McGilvord and Brooklyn, with coal, left for New York.

8 regular and 1 transient barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port on Saturday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Dec. 5.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

A. G. Postlethwaite, Starkweather & Munson, and Colonel Ellinger, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Lebanon Trans. Co. and Naomi, with lumber, for Chester.
Rufus Wiley and David Heikle, with flint, for Trenton, N. J.
Young Charles, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Ella, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 3.—The pilot-boat Howard reports the bark Lolo, from Buenos Ayres, off the harbor last night.

In harbor, brig Amelia Emma, for orders, and one schr. Wind N. W. Thermometer, 47.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Roswell Sprague, Lewis, hence, at Hamburg 17th ult.
Ship Abraham Lincoln, Ostlund, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 18th ult.
Ship Maid of Orleans, Houston, hence, at Falmouth 19th ult.
Ship City of Kingston, Brown, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 1st ult., lat. —, long. 19.
Br. steamer Holland, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.
Br. steamers Denmark, Andrews, for Liverpool, and Australia, Hedderwick, for Glasgow, cleared at New York 3d inst.
Br. steamer City of Limerick, Phillips, from New York for Liverpool, at Halifax 1st inst.
Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, from Liverpool for New York, at Halifax 2d inst.
Br. steamer City of Brussels, Kennedy, for Liverpool via Queenstown, at New York 3d inst.
Fr. steamer St. Laurent, Lemaire, from New York for Southampton, sailed from Havre 16th ult.
N. G. steamer Main, Von Oterendorn, for Bremen, cleared at New York 3d inst.
Steamer Cleopatra, from Havana, at New York yesterday.
Steamers Rapidan, Whitehurst, for Havana; Geo. Washington, Gager; Crescent City, Norton; and Victor, Gates, for New Orleans; Catharine Whiting, Howes, and Weybosset, Belger, for Mobile; Ocean Queen, Maury, for Aspinwall; and Tillie, Partridge, for Key West and Galveston, cleared at New York 3d inst.
Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, sailed from New Orleans 2d inst., with a full cargo.
Steamer Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Savannah 3d inst.
Steamer J. S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Richmond 1st inst.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 2d instant.
Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 2d inst.
Br. bark Princess Alice, Hilton, hence for London, at Deal 19th ult.
Bark Queen of Scots, Smith, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Flushing 18th ult.
Bark Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, hence, at New Orleans 29th ult.
Bark Syrian Star, Corning, hence for Stettin, in the Sound, Elsinore, 14th ult.
Bark Agostina, Thorn, hence for Elsinore for orders, put into Gottenburg 18th ult., under average.
Bark Amandus, Pedersen, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 18th ult.
Bark Echo, Irving, hence at London 18th ult.
Bark Charlotte, Stelf, hence for Stettin, was off Broadstairs 18th ult.
Bark Louis, Wicke, hence for Bremen, was off Hastings 16th ult.
Br. brig James Cofill, Cofill, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Windsor, N. S., 21st ult.
Br. brig Glance, Frith, for Philadelphia 30th ult., at Matanzas 26th.
Br. brig Camilla, Morgan, hence, at Naples 15th ultimo.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, hence, at Mobile 29th ultimo.
Brig J. B. Brown, Bain, hence, at Portland 2d inst.
Schr Heratry, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York 3d inst.
Schrs Dirigo, Snow, hence for Boston, and R. W. Huddell, Malloy, hence for Norwich, at New York 3d inst.
Schr Williamine, Scott, hence, at Galveston 25th ultimo.
Schr W. T. Cushing, Cook, hence, at Savannah 3d instant.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, hence, at Portland 2d instant.
Schr J. A. B., Davis, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Portland 1st inst.
Schr D. V. Streaker, from Richmond, at Savannah 3d inst.
Schrs Geo. Twibill, Harrington, and Reading RR. No. 46, Ketchum, hence, at Bridgeport 2d inst.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, hence, at Charleston 2d inst.
Schr John Bird, Sleeper, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Windsor 21st ult.
Schr James W. Haig, Brower, hence, at Norfolk 2d inst.
Schrs James Hoffman, Shropshire; William E. Leggett, Baker; Mary Tice, Tice; and Eliza, Hall, hence, at New Haven 1st inst.
Schr Ada Ames, Adams, from Rockland for Philadelphia, at Salem 29th ult.
Schr Amelia, Post, hence, at Newburyport 1st inst.
Schrs Charles E. Smith, Hanson, and American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia; and Foam, Homan, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 2d inst.
Schr F. A. Heath, Warren, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 2d inst.