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A WeEkLY Newspaper, representing the industrial and commercial interests of the uñited states.

VOL. I.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1865.
NO 22.

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## THE CHRONICLE



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Tar Comaercial and Financial Chronicle is issued every Saturday morning with the latest news by mail and telegraph up to midnight of Friday. A Daily Bulletin is issued every morning with all the Commercial and Financial news of the previous day up to the hour of publication.

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For Thb Conxrroíl and Financial Ci. ...............................
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WILLIAM B. DANA \& CO., Publishers.
(Chronicle Buildings,)
60 William Street, New York.

## MR. McCULLOCH AND CURRENCY REFORM.

Muce diversity of opinion prevails as to the immediate future of the loan market. Some persons of great experience maintain that the stability in the rate of interest dur ing the past four years, and our exemption from those violent, severe oscillations which previously had been too frequent, are now over. This comparative uniformity, this equable, steady movement in our monetary machinery has been due, they suppose, to the expansion of the currency. And since the expansion has now culminated, and the contraction already commencing is to be vigorously carried forward, there will be inevitably produced, it is said, a series of spasmodic fluctuations in the rate of interest; severe protracted stringency alternating with intervals of ease; but the general tendency being toward higher rates than we have been of late accustomed to pay.
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Now, without claiming any special private knowledge of these recommendations, we may advert to one or two points which may help to allay the monetary anxiety which though utterly without foundation is paralyzing to some extent the commercial energy and industrial enterprise of our people.

And first, these apprehensions of stringency are at present directed solely to the operations of the Treasury and not at all to any other national complications. The rate of interest is not expected to become seriously disturbed except as the government disturbs it by withdrawing and cancelling the currency. Accordingly one rumor is, that 200 millions of paper money are to be in a very short interval destroyed. The Tribune a few days ago referred to this rumor in a very earnest and characteristic editorial in the following terms:
"Suppose we should all awake on the morning of December 1, and learn that Two Hundred Millions or so of our Greerbacks had been funded and destroyed, and that the residue had thereupon appreciated to a par with coin, so that the Government and Banks had practically resumed Specie Payment: what then? What would be the public harm ? and what the dificulty of holding the ground thus gained? In other words, what good is secured or retained by continuing to call sevfrighted by shadows. Resumption-immediate * Let us not be af cable (by the aid of proper legislation) to-day-has been so ever since the Government ceased to require more money for its current outgoes than it is day by day receiving from Internal Taxes and Duties on Im.
ports combined." ports combined."
Now, it is sufficient to say in reply to these statements, that the sudden withdrawal of 200 millions of currency is absolutely impracticable. It, of course, means the negotiation of a loan for that sum ; and no such amount of bonds could be negotiated in an uneasy money market, except at a sacrifice which would defeat its own purpose, and compromise the national credit at home and abroad. Indeed, it is impos.
sible that any movements of the Treasury towards currency contraction should cause serious prolonged stringency. Such perturbations always cause government securities to be forced on the market; because the weaker holders are compelled to sell in order to protect their credit, preserve their solvency, and meet the sudden interruption of the accommodation they had previously been relying on. These securities would compete in the market with the contraction loan offered by the government with what result it is easy to see.
The great safeguard of our financial 'system, however, and its chief protector against stringency is found in the call loans. Of these there are in the Treasury no less than 100 millions of dollars at 4,5 , and 6 per cent interest. Now, the very earliest tremors of monetary perturbation cause a demand upon the Treasury for the repayment of part of these demand loans, and the drain continues until the equilibrium is restored and the stringency passes away.

Not to mention others then, there are these two reasons why no plan adopted by the Treasury with a view to contraction, can for some time to come produce serious disturbance in the rate of interest. First the market is too heavily burdened with government securities to admit of the sale of a contraction loan by Mr. McCulloch when money is not extremely easy; and secondly if stringency, from any cause, supervenes, it is immediately followed by a drain on the call loans which gives renewed elasticity to the currency, and brings out legal tenders from the Treasury vaults until the evil is corrected, and confidence revives.

But it may be urged that if this be so contraction and restoration of the currency are impossible. In answer we need only point to the fact that during the space of a few months, and without any disturbance of the money market, the active currency has been in effect diminished to the extent of more than 150 millions of dollars by the almost unperceived agency of the compound interest notes. If, then, compound notes are in their turn absorbed by long bonds offered in judicious amounts, and at fit times; and if our 428 millions of greenbacks are gradually replaced by new compound notes, which can be hereafter absorbed; it is probable that by slow, gentle steps we shall achieve the object which would baffle and defy more violent and hasty efforts, and shall be able to withdraw all our government paper money, leaving the field of the currency free to the national bank notes based on gov ernment bonds, and redeemable in coin on demand. Even
ould this process of currency reform require several years for its complete accomplishment, it will only be because the work is so great, and cannot probably be otherwise done.

## oUr securities at ilome and abrodd.

Is accordance with the expectation we expressed last week, the decline in government securities is apparently for the present arrested, and indeed a slight improvement has taken place, though a subsequent relapse was developed, in consequence of an unfavorable interpretation of the news that our cavalry have been sent to Texas. Another circumstance which is believed to have exerted no small influence in the price of government securities, is the near approach of the meeting of Congress, and the contemplation of the grave fiscal problems which it will be called upon to solve. From some cause a disposition appears in certain quarters to take a gloomy view of our national finances, to over-rate the pressure of our stupendous debt, and to under-rate the strength by which the burden has to be borne. A few des ponding statesmen and querulous writers tell us that we have destroyed a vast amount of our wealth in the war, but they close their eyes to the impulse which the war has given to our unrivaled wealth-producing powers. They complain o the inconvenient form in which a part of the debt has been
-placed; but they forget that during the war we laughed at the croakers, who showed us far more formidable difficulties, and that we not only surmounted these difficulties but changed them into financial triumphs. The fallacy that a national debt is a national blessing is not more repugnant than the contrary fallacy that our debt is too oppressive for our resources, a harbinger of bankruptcy, an intolerable evil, a burden too heavy to be borne.

In view of present facts we wonder at the mistakes of those great men who declared a century ago that it had been better for England to have succumbed before Prussia or Austria than to be burdened with the interest of 140 millions sterling, and urged that a very small addition to this debt would be fatal. For we see that by taxes the England of to-day can raise every two years the whole amount of her then debt, and can still enable Mr. Gladstone to tell the people that their burdens per capita are reduced every year. The pres sure of a nation's debt, then, is to be measured not so much by what the people can sear at present, as by their prospec tive growth in wealth, in productive skill, in industrial resources, in numbers, in power, in inventive genius and in ex. tent of territory.

If, however, we were so foolish as to doubt whether our National Securities, at present rates, offer investments for capital which are more lucrative and inviting than those of any other country, shrewd foreigners are deterred by no such fears. For several months past European capital has been funding itself in five-twenty bonds, with such eagerness that the advance in the rate of interest in Germany has been at tributed in part to this cause, and even the coupons received here on-W ednesday last by the China were sufficiently large in amount to affect the rates of foreign exchange.

We do not here raise the question as to how far it is desir able for our bonds to be held abroad. It is sufficient for the present purpose to note, as a fact to be considered in forecast ing the future movements in the prices of our National So. curities, that whatever a few of our timorous capitalists may surmise, foreign financiers, equally with the masses of our own people, have full confidence in these securities, and in the prosperous destiny reserved for the future of our free Republic.

## EXPORT DUTIES ON TUBACCO AND PETROLEUM.

WE presume it may be taken for granted that Congress will appreciate the necessity of giving early attention to the internal revenue laws. Commerce is suffering severely from some of the existing imposts. since the taxes press with especial severity on certain of our leading exportable products, upon which no drawback is allowed on exportation. Cotton has to pay a duty of two cents per pound ; tobacco \& duty of thirty or forty cents per pound, and petroleum one dollar per barrel. The exports of these articles, may in future, constitute nearly two-thirds in value of the total ship. ments of our product, to foreign countries. It is, therefore, most important that no impediment to their production should be permitted to exist. Specific taxes are a premium upon the competition of foreign producers, and, no matter what our facilities for production, must tend to limit the demand. If the advantages of our own producers of petroleum, to bacco, or cotton are such as will enable them to add their tax to the price of the commodity, then the enhanced cost limits consumption and the producers suffer from a reduced demand. If foreign competition is so close as to render it impossible to add the tax to the price of the article, then the tax comes directly out of the pocket of the producer; ons olass suffers unequally from taxation; and capital is compelled to seek a more remunerative employment.
These results have already been developed to a grest extent in connection with the tobacco trade. Large numbert
of manufacturers have been compelled, after severe Iosses, to forsake their business; the production has fallen off from $425,000,000$ pounds in 1860 , to about one-third that amount the present year; dishonest trading has been encouraged; smuggling has become common, and the tobacco trade is now suffering an extreme depression.
It would be a suicidal policy to continue in operation these fatal tendencies, in connection with commodities upon which we are chiefly dependent for our position in foreign markets. The founders of the Constitution of the United States showed a wise appreciation of the injurious tendency of duties upon exportable commodities when they incorporated a clause in that instrument expressly prohibiting export duties. Technically, the disallowance of drawbacks upon exports of taxed products may not be a violation of the Constitution; but it unquestionably inflicts upon our producers the very evil which the clause in question was designed to avert.
Some may argue that the South being responsible for the rebellion, it is only fair that its cotton and tobacco should be specially taxed to support the burthens consequent upon the war. But it should be remembered that any special taxation upon the Southern population reacts directly upon the North, so that the burthens are ultimately shared by us. If the profits of the cotton and tobacco crops are reduced, the South has so much less means for the purchase of Northern products and of foreign merchandise imported by Northern merchants; so that it is impossible in this way to administer justice to the South without at the same time inflicting upon other sections a gratuitous and unmerited injury. Yet even if this were not so, it would be folly to maintain taxes upon punitive considerations, when the laws of social economy render their equal administration impossible. Besides, it may well be questioned whether a prudent statesmanship would endanger the future harmony of the late hostile sections by legislation that would be deemed at once vindictive in purpose and injurious in effect.
Petroleum, though not at present a Southern product, like tobacco and cotton, has yet urgent claims for exemption from duty upon its export. Owing to a reduction in the production, the price has advanced to a point at which other similar oils are much better able to compete with it than formerly. In England an oil is being produced from coal, which possesses similar properties to petroleum and is now selling in very close competition with our own product. Exporters of petroleum in this city complain that the foreign demand is falling off in consequence of the advanced price of the artiole, and state that it will be impossible to send the former large shipments to Great Britain and the Continent unless the oil can be sold at a lower price. Petroleum can be used for a vast variety of purposes abroad, if the price can be reduced; and, with the immense resources existing in this country, the export might rise to the magnitude of a leading staple; and another monopoly, second only to that of cotton, might be given to our exporting commerce. But the revenue tax, equivalent to nearly ten per cent, curtails the exportation, and checks the development of this newly discov. ered source of national wealth.
Upon these considerations, it is desirable that when Con. gress undertakes the revision of our internal revenue law, due weight be given to the objections against such taxes as contract our external commerce, or injure our more extensive and more Fulnerable domestic productions.

## EHIGRATION OF CAPITAL AND LABOR,

A gentieman now in business in London, but formerly a resident of this country, in a late letter to one of our leading citizens, which we have been permitted to read, presents in the following extract a good idea of the extent of the
emigration from Europe to the United States which the next year promises :
"Steamship lines hence to America are multiplying wonderfally, and I fully expect to witness next year the largest emigration from Europe to the United States ever kn\&Wn. Not only that, but the wide spread publicity whici, in every way and shape, is being given to the resources and attraction of our cou try, must be the means of directing the flow of capital thith $r$ in amounts hitherto unknown. The Lons don Times during the war was our worst enemy; but now, as th ough anxious to atone for its past offenses, it is doing its best to writy up orr country \&nd its iuterest , as will be seen, ere long, witi wonderful effect. Letters from a well-known corresponder $t$ describing the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania and its wonderful sce ees, its pro Jucts and prosperity, are now attracting general attention, and will, I doubt not, greatly swell the tide of travel, as well as emigr ition, in that direction the ensuing year, It seems to me that th; most sanguine of us must fail to realise the greatness and prosperity which are in store for the United States.

From every direction since the restoration of peace we have the same promise of increased emigration. The po. litical changes in Europe within the last two years have tended to this result. The oppressive conditions imposed by the German powers upon Denmark, and the occupation of the two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein by Prussia and Austria, have already directed the attention of the inhab. itants of those countries to the subject of removal. Whole districts contemplate coming to this country, bringing their property with them. Already have Swedish colonists in considerable numbers made their way into the interior of Virginia, and Danes are following in their wake. Large bodies of Germans are also on their way to upper Texas, and tracts of land have been purchased for the purpose of establishing settlements of Poles. It would seem as though a general exodus from Northern Europe to this country was in contemplation.

Nor could it take place at a more opportune period. We need both the labor and capital thus furnished, and we have greater inducements to offer the emigrant than ever before. The colonists will not come empty-handed. They generally possess little properties, the proceeds of which they will bring with them, aiding materially their own labor in devel. oping the resources of their new homes. Thus the accession of half a million of emigrants from Europe to our popula tion would make the addition of many millions to the capital of this country.
There are more inducements than formerly for such emigration. The events of the civil war have served to exhibit our resources, and to acquaint the world with the advantages we possess. Its happy conclusion has also multi. plied and diversified the branches of productive industry, so that every new-comer can find employment for his labor and capital with little delay or difficulty. The Western States abound with lands sufficient to give homesteads to the whole population of Europe, beside mines of coal and iron, lead and copper, zinc and other metals, only wanting capital and labor for their profitable working. The district lately in rebellion, affords the most abundant opportunities for profitable investment for the purpose of agriculture, mining and manufactures. The climate is the most genial in the world; the soil, most of it, has never known skillful and remunerative cultivation ; the streams abound with mill privileges, available for manufacturing purposes to an incredible extent; and the mountains contain veins of most valuable ore. The abolition of slavery has removed the great impediment to occupation by white workingmen; and only the safeguards of good government are required, impartial legislation, free institutions, and a due provision for popular education, to ensure the conditions essential to prosperity.

Already emigration companies have been formed to estab. lish new settlements in eligible districts of the Southern States. One is in operation under the presidency of the Governor of Massachusetts; another has begun business with five millions of acres of land at its disposal for nominal
prices, in different States and districts. Other similar associations will soon be organized to share in the advantages of the enterprise. Thus will not only the millions of emigrants from Europe be supplied with homes and employment for their capital, but adventurers now from our own free North will also repair thither to achieve fortune and position.

The different States of the Union are also competitors in the same field. Years ago Wisconsin and other Western States were in the practice of employing State Agents to visit Europe to induce emigration. Maryland this very year engaged in the same enterprise, sending an agent to Germany for colonists. Pamphlets describing the resources of the State, the fertility of the soil, the mildness and salubrity of the climate, were printed in German and widely circulated with gratifying success. In a few weeks ship-loads of emigrants sailed directly for Baltimore and have continued to arrive there ever since. The other States of the South afford greater inducements still, and hence colonists with large amounts of money are going thither.

## THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE; AND MEXICO. [Communicated.]

The appointment by the Government of the United States of a Minister to the Republican Government of Mexico, is a most important and significant event, and virtually determines the issue of the Mexican question. As in the case of the recognition of the Spanish American States, it is an event which marks the inauguration of a determined policy. So long as the action to be taken by our Government was not known, the Mexican question remained necessarily undecided. That country is comparatively powerless, and in the presence of a larce armed force from Europe the issue has been transferred from that of a question between France and Mexico to one between France and the United States. Left to herself and without the interference of the United States, it has been, of course, perfectly practicable for France, with the expenditure of sufficient money and men, to establish at her own pleasure either an empire with an Austrin arch-duke at its head, a vice-royalty under Marshal Bazaine, or to reduce the country to the condition of a mere colonial dependency of France.

But as either of these proceedings involved questions of the highest interest to the United States in its position as the leading power upon this continent, the adjoining neighbor to Mexico, and the great exemplar of free government, it has been obvious that when once our war was terminated the question could not be settled without the acquiescence or action in some way of our gavernment. Louis Napoleon believed, however, that our war would not be terminated except in the disruption of the American Union. It was this belief which led him to commence the expedition to Mexicu, and to openly announce the policy set forth in his letter to General Forey.

Necessarily all action by the government of the United States upon the Mexican question, so far as taking any other steps than uniformly and persistently calling the attention of the French government to the position we have always held with regard to any intervention by European powers in the domestic affairs of the nations upon this continent, and our decided and rightful preference for the prevalence of re. publican forms of government, has been delayed until our greater work at home could be finished. That task having been successfully accomplished it was the duty of the government to take such action as could not be misunderstood. Nor was it possible for it to do otherwise than follow the decided bent of public opinion, in determining what policy should be pursued. The expression of the popular voice had been too earnest and too unanimous in favor of the Re-
publican cause in Mexico to leave the government any choice.
By many it has been thought that notice should at once be served upon France to withdraw from Mexico, with war as the alternative. No such step as this, however, was required, nor wonld it have been wise. What was necessary was, that by some formal act, we should cause it to be under. stood that the "Empire" in Mexico is an impossibility, because it can never be recognized or acquiesced in by the United States; and that therefore the sooner the attempt is abandoned the better it will be for all parties concerned. All the world well understands that the "Empire" really rests on no basis of right, that it is purely an exotic planted in the interests of France, in violation of the most sacred principles of international justice, and by means that would not be tolerated for a moment as between the nations of Eu. rope. It is equally evident that what it would not be right for the United States to do, and what it would not be permitted to do, in Belgium-overthrow by force of American Arms monarchical institutions, and plant a Republic thereit is not right for France to do in Mexico. Hence, whatever attitude is taken by the United States upon this question, must finally be acquiesced in by France, because it will be supported by the moral sense of all the world.

Maximillian had not been heard of in Mexico before the advent of the French forces. There was but one government in existence, that of the Republic, emanating from the free will of the people expressed in conformity with the organic law of the land, the constitution, copied after our own, and this government was recognized, not only by the United States, but by all the European Powers including that of France. No grievance amounting to a just cause of war was urged, nor was war ever formally declared; yet the armed forces of France invaded the country, and made war not upon the nation, but as the French Representative expressly declared, upon the government of the country, which was republican in its form. Immediately upon the occupation of the capital by the French forces a convention of notables was called and appointed by General Forey, which declared Mexico an Empire, and offered the crown to the Archduke Maximillian.

No pretence or sophistry can convince any one that there was in this aught more of right than is conferred by brute force. France, as we have said before, was powerful enough to do as she pleased.

The Mexican people naturally have continued to resist with all the means at their command. The legitimate constitutional authorities, although driven from point to point, by the superior forces of France, have never left the territory of the Republic, and in all that part of the country not actually in the armed possession of the foreign force, ther authority continues to be respected and obeyed, while everywhere the struggle is still carried on.

Aside from the principles involved, there has been, therefore, as yet, no occasion for the government of the United States to withdraw the recognition it has continued to extend by the maintenance of diplomatic relations with its Minister in Washington, Señor Romero, to the government of the Pepublic as the only legitimate and lawful authority of the nation.
Meanwhile the war has been prosecuted by the foreign forces in Mexico with peculiar, and almost unexampled atrocity, although with but little substantial or permanent success, until, it would almost seem, as an evidence of desperation, Maximillian has recently been induced to issue a decree in which he proclaims death within twenty-four hours to all Mexicans who continue to oppose him, that is, who continue to struggle for republican institutions, and to free their coun. try from the foreign invader.

It is at this moment that our own condition permits the United States to act. Our government now takes up the question, and by the deliberate proceeding of accrediting a Minister to President Juarez it says to all the world that the final decision of the United:States is, that we cannot acquiesce in the destruction of republican institutions in Mexico by the force of European arms, and the establishment of a monarchy there under the protection of an European Power, or to be maintained by the aid of soldiers imported from Europe.

It cannot be otherwise, from the nature of the circumstances, than that this decision of the United States must determine the Mexican question. France will acquiesce and withdraw her troops, because this result is only the legitimate consequence of the false premise upon which the at tempt to found an Empire in Mexico was based, namely, that the union of the United States was forever destroyed.
There is no moral basis, either in Mexico, or in the opinion of the world, for the Empire to rest upon. It is supported solely by the power of France, and it continues to exist only through the forbearance of the United States. Both the duty and the interest of the United States place a limit to that forbearanse, and there is no interest of France to be served of sufficient importance to lead her to continue in the position she now holds. That the affair will be settled without war we have not a doubt, for the action of our government will be temperate and wise though decided, and France will be able to withdraw without dishonor.

## SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.

THE capture of the Shenandoah closes the history of Southern privateers, and we give, therefore, this week (pages $679,680,681$, ) a complete list of vessels destroyed or bonded by them. It will be seen that there have been 4 steamers, 78 ships, 43 brigs, 82 barks, 68 schooners, in all 275 vessels of nearly $1,000,000$ tons in the aggregate captured. We now add a short account of each vessel fitted out in behalf of the South.

The first Southern privateer was the Savannah, formerly Pilot boat No. 7 , a schooner of 55 tons. She sailed from Charleston about June 1, 1861, under command of J. Har rison Baker, and captured the brig Joseph bound from Honduras for Philadelphia, with cargo sugar, \&c. She accom panied the Joseph to Georgetown Bar, and on June 3 was captured by the U. S. brig Perry, and sent with prize crew to New York, where she was subsequently sold. She carried one eighteen pound gun, and her capture created much excitement, as her crew were at first held as pirates, though subse quently released.
The Sumter was built by C. H. \& W. M. Crump in 1857, and called the Habano, afterwards the Alfonzo. She was 180 feet long, 30 feet beam, 10 feet depth of hold, drawing 9 feet 6 inches, and 500 tons burden, 9 guns, crew about 200 men. She left the Mississippi River on the 30th June, 1861, under command of Raphael Semmes, and captured several prizes, whioh were sent into Cienfuegoes, but subsequently released or recaptured. July 24, 1861, at Curacoa, and left; July 26, 1861, at Porto Cabello, with prize brig Abbie Bradford (released) ; August 20 she arrived at Surinam, and left August 31 ; September 16 was at Maranham, and October 10th among the Windward Isles; November 9 arrived at Martinique, and on November 20 was in lat. 20.35 N , lon. 57.12 W, making captures; January 4, 1862, she was at Cadiz, and arrived at Gibraltar January 19,1862 , where she remained some four months watched by U. S. cruisers, until escape becoming hopeless she was sold to English parties.
The privateer Jeff Davis, Captain Coxetter, was fitted out at Charleston, and in June, 1861, captured the bark Rowena ;
on July 9 she was off Nantucket, and next heard of about 800 miles east of Cape Florida, where she captured the ship John Crawford, and finally was wrecked on St. Augustine Bar August 17, 1861, having captured 7 vessels.

The privateer J. O. Nixon was fitted out at New Orleans, about August 1, 1861, but the blockade prevented her from doing much damage.

The Calhoun, Captain Wilson, was a steamer formerly on the line between Charleston and Savannah, and with the Joy and Music was fitted out at New Orleans.
The privateer Petrel, formerly the Revenue Cutter Aiken, was sunk by the U.S.S. St. Lawrence off Charleston about August 1, 1861.
The privateer Judah was destroyed at Pennsacola Sept. 13, 1861, by an armed expedition in a boat sent from the U. S. blockade forces.
The Winslow was fitted out at Wilmington in 1861, and made five captures.

The schooner Sallie, formerly the Virginian, under command of Captain Libby, left Charleston Oct. 10, 1861, making two captures.
The Nashville, Captain R. P. Pegram, 2,100 tons, was formerly in Spofford \& Tileston's line of steamers between New York and Charleston, and was in Charleston at the beginning of the rebellion under command of L. M. Murray, who joined the rebels. She sailed from Charleston Oct. 26, 1861, evading the blockade, and arrived at Southampton November 20th, having captured and burnt the ship Harvey Birch. She left Southampton February 3, 1862, the U. S. Steamer Tuscarora being prevented from pursuing her by the British Frigate Shannon. February 20 arrived at Ber. muda; left 24th, and arrived at Beaufort, N. C. February 28, having ran the blockade March 18 ; she left Beaufort, and on the 27 th was at Nassau. Her career was mainly as a blockade runner, and she was finally blockaded and burnt by U. S. iron clads near Savannah.

The Alabama was built at Birkenhead; 1,040 tons, 220 feet long, 32 feet beam, 17 feet depth of hold, engines 300 horse power. She left the Mersey July 29, 1862, arrived at Porto Praya Aug. 19th. On Sunday, Aug. 24, Capt. Raphael Semmes assumed command, hoisting the confederate flag, she cruized and captured several vessels in the vicinity of Flores. Cruizing to the westward and making several captures, she approached within 200 miles of New York, thence going southward, arrived on the 18 th Nov. at Port Royal, Martinique. On the night of the 19th she escaped from the harbor, and the United States steamer San Jacinto and on the 26th Nov. was at Blanquilla coaling. On Dec. 7th captured the United States steamer Ariel in the passage between Cuba and St. Domingo. On Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863, sunk the United States gunboat Hatteras off Galveston, and on the 30th arrived at Jamaica. Cruizing to the eastward and making many captures, she arrived on 10th April at Fernando de Noronha, and on 11th May at Bahia, where on the 13 th she was joined by the rebel steamer Georgia. Cruizing near the line, thence southward toward the Cape of Good Hope, numerous captures were made, and on the 21st June, 1863, the bark Talisman was commissioned as a cruizer in the rebel service. On the 29th July anchored in Saldanha Bay, South Africa, and near there, on the 5th Aug. was joined by the rebel bark Tuscaloosa, Commander Low, same day anchored at Table Bay. September 16, 1863, -was at St. Simon's Bay awaiting coals. October 6 was in the Straits of Sunda, and up to Jan. 20, 1864, cruized in the Bay of Bengal and vicinity, visiting Singapore Dec. 22, 1863, and making a number of very valuable captures, including the Highlander, Sonora, \&c. From this point she cruized on her homeward track via Cape of Good Hope,
capturing the bark Tycoon and ship Rockingham, and arrived at Cherbourg, France, June 11, 1864, where she repaired and was watched by the United States steamer Kearsarge, the battle resulting in her destruction uccurring on the 19th June, 1864.

The Florida was formerly the Oreto, and in Aug. 1862 was under seizure at Nassau, but being released she ran into Mobile, Sept 4, 1862. She was then refitted and under command of Capt. J. N. Maffitt, formerly of the United States Navy, she ran out through the blockade fleet at Mobile on the night of Jan. 15, 1863. She carried eight guns, and on Jan. 20th arrived at Havana, having eaptured the hrig Estelle. Leaving on Jan. 22 she captured the brig Windward off the coast of Cuba. Jan. 26, 1863 arrived at Nassau. Feb. 12, 1863, in lat. 23, N. lon. 45 W . she captured the ship Jacob Bell, and on March 6, the ship Star of Peace. March 13th the schooner Aldebaran, April 24 the ship Oneida, in lat. 1.40 S. lon. 34. May 15th she captured the ship Crowa Point in lat. 7 S. lon. 34. July 8, 1863 , wąs not more than 60 miles from New York and chased the United States steamer Ericsson. On July 10th she captured the steamer Electric Spark in lat. 37, 35 N . and lon. 74, 25 W . July 16th, 1863, arrived at Bermuda. The capture of the Florida in the harbor of Bahia is well known and her career ended in her sinking in Hampton Roads.
The brig Clarence was captured by the rebel steamer Florida, May 6, 1863, and manned with one 12 pound howitzer, 20 men and 2 officers under command of Lieut. Reed, and subsequently captured the bark Tacony, June 12th in lat. $37,18 \mathrm{~N}$. lon. $75,4 \mathrm{~W}$. The guns, \&c. were transferred to the Tacony and the Clarence burnt, as well as the schooner M. A. Shindler.

The Tacony, Lieut. Read, captured the brig Umpire, lat. 37, 37 N. lon. 69, 57, June 14th. Fishing boat L. A. Macomber of Norwalk, Ct., June 20th, 22 miles S. E. South Shoal Light. Ship Isaac Webb, lat. $40,35 \mathrm{~N}$. lon. $68,45 \mathrm{~W}$. (bonded). Ship Byzantium, bark Goodspeed off coast of Mass. June 21st. Schooners Marengo, Florence, fishing vessels Elizabeth Ann, Rufus Choate and Ripple, June 22, and was destroyed by her crew who left in the schooner Archer and were subsequently captured by an expedition from Portland.
The Georgia formerly called the Japan cruized in the north and south Atlantic in 1863 capturing nine vessels. She was a British vessel fitted out like the Alabama from British ports.
The Echo, the Boston, the Conrad, the Tuscarora and the St. Nicholas each made one or more captures in 1862 and 1863.

The Retribution captured three vessels early in 1863 and was afterwards sold in the Bahamas.
The Tallahassee made two raids from the port of Wilmington, N. C. in 1864, capturing and destroying nearly 30 vessels, a number being fishing vessels. On Aug. 13, 1864, being within six miles of Nantucket Light Ship and ran back to Wilmington.
The Chicamauga, under command of Lieut. Wilkinson, left Wilmington Oct. 24, 1864.
The Shenandoah was built in October, 1863, at Glasgow, and called the Sea King. She is 790 tons, 200 horse power, iron frame, wood planking, owned by Wm. Wallace of London, being, like the Alabama, entirely of British origin and equipment.
In September, 1864, she was sold to Richard Wright of Liverpool, and under command of Capt. P. L. Corbett, who received written authority to sell her for not less than £45,000 within six months from October 7, 1864. She cleared at London for Bombay and arrived at Madeira, off which port she afterwards received guns and crew from the British Bark Laurel. She was christened the Shenandoah, and under command of Captain Waddell she sailed towards St. Helena near which she destroyed a few vessels thence going to Bay of Bengal and Straits of Sinda. She put into Melbourne for coal, and thence proceeded to the Arctic Sea where between the 1st of April and end of June, 1865, she destroyed 29 vessels.
She arrived at Liverpool, November 6, 1865, and surrendered to a British man-of-war, where she should fully end her career, though late accounts state she has been surrendered to, and accepted by, an American Consul to send to the United States. Her origin, like that of the Alabama and Florida, was British and her end should be British.

## fitexature.

Annual Report of the Comptroller of the City of New York; ex. hibiting the Receipts and Expenditures of the City Government, including the operations of the several Trust and Sinking Funds, for the year 1864.
A Comptroller's Report, like a grocer's bill, is apt to be an an. welcome document, showing, as it too often does, a deficient ex chequer and a steadily increasing expenditure. This report of Mr. Brennan is a well prepared document, bat no exception to the rule. Its first page gives us the following summary of the financial operations of the city:
The amount of money in the City Treasury, December 31, 1863, was.
\$1,654,941 77 The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during
the year 1864 amounted to
20,053,522 12
$\$ 21,708,46389$
The amount of warrants on the Treasury paid by the
Cbamberlain, and returned to the Comptroller in
1864 wa
20,261,651 63
Balance remaining Dec. 31, 1864....... .... \$1,446,812 26 A city government costing twenty millions a year-almost three times the cost of the State Government-is indeed a luxuryes pensive if not useful or ornamental.

A part of this aggregate, however, is for the State Treasury; the city of New York paying two fifths of the State taxes. Thus, the taxes imposed in 1864 were as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { For the use of the state treasuby. } \\
& \text { chools............. } \$ 410,56202
\end{aligned}
$$

For Common Schools. ............. \$410,562.02
For Canals, Militia, and general
purposes.................... $2,326,51813$
For County purposes and Police. $\qquad$ For City purposes.
$\qquad$ To supply deficiencies in former appropriations.

## Total amount levied for 1864

 $7,351,66478$The residue, over six millions of dollars, was borrowed, and fund ed as a part of the city debt, which now exceeds thirty-four million dollars. The taxation for 1865 exceeded eighteen millions of dol. lars ; and that of 1866 must sum up to twenty-one millions and more-from $3 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ to $3 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
A controversy occurred during the last year in relation to taxing the securities of the United States held by banks and other institutions under the law of 1863. A case was made up and the question brought before the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, which rendered a decision, both at Special and General Term in favor of the validity of the amount and the tax imposed upon it; and the Court of Appeals afterward affirmed that decision. But the Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal, decided that the assessment was erroneous, and the tax imposed an error; an order was accordingly issue requiring the taxes to be cancelled so far as they were imposed upon the securities of the United States This decision compels the real estate of this cily to bear the greatest part of the taxes of this city about a million of dollars levied upan the capital of the banks; one-twelfth of the entiee amount of eity tax was thus imposed upon the other property of this city. The Legislature of 1864 , passed still another law, taxing the stock holders of bauks, but that law is now also being contested.
The Treasury of the city of New York is recruited by borrowing large sums in auticipation of the revenues. In this manner, in 1864, there was borrowed the aggregate of $\$ 3,015,800$. T'here were also loans made to anticipate arrears of assessments for improvements of streets amounting to $\$ 692,000$; and for other deficiencies of the fund for opening streets, \&c., $\$ 300,000$. Four sets of bonds wore also issued for Aid of Soldiers' Families, amounting to $\$ 1,627,000$. The amount of $\$ 300,000$ was also borrowed for the use of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

The revenues of the city, which are applicable to its Sinking Fund, we cannot believe, are managed so as to realize all that ought to be realized from these sources. The Comptroller gives̊ the items for 1864 as follows :
Common land rent Court fees \& fines Croton water rents. Rent of docks and ships
Rent of Ferries.
Fines and penalt's. Ground rent.
House rent

## The city debt on the 31st of December

Hene rent . . . . . .

| $\$ 340$ | 00 | Interest on bonds |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 20,420 | 10 | and mortgages |
| 959,974 | 41 | Mayoralty fees... |
| 240,990 | 11 | Sales of personal |
| property ...... |  |  |
| 171,800 | 00 | Sales of manure.. |
| 1,071 | 09 | Rent of water lots, |
| 24,624 | 50 |  |
| 25,751 | 68 | Total......... |

5,82977 61225

1,524 60 15,95680
\$1,455,687 68

For the Croton Water works and Central Par
For the erection of public building
For repairs of docks and slips.. 185,000 00

For liquidation of floating debt 500,000 00

For debt of the " Old Public Society ,748,000 00

For expenses growing out of the wa 154,000 00 4,617,000 00 $2,392,90000$

Since this report was made the indebtedness has, as we stated
above, been increased to more than thirty-four millions of dollars

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VESSELS CAPTURED BY REBEL PRIVATEERS.

## MaSTER, PORT OF CLEARANCE, DESTINATION, DATE, PLACE OF CAPTURE, <br> geported UP TO NOVEMBER 18, 186ọ, WITH NAME OF MASTER, PORT



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VESSELS CAPTURED BY REBEL PRIVATEERS-(Continued.)


ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VESSELS CAPTURED BY REBEL PRIVATEERS-(Continued.)


## $\mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{o r e t g n}$ News.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO NOVEMBER 11
The London money market has been characterized by great dullness during the week. Transactions of all kinds were limited, and prices generally receded owing to the limited demand. There is no approach to a panic or even a depression, but the feeling is that of uncertainty respecting the future, parties being unable to form any calculations respecting the future action of the Bank of England in reference to the continued demands for the home trade. It was apprehended that the requirements of trade would prevent the Bank from increasing its stock of bullion, and thus postpone indefinitely a favorable exhibit. The withdrawal of the large payments for the Brazilian loan created some uneasiness. But as it is known that a large quantity of specie is on the way to England it is hoped that there will be no further advance in the rate of interest, though it is not anticipated that there will be any immediate reduction.
Consols declined during the early part of the week, bat they rallied on Wednesday on a rumor that the Bank of England had taken back a large amount of stock on which it had recently borrowed money, thus inducing a belief that the Bank statement would be favorable.
The arrival of the Shenandoah produced a temporary aneasiness lest it should complicate the relations of England with the United States, and lead to reclamations which would not be sustained. A better feeling, however, prevailed on the news of her surrensurrender to the American consul.
There is an entire absence of anything like speculation, and but. very few new enterprises are presented. Prices of almost all kinds of foreign securities are lower. American securities were dull, yet they were comparatively more active than any other kind. the transactions being numerous.
Home railroads and speculative foreign stocks were generally lower. The shares of Overend, Gurney \& Co. were generally lower. A notable feature of the market is the almost entire disappearance from active dealing of the shares of financial companies, and the new undertakings introduced by them.
The demand for discounts at the bank of England was steady outside, accommodations were easy at $6 \frac{9}{4}$ and 7 per cent for good bills. Short loans on government securities ruled at about 6 per cent.
The Confederate Cotton Loan is now quoted at $8 \frac{1}{2}$ to 9 .
During the mouth of October the shipments from Liverpool to New York were double those of the same month in any of the last sisteen.
The reported rebellion in Jamaica is entirely diseredited by the West India interest in London, and prices of West India produce are without any alteration.
At a meeting of the London and Mediterranean Bank, it was resolved to voluntarily wind up the undertaking, in consequence of the amalgamation with the London and Bombay Bank.
Accounts from Bombay indicate a rapid recovery from the effects of the recent panic. The genuine trade of the city is remarkably sound and is rapidly expanding, and it is expected that commerce will soon be placed on a broader wider base than ever before

## THE CONTINENT.

## PARIS DATES TO NOVEMBER 11 .

The Bourse continues dull from various causes. The absence of the Court from Paris, the panic respecting the Cholera, which is gradually disappearing, and the dearness of money combine to check operations.
Public attention has been largely occupied by the financial changes alleged.to be contemplated by the Emperor. It is now alleged that the reform will not stop with the Receivers General, but that the positions of conservators of mortgages will be abolished. These functiouaries enjoy allowances which are out of all proportion with the salaries paid to other officials. The receivers and chief officers of taxes who get a large per centage in addition to their regular pay, will also be considerably abridged in their emoluments. The intention is to make the state profit by the deposit of the large capital in the branches of the bank of France which is now held by these functionaries. It is also said that an immense saving may be effected by the sappression of the numerous sinecure posts in the Depart ments. M. Fould is known to be devoting his attention to the subject of financial reform and retrenchment, under the auspices of the Emperor.
The retail trade of Paris is slowly improving, thề gradual disap. pearance of the cholera producing a salutary effect. American orders ior fancy goods are heavy, and have induced slightly enhanced prices.
The Paris Savings Bank received, during the fortnight ending 6 th inst., deposits amounting to $667,607 \mathrm{f}$., and reimbursed $639,114 \mathrm{f}$ The sums paid into the Caisse de Retraites for the Aged, during the same period, amounted to $28,942 \mathrm{f}$.
Trade has improved among the silk manufacturers of Lyons, and is progressing favorably. Articles suited to the Paris market have advanced considerably in price. This favorable change, together with news received from China and Japan, has induced many millowners to purchase raw silk. Mybash raw silk is bought freely at
from 118f. to 120f., while there is no demand for European silk There was likewise a demand for white Broussa spun silk at from 125 f . to 127 f ., and at from 120 f . to 122 f . for yellow. The demand for raw silk is more brisk at Marseilles, without any change of prices. Eleven bales of spun Syrian silk were sold last week at from 100 f. to 102 f .

## COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Imports and Exports for the Week.-The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Nov. 16 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Nov. 17 :
Foreign
Dry goods .......
N 1863 FOB 1864
Gen'l merchandise.
761,718 \$1,069.
\$1,069,091 \$369,47
$\begin{array}{lll}1,503,846 & 2,609,951 & 1,461,815\end{array}$
Total for the week. $\$ 2,265,564 \quad \$ 3,679,041 \quad \$ 1,830,791 \quad \$ 5,807,725$ Previously rep'ted. $153,359,144158,251,509 \quad 192,499,281 \quad 177,787,750$

Since Jan, 1 $\ldots \ldots . . \$ 155,624,708161,930,550194,330,022183,595,475$
In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry-goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending November 21, and since January 1st.
exports from nety york for the week.
$1862.1863 . \quad 1864$.
For the week $\quad \$ 3,051,191 \quad \$ 2,309,288 \quad \$ 4,845,104 \quad 1885$. Previously rep'ted $\quad \$ 3,051,191 \quad \$ 2,309,288 \quad \$ 4,845,104 \quad \$ 5,022,750$ Since January 1.. $\$ 138, £ 80,147153,633,655 \overline{196,623,566}$ 146,965,558 In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statements of the imports and exports for the week.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 18, 1865 :
Nov 15.—Steamer Java, Liverpool-
Gold bars $\qquad$
Spanish gold.
\$561,082
16.-Steamer Morro Castle, Havana-
amer Germania, Hamburg-
German silver. ..................................... 1,500
17.-Steamer America, Bremen-

German silver................................ $\quad$. 00
For Sonthampton-
American gold................................ 179,100
" 18.-Steamer Etna, Liverpool-
American gold.................................. 52,600
Gold and silver bars..
107,809
Specie. .
33,250
Total forthe week. 81,101,485
Previously reported 25,484,618

Total since Jan. 1, $1865 . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 26,495,103$

| Same time in |  | Same time in |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1864. | \$42,499,017 | 1857. | \$84,803,926 |
| 1863 | 40,086,198 | 1856. | 33,806,144 |
| 1862 | 52,508,520 | 1855. | 26,555,801 |
| 1861. | 3,332,237 | 1854. | 36,544,281 |
| 1860. | 41,947,443 | 1853. | 22,313,187 |
| 1859. | 67,077,961 | 1852. | 23,307,561 |
| 1858. | 23,848,946 |  |  |

Receipts and Expenditures of the Treasury Department for the Quarter Ending September 30, 1865.-The receipts add expenditures of the Treasury Department for the quarter ending September 30, 1865, were as follows :

Customs ... EECEIPTs.
Lands
Internal revenue .... 132,890 Miscellaneous.

Total $\qquad$ 18,885 296,040,245

The National Bango Suppienevtare Regelatove Biaato ing the Return and Payment of Duties.-The following supplement to "Regulations," respecting the semi-annual return and payment of duties by national banking associations to the Treasurer of the United States, has just been promulgated ;

Treasurer's Office, Washington, Nov. 1, 1865.
"The numerous errors made by recently-organized national banks, in estimating semi-annual duty, causes the supposition that the 'Kegulations,' respecting the statements. furnished by this office, are not read or understood by the officers making the estimate. A compliance with the following suggestions will save much labor and inconvenience to such banks and to this office. The method of making the statemen contained in the 'regulations,' and the form furnished by this office, is egally correct. And the books of this office are so made as to admit
of their record in no other method. There must, therofore, be no alteraion of the printed portion of the form, by interlineation, erasure, or oth erwise. Statements will be returned to banks for correction, until they are made to conforn to the method contained in the 'regulations' and form. The act under which duty is collected, requires that duties shall be paid upon the average amount of the dutable items for each half year. This requirement must be enforced, although tanks may have had an existence for less than the half year. It is a frequent error with banks failing to apprehend this requirement, to estimate duty upon an item by finding the average for the time that such item is liable to duty, and computing the duty at a fractional proportion of the full semiannual rate corresponding to the said time. The correct method is to estimate the duty upon the average amount for the half year. This serage amount (being ascertained by the rule for ascertaining average amounts in the ' regulations' furnished by this office) is the only proper mount to enter in the statement, and is the amount subject prope which is to be estimated thereon at the full semi-annual rect smount of duty thus estimated is the correct proportion of the duty for the half year, for the portion of which the item is liable. Another er ror is to estimate duties upon all items from the same date, viz: the ror is of commencement of business as a national bauk. The correct date of commencement of business as a national bank. The correct method is the estimate issue of circulating notes; upon. deposits from and including the date of the first deposit rectived by the bank; and upon the capital from and including the date of the Comptroller's certificate, authorizing the commencement of business as a national bank.
"To illustrate the correct method of estimating duty, let it be supposed:
"I. That your first circulating notes were issued on the 19th of June. You would be subject to duty upon this item for twelve days. You would add togetber the daily a mounts of your outstanding circulation for these twelve days, and divide the aggregate by one hundred and eighty-one, the number of days in the half year. The quotient thus found is the average for the half year, and is to be entered in the statement under the heading 'dutiable amounts,' and duty estimated thereon at one-half of one per cent.
"II. That your first deposit was received on the 26th of June. You would be subject to duty on this item for five days and would add together the daily amounts of your deposits (including undivided profits, and including, if a designated depositary, the average amount to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States) for these five days, and divide the aggregate by 181. The quotient, which is the average for the half-year, would be entered in the appropriate place in the statement. Underneath this item you would, if a depositary, enter the average amount (ascertained in the same manner) of deposits held by your bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and by your bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and
deduct this amount from the average amount of deposits. The remaindeduct this amount from the average amount of deposits. The remainder would be the amount of deposits subject to duty, to be entered in the statement under the heading ' Dutiable Amounts,' and duty estimated thereon at one-quarter of one per cent.
"III. That your certificate of authority to commence business as a national bank was dated June 16. You will be liable to duty upon capital for fifteen days, and would add together the daily amounts of paid-in capital for these fifteen days, and divide the total amount by 181, and enter the quotient in the appropriate place in the statement.
"You wlll then find, by the same rule, the average amount of the United States bonds owned by the bank, making the proper entry in the statemeut. The excess of paid-in capital over the amount of bonds owned by the bank, thus shown, would be the amount subject to duty, to be entered under the heading 'Dutiable Amounts,' and duty estimated thereon at one-quarter of one per cent. It will be noticed that, in the above illustration, duty is estimated for the first half of the year, and that in estimating duty for leap year the division should be made by one hundred and eighty-two, and for the last half of any year by one handred and eighty-four. Many banks, having no capital subject to duty, fail to fill the blanks in the statement relating thereto blanks should always be so filled as to show the average amount paid-in capital, and the average amount of United States bonds owned by the bank. Banks having received certificates of authority to commence business dated (even though it may be only one day) prior to the termination of the half year, for which duty is being collected, are required to make semi-annual statements, although they may not have only item upon which such banks are subject to duty is year. The only item upon which such banks are subject to duty, is their excess
of paid-in capital beyond the amount of United of paid-in capital beyond the amount of United States bonds owned by the bank. If they have no such excess a statement is still required, With the entries so made therein as to show that fact.
Treasurer of amount of duty that has accrued must be paid to the Treasurer of the United States, although taxes upon the dutiable items may have been erroneously returned to the Internal Revenue Office For the correction of errors that may have been made by the return of taxes to the Internal Revenue Office, in lieu of which duty should have been paid to the Treasurer of the United States, substitute amended returns for those containing the errors, and you will be informed by that The payment of duty the refunding of the amount erroneously paid. be delayed for the adjustment of errors of the United States must not "In cases of the adjustment of errors.
standing circulationversion of State banks into national banks, the outannual girculation of the State bank will not be included in the semifor this item will be made the Treasury of the United States, but returns Commissioner will be made as heretofore under the instructions of the " Very
"Very great inconvenience and a large amount of labor is caused both to cause to to this office by neglect on the part of those paying duty title of the bank making the deposites of deposit sent as payment the deposit belongs, the name of a bank officer proper fund to which the count of 'Internal Revenue' being in many cases inserted in the certi-
ficate. Oerd ficate. Certificates of deposit sent in payment of semi-annual duty should always state the title of the depositing bank, and that the de
posit is made ' on account of semi-annual duty.' When not so worded certificates will be returued for correction. Semi-annual statements of duty, and remittances therefore (to be made as directed in the 'regulations' herewith,) and all correspondence relating thereto should be addressed to the 'Treasurer of the United States, W ashington, D. C.'
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer United States,"

Redemption of Mutilated National Bane Notes -The following instructions in regard to the redemption of mutilated Na tional Bank notes have been issued by the Comptroller of the Currency.
1st. The notes are to be redeemed by the banks by which they are respectively issued, and should not be returned to this office in sums of less than $\$ 500$, or even in multiples of that amount.
2d. The mutilated notes which bave been torn or defaced, will be received when presented by the bank that issued them, provided all received when presented by the bank that issued them, provided all
the fragments are returned, and the engraving and signatures are not so far obliterated that it cannot be determined by what bank the notes were issued.
3d Fragments should be redeemed by banks in full, when accom panied by affidavit stating the cause and manner of the mutilation, and that the missing part of the note is totally destroyed. The good character of the affidavit shall also be fully vouched for, by the officer before whom the affidavit is taken. These affidavits must be forwarded to the Comptroller's office, with the fragments to which ther arded to order that the banks presenting such parts of notes, may receive credit for the same. Exceptional cases may occur, in which no affidavit can be obtained, and where no reasonable doubt can exist in regard to the entire destruction or irreparable damage to missing portions of notes, as by fire and accidents, and where evidence of identity is ample, by the signature of one or both officers, or the title or locality of the bank, and the denomination of the note, where the integrity of the bill holder is unexceptionable, and where no question could arise in regard to the fraudulent or improper use of the missing parts. In such instances judicious discrimination must necessarily be exercised by the officers of banks. It is, however, advised that such notes be received at their full face value, and a perfect note given therefor, a record being preserved of the fact, to be sent to this office, with the mutilated note when returned for redemption by the bank, in which case full credit will be allowed by this Department.
4th. When no satisfaction can be obtained in regard to the missing parts and a possibility exists that any improper use can be made of the same, it is recommended that a proportionate value only be allowed estimating this by a comparison of the portion returned with the missing part. A record should be kept of the amount allowed in all such istances, a voucher of same rendered to this office, when the muti-
lated note or notes shall be returned for lated note or notes shall be returned for redemption

## Che Bankers $\mathfrak{t a j z e t e}$

Our publication of Lost Bonds has been omitted during the month, as we have expected daily to make arrangements for receiving from Washington a weekly notice. We have not, however, as yet been able to carry out this plan, and, therefore, to avoid further delay, recommence the publication as heretotore.

LOST BONDS.

| NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED | numbers. | AMOUNT FOR. | dated. | TO Whom issued. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7-30 U. S. b'ds. $\{$ do do | $\begin{aligned} & 245,013-14 \\ & 245,1,0,215,019 \\ & 215,916,430,744 \\ & 430,745 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \$ 100 \text { each. } \\ \$ 100 \text { each. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { June } & 15, \quad \text { '65 } \\ \text { do } & \text { do } \end{array}\right.$ | Refer to Dodge \& Co., Naglesville, Pennsylvania. |

Friday, P.M., Nov. 24, 1865.
The Money Market.-Monetary affairs exhibit no material variations from last week. The steady flow of currency to this point continues. At the chief money centers of the West and Sorth, exchanges are in our favor. AtNew Orleans, exchange on New York is quoted $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent premium ; and at Chicago and Cincinnati $1-10$ per cent premium. The receipts of currency from these points, however, are not so large as to produce a material surplus of funds. Some of the Western banks, in order to keep up a good supply of currency are sending Government Securities here, in settlement of balances. The tendency of exchange appears to favor a gradual accumulation of currency at this center; and capitalists are regulating their affairs upon that expectation. There is, however, a very general caution about the employ. ment of money. There is no disposition to foster specula tion upon secured or third rate stocks, though upon good railroad collaterals money can be borrowed to any amount.
The same caution is shown toward commercial bills. A good deal of the paper arriving upon the market is from new firms, or parties entering upon the Southern trade, or other interests revived since the close of the war ; and notes of that character are treated with shyness. Even the very best commercial names are taken only at high rates of discount. There is, indeed, a general disposition to undertake
no long engagements until the opening of Congress has revealed the policy of the Treasury Department, and the sentiments of Congress relating to matters of finance and revenue. This feeling is inducing lenders to deposit their funds at the SubTreasury, on temporary loan, at 6 per cent, in preference to realising 7 a 9 per cent upon prime commercial bills.
The rate of interest upon call loans gravitates steadily towards 6 per cent ; the majority of transactions, however, are still done at 7 per cent.

Discounting is done at 7 a 9 per cent for A1 names, 8 per cent being the predominant rate; lower grades have to pay from: 10 to 15 per cent; 12 per cent being the rate at which, perhaps, the larger portion of transactions are negotiated.
Railroad and Miscrllaneous Stocks.-The steadily increasing ease of money has produced a partial revival in the stock market. Speculation has been more buoyant, and prices show a general improvement. The buil cliques monopolize the strength of the street, but their operations bring very little result; the outside public being disinclined to take ventures, and the bears being indisposed to incur the risk of putting out "shorts," when the temper and the strength of the street are so much against them. So far as respects the railroad list, the current reports of sales are little else than a record of the speculative operations of brokers, who, in the absence of outside support, resort to preying upon each other. Chicago and Northwestern common stock has been manipulated by an active but not strong clique, with partial success, the price having advanced to $39 \frac{1}{2}$, but has since declined to 381 . The directors of the C. \& N. Western Company are divided as to paying a dividend upon the preferred stock, which is weak in consequence. It is understod, on the Street, that a large dividend will be early declared upon Reading; and the price rose $2 \frac{1}{2}$ yesterday upon orders based on that expectation. Hudson River and Erie are strong apparently under the demand of cliques commencing operations for a rise. The parties lately operating in Cleveland and Pittsburg are unloading; this afternoon about 5,000 were sold, and the price closed at $1 \frac{3}{4}$ below the morning quotation.
There has been a full speculation movement in the miscellaneous list. Some of the minor coal stocks have been tossed up by the bulls, but chiefly by expedients well known to the streets, rather than by a bona fide demand.
The following are the closing quotations for leading stocks, compared with those of Saturday last:


| Nov. 24. | Nov. 18. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 453/8 | 453/6 |
| 45 \% | 483/4 |
| 45 | 44 |
| $92 \%$ | 92 |
| 1101/4 | $=1083 / 8$ |
| 117 | 114 |
| 1063/4 |  |
| 763/4 | $761 / 4$ |
| 923/6 | 935/8 |
| 381/2 | 35\% |
| 66\% | 653/4 |
| 1091/8 | $1051 / 4$ |

United States Securities.-Governments have shown a slight reaction from the improvement realized at the close of last week. There has been an attempt to realize upon speculations of some consequence, and the amount of securities thrown upon the market have depressed quotations. The comparatively low quotations for bonds and Seven-thirties are inducing purchases for investment, and other kinds of securities are being sold out to be invested in governments; but, on the other hand, there is a steady process of selling out on the part of the banks and merchants, in order to procure money, which slightly overbalances the demand, and quotations are consequently kept weak.
The uncertainty as to our present relations with France, upon the Mexican question, the growing feeling throughout the country in favor of Mexican intervention, and the reported movement of cavalry toward the Rio Grande, tend to
produce uneasiness among holders of governments, and no doubt induce some parties to sell them.

There is less uneasiness in the market respecting the prospect of Mr. McCulloch's funding policy ; it being generally concluded that such is the position of the public finances that he can fund the interest bearing currency only in a way which will produce no general financial disturbance.
The Secretary of the Treasury will be prepared to redeem the 5 per cent legal tenders falling due in December, upon presentation.
The following were the closing quotations for governments to-day and on Saturday last:


The Gold Market. The course of gold has been very steady during the week. The demand for both customs and export is comparatively light, and the sales of the Sub-Treasury are correspondingly reduced; so that the premium varies to a merely nominal extent. The dealers are very generally ayailing themselves of the provisions of the Treasury for receiving gold on deposit and issuing therefor certificates negotiable, for all domestic purposes, in the same way as gold. The arrangement saves them the fee of $\$ 1,000$ per annum paid to the Bank of New York, and affords ample security ; and the certificates have the advantage over gold checks that they can be used for Custom House purposes.
The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold on each of the last six days:


Highest. Lowest.
147
1467 1467 1468 Nov $23 \ldots \ldots$..... $147{ }^{1468}$

Steamers sailing from this port on Saturday last took out in specie and gold and silver bars $\$ 193,669$.

The transactions for last week at the Custom-house and Sub-treasury were as follows:

| Normeber 12 | Custom-house. Receipts. 880,403 07 | Pabsub-Treasury. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Payments. 86,026,502 42 | Receipts. $\$ 6,475763$ |
| November 14 | 376,908 29 - | 3,204,246 84 | 2,143,518 62 |
| November 15 | 530,721 63 | 1,190,817 06 | 1,749,878 48 |
| November 16 | 425,445 31. | 1,865,432 38 | 1,683,922 72 |
| November 17 | 451,189 32 | 1,045,489 28 | 1,572,946 75 |
| November 18 | 390,817 41 | 7,878847 20 | 9,227,22178 |

Total............ $82,555,48503$ \$21,211,28d 08 \$22,792,744 86
Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Nov. 13. ... 58,876,347 62
881,169,082 48
Deduct payments during the week . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $21,211,28508$
Balance on Saturday evening.
$.859,957,79745$
Decrease the during week. 1,581,450 88
Total amount of gold certificates issued, $\$ 2,302,900$. Included in the receipts of customs are $\$ 2,402,94599$ in gold, $\$ 3,000$ in silver, and $\$ 95,000$ in gold certificates.
The following table shows the aggregate transaotions since Oct. 7th:

|  | Custom |  |  |  | Changee in |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rec |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {ct. }} 14$ | ${ }_{1}{ }_{1991742}$ | ${ }_{21}^{20,408,765}$ |  | 69,898,621 | dee |  |
|  |  | 21,53 |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | 1,932,368 | 39, 383,735 | 34, |  | \% |  |
| Nov. 4 | 2,687,656 | 21,798,070 | 20,71 |  | ، |  |
|  | 2,433,168 | ${ }^{11,484,939}$ |  | 58,37 | incr | 3,299,692 |
|  | 2,535,485 | 21,211,28 | 22,791,744 | 59,957,7\% | , | 1,581, |

Foreign Exchange.-There is a good supply of produce bills on England ; but the suspension of the exports of FiveTwenties and of other securities causes the aggregate supply to fall short of our foreign indebtedness ; and the tendency of the rates of exchange is consequently upward. We quote:
Bankers' Sterling, 60
 days.................
Commercial sterling.
Francs, onc date...
Swiss.
Antwe
Antwerp..
Amsterdam.
Frankfort.
Frankfort
Bremen.
$5.18 \%$
5.20
86


New York City Banks.-The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending with the commencement of business on Nov. 18, 1865 :

| Banks. | Loans and Discounts. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Circala | Net | Legal |
| ow Yor | \$6,693,124. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Specie. } \\ & \$ 2,695,261 \end{aligned}$ | tion. <br> \$ $\$ 172,250$ | Deposits. | Tenders |
| Manhatta | 5,095,417 | - ${ }_{974,241}$ | -8172,250 | \$7,702,702 | \$1,671,369 |
| Mercha | $7,631,900$ | 780,69 | 152,500 | $4,372,388$ $5,114,889$ | 1,732,937 |
| Mechanic | 5,902,448 | 107,751 | 293,204 | $5,14,889$ $3,830,266$ | 912,800 |
| Union.. | 4,085,574 | 157,178 | 29,204 | $3,830,266$ $3,172,528$ | 541,963 |
| Americ | 7,079,912 | 1,386,177 | 3,540 | 7,646,5i0 | 3,437,895 |
| Phenix City... | $\mathbf{3 , 9 5 7 , 3 8 0}$ | 166,585 | 15,523 | 3,352.168 | 1,012,788 |
| Tradesm | 2,832,695 | 244,331 34,787 |  | 2,517,955 | 674,796 |
| Falton. | 2,111,022 | 1S1,138 | 318,489 | 1,704,915 | 616,578 |
| Chemical | 5,421,862 | 846,615 | 21,215 |  | 678,930 |
| Mercht. Exchange.. | 2,821,286 | 23,304 | 267,200 | 1,648,521 | 1,223,935 |
| National | 2,194,749 | 225,045 | 70,434 | 1.648,015 | 349,471 275,911 |
| Butch, \& Drovers.. | 2,277,926 | 62,799 | 28,225 | $1,81,015$ $1,812,875$ | 275,911 286,911 |
| Mech's \& Trad | 1,800,374 | 76,268 | 90,946 | 1,386,762 | 286,911 |
| Greenwich... | $944,41 \mathrm{~S}$ 29.26869 | 14,199 | 8,522 | 1,738,422 | 129,024 |
| Seventh Ward. | 2,926,869 | 108,023 | 43,666 | 2,027,379 | 218,647 |
| State of N. Y. | 5,457,795 | 361, 396 | 104,484 | 609,280 | 309,066 |
| Amer. Exchange | 8,361,442 | 859,698 | 166,084 | 3,758,098 | 1,565,322 |
| Commerce | 18,376,822 | 984,201 | 1,504,530 | 7,301,583 | 2, $2,633,834$ |
| Broadway | 7,409,966 | 182,554 | 817,092 | 7,690,956 | 2,471,538 |
| Ocean | 2,985,552 | 60845 | 388,000 | 2,414,798 | 2,471,638 |
| Mercan | 3,623,164 | 61.605 | 298,950 | 2,495,407 | 817,745 |
| Republic | 4,732,010 | 228,346 | 129,715 | 1,623,286 | 243,244 |
| Chatham | 1,968, 833 | 45,433 | 16,000 | 8,362,475 | 833,196 |
| People's. | 1,470,731 | 38,674 | 16,084 8,499 | 1,828,840 | 398,168 |
| North Ame | 2,400,195 | 117,938 | 20,735 | 2,578,608 | 196,712 787929 |
| Hanover | 2,656,995 | 70,106 | 50,423 | 1,703,203 | 236,796 |
| Irring.. | 1,603,478 | 16,606 | 9,151 | 1,357,971 | 310,654 |
| Metropol | 9,486,165 $1,259,586$ | 54,416 | 664,550 | 5,292,339 | 1,483,000 |
| Nassau. | 2,240,293 | 139,4ऽ6 | 36,658 | 1,044,159 | 450,086 |
| Market. | 2,687,873 | 107,573 | 4,931 $\mathbf{3 7 5 , 4 1 6}$ | 1,825,155 | 299,944 |
| d. Nicholas..... | 2,372,847 | 27,402 | -396,480 | 2,092,008 | 703,445 506,890 |
| Shoe and Leather.. | 3,029,000 | 50,507 | 430,000 |  |  |
| Corn Exchange. | 3,055,500 | 29,365 | 32,000 | 2,164,747 | 1,017,000 |
| Continenta | ${ }^{3,378,141}$ | 109,082 | 306,772 | 1,975,919 | 859,000 |
| Oriental. | 1,127,499 | ${ }_{22,161}^{41,226}$ | 109,552 | 2,967,180 | 676,991 |
| Marine. | 1,775,405 | 50,710 | 119,162 | 911,797 | 211,542 |
| Atlańtic | 1,042,146 | 55,494 | ${ }_{74,216}$ | 1,470,041 | 543,300 |
| Imp. and Traders. | 4,175,243 | 88,868 | 333,524 | 3,241,529 | ${ }_{553,570}^{1820}$ |
| Mark. Bk . 7 As | 12,545,417 | 163,732 | 892,814 | 10,906,170 | 3,355,422 |
| Grocers.... | 1,987,420 |  | 200,000 | 1,518,928 | 422,601 |
| North River | 1,650,086 | - 38,565 |  | 851,973 | 249,317 |
| Cast River. | 879,881 |  | 13,422 | 1,303,066 | 299,683 |
| Man. and Mer..... | 1,557,054 | 19,792 | 20,283 | 734,629 | 300,790 |
| Pourth National | 13,068,536 | 111,354 | 1,497,055 | ${ }_{9} 1,656,7$ | 2,030,466 |
|  | 11,368,583 | 88,508 | 1,211,153 | 11,275,983 | 3,251,149 |
| Vinth National | 5,316,242 |  | 269,766 | 650,731 | 247,000 |
| First Nation | 2,656,985 | 4,706 | ${ }_{338,610}$ | 4,970,334 | 1,119,714 |
| Dry Dock. | 182,363 | 5,961 | 15,478 | 2,819,829 | $\begin{array}{r}1,189,348 \\ 40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Bull's Head | 947,453 | 9,159 | 120,769 | $1,05 s, 062$ | 40,000 |
| Manufactur | 468,223 | 18,907. | 49,899 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,290,826 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2,137 |
| Totals.......... | , 741,853 12 | 49,989 14 | 4,333,168 | 40,464 |  |

The changes in the statement, as compared with the previous week are quite unimportant, but are, on the whole, favorable.
The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows :
Loans.... .........................
 $\qquad$ Dec. \$458,978

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks Statements since Oct. '7th :

 $\begin{array}{lllllll} & 219,965,639 & 14,910,561 & 12,923,735 & 173,192,170 & 46,169,855 & 559 \\ \text { Oct. } & 166 & 864 \\ \text { Nov. } 4 \ldots . & 220,124,961 & 13,724,268 & 13,289,381 & 173,538,674 & 46,427,027 & 575,945.580\end{array}$


Phladelifia Banks.-The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for last and previous weeks :

| Capital Stock......... <br> Loans <br> Specie $\qquad$ <br> Legal Tenders. $\qquad$ <br> Deposits. $\qquad$ <br> Oirculation. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| Nov. 14. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 14,442,350$ | $\$ 1$ |
| $48,043,189$ | 4 |
| 955,924 |  |
| $15,303,891$ | 1 |
| $34,582,031$ | 3 |
| $7,064,766$ |  | Nov. 21.

$14,442,350$ Dec. .
 adelphia banks at stated periods

| ${ }^{\text {date. }}$ |  | Loa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ | " | 49,924,281 |
| Oct. 17, | " | 49,742,036 |
| Oct. 24, | " | 48,959,072 |
| Oet. 31, | " | ${ }_{48,317}$ |
| Nov. 20, | " | 48,043,189 |


| Specie. | Circulation. |
| :--- | ---: |
| $1,092,755$ | $7,056,984$ |
| $1,037,705$ | $7,082,197$ |
| $1,060,579$ | $77,084,667$ |
| $1,052,357$ | $7,074,066$ |
| $1,08,774$ | $7,069,314$ |
| 955,924 | $7,064,766$ |
| 917,372 | $7,059,451$ |

Deposits.
$38,347,233$
$37,28,078$
$36,252,038$
$35,404,524$
$34,65,024$
$34,58,031$
$34,067,872$

National Banks.-The following national banks were authorized during the week ending Saturday, November 18 :

| Name. <br> The National Exchange................. Kingswood, West Va. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$10,000 |
|  |  |  | 50,000 100,000 |
| Total capital |  |  |  |
| Previously authorized............................................ \$403,491,888 |  |  |  |
| Whole number national banks authorized is 1,610 , with a total cap |  |  |  |
| Amonnt of circulation issued to the national banks for the weed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total.................................................. \$217,956,588 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| The following banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasuary as additional depositories of the pub- |  |  |  |
| lic money : Second National Bank Leavenworth, Kansas, and |  |  |  |
| Atlantic Bank, New York City. |  |  |  |
| The following comparison shows the progress of the |  |  |  |
| national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from Oct. 7th : |  |  |  |
| Date. |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {ct. }}$ \%, " | 1,578 | 399,354,212 |  |
| 21, " | 1,592 | 401,406,013 | 197,798,380 |
| 28, " |  | 402,071,130 | 200,925,780 |
| Nov. 4, ": | 1,600 | $402,573,798$ $403,308,793$ | 203,877,355 207,212,930 |
|  | 1,610 | 403,741,893 | 217,956,590 |
| Foreign Banking.-The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 8, 1865 : <br> ISSUE DEPARTMENT. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Notes issued. . . . . . . £27,219,380 | Government debt. . . . £11,015,100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Gold coin and bullion. |  | 12,569,880 |
| - $£ 27,219,880$ |  |  | £27,219,88 |
| baneing dipabtimint. |  |  |  |
|  |  | ecunties | 20,070,914 |
|  |  | ment securities | 20,010,014 |
| Public deposits,includ <br> ing Exchequer S |  | ding. Dead |  |
| ings Banks, Com- |  |  | 9,746,089 $5,745,605$ |
| missioners of Na tional Dabt and | Gold | d silver coin. | \%,786,8 |
| tional Debt, and Dividend Accounts |  |  |  |
| Other deposits . . . . . $\quad 101818,148,786$ |  |  |  |
| Seven day \& other bills : 522,121 |  |  |  |
| £86,299,505 |  |  | 209,505 |

The preceeding accounts, compared with tho of the pre vious week, exhibit:
A Decrease of Circulation of .
2889,450
An Increase of Public Deposits
729,844
An Increase of Other Deposits of.................................. 168,996

A Decrease of Other Secarities of
An Increase of Rullion of
7,045
An Increase of Reserve of 452,004
The following is the return of the Bank of Franoe made up to the 9 th Nov. The return for the previous week is added:


SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24. )


NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.


## The $\mathfrak{C o m m e r i a l} \mathfrak{a i m e s}$.

 COMMERCIAL EPITOME.Friday Niget, Nov. 24.
The speculative tone of the market is still deficient, but the week closes with more activity and firmness in foreign merchandize than we have noticed for some time past; while as respects the great staples of domestic produce, increased and now liberal supplies are weakening the high prices current.
The improved position of foreign goods is due to several causes. Gold remains steady in the face of the "contraction" fulminations from Washington. People shrug their shoulders when Secretary McCulloch's "intentions" are aliuded to, and buy gold. But inaddition to this the reports, from foreign markets, favor an advance in many articles of import, and the trade have held off so long that they are under the necessity of resuming purchasce
Cotton and Breadstuffs close weak under large supplies and diminished export prices. But Provisions show more depression than can be noted in any other part of the market. Pork has de clined, and closes unsettled. Each decline bringe out new speculative purchasers, but they do no more than interpose a temporary cheok to the downward tendency. Lard has declined two cents, and sales for further delivery have been made at five cents per pound below the current market rate, which is supported by present limited supplies. Bacon is offered two cents below prices of a fortnight ago, and is offered for future delivery at low and irregular prices. Beef is arriving freely and the market is dull and weak. Butter is dull; Cheese quiet.
Groceries present an aspect decidedly the reverse of the above. Prices have had a downward tendency for a considerable period; but within two or three days a large business has been done in Coffee at full and improving prices. Sugars have been quiet and declining, but to day business was checked by the advanced views of holders, in consequence of the intelligence from Cuba being less favorable to the next crop. Teas were very active on the news from China. There was also more doing in Molasses, Spices, \&c.

Oils are rather tending upward. The European reports received this week, have produced an active and advancing market for Petroleum. Naval Stores have shown no new or important feature. Hides and Leather have become dull. Wool is very dull. Tallow has further declined, and at the concession there is a renewal of ex. port demand.
In metals, we notice the continuance of the speculative movement in American Ingot Copper, based on the blockade of the Chili Ports. We have also to report an active business in Pig Tin, part for arrival, at full and improving prices. Other metals are ${ }^{\text {Pn }}$ quiet, and Pig Iron is rather drooping.

Whisky has materially declined: Ashes have advanced to extreme figures. Hops are firm, and in good demand from brewers. Building materials are firm, from scarcity. Drugs and Chemicals are more active and firm.
In freights we find the shipments of Cotton and Breadstuffs to Great Britain are on a liberal scale, but rates by steam are lower. The shipments of other domestic produce including Provisions, are increasing. To the Continent there is but little going. The ship ments South have fallen off materially.
The receipts of domestic produce for the week, and since July 1
have been as follows: have been as follows:

| Ashes, pkgs....... | This week. 152 | Since July. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | This | Since |
|  |  |  | Crude turp bbls. | week. | July 1. |
| Breadstuffs- |  |  | Spirits turpentine | 40 | 23,638 |
| Flour, bbls | 128,281 | 1,724,823 |  | . 83 | 11,033 |
| Wheat, bush | 625,396 | 6,241,128 | Tar | 1,383 | 85,397 |
| Oats | 259,468 | 5,517,969 | Pitch. | 385 | 7,100 |
| Corn | 664,351 | 12,333,987 | Oil cake, pkgs | 2,462 | 64,828 |
| Malt | 75,148 | 651,629 272,945 | Oil lard....... |  | -64,828 |
| Barley. | 113,376 | 1,974,663 | Oeanuts, bags. | 8,736 | 300,455 |
| Grass seed. | 1,129 | - 13,488 | Provisions- | 180 | 8,288 |
| Flaxseed | 7,053 | 63,916 | Butter, pkgs |  |  |
| Beans. | 863 | 35,221 | Cheese...... | 13,939 | 392,874 478,547 |
| Peas ..... | 77,870 | 90,044 | Cut meats | 1,240 | 48,547 8,060 |
| Corn meal, bbls.. | 2,588 4,107 | 58,749 | Eggs | 1,929 | 39,124 |
| B. W.Flour, bags | 2,276 | 38,370 6,309 | Pork | 1,006 | 60,140 |
| Cotton, bales... | 28,283 | 458,744 | Lard, | 2,943 | 14,806 |
| Copper, plates |  | - 2,472 | Lard, | 457 | 10,963 |
| Copper, bbls. | 448 | 7,309 | Rice, pkg | 100 | 919 |
| Dried fruit, pkgs | 101 | 2,372 | Starch ... | 1,443 | 4,231 |
| Grease, pkgs. |  | 2,272 | Stearine | 1,443 | - ${ }^{42,586}$ |
| Hemp, bales | 142 | 2,764 | Spelter, slabs | 51 | 2,724 |
| Hides, No | 6,047 | 170,307 | Sugar, hhds \& biols |  | 8,430 |
| Leather, sides | 45,205 | 783,302 | Tobacco pkgs | 131 | 2,975 |
| Lead, pigs.... | 45,282 | 14,939 | Tobacco ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,929 | 77,521 |
| Molasses, hhds | 28 | 14,431 | Whisky, bb | 792 | 57,914 |
| Naval Ptores- |  | 4,431 | Wool, bales | 1,101 | $\begin{aligned} & 24,347 \\ & 86,552 \end{aligned}$ |

We give below as a comparative statement the receipts of a few leading articles, per all routes, since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the sam period last year :



The imports from foreign ports of a few leading articles for the week and since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same time last year, have been as follows:

The exports from this port of some of the leading articles of domestic produce have been as follows :

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEN YORE TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. $21,1865$.
,052 |

Quan. Value.
DANISH WEST INDIES.
Bacon, lbs...300
H6 Bacon, lbs.. Tongues, tc Pork, bbls. Dry goods, cs...
Ag. $1 \mathrm{mpl}, \mathrm{pkgg} .3$
Straw Ag. $1 \mathrm{mpl}, \mathrm{pkgs.33}$
Straw hats, cs. 14
Station Stationery, bxs. 4 Paperhang's, cs Shooks
Hoops, bdis., 200
Fancy goods, cs.
Fancy goods, cs. 1
Lard oil, gal. Shoes
 Nails, kegs....... 13
Flour bbis 100 Flour, bbli..... 10
Miscellaneous

HAMBURG.
Q. citron, bxs .10
Tobacco, cs.... 25 Apples, bbl
Ciga
Cott
Sew
Cott
Sew
Pape
Ess
Ess oils, cs
Tobacco, bales 404
Rosin, bbls
$\$ 13,167$

Cott

Quan. Value.
Quan. Value

|  | Quan. Value |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Dental mat'l, cs. $1 \quad 1,000$ |
|  | Jewelry, cs ..... 2 1,808 |
|  | 6 |
|  | \$2,682,930 |
|  |  |
|  | Clocks, cs..... 59 1,102 |
|  | Cheese, lbs455,801 85,849 |
|  | Flour, bbls . 6318 |
|  | Carriage |
| 460 | Raw silk, cs...64 57,600 |
|  | Hardware, cs . . $43{ }^{\text {On }}$ |
|  | Woodenware, |
|  | Staves |
| 9 | Cochine |
|  |  |
|  | 28,080 |
|  | Glue, bbl ...... 254 |
|  | Ptg matl, bxs |
|  | Dry goods, bales8 1,162 |
|  | Turpentine,cks.58 1,430 |
|  | Horn tips, bgs,156 1,232 |
|  | ahogany logs. 21580 |
|  | Beef, bbls. |
|  | Horn tip, cks.. 44 2,737 |
|  | Shoe pegs, bbl 196 |
|  | -Beeswax,lbs.3899 1,900 |
|  | Tea, pkg...... 239 10,524 |
|  | orn, bush . 15757 14,000 |
|  | Beef, tcs...... 525 26,243 |
|  |  |
|  | GLASGOw. ${ }^{\$ 345,999}$ |
|  | Corn, bush.40,697 35, |
|  | Tallow, lbs.27,600 4,100 |
|  | Cotton, bales. 343 83,974 |
|  | Toca |
|  | Apples, bbls... 15 186 |
|  | Hops, bales. . . $30: 3,200$ |
|  | Grease, lbs.. 15000 1,800 |
|  | Machinery, bx... ${ }^{126}$ |
|  | Wheat,bush. 18200 30,709 |
|  | Flour, bbls ... 300 2,550 |
|  | Mfd Tob lbs . 5435 1,266 |
|  | Staves. ...... 3600 |
|  | Beef, tcs...... 315 |
|  | Cond milk, cs.. |
|  | Should's, lbs12000 1,200 |
|  | Cheese, lbs . $20000 \quad 3,800$ |
|  | Grass seed, sks 17 |
|  | Sperm oil,gl. 18926 38,180 |
|  | \$234,079 |
|  | GIbraltar. |
|  | Tobacco, hid. 125 |
|  | Mfd Toblb.21,602 1,8 |

@ 78s 6d for fine to fine fine crd, 79s @ 83s for low mid to mid, and $85 \mathrm{~s} @ 89 \mathrm{~s}$ for good to fine mid ; 144 casks 2,900 bags native Ceylon at 66s @ 66s 6d for ord, 67s 6d @ 69 6d for good ord to good ord bold, and 70s 6d @ 72s for fine ord to superior; 62 bags Cochin at 65 s for pale; 8.5 bags East India at $85 \mathrm{~s} @ 03 \mathrm{~s}$ 6d for Munzerabad Mountain, 84 s 6 d @ 89 s for Mysore ; 99 bags Singapore at 58 s ; 662 bags mixed Manila were bought in at 55 s @ $57 \mathrm{~s} ; 20$ bags African sold at $72 \mathrm{~s} ; 42$ half-bales Mocha at 80 s for small, and 95 s 6 d for short-berry ; 30 barrels Berbice at $76 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d} @ 79 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d} ; 7$ barrels Jamaica at 60 s for ord. Of 125 bags Guatemala part sold at 73 s 6 d . 100 bags Rio sold at 54 s , and the remainder of the Porto Rico, bought in previously, viz., about 100 casks at 72s @ 73s 6d for good and fine ord, 76 s @ 798 for low mid, and 79s @ 81s for mid dull colory. A floating cargo of 3,200 bags fully good first Rio sold at a price equal to 60 s bd for near port.
Copper--Tough cake and tile $£ 96$, bẹst selected $£ 99$, sheathing $£ 101$. Yellow metal sheathing $9 \frac{1}{d} \mathrm{~d}$ per lb . Few sellers of foreign ; Chili slab £89 @ £90, nominal.

## Lead firm at $£ 205 \mathrm{~s} @ £ 20$ 10s for common pig

Conn-Supplies of English wheat continue moderate, and prices have further advanced 1 s per qr. Foreign is firm, but not active. Average price of English wheat for week ending 4th inst was 43 s 4 d on 77,830 qrs returned. White A wheat $50 \mathrm{~s} @ 52 \mathrm{~s}$; winter red $48 \mathrm{~s} @ 50 \mathrm{~s}$; spring $48 \mathrm{~s} @ 50 \mathrm{~s}$ per qr ; A flcur very scarce at 27 s @ 30 s per barrel.
Corrov was flat early in the week, but within the last two days the demand has greatly improved, and prices have advanced rapidly from $1 \mathrm{~d} @ 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ per lb . At Liverpool the sales for the week are 56,640 bales ; mid Orleans $2!\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ per lb .
Iron-Welsh tirm ; rails and bars $£ 7 @ £ 7$ 10s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch pigs 578 id for mixed Nos on Clyde.
Hemp-There was no fa ir disposition to bid at the public sales, and 1,430 bales Manila were taken in from $£ 43$ @ $£ 45$ for common to good. Prisately 1,200 bales have changed hands, for arrival, distant shipment, at $£ 40$ for London, or $£ 4210$ s if destined to Liverpool. 200 bales Gunn sold from $£ 205 \mathrm{~s} @ £ 2210 \mathrm{~s}$ for common to fair, being again dearer. 370 bales Kurrachee were withdrawn. Russian steady; St. Petersburg clean $£ 3410$ s.
Jute firm and dearer; 10,000 sold to arrive at firm prices ; of 9,300 bales at auction half sold from $£ 1510 \mathrm{~s}$, @ $£ 26$ for common to good, with inferior and rejections from' $£ 12$ 5s @ $£ 14$. 600 bales cuttings were mostly sold from $£ 61$ 5s @ $£ 7$, barely up to private transactions.
Linseed is again firmer: we quote Calcutta 63s @ 63s 6d, with a short supply. A large business for arrival in most descriptions, includng Calcutta at 61 s 6 d up to 63 s 6 d , upon country damaged samples, sound seed being how held at fully 65 s with few sellers. The sales include St. Petersburg for E coast at 59 s 6 d @ 60s L. A. T., and 20,000 qre Black Sea and Azov at 61 s 3 d up to 62 s 6 d L A T. to be shipped this year.

Spelier quiet at $£ 2115 \mathrm{~s} @ £ 22$
Naval Stores-Spirits turpentine dearer, and 46 s paid present deivery. Petroleum 3 s 2 d refined Pennsylvanian.
Ons-Fish: no sales in sperm, and the price is still quoted $£ 115$ pale seal $£ 48$; pale Southern $£ 48$; cod $£ 52$. Linseed has gradually improved to 37 s , Rape bas further advanced ; foreign brown is quoted £ॅ̄1, English £50, foreign refined £54, English refined £53 present delivery; business for forward delivery in English brown, and $£ 50$ now demanded first four months, crude cotton $£ 3110$ @ $£ 32$, refined $£ 38$ $@ £ 39$ according to packages and delivery ; Madras ground nut $£ 52$; Niger $£ \ddagger 3 \%$ s. Olive quiet at $£ 5310 \mathrm{~s}$ for Malaga, $£ 53$ Seville, and £ 50 Mogadore. Cocoa nut : there has been an active enquiry to arrive, and prices higher ; Cochin 50s @ 52s, Ceylon 47s @ 48s 6d. Palm : fine Lagos 44s@44s 6d.
Rice-In active demand, and about 65,000 bags sold at higher prices, fine new Rangoon at $13 \mathrm{~s} @ 13 \mathrm{~s} 3 \mathrm{~d}$, very fine 13 s 6 d ; mid to good Necranzie 11s 3d@12s 3d ; good old Bassein 11s 9d; also 200 tons Moonghy for arrival at 12 s without guarantee.
RUM-250 puncheons Demerara sold at 1s 8d@1s 81 ; and about 80 puncheons Jamaica at 3s 4d.
Saltpetre steady, and 6,500 bags Bengal sold at 24s 3d@24s \&d for $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \frac{7}{2}$ per ceut, and 300 tons now landing and afloat at 25 s , and 100 tons for distant arrival at 25 s 3 d , usual conditions.
Molasjes-No sales are reported.
Spices-Pepper, Black, 1,600 bags Singapore partly sold from 34 d@ $3 \frac{\rho_{8} d}{}$; 1,000 bags Penang were bought in at $3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$ for Trang ; 700 bags White partly sold from $5 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d} @ 6$ d for good to fine Singapore ; good Pe nang held for 5 星d. Ginger, 830 bags Bengal were bought in at 26 s 6 d ; 350 bbls Jamaica sold from 63s@76s for ord to mid, with fine to superior from $£ 71 \mathrm{~s} @ £ 9 \mathrm{2s}$. Cloves, $5\left(10\right.$ bags Zanzibar chiefly realized $2 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{~d}$ for ord; 20 cases Penang mostly sold at 1 s .
SUGAR-The market continues very dull, and although moderate supplies have been offered, prices are again $6 \mathrm{~d} @ 1 \mathrm{~s}$ per cwt cheaper. The sales of British West Iudia have only comprised 450 hhds , including at public sale a small pertion of $348 \mathrm{hhds}, 17 \mathrm{tcs}, 81 \mathrm{bbls}$ Barbadoes from 35s@41s: 812 bags crystalized Berbice were withdrawn. 540 bags Bengal sold at $33 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d} @ 34 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}$ for yellow Gurpattan date. 6,963 bags Madras sold at $29 \mathrm{~s} @ 30 \mathrm{~s}$ for fair to good grainy Jaggery. 458 bags Natal partly sold at $248 @ 35 s 6$ d. Privately 600 bags Gurpattah date Bengal sold at $33 \mathrm{~s} @ 363$ 3d, and a floating cargo of Maurtius, 3,437 bags brown syrups at 22s 3 d landing weights for U K. Foreign, 4,404 bags Guatemala mostly sold at 28s 6d@32s for brown, and 33s@34s for yellow. No private transacticns.

Tallow is rather firmer. St Petersburg Y C on spot 50s, December 50s 3d, January to March 51s, March 51s 9d.
Tea market very firm- $14,000 \mathrm{pkgs}$ sold this week at auction at full pricos. Common Congou 1s $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ per lb. Stock in the United Kingdom on the 31 st October $88,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$, against $88,500,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ same time last year.

Tin-English has been further advanced. We quote Blocks 100s, Bars 101s, Refined 103s. Foreign quiet; Straits 95s@95s 6d.
Linserd Cares in good demand. New York in barrels £9 17e6d@ 107 s bd.

Liverpool.-A circular of the 11 th reports :
Astes-There being more sellers, prices have somewhat declined The sales are 200 barrels; pots at 36 s , and pearls at 34 s per cwt Bark-The market continues dull, and lower prices have been accepted 100 hhds Philadelphia sold at 7 s per cwt. Naval Stozes-Moredoing in French rosin, at 14s @ 15 s per cwt for good common, and 21 s p cwt for fine; spirits of turpentine dull, at 45 s @ 4 bs per cwt for French Petroleum-A large business has been done at higher rates; about 1,200 barrels refined Pennsylvanian sold on spot at $2 \mathrm{~s} 10 \mathrm{~d} @ 3 \mathrm{~s} 1 \mathrm{~d}$ per gallon, and 3,000 barrels to arrive at 3 s 1 d per gallon, also 1,000 barrels crude on spot and to arrive at $£ 21$ per ton. Small sales of spirit at $2 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d} @ 2 \mathrm{~s} 9 \mathrm{~d}$ on spot, and $1 \mathrm{~s} 10 \mathrm{~d} @ 2 \mathrm{~s}$ per gallon to arrive. LABDThe market is dull. No American bere; European offers at a decline of 3 s per cwt . Tallow-Since our last the market has been inactive, and declined about 6d per dwt; sales of South American having been made at 50 s per cwt . In London the market has been dull, and gradu. ally declining throughout the week, until yesterday, when it partially recovered. The closing prices for P Y C are 50 s on spot; 50 s 6 d for December; 51 s January to March, and 52 s for March only. BeerFine qualities are in fair consumptive demand at about the querro of our last. A small parcel of new has arrived, (India mess,) for which of our last. A small parcel of new has arrived, ( India mess,) for which
135 s is asked. Pork-The stock of American is almost entirely cleared off, indeed there is less offering than for many years past. BAcon-There $i_{3}$ little doing, though offering at a decline of 2 s to 4 s per cwt -to 65 s @ 68 s per cwt. Buttre-A slow sale even for fine, which is worth $114 \mathrm{~s} @ 120 \mathrm{~s}$ per cwt. Inferior descriptions meet with no enquiry. Cheese is in steady demand, especially for choice qualities, which have advanced 2 s @ 3s per cwt ; for extra 60s @ 65s is now paid.

Havana:--We have the regular trade circular of November 18th, and quote:

Sugars (clayed)-The market continues in the same inactive condition as we described it last week-and, although the small sales made occasionally have been at full rates, there seems to be no prospect of any reanimation, whilst the views of buyers generally speaking, do not correspond with those of holders.

The only transaction that has come to our knowledge was the sale of $1,084 \phi$ No. 12 at $11 \frac{1}{4}$ rs.
A crop of 800 hhds good clayed sold at $\$ 22$ per hhd of 175 gallons, deliverable on the plantation, and for an equal quantity the same rate has been offered, with a cash advance of $\$ 30,000$.
Tobacco.-The exports have been as follows :

United States**
United Kingdom.
Hamburg f Br.................
Hollang aremen
Holland \& Belgium
France
Elsewhere.
Pounds.


185,883
18,097
618,389
61,448
138,932
979,414
68,426
$2,070,589 \quad 2,880,415$
1864.

Nor.
1,45
1,445,684
$\begin{array}{r}146,435 \\ 1077 \\ \hline\end{array}$
1,077,514
444,681
743,873
2,173,727
216,620
6,293,554

## COTTON.

There is scarcely a new feature to the market. The receipts at all points are about the average of the past three months; the export movement, which last week appeared to have diminished, has been resumed, especially from Southern ports, with some degree of activity, as an instance of which, over 8,000 bales were cleared at New Orleans, principally for Liverpool, in a single day.

At this market, the details of the China's news, (to the 11th No. vember,) have been followed by an active business, and on Tuesday and Wednesday prices were a little better, 54 c being paid for middling Orleans. Yesterday and to-day the market has been a little weak, although still active, the supplies having been considerably increased by the arrival of steamers and sail vessels detained by the storm that raged early in the week. A noticeable feature in thereceipts this week is the large quantity from Florida. The deliveries over the Western railroads are also large.

The following are the closing quotations:

Good Middling
Middling fair $\qquad$
The receipts of cotton at this market for the week ending last night (Thursday) were as follows:


Total for the weenk
Previously reported
Since July 1
29,646

Same time last year.
441,068
The exports from this port last week were as follows :
To Glasgow.
.bales.
To Bremen.
To Hamburg

## Total for the week. Previously reported.

## Since July 1st

Same time last year $\qquad$
8,787
343
8
New Orleans.-We have the Price Current of Nov. 15th, from which we quote :
estimated at 15,000 bales, at an advance of $\frac{1 d}{}$ to $\frac{7}{y} d$, making our clos ing quotations $\frac{1}{2} d$ per lb above those of this day week. quotations.
"On Saturday (11th) the morning papers contained New York telegrams which reported a favorable reaction in that market, under which Middling had recovered lc. of the previous decline, and was quoted at 52c. Under the influence of these accounts, with the further advantage improved, and, although factors raised their pary in dometic, the demand med up 3,800 bales, at prices $1 @:$ c. better than were realized sum day. This marked improvement was followed on Mouday by a further advance of fully 1c. per lb, and continued activity in the demand, the business comprising 3,200 bales on the basis of $48 @ 50 \mathrm{c}$. for Good Ordinary, $51 @ 52 \mathrm{c}$. for Low Middling, and $54 @ 55 \mathrm{c}$. for Middlung. Yester-
day the unfavorable accounts noticed above conpletely day the unfororable accounts noticed above completely unsettled the
market, and the sales were confined to barely 900 bales, taken in sevmarket, and the sales were confined to barely 900 bales, taken in sev-
eral emall lots; mostly on the basis of 48 c . for strict Good Cordinary and 49c. for barely Low Middling.
This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 7,900 bales
With the remark that in the unsettled condition of prices, quotations are to a great extent nominal, we give the following as an approximation to yesterdays business: Ordinary, $4 ? @+4 \mathrm{c}$.; Good Ordinary, $47 @$ 48c.; Low Middling, $50 @ 51 \mathrm{c}$.; Middling, $53 @ 54 \mathrm{c}$.
Stock on hand September 1,1865 (bales).
Arrived past three days.................................
11,237
Arrived previously.
212,849
83,239

Exported past three days.
8s..........................
16,018
Exported previously..
Stock on hand and on shipboard (bales).
165,673-181.681 Cotton at New Orleans for ten years from, exports, and stocks of Nor. 15 :

|  | Arrivals. | Exports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1865. | 2 2 4,086 | 181,681 | 125.64 |
|  | 10,275 | 9,471 | 5,379 |
| 1863 | 27,615 | -18,04] |  |
| 1861. | 772 | 1,656 |  |
| 1860 | 1,789 |  | 11,907 |
| 1859.. | 524,784 | 309,439 | 289,284 |
| 1858. | 596,283 | 328,284 | 294,921 |
| 1857. | 495,700 | 269,341 | 256,589 |
| 1856. | 287,162 | 139,406 | 155,077 |
|  | 454,377 | 205,162 | 256,210 |

We have to-day the following telegram :
Nov. 23-Cotton is dull, sales to-day 2,200 bales at 52c @ 53 c for middling. Checks on New York $\ddagger$ per cent premium. Gold 149. reights, cotton to Liverpool 11-16d
Mobile.- We have the following telegrams :
Nov. 17-Cotton nominal. Sales to-day, 1,200; sales for the week,
8,560. Receipts for the week, 12,548 bales. Exports for the week, 9,934 bales. Stock on hand 57,277 bales. Gold $148 @ 150$.
Nov. 21-Cotton sales to-day; 700 bales middling at 50 c ; market
firm. firm.
Nor. 23-Cotton sales to-day. 800 bales middling at 50 c ; demand
confined to a few buyers. na tow buyers.
Mempais.-A
20,000 bales.
,00 bales.
Savannah.-Dates to Nov. 17 th report a decline to 45 a 46 c . for
Middlings.

|  | Uplands. |  | Sea Island. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Received this week | 3,694 |  | 94 |
| Received previousl | 5,383 | - | 116 |
| Received previous | 44,287 |  | 2,453 |
| Total | 55,364 |  | 2,663 |
| Exports this week. | 5,267 |  | 3 |
| Previously. | 39,636 |  | 2,277 |
| Total. | 44,903 |  | 2,300 |
| Nov. 17 | 10,461 |  | ${ }_{3}{ }^{2} 3$ |

Literpool.-The following is from the circular of the Ilth November:
The week commenced with a very dull trade and declining prices. amounted to 3000 red its climax on Tuesday, when the sales only Wednesdas 3,000 bales, and middling Orleans was sold at 20d. On enced, both from the set in, and a more general demand was experienced, both from the trade and speculators, at steadier prices, and in some cases an advance of $\frac{1 d}{}$ to $\frac{7 d}{} \mathrm{der} \mathrm{lb}$ was obtained prer and in sales of the previous day-sales 10,000 bales- Yesterday the the low ment was more decided, and an advance of ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Yesterday the improvelong staples-sales 15,000 bales. To-day the 1 d was established on but became rather less active after receipt of "Scotia's" opened strong, ing large receipts and clearances at all the ports ; the day", sales are
$\overline{125,644}$
224,086
07,325 4

## s

## a

somewhat irregular, in consequence of the uncertain character of the arrivals from the West. Made of heated, grown, and otherwise unsound Wheat, a great proportion is unsound, and for these, selling prices are 50 cents to $\$ 1$ a barrel below current quotations for sound. The really sound Flours on the market hare been made at high cost and are well held, for export, \$350 has been paid for Extra State.
Wheat has arrived freely, and there has been some pressure to sell, which, with less favorable news from Liverpool, has caused an irregular decline, the fine Reds being best held. White Wheats are very dull, especially common new crop.
Corn has been active all the week, and full prices have been obtained. The demand has been active for export and home use while the receipts have been quite moderate, and some speculative feeling has been developed. The close, however, was slightly below the highest point.
Oats have met with a speculative demand, and prices have advanced, closing dull. Rye is plenty and relatively very low, but meets with very limited demand. Barley is dull and unsettled. Canada Peas are firm but quiet. New White Beans are scarce and firm.
The following are the closing quotations:



Weekly Receipts at Lake Ports.-The following will show the weekly receipts of flour and grain at the places indicated for the week ending Nov. 18 :

|  | $\underset{\text { Fbour, }}{\text { bis. }}$ | Wheat, | Corn, | $\mathrm{O}_{0}$ | , |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago | 25,291 | 196,491 | ${ }_{256,434}$ | 145,579 | ${ }^{\text {bushels. }}$ | 38,430 |
| Milwauk | 13,578 | 648,445 | 11,149 | 25,525 | 2,742 | 5,365 |
| Toledo. | 29,311 | 105,128 | 23,051 | 21,985 | 2,083 | 2,400 |
| Detroit | 21,371 | 23,267 | 11,820 | 10,246 | 890 |  |
| Clevel | 5,551 | 15,248 | 5,871 | 78,833 | 1,170 | 2,073 |
| Totals | ¢5,162 | 988,579 | 308,325 | 282,168 | 57,405 | 48,268 |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Previous week..118,533 } & 680,312 & 331,588 & 180,708 & 63,551 & 28,358\end{array}$
Eastward Movement of Flour and Grain.-The following will show the shipments of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, for the week ending Nov. 18th, and destination :

| To | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bushels. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Corn, } \\ & \text { bushels. } \end{aligned}$ | Oats bushels. | Barley, bushels. | Rye, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 37,228 | 186,448 | 187,620 | 63,085 |  | 62,000 |
| Oswego |  | 339,661 | 62,829 |  |  |  |
| Ogdensburg | 4,707 | 31,298 | 10,000 |  |  |  |
| Cape Vincent. |  | 33,429 | 6,000 |  |  |  |
| Dunkirk... | 21,288 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collingwood |  |  |  |  |  | 0,000 |
| Goderich | 402 |  | 2,000 |  |  | 0,000 |
| Sarnia. | 5,810 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kingston | 5,721 | 54,425 | 51,225 |  |  |  |
| Port Robinson.. |  |  | 18,000 |  |  |  |
| Other Cn. ports. |  | 17,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Other por | 2,950 | 36,625 | 86,230 | 132,688 | 225 |  |
| By | 9,458 | 9,486 | 11,850 | 25,394 | ¢,671 | 8,850 |
|  |  | 16,095 |  | 40,915 | 114,359 |  |
| Totals. | 87,564 | 824,467 | 445,760 | 262,082 | 120\%,255 |  |
| Previous week. | 70,906 | 685,528 | 434,049 | 450,919 | 87,333 | 18,700 |
| Milwatree.-The following table exhibits the receipts of flour and grain by rail and lake, for the week ending Saturday, November 18th, and the corresponding time last year: |  |  |  |  |  |  | and grain by rail and lake, for the week ending Saturday, November 18th, and the corresponding time last year :


|  | Flour. | Wheat. | Oats. | Corn. | Rye. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| bbls. | bush. | barley. |  |  |  |
| Total $\ldots \ldots$. | 13,722 | 580,451 | 25,625 | 11,309 | 5,969 |
| bush. | 1,913 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lrrrrrr}\text { Cor. time,'64. } & 4,110 & 146,899 & 26,040 & 3,276 & 3,677 & \mathbf{9 , 9 5 1}\end{array}$

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain since January lst, and the corresponding time last year.


Chicago.- The following summary shows the receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the week ending Nov. 18.

BECEIPTS.
$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \text { Flour, } & \text { Wheat, } & \text { Corn, } & \text { Oats. } & \text { Rye, } & \text { Barley, } \\ \text { Total .... } & \text { bbls. } & \text { bus, } & \text { bus, } & \text { bus. } & \text { bus. } & \text { bus. } \\ \text { Ton. } & 96,501 & 252,834 & 145,579 & 38,370 & 50,520 \\ \text { Cor. week '64 } & 20,704 & 205,799 & 143,094 & 380,526 & 27,316 & 12,884\end{array}$ shipments.
Total Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, $\begin{gathered}\text { bye, } \\ \text { bbls. } \\ \text { bu. } \\ \text { bus. }\end{gathered}$ barley $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Cor. week,'64 } & 27,222 & 228,281 & 352,551 & 255,109 & 90,050 & 121,447\end{array}$

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain from January 1 to November 18, for four years:

|  |  | ECEI |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flour, bbls. | $1865 .$ | $1864 .$ | 1863. | 1862. |
| Wheat, bus | 8,347,153 |  | $1,341,453$ 10425,310 | 1,632,738 |
| Corn, bus. | 24,473,259 | 12,843,080 |  | 12,557,926 |
| Oats, bus | 9,773,123 | 13,027,002 | 8, 8 ,281,835 | $30,566,184$ $3,398,105$ |
| Rye, bus. | 1,066,890 | 1,022,684 | 781,460 | 925,076 |
| Barley bus | 1,220,651 | 704,832 | 1,029,834 | 713,702 |


| SHIPPED. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1865. | 1864. | 1868. | 1862. |
| Wheat, bu. | 902,606 | 998,878 $10,390,043$ | 1,461,911 | 1,575,318 |
| Corn, bu. | 25,060,202 | $10,390,043$ $11,604,805$ | 9,155,234 24,358,006 | 12,855,589 |
| Oats, bu. | 9,168,806 | 14,110,444 | 7,351,929 | 2,823,44 |
| Rye, bu. | 760,480 | 756,889 | 562,405 | 767769 |
| Barley, bu. | 461,911 | 202,130 | 665,547 | 269,128 |
| Liverpool.-Date are to the 11 th. We quote: |  |  |  |  |

pletion of Wer has been dry this week, and very favorable for the com pletion of Wheat sowing. The trade in Wheat and Flour this week has been quiet, the speculative element having
At Tuesday's Market there was but a moderate consumptive demand for Wheat and Flour, but as holders were firm, there was no alteration in prices. Indian Corn was in active request at 31 s 3 d to 31 s 6 d , being an advance of 1 s 3 d to 1 s 6 d per qr .

Since Tuesday there has been very little inquiry for Wheat and Flour and Indian Corn has declined 3d per quarter.

At to-day's Market there was but a very limited attendance of bayers and the transactions in Wheat and Flour too trivial to test prices steady at Tuesday's pe cal


| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{d} \\ \text { nominal. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 | (1) |
| 10 | 4 @ 10 |
| 10 | 5 @ 10 |
| 30 | 6 @ 31 |
| 39 | 0 @ 40 |
|  | 0 @ |

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.
The Dry Goods market has been, if possible, less active than last week. With a steady downward pressure, there has been little disposition to buy, except for immediate use. Goods of all kinds are rapidly accumulating, very much against the wishes of holders. The weight of this accumulation, in the absence of any demand, is bringing prices down to a legitimate basis. The bottom is not yet reached, but a further reduction of five or seven per cent will bring about a reaction, and the trade, which will surely follow that redaction, will soon clear the market of the present accumulation. Prices are not yet down to those of the last week in August, at which time trade commenced so briskly. The long period of dullness which has followed the unwarranted advance of September and October will suggest more cautiousness should trade again spring up.
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings have been very quiet, with bardly sufficient doing to determine quotations. Prices have declined gradually for standards. For poorer grades the decline has been more rapid, and goods have sold at what they would bring. As these goods are now within ore cent of the lowest price of the summer season, we may expect a better inquiry shortly. Standards have declined a half cent on a yard, and are now quoted at 32 b , by both agents and jobbers. Amory, Indian Head A, Appleton A, Atlantic P A, A H and P H, A moskeag A, Pocassett Canoe are quoted at $32 \frac{1}{2}$, Indian Queen 36 inch 24 , Pittsfield A 36 inch 24 , Rocky Point Sheetings 36 inch 25, Wa Wa Wanda 36 inch 36, Augusta Mills 44 31, $7-8$ do 26, Manhattan K 4.427 , Phœenix Cotton Mf Co 37 inch $27 \frac{1}{2}$, do 39 inch $28 \frac{1}{4}$, Grafton 28 inch 20 , Shetucket B 27 inch 20, A 30 inch 22, Pocassett Canoe K 36 inch 25, do Family Cotton 36 inch 23, Tigers 20, Bristol 40 inch 27 , Farmers and Mechanics 3-4 17, G Washington heavy 36 inch 29, Griswold 3-4 17, Warren 36 inch 28, Amoskeag B 37 inch 32, Stark Mills A 36 inch 32. Atlantic A 37 inch sell at 33 , do heavy shirting A V 30 inch $28 \frac{1}{2}$, do $A G 27 \frac{1}{2}$, fine sheetings $A L$ and P L $36 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ inches $27 \frac{1}{2}$, do shirt P E 33 inch 26 , Indian Orchard W 33 inch 24 , do B B 33 inch 25 , do C 37 inch 26 , do N 36 inch 27, do A 40 inch 28. Indian Head B 30 inch are held at 27 cts., do E 48 inch $4 \frac{\overline{y y}}{}$, Nashua Extra A 36 inch $30 \frac{1}{2}$, do fine D 36 inch, 28, Washusetts 32.
Bleached Sheetinas and Shirtings have been more steady for fine goods, while the poorer grades are quiet and declining. The demand is light and buyers are waiting for a firmer foundation. Waltham S 72 inch are quoted at 90 cents, do $X 33$ inch $27 \frac{1}{3}$, do W 42 inch 35 , do K 92 inch 55 , do M 81 inch 102 , do N 90 inch 112 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amoskeag A 37 inch 35, Kent River 3-4 19, Uxbridge imp. 4-4 32, Auburnville $4-4$ 33, White Rock 36 inch 40, Canoe 27 inch 18, Continental 30 inch $22 \frac{1}{y}$, Methuen 3-4 19, Warrenton B/ 25 .
Drills are in light demand though prices are nominally un changed. Globe Steam Mills are quoted at $27 \frac{1}{3}$, Amoskeag brown 33, Stark D 40 inch 33:

Corset Jeans are in quiet demand and prices are nominally the same．Indian Orchard 33，Massabesic and Amoskeag 37 y ．
Cotron Flannels are extremely dull and prices have declined 2a31 cents．Falls are quoted at $32 \frac{1}{1}$ ，a decline of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ cents，Man－ chester brown $37 \frac{1}{2}$ ，a dechine of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cents，Columbia 28 inch $31, \mathrm{Mt}$ ． Vernon 30，Nashua A 29 inch $32 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}, ~ F r a n k l i n ~} 30$.
Stripes and Tices are very quiet and prices are nominally the same for the better grades，while poorer goods are two or three cents lower．Amoskeag A C A 32 inch are quoted at 80 cents，do． A 62 t，do．B 55，do．C 40，do．D 421，Albany 27 inch 25，Pitts－ field 25 ，a reduction of 2 cents．Atlantic 36 inch are named at 60 cents，do．$\frac{7}{8}$ 45，Chattanooga 20，Concord 37，Pacific Extra $\frac{7}{8} 45$ Peabody 4－4 60，Sacondale 3－4 23，West Branch $4-4$ 471 ，do．No． $2 \frac{1}{8} 37 \frac{2}{2}$ ，Windsor $\frac{7}{8} 35$ ，Henry Clay 3－4 33，Lawrence 4－4 37，Key－ stone 31，Canonicus 23，Ripka 28，Ashland 21，Logan 25，Ameri－ can Stripes 3－3 30 cents，6－3 31 ．
Printing Clotes have been very quiet and dull．The sales at Providence the past week were 5000 pieces at $17 \frac{1}{2}$ al8 cents for 64 x 64 on hand and 19 cents for $64 \times 68$ on hand．
Prints are dull to stagnation．There is no demand whatever in first hands，and the dull weather of the past few days has en－ tirely interrupted the little trade for immediate wants．Garner＇s are quoted the same as last week， 27 cents，though the sales are very light．Amoskeag pink 26，purple 25，Shirting 24，dark 24， light 23，Mourving 25，Duchess B 22，Lowell dark and light 23， Wamsutta and dusters 21，American prints 25，Columbia full mad－ ders 23 ，Concord purples 24 ，Greene Co．fancies 25，do．rubies 26， do．figured Green 26，Warregan fancies 25，pinks and rubies 26， purples 26，Merrimack W 28，do．D 27，one cent off from last week．Sprague＇s National 23 亲，do．purples 33，madders，rubies， and solid colors 25 ，blue and white and shirting $26 \frac{4}{4}$ ；blue and or－ ange $27{ }^{3}$ Canaries 24 星．
Gingiams have been in light demand，and prices have been re－ duced one or two cents．Glasgow is quoted at $26 \frac{1}{3}$ ，Lancaster 28. $J_{\text {aconets }}$ have been more called for at the reduced figures． Slater＇s are quoted at 26，White Ro ck high colors 20，do．plain 24.
Sluesias are wanted，but with other goods prices are steadily declin－ ing．Indian Orchard and Brookfield are quoted at 35c，a reduction of two cents from last week．
Hoor Skirts．－Bradley＇s Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail，no change in prices．Meyer＇s I X L skirts，low grades，sell freely，de－ mand for wide tapes small．
Mouslin Delaines have been moderately active for the bad weather．Manchesters ars quoted at $32 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ ，do．all wool 55，Hamilton Co 32 1 ．
Linsers are weak and quotations have materially declined．White Rock are named at 40，Clark \＆Co．＇s 45 to 52，Porter \＆Dickey＇s 42 a 52 ，Rob Roys 40，Highland mills，all wool， 40 ，Miner＇s flannel super $57 \frac{1}{2}$ ，wool filling $3-440$ ，do．7－8 45.
Shawls have been moderately active，but prices are not very firm．
Cloths have been dull and ivactive for the entire week，and prices are poorly maintained．Cotton warps sold at $\$ 250$ for No．1， $\$ 240$ for No．2，and $\$ 230$ for No．3．Utica all wool beavers sell at $\$ 30$ and $\$ 4$ ．
Cassimeres and Satinets are in limited demand only，and prices are ansettled and lower．Tip－top satinets are held at $\$ 130$ ．
Flannels and Blankets are in moderate demand still，with some slight eoncessions in prices．
Foreign Goods are very abundant，and with no demand of mo－ ment，prices have declined largely．The auction sales have been poorly attended from the stormy weather and dull market，and with the esception of linen goods there has been little spirit manifested，and prices have been below the expectations of sellers．

## IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK．

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov． 23d，1865，and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864 ，have been as follows ：

| Manafactures of wool | Pkgs． | Value． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| do of wool．．． | 1375 | \＄528，844 | ${ }_{131}$ Pkgs． | Value． | Pkgs． | Value． |
| do cotton．． | 228 | 76，553 | 23 | 9，456 |  | \＄938，112 |
| do flax．．．． | ${ }_{854}^{293}$ | 254，461 | 21 | 17，040 | 1924 | 546，865 |
| ellaneous dry gooag． | 884 <br> 282 | 135，878 | 177 | 44，154 | 1862 | 490，477 |
| Total |  | 84，202 | 51 | 9，479 | 482 | 210，895 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 079，778 | 403 | \＄116，481 | 6700 | 2，726，911 |



## DETAILED STATEMENT．

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past
week ending Nov． 23,1865 ：
ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION．


| Cotor manufactures of cotton． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cottons ．．．． 747 \＄272，893 |  | Velvets．．．．．． 17 | 7.443 | Spool．．．．．．． 112 |  |
| Prints．．．．．． 110 |  | Laces．．．．．．．． 34 | 12，217 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 27,215 \\ & 31,009 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ginghams．．．． 10 | 44,027 3,016 | Braids \＆bds． 34 | 14，334 | Tot |  |
| Emb＇d mus＇n 34 | 18，489 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,379 \\ 717 \end{array}$ |  | $\xrightarrow[\$ 546,865]{ }$ |
| Silks．．．．．．．． 91 \＄169，881 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crapes．．．．．．．．${ }^{7}$ | 169，788 | Glo | 15，160 | Braids \＆bds． 19 | 8 |
| Plushes．．．．．． 20 | 13，506 | Crav | 1，288 | Silk \＆wors＇d 37 | 26，288 |
| elvets．．．．．． 28 | 21，244 | Hdkfs．．．．．．．．${ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2,197}$ | otton． 48 | 33，850 |
| Ribbons．．．．．13と | 95，057 | Raw ．．．．．．．． 71 | $89,023$ | Total．．．． 48 | 20，477 |
| Linens ．．．．． 1624 \＄446，348 <br> Linen \＆cot．． $6 \quad 1,195$ |  | Laces．．．．．． |  | Thread ．．．．．． 109 <br> Hemp yari |  |
|  |  | Hdks ．．．．．．．．．${ }^{4}$ | 17，625 43，458 |  | 24，510 |


 WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE．



## PRICES CURRENT．

## VHOLESALE．

All gonds deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom，or the uties thereon paid within one year from the date of the originnl importation，but may be withdrawn or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific，or West－ ern Coast of the United states，at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation，such goons on arrival at a racies and regulations as if originally imported there；any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse be－ yond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government，and sold under such regulat．Mer－ chandise upon which duties have been paid may re－ main in warchouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise，and if exported directy from sam chas－ entitled to return duties，proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnish－ od to the collector by the importer，one per centum
of said duties to be retained by tie Government． of said duties to be retained by tae Government． In andition to the duties noted below，a discrim－
nating duty of 10 per cent．ad val．is levied on all imports under flags the
with the United States．
On all goods，wares，and merchandise，of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of
Good Hope，when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope，a duty of 10 por cent．ad val．is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imparted directly from the pace or places
of their grooth ar production；Raw Cotton and Rawo Sille excepprd．
Che tor j all pases to be $2,240 \mathrm{mb}$ ．
Ashes－Duty： 15 at cent ad val．Produce of

 Beeswax－Duty， 20 cent ad val．
Bones－－Duty ：on invoice 10 te cent． Rio Grande shin．．．．．．．．．．．कु ton 3500 ＠
Bread－Duty， 30 虭 cent ad val．
Pilot．．．．．
Navy．．．．
Crackers．

Breadstuffs－See special report．
Bristles－Duty， 15 cents；hogs hair， 1 \％ fb merican，gray and white．．．躬 施 60 （6） 225
Butter and Cheese．－Duty： 4 cents．Pro－
The Butter and Cheese market is duli．The storm
has interfered with transactions，
Butter－
N．Y．，Welch tubs，strictly fine． Y．，Welch tubs，strictiy fine．
do fair to good
do
do
Firkins，str．fine，yel． do fir．tubs，strictly fine
do
Pa．，fne dairy packed，yellow ．
do eymmon to m－d to fine，yel．
Southern Ohio om．to medium
unifirm and fine
do ordinary，mixed ．．．．．．．．
Mich，Ill．，Ind．© Wis．，g．to f．yel．
do com．to med． Cheese－
Factory made dairies
Farm dairies $\ldots \ldots .$.
do common
$\underset{\text { English dairy．}}{\text { Vermont dairy }}$
Candles－Duty，tallow， $2 \frac{1}{8}$ ；spermaceti and was，
；stearine and adamantine， 5 cents $\hat{8} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ．
sperm．
Refined sperm，city ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Stearic ．．．．


Cotton－See special report．
Drugs and Dyes－Duty，Alcohol， 40 cents \％ Argols， 6 cents 4 解；Arsenic and Assafeetids， 20 ； Antimony，Crude and Regulus， 10 ；Arrowroot， 30 最 cent ad val．；Balsam Capivi，29；Balsam Tolu，
Balsam Peru， 50 cents fo ；Calisaya Bark， 30 qo cent

 Brimstone，$\$ 10$ q 8 ton；Flor sulphur，$\$ 20$ ， 88 ton，and phor， 40 aents 9 ；trude Apm， 20 centad val．；Cardamoms and Cantharides， 50 cents $\bar{q}$ to Castor Oil，$\$ 1$ 解 gallon；Chlorate Potash， 6 ；Caustic Soda， $1 \frac{1}{2} ;$ Citric Acid， 10 ；Copperas，$\frac{1}{2} ;$ Crcam Tartar，
$10 ;$ Cubebs， 10 cents 78 to；Cutch， $10 ;$ Chamomile
 －\＃b ；Extract Logwood，Flowers Benzola and Gam－ boge， 10 解 cent．；Ginseng，${ }^{2} 0 ;$ Gum Arabic， 20 \％ cent ad val．；Gum Benzoin，Gum Kowrie，and Gum
Damar， 10 cents per to；Gum Myrrh，Gum Sen Damar， 10 cents per tb；Gum Myrrh，Gum Senegal，
Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth， 20 ＇o cent ad val． Gum．Geeda and Gum Tragacanth， 20 害 cent ad val．；
Hyd．Potash and Resublimed Iodine， $75 ;$ Ipecac and Jalap， 50 ；Lic．Paste， $10 ;$ Manna，
temon， Bergamot，$\$ 1$ q to；Oil Peppermint， $50 \hat{z}^{3}$ cent ad
 Red do， $10 ;$ Rhubarb， 50 cents $\neq 7$ Po Quicksilver， 15
 t cent fib ；Sarsaparilla and Senna， 20 fors cent ad
 phine，$\$ 250$ © oz．；Tartaric Acid， 20 ；Verdigris， 6 cents F 形；Sal Ammoniac， 20 ；Blue Vitriol， 25 笋 cent ad val．；Etherial Preparations and Extracts，\＄1 for to ；all others quoted below，Frke．Most of the
articles under this head are now sold for cash．（All nominal．）
Acid，Citric． Alcohol．．．． Aloes，socotrin Annato，fair to prime Annato，fair to prime．
（gold）



6

Argols，Red．．．
Argols，Refin
Argols，Retined．
Arsenic，Powder
Arsenic，Po
Balsam Capivi
Balsam Tolu
Balsam Peru
Bark，Calisaya．
Berries，Persian．．．．．．．．．．．
Bi Carb．Soda，Newcastle
Bi Chromate Potash
Bird Peppers－Afican，Sierra
Leon，bags．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．old）
Bird Peppers－Zanzibar

## Borax，Refined．

 Brimstone，Am．Flor Sulphur Camphor，Crude，（in bond）．（gold） Camphor，Ref
Carbonate Ammonia，in bulk
Cardamoms，Malabar．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Cardamoms，Malaba
Castor Oil，Cases．．．．．．．．．． qig galion $_{\text {Chamomile Flowers．}}$ Chilorate Potash．．

## Caustic Soda．

（gold）
Caustic Soda Coblt
．gold Cochineal，Honduras． （gold） Cochineal．Mexican Crean Tartar prime Cubebs，East India
（gold） Cutch

## Cuttlefish Bone．

## Epsom Salts．．．．．

Flowers，Benzoin
Fowia，Buchu．．
.

Gambier
． F 施
Gamboge
Ginger，Jamaica，bl＇d，in bbls ．
Gum Arabic，Picked．．．．．．．．（gold）
Gum Arabic，sorts
（gold）
Gum Benzoi
（
Gum Gedda $\qquad$ ．．．．．．．．．．
Gnm Danar

Cement－Rosendale．．．．．． $\boldsymbol{q}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{bbl}$
Chains－Duty， $2 \frac{1}{3}$ cents ${ }^{\text {q }}$ to．
Corl－Duty，bituminous．$\$ 125$ \％${ }_{3}$ ton of 28 bushels， $\gamma_{8} 28$ bushels of 811 tb 78 bushel． Liverpool Orrel．．${ }^{\text {P／}}$ ton of $2,240 \mathrm{ib}$ © 1600 Liverpool House Cannel．．．．．．．．．．．．1i 10 ＠ 1300
Cocoa－Duty， 3 cents ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{B}$ D
Caracas．．．（gold）．（in bond）．． 88 io
$\begin{array}{lll}28 \\ \cdots & 30 \\ 2 & 30\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Maracaibo（gold）．．} & \text { do } \\ \text { Guayaquil（gold）} & \text { do }\end{array}$
Coffee－Duty：When imported direct in Ameri－ can or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production；also．the when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels， 5 cents $\overbrace{}^{2}+10$ ；all other 10 Of cent ad valorem in addition． cline．

davain mats and bags．．．．


| Gum Myrrh，East India．．．．．．．．．．． |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gum，Myrrh，Tarkey | 60 |
| Gum Senegal |  |
| Gum Tragacanth，Sorts | 35 |
| Gum Tragacanth，white f | 85 ＠ |
| Hyd．Potash，Fr．and Eng．．．（gold） | 805 ＠ |
| Iodine，Resublimed | 550 |
| Ipecacuanna，Brazil | 41 |
| Jalap | 270 ＠ |
| Juniper Berries |  |
| Lar Dye | 25 |
| Licu lee Paste，Calabri | 42 |
| Liccorice，Paste，Sicily | 23 |
| Licorice Paste，Spanish | 83 ＠ |
| İicorice Paste，Greek | 30 |
| Madder，Dutch．．．．．．．．．．．．．．（gold） | $9 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Madder，French，E．X．F．F．do |  |
| Manna，large flake |  |
| Nutgalls Blue Alepp | 70 ＠ |
| Oil Anise | 350 |
| OilyCassia．． | 475 |
| Oil Bergamot | 1025 |
| Oil Lemon | 550 |
| Oil Peppermint，pure | 375 |
| Opinm，Turkey | 875 |
| Oxalic Acid |  |
| Phosphorus． | 95 |
| Prussiate Pota | 50 |
| Quicksilver | 65 |
| Rhubarb，Cb | 650 |
| Rose Leaves |  |
| Salaratns．．． |  |
| Sal Ammoniac，Refined．．．．．．（gold） | 10 |
| Sal Soda，Newcastle． |  |
| Sarsaparilla，Hond | 45 ＠ |
| Sarsaparilla，Mex | 30 |
| Seed，Anise．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 550 |
| do Canary ．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {d }}$ bush． | 550 |
| do Hemp ${ }_{\text {do }}$ Caraway．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {ib }}$ | 20 |
| do Coriander |  |
| do Mustard，brown，Trieste ．．． |  |
| do do California，brown． |  |
| do do English，white ．．． |  |
| Senna，Alexandria．． | 24 ＠ |
| Senna，East India． | 135 |
| Seneca Root． | 115 |
| Shell Lac．${ }^{\text {coic }}$ \％cent |  |
| Soda Ash（80 \％cent） <br> Sugar Lead，White．． | 1 |
| Sulphate Quinine，Am．．．．．． 8 \％oz． | $247 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sulphate Morphine．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 900 |
| Tartaric Acid．．．．（sold）．．．．．\％\＃0 | 59 |
| Valerian，English．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |
| Verdigris，dry and extr |  |



Feathers－Duty： 30 © centad val．

 Pickled，Emoked，or Dried，in smaller pkgs．than bar－－
rels． 50 cents $9 \beta 100 \mathrm{mb}$ ．Produce of the British North rels， 50 cents 98100 db ．P
Americon Colonies，Fres．
The fish market has beepvery quiet for Cod and
firm for Mackerel．

| ry Cod．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．\％ \％$_{\text {cwt．}}$ | 800 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dry Scale ．．．．．．．．．．．． 78 ¢ bbl． | 725 | ＠ |
| Pickled S |  | （3） 650 |
| Pickled Cod．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． ¢ $^{\text {b }} \mathrm{bbl}$ | 900 | （1） 950 |
| Mackerel，No． | 2850 | （0．） 2450 |
| Mackerel，No．1，Ha | 18.00 | （1）2100 |
| Nackerel，No．1，Bay | 1700 | （a） 1750 |
| Mackerel，No．2，Mass | 1800 |  |
| Mackerel，No．2，Bay | 1600 |  |
| Mackerel， $\mathbf{N} \cdots$ 2，Halifax |  | （16） 16 |
| Mackerel，No．3，Mass． 1 | 1250 | $\mathrm{O}^{\text {c }} 131300$ |
| Mackerel，No．8，Halifax | 1875 | （1400 |
| Mackerel，No．3，Mass |  | ＠ |
| Salmon，Pickled，No． 1 | 4000 |  |
| Shad，Connecticut，No．1． 8 hf．bbl． |  |  |
| Shad，Connect cut，No． 2 |  |  |
| Herring，Scaled．．．．．．．．．．． \％box | Ss |  |
| Herring，No． 1 |  |  |
| Herring，pickled | 650 |  |
| Flax－Duty：\＄15 \％f ton． |  |  |
| Jersey．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 林 ib |  |  |
| Eruit－Duty：Raisins，Cu | F | lums and |
| Prúnes， 5 ；Shelled Almouds， 10 | mo |  |
| ts，2；Dates，2；Pea Nuts，1；Sh | led do |  |
| and Walnuts， 3 cents $\%$ \％ fb ；Sar | es， | Preserved |
| Ginger，50；Green Fruits， 25 \％ | ad |  |
| Raisins，Seedless ．．．．．．．f\％cask |  | （1） 1150 |
| do Layer ．．．．．．．．．\％\％box |  | （1） 500 |
| do Bunch | 475 | （1） 485 |
| Currants ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \％ \％$^{\text {d }}$ | 151 | （1） 16 |
| Citron，Leghorn |  | Q 48 |
| Prunes，Turkish | $19 \frac{1}{3}$ |  |
| Dates |  | （a） 10 |
| Almonds，Langued |  |  |
| do Provence |  |  |
| do Sicily，Soft Shel |  | Q |
| do Shelled | 55 |  |
| urdines．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．78 box |  |  |
|  |  |  |



Dye Woods－Duty free

## Camwood．．．．．．．．（gold）．．．．郵 ton <br> ＠15000

 Fustic，Cuba．．． Fustic，Eavanilla． Fustic，Maracaibo．Logwood，Campeach
Logwood，Hond．．
Logwood，Tabasco．．．．．．
Logwood，Jamaica
Limawood．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ? (gold) } \\ & \text { (go do } \\ & \text { (gold) } \\ & \cdots \text { (gold) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

I $23 \ddot{00}$

30700
2700
1700
12500

$$
5
$$

Duck－Duty， 30 解 cent ad val． wood．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． ．．（gold）
（gold）$\quad 30$
7000


Glass－Duty，Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches， $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cents ${ }^{\text {of }}$ square foot；larger
and not over $16 \times 24$ inches， 4 cents $\%$ square for larger and not over $24 \times 39$ inches 6 cents $\hat{8}$ square
foot；sbove that，and not exceeding $24 \times 60$ inches， 20 cents ${ }_{8} 8$ square foot；all above that， 40 cents $\mathfrak{F}$ square foot；on anpolished Cylinder，Crown，and common that，and not over 16x24， 2 ；over that，and not over ，
（subject Windoro－1st，2d，8d，and 4th qualities．
$6 \times 8$ to $8 \times 10$
$8 \times 11$ to $10 \times 15$
$11 \times 14$ to $12 \times 18$ ． $82 \times 19$ to $16 \times 24$.
18 z 22 to 20 x 30 ．
24x31 to $24 \times 36$
$80 \times 46$ to $32 \times 48$.
$32 \times 50$ to $82 \times 5$
1300
1500
（Single Thick）－Discount 15 ＠ 30 per cen 6x 8 to $8 x 10 . .$. ． $8 \times 11$ to $10 \times 15$ ． ${ }_{12 \times 19} 19$ to $16 \times 24$ ． 0x 31 to $24 \times 30$
24x36 to $30 x+4$ ．
$82 \times 50$ to $32 \times 56$ ． square yard， 3 over 10,4 cents at 10 cents or less， Calcatte，light and heavy ．．\％pce $28 \frac{1}{2}$＠ $29 \frac{1}{4}$

Gunny Cloth－Duty，valued at 10 cents or less 8quare yard，3；over 10，4 cents $\mathfrak{f o}$ to． 26 ＠ 26

Gunpowder－Duty，valued at 20 cents or less
 Blasting 10,10 cents if io and 20 \＆cent ad val

Hair－Duty free
io Grande，mixed．．（cash）．． 88 Io Hog，Western，unwashed

 mp
 Tampico， 1 cent $\mathfrak{z}$ ith．
American，Dressed． American，Dressed．．．．．
do Undressed
$\qquad$
（gold）
$\begin{array}{lll}46 & @ \\ 42 & 48 \\ @ & 44\end{array}$ 0 © Mane．ila
Sisal ．．
${ }_{10}$ Hides－Daty，all kinds，Dry or Salted，and Skins American Proyinces Fred．（Nominal．）
The market is quiet，and our quotations nominal

## 

## 

\section*{} | 795 |
| :--- |
| 7 |
| 9 |
| 9 |
| 95 |
| 95 |
| 1175 |
| 14550 |
| 16 |
| 1700 |
| 1800 |
| 2000 |
| 2400 |


| Western Dry Salted Hides－ | 16 （1） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maracaibo．．．．．．．．．．． \％$_{\text {\％}}^{\text {ib cash．}}$ | 16 |  |
| Maranham．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 17 ＠ | 18 |
| Pernambuco ${ }_{\text {Tampico and }}$ Meta．．．．．．．．do | 1610 | 17 |
| Bampiaco and Metamoras．．．do | 18 ＠ | 2 |
|  | 16 ${ }_{19}^{\text {＠}}$ | 121 |
| Wet salted Hides－ |  |  |
| Buenos Ayres．．．．．．．㗉 tio gold． |  |  |
| Rio Grande．．．．．．．．．．．．．do do | 810 |  |
| Western．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do do |  | 12 |
| Coutry sl＇ter trim．\＆cured．do | 11 ＠ | 12 |
| City do do ．do | 11 ＠ | 12 |
| Upper Leather Stock－ |  |  |
| B．A．\＆Rio Gr．Kip ．．\％\％cash． |  |  |
| Sierra Leone ．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 28 ＠ | 80 |
| Gambia and Bissau ．．．．．．．．do | 19 ＠ | 20 |
| Calcutta，city sl＇ter．．．．\％\％ib cash： |  |  |
| do deadgreen．．．．．．．．do |  | 22 |
| do black，dry ．．．．．．．．．do |  |  |
| do buiflo．．．．．．．．．．．．gold． | 121＠ | 18 |

Honey－Duty， 20 cents 数 gallon．
Cuba．．（duty paid）．（gold）．\％gall．
Hops－Duty ： 5 cents $\%$ it
 HForiss－－Duty， 10 ent ad val．Produce of
the British North American Pry Ox，Rio Grando


## India Rubber－Duty， 10 \＆cent ad val． Para，Fine．．．．．．．．．．

Para，
Para，Medium
Para，
Para，Coarse
East India
Carthagena，
$\underset{\text { Bengal．}}{\text { Indo－Duty fre }}$

## Kurpah

Madras．
Guatemala
 Sheet．Band，Hoop，and scroll， $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{8}$ cents $\psi_{8} \frac{10}{40}$ ； Pig，$\$ 9$ \＆ton；Polished Sheet， 3 cents $\%$ 形
The market has been moderately active at firm
Pig，Scotch，Best．No 1（cash）क ton 5200 ＠， 5500

 Bar，English and American，Re大ined 12500 ＠180 13000 Scroll，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 15500 © 00 ＠ 20000

Horse Shoe．．． 16 ．．．．．．
Hoop Rod．
Nail Rod．．．．．
Sheet，Russia．
Sheet，Single，Double and Tr．．．．．．．．．．．． Rails，English．．．．（gold）．．．．．कf ton
do American．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Ivory－Duty， 10 कf cent ad val．
East India，Prime．．．．．．．．．．．？\＃b $\quad 8.00$＠ 400 African，West Coast，Prime． African，Scrivellos，West Coast．

| 3 | 0 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | 25 |  |  |
| 2 | 00 | 4 | 4 |

Lead－Duty，Pig，$\$ 2$ \％f 100 Ib ；Old Lead， 11 cents Galena．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 100 Jb

## Spanish German

English．
Bipe and sheet
涫 b
Leatlier－Duty：sole 35，upper 30 $\mathfrak{F}$ cent ad val Leather has been flrm with a light stock，and conse quenty iight transactions．
Uak，Elaughter，light


Spruce，Eastern．
Sonthern Pine． White Pine Box Boards White Pine Merchant．Box Boards
 Cherry Boards and Plank Oak and Ash．．．．
Maple and Birch BTAVES

| White oak，pipe，extra ．．．．．\％M． | （1275 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| do pipe，heavy．．．．． | ＠22500 |
| do pipe，light | ＠！ 6000 |
| do phid．，extra． | ＠11000 |
| do hhd．，heavy | $0^{225} 00$ |
| do hhd．，light | （131000 |
| do hhd．，culls． | （3）8000 |
| do bbl．，extra． | $\cdots$ ．${ }_{\text {a }} 16000$ |
| do bbl．，heavy | －＠14000 |
| do bbl．，light． | （3） 9500 |
| do bbl．，culls | © 6000 |
| Red oak，hhd．，heavy | －＠100 00 |
| dDING－white oak，hiol． | $\cdots{ }^{(1) 8000}$ |

## Nahogany，Cedar，Rosewood－Duty

Mahogany，St．Domingo，crotches，


DTolas．as－Duty： 8 cents B gallon．
Ne：w Crleaus．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．哆 gall．
Cuba Muscovailo．
English Is Islands

| $\ddot{6}$ | $@$ | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 45 | 9 |  |
| 38 | 60 |  |
| 35 | $@$ | 45 |

 Cut，4d．© $6 \mathrm{~d} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 8100 \mathrm{Bb} 800$＠ 850
Clinch．．．．．．．．．．．．
8 Horse shoe，forged（8d）．．．．．．．．．．．． 酎
Copper．．．．．．．．

## Zinc

$\ddot{86}$
$5 \overline{3}$
35
20
Naval Stores－Duty：spirits of turpentine 30 tar． 30 \＆cent ad val．Tarpentine，rosin，pitch，and turpentine，product of the British North American Provinces，free．（All cash．）
Turpentine mas been steady but light transactions．
 din foreign．
Pitch ：．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
do
$d_{2}$ No． 2.
No．
1.
do Pule and Extra（2so ibs．）
 Daknm－Duty free．．．．$\% \mathrm{fb}$ ． $11 \frac{1}{4}$（3） 134 Oil Cake－Duty： 20 解 cent ad val．
 ＠ $51 \ddot{00}$
Dils－Duty：linseed，flaxseed，and rape seed， 23 burning fluid， 50 cents $\%$ g gallon ；palm，seal，and cocoa nut． 10 \＆cent ad val．；sierm and xphale or other fish （foreign fisheries．） 20 if cent ad valore or

| do |  | ＠ | 420 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Palm | 215 | ＠ | 220 |
| Linseed，city．．．．．．．．．．．．．．êt gall | 148 | ${ }_{0}^{(0)}$ | 150 |
| Whale | 165 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| do refined | 180 | © |  |
| Sperm，crude | 235 | （a） |  |
| do winter，bleache | 255 | © |  |
| Lard oil do unb |  | ＠ |  |
| Red oil，city distilled | 285 | e | 245 |
| do saponifled． |  | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ |  |
| Straits． |  | a |  |
| Paraffine， $28-30 \mathrm{gr}$ ．d |  | （a） | 55 |
| Kerosene．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．（free） |  |  |  |

Paints－Duty：on white lead，red lead，and
litharge，dry or ground in oil， 3 cents $\tilde{\pi} 0$ ． white and whiting，l cent 78 tb； 3 cents $\%$ ib；Paris

 China clay， 8.5 解 ton；Venetian red and Lithrage，American：．．．．．．．．．．if it





Plaster Paris－Duty：lump，free；calcined 20 \％cent ad val．
Blue Nova Sootia．
Calcined，eastern．
Provisiens－Daty：cheese and butter， 4 cents Deef and pork， 1 cant；hams，bacon，and lard， 2 cents
\＆ Tb ．Produce of the British North An erican Pro－ vinces．Free．
The markethas been unsettled for pork，and closes dull and $\$ 1$ s 8 lower．Beef steady．
 do mess，extra， do prime mess． Pork，mess．．．． do prime mess． do prime，West＇n，（old and new）． do kettle rendered ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Hams，pickled．．． shoulders，dicy salted



Whags－（Domestic）．

Rice－Duty：cleaned $2 \frac{1}{4}$ cents $\%$
Carolina $\ldots . . . . . . . . .$. ．$\frac{\text { q }}{} 100 \mathrm{Ib}$ ．
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}13 & 00 \\ 9 & 50 & 14 & 00 \\ \circledR & 10 & 25\end{array}$
Salt－Duty：sack， 24 cents $f: 100 \mathrm{fb}$ ；bulk， 18 cents $\% 100 \mathrm{tb}$ ．
Turks Islands．．．．．．．．．．．．\＆bush

| diz． |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liverpool，ground．．．．．．．． \％$^{\text {\％}}$ sack |  | （1） 2121 |
| do flne，Ashton＇s |  | © 440 |
| do fine，W orthington＇s． | 375 | （1） 380 |
| do fine，Jeffreys \＆Darcy＇s | 375 | ＠${ }^{3} 80$ |
| do fine，Marshall＇s | 375 | ＠ 380 |
| Onondaga，com．fine．．．．．．．．．bbls． | 240 |  |
| do do ．．．210 mb bgs． | 190 | ＠ 200 |
| do do ．．．．．．t8 bush． | 40 | ＠ 42 |
| Solar coarse． |  | ${ }^{\infty}$ |
| Fine screen | 43 | ＠ |
|  |  |  |

Saltpetre－Duty ：crude， 2 F cents；refined and partially refined， 3 cents，nitrate soda， 1 cent Refined，pure．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．क fo Crude． $\qquad$
路
Sceds－Duty：linseed， 16 cents；hemp，$\frac{1}{8}$ cent q．$_{8}$ 30 ＇cap cent ad val．$\$ 1$ bushel of 60 HD ；and grass seeds， 30 年 centad val．

Linseed，American，clean．．．．a．to
do American，rough．fob bush
do Caicutta
300
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
Shot－Duty： $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cents 78 fb ．
orop and Buck．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．\％Db 14 ＠ 15
Silk－Duty：free．All thrown silk． 35 \％cent．


Soap－Duty： 1 cent $\% \mathrm{fib}$ ，and $25 \%$ cent ad val．
（a） 21
Spelter－Duty：in pigs，bars，and plates，$\$ 150$ \％In
Plates，Poreign．．
do
domeatic
（a）10i

Steel－Duty：bars and ingots，valued at 7 cents
 centad val．
English，cast，\％$\quad$ ID
$19 @$
15
11
12
12 American，spring，
Sugar－Duty：on raw or brown sugar，not above
No． 12 Dutch standard， 8 ． No． 12 Dutch standara，on white or clayed，above
No． 12 and not above No． 15 Dutch standard，not refin－ ed， 3 ；above 15 and not over 20,4 ；on refined， 5 ；and Sugars are quiet and dull，and have slightly declined． Porto Rico ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．＇8
do fair to good do
do fair to good grocery
do prime to choice do
do prime to choice do
do centrifugal......
Melado．．．．．．．
Havana Boxe


Sumac－Duty： 10 font ad val．
cily．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．解 ton 11000 ＠200 00
Tallow－Duty： 1 cent \％f ib．Product of the American，prime，country and city


Tin－－Duty：pig，bars，and block， 15 \％cent ad val． Plate and sheets and terne plates， $2 \frac{1}{8}$ cents $\%$ \％ Banca．．．．．．．．．．．．．．（gold）．．．．${ }^{\text {fi }}$ Straits．．．

do $\begin{aligned} & \text { T．C．Coke．．．．} \\ & \text { do Terne Charco } \\ & \text { do Terno Coke }\end{aligned} . .$.
do Terno Coke
Tobacco－Duty：leaf 38 cents 9 fb ；and manu ature， 5
Tobacco has been in good demand during the week especially for Kentucky，and prices are firm． Lugs（light and $h$
Common leaf do．
Medium
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { do do } \\ \text { Good } & \text { do do }\end{array}$
dine
Sine
Conn．selected wrappers
do
do
dime
fair wrappers
do fair wrappers ．．．．
do fillers ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
New York running lots
New
Ohio
Pennsylvania do $\quad$ do．．．．．．．
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers．

## Havana，fillers．

Manufactured（tax paid）－
10 s and $12 \mathrm{~s}-$ Best....
do $\quad$ Medium


do
do
do
ibs
do

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { do do } & \text { Medium．} \\ \text { do } \\ \text { do } \\ \text { do } & \text { Common }\end{array}$
do do Co
Navy tos－Best．．．．
do
do $\begin{array}{r}\text { Common } \\ \text { Navy } \\ \text { do } \\ \text { dosent．．．} \\ \text { Medium }\end{array}$.

|  | fishery，\％ad val． |
| :---: | :---: |
| North west coast． | ＠ |
| Ochotsk． | ．．© |

Polar ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Wines and Liquors－Liquors－Duty： Wrandy，first proof，$\$ 3$ per galion，other liquors，$\$ 2.50$ ． cents \％gallon and $25 \%$ cent ad valorem；over 50 and not over 100， 50 cents $\%$ gallon and 25 \％cent
ad valorem；over $\$ 1$ gallon，$\$ 1$ \％gallen and $25 \%$ \％\％ centad val．
Wines and liquors are in light supply，and prices


Wire－Duty：No． 0 to 18，uncovered，$\$ 2$ to $\$ 350$


Wool－－Duty：costing 12 cents or less \％ib， 8 over 24 and not over 32,10 and $10 \%$ cent ad valorem； over 32， 12 cents $\%$ 所，and 10 \％cent ad valorem；on the skin， 20 \＆cent ad val．Produce of the British North American Provinces，free．
The wool market is more active，but prices unchanged


Smyrna，unwashe

Ereights－
To Liverpoon：

| To Liverpool ： | $\text { s. } \frac{d .}{5-16 @} \text { s. } \frac{d .}{\frac{1}{4}}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Flour．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． q8 $_{\text {b bl．}}$ | $1100^{(1)} 20$ |
| Petroleu | （0） |
| Heavy goods．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \％$_{\text {\％}}$ ton | 150 ＠ 17 |
|  | （ 20 |
| Corn，balk and bags．．．．．． ．${ }^{\text {\％}}$ bush． | （a） 6 |
| Wheat，bulk and b | $610^{(1)}{ }^{61}$ |
| Beef ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \％$_{\text {\％}}$ tce． | © |
| Pork ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．f bbl． | （1） |
| To Lo | 176 ＠ 20 |
|  | ＠ 27 |
| Flour ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \％ \％bbl． | $\cdots$ |
| Petroleum | 60 ＠ |
| Beef．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \％tce． | $3 \ddot{0}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Pork．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }_{\text {Wheat }}^{\text {\％}}$ \％bbl． |  |
| Corn． | © |
| To Glasgow： |  |
| Flour．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．88 bbl． | （3） |
| Wheat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．f\％bush． | Q |
| Corn，bulk and begs | 2 |
|  | Q ${ }^{6}$ |
| Oil | © 25 |
| Beef．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \％ \％tce． | \％ |
| Pork．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \％bbl： | （3） 8 |
| To Haver： | \＄c．\＄ |
| Cotton．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 8 \％ib | ＊ |
| Hops． | © |
| Beef and pork．．．．．．．．．．．\％ \＆bbl． | $1 . .1$＠ |
| Measurement goods ．．．．．．．．．9 ton | $10 . .{ }_{\text {a }}$ |
| Wheat，in shipper＇s bags．． $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{g}}$ bush． Flour q8 bbl | a |
| Petrole | 5 ¢ 6 |
| Lard，tallow，cut meats，eto \％8 ton | $10$ |

## ©

Lehigi Valley Railroad.-The Lehigh Valley Company, in order to extend their railroad to the Wyoming Valley, give notice that the stockholders shall be entitled to subscribe at par for twenty per cent additional to the stock standing in their names respectiv ly on the first of December next, and each fractional share will be entitled to subscribe one full share. The payments are to be made thus : Five dollars on subscribing, and five dollars per share on each succeeding 15th of the month, until the whole is paid.
Mexican Railroad Progress.-The completion of the horserailroad system of the capital, which cannot be long delayed, will place Mexico on an equality in such conveniences with the most favored American cities. A contract has also been made with a French company to build a railroad to Toluca. The iron for the Chalco Railroad is all on the ground. This fine road is already completed as far as St. Angeles, and the cars will be iunning to Cbalco by the 1st of January. Nearly all the country produce for consumption in the capital will be brought over this line.
Morris and Essex Railroad.-The western section of this railroad to Phillipsburg on the Delaware was completed about a week ago, and coal trains are now passing over it daily. In a short time it will be in use for travel and general business.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.-The report of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company gives the gross earnings for the past jear at $\$ 424,713$, and the expenses at $\$ 484,25 \overline{5}$, showing an excess of expenditures of $\$ 59,543$. The item for the rebuilding of bridges was $\$ 155,130$ against $\$ 25,402$ for the previous year.

Great Weetern Improvement.-Against this Cincinnati may rebel, but the traveling public will appreciate it. It is reported that a connecting link will cut off that city from the direct line of
travel. It will extend from Pierceville on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to Hamilton on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, thus saving some thirty miles in distance to the West, and leaving Cincinnati out of that route. The new line will cross the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad near Summit, and the White Water Canal near Harrison. The survey is now progressing.
Rallroad Earmings.-The following table compares the earnings for October, this year and last:

| Railroads. <br> Chicago and Alton.... | -Gross earnings.- |  | ---Increas |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | p. cent. |
|  | \$320,879 | \$355,075 | \$34,196 | 10.66 |
| Uhicago \& Northwestern | 729,759 | 923,886 | 194,127 | $\because 6.60$ |
| Chicgoo and Rock Island | 324,865 | 300,707( | Dec 24,158 | 7.43 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 248,292 | 223,846( | Dec 24,446 | 9.84 |
| Erie. | 1,222,568 | 1,406,385 | 183,817 | 15.03 |
| Illinois Central | 661,591 | 621,849( | Dec 39,542 | 5.98 |
| Marietta and Cincinati | 91,576 | 117,604 | 27,028 | 29.94 |
| Michigan Central. . | 410,802 | 490,693 | 79,891 | 19.4 |
| Michigan Southern. | 404,568 | 521.636 | 117,068 | 28.93 |
| Milw'kee \& P. du Chien | 178,526 | 310,594 | 132,068 | 73.97 |
| Pitts., F. Wayne \& Chic | 701,352 | 807,382 | 106,030 | 15.12 |
| St. Louis, Alton \& T. H. | 203,785 | 222,924 | 19,139 | 9.39 |
| T'oledo, Wabash \& West. | 243;840 | 375,534 | 181,694 | 54.01 |
| Total | 741,203 | 678,115 | \$936,912 | 16.82 |

Railroad Earnings in + Iowa. - The following table shows the amount earned by each of the existing railroads of Iowa, for the year 1864-65, as returned to the State Treasurer :

| Keokuk, Names of Railroans. | Muscatine | _-Earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Gross. | Per mille. |
|  |  | \$68,000 | \$2,640 |
| Des Moines Valley. | 76 | 818,000 | 4,184 |
| McGregor Western. | 41 | 52,00¢ | 1,268 |
| Mississippi and Missouri | 166 | 608,000 | 3,663 |
| Dubuque and Sioux City | 100 | 896,000 | 3,96u |
| Dubuque and Southwester: | 51 | 64,000 | 1,255 |
| Chicago, Iowa and NebrasL | 82 | 426,000 | 5,195 |
| Cedar Rapids and Missouri | 98 | 246,000 | 2,510 |
| Burlington and Missouri | 75 | 320,000 | 4,267 |
| Total. | 714 | ,496,000 | \$3,496 |

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.


| ${ }_{186}$ Erie Railway |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (724 m.) | ( 724 mm .) | (724 |  |
| \$845,63 | \$984,837 | \$908,341. |  |
|  | 934,1 |  |  |
| ; 956,445 | 1,144,508 | 1,240,620 |  |
| 948,059 | 1,099,507 | 1,472,12 |  |
| 843,783 | 1,072,293 | 1,339,27 | May... |
| 770,148 | 1,041,975 | 1,225,522 |  |
| $\sqrt{731,243}$ | 1994,317 | 1,152, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |
| 687,092 | 1,105,364 | 1,364,12 |  |
| 816,801 | 1,301,005 | 1,345 |  |
| 965,294 | 1,222,568 | 1,406, |  |
| ,024,649 | 1,224,909 |  |  |
| 1,035,321 | 1,334,217 | - |  |
| 469,481 | ,429,643 | - | Year |



Micien,140 4,274,556 - .. Year



1.554 .9

## -Chicago and Rock Island.-

| -Chicago and Rock Island.- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1863 . \\ & (182 \mathrm{~m} .) \end{aligned}$ | 1564. |  |  |
| \$140,024 | \$158, 735 | \$300,554. | . |
| 130,225 | 175,482 |  |  |
| 122,512 | 243,150 | 259,403 | Mar.. |
| 126,798. | 185,013 | 186,172 | pril. |
| 144,995 | 198,679 | 2027,26 | May |
| 170,937 | 243,1ヶS | 311,15 | June. |
| 139,14: | 224,980 | 232,72 | 保 |
| 160,306 | ${ }_{271140}$ | P3s,093 | Aug... |
| 210, $2 \times 9$ | 331,494 | 384, 29 |  |
| 2196,43, | ${ }_{3366617}$ | 300, 21 |  |
| 201,134 | 321 |  |  |

- Cleveland and Pittsburg.-. 1863.
$\left(24+n_{2}\right)$
$(123,503$
$(2)$

|  | nd Cinc |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 512.) | (251 mi.) |  |
| 53,75 | [4,409 | \$6,6\%\% |
| 60,540 | 89,901 | 93,5i3 |
| $\stackrel{64,306}{ }$ | \%2, 359 |  |
| 35,326 | 83,993 | 73,842 |
| 40,706 | ${ }^{78,697}$ | 114,188 |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }_{77,112}$ | 883078 | 12,0,05 |
| ¢8,059 | 90,576 | 117,604 |
| \%6, 764 | 96,908 |  |
| ¢8,863 | 95,453 | - |
| 710,225 | 1,033,165 | - |
| -New | York Cent | al. |
| (6ut m.) | (656 m.) | ${ }^{6568 \mathrm{~m} .}$ ) |
| 8180.92 | \$931,531 | \$ 8999.478 |
| ${ }^{\text {ctici. }}$ | 1,0599,u28 | 915,600 |
| 911,305 | 1,105,664 | 1,300, |
| 839,126 | 1,004,435 | 1,204,485 |
| 811,160 | 1,029, 383 |  |
| 818,512 | ${ }_{1}^{1,2 \sim 3}$ | 1,500,009 |
| 1,109951 | 11450,076 |  |
| 1,041,522 | 1,196,435 | - |
| 1,045,401 | , $1,157,818$ |  |
| 1,15i,818 | 1,439,902 |  |
| 11,069,853 | 13,230,417 |  |
| Toledo, W | abash \& | est |
| ${ }_{(242 m .3}^{153 .}$ |  | (242 m .) |
| *s6,321 | 879,735 | \$144.084 |
| 91,9\%1 | 9, 9.843 | 139,109 |
| 103,011 | ${ }^{132.896}$ | 144,001 |
| 1.3,111 | ${ }_{127010}$ | 1438738 |
| 152,585 | 156,333 | 1991,525 |
| 105,55. | 139,626 | *271, |
| 116,379 | 244,114 | *374,091 |
| 120,595 | 375,534 | 243,840 |
| 151,052 | 221,570 |  |
| 111, 339 | ${ }_{265,154}$ |  |
| 111,339 | 265,154 |  |



RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).


RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.


Tnsurance and fitining Sournal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.


MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

| Companies, \&c. | Amo'nts | Value. | Companies, \&c. | Am'nts. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Atlantic: } \\ & \text { Scrip of of Feb.) } 11564 . . \end{aligned}$ | 2,599,520 | Per | $\underset{\substack{\text { ( } \mathbf{~ M i ~ c . ~ c . ~})}}{\text { (ual. }}$ Scrip of 1559 | \$ | Per cent. |
|  | 2, 050,060 |  | " 1860 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 186 186 |  |  |
| Scrip of 18862. |  | 30 | 1863 | 121,460 |  |
| " ${ }^{\text {c }} 1864$. | ${ }^{2550,000}$ | 和边 | ${ }_{1}^{1864 .}$ |  | @..... |
| Commerciai. |  |  | Orient Mutu- |  |  |
| (6p.e. July.) |  |  | Scrip of 18 es 9 ar. | 138,570 |  |
| - 1860 | ${ }_{81,120}^{83,120}$ | ${ }_{90}^{95}$ | 1860. | 131,270 |  |
| ". 1861. | 48,660 | 85 | 1863. | 100,830 |  |
| ". ${ }^{1862}$ | 84,120 | 80 | " $1864 . .$. | 53,610 | .a..... |
| " 884. | 126,540 | 72 | $\xrightarrow[\text { Pacife ( }{ }_{\text {p.e. }} \text { ) }]{ }$ |  |  |
| Gt "Western. 1865 | 103,850 | 70 | Scrip of 1861 . 18 |  | . |
| (6e.c. Fee.) |  |  | 1863. |  |  |
| Scrip of 1862 . |  |  | ". 1864. | 180,780 |  |
| 1863 1854 | 435,404 | @ ..... | Sun Mutuai. |  |  |
| " 18864 |  |  | ( $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. Nov.) |  |  |
| Mercantile. |  |  | ${ }^{-1} 1863$ | 224,000 |  |
|  |  |  | 1864. | 195,000 |  |
| $\cdots$ | 136,300. | 60.0.0 | Union. ${ }^{1865 .}{ }^{18}$ p. c.) | 549,000 | (6.... |
| 1860 | 80,130. | $\cdots$ | Scrip of 1859.... | 102,440 | 98 |
| ". 18862. | 69,470 | .... ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ، 1860. | ${ }^{180,650}$ |  |
| " 1863. | 111,580 | …) 60 . | 1882. | 130,150 | 83 \% 8 |
| 1866. | ${ }_{101,340}^{86}$ | 39@ | 1863 | ${ }_{125}^{153,4}$ |  |
| Mutual of ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 101,44. |  | 1865. | 185,540 | 71 \% 78 |
| Buffalo (7p.c) |  |  | Washingto |  |  |
| 186 |  |  | crip of 1863. |  |  |
|  | 24,915 |  | " ${ }_{\text {" }}$ | 30,000 80,000 |  |

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

| Companies. | Bid. | Asked. | Companies. | Bid. | Asted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adamantine Oil | 75 | 90 | Maple Shade of N. Y. |  |  |
| Alleghany. | 50 | 75. | Maple Shade of Phil. |  |  |
| Beekman. | 50 | 15 | Mount Vernon....... | 100 40 | $6{ }^{3}$ |
| Bennehoff Rese Bennehoff Run | 2610 | 3000 | National Oil of N. Y. |  |  |
| Bergen Coal and Oil. | 23 | 30 | New York \& Newark | ${ }_{65}^{65}$ | 70 |
| Black Creek. |  |  | Noble Well of N.Y. |  |  |
| Blood Farm |  |  | Noble\& Del.Rock Oil |  |  |
| Bradley Oil | 95 | $1{ }^{1} 05$ | North American..... |  | ${ }^{\circ} 00$ |
| Brevoort. | 900 | 1300 | Northern Light. | 230 | 800 |
| Brooklyn.. | 65 |  | Oceanic. | 38 | 40 |
| California . | 6 | 700 7 | Oil Creek of N. Y. | 155 | i $60{ }^{\text {- }}$ |
| Cascade. |  |  | Pacific.... |  |  |
| Central. | 2650 | 29 75 | Palmer Petroleum. | $2 \%$ | $1 \dddot{90}$ |
| Cherry Run Petrol'm | 21 | 23 | People's Petroleum.. |  | 40 |
| Commercial ........ |  |  | Pit Hole Creek | 1480 | 1400 |
| Commonwealth.... | 90 | 115 | Pit Hole Conzol |  | ${ }^{3} 00$ |
| Consolidated of N. Y. | 90 |  | President. |  | 180 |
| Devon Oil. |  |  | Rawson Farm | 40 |  |
| Emp'e City Petrol'm | 30 100 | 1 \% ${ }^{1}$ | Revenue. | 60 |  |
| Enterprise |  |  | Shade Rive |  | 380 |
| Everett Petroleum | 80 |  | Southard. |  | 100 |
| Excelsior. | 96 | 99 | Standard Petroleum. |  |  |
| First National | 47. | 50 | Story \& McClintock. |  |  |
| Fountain Petroleum. <br> Fulton Oil |  |  | Success | 27 |  |
| Germania. | 31 | 34 | Talman.. |  | 87 |
| G't Western Consol. | 50 |  | Tarr Farm. |  |  |
| Guild Farm. |  |  | Terragenta |  |  |
| HamiltonMicClintock | 530 | 550 | Titus Oil.. |  |  |
| Heydrick........... | 90 | 95 | Titus Esta |  |  |
| Heydrick Brothers .. | 32 | 95 42 | Union. |  |  |
| Ivanhoe.. | 205 | 225 | United States........ | $24 \stackrel{0}{20}$ | 2430 |
| Inexhausti |  | 30. | United States $\mathrm{Pe}-\}$ |  |  |
| Knickerbocker Pet'm | 16** | 20 | Venango...... |  |  |
| Liberty.. | 30 | 55 | Vesta... |  |  |
| Lily Run. | 75 | 1.00 | Watson Petroleu n | 10 |  |
| Monongahela \& Kan. |  | 200 | Webster ........... | 136 | 138 |
| McClintockville |  |  | W.Virg. Oil and Coal | 8 | $18$ |
| McEinhenny |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Woods \& Wright } \\ \text { Oil Creek....... }\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |
| Manhattan | $36^{\circ}$ | 2 | Working Pcople's |  |  |

MINING STOCK LIST.

| Companies. | Bid. | Asked. | Companies. | Bid. | Asked. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Copper : | 150 | 375 | Gol |  |  |
| Boston |  | $3 \%$ | Consolidated Gregors | $9{ }^{40}$ | ${ }_{10}^{100}$ |
| Caledonia |  | 8 | Corydon... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Central. |  |  | Gunnell........... | 105 | i 13. |
| Columbia \& Sheld |  |  | Hope. |  |  |
| Evergreen Bluff |  | - 900 | Isaac's Harl |  |  |
| Hilton .......... | 100 |  | Kip \& Buell | 1 co | 25 |
| Huron. |  |  | Manhattan. | 10 | 2 |
| Indiana. | 1200 |  | Missouri and Penn |  |  |
| Knowlton |  |  | Mount Alpine |  | 150 |
| Mendota. |  |  | New York |  |  |
| New Jersey Central., |  |  | N. Y. \& Nova Ścotia. |  |  |
| Ogima |  | 500 | Quartz Hill $\ldots$. ${ }_{\text {Smith }}$ \& Parmelee... | -8685 |  |
| Ontonag |  |  | Standard... |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cute Lea |  |  |
|  | 50 |  | Denbow. |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ruperier } \\ & \text { Sup } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{2}$ | Walkkil. | $115$ | $1{ }_{20}^{25}$ |

fable of letter postages to foreign COUNTRIES

The The Asterisk (*) indioates that in cases where It is preixed, unless the otter be registered, prepay-
ment is optional; in all other oases prepayment is renuired.

## fCountries.

Acapulco.............................. Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if
by Bremen or Hamburg mail..........
French mail, via England by Am.pkt............... open mail, via by British
Algeria, Fitish mail ............. arabla, British mail, via Southampton
do
do

do via Frauce, in French
mail from Bordeaux
Aspinwall
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n
do $\quad$ do $\begin{gathered}\text { Mareeilles } \\ \text { do }\end{gathered}$
York or Bostun.
Fch. mail (S'th Austr'a Co.)
by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez.. by Bremen and Hambg
mail via Trieste.........
Austria and its States, Prussian closed do do $\begin{aligned} & \text { mail ........ } \\ & \text { Prussian closed } \\ & \text { ml. when pro'd }\end{aligned}$ do do by Brem. or Hamb'g do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail.... Azores I land, British mail vir Por. Baden, Pruesian closed mail (if prep'd

- Bremen or Hamburg mail.... do French mail.
Bahamas, by direct st'r from $\mathbb{N}$. $\ddot{Y}$
Batavia, British mail via Southamt'n
do
do French mail..
Bavaria, Prussian clused mail.

> vara, when prepaii do do do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail
do French mail.
Belgium, French mail.
do closed mail, via England,.
do open mail, via London, by Americun packet.... ... open mail, via London, by Bitish packet
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.
do open mail, via London, by
do by French mail.
Beyrout Prussian clozed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).............. do French mail
Bogota, Neis Grauad
Brazils, via England,
do France, in Fch mail fron Bordeas............
Bremen, Prussian clused mail,......
do do
do when prep'd
do Bremen mail.............
do Hamburg mail
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and
New Brunsw's not over $8,000 \mathrm{~m}$.
do do do exceeding $3,000 \mathrm{~m}$. Branswick, Prussian mail..........
 Buenns Ayres, via England
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux. .
Canada
$\qquad$


C. Am, Pac. Sloop, via Panama

Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet...... ... British packet.
French mail.
Brit. mail, via Southampton
do Marseilles. .
Chili................................. do Marseilles..
do $\mathrm{Br}^{\prime}$ n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste.........
do by $\mathrm{Br}^{\prime}$ or $\mathrm{r}_{\text {e }} \mathrm{Hmb}$ g mail, via French mail
do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship.
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if
prepaid, 38 c ).........
do French mail
do open mail, via Lig mail. Am. packet London, by open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.
Corfu-see Ionuan Islands
Corsica, British mail by Am. packət
do do Brit. packet
do French mail,............... Costa Rica..

Curacoa via Engfand.
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 33 cts )............
do by Brem, or Hmb'g mail
do Fregch mail............
East Indies, open mail, via London, by american pack't. open mail, via London, by Prussi: $\perp$ closed mail, via Trif, ce.................. (Lng possessions.) Prus. losed mail, via Trieste. . Marseilles and Suez.... marseiles and suez.... via Trieste
do French mail

## Ecuador.

Falkland Islands, via England
France.

do Prussian closed mail....
do prepaid or Hamburg mail Gambia, via England
Gaudaloupe, via England
Guatemala....
German tates, True closed mail (if $\begin{array}{lr} & \begin{array}{c}\text { prepaid, 28c)...... } \\ \text { do } \\ \text { French mail........ }\end{array} \\ \text { do } & \text { Bremen mail..... } \\ \text { do } & \text { (except Luxemburgh) }\end{array}$
$\ldots{ }^{*} 40$
$* 30{ }^{*} 60$
Gibraltar, French mail
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt..
do open mail by British pkt.
Great Britan and Ireland...........
Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid. 40c).
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail......................
open mail, via London, by American pkt.
do open mail, via Lowdon, by British pkt..................
Hamburg, by Hamburg' mail, direct rom New York.........
Bremen mail. ...........
do Bremen mail.
do Prussian closed mail.... prepaid..................
nover, Prussian closed mail.
nonover, Prussian closed mail. . .

> do $\quad$ do when prepaid do by Bremen or Hamburg mail Bremen or Hamburg mail
do French w
aail...
ayti, via England...
do open mail, via London, by American pkt. . . . : . 1 .......
$\overbrace{* 21}^{*}{ }^{*}{ }_{42}$
...2 45 Not Not Exc. Exc. cts

Holland, open mail, via London, by Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if pre paid, 33c).................... mail French mail.
$\begin{array}{rr}\because 0 & 5 \\ 30 & 60\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\ldots 93 \\ 39 & 45\end{array}$
Hondura
*27 *54
Indian Archipelago, French mail..... 30 30 60 do British mail, via Marseilles. ....

3948
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail,
(if prepaid, s6c).......... **
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { do } & \text { French mail......... } \\ \text { do } & \text { British mail, via Eng- }\end{array}$
land. (*38
$40 \quad 72$
$30 \quad 60$
${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 40$
20
$*_{60}$
.. *32
Japan, British mail, via
do do via Narseilles... ... 68
do French mail.
3. 60

Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40 c$). .$. .......
by Bremen or
Hamburg
do French mail........................ ${ }^{\|_{21}}{ }_{42}$
Luxumburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail..............
Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when pre paid.

Miscellaneous.
OFFMAN \& CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS NO. 24 WHITEHALL ST.,

NEW YORK.
Cash adivances made on consignments of Cotton,
Wool, Hides and Naval Stores, by our friends In New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston,
Mechanics' National Banky, ${ }^{\text {RIM }}$. $\mathbf{Y}$.
Messrs. Gilman, Son \& Co., Bankers, N. Y.
Beach, Root \& Co., Marshall, Beach \& ©
Liverpool, Eng.
Liverpool, Eng.
SALOMON, ROOT \& CO.
Bankers \& Commission Merchants,
No. 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORE.
Refr Rexors-Union Bank, Liverpool ; H B. Clafin \& Co New York; J. H. Brower. Esq, New York
H. Rohêrts Esq., Sauannah; C.M. Furman, Esq., Prest Bank of State of S. L., Charleston ; E. J. Hart \& Co. New Orleans.

## Alexander Whilldin \& Sons, COMIMISSION MERCHANTS,

 Nos. ${ }^{20} \& 22$ SOUTH FRONT ST.,PHILADELPHIA, For the Sale of
Wool, Woolen \& Cotton Yarns. GUITERMAN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS OF
Shawls, Dress Goods, \& Scarfs, 63 LEONARD ST., $\qquad$

## Fire, Burglar, and Damp-proof Safes,

AND POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS. The reputation that the Alum Patent Safes havo enjoyed for many years of perfect impenetrability by fire, entire freedom from dampness (the great evil o! every other safe) commends them to the attention all persons requiring protection from fire and burg heavy angle iron and corner braces, which cannot be cut through. Bankers and jewelers requiring fire of burglar proof depositories, or both combined, aro invited to examine the specimens at our factory,
where they can readily satisfy themselves of thair where they can readily satisly thembelve
superiority
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 79 \& 80 Wailse Street, N. Y.

## SOUTHERN LAND, EMIIGRATION,

## END HANDGENIG

No. 71 BROADWAY, near Wall St., N. $\bar{Y}$., Offers for sale $4,000,000$ acres of the finest and mos valuable La
low prices.
Tracts from 1,070 to 510,000 acres.
Cotton Platal Lands Titles gagranteed, W, H, QUINCT,

## Advertisements．

CRUSHERS AND PULVERIZERS，
FOR WET OR DRY WORKING，
The Best and Cheapest in the World． mantraciubed by the
Boston Milling and Manufacturing Company，
105 State Sreet，Boston，Mass．
Miners should not purchase machinery before seing，or
ing of this series of machinery．
Tive The Whirling Table or Crusher，weighs less than two tons，and crushes irom ten to twelve tons on
tons in twenty－four hours．
The Pulverizer weighs two tons，and pulverizes to dast infinitely flner than stamp work，thirty－four
hindred lbs per hour，or thirty six tons per dien，equal to the yield of forty stamps；and the first cost and wear，as compared to this number of stamps，is about one－tenth－the entire yield being fit foramalgamation withnat furtier reduction．The fine dust is not ob ained by screening，but by the immediateaction of the
Pulverizer．
gired tor one machine
The cost of wear per ton is less than by any other machine．All wearing parts are now mad Frank
Let mivers and their friends carefully study the prac－ tical working of all other machines and processes offer－ ed，and then see o
We ask only this．
All our machines are now made in our own shop．No Contract Wore．
Address－
JACOB J．STORER
General Agent and Treasurer，
Or CHARLES $H$ State Sreef，Bost 16 CORTLANDT STREET，N． $\bar{Y}$ ． OFFICE OF
WELLS，FARGO \＆CO．， NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND exchange compayr．
NO． 84 BROADWAY，NEW YORE．
SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC CoAsT will please take notice that，having been ap－ pointed Freight．Agents of the Pacific Mall Steam－ ship Company，we are now prepared for California，Oregon，Nevada，Washing－ ton Territory，Sandwich Islands，Central America， and Western Coast of South America．
For rates apply at our office，No． 84 Broadway，or Frelght Offlce on dock，foot of Canal street．
Steamers will sail on the 1 st， 11 th and 21 st of Steamers will sail on the 1st，11th and 21 st of each
month；those dates falling on Sunday，on preceding Saturday． Freight must be delivered on dock foot of Canal
Bills of Lading will be issued at No． 84 Broadway． Our usual Package Express will be sent by each steamer，and will close at 10 A ．M．on sailing days．
Our Letter Bags will close at $11 \%$ ． s ．For con－ Our Letter Bags will close at 113s A．M．For con－
venience of our up－town customers，a letter bag will venience of our up－town customotel，and on the dock foot of Canal street．
Our franked envelopes will be on sale at the office
of the hotel，and at our offices，No． 84 Broadway and of the hotel，and at our offices，No． 84 Broadway and
Canal street dock． All letters sent through us must be in Government
anvelopes．
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast．
California Coupons bought at best rates．
On Paris，in sums to suit．For sale by
Insurance．
S U N

## Hantual 鲁natratriv

## COMPANY．

## ance buludinge）

49 WALL STREET．
ASSETS，0ct．4， 1864 $\$ 2,383,48745$
DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT．
Vessels，Freight，and Cargo；also，against Inland Navigation Risks．
Premiams paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold．

MOSES H．GRINNELL，Pres＇t．
EDWARD P．ANTHONY，Vice－Pres＇t
Isaac H．Walker，Sec＇y．
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK．
CASH ASSETS，Sept．1st，1865，over $\$ 13,500,00000$ FREDERICK S．WINSTON，President． R．A．McCURDY，Vice－President．
Necrotaries，\} THAAC ABBATT
Actuary，SEEPPARD HOMCANS

## Insurance．

MERCANTILE
Mutual Insurance Company， 35 WALL STREET，N．Y．
ASSETS OVER INCORPATED，APRIL，1842，$\$ 1,500,000$ ，
This Company has b－en in operation for twenty one Mlarine and Inland Transportation Risk，
pon Merchandise Vessels and Frelghts，on terms an conditions adapted to the present usages of business． To those dealers who prefer a Cash discount from Current rates，on payment of premium，instead of waiting for a prospective and uncertain Scrip Dividend cure to them as favorable terms as any other． For the accommodation of shippers to Foreign Ports， policies are issued making loss payable by Rathbon Brotirers \＆Co．in Liverpool，or Loblen，if desired． coin，when preferred．
TRUSTEES
Joseph Waliger，
James Freaiand
James Frealand，
Samble Will
Robert L．Taylor，
Wobert L．Taylor，
Wilifam T．Frost，
Wieliam Watt，
Henry Eyre，
Cornhlius Grinnell，
E．E．Mirgan，
Hrk．V．Schleic
Joskpii Slagg，
Jas．D．Fisit
AARON L．Reid，

Jasepin Llagg，
Jas．Fisin，
Ellwood Walter，

Geo．W．Henninge，
D．Colden Murrax， E．Hapdoce White Daniel T．Willete， L．EdGERTON， HENRYR．KUNHARDT， Jilifiam Nelson，Je Charles Dimon， A．Wm．Hexe， A．Wm．Heye，
Harold Dolener， ELLWOOD WALTER，President． C．J．DESPARD，Secretary．
THEMANHATTAN LIFE INSUR ANCE COMPANY．
Capital
AY，N．Y．
$\$ 2,500,000$ Cash Capitai and Accumu－ 2，550，000 lation．
Losses Paid

bividends Paid to Policy－ 1，000，000 From the great auccess of this Company，they are
enabled to offer superior adrantages to policy－holders． Life－policies are issued，payable in annual，or in feiture endowment policies，payable in ten an－1or paymente，which are paid at death．or on arriving at any particular age．Lifie insurance，as an investment， has no superior，as it has saved millions of dollars to he insured，and thousands of families from ruin them to continue their policics，if otherwise unabl to do so．
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Henry Stomes，Preg．C．Y．Wemple，Secretary l．sey，Asb．Sec．S．N．Stebbins，A
Abram DuBors，Medical Examiner．

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 FIRE AND INLAND 31 Pine Street． AUTHORIZED New Yore，July 1st， 1865. USH CAPITAL，paid in，\＆Surplus， 885040.5 Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fir
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## NATIONAL LIFE

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243 BROADWAY，NEW YORK， OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK．
EDWARD A．JONES，President．
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL，
$\$ 500,000$
Is now prepared to issue GENERAL ACCIDENT These tickets insure against ACCIDENTS oi ever description for $\$ 5,000$ in case of DEATH，or $\$: 5 \mathrm{Der}$ week COMPENSATION or disabing accidents．

TARIFF OF RATES．

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A．M．， 12 o＇clock noon， 6 o＇clonk P．M．
REMEMBER THAT 25 CENTS per day insures you for $\$ 5,000$.
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Fire Insurance Company．

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Losese equitably adjasted and promply pald．
Chartered 1850 ．Cash Dividends paid in 15 yeara， 253 per cent．
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Negotate Loans and Business Paper，make Colleco lies on Commission，receive money on deposit and sillow interest at the rate of four per cent per annum， On daily balanees which may be drawn at any time
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## Bankers，

35 WALL STREET， NEW YORK．
Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange，at sight，or sixty days，on the
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Government Securities，Stocks and Bonos bought and sold on Commission．
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Interest allowed on Deposits，subject to Cheques at sight．
Prompt attention given to the Co ec tion of Dividends，Drafts，\＆c
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Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit，
For the use of Truvelers abroad and in the Trited States，available in all the principal cities of the worid ；also．Commercial Crediss，
For use in Europe，east of the Cape of Good Hops， West Indies，South $\Lambda$ merica，and the United States， $A^{\text {GENCY，BANE }}$ OF WALTER WATSOT 2 PINE SLAREEET M，MYLREA， Exchange bought and sold on Lindonon and collec－ Hions made in bughat and bita on London and coiter issued on Canada，Nova Scotia，New－Brunswick，
British Columbia and San Francisco．Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland．
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LOCKWOOD \＆CO．，
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Dealers in Government and other So
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abbeot to check at sight Gold loaned to merchanth and banksors upon faporable torma

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BABCOCK BROTHERS \& CO. Have removed to the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company's New Building, No. 14 Broad St.

They will continue to deal in Sterling Exchange, and to issue Mercantile Credits available in Europe. Also, to make advances on Government Bonds and Stocks to be sold abroad, and upon shipments to their Liverpool firm.
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REUEIVE DEPOSITS FROM BANKS, BANKERS
And allow interest on balances at the rate of Four per sent per annum.

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GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS. Ptocks and Bonds at the Boton Brokersise and sale of DUPEE, BECK \& SAYLES, STOCK BROKERS,
No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
jamrs a. dupee, james beck, henty sayles.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
 and Bankers; will allow four per cont interest banks and Bankers, will allow four per cont interest on
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MORTON MCMICHAEL. JR, Cashier.
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Hanking and Collecting office of J. NELSCN LUCKEY,

Interest allowed on call deposits at the rate offor per cent; ond dixposits of three months and over, five and over. Any deposit may be drawn on ten days' notice, and interest allowed the same as deposits on
call. Collections promptly made and returued ith quick dispatch. quick dispatch. Government and otl er securities
bought and sole. Possessing every faciitity, will ex-
ecute all orders and commissions at the ecute all orders and commissions at the very best

 Opdyke, Ex-Mayor, N. Y., Hon. James Harper, Ex-
Mayor, N.
Y.
$\Gamma \mathrm{HE}$
TRADESMENS
CAPITAL.................. NEW YORK.
 ANTHONX HALSEY, Cashier.

Miscellaneous.
UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New Үobé, November 20, 1865.
Deposits of Gold Coin.

 1863, and by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury,
deposits of Gold Coin will be recelved at this onfce deposits of Gold Coin will be received at this office
from corporations and individuals, in sums of not less than Twenty (20) Dollars, for which Certificates will $\$ 20$ payable on demand, in coin, at this office $\$ 100$ and The certif fantes thus issued will be received by Col
lectors of Customs throughout the United States "at lectors of Customs throughout the United States "at
par, in paymentof duties on imports;" will be received made a deliyery 0 ; by vote of the Gold Board are \$5,000; and offer the guaranty of the Government for the safe-keeping and return of coin to parties desirous The certificatesof $\$ 5,000$ will be made parable to
the order of E. H. Birdsall and endorsed by him ing it optional with holders to protect themselves by further endorsements. Those of lesser amounts will
be payable to bearer. To interest be payable to bearer. No interest will be allowed for deposits of coin; bat the "coin or bullion deposited
for or representing the Certificates of Deposit; shall be retained in the Treasury for payment of the same on demand.

## UNION TRUST COMPANY

 of New York,73 BROADWAY, cor, of Rector St. CASH CAPITAL,
$\$ 1,000,000$
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
Which may be made and Withdrawn at ANY TIME.
TRUSTEESS.
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$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { John V. L. Pruyn, } \\ \text { Andrew V. Stout, }\end{array}\right\}$ Vice Presidents.
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A. Low, 31 Burling Slip.
A. A. Low, 31 Burling Slip.
Samuel G. Wheeler, J. T. Wall Stree
Ed ward B. Wesley, 22 William Street.

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Horace $F$. Clark, 65 Wall Street.
J. Boorman Johnson, 91 Broadway.
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Freeman Clark, Rochester, N.Y.
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Allen Munroe, , yracuse,
Wm . F. Russell Sanger
Wm. F. Russell, Saugerties,
Daniel C. Howell, Bath
Daniel C. Howell, Bath, "M
Benj. H. Hutton, 145 Dnanne Stre
Francis Skiddy, 101 Wgil Street.
Daniel Develin, 237 Broadreway.
Henry E. Davies, 43 Wall Street
Henry K. Bogert, 49 William Street.
George W. Culyer, Palmyra, NT.
Peter Cagger, Albany
Alfred A. Hovevlett, Syracuse,
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## REPUBLIC OF MEXICO <br> Twenty-Year Coupon Bonds,

$\$ 50, \$ 100, \$ 500 \& \$ 1,000$.
Interest 7 per cent, payable semi-annually in the
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PRINOIPAL AND INTRREST PAYAble in Gold. sirxy cents on the dollar in U. S. Currency terest thus equaling TwLIVE PER OKNT IN GOLD, or
SEVENTEEN PKE rate of premium on, gold.
tile first tear's interest alerady proyided.
The most desirable investment ever offered.
Subscriptions received and full particulars commu
nicated by
JOHN W. CORLIES \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { nicated by } & J O H N \text { W. CORLIES. \& CO., } \\ \text { Sut } \\ \text { No. } 57 \text { Broad way, New York. }\end{array}$ Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers THE

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## Hartford, Conn.

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Capital - - $\$ 2,250,000$
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary. DIRECTORS.

| DIRECTORS. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Joseph Church Robert Buele, | Drapton Hillyra, |
| Ebinezer Flowir, | Waiter Kener, |
| Eliphalet a. Bulieley, | Chas. H. brainard, |
| Roland Mather, | William F. Tuttle, |
| Samuri S. Ward, | Grorge Rober |
| Avotin Dunhan, | Thomas K. Brace, |
| Gubtaved F. DAvis, | Erastus Colli N, of New York |
| Assets, Jan. 1, 1865, | \$3,800.439 |
| Liabilities, ........... | 123,077 |

No. 62 Wall Street.
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMIPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, touching at mexican ports, AND
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL, LEAVE PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER, FOOT of Canal street, at 12 'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th
21 st of every month (except when those dates Sutd every month (except when those dates fall on
Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company, s steamships from Pan.
ama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching ama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACA.
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necting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Farnsworth.
11th-ATLANTIC, Capt. Marry, connecting with
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Departures of 1st and 21 st connect at Panama with
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An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and A steamer wil 1866, to run from New Orleans to Aspinwall, via Ha: $\stackrel{\text { vana. }}{ }$
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t the Company's ticket offlce, on the whare, foot of Canal street, North Rive offlce, on the wharf, foot of F. W. g. BELLOWS, Agent.

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