

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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CLOSING OF THE NEW LOAN.

On Thursday last the subscription books to the 50 million loan were closed, the whole amount having been absorbed. The bonds were nominally sold at 103, but as interest was allowed on the compound notes, the real price was about 100 to those who bought the compound notes at the current rates. The natural result of the arrangement was to bring down the price of Five-twenties in the market. They have accordingly fallen considerably, as will be seen from our Stock Exchange report; but they will probably advance again, now that the depressing cause is moved out of the way.

Another consequence attributed to this loan is the monetary stringency which has prevailed during the last two weeks. But it is easy to see that the placing of 50 millions of bonds in the bank vaults instead of notes which had

ceased to be active currency, could not directly contract the volume of our active paper money, and therefore would not tend to make any stringent spasm such as we saw a few days ago in the loan market. But it must be remembered that legal tender compound notes, though locked up and withdrawn from the circulation, continue to perform some of the functions of greenbacks. For instance these inert notes can be held as a bank reserve. For this purpose they are more profitable than greenbacks, as they bear interest, and thus increase the profits of the bankers, especially if the Secretary should prematurely prepay them, or what is the same thing, should receive them at par and interest in payment for bonds. Now when these older compound notes which are held as reserve are paid out of the banks into the Treasury, other notes have to be put in their place; for the reserve is by law required to be kept up. A contraction in the amount of the currency floating in the hands of the public is thus indirectly produced.

But the effect of this on the money market is very slight for two reasons, first: The banks will prefer to place in their reserve chests, the oldest and least active notes because of the larger amount of interest accrued upon them; and secondly this stagnant part of the circulation has for obvious reasons less influence over the loan market than have the active, more efficient, more swift-moving greenbacks.

The late spasm in the money market, therefore, was not caused by the negotiation of the loan, though by it some of the symptoms of stringency were no doubt exaggerated and increased. An evening journal offers the following explanation of this question:

"The temporary stringency caused by the speculation in cotton, produce and other commodities, and by the demand for currency at the South and West, has been unfavorable to the negotiation of this loan, and has tended to depress the prices of seven-thirties and other government securities, besides drawing down the temporary deposits in the Sub-treasury. Had the loan been put on the market in August, when it was first talked of, the effects, it is believed, would have been scarcely felt in the money market, or if perceptible at all, would simply have produced a gentle salutary contraction."

This is probably correct as far as it goes, but when the financial history of this period comes to be written, probably it will appear that the shrewd manipulations of a combined clique of large capitalists have had more to do with the production of such short sudden spasms in the money market than is generally supposed.

The most important result of the loan is that it has developed a general belief in a policy of contraction, of gradual return to specie payments, and a general desire that the policy thus begun will be steadily carried out. The advocates of inflation have been approaching Mr. McCulloch with

remonstrances, and they will no doubt make their appeal to Congress. But all will inevitably be in vain so long as the people demand a sound stable currency based on hard money.

Such, then, are some of the points suggested by the recent conversion of fifty millions of securities from six per cent in currency interest to six per cent interest in gold. The next movement towards contraction should of course be to pay off a considerable part of the Treasury call loans, the large amount and mischievous effects of which as has been repeatedly urged, constitute them the weak point of the financial situation.

THE NEW GOLD NOTES.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has been elicited during the last week respecting Mr. McCulloch's new issue of gold certificates, and the prevailing opinion seems to be that little public good and some probable harm is to be anticipated from them. They are to bear no interest, and in order to fit them to act as currency, the denominations of \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500 will be payable to bearer; while the larger notes of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 will be payable to the order of the depositor. The authority under which this new gold currency is issued is the 5th section of the Act of March 3d. 1863, which is as follows:

"And be it further enacted, that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than twenty dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin and bullion deposited for or representing the certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand; and certificates representing coin in the Treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, which certificates, together with those issued for coin and bullion deposited, shall not at any time exceed twenty per centum beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury; and the certificates for coin or bullion in the Treasury shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports."

At the Sub-Treasury in this city five millions of dollars of these notes arrived yesterday. They are very well executed, and are printed in gold ink by the patent process which is owned, we believe, by one of the managers of the printing office connected with the Treasury Department. In about a week the arrangements will be complete at the New York Sub-Treasury, and the reception of gold deposits will then begin.

One of the chief advantages anticipated from these deposits is the amassing of a large accumulation of coin by the government. This coin, it is claimed, will permanently remain in the Treasury vaults, as its owners will not require it, but will prefer to keep the gold notes, and to use them for the payment of duties, and even for exportation instead of coin. The possession of nearly all the gold in the country, with permission to sell at his discretion, is to give the Secretary of the Treasury the control of the gold market, and as his operations are kept secret, and the law expressly allows him to issue gold checks to the extent of 20 per cent beyond the amount of coin or bullion in the Treasury, he will have the command of a large amount of gold, by the manipulation of which, it is supposed, he will be able to regulate the market price of gold and foreign exchange.

Such are the chief present advantages claimed for the plan. As to the subordinate reasons for its adoption at the present time, we are told that Mr. McCulloch "has been induced to exercise the authority of the Act of Congress on this subject by reason of the very large movement of gold of late, at and through his New York office. He has no solicitude to have the public avail themselves of the new arrangement one dollar beyond their own convenience. They can take their gold interest of him in coin or in gold back certificates; the importers and gullion grokers can buy gold of him deliverable in bags or in gold cash certificates; the

customs duties in either. The Government propose to make no charge for the safe keeping of gold and the employment of gold cash certificates to represent it, nor will it pay a premium in the shape of interest for having the gold left in the Treasury."

The plan, however, is by no means new. Since the adoption of the Sub-Treasury system in 1846, this method has been frequently suggested for mobilizing the large amount of specie which has been permanently kept idle in the Treasury. The arguments for the plan are ably summed up by Professor Bowen in his lectures on "Banks and Bank Currency." He says:

"The mere presence of a reserve fund of coin and bullion in the country is no safeguard if it be locked up as in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, whence it will not be forthcoming to meet a drain, whether that drain be caused by a demand for export or by a general propensity to hoard coin, stimulated by alarm for the safety of the banks. The fund so locked up might as well, for any practical purpose, be on the other side of the Atlantic.

"The only use to which this idle treasury fund could be put with a view to the improvement of the currency would be to make it the basis for an issue by the government of an equivalent sum in small notes designed for general circulation. As these notes would be issued only in payment of government debt or in ordinary expenditure, the Treasury would still have the use of all its funds while preserving intact in its vaults an amount of specie equal to the whole amount of its notes in circulation. There would indeed be no economy in the adoption of this currency as a corresponding amount of specie would be idle in the Treasury."

These ideas were embodied in a scheme submitted to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by Colonel James Worrell, in 1856. His proposition was in the form of a request to Congress from the Legislature to mobilize the specie in the Treasury, to displace the insecure small-note circulation of the banks, and to provide a safe and convenient specie circulation resting on the faith of the Federal Government, and represented, dollar for dollar, by coin actually in the Treasury. At a later period a bill for the establishment of this plan was actually drawn, to be presented to Congress; but it was not favored by the government of Mr. Buchanan, and it consequently failed.

There is no doubt that under proper regulations specie notes might be issued representing coin in the Treasury; but while our currency is in so depreciated and unstable a condition, it is on many accounts undesirable, and productive of confusion to have in circulation government notes representing two standards of value differing so widely from each other as the greenback dollar and the dollar in coin. A more obvious objection lies against the permission to issue notes for specie not actually in the Treasury. The law allows an excess of 20 per cent. Consequently if 100 millions of coin were in the Treasury, notes to the amount of 120 millions might be issued; and the position in which the government would be placed in time of panic would be extremely dangerous. But as the plan is decided upon and will be at once subjected to the test of experience, we refrain from further comment. The public will have an opportunity of judging from actual results how wisely Mr. McCulloch has acted in adopting in time of peace a measure which was sanctioned by Congress to meet exigencies connected with the war.

BRITISH LIABILITY FOR THE DEPREDACTIONS OF THE ALABAMA.

IMPORTANT diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Adams, the American Minister at London, and Earl Russel, respecting the liability of England for the depredations of the Alabama is just published. We are surprised to see that Earl Russel appears to rest his defence upon the fact that "the law officers of the crown must be held to be better interpreters of a British statute than any foreign government can be presumed to be." We will readily admit this if desired, for we never supposed that because the British Legislative Act commonly

called the "Foreign Enlistment Act," was violated, that, therefore, the government was liable.*

Doubtless, this act shows very clearly what the British Parliament deemed the duty of that nation toward other nations; it gives a most decided and important construction on their part to the "Law of Nations," as applicable to such cases; but surely it cannot be urged, as a ground for their liability, that they have failed to execute their own statutes, their own merely municipal law, when it is not alleged or pretended that any treaty exists requiring its execution. No nation can thus intermeddle with another, or thus interfere in what may well be denominated their "private affairs."

Our claim rests on a more solid foundation—on the Law of Nations. That law prescribes the duties and liabilities of neutral nations, and under it a mere recital of the facts would seem to be all that is necessary to establish the justness of the demand made by the United States.

The Alabama, originally the gunboat "290" (and so-called from the number of British subjects who contributed to her fitting out) was being fitted out as a vessel of war in Liverpool in June, 1862. Mr. Adams on the 22d of that month addressed a note to Earl Russel expressly calling attention to the fact, and in the same note stated that the Oreto, fitted out in the same port, and to which Earl Russel's attention had been called on the 15th of February, 1862, had sailed from Liverpool on the 22d of March, and had gone directly to Nassau, and was there completing her armament, &c., for the purpose of depredating on the commerce of the United States, notwithstanding it had been averred by the British officials at Liverpool that her destination was Palermo, and that Earl Russel had so stated to Mr. Adams.

Earl Russel, on the 4th day of July, 1862, informed Mr. Adams that there was no attempt on the part of the builders to disguise the fact that the vessel (the "290") was intended as a vessel of war; they did not deny that she had been built for a foreign government; but they did not feel disposed to reply to any questions respecting her destination after she left Liverpool. On the 22d of July, depositions were sent

to Earl Russel, accompanied by the opinion of Mr. Collier, a reputable English lawyer, that it was the duty of the government, on that evidence, to detain the vessel, and that the government of the United States would have good grounds of complaint if she were allowed to escape. On the 29th of July, the vessel sailed, without register or clearance. On the 31st of July, Earl Russel informed Mr. Adams that a delay in determining on the case of the "290" had been caused by the sudden sickness of the Queen's Advocate, incapacitating him for business! That this had rendered it necessary to call in other parties, whose opinions had at last been given for the detention of the vessel; but before the order arrived at Liverpool the vessel was gone. On the 16th of October, 1862, Earl Russel received further evidence from Mr. Adams of the character of this vessel, and the business for which she was intended. In reply to that information, and the accompanying complaints of Mr. Adams, Earl Russel places his justification simply on the ground that "the Foreign Enlistment Act can be evaded by very subtle contrivances, but that her majesty cannot, on that account, go beyond the letter of existing laws."

Having left Liverpool on the 29th of July, the vessel sailed to Terceira, in the Azores, and there anchored. She there received from the British barque Agrippina, which had sailed from the Thames, the greater portion of her guns and stores; she soon afterwards took on board from the British steamer Bahama, which had cleared from Liverpool on the 12th of August, Captain Semmes, fifty more men, and additional stores. Semmes hoisted the rebel flag, named the vessel the Alabama, and with a crew, the greater part of which belonged to the English Naval Reserve, soon afterwards set out on his mission.

After her departure from Terceira, the Alabama often cruised for a week at a time, in the aggregate for months, in the British West Indian waters; she was often in British West Indian ports; for six days at one time she was in the port of Kingston, Jamaica. There did not elapse any one period of forty-eight hours, after her departure from Terceira until her destruction, when it was not in the power of the British government to seize and take possession of her. No steps for this purpose were, however, taken.

Such then are the facts, all of which, except those of public notoriety, have been gathered from official documents.

The Law of Nations is defined by an eminent writer on that subject to be, "the law which determines the rights and regulates the intercourse of independent States, in peace and in war; is founded on custom and implied contract; has sprung up from mutual consent, and is the written law which the consent of nations has established." By this all civilized nations are bound. This law is found in the works of various publicists of admitted authority, and in the decisions of high tribunals here and elsewhere. We shall refer to none that are not universally accredited. The duty of neutral nations, as between belligerents in time of war, is very clearly stated.

Wheaton, in his "Elements of International Law," (page 697, Ed. of 1863), thus states the law. "The neutral is not at liberty to favor one party, to the detriment of the other; it is his duty to be every way careful to do equal and exact justice to both parties."

Phillimore (Commentaries on International Law, vol. 3, p. 181), says, "The relation of neutrality consists in two principal things, (1.) entire abstinence from any participation in the war; (2.) impartiality of conduct toward both belligerents. It is for the neutral perpetually to recollect, and practically to carry out, the maxim 'that he is an enemy who does that which pleases the enemy.'"

Kent (Commentaries, vol. 1, p. 113, 5th Ed.) w

*We give below extracts from the "Foreign Enlistment Act," 59 Geo. III, ch. 69.
"Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that if any person within any part of the United Kingdom, or in any part of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, shall, without the leave and license of His Majesty, for that purpose first had and obtained, as aforesaid, equip, furnish, fit out or arm, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out or armed, or shall knowingly aid, assist or be concerned in the equipping, furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent or in order that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, state or potentate, or of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or people, as a transport or storeship, or with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against any prince, state or potentate, or against the subjects or citizens of any prince, state or potentate, or against the persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in any colony, province, or part of any province or country, or against the inhabitants of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or country with whom His Majesty shall not then be at war; or shall within the United Kingdom or any of His Majesty's dominions, or in any settlement, colony, territory, island or place belonging or subject to His Majesty, issue or deliver any commission for any ship or vessel to the intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court in which such offender shall be convicted, and every such ship or vessel, with the tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may belong to or be on board of any such ship or vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for any officer of His Majesty's customs or excise, or officer of His Majesty's navy, who is by law empowered to make seizures for any forfeiture incurred under any of the laws of customs or excise, or the laws of trade or navigation, to seize such ships and vessels as aforesaid, and in such places and such manner in which the officers of His Majesty's customs or excise and the officers of His Majesty's navy are empowered respectively to make seizures under the laws of customs and excise, or under the laws of trade and navigation; and that every such ship and vessel, with the tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition and stores, which may belong to or be on board of such ship or vessel, may be prosecuted and condemned for any breach of the laws made for the protection of the revenues, customs and excise, or of the laws of trade and navigation.

"Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that if any person in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any part of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, without the leave and license of His Majesty first had and obtained, as aforesaid, shall, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall be knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike force of any ship or vessel of war, or cruiser, or other armed vessel which, at the time of her arrival in any part of the United Kingdom, or any part of His Majesty's dominions, was ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of any foreign prince, state or potentate, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise any power of government in or over any colony, province, or part of any province or people, belonging to the subjects of any such prince, state or potentate, or to the inhabitants of any colony, province, or part of any province or country, under the control of any person or persons so exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon being convicted thereof, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the court before which such offender shall be convicted."

thority is equally respected in Europe and America, says: "A neutral is not to favor one belligerent at the expense of the other."

It would be a work of supererogation to accumulate authorities on this point. All writers on the Law of Nations concur in relation to the duties of neutrals. The rule, as stated above, is found in nearly the same words in Grotius, Book 3, ch. 27; Byrkenhook, Book 1, ch. 9; Vattel, Book 3, ch. 7; Azuni, Part II., ch. 1, art. 3. The rule, as thus laid down, will not be questioned; its spirit and substance being, that the neutral shall not do, nor permit any within his jurisdiction to do, any act in behalf of one belligerent that would manifestly and naturally tend to the detriment of the other, or any act which would enable one to do an injury to the other which he could not do were it not for the act of the neutral; the conduct of the neutral must be, not only in form but in reality and effect, *absolutely impartial*.

Such being the rule, do not the facts (as above set forth), in the case of the Alabama, show its violation by Great Britain?

No one will deny that the fitting out of the Alabama, for the purposes for which she was intended and to which she was immediately applied, was a direct and palpable act of aid and benefit to the Rebel Government and of equally direct and palpable detriment to the Government and people of the United States. It was a manifest and clear departure from that "impartiality," as between the belligerents, which "neutral" Great Britain was "bound to adopt;" it was the doing that "which was well pleasing to the enemy;" it was "favoring one party to the detriment of the other."

It is not a little surprising that Earl Russel assumes that the only law which enables the British Government to interfere in such cases is "The Foreign Enlistment Act." If, indeed, the acts, or the evidently intended acts, in the case of the Alabama, were a violation of the *Law of Nations*, and were to be judged of by that law, then it may truly be said that there is and can be no nation in Christendom in whose Government does not *inhere* the power and the duty, irrespective of its municipal law, of preventing and punishing such violation. Such power exists *ex necessitate rei* and springs from, and is involved in, the great law of nations, as of individuals the law of *self-preservation*. As on the one hand, we have no right to complain of the non-execution of a municipal law of that country, so, on the other, she cannot excuse herself for a violation of her duties, as a member of the family of nations, on the ground that she has no law on her statute-book affording the appropriate remedy. The only practical benefit of the statute referred to, in regard to the present question, is, as already stated, that it is an emphatic assertion by her legislature of the duties devolved on her by the *Law of Nations*. Burlamaqui, in his "Treatise on Natural Law," states the rule truly when he says, "It is *presumed* that a Sovereign knows what his subjects openly commit, and his *power of hindering* the evil is likewise *always presumed*."

In a question of this kind we can have no better guide than the repeated and deliberate precedents of the two Governments. To begin with those of the United States.

That there should have been, as there was, in this country in the latter part of the last century, immediately after the close of the war of Independence, an almost universal feeling of grateful affection for France, was perfectly natural. Notwithstanding the state of the public mind, our duties as neutrals, (as between France and Great Britain,) *springing entirely from the law of nations*, and *without any statute* on our part, were performed (it may be well said, under the circumstances,) in a spirit of lofty devotion to law and duty. In 1793 President Washington instructed the proper officers to

prosecute all persons who should violate the Law of Nations in respect to France and England. Immediately after this the British minister expressed his *belief* that a vessel—the "Little Sarah"—was fitting out as a French privateer. Proceedings were immediately taken for her seizure, and her armament being such as *might* be used for a privateer, *she was prevented from sailing*. Similar proceedings, *on similar grounds*, were taken against the "Republican." She was seized and detained, and, with the persons engaged in fitting her out, was delivered over to the proper tribunals.

Numerous other cases of a similar kind occurred about that period. Mr. Canning, in a speech in Parliament in 1819, commended in the highest terms the conduct of our country at a time when universal popular sentiment rendered it so difficult to observe the obligations of neutrality.

At the time of the war between Spain and her revolted colonies in South America, great as naturally was our sympathy with the latter, numerous vessels which were fitted out in New Orleans and its vicinity, with the *suspected* object of acting as privateers against Spain, were *seized and detained*, and the parties prosecuted and punished.

During the war between the German Confederation and Denmark (1848), a war steamer was purchased in New Yory by the former; her sailing was objected to by the latter on account of the war; *she was detained* for some time and was *not permitted to sail* till a satisfactory bond was given that she should not be used against Denmark. This case is fully stated in the Congressional documents of the 1st session of the thirty-first Congress.

In the Canadian rebellion of 1838, it is a matter of public history that *preventive* measures of the most efficient kind were adopted by our government to maintain, in spirit and practical effect, our relations of amity with Great Britain. A reference to particular instances would unnecessarily extend this paper: the official records of both countries abound in proofs on the subject. That rebellion was regarded by Great Britain very much as this was by the United States.

During the Crimean war in 1855, the "Maury," a vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States was loading in the port of New York; on an affidavit of a very imperfect character, furnished by the British consul on his allegation of *suspicion*, that she was to be used as a Russian privateer, she was *seized and detained*, and her cargo carefully examined. She was released, the consul being fully satisfied of the groundlessness of his suspicions, and he publicly apologised for his conduct. This vessel was being fitted out by a merchant (Mr. Low,) of unquestioned standing and integrity, and whose antecedents were without reproach, whereas, the Alabama was being prepared for sea by parties who had *just before* been guilty of gross falsehood and fraud on the British Government in dispatching the Oreto.

In every one of the above instances this Government did precisely what was requested of the British Government by our minister in the case of the Alabama—namely, it applied the requisite *preventive* means; in no case was the testimony more persuasive than that presented in the case of the Alabama.

Great Britain furnishes her share of precedents.

It is a well known historical fact, that the aid furnished by the subjects of France (not by its government) to the United States during the war of the Revolution, in the way of fitting out and despatching vessels and the like, was the ground of a declaration of war by Great Britain against France. The cases are in all respects precisely parallel, in view of the light in which *the colonies were regarded by Great Britain*. That was aid furnished to "revolted colonies"—this is aid furnished to "revolted States;" those "colonies" were weak and powerless on the ocean—these "States" were equally so;

that aid was vital to the "colonies"—this was so to the "rebel States." It was the violation of her duties as a "neutral" of which Great Britain complained (and justly) of France; it was the violation of her duties as a neutral of which we (and with equal justice) complain of Great Britain.

In 1828, Donna Maria was the recognized sovereign of Portugal. Don Miguel, her uncle, headed a rebellion against the Government and caused himself to be declared king, and succeeded in getting possession of a considerable part of the kingdom. Application was made to the British government to aid the queen—her uncle being a usurper, as was alleged. That Government refused to interfere, as it was a *domestic quarrel* in Portugal. Terceira, one of the Azores, and part of the dominions of Portugal, was then in possession of the queen. Some Portuguese subjects came to England; it was suspected that they came to fit out an expedition against Don Miguel. The Government, deeming that this would be a breach of neutrality, forbade it, and the representative of the queen was notified that no such enterprise could be carried on in England. He stated that the vessels, which were fitting out, were going to Brazil. Four vessels, with several hundred unarmed men on board, sailed from the port of Plymouth. The Government suspected that the vessels were going to Terceira and sent a fleet to watch them and prevent a landing. The four vessels arrived off Terceira; they were fired at by the English commodore and *stopped*. This matter came up in Parliament, and the Government *was sustained* on the ground that the armament was fitted out in a British port; that having been equipped under the pretence of going to Brazil it was not stopped before sailing; and that the Government was therefore bound by the duty of neutrality to prevent by force an armament so equipped from disembarking even in the dominions of the Portuguese queen. This case is fully stated in the third volume of Phillimore.

Many more references to elementary writers and to adjudged cases on the Law of Nations might be made; but sufficient authority, it is believed, has already been adduced and its applicability sufficiently shown, to satisfy intelligent and impartial minds that Great Britain, in the case of the Alabama, has violated her obligations of neutrality to the United States. This point being established, it will not be disputed that the Law of Nations imposes on her the consequent duty of reparation. That reparation can be made only by the payment of the pecuniary losses sustained by our citizens in consequence of that violation of neutrality.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE week which ends to-day has brought us the official proclamation of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico announcing the flight of Don Benito Juarez from the Mexican territory, the complete dispersion of the republican armies, and the establishment of the imperial authority from the Gulf to the Pacific.

This proclamation further puts all persons who may hereafter be found in arms against the Empire in Mexico out of the protection of the laws, and delivers them over to execution as literal banditti, men, that is in the old mediæval phrase, *fors le ban*, wolf-heads and liable to be shot without trial. This is a very serious matter for the friends of the Mexican Republic in the United States; and we regret to see that the diplomatic agents of the fallen President Juarez manifest a disposition to worsen instead of bettering their position and their cause by fulminating threats of confiscation and chastisement against American citizens who may carry their capital and their enterprise into Mexico under the protection of the only organized government which now exists in that country. It is perfectly true that the government of the United States has not recognized the govern-

ment of the Emperor Maximilian. But it is also perfectly true that all the other important governments of the civilized world from Russia to Brazil, have recognized the protégé of Napoleon as the lawful sovereign of Mexico. This being the case it is certain that whatever may be the eventual destiny of the Emperor Maximilian, all the contracts made under his authority between the Mexican government and the subjects of England, France, Russia, Spain and Brazil, will be enforced by the governments of those countries against any and all governments which may succeed him in Mexico. So that if the Mexican Empire were to fall to-morrow, and the Mexican Republic to be re-established upon its ruins, the only foreigners now in Mexico to whom that event would bring ruin and disaster would be the citizens of the United States! A more ingenious method of converting Americans from their natural sympathy with the Republic to a sympathy of interest with the Empire could hardly have been hit upon by the cleverest of Maximilian's own agents.

The apparent impotence of the authorities which thus denounce both a retroactive and a prospective war against friendly foreigners anxious to develop the resources of their country, only makes this strange proceeding ridiculous as well as odious.

If the Mexican republicans are ever to recover the control, which they have for the present certainly lost, of the Mexican territory, they must, as rational men and good citizens, desire to find that territory better administered, and its inhabitants more prosperous than when, by the force of foreign arms, their authority was overthrown. It would be striking a deadly blow indeed at the world's regard for Mexican republicanism for its votaries to avow that their main hope of seeing the republic of their love restored lay, in the perpetuation of anarchy and poverty and ignorance throughout the Mexican domains. We, in the United States, believe that the republican form of government is surest to commend itself to the happiest and the most enlightened communities. From our point of view it would appear that the very worst thing Maximilian can do for imperialism in Mexico is to import American capital and American energy into the land. With these, American ideas must travel thither likewise, and it would seem to be the most natural thing in the world for the agents of the republic in this country to encourage in all possible ways the policy which Maximilian himself has adopted, of inviting our citizens to turn their attention to the resources and the opportunities of Mexico.

To threaten us, as these agents now on the contrary do, that individual Americans shall hereafter be made to suffer in their persons and their property for the constancy with which the American government clings to the falling cause of a sister republic, is the height at once of absurdity and of injustice.

Austria has not yet recognized the accession of Victor Emanuel to the throne of United Italy, but the Italian government, though in actual possession of the Duchies from which their Austrian princes have been driven out, does not forbid Austrian commerce to flourish in Italian ports, nor Austrian subjects to bring their wealth and their talents into Italy.

We sincerely trust that the action taken by Mr. Romero in this matter may be reconsidered and explained away.

A COMMERCIAL STEAM MARINE.

Now that with the return of peace our commerce both coastwise and with foreign countries is again resuming its former channels, and sanguine expectations are entertained of future supremacy, the employment of steam in our mercantile marine will necessarily become more general. Al-

ready New York has some twelve steamship lines in the southern trade, with about 120,000 tonnage, in addition to the California and Havana lines, and the lines to Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Fall River and Portland, and on the Hudson. Philadelphia has four lines in the coastwise trade, New Orleans three, Boston three and Baltimore two. Additional lines are in contemplation to South America and the West Indies; and the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Company is building a fleet for the trade with Asia.

The total number of steam vessels inspected by the Government Inspectors for the year ending on the 30th of August, 1864 was 1471 with a tonnage of 520,790, an increase over the year previous of 115,367. This has been handsomely increased during the year just concluded. The number of steam vessels inspected at this port alone during the year ending August 31, 1865, including ferry-boats, was 526, and the tonnage 228,187.

The wants of commerce will henceforth more imperatively require the use of steamers in preference to sailing vessels. Regularity and punctuality are more rigidly demanded. The sailing vessel is too uncertain for our rapid age, and must pass before many years "from the hands of the merchant to those of the historian." The chief consideration of our ship-owners and engineers relates to the form in which steam propulsion is to be used.

The principle on which the steam engine is applied in the propelling of ships is the same as that by which oars are used for boats. The momentum obtained by driving the water backward reacts on the vessel and moves it forward. To do this most perfectly it is requisite to construct the propeller so as to drive the water in a direction parallel with the keel from stem to stern. The more directly backward the water is forced, the more power exists in the propeller, and when there is added to this advantage that of frequency of revolutions of the wheel, the point of expeditious navigation is gained. In the recent trial of the Algonquin and Winooski at the wharf in New York, the purpose of the Secretary of the Navy was to determine the question of the relative speed of each by the number of revolutions actually made within a given time. When the trial trip takes place it will probably be determined whether Mr. Welles has selected a proper mode for deciding the controversy.

The two modes of propulsion, the paddle-wheel and the screw, differ in the following respects: The paddle-wheel has its shaft running across the vessel at right angles with the keel, and its face looks sidewise directly with it. The shaft of the screw being placed parallel and directly above its face looks toward the stern at right angles to the keel. The paddle-wheel bears to the screw under steam power a relation analogous to that which oars sustain to the scull under hand-power. When motion alone is the object sought, the rotatory is best for the purpose; and the paddle-wheel acting on this principle is therefore preferred to the screw, the propulsion of which is indirect and oblique.

The screw is called into use to avoid the difficulty of unequal action of paddle-wheels in rough weather, and as an auxiliary, to unite the power of steam with that of the wind. Hence it is not used where an even keel and even action of the paddles is always possible. Early experimenters in this country essayed with it and soon found that its advantages were to be obtained only in deep water with vessels of a heavy draught. In shallow water it could not be used, and in smooth water it was not desirable. Such were the waters of the United States, especially of the navigable rivers; and hence the paddle-wheel was generally adopted and has since maintained the ascendancy. American navigators still adhere to their preference for it, and are reluctant to adopt the screw-propeller even for the ocean.

The English, copying from them, also adopted the paddle-wheel, and from 1812 till 1837, employed it altogether. It was hard to break through the prejudice and substitute another form of engine. The problem of steam navigation presented different conditions on the other side of the ocean. While the Americans had navigable rivers of unequalled length to traverse, lakes, bays, and inlets, and were required to contrive a steamer adapted to navigation inland and in smooth water, the British engineer had the more difficult task of constructing vessels for navigating among a group of islands separated from each other by straits, channels, and gulfs, and communication with other countries. After a quarter of a century of varied experience with paddle-wheels it was finally learned that screw propellers were best suited for the deep channels and boisterous weather of that side of the Atlantic.

As has been remarked the relative advantages of screw and paddle propellers depend in a great degree upon the draught of water. Experiments with steamers in the British navy showed that in a deep immersion the screw has an advantage over the other of one and one half per cent; but that with a medium immersion the paddle-wheel had one and three-fourths per cent advantage, which was increased to four and three-fourths in light immersion. This gives, in long voyages, an advantage to the screw at first when there is a heavy draught of water; but afterward to the paddle-wheel, as the fuel is consumed and the vessel lightened. In rough weather, where the paddle-wheels, by the rolling and plunging of the vessel, are liable at one time to be deeply plunged into the water, and at another to be raised out of it, the screw will possess an obvious advantage.

In the case of ocean steamers, English engineers insist that paddle vessels fitted with the ordinary radial wheels, and screw vessels fitted with the ordinary screw, are about equally effective in calm weather and in fair winds where the draught of water is small. But where the vessels are loaded deeply, the screw has an advantage, as it acts to best purpose when deeply immersed in the water, and the paddles do badly. This is very important, for vessels going out on a long voyage and carrying much coal are generally heavily loaded. But when head winds are encountered the paddle-wheel vessel burns less coal. The engines work more slowly and so consume less steam and fuel. But the screw revolves at about the same velocity whether the wind is adverse or favorable, or when the vessel is actually lying at anchor; and as a consequence no such diminution takes place. The speed is not accelerated, in case of head winds, by the additional consumption. The screw most suitable for propelling in good weather is too short for the purpose when there is a heavy resistance. If it is prevented from pursuing its spiral course in the water it will displace the water sidewise, as it does when the engine is in motion with the vessel at anchor, thus wasting power upon an unavailing agitation of the water.

English builders, for the several reasons stated, have determined in favor of the screw, and for the last twenty-five years most of the British steamers have been constructed with screw-propellers. They steer better and quicker, and turn in much less space under steam than the paddle-wheel ships. The currents thrown by the slip of the screw against the rudder counteract the "dead water" that impairs its efficient action; whereas the paddle-wheel by its "slip"—the difference between the speed actually obtained and that which should exist by mathematical calculation—produce currents which cause apparently an increase of the speed of the vessel through the water, and at the same time create at the stern a corresponding actual increase of dead water.

Whatever objections may exist against paddle-wheel steam

vessels, when considered with relation to the purposes of commerce apply with still greater force when reference is had to the purposes of national defense. The paddle-wheels may be readily destroyed by the shot of an enemy, whereas the screw propeller is protected by being beneath the surface of the water. Hence, the screw has been generally adopted for war purposes. The British Admiralty introduced its use into the Royal Navy at a comparatively early day. The keels of eight screw vessels were laid in 1842; twenty-six more in 1848; and in 1848 there was no less than forty-five government screw-steamers of war. In 1856 the British steam navy was constituted as follows: 43 line-of-battle ships and 24 frigate and mortar ships with screws; 90 paddle-wheel war steamers, 76 smaller vessels with screw propellers; 47 troop-ships and 155 gun-boats. Since that period the number has been greatly increased.

The exigencies of the recent civil war induced the Navy Department to resort also to the use of steam vessels, and many of our merchantmen were transformed into gunboats, transports, etc. The creation of an iron-clad steam navy, which was first begun at the South, also grew out of the emergency, effecting a revolution in naval warfare.

The experience of American navigation has determined in favor of the paddle-wheel, not only because of its superior adaptedness to our smooth and shallow waters, but because of its economy. We generally use single engines and consume less fuel. The English engineers generally use double engines, which adds to the expense in this particular. For speed, which is demanded for passenger transit, the paddle-wheel is preferable. The screw-propellers make little progress against head winds, and yet involve the same expense to no good purpose.

But in commerce, where regularity and dispatch are required in preference to expedition, the screw is by far most to be preferred. A vessel propelled by the paddle-wheel of 1,600 tons burden and 3,500 horse power will carry 400 tons of cargo and coal, for a voyage of 500 miles, in about forty-five and a half hours; whereas a screw-vessel of 400 tons burden and 100 horse-power will carry the same amount of cargo, besides coal, on the same voyage.

But the most profitable employment of the screw is as auxiliary to other modes of propulsion. It is used to great advantage in conjunction with sails; as in that way, the two agencies more or less counterbalance the defects of the each other, and prevent loss of time from calms and head winds. An auxiliary screw steamer will carry freight at one-third the cost of a full paddle-wheel.

The experiment of employing the screw and paddle-wheel together has been several times tried, with more or less success, as in the case of the Great Eastern. The results in the way of economy and expedition have not, however, been sufficiently established to induce naval architects to recommend the combination. The present indications, therefore, are that for marine commerce the screw in conjunction with sails will be the motive power most employed, till further experience shall lead to new improvements.

THE CROTON WATER SUPPLY.

Among the results of the recent drouth, the deficiency of the supply of water in the public reservoirs has been one of the most prominent. A few days since, public notice was given by the commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the city of New York that the citizens should take care not to waste or unnecessarily use the water till a greater supply could be obtained. Boston, Albany, Syracuse and other cities have also experienced the effects of the drouth in the same manner.

There has been cause for apprehension several times, with-

in the few past years, of the failure of the regular water supplies. Two years ago the Croton Aqueduct Board found it necessary to prohibit for several weeks the use of the Croton water for watering the streets and washing the sidewalks. The probability this time, however, is that the heavy rains of autumn will soon remove from us the threatened water famine, and enable us to resume our former profuseness. But with the increase of population, and a pretty certain recurrence of seasons of drouth, owing to the general destruction of the forests, it is evident that further provision is absolutely necessary.

This subject was laid before the Legislature of 1865, and after an active struggle, a law was passed to authorize the borrowing of three hundred thousand dollars on the credit of the city of New York, to be employed for the purchase of land in the counties of Putnam and Westchester, and the construction of "impounding or receiving reservoirs and appurtenances for the purpose of keeping up a full supply of water during the seasons when the daily flow of the Croton river is insufficient to meet the wants of said city of New York." When this work shall have been accomplished it is to be desired that New York may not very soon be subjected to the appeals and orders of the Croton Department to be careful about the use of the water. It is a matter too vital to the health and comfort of our population, to be furnished by measure or with limitation.

The introduction of water into New York from Croton river dates back only about a quarter of a century. The authorities of the city appear to have been tardy to an extraordinary degree in respect to this matter. It was hard to convince the tax-paying citizens that the measure was of importance sufficient to warrant the outlay. The subject had been agitated for many years. It had been shown that the soil of Manhattan island, underlain by gneiss rock, could not retain water ample enough in supply for the necessities of the population; and scientific men demonstrated further that the decaying and excrementitious matter daily added a pestilential element which would before many years render the city unsafe for residence.

Nevertheless, the matter had not been wholly neglected. The Manhattan Company was incorporated with a perpetual charter in 1799 through the instrumentality of Aaron Burr, for the avowed purpose of supplying the city with pure and wholesome water. The yellow fever had prevailed the previous year and alarmed the authorities. The Company sunk a well in Cross street, worked two steam engines of eighteen horse-power, which raised about seven hundred thousand gallons daily, constructed a reservoir on Chambers street, laid down twenty-five miles of pipe and supplied some two thousand homes. Another well was afterward constructed near the corner of Broadway and Bleecker street; but the water was neither "pure nor wholesome." Banking was the speciality of the Company and was conducted with great success.

In 1823 the Sharon Canal Company was incorporated, with a right to all the water on its route from Connecticut to the city of New York for the use of its works and to supply the wants of this city. In 1825 the New York Water Works Company was also incorporated, but was unable by reason of the opposition of the Manhattan and Sharon Canal Companies to accomplish any thing. In 1827, the New York Well Company was chartered, but failed to obtain water ample for general use. Finally, the City Reservoir was constructed on Thirteenth street at an outlay of \$42,233, and the water raised by a steam engine and carried in pipes to all parts of the city not before supplied. This met for a time the wants of the population.

The public attention, however, continued to be directed to

projects to furnish the city from the rivers of New Jersey and Westchester county. The Bronx River was the one usually taken into consideration. In 1832 a committee of the Common Council directed Colonel Dewitt Clinton to examine the subject. His report first suggested the obtaining of water from Croton River, as having about five times the supply, purer quality, etc. His estimate of the cost was about two and a half millions of dollars.

An additional act was accordingly passed in 1833, authorising the appointment of five commissioners to examine and consider all methods relative to supplying the city of New York with a pure and wholesome water for the use of its inhabitants, and the amount of money necessary for that purpose. The commissioners appointed an engineer who made the requisite surveys; and their report, after presenting a statement of the advantages of the Bronx and Sawmill rivers, gave a decided preference to the Croton. The expense was estimated at five million dollars. The Legislature of New York, on the reception of this report, passed an additional act fully authorising the undertaking, on condition that the electors of the city approved of the matter. The proposition was accordingly submitted at the autumnal election, and approved by a large majority. It is said that the taxpayers, however, generally voted in the negative. The Commissioners appointed under the act were Stephen Allen, Saul Alley, B. M. Brown, W. W. Fox, and Charles Dusenbury. They proceeded directly with the work, and while making full progress they were superseded in 1840 by Governor Seward, and a new board appointed by whom it was completed. The water was let in, and the work duly inaugurated on the 4th July, 1842, with appropriate ceremonies.

At that time the Aqueduct proceeded from the pond created by a dam across the Croton River, southward till it reached the Receiving Reservoir on Eighty-sixth street, which covers thirty-five acres of ground, and holds about one hundred and fifty thousand gallons. The water was conveyed thence to the distributing Reservoir on Murray Hill, and thence carried in iron pipes to all parts of the city, to be employed for domestic purposes, machinery, etc. But the proportions at that time soon proved inadequate; and a new Reservoir has since been constructed in Central Park of the dimensions of a small lake. It is now confidently believed by the Aqueduct Board that the new storage reservoirs when completed will enable the Department to furnish all the water required. Thus New York circulates a river through her streets and houses for the necessities and convenience of her myriads of inhabitants; and yet it is possible that future scarcity from drouth, and the wants of an increased population may require still another river to add its contributions to eke out the supply.

Literature.

Report of the Commissioners of Quarantine. Albany: C. WENDELL, Legislature Printer.

THE annual report of the Commissioners of Quarantine for the last year, contains a variety of important matter. In it we have the announcement that the vexed question of the removal of Quarantine is now definitely settled, and that when the whole establishment shall be completed, under existing laws, we shall have a quarantine system in the port of New York so thorough that our citizens will be entirely secure against the spread of infectious diseases imparted through our commerce; and moreover our merchants will cease to have just cause of complaint in that while they submit to the burthens of Quarantine, their property is destroyed through want of proper facilities for its protection.

The report of the Health Officer, Doctor Swinburne, to the commissioners, states that there are no warehouses, wet docks or wharves, as contemplated by law. The anchorage ground is in the

lower bay. There is one floating hospital. The hospital ship has received 216 cases of yellow fever since 1858; of which number 157 recovered. From 1806 to 1859 there were 818 cases at the Marine hospital, of which 553 recovered, and 256 died.

The diseases subject to quarantine regulation are yellow fever, cholera, typhus or ship fever, and small pox—also "any new disease not now known, of a contagious or infectious nature." During the last year 38 vessels arrived here with small-pox, 5 with ship fever, and 56 with yellow fever, which last came from twenty-two infected ports.

Except, perhaps, the season of 1856, no period has been fraught with more danger to the port of New York than the last.

The report also contains a series of answers made by Doctor Theodore Walser, Deputy Health Officer, in relation to yellow fever, its contagious character, and best modes of disinfection. He states in these answers that it is identical with the coast fever of Africa, and its virus is ascribed by many authors to a fungus readily germinated and diffused by the three essential conditions of vegetation, air, moisture and darkness. Hence shipping is admirably calculated for its propagation; and light and air are far best available disinfectants. New vessels are less liable than old ones to carry the disease. It has not been known to prevail as an epidemic at any port north of this, and is entirely unknown in England. It has never been reported in China or the Indian ocean, where there is no trade with Africa.

The conditions which favor its communication by cargo are to be found in the vessel itself and in the length of time the cargo has remained in the confined air and darkness of the hold. Only those substances containing nitrogenous matter absorb and transmit the infection. Heated air carried through the hold of a vessel will destroy the *formites et fungus* of the disease. But ventilation by free exposure to air and light must constitute our chief reliance.

The city of New York is liable to infection by reason of its commerce with tropical ports. Its local condition favors this liability. Yellow fever seldom exists a mile inland from the sea or its navigable inlets; but this rule exempts no part of New York. The drainage of the city also endangers it. The main sewers discharge their contents slowly into open docks and basins occupied by shipping at a level hardly below high water. Besides, the present system of wharves and piers, even in a state of costly decay and exhaling typhoid odors, rivalled only by the filthy streets, double the risk of pestilence.

But the virus of yellow fever is not multiplied through the agency of the disease which it produces, like small pox and other eruptive diseases. Each new case is from the original source, the specific gumra sporales which constitutes the virus, and can extend no further.

The period of incubation of yellow fever is from five to seven days; and it is not necessary, therefore, to restrain a person longer than that time.

The attention of the Commissioners has been directed the present week to the rumor of cholera in Brooklyn, which has proved to be unfounded. If quarantining can avert its coming they will succeed. In a few years the whole system has made a gigantic advance, and New York is thereby the gainer.

Hand Book of the Steam-Engine. Containing all the Rules required for the right Construction and Management of Engines of Every Class, with the Easy Arithmetical Solution of those rules. Constituting a Key to the Catechism of the Steam-Engine. By JOHN BOURNE, C. E. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 1865.

Mr. Bourne has earned the reputation of being one of the best expositors of steam engineering who has ever written on the subject. His Treatise on the Steam Engine is thoroughly exhaustive on the subject; and the work on the Screw-propeller is popular with all engineers. The present volume is intended as a companion and key to his Catechism of the Steam Engine, recently reprinted by Appleton, and points out in the plainest style the methods of procedure by which all computations connected with the Steam-Engine are to be performed. It begins in the first chapter with the several familiar processes of arithmetic to be employed in calculations, illustrating the subject by facts which the most imperfectly taught engineer well understands. The purpose is to remove the difficulties that impede his progress, and enable him to master all the problems and mechanical principles which the subject involves.

The following table of contents gives the scope of the "Hand-Book":

- Chapter I. Arithmetic of the Steam-Engine.
- Chapter II. Mechanical Principles of the Steam-Engine.
- Chapter III. Theory of the Steam-Engine.
- Chapter IV. Proportions of Steam-Engines.
- Chapter V. Proportions of Steam-Boilers.
- Chapter VI. Power and Performance of Engines.
- Chapter VII. Steam Navigation.

In the last chapter the subject of armor for vessels is considered, and the features of the American Monitors explained. This book is invaluable to the student in engineering science.

Notes and Queries.

THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—We have received the following letter criticising our remarks in the last number of the CHRONICLE respecting this road:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: In your last number of the CHRONICLE, you say of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad, (page 537,) "The earnings of the road are sufficient to pay full dividends on all the stocks of the company, but none can be paid to the common stock until the sinking fund bonds are extinguished." Now, sir, if the increased earnings of September be made the measure of the receipts of the company for the year, this result might be true. But, when we take into view the fact, that the earnings for the first six months of 1865 were \$122,803 less than the same six months of 1864, and that the receipts in September and October are *always* much larger than any other months in the year, (increased *this season* by the movement of a large portion of *two years* crops instead of one,) it seems to me, that your statement is a little exaggerated.

Up to the 1st October the aggregate gross increase over the same time last year has been but \$32,000! while \$209,000 is necessary to pay seven per cent on the common stock!

But the increase of the last year (1864) gave nothing to the common stock; and it is difficult to see where this dividend is to be found in the earnings of 1865.

If you can be more explicit, and explain the details, I should be glad to see them; if you are satisfied you have erred in the statement, I should like to see a correction, as this stock has been run up for the two years last past upon the report of dividend earned, and ran down equally fast after the facts became known.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. H. A Railroad Engineer.

WM. B. DANA & Co.,
Com. & Financial Chronicle.

Answer—We presume that the bonds of this Company (reduced, in four years, from \$2,556,000 to \$443,000) will have been wholly retired by the joint agency of the sinking fund and conversions into first preferred shares before the close of 1865. Admitting this the Company's property will then be represented wholly by stock, the amount of which will be approximately as follows:

1st preferred.....	\$3,200,000	paying 8 per cent.,	or \$256,000
2d preferred.....	1,000,000	" 7 "	or 70,000
Common.....	3,000,000	" 7 "	or 210,000
Total.....	\$7,200,000		\$536,000

Thus, the total sum to be provided to pay dividends as demanded by the several classes of stock amounts only to \$536,000 per annum. The question then is, whether the road under consideration has the ability to realize such a sum after paying all other demands. In answering this question we must recall the transactions and business of the road for the four years ending with 1864. These we aggregate as follows:

	Gross Earnings,	Operating Expenses,	Earnings after Expe's	Interest &c., &c.	Total net Income.
1861.....	\$1,108,354	\$ 672,315	\$ 436,039		\$ 436,039
1862.....	1,163,734	748,993	414,741	\$ 5,623	420,364
1863.....	1,247,257	793,747	453,510	5,169	458,679
1864.....	1,711,281	1,206,931	504,350	6,620	510,950
Total.....	\$5,230,626	\$3,422,006	\$1,808,620	\$17,412	\$1,826,032

The disbursements from net income, for the same years, were as follows:

	Improve-ments.	Other Charges.	Interest On bonds.	Sinking Fund.	Dividends on Pref. stock.	Total Amount
1861.....	\$ 15,610	\$118,405	\$ 9,150	\$ 143,165		\$ 143,165
1862.....	67,852	92,165	173,900	13,000	156,264	502,181
1863.....	26,181	5,434	170,485	33,994	155,000	391,094
1864.....	91,430	14,034	106,480	98,080	249,650	559,674
Total.....	\$185,463	\$127,243	\$568,270	\$154,224	\$560,914	\$1,596,114

Balance to credit of Income, December 31, 1864.....\$229,938

Thus we find the Company at the commencement of the present year with an unexpended balance to the credit of income amounting to.....\$229,938

The earnings for the first nine months of 1865 have been.....\$1,297,414

Add at the same rate for the remaining 3 months of the year.....432,453—1,729,867

Total, including balance from 1864.....\$1,959,805

Deduct expenses at the same rate as last year, viz. 70% per cent.....1,381,662

And there remains, net earnings.....\$578,143

From this we further deduct:

Improvements and other charges.....	\$100,000
Average interest on bonds, say.....	35,000
Sinking Fund, say.....	100,000
Dividends on preferred stock, say.....	275,000—\$510,000

And there remains to commence next year.....\$68,143

Or say that the whole has been used up, and the company begins anew with its stock at \$7,200,000, requiring \$536,000 for dividends.

In the above we have estimated the earnings at a *minimum*, and the expenses and disbursements at a *maximum*; and yet we find that the road has paid all demands against it, except what the common stock may have expected.

Next year the resources of the road will be more extended. The McGregor Western, and the Minnesota Central will have been completed and form a through line in connection with the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien to St. Paul, their route draining rich and populous districts for two hundred miles west of the Mississippi, the products of which will be carried over this road, necessarily increasing its revenues.

Taking these anticipations and assumed results into consideration we may estimate the gross earnings of the Company for 1866, at.....\$2,500,000

Expenses of operating at 10 p. c. lower than in 1865, viz. at 60 p. c. . . . 1,500,000

Net earnings.....\$1,500,000

From which deduct whole amount of dividend.....536,000

And there remains.....\$464,000

Which will probably be required for improvements, and the purchase of the additional rolling stock, the increased business of the road will demand.

If these figures are even approximately correct we have fully vindicated the assertion to which our correspondent so emphatically objects.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO OCTOBER 16.

The unprecedented advance of 2½ per cent in the Bank of England rates of interest, which now stands at 7 per cent, has already produced the anticipated result of checking the tendency to speculation. Prices of all kinds of securities experienced a decline, and, contrary to expectation, there was a limited application for discounts at the Bank. Many parties on the announcement of the rise in interest withdrew their applications for discounts. The uncertainty respecting the further action of the Bank induced great caution in the private banks and discount houses, and they generally refused transactions except at an advance on the Bank of England rates. This policy had the effect of diminishing the volume of transactions, and thus contributed to the result anticipated by the Bank of England directors. No new enterprises of importance have been announced during the week, and the general aspect of the money market is one of caution and quiet.

The applications at the Bank for discount were moderate, and a further advance in the rates was not anticipated. Nevertheless, there was sufficient uncertainty upon this point, to gather a large attendance at the Bank on Thursday, and the announcement that no farther change for the present was intended, imparted a feeling of relief to the financial and mercantile community.

The decline in the public funds and other securities, has not yet been entirely recovered, although there is an advance in nearly all the quotations of last week. Thus indicating returning ease. United States securities, and American bonds still suffer from the fluctuations of the market and are quoted at a decline on last week's prices.

The advance of the Bank rate of interest is regarded in some quarters as a consequence of the immense volume of transactions in the Liverpool Cotton market, and the remarkable development of the internal trade of the country consequent upon the sudden demand for the American market, thus producing a demand for money. There was no drain of gold to foreign countries, the shipments this year of specie to the East fall short of the shipments during the same period in 1864 (nine months) by more than 12 millions sterling—viz, to Alexandria, less so far in 1865, £1,000,000; to India, £10,000,000; to China, £1,000,000. To other unimportant places the export appears to have been about equal to that of last year. These known features of the market prevented any excitement in consequence of the action of the Bank of England, and produced an impression that the stringency would be only temporary. But the absence of the usual features which on former occasions produced an advance in the rates of interest, invite attention to the existing currency laws, and it is understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has the subject under consideration with a view to a modification of the laws at the approaching session of Parliament.

A prospectus has been issued of the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining Company, with a capital of £150,000, in shares of £5, to purchase and work gold and silver mines in the Chontales district of Nicaragua. Of the 30,000 shares which are to constitute the capital, but 6,000 are offered for subscription.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Oct. 20, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Oct. 19:

	FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods	\$865,140	\$1,139,703	\$786,511	\$3,403,652
Gen'l merchandise.	2,644,982	2,337,701	1,588,814	2,709,225
Total for the week.	\$3,510,122	\$3,477,404	\$2,375,325	\$6,112,877
Previously rep'ted.	141,324,881	142,989,320	183,395,760	155,101,710

Since Jan. 1.....\$144,835,003 146,466,724 185,771,085 161,214,587

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 October 24th, and since January 1st.

	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	\$5,005,026	\$4,166,179	\$2,728,510	\$5,008,602
Previously rep'ted.	119,040,137	138,266,601	179,865,808	127,783,107

Since January 1..\$124,045,163 142,432,780 182,594,318 132,791,709

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 Oct. 21, 1865:

Oct. 18.—Steamer Persia, Liverpool—				
American gold.....				\$130,000
" 18.—Steamer Edinburgh, Liverpool—				
American gold.....				55,000
" 20.—Steamer Columbia, Havana—				
Spanish gold.....				10,429
" 20.—Steamer Louisiana, Liverpool—				
American gold.....				40,000
" 20.—Steamer City of London, Liverpool—				
American gold.....				133,100
" 21.—Steamer Bremen, Bremen—				
German silver.....				1,000
For Southampton—				
American gold.....				79,700
Total for the week.....				\$449,229
Previously reported.....				\$23,803,975

Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....\$24,253,204

Same time in		Same time in	
1864.....	\$36,422,507	1857.....	\$33,216,777
1863.....	37,214,859	1856.....	30,644,599
1862.....	47,526,278	1855.....	25,496,388
1861.....	3,294,452	1854.....	33,410,323
1860.....	41,062,911	1853.....	19,562,769
1859.....	61,129,128	1852.....	22,242,779
1858.....	22,915,615		

STOCKHOLDERS IN NATIONAL BANKS LIABLE TO STATE TAXATION.—DECISION OF COURT OF APPEALS.—In the cases argued before the Court of Appeals at its last sitting, of the city of Utica against G. C. Churchill and others, and Adam Van Allen against the assessors of the city of Albany; and C. P. Williams and others against the same, the question of the right of the State and local authorities to tax shareholders in the national banks was fully considered. The decision of the court was given by Chief-Justice Denio, all the other judges concurring, except Mr. Porter, who did not sit in the last case on account of being a party interested. We give below the opinion of the Chief-Justice:

DENIO, C. J.—The appeals in these three cases were heard together, and the general question in each case is whether the shares of the stockholders in the banking associations created under the acts of Congress, which provide for the creation of national banks, can be subjected to taxation by State authorities.

In the first case, the institution whose stockholders were taxed, was established on the 4th day of January, 1864, with a capital of \$200,000, the whole of which was invested in the securities of the public debt of the United States. The plaintiffs and other shareholders were taxed by the Common Council of the city of Utica, in September, 1864, as for so much personal property as their respective shares in the stock of the bank represented.

In the second case, the institution is the First National Bank of Albany, which was established in February, 1864, with a capital of \$300,000, the whole of which, and a considerably larger sum, is invested in similar national securities. Its shareholders, of whom the plaintiff is one, were assessed upon the respective amounts of their shares between the months of April and September, in the present year.

In the remaining case the institution is the National Albany Exchange Bank; and it was established in January, 1865, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, all of which is invested in federal securities.

The plaintiff is a shareholder, and, with the other shareholders, has been taxed during the present year, in the same manner as in the other cases.

The defendants in these two actions are the individuals who constitute the Board of Assessors of the city of Albany.

Each of the three actions came before the Supreme Court upon cases agreed upon, pursuant to section three hundred and seventy-two of the Code of Procedure, for the purpose of determining whether the parties who had been assessed and taxed were legally liable to such taxation.

(The first case, the court goes on to state, was decided on a technicality, but in the other two the taxes were held to be illegal, and judgment was given for the plaintiffs.)

Appeals have been taken to this court by all the parties against whom the judgments were rendered.

The taxes in all the cases are legal or illegal on two principal questions:

First—That the banking institutions are creations of the federal government, and are instrumentalities provided by the national Legislature to execute the powers granted to it by the Constitution; and

Secondly—That the capital of these banks having been invested in securities of the public debt of the United States, which securities have been determined not to be liable to State taxation, the taxation of shares is an act hostile to that immunity and destructive of it, and that such taxation is consequently illegal and void.

As to the first proposition: It is incontestable, that property wholly devoted to public uses by the general government can not be subjected to the taxing power reposing in the government of the United States of the Union. Independently of the cases which have been adjudged in the federal courts it is perfectly plain upon principle; and it results inevitably from the system of the Constitution, that the national institutions and establishments of every kind, which have been brought into existence by laws constitutionally enacted by the national Legislature exist independently of the State governments, and cannot be made tributary by means of State laws for taxation, or in any other manner, to the needs or exigencies of the State governments.

(The opinion goes on to discuss at some length those features of the late United States Bank which made it a public institution, giving copious citations from the opinion of Chief-Justice Marshall, in the case of McCullough vs. the State of Maryland: 4 Wheaton, p. 216; and Osborn vs. the United States Bank, p. 738; and showing therefrom that it was on its character as a public agent, solely that the immunity of that institution from State taxation rested. We are compelled to omit this portion of the opinion.)

But the Bank of the United States, equally with the banks involved in these cases, besides its public aspect as an instrument of the Federal Government, was a trading corporation. The citizens were not only permitted, but invited, to invest their monies in its stock, for the purposes of their individual profits, and the community at large was expected to transact a large portion of its own pecuniary business by means of its agency. The faculty to transact that business, and the contribution to its funds by its private stockholders was necessary in order to render it a useful instrument to the government in the transaction of its business. Without this connection with the general business of the country it would be a mere inanimate body, useful, no doubt, to a certain extent, as a depository of the public monies, but incapable of subserving the great public purpose for which it was created. Its connection with the general trade of the country constituted, in the language of the Chief Justice, its vital spirit, which alone gave it a useful existence. But these individual means invested in the stock by the private stockholders, were, before such investment, the proper and legitimate subjects of state taxation. There was certainly no reason why they should cease to be subjected to that liability after they were thus invested, unless such immunity were especially necessary to the existence and preservation of the confederate body with which they were connected. It was agreed that they were and are so necessary, that if the liability to taxation on the means so invested be sustained, it will be in the power of the state governments to tax them so inordinately as to rapidly destroy them. The argument drawn from the possible abuse of a power clearly legitimate, except on account of such liability to abuse, is carried quite too far, and is not justified by the circumstances of the case or the common experience of mankind. The state taxes all the private property of the citizens invested, as they frequently are, in partnerships and associations, and in other business arrangements in connection with other individuals and corporations; and yet it has never been complained that the power to tax was antagonistic to any of those other arrangements of business which are tolerated and sometimes encouraged by the laws. There is, in truth, no practical repugnancy between the exercise of their powers of taxation and the integrity of the institutions and business arrangements in which the property so taxed is invested and mixed. A malicious exercise of the taxing power, in such cases, might, no doubt, produce mischief or inconvenience, as might the gross abuse of any other of the powers reserved to the states; but so long as the property thus invested is only taxed in common and equally with other individual property, as is done in the taxing lands of this state, the apprehension of danger is purely fanciful.

It was the consideration of the mixed character of the purposes for which the Bank of the United States was incorporated, and the twofold character of its operations, and of the interests it was intended to promote, which led the Supreme Court of the United States, in determining the question of the liability of that institution to taxation, carefully to discriminate between the interests of the individual shareholders, which represented their private investments in the stocks and the corporate body itself. From the nature of the case, and the consideration that the judgment was to operate in every state of the Union in which the bank and its branches were located, or in which any of its stock might be held, it was eminently proper, and indeed essential, that the court should define the precise subjects which should be exempt from the taxing power of the states, and that which should remain liable to contribute to the burden of sustaining the state institutions, we accordingly find, at the close of the opinion of the chief justice, the following cautious qualification:

"This opinion does not deprive the states of any resources which

they originally possessed. It does not extend to the tax paid by the real property of the bank, in common with the other real property within the state, nor to a tax imposed upon the interest which the citizens of Maryland may hold in this institution in common with others, property of the same description throughout the state."

"But this—a tax on the operations of the bank—a tax on the operations of an instrument employed by the government of the Union to carry its powers into execution, such a tax must be unconstitutional." (4 Wheaton, 436)

If this qualification was proper to be made in respect to the Bank of the United States in which comparatively few of the citizens of the country were interested as stockholders, *a fortiori*, it is applicable to the national banks established by the recent legislation of Congress, which are designed to, and practically will, supersede the state banks, and absorb the whole of the banks and property of all the people of the Union which shall be involved in the business of corporate banking. The idea of drawing all these immense pecuniary means, constituting a very large proportion of all the personal property of the nation, from the duty of contributing to sustain the state governments, whose sphere it is to enact and administer all the laws and institutions which regulate the acquisition, engagement and transmission of property and the administration of justice, and the conduct of state and local government, would be frightful to contemplate. We cannot yield to the argument that the qualifications which the court annexed to its opinions was a mere dictum of the chief justice which we are at liberty to disregard. In the first place, it is in concurrence with our own convictions of what is the necessary result of the principles upon which the court proceeded; but principally, we think, we ought to adhere to it as a part of the judgments which the court was called upon to pronounce.

A provision in the act of Congress under which these banks were established, appears to us directly to lead to the same results.

The clause in that act subjecting the shareholders in these banks to taxation, has a close reference to the qualification contained in the opinion of the chief justice, and was no doubt suggested by it; but as it is to be immediately examined in connection with the question next to be considered, we merely refer to it here.

We close our observations on this topic, by a reference to two cases, in which the powers to tax the shareholders in the Bank of the United States under the state authority has been affirmed, (*Biglow vs. the City of Charleston*, Mott and McCord, 527; *State vs. Collectors*, 2 Bailey, 654.)

We conclude with entire confidence that there is no impediment to the taxation of these shareholders arising out of the consideration that banking corporations are not themselves taxable.

It remains to consider whether the circumstance that the national banks, whose stockholders are before us, had invested their capitals in federal stocks, exonerates them from state taxation.

It is an essential pre-requisite in the constitution of these banks that, before the commencement of their banking business they shall own, and shall deposit with the Treasurer of United States an amount of the registered bonds of the public debt to at least one third of their respective capitals, and in no case less than the amount of thirty thousand dollars (*Duer 38*, Cong. 1st Sess., ch. 100, §18). It must therefore be steadily kept in mind, in examining the other provisions of the act, that the Congress was creating and dealing with moneyed institutions which must, according to the very law of their existence, possess at all times a large amount of these national securities, and which institutions might own them in much larger proportions. The act of Congress to which reference has already been made contains provisions in the following words: "Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares of any of the said associations, held by any person, or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of personal property of such person or corporation, in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under state authority, at the place where such bank is located and not elsewhere; nor at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of this state; Provided, further, that the tax so imposed, under the laws of any state, upon the shares of the association authorized by this act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares of any of the banks organized under authority of the state where such association is located; Provided, also, that nothing in this act shall exempt the real estate of associations from either state, county or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real estate is taxed." (§41.)

I need not spend time to show that the fact that the exemption is expressed by way of proviso does not impair the force of the enactment. It is in substance a declaration of the supreme legislative authority of the Union that the bonds may be taxed against the shareholders (if taxation of the shares is a taxing of the bonds) when they are made parcel of the capital of a national bank. But we are of opinion that the assessment and taxation of the shares of a banking corporation is not a taxing of the property on which the capital of the bank has been invested. The shares of these banks are personal property. The stock is a species of *choses in action*, or an equitable interest which the shareholder possesses and which he can enforce against the corporation. The shareholder is not the owner of the stock possessed by the corporation, any more than he is the owner of the discounted notes held by the bank. He is not the owner of either. He is only entitled to participate in the net profits earned by the bank, and upon its dissolution to have his proper proportion, of what may remain after payment of its debts. A little reflection will show this to be so. Suppose the capital to be invested, partly in stocks, and in part of other moneyed securities. If he have a proprietary interest in the public stocks, he has, as I have said, an equal property in the other securities. As to the latter there is no possible objection to the taxation. Now the assets of a bank are constantly fluctuating. A national bank must own the amount of the stocks required to be deposited with the treasurer. As to any further amount the bank may own it one day and part with it the next. If the shareholder is taxed on the footing of a part owner of the assets, a problem must be solved on each occasion on which the assessment is made to ascertain

what aliquot proportions of the whole asset, deducting the debts, consists in this exempt stock, and the tax must be on the fractional part of each share, which would generally be a perfectly impracticable operation. A shareholder has no doubt a certain interest in all the property of the corporation. What I contend for is that it is not the interest of the owner of the property which the bank possesses. If any party except the corporate body has the interest of an owner, the creditors have such an interest. Neither they nor the stockholders can touch an item of the property. They cannot transfer or encumber it. They have none of the powers of disposition which are incident to the ownership of property. If there is anything which assimilates the interest of the creditors and shareholders to that of owners, the creditors certainly approach nearest to that character, for they are first entitled to be paid; and in case of insolvency the proceeds arising from the conversion of the assets are to be first applied to the payment of their demands. Now, when the constitutional inhibition as construed by the courts, or the express provision contained in the laws provided for loans, speaks of the bonds as not liable to state taxation, the meaning is that the owners of these bonds are thus exempt, not that all persons having a collateral interest in them are exempt. The expression is elliptical, but the idea of taxing a note or bond, distinct from its ownership by some person, natural or artificial, is of course an absurdity. The owner is taxed in respect to the bond or on account of its ownership by him. If I am right in conceding the banks as the owners of the bonds, and the shareholders as having a collateral interest respecting them, on account of their title to share in the profits, then it is the banking corporation, and not the shareholders, as creditors, which are entitled to claim the exemption.

(The court here cited, in support of their view of the ownership of the shareholders in the property of a corporation, a recent decision of the Court of Kings Bench, and discussed the bank tax case, in the second Wallace 200, arguing that the decision in the latter case, rightly interpreted was not adverse to his conclusion.)

It is argued that the Congress had not the constitutional power to enact the provisions contained in the bank act of 1864. The argument is, that as the Constitution has exempted public stocks from taxation by the States, it was not in the power of Congress to subject them to such taxation. It is material to remember that there is no language of the constitution to that effect. But the Supreme Court has considered that the exertion of the taxing power of the states upon these securities would or might impair the ability of the government to raise money by loan for public purposes, and hence would be hostile to the congressional power to borrow money; and it is easy to see that the faculty of borrowing upon securities, which should enjoy that immunity, might, in some degree, promote the negotiation of loans. But is this an advantage which may not be waived by the National Legislature?

There are frequently other public objects connected with a loan beyond the mere purposes of realizing the amount required to be borrowed. One purpose of the government organized by the Constitution, is declared to be to promote the general welfare of the people of the United States. No doubt the maintenance of the state governments, to which the possession of pecuniary means to be acquired by taxation is essential, is intimately connected with the general well-being of the people.

Suppose, then, that Congress should come to the conclusion that the placing of the general government in respect to a loan upon the same footing with other borrowers, would not essentially affect the ability to negotiate such loans, while it would greatly conduce to sustain and promote the interest of the state governments in their pecuniary arrangements, and would, moreover, more effectually secure domestic tranquillity, which is another object aimed at by the constitution, is the supreme legislature powerless in the premises? I cannot believe that such is the case. The court here argued that the inhibition of the state to the federal securities was derived from the clause of the Constitution, authorizing Congress to borrow money on the credit of the United States, which being analogous to the power to regulate commerce was to be interpreted in the same way; and that a state commercial regulation had been held not a violation of the latter power, and proceeds: I consider this a strong precedent for holding that the National Legislature is competent to waive the right which, under the decision of the federal courts it possesses, to provide for the negotiation of loans which shall not clothe their securities with an exemption from state taxation.

If, therefore, it could be held that the taxation of these shares was the taxing of the bonds which the corporation held, I should yet think that the taxation was lawful under the permission contained in the banking law of the United States.

It is further urged that those shareholders are taxed beyond the limits prescribed in the proviso in the act of Congress. We do not perceive that to be so. The stock is assessed at the amount represented by the shares respectively. It is not shown that they are not of the value. Then the tax is at the same rate per cent as other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens. Our laws do not authorize the taxation of shares in the banks organized under the authority of the State. We tax our public banks on the capital, pursuant to the act of 1863, and it is presumed that the taxing officers conform to that judgment in the bank tax case, reported in 2 Wallace, by deducting the part invested in United States bonds. The exemption is made because the banks which are taxed are the owners of these bonds. But we have shown that the shareholders are not the owners of the bonds held by the banks.

On further reflection, I have concluded that it would be more correct to hold that the effect of the proviso is to permit the States to shape their laws of taxation or tax all the shareholders at the place where the bank is situated, as has been done by the Enabling act. It follows that the judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the plaintiff against William Churchill should be affirmed, and that the judgment in favor of the other defendants in that case should likewise be affirmed.

In the second case, the bank was established prior to the passage of the enabling act just mentioned, and also prior to the Banking act of Congress approved June 3, 1864. The Enabling act, which authorizes the taxation of shareholders otherwise than in the place of their residence, declaring that "all the shares of any of the banking associations

organized under this act, or the act of Congress mentioned in section one of this act" shall be assessed or taxed in town or ward in which the bank is located. (Laws 1865, ch. 97, § 10.) And the act of Congress mentioned in that first section is the act of Congress of June 3, 1864. The first national banking act passed Feb. 25, 1863 (37th Congress, Ses. 3d, ch. 48), and it was consequently under that act that the first-mentioned bank of Albany was organized. This would be conclusive in favor of such of the shareholders of that institution as reside out of the proper ward of the bank, were it not that a section of the act of 1864 (the 62d) provides that all the banking associations organized under that former banking act, which is in terms repealed by that section, should enjoy all the rights and privileges granted, and be subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions imposed by that act of 1864. I am of opinion that when the new and full Enabling act, embraced within its scope all the associations organized under the act of 1864, it included by a reasonable construction these associations, which, although first established under the earlier act, were continued and confirmed by the banking act of 1864, and which stood at the passage of the New York act, solely upon the last banking act of the United States.

Hence the judgment in the second and third of the above contested cases must be reversed, and it must be declared as the judgment of this court, that the taxation of the shareholders mentioned in the cases agreed on in these actions were legal and valid.

The costs in each of the appeals are awarded in favor of the prevailing parties.

The form of the judgment is to be settled by one of the judges, unless agreed on by the parties, in order that a proper clause may be inserted showing that a question arising under the Constitution of the United States was involved in this decision.

All the judges concurred in these conclusions, except that Judge Porter did not sit in the last mentioned case, on account of interest in the bank concerned in it.

The Bankers' Gazette.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost and the dividends declared, with times of opening and closing books. These tables will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN, will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the last week in the BULLETIN.

LOST BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED.	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
U. S. 5-20s	19,815	\$500.	8d series.	Refer to New York and Flushing Railroad Co.
do do	23,426, 22,699,	\$100 each.	do	
do do	38,960, 8,720,	\$100 each.	4th series.	
	234,892-901.			

MISCELLANEOUS DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy RR	5c-20s	Nov. 1	—	—
Central National Bank	6	Nov. 1	Bank.	To Nov. 1.
American Exch Nat. Bank.	5	Nov. 1	Bank.	To Nov. 2.
N. Y. Floating Dry Dock...	usual?	Nov. 1	254 South St.	—
United States Petroleum...	10	Nov. 1	47 Exchange Pl.	To Nov. 3.
Union National Bank	5	Nov. 1	Bank.	To Nov. 2.
National City Bank	6	Nov. 1	Bank.	To Nov. 2.
Mechan. & Traders' Bank..	5	Nov. 1	Bank.	To Nov. 1.
Milwau. & P. du Chien RR.	4	Nov. 1	48 Exchange Place.	—
1st preferred stock.	3½	Nov. 1		—
2d preferred stock.	3½	Nov. 1	—	—

OCTOBER 27, 1865, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Last week's derangement in monetary affairs has been followed by a general but slow return to a more settled condition of things. The demand for currency, for the West, has to a great extent subsided, exchange at some of the cities being now in favor of New York. The banks have received relief by the continued withdrawal of temporary loans from the Sub-Treasury; and the demand for money, for speculative purposes, has been checked. The drain of currency southward, however, continues on a liberal scale; almost equalling, indeed, the issues of new national bank notes. The banks are still compelled to pursue a policy of contraction; and the stock brokers and merchants have to seek their accommodation chiefly at the private brokers and commission brokers. The whole of the \$50,000,000 funding loan having been subscribed, that amount of currency is now taken out of the market. Its place will be ultimately filled by mercantile credits; but the process of substitution must be slow, and while it continues in progress, money must remain inconveniently close, and business will be checked. The worst effects of the withdrawal of the Compound Interest Notes may be considered past, and it is understood that no further proposals for funding will be issued by Mr. McCulloch before the meeting of Congress. There is a general disposition among the banks to hold their affairs in an unusually conservative condition until the open-

ing of Congress, when the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will throw some light upon the probable course of Congress relative to the currency and the resumption of specie payments.

The rate of interest on call loans has ranged steadily at 7 per cent throughout the week, without any of the exceptions at higher rates prevalent last week.

Discounts are very active. The supply of commercial bills continues to increase steadily, and is in excess of the demand. Lenders show a marked preference for the best class of paper, and will take second rate names only at very high rates. The cream of 60 days paper is held at 8a9 per cent with very rare exceptions at 7a7½ per cent. Jobbers' paper ranges at 10a15 per cent, with slow currency. Produce commission bills are in moderate supply at 9a12 per cent.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The stock market has suffered less from the stringency of money than might have been anticipated. The recent operations, however, have been conducted by parties of ample means, and there has consequently been less of selling out than generally occurs when speculators are overtaken with a light money market. The bull party has held up firmly against the bear assaults, and, yesterday and to-day fresh operations for a rise have been started with vigor. The leading bear on Erie is understood to have converted all his "shorts" in that stock, and has now turned over to the bull side of the board. Since the middle of the week he has put out a large amount of "long" contracts on Erie, producing an advance this morning to 93½. All other stocks have sympathized, and the market closes 3@7 per cent higher than at the opening of the week. A considerable line of "short," contracts has been put out by the bears in anticipation of a weak market as the opening of Congress approaches; the bulls, on the contrary, hope to be able to make their profit out of the necessities of the bears arising out of these contracts. The comparatively slight effect of the tightness in money upon the value of stocks, is another evidence of the strong confidence of holders in the value of railroad securities.

The miscellaneous list has not improved in proportion to railroad stocks; a healthier tone, however, is spreading through the entire list, and, the money market being favorable, mining, and other miscellaneous shares, may be expected to recover in a few days to about the quotations of fourteen days ago.

The following have been the closing quotations for leading stocks on Saturday, Tuesday and Friday:

	Oct. 21.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 27.
Canton Company.....	39½	40½	41½
Quicksilver.....	48	..	48½
Mariposa.....	10½	..	11½
Cumberland Coal.....	40½	43½	43½
New York Central.....	94	97	97½
Erie	85½	86½	92½
Hudson River.....	105	107	108½
Reading	112½	115½	114½
Illinois Central.....	130	134½	135½
Michigan Southern.....	68½	72	72½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	72½	78	80½
Northwestern.....	29½	30½	30½
Northwestern preferred	62½	63½	65½
Rock Island.....	106	107½	107½
Fort Wayne.....	95½	97½	98½
Milwaukee and P. du Chien.....	57	61	63½

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The depression in governments continues. Considerable amounts of bonds and Seventy-three notes have been thrown upon the market under the monetary pressure; which, in connection with lower quotations at London by two successive steamers, and the diplomatic correspondence respecting privateer claims, has tended to keep down quotations. The decline of Seventy-threes to 97, however, has brought in buyers for those securities, towards the close of the week, and they at present show an upward tendency, the 2nd series having sold this afternoon at 97½. The gold interest bonds are ½@¾ lower than a week ago. Old Five-twenties are, at present, the weakest bonds

on the market, owing to an apprehension that the future diplomatic relations between our government and that of Great Britain may check the disposition of foreigners to buy our bonds, and possibly induce a partial return of them.

The loan for funding \$50,000,000 of currency was fully subscribed for yesterday; and it is understood that no further proposals of the same character will be issued before the opening of Congress.

The following were the closing quotations for the leading securities on Saturday, Tuesday, and to-day:

	Oct. 21.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 27.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.	106%	106%	106%
U. S. 5-20's, c. o. iss.	103	103%	103
U. S. 5-20's, c. n. iss.	101%	101%	101%
U. S. 10-40's, coup.	93	92%	92%
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note 2nd Series.	97%	97%	97%
U. S. 6's, certif. n. iss.	97%	98	98

THE GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been easier throughout the week. The importers are taking fewer goods into the market, and the demand for customs is consequently reduced. At the same time, the exports of specie are merely nominal, the entire shipments from Saturday last up to this day being only \$80,700. The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury, on account of the November interest, have been important during the week; and \$1,118,312 of gold has been received by the Aspinwall steamer. The supply has, from these circumstances, exceeded the demand, and the premium has slightly declined. On Saturday last, the highest quotation was 146½, and to-day, the lowest 145½; the price touched 144½ yesterday. The large exports of cotton have modified the expectations of a large shipment of specie in settlement of our foreign balances.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold on each of the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Oct. 21.....	146½	145½	Oct. 25.....	146½	145½
Oct. 23.....	146½	145½	Oct. 26.....	145½	144½
Oct. 24.....	146½	145½	Oct. 27.....	145½	145½

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

	CUSTOM HOUSE.		SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Oct. 16.....	\$485,685 40	\$3,419,321 78	\$2,142,443 45	
Oct. 17.....	872,457 66	1,969,318 63	3,101,531 94	
Oct. 18.....	237,195 89	9,605,512 89	5,012,569 94	
Oct. 19.....	552,961 56	1,096,070 34	1,724,370 22	
Oct. 20.....	346,575 85	2,430,617 34	2,148,247 60	
Oct. 21.....	566,703 23	3,000,647 46	4,661,724 56	
Total.....	\$2,561,580 59	\$21,530,488 44	\$18,790,937 71	
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Oct. 16...			67,713,079 30	
			\$86,504,017 01	
Deduct payments during the week.....			21,530,488 44	
			\$64,973,528 57	
Decrease during the week.....			2,739,550 73	

The following table shows the aggregate transactions for each week from the 1st July:

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury			Changes in Balances.
		Payments.	Receipts.	Balances.	
July 1....	\$1,643,507	\$32,420,347	\$27,420,612	\$42,827,099	dec \$4,999,734
" 8....	1,493,592	26,804,905	23,403,204	39,420,398	" 3,501,701
" 15....	2,834,349	24,213,367	33,213,240	48,420,270	inc 8,999,872
" 22....	2,378,662	22,965,427	27,620,621	53,075,464	" 4,655,194
" 29....	2,516,631	23,598,588	31,012,926	60,489,802	" 7,414,338
Aug. 5....	2,943,682	33,224,646	33,675,533	60,940,689	" 450,887
" 12....	2,790,322	26,305,162	23,991,766	58,627,293	dec 2,313,396
" 19....	2,072,490	26,097,010	20,866,095	53,396,378	" 5,230,915
" 26....	3,254,659	24,819,346	30,954,029	59,522,061	inc 6,125,683
Sept. 2....	2,236,726	14,930,586	17,107,883	61,699,358	" 6,177,297
" 9....	3,665,972	27,040,040	33,576,124	68,235,442	" 6,536,084
" 16....	2,715,437	16,699,260	19,774,593	71,340,775	" 3,105,333
" 23....	2,999,351	23,696,866	27,426,545	75,070,454	" 3,729,679
" 30....	2,623,310	23,602,389	24,504,101	70,972,166	dec 4,098,288
Oct. 7....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,335,221	69,898,621	" 1,073,544
" 14....	1,991,742	21,552,912	19,367,370	67,713,079	" 2,185,542
" 21....	2,561,580	21,530,488	18,799,937	64,973,528	" 2,739,550

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The general tendency of affairs has favored lower rates of exchanges. The Bank of England has not advanced its rate of discount beyond 7 per cent as was expected. The exports of cotton are very largely increasing, and from the unusual activity of trade at Manchester, appear likely to continue on a very large scale for some time to come. The prices of Western produce are declining, and the West-

ern banks are compelling speculators to send their grain East; so that it is probable there may be also a considerable export of Breadstuffs and provisions. Under this prospect of an ample supply of bills, the rates of exchange are weaker, and quotations generally lower than a week ago. We quote as follows:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108½ @ 109	Antwerp.....	5.22½ @ 5.18½
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	110 @	Amsterdam.....	40½ @ 40½
Merchants'.....	108 @ 108½	Frankfort.....	40½ @ 40½
Francs, long date....	5.21½ @ 5.17½	Bremen.....	78½ @ 79½
Francs, short date....	5.17½ @ 5.15	Prussian Thalers.....	70½ @ 71½
		Hamburg.....	35½ @ 36½

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 Oct. 21, 1865:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Average amount of			
		Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$7,842,247	\$3,648,607	\$150,000	\$9,624,683	\$3,035,177
Manhattan.....	5,421,581	997,957	14,271	4,634,281	1,421,743
Merchants.....	6,863,257	1,007,201	153,916	4,896,016	1,052,436
Mechanics.....	5,458,672	223,925	190,754	3,491,343	417,810
Union.....	4,427,771	191,446		3,449,166	888,255
America.....	6,770,310	1,498,262	8,690	7,647,696	3,819,171
Phenix.....	4,795,876	228,223	17,279	3,157,113	858,709
City.....	5,858,120	574,083		2,170,320	879,548
Tradesmen's.....	3,204,300	26,110	327,491	1,942,133	431,166
Fulton.....	2,227,143	259,934	24,959	2,295,185	569,538
Chemical.....	5,278,443	812,455	22,690	5,216,436	961,015
Mercht. Exchange..	2,611,364	33,527	175,667	1,599,969	834,486
National.....	2,103,510	367,310	8,574	858,342	257,616
Butch. & Drovers..	2,346,861	61,816	30,230	1,717,425	98,359
Mech's & Trad's....	1,834,802	63,199	68,970	1,226,292	450,353
Greenwich.....	599,529	14,896	8,954	737,845	124,780
Leather Manf.....	2,759,213	134,330	40,000	1,870,243	174,177
Seventh Ward.....	692,990	47,859	104,363	607,752	297,384
State of N. Y.	5,343,805	454,350	19,682	3,769,281	495,763
Amer. Exchange...	8,747,835	1,005,310	16,185	6,091,553	1,931,196
Commerce.....	19,223,540	1,448,217	1,604,415	8,760,402	2,858,155
Broadway.....	6,416,109	158,331	817,782	6,455,913	2,191,041
Ocean.....	2,681,014	85,651	293,386	2,021,497	510,600
Mercantile.....	8,954,511	79,612	293,950	2,769,379	272,752
Pacific.....	1,969,172	16,036	130,534	1,567,637	259,635
Republic.....	4,721,610	273,698	433,000	3,211,543	658,788
Chatham.....	1,782,828	37,357	5,909	1,824,494	544,397
People's.....	1,514,500	43,521	9,027	1,323,644	223,387
North Amer.....	2,393,463	115,582	22,458	2,550,414	1,359,875
Hanover.....	2,412,820	92,413	15,452	1,587,477	284,557
Irving.....	1,652,516	20,080	9,936	1,825,198	824,271
Metropolitan.....	8,689,546	74,210	45,900	5,169,773	1,448,000
Citizens'.....	1,341,294	23,045	15,589	978,393	400,699
Nassau.....	2,474,530	160,023	4,984	1,800,005	201,718
Market.....	2,660,751	73,289	287,000	2,140,477	700,708
St. Nicholas.....	2,473,916	41,773	870,302	1,070,211	492,760
Shoe and Leather..	2,379,000	65,509	484,298	1,380,587	738,000
Corn Exchange....	2,740,036	57,682	38,371	2,504,951	224,000
Continental.....	3,052,886	180,425	108,307	1,729,011	714,000
Commonwealth....	2,980,792	74,651	22,427	2,988,877	866,330
Oriental.....	1,142,330	29,113	111,389	915,875	108,103
Marine.....	1,766,263	67,267	222,500	1,560,690	717,500
Atlantic.....	1,054,001	66,070	45,786	854,994	120,010
Imp. and Traders..	4,166,817	86,244	201,270	3,292,066	556,823
Park.....	12,542,483	145,994	717,202	10,959,654	2,571,931
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,683,419	15,841	154,203	1,211,575	281,391
Grocers.....	1,094,197	26,565	3,003	913,047	257,254
North River.....	1,654,643	26,907	13,550	1,363,175	258,547
East River.....	883,409	14,122	198,826	624,276	232,783
Man. and Mer.....	1,522,051	19,928	1,855	930,732	470,028
Fourth National...?	13,259,774	179,423	1,497,055	9,498,353	2,704,770
Central.....	11,960,024	90,988	1,051,295	9,951,177	2,818,876
Second National..	1,153,930		269,821	972,724	384,044
Ninth National...	5,237,363	34,302	900,000	5,283,736	1,400,008
First National....	3,762,170	10,177	337,444	3,310,358	869,523
Dry Dock.....	216,783	30,434	16,337	212,964	
Bull's Head.....	918,620	9,155	124,167	1,001,554	
Manufacturers'....	453,756	12,340	54,233	250,339	63,679
Totals.....	\$224,030,679	15,586,540	12,338,441	174,192,110	46,169,855

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Dec. \$3,511,205	Net Deposits.....	Dec. \$3,472,046
Specie.....	Dec. 304,235	Legal Tenders.....	Dec. 4,289,340
Circulation.....	Inc. 565,594		

The bank changes represent the extreme stringency in monetary affairs during the week. The decrease in loans, however, is not so large as was expected. The large reduction in the deposits and legal tenders is the result of the extensive withdrawal of Western balances.

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks, Statements for each week of the current year since July 1:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Average Clearings.
July 1....	216,585,421	15,854,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	473,720,313
July 8....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	193,199,005	62,519,708	375,504,141
July 15....	221,285,082	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,283	60,054,646	550,959,812
July 22....	222,960,305	20,332,903	6,589,766	193,790,096	52,756,229	517,174,956
July 29....	222,341,966	20,773,155	7,085,454	186,766,671	46,956,732	494,854,139
Aug. 5....	219,102,793	19,400,830	7,656,370	178,247,674	43,561,973	576,961,322
Aug. 12....	215,459,342	20,163,292	8,050,361	175,738,185	43,006,423	463,483,275
Aug. 19....	210,827,531	19,604,636	7,639,575	174,593,016	45,583,980	492,697,789
Aug. 26....	209,423,305	16,023,615	7,932,414	179,083,676	54,249,808	372,124,309
Sept. 2....	211,394,370	14,443,827	8,509,175	180,316,658	57,271,739	395,963,678
Sept. 9....	214,189,842	13,755,824	8,814,142	179,353,511	56,320,734	434,257,376
Sept. 16....	215,552,351	14,604,159	9,104,550	177,501,735	53,153,235	427,195,276
Sept. 23....	215,879,454	14,222,062	9,294,205	177,320,789	54,018,475	393,503,668
Sept. 30....	231,818,640	13,643,182	10,645,897	183,630,716	57,665,674	463,352,116
Oct. 7....	228,520,727	13,470,194	10,970,397	183,504,486	58,511,752	572,703,232
Oct. 14....	227,541,854	13,890,775	11,722,847	182,364,156	50,459,195	699,348,496
Oct. 21....						

Statement of the condition of the banks in the city of New York, as shown by their quarterly statement on the morning of Monday, the 2d day of October, 1865:

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital.....	\$84,065,013	Loans and discounts.....	\$138,251,191
Profits.....	21,708,621	Stocks.....	82,418,046
Circulation.....	14,812,955	Bonds and mortgages.....	233,240
Due banks.....	46,559,266	Real estate.....	5,720,818
Due depositors.....	221,461,176	Due from banks.....	15,306,391
Due all others.....	4,571,955	Specie.....	11,840,493
		Legal tenders.....	78,256,464
		Overdrafts.....	93,176
		Cash items.....	61,059,171
Total.....	\$393,178,989	Total.....	\$393,178,989

Quarterly statement of the condition of the banks members of the Clearing-house Association, numbering fifty-five, on Monday, October 2, 1865:

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital.....	\$79,463,013	Loans and discounts.....	\$132,291,865
Profits.....	21,218,072	Stocks.....	75,949,055
Circulation.....	11,716,879	Bonds and mortgages.....	223,240
Due banks.....	44,473,803	Real estate.....	5,573,486
Due depositors.....	210,437,472	Due from banks.....	13,528,787
Due all others.....	4,361,690	Specie.....	11,736,438
		Legal tenders.....	74,367,045
		Overdrafts.....	74,032
		Cash items.....	57,926,983
Total.....	\$371,670,931	Total.....	\$371,670,931

And the thirteen banks not members, as follows:

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital.....	\$4,602,000	Loans and discounts.....	\$5,959,326
Profits.....	490,549	Stocks.....	6,468,991
Circulation.....	3,096,076	Bonds and mortgages.....	10,000
Due banks.....	2,085,461	Real estate.....	147,332
Due depositors.....	11,023,707	Due from banks.....	1,777,604
Due all others.....	210,265	Specie.....	104,054
		Legal tenders.....	3,889,419
		Overdrafts.....	19,144
		Cash items.....	3,132,188
Total.....	\$21,503,053	Total.....	\$21,503,053

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous weeks:

	Oct. 19.	Oct. 24.	Dec. ...
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,020,350	\$22,000
Loans.....	49,682,319	48,959,072	723,247
Specie.....	1,660,579	1,052,357	8,212
Legal Tenders.....	16,201,787	15,875,105	326,082
Deposits.....	36,252,033	35,404,524	847,514
Circulation.....	7,084,657	7,074,066	10,601

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks at stated periods since 1865:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5, 1863.....	\$37,679,675	\$4,510,750	\$1,504,115	\$28,429,183
January 3, 1865.....	48,059,403	1,803,583	2,793,468	39,845,068
February 6, ".....	50,269,478	1,702,776	4,393,173	38,496,337
March 6, ".....	49,228,540	1,889,361	5,346,021	38,391,622
April 3, ".....	50,522,030	1,343,223	5,893,626	38,316,847
May 1, ".....	51,726,309	1,262,258	6,441,407	44,794,824
June 5, ".....	53,095,683	1,258,782	6,717,753	41,518,578
July 10, ".....	50,188,778	1,187,700	6,758,585	41,344,056
Aug. 14, ".....	54,529,718	1,153,931	6,989,217	44,561,743
Sept. 4, ".....	50,046,499	1,106,242	6,980,826	33,417,473
Sept. 11, ".....	49,693,065	1,079,635	7,007,727	37,082,478
Sept. 18, ".....	49,931,573		7,014,580	37,461,269
" 25, ".....	49,607,233	1,089,880	7,038,403	37,405,333
Oct. 3, ".....	49,924,281	1,092,755	7,056,984	38,347,232
Oct. 10, ".....	49,742,036	1,037,705	7,082,197	37,238,078
Oct. 17, ".....	49,682,319	1,060,579	7,084,667	36,252,033
Oct. 24, ".....	48,959,072	1,052,357	7,074,066	35,404,524

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following is a list of the National Banks authorized during the week just ended. Those organizations marked with a star * represent old banks whose conversions have been long pending and are but just completed. Those banks marked † are those whose applications were filed and approved prior to July 1, 1865, and their organization delayed for various causes:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
† Wickford.....	Wickford, R. I.....	\$125,000
*First.....	Vinton, Iowa.....	50,000
*National Savings Bank.....	Wheeling, W. Va.....	100,000
First.....	Mobile, Ala.....	202,000
†Union.....	Westminister, Md.....	91,517
*First.....	Shakopee, Wis.....	50,000
†Castleton.....	Castleton, Vt.....	50,000

The above banks represent an authorized capital of..... \$668,517
Previously authorized..... 401,406,613

The whole number of National Banks now authorized is 1,597, with an authorized capital of \$402,074,130.

Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 21, is stated at..... \$3,127,400
Previously..... 197,798,380

Total..... \$200,925,780

The following National Banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of the

public money: First National Bank, Pontiac, Mich.; First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from July 1, 1865, to latest dates:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
July 1, ".....	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
" 15, ".....	1,447	364,020,756	154,120,015
Aug. 5, ".....	1,504	377,574,281	165,794,440
" 19, ".....	1,530	390,000,000	172,664,460
Sept. 2, ".....	1,549	394,104,333	177,487,220
" 9, ".....	1,556	394,960,333	179,981,520
" 16, ".....	1,560	395,310,333	183,402,870
" 23, ".....	1,567	397,066,701	186,081,720
" 30, ".....	1,573	398,334,201	191,411,480
Oct. 7, ".....	1,578	399,354,212	194,182,620
" 14, ".....	1,592	401,406,013	197,798,380
" 21, ".....	1,597	402,071,130	200,925,780

RHODE ISLAND BANKS.—The following is an abstract of the returns of the banks of Rhode Island, made to the State Auditors on the 2d inst.:

	In Providence.	Out of Providence.
Capital.....	\$2,637,800	\$1,436,500
Circulation.....	909,410	575,069
Deposits.....	1,072,988	596,489
Loans.....	4,147,553	2,216,031
Specie.....	33,676	16,825

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are National.)	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
	Par of Share.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	130	140
American*.....	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Oct.....	4	.....
American Exchange*.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov.....	5	116 118
Atlantic*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	.....
Atlantic (Brooklyn)*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	6	.....
Bowery*.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	12	250
Broadway*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.	July.....	3	.....
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	.....
Butchers & Drovers*.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	.....
Central*.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov.....	7	106 109
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	.....	.....
Chatham*.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	7	130
Chemical*.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.	July.....	6	.....
Citizens*.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	.....
City*.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov.....	6	175
City (Brooklyn)*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	.....	.....
Commerce*.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	106 108
Commonwealth*.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	101 103
Continental*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	4	95
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	108
Croton*.....	100	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency*.....	100	100,000	Quarterly.	Oct.....	15	.....
Dry Dock.....	30	200,000	Quarterly.	July.....	3	115
East River*.....	50	259,150	Jan. and July.	July.....	4	100
Eighth*.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	.....
Fifth*.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 & 3 ex.	.....
First*.....	100	500,000	May and Nov.	Nov.....	10	205
First (Brooklyn)*.....	.....	.....	Jan. and July.	July.....	7 & 5 ex.	.....
Fourth*.....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	Sept.....	4	90 97
Fulton*.....	30	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov.....	5	149 150
Far. & Cit. (Wm'sbg).....	20	160,000	March and Sept.	Sept.....	.....	.....
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct.....	5	.....
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	May and Nov.	Nov.....	6	130
Grocers*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	.....
Hanover*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	108
Importers & Traders*.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	4	100
Irving*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	4	108
Leather Manufacturers*.....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	.....
Long Island (Brook).....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4	.....
Manhattan.....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	127
Manufacturers*.....	30	210,000	April and Oct.	Oct.....	5	.....
Manufac. & Merchants.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	105
Marine.....	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	6	.....
Market*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	6	110 115
Mechanics*.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	112 115
Mechanics (Brook).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	.....	.....
Mech. Bank. Asso.*.....	50	500,000	May and Nov.	Nov.....	5	98
Mechan. & Traders*.....	25	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov.....	4	.....
Mercantile*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	.....
Merchants*.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec.	June.....	5	110 111
Merchants' Exch.*.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	.....
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	117 118
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	4	108
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	.....	.....
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct.....	5	115
New York*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	114 115
New York County*.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	9	.....
New York Exchange*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	6	120
Ninth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	105
North America*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	107 110
North River.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	6	120
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4	90
Oriental.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	.....
Pacific.....	50	422,700	May and Nov.	Nov.....	5	150
Park*.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	6 & 10 ex.	140 150
Peoples*.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	110 116
Phoenix*.....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	99 100
Republic*.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	108 112
St. Nicholas*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	98 103
Seventh Ward*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	.....	.....
Second*.....	100	300,000	May and Nov.	Nov.....	.....	.....
Shoe & Leather.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct.....	4	100 105
Sixth*.....	100	200,000	May and Nov.	Nov.....	.....	.....
State of New York.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov.....	5	110
Tenth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	5	.....
Third*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	.....
Tradesmen*.....	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July.....	6 & 4 ex.	123
Union.....	50	1,500,0				

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.)

SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
American Gold Coin		146%				145%	Railroad Stocks.						
National.							Brooklyn City.....	10					
United States 6s, 1867..... registered.			119	118%	119		Central of New Jersey.....	100					
do do 6s, 1868..... coupon.							Chicago and Alton.....	100			101		
do do 6s, 1881..... registered.	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%	do do preferred.....	100					
do do 6s, 1881..... coupon.			106%	106%	106%	106%	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	100		130	136	138	139
do do 6s, 5-20s..... registered.	103	103%	103%	103%	103%	103	Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100					
do do 6s, 5-20s..... coupon.				101%	101%	101%	Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	29%	30%	30%	30%	30%
do do 6s, 5-20s (2d issue)..... coupon		101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	do do preferred.....	100	62%	64	63%	63%	65%
do do 6s, 5-20s do..... registered.							Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	106	106%	107%	107%	107%
do do 6s, 5-20s (3d issue)..... coupon							Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.....	100					127
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881..... coupon							Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	50	77%	78	78%	81%	80%
do do 6s, do do. (yearly).....							Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	100	102	103%	102%	103%
do do 5s, 1871..... coupon.							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	50					
do do 5s, 1871..... registered.							Eighth Avenue.....	100					
do do 5s, 1874..... coupon.							Erie.....	100	85%	86%	86%	87	91%
do do 5s, 1874..... registered.							do preferred.....	100	82	82	83	83%	82%
do do 5s, 10-40s..... coupon.		93	92%	92%	92%	92%	Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100					
do do 5s, 10-40s..... registered.							do do preferred.....	100					
do do 6s, Certificates.....	97%	98	98		98	98	Harlem.....	50			75		
State.							do preferred.....	50					
California 7s, large.....						115	Hudson River.....	100	105	106	107	106%	106%
Connecticut 6s, 1872.....							Illinois Central.....	100	130	134	134%	133	135
Georgia 6s.....							Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50					
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.....							Joliet and Chicago.....	100					
do Registered, 1860.....							Long Island.....	50					
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860.....							McGregor Western.....	100					
do do do 1862.....							Marietta and Cincinnati.....	100					
do do do 1865.....							do do 1st preferred.....	100					
do do do 1870.....							do do 2d preferred.....	100					
do do do 1877.....							Michigan Central.....	100	112	110%	112	111%	112
do do do 1879.....							Michigan So. and N. Indiana.....	100	72%	69%	72	70	72%
do War Loan.....							do do guaranteed.....	100					
Indiana 6s, War Loan.....							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	100	57	58	61	61	61%
do 5s.....						83	do do 1st pref.....	100					
do 2s.....							do do 2d pref.....	100					
Iowa 7s, War Loan.....							Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	100					
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.....							do do preferred.....	100					
Louisiana 6s.....							Mississippi and Missouri.....	100					
Michigan 6s, 1873.....							Morris and Essex.....	100					
do 6s, 1878.....							New Jersey.....	100					
do 6s, 1883.....							New York Central.....	100	94	96%	97	96%	97%
do 7s, 1878.....							New Haven and Hartford.....	100					
do 7s, War Loan.....							Norwich and Worcester.....	100					
Minnesota 6s.....							Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	100	26%	27%	27%	27%	28
Missouri 6s.....	74%	75%	75%	76	76	77	do do do preferred.....	100					
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.).....							Panama.....	100					
do 6s, (Pacific RR.).....							Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	100	95%	98	97%	97%	98
New York 7s, 1870.....							Reading.....	50	112%	114%	115%	114%	114%
do 6s, 1866.....							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.....	100	35	38			37
do 6s, 1867.....							do do do preferred.....	100					65
do 6s, 1868.....							Second avenue.....	100					
do 6s, 1872.....							Sixth avenue.....	100					
do 6s, 1873.....							Third avenue.....	100					
do 6s, 1874.....							Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50					
do 6s, 1875.....							do do do preferred.....	50					
do 6s, 1877.....							Railroad Bonds:						
do 5s, 1866.....							Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.....	96	96			96	
do 5s, 1868.....							do do 2d mort.....						
do 5s, 1871.....							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877.....						
do 5s, 1874.....							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.....					97	
do 5s, 1875.....							do do 2d mortgage.....						
do 5s, 1877.....							do do Income.....		85				
do 5s, 1866.....							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.....	112					
do 5s, 1868.....							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage.....						
do 5s, 1871.....							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund.....						
do 5s, 1874.....							do do Interest.....						
do 5s, 1875.....							do do Extension.....						
do 5s, 1876.....							do do 1st mortgage.....				81		
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds.....			84	83	84		do do 2d mortgage.....						
North Carolina 6s.....							Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage.....						
Ohio 6s, 1863.....							Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1870.....							do do 3d mortgage, conv.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 4th mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1881.....							Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, 1886.....							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.....		201%				
Rhode Island 6s.....							do do 2d mort.....						
South Carolina 6s.....							Erie, 1st mortgage, 1863.....						
Tennessee 6s, 1868.....							do 2d mortgage, 1864.....						
do 6s, Long Loans.....	83		83	85	86	87%	do 2d mortgage, 1879.....						
do 5s.....							do 3d mortgage, 1883.....		97				
Virginia 6s, coupon.....	70%						do 4th mortgage, 1880.....						94
Wisconsin 6s, War Loan.....							do 5th mortgage, 1888.....				93		
Municipal.							Galena and Chicago, extended.....						
Brooklyn 6s.....							do do 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, Water Loan.....							Hannibal and St. Joseph, Land Grants.....						
do 6s, Public Park Loan.....							Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72.....						
do 6s, Improvement Stock.....							do Consolidated and Sinking Fund.....						
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.....							do 2d mortgage, 1868.....						
New York 7s, 1875.....							Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869.....				102	102%	
do 6s, 1876.....							do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885.....						
do 6s, 1878.....							do 3d mortgage, 1875.....						
do 6s, 1887.....							do convertible, 1867.....						
do 5s, 1867.....							Illinois Central 7s, 1875.....						
do 5s, 1868.....							Lackawanna and Western Bonds.....						
do 5s, 1870.....							Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage.....						
do 5s, 1873.....							Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72.....						
do 5s, 1874.....							do do 8s, new, 1882.....						
do 5s, 1875.....							Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund.....						
do 5s, 1876.....							do do 2d mortgage, 7s.....						
do 5s, 1890.....							do do Goshen Line, 1868.....						
do 5s, 1898.....							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.....						
do 5s, F. Loan, 1863.....							Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mortgage.....						
Miscellaneous.							do do Income.....						48
American Coal.....	100						Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants.....	49					
Atlantic Mail Steamship.....	100						New York Central 6s, 1883.....						93%
Canton, Baltimore.....	100	39%	40	40%	39%	40%	do do 6s, 1887.....						
Central Coal.....	100	47%	48%				do do 6s, Real Estate.....						
Central American Transit.....	100						do do 6s, subscription.....						
Cumberland Coal, preferred.....	100	40%	42%	43%	43	43	do do 7s, 1876.....						
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	100			145	144		do do 7s, convertible, 1876.....	100					102
Harlem Gas.....	50						Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage.....						
Manhattan Gas Light.....	50						Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.....						
Mariposa Mining.....	100	10%	11			11	do do do 2d mort.....						
Metropolitan Gas.....	100						do do do 3d mort.....	85					
New York Gas.....	100												

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Princi- pal Due, MARKET (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (e.g., American Gold Coin, Bonds of 1847-1861), State Securities (e.g., Alabama, California, Connecticut), and Municipal Securities (e.g., Albany, N.Y., Alleghany City, Pa., Baltimore, Md.).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Oct. 27.

The markets for merchandize, have not felt, sensibly, the past week, the severe money pressure that was noticed last week. The tone of trade, however, has evidently lost the buoyancy of the past three months. The spirit to buy, almost without regard to price, has been wholly destroyed. Holders are not pressing sales so persistently, and the result is rather more steadiness to prices. At the same time, no general remark will apply.

Cotton has been supported by favorable accounts from Liverpool. In Breadstuffs, we find flour drooping, but all grains buoyant on light supplies and a large demand. Provisions show a uniform downward tendency in "hog products,"—prices were all lower to-day. Pork packing at the West as detailed in another column, progresses unsatisfactorily, but the supplies exceed the probable demand at present prices; and the speculative feeling is not so strong; holders of Mess Pork are, in fact, a little nervous, and let prices down a dollar a barrel to-day. Beef, and all products of neat cattle, on the contrary, show great firmness, and prices are somewhat firmer on the week.

Groceries make the strongest market on the list. Stocks of all kinds are quite reduced. Coffee is firm, more liberal supplies have called out a good demand, and prices are rather stronger. Sugars and molasses have been quiet all the week—buyers have operated very sparingly, but prices have scarcely yielded a fraction. The turn, however, is slightly in favor of the buyer. Teas have been very active, especially for Oolong and Natural Leaf. Japans, and Spices have been more active.

East India goods remain quiet but firm. Metals are selling freely to arrive at prices somewhat under current quotations for lots on the spot. Foreign dried fruits, mainly raisins and currants, sell freely for arrival. Oils are a shade firmer than early in the week. Hides have been dull and drooping, and leather has further declined. Naval stores have come forward freely, and on Wednesday considerably lower prices were made, since when there has been a partial recovery, closing firm. Wool has been very dull; but prices are no lower. Petroleum has declined very materially for all qualities, closing very dull; the supplies in prospect are liberal, and there is an absence of foreign orders. Whiskey has advanced—the stock being reduced, but at present prices distillers have resumed operations pretty freely. Freights have been very dull, except in the shipments of Cotton. Under this state of affairs, grain as well as other heavy merchandize, is taken at merely nominal rates for ballasting purposes. Current quotations, except for cotton, are quite nominal.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JULY 1.

Table with columns: This week, Since July 1, This week, Since July 1. Rows include: Ashes, pkgs, Breadstuffs, Flour, bbls, Wheat, bush, Oats, Corn, Rye, Malt, Barley, Grass seed, Flaxseed, Beans, Peas, Corn meal, bbls, Corn meal, bags, B. W. Flour, bags, Cotton, bales, Copper, plates, Copper, bbls, Dried fruit, pkgs, Grease, pkgs, Hemp, bales, Hides, No, Hops, bales, Leather, sides, Lead, pigs, Molasses, hhds, Naval Stores, Crude turp bbls, Spirits turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Oil cake, pkgs, Oil lard, Oil, Petroleum, Peanuts, bags, Provisions, Butter, pkgs, Cheese, Cut meats, Eggs, Pork, Beef, pkgs, Lard, pkgs, Lard, kegs, Rice, pkgs, Starch, Spelter, slabs, Sugar, hhds & bbls, Tallow, pkgs, Tobacco, Tobacco, hhds, Whisky, bbls, Wool, bales.

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

Table with columns: Since Jan. 1, 1864, Same time 1864, Since Jan. 1, 1865, Same time 1865. Rows include: Cotton, bales, Flour, bbls, Corn meal, bbls, Wheat, bush, Corn, Rye, Barley, &c., bush, Oats, bush, Beef, tcs and bbls, Pork, bbls, Bacon, etc., pkgs, Lard, pkgs, Cheese, boxes, etc, Butter, firkins, etc., Rosin, bbls, Crude Turp., bbls, Spirits turp, bbls.

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:

Table with columns: For the week, Since Jan. 1, 1864, Same time 1864. Rows include: Coal, Cotton, Coffee, Molasses, Sugar, bbls & tcs, Sugar, boxes and bags, Teas, Wool.

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

Table with columns: Past week, Since Jan. 1, 1864, Same time 1864. Rows include: Cotton, bales, Flour, bbls, Corn meal, Wheat, bush, Corn, Rye, Beef, tcs. & bbls, Pork, Bacon, 100 lbs, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Ashes—Pots, casks, Ashes—Pearls, casks, Beeswax, lbs, Hops, bales, Rosin, bbls, Crude Turp., Spirits Turpentine, Tar, Rice, Tallow, 100 lbs, Tobacco, pgs, Oil—Sperm, gallons, Oil—Whale, Oil—Petro'm, galls, Oil—Lard, Seed—Clover, bags, Staves, M, Oil Cake, 100 lbs, Whalebone, lbs.

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 24, 1865.

Table with columns: Quan. Value, Mfd tobacco, Stationery, Sperm oil, Corn, Cheese, Ess oils, Paper, Furniture, Furs, Mahogany, Pulse, Flour, Hogs hair, Clover seed, Staves, Lobster, Prep'd corn, Oil cake, Petroleum, Lignum vitae, Tobacco, Fustic, Handspikes, Beef, tcs, Beef, bbls, Flour, Rosin, Pork, Tongues, Lard, Tallow, Cheese, Grease, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Naptha, Tobacco, Staves, Corn, Beef, Farina, Flour, Woodenware, Oars, Cheese, Beef, Sew mach, Sperm oil, Apples, Cotton, Wheat, Tallow, Corn, Confect'y, Oak, logs. Rows include: HAMBURG, BREMEN, DUTCH WEST INDIES, ANTWERP, LIVERPOOL, ST. HILIER, GLASGOW, QUEENSTOWN, GIBRALTAR, BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, BRITISH WEST INDIES.

To Liverpool.....	Ba'es.	12,418
To Bremen.....		153
To Glasgow.....		21
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Total for the week.....		12,587
Previously reported.....		65,887
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Total since July 1.....		73,474
Same time last year.....		3,345

We copy the following statistics from the circular of Neill Bros. & Co.:

	Receipts.		Exports for the past week.		
	Past week.	Since Sept 1.	To Gt B.	To France.	Oth F P.
1865-66.....	59,000	302,000	29,000	.....	.....
1860-61.....	96,000	352,000	13,000	8,000	8,000
1859-60.....	116,000	375,000	24,000	6,000	6,000
1858-59.....	106,000	340,000	15,000	5,000	2,000
1857-58.....	59,000	161,000	15,000	1,000	2,000

	Exports since 1st September.				Stock.
	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth F. P.	Total.	
1865-66.....	94,000	7,000	.....	101,000	321,000
1860-61.....	57,000	18,000	12,000	87,000	387,000
1859-60.....	95,000	29,000	12,000	136,000	319,000
1858-59.....	55,000	25,000	7,000	87,000	281,000
1857-58.....	41,000	5,000	4,000	50,000	145,000

SAVANNAH COTTON STATEMENT, OCT. 21.

	Uplands.	Sea Island.	Domestic.
Stock Sept. 1.....	3,724	281	236
Received this week.....	2,310	205	165
Received previously.....	24,860	1,598	2,777
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Total.....	30,894	2,084	3,173
Exported since Sept. 1.....	29,547	1,922	2,984
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Stock Oct. 20, 1865.....	1,337	162	189

GALVESTON COTTON STATEMENT, OCT. 14.

	This Year.	1860-61
Stock on hand 1st September, 1865.....	13,857	24,290
Received this week.....	3,928	4,292
Received previously.....	13,230	15,662
Received at other ports.....	3,300	1,223
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Total.....	34,315	24,345
Exported to Great Britain.....	4,027	855
Exported to New Orleans.....	7,176	1,845
Exported to New York.....	10,399	6,423
Exported to Boston.....	662	1,097
<hr/>		
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared....	22,264	10,220
	10,051	14,125

Advices from the South have been exceedingly meagre this week. Receipts, as far as advised, for the week ending October 21st, were well up to previous weeks. We have to-day the following telegram from New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.

The cotton market is active. Sales to-day 3,300 bales at 54c@56c for middling; sales for the last three days 8,200 bales. The stock on hand is 117,000 bales.

Exchange on New York is 2 3/4 per cent discount.

The latest Liverpool cotton market report is of the 14th, when it closed buoyant at 24 1/2 d a 25d for middlings, uplands, and Orleans. The following is the report for the week ending with 12th, received by telegraph. The regular circulars have not come to hand:

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 13.

The Broker's Circular reports: The sales of the week foot up 112,000 bales, including 54,000 bales to speculators, and 12,000 bales to exporters. The market opened firm with an advancing tendency, but subsequently became flat, and closed with an advance of only 1/2 d on American and 1/4 d @ 1d on India and other descriptions. The quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans.....	26 1/2 d.	24 1/2 d.
Mobile.....	..	21 1/2
Uplands.....	26	24 1/2

The sales to day (Friday) were 20,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing with an upward tendency and a trifling advance on all qualities. The stock in port is estimated at 202,000 bales, of which 19,000 bales are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and yarns being firmer, with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.

THE market has been feverish and unsettled all the week. The interruption of navigation on the Erie Canal caused buyers to purchase only to fill pressing orders. The more liberal supplies which are close at hand are eagerly waited for, and with many the impression prevails that their arrival on the market will contribute to support rather than depress quotations. It has often been the case heretofore.

With large deliveries by rail, flour has declined. There is a good deal of the extra rate on the market that was made from heated and otherwise unsound wheat, and the range for this grade of flour is unusually great. That of doubtful quality is pressed for sale, and

causes the irregularity in quotations that will be noticed. The market closes dull.

Wheat has improved materially on the week; the supply, both present and prospective, is very light—not equal to the wants of the millers, and they have been forced to pay advanced prices for lots in store. There has also been some speculation, but the close was inactive and irregular.

Corn has steadily improved, buyers from the Eastern States and the British Provinces having entered the market very freely. Distillers have also been large buyers of unsound corn, and the tendency is upward. Oats were depressed early in the week, when speculators and dealers entered the market and took nearly the entire stock on sale, since when prices have improved. Barley has been active and closed better. Rye is firm.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western.....	per bbl.	\$7 70 @ \$8 10
do Extra State.....		8 00 @ 8 75
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....		8 85 @ 9 10
do Extra Western, common to good.....		8 35 @ 11 40
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....		11 50 @ 17 00
do Southern, supers.....		9 50 @ 11 40
do Southern, fancy and extra.....		11 50 @ 16 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....		8 25 @ 12 50
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....		6 50 @ 7 00
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....		4 85 @ 5 10
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....	per bushel	1 73 @ 1 80
do Milwaukee Club.....		1 75 @ 1 82
do Red Winter.....		2 00 @ 2 25
do Amber Michigan, &c.....		2 30 @ 2 35
Corn, Western Mixed.....		78 @ 91
do Western Yellow.....		.. @ 92
Rye, North River.....		1 17 @ 1 20
Rye, Canada.....		1 20 @ 1 22
Oats, Western.....		50 @ 57
do State.....		55 @ 59
Barley.....		1 10 @ 1 30
do Malt.....		1 40 @ 1 50

Much discussion has been occasioned at Chicago by the notification that the grain in store was becoming heated. The Times of that city says:

The action of the warehousemen is evidently intended to "facilitate" shipments, and considering the quality of produce in store here, and the immense amount of capital it keeps locked up, the shipment of produce is something to be devoutly wished for, that the warehousemen can be pardoned for being a trifle "sensational" in order to assist and encourage the "good work."

It may be stated that the wheat and corn are in good condition, but there are already "mutterings in the distance," which admonish us that "evil reports" will be in circulation before many days have elapsed. Already there are whisperings that the influence of the new grain, harvested and marketed during damp weather, is beginning to tell upon the condition of the old grain, and that unless the warehouses are emptied they will contain nothing but "stumtail" when Spring opens.

The following is the amount of grain in store, as reported by the secretary of the board of trade:

	Oct. 24, '64.	Oct. 14, '65.	Oct. 21, '65.
Wheat.....bush.	729,297	934,162	684,397
Corn.....	200,499	1,450,773	1,125,015
Oats.....	666,377	1,244,112	1,131,754
Rye.....	88,019	278,141	228,479
Barley.....	230,911	367,932	394,355

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending Oct. 21:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago.....	45,298	441,604	673,169	277,035	34,020	53,047
Milwaukee....	15,610	661,569	3,764	23,060	11,503	7,771
Toledo.....	40,581	74,911	50,439	8,851	860	4,737
Detroit.....	42,908	96,701	4,711	1,287	1,125
Cleveland....	5,130	88,709	12,026	22,222	36,183	2,750
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Totals.....	149,527	1,363,494	744,109	332,455	83,191	68,305
Previous week..	140,305	1,494,821	981,283	439,786	210,817	67,001

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 Oct. 21; and destination:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bush.
To Buffalo.....	36,780	586,331	849,611	378,047	.....	115,300
Oswego.....	.....	275,860	24,250	.....	.....	.....
Pt. Colborne..	20	109,500	55,575	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburg..	3,912	74,978	36,725	100	.....	.....
C'e Vinc't....	.....	16,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk....	13,661	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Collingwood..	.....	.....	30,775	.....	.....	.....
Goderich....	350	.....	12,550	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	5,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston....	.....	64,875	65,880	.....	.....	.....
Other ports..	939	29,921	33,604	45,336	.....	.....
By Railroad....	27,436	19,347	800	34,126	5,505	2,364
<hr/>						
Totals.....	87,968	1,176,832	1,129,770	447,609	5,505	118,164
Previous week..	91,906	1,120,965	642,999	420,778	3,106	46,272

CHICAGO.—The receipts and shipments of breadstuffs have been as follows :

	Receipts		Shipments	
	Week ending Oct. 21.	Since Jan. 1.	Week ending Oct. 21.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	45,298	948,327	39,125	800,088
Wheat, bu.....	441,604	7,499,934	348,563	5,466,695
Corn, bu.....	673,167	23,197,176	1,061,850	22,970,419
Oats, bu.....	277,035	9,330,509	399,049	8,110,580
Rye, bu.....	53,047	950,784	97,364	480,563
Barley, bu.....	34,020	933,806	5,405	156,917

MILWAUKEE.—The following table exhibits the receipts of flour and grain by rail and lake, for the week ending Saturday, October 21st, and the corresponding time last year :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
Total.....	75,660	661,569	22,050	3,764	6,921	11,494
Cor. time '64.....	4,226	116,029	33,068	3,538	1,455	4,811

Receipts and Shipments of flour and grain for the week ending October 21st, since January 1st, and the corresponding time last year, were :

	Receipts		Shipments	
	Since Jan. 1.	S't'e '64.	Since Jan. 1.	S't'e '64.
Flour, bbls.....	261,863	242,057	375,538	369,316
Wheat, bus.....	8,395,001	8,038,898	7,715,860	78,225,560
Oats, bus.....	457,446	820,137	287,386	624,723
Corn, bus.....	207,061	41,148	60,358	167,723
Barley, bus.....	100,216	63,945	36,075	12,115
Rye, bus.....	107,030	38,553	7,119	1,789

LIVERPOOL.—We have no later circulars and can only give the following telegraphic advices, via Halifax to the 13th inst.:

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat inactive but firm. Corn inactive with a decline of 3d; mixed 28s. 6d. @ 28s. 9d.

On the 14th Breadstuffs were quoted quiet but firm.

LONDON.—Barings' circular of the 13th quoted Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

There has been very little stir in the Dry Goods Market during the week. From the uniform prices of last week the market receded at one time and again advanced a half cent above last week's quotations, but closes a cent less. The market is better supplied with all kinds of goods, as the demand has been light, and prices have followed the fluctuations of the raw material rather than any variation in the supply or demand. As remarked last week, there was some consideration of a proposition for a reduction in the prices of some styles of goods on the part of jobbers, to encourage trade and create a little activity if possible in the stagnant condition of trade. On Wednesday leading jobbers reduced the price of standard brown sheetings one cent below that asked by agents, and the price of prints two or three cents less than agents prices; and on Thursday a leading jobber made sale of a considerable amount of Arnold's prints at 25 cents, a reduction of five cents from the prices at which agents held them last week. The result of this reduction has been a reduction by agents, a more active business, and the disposal of a portion of the accumulated stock.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in better supply and with the fluctuations in cotton prices have varied somewhat during the week. The demand is moderate and prices do not seem on a very firm basis. At one time during the week prices for standards advanced to 37½c. but closes at 36c. Stark A, Atlantic A, A H, Amoskeag A, Salmon Falls A, Indian Orchard N, are held at 36c.; Indian Orchard W, 30c.; B B, 32c.; C, 35c.; Appleton B, 38c.; C, 32½c., D, 34c.; Shirts E, 28, Appleton A, 37, Auburn, 27½, Indian Queen, 31, Pittsfield A, 32½, Rocky Point Shirts, 32½, Atlantic D, 33½, fine Shirts, 35, Massachusetts A, 33 B, 35, Medford, 35, Newmarket, 33 inch, 33, 36 inch; 35, Armory, 37, Indian Head A, 37, B, 31, E, 37½, Nashua Extra A, 35 Fine D, 35, Waltham F, 40, Salmon Falls C, 35, M, 34½, Augusta Mills, 4-4, 36, and ¾ do., 31.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been quiet, closing at last week's quotations. Attawaugan XX, 47½, do Water Twist, 52, Bedford O, 28, Waltham L, 95, W, 45, M, 105, N, 115, Bartlett Steam Mills, 33 inch, 39, 5 4 52½, ¾ 36½, 4-4 45, Newmarket 36 inch 42½, H 33, A 34, Union Dale 30.

TICKINGS sell quick at steady prices. There is a better supply of the better grades. Amoskeag ACA are held at 80, a reduction of 2½ cents from last week; Harvesters 37½, Prescott Extra 70, Swift River 36½, Thorndike 42.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are more abundant and prices are a little firm. Harvester stripes are held at 36, Ripker 33.

DENIMS are in less demand for the better class of goods, while the poorer grades are moderately active. Amoskeag D are held at 62½, Princeton 50, Farmers 55.

CORSET JEANS are quiet at last week's figures. Newmarket colored 32½, Amoskeag brown 37½, Bates 32½, Indian Orchard 32½.

DRILLS are in good demand and quick at the quotations. Stark C 36 inch is held at 37 cents, Amoskeag brown 37.

CANTON FLANNELS are moderately active and prices quiet. Manchester brown 45. Salmon Falls extra bleached 55, brown 45, Columbia 38, Nashua A 40.

PRINT CLOTHS have been in demand, though the supply is light. The sales in Providence for the week amounted to 199,000 pieces, at 23 cents for 64x64 on hand, and 21 a 21½ cents for 64x64 to be made.

PRINTS are abundant, and with the light demand of the past two weeks prices have declined 3 a 4 cents from last week. Cocheo are held at 31; American 30, selling by jobbers at 28½, Merimack W 34, selling by jobbers at 32, D 32, Garner's 31, Amoskeag pink 31, purple 29, dark and light 28, mourning 27½, Swiss ruby 29, Duchess B 26, Lowell dark and light 26, Wamsutta 25, Dusters 25, Spragues 29, madder rubies, and green 31, blue and white 32, blue and orange 33, canary Y 30, pinks and purples 32, solid colors 31, black and white 29, shirts 32.

CAMBRICS are in moderate demand only. Portlands are held at 23, fancy brand 19, Saratoga 22½, Milton mills 22½.

SILESIA AND JACONETS are in demand. Slater's jaconets sell at 31, do silesias plain at 32½, solid colored alacians 43, Brookfield silesias 35, Indian orchard 40.

GINGHAMS sell quick at firm rates. Lancaster and Glasgow 35.

DELAINES are also in active request at steady prices. Hamilton, Manchester, Pacific sell at 35; Atlantic Coburgs 34; Fine 40 and Manchester all Wool 55.

WOOLEN GOODS are dull for most kinds, the activity of the season having passed by. Most lines are now selling out at much reduced figures. Light goods are in demand for spring trade. For cloths and cassimeres there is some business with jobbers, flannels and blankets are in less demand, and sales have been pressed and prices have fallen off materially.

LINEN GOODS are in steady demand, and some leading styles Domestic are active. A new style of crash made by the Stark Mills has recently come into market, selling at 19 a 23.

FOREIGN GOODS are still less firm than last week, the large importations having over-stocked the market and operated to depress prices of domestics as well as foreign goods. The several auction sales during the week exhibited no new or particularly interesting features.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THIS MONTH.

We give below the movement of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New York for the month of October, 1865, and the corresponding month of 1862, 1863 and 1864. The large increase of imports which began in August is still continued; the total thrown on the market in October being eight times the total of October, 1864, and largely in excess of previous years. Foreign goods are now abundant, and are selling but moderately. They can be afforded for less money than is asked for domestics.

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the Month of October.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$1,620,931	\$2,338,488	\$522,954	\$3,874,894
Do of Cotton.....	284,315	392,404	55,904	2,050,336
Do of Silk.....	790,901	1,180,792	292,312	2,382,358
Do of Flax.....	589,143	637,308	304,799	1,471,056
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.....	139,783	257,110	80,115	515,351
Total entered for consumption..	\$3,425,073	\$5,406,002	\$1,256,084	\$10,293,995
	WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.			
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$288,990	\$439,942	\$1,968,410	\$286,966
Do of Cotton.....	65,500	109,863	132,640	73,707
Do of Silk.....	66,519	77,944	530,957	186,741
Do of Flax.....	71,142	288,831	319,043	250,299
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.....	12,719	23,467	97,124	36,527
Total withdrawn from wh'c.	\$441,870	\$945,017	\$3,048,179	\$834,040
Add, entered for consumption..	3,425,073	5,406,002	1,256,084	10,293,995
Total thrown on the market..	\$3,869,943	\$6,351,019	\$4,304,263	\$11,123,035
	ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.			
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$184,787	\$374,744	\$784,191	\$731,882
Do of Cotton.....	98,785	85,842	168,896	280,331
Do of Silk.....	51,597	280,437	169,805	542,972
Do of Flax.....	55,211	329,755	522,179	306,882
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.....	50,385	33,003	94,945	31,269
Total entered for warehouse..	\$440,725	\$1,103,781	\$1,740,016	\$1,893,336
Add, entered for consumption..	3,425,073	5,406,002	1,256,084	10,293,995
Total entered at the port.....	\$3,865,798	\$6,509,783	\$2,996,100	\$12,187,331

The activity in the entries the last three months has brought up our totals until now they exceed for the year any of the previous years in our statement. The total thrown on the market during 1865 has been \$73,274,879 against \$1,884,256 in 1864.

The following is a comparative summary of the movement since January 1st;

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for Ten Months from January 1st.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$19,471,982	\$18,843,008	\$16,304,894	\$21,479,221
Do. Cotton.....	5,897,259	4,375,538	5,242,664	8,062,700
Do. Silk.....	9,204,139	10,368,145	10,726,099	18,427,471
Do. Flax.....	5,438,234	5,828,435	6,373,793	8,097,305
Miscellaneous Dry Goods...	2,075,755	2,496,099	2,623,262	2,766,221
Total entered for consump..	42,027,369	41,911,135	41,270,712	53,832,918

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$4,137,355	\$5,295,255	\$10,136,949	\$8,758,441
Do. Cotton.....	2,740,104	1,569,641	2,476,433	2,607,512
Do. Silk.....	2,619,760	2,491,951	4,282,914	3,449,632
Do. Flax.....	1,531,950	1,973,461	3,002,555	3,876,094
Miscellaneous Dry Goods...	675,401	414,310	714,693	750,282
Total withd. from warehouse	11,704,570	11,744,623	20,613,544	19,441,961
Add entered for consumpt'n.	42,027,369	41,911,135	41,270,712	53,832,918
Total thrown on the market.	53,731,939	53,655,763	61,884,256	73,274,879

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$3,280,362	\$5,842,767	\$13,653,379	\$6,522,140
Do. Cotton.....	1,542,005	2,191,593	2,832,844	1,756,637
Do. Silk.....	1,140,146	2,272,527	4,872,713	3,233,501
Do. Flax.....	693,431	2,624,692	4,139,542	2,812,685
Miscellaneous Dry Goods...	261,152	489,564	1,026,888	474,376
Total warehouse entered....	6,917,096	13,921,163	26,525,366	14,804,339
Add entered for consumpt'n.	42,027,369	41,911,135	41,270,712	53,832,918
Add entered at the port.....	48,944,465	56,832,298	67,796,078	68,637,257

The above imports are, of course, all reckoned at their foreign gold value, duty and freight unpaid.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 26, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 26, 1865.						
	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	2919	\$1,160,516	251	\$96,342	2476	\$1,070,155
do cotton..	425	126,323	68	22,875	1907	604,520
do silk...	570	430,107	91	54,943	463	520,611
do flax....	7565	258,675	167	26,238	1764	482,858
Miscellaneous dry goods.	494	163,969	128	13,067	323	129,559
Total.....	5913	\$2,078,990	703	\$223,465	6933	\$2,807,703

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	751	\$136,163	1346	\$595,748	202	\$65,666
do cotton..	34	10,446	79	28,295	62	16,069
do silk....	18	24,646	133	120,849	35	54,455
do flax....	230	43,923	816	103,981	264	72,845
Miscellaneous dry goods.	55	7,183	325	35,498	29	6,973
Total.....	1058	\$222,361	2699	\$884,371	591	\$215,988
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	5913	2,078,990	703	223,465	6933	2,807,703
Total th'wn upon mark't	7001	\$2,301,351	3402	\$1,107,836	7524	\$3,023,691

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	291	\$106,482	562	\$208,258	219	\$92,638
do cotton..	65	24,563	97	32,612	222	55,529
do silk....	83	114,670	55	49,620	44	64,424
do flax....	304	62,194	722	185,207	375	113,929
Miscellaneous dry goods.	20	10,177	61	22,655	77	3,503
Total.....	763	\$318,091	1497	493,352	937	\$329,523
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	5913	2,078,990	703	223,465	6933	2,807,703
Total entered at the port.	6676	\$2,397,081	2200	\$721,817	7870	\$3,137,226

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Oct. 26, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.								
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens.....	449	\$213,221	Gloves.....	22	6,637	Lastings.....	9	3,973
Cloths.....	89	43,171	Worsteds.....	844	417,229	Braids & bds.	70	36,727
Carpetings.....	306	86,258	Delaines.....	12	7,178	Cot. & wor'd.	554	216,579
Blankets.....	13	1,953	Hose.....	31	9,059			
Shawls.....	21	13,782	Worsted y'n.	56	14,388	Total.....	2476	1,070,155
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.								
Cottons.....	1039	\$356,524	Velvets.....	8	3,494	Gloves.....	1	218
Colored.....	573	170,808	Ribbons.....	6	1,009	Spool.....	35	9,106
Prints.....	71	15,540	Laces.....	13	3,501	Hose.....	98	24,483
Ginghams.....	9	3,064	Braids & bdg.	8	3,821			
Emb'd mus'n	26	8,842	Handk'fs.....	20	4,116	Total.....	1907	\$604,520
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Silks.....	148	\$287,230	Laces.....	31	19,059	Silk & wor's'd	5	2,770
Crapes.....	8	6,019	Cravats.....	9	4,703	Silk & cotton.	53	80,017
Velvets.....	39	26,803	Raw.....	29	30,841			
Ribbons.....	135	107,573	Braids & bds.	7	5,546	Total.....	463	\$520,611

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Linen.....	1583	\$408,751	Laces.....	2	5,244	Thread.....	63	17,433
Linen & cot..	3	1,755	Hdkfs.....	103	48,191	Hemp yarn...	10	1,484
Total.....	1586	\$410,506						

MISCELLANEOUS.								
Leath gloves.	30	\$29,809	Clothing.....	34	7,681	Straw goods.	81	20,777
Kid gloves...	7	6,331	Embroideri's.	63	35,749	Feath & flow.	18	3,720
Matting.....	30	3,841	Mullinery.....	9	3,417	Susp & elast.	12	5,244
Oil cloth.....	13	1,100	Corsets.....	23	12,390			
Total.....	113	\$42,481				323	\$129,559	

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.								
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens.....	43	\$21,479	Blankets.....	63	9,475	Worsted yarn	8	2,550
Cloths.....	11	4,844	Shawls.....	2	1,346	Cot & wor's'd.	34	12,450
Carpeting....	1	371	Worstedes....	30	13,051			
Total.....	55	\$26,694				202	\$65,666	

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.								
Cottons.....	24	\$5,109	Colored.....	38	10,960			
Total.....	62	\$16,069						

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Silks.....	21	\$41,805	Ribbons.....	10	10,399	Laces.....	3	1,904
Velvets.....	1	327						
Total.....	22	\$42,132				35	\$54,435	

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Linen.....	231	\$65,849	Thread.....	4	1,072	Hemp yarn..	20	4,513
Linen & cot.	9	1,911						
Total.....	240	\$67,760				264	\$72,845	

MISCELLANEOUS.								
Clothing.....	3	\$472	Straw goods.	24	4,505	Susp & elas..	1	1,996
Total.....	28	\$6,973						

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.								
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens.....	4	\$1,912	Worstedes....	137	54,304	Merinoes...	4	2,010
Cloths.....	14	6,642	Delaines.....	9	5,392	Cot. & worst.	51	22,373
Total.....	219	\$92,638						

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.								
Cottons.....	45	\$11,897	Ginghams...	18	4,254	Spool.....	24	1,499
Colored.....	116	32,110	Laces.....	1	699	Velvets.....	7	2,037
Prints.....	11	2,533						
Total.....	222	\$55,029						

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Silk.....	19	\$44,314	Ribbons.....	22	18,495	Laces.....	3	1,615
Total.....	44	\$64,424						

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Linen.....	368	\$112,939	Thread.....	7	990			
Total.....	375	\$113,929						

MISCELLANEOUS.								
Straw goods.	77	\$8,503						

THE CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, October 27, 1865, P. M.

About four thousand one hundred head of beef cattle were offered on Monday of about the same average grade as last week. The best grades sold at the opening for better prices than last week, some at 18½ cts per pound. The range of prices was from 9 to 18½ cents, including poor and common cattle at 9 to 11 cents; fair to good, 12 to 15½ cents; good to prime, 15½ to 17½ cents, and choice 17½ to 18½ cents.

The market closed heavy, with about a hundred head sent to the feeding yards for next week.

Milch cows have not changed since last week. A few very choice brought \$130 each and upward, while common and poor stock were very dull at \$40 and thereabouts.

Veal calves were in about the same position as last week, the receipts and sales keeping even pace. Common to good veals sell at 10 a 12 cents, good to prime at 12 a 13 cents, and extra at 13 a 13½ cents, and 14 cents for very selected milchers.

Sheep have on the whole done better. Good sheep are quoted at 8½ cents, while extra would bring higher figures; fair to good 6½ to 7½ cents and common 6 to 6½ cents.

Lambs have not changed, but close rather firm at 10 cents for good lambs.

Swine show no great change from last week; still, prices favor the buyer. At the close corn-fed hogs sold at 12c to 14c for live, and 16½c to 17c for dressed.

The total receipts for the week foot up 6,507 beeves, 91 cows, 1,388 veals, 24,286 sheep and lambs, and 18,452 swine—showing an increase on last week's receipts of 596 beeves, and 1,757 sheep and lambs, and a decrease of 14 cows, 584 veals, and 548 swine.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports under flags that have no reciprocal treaties 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 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Ashes—Duty: 15 ¢ cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Pot, 1st sort. ¢ 100 lb 8 12 1/2 @
Pearl, 1st sort. 8 25 @ 8 50

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents ¢ lb.
Of 209 lb and upward 12 @

Beeswax—Duty, 20 ¢ cent ad val.
American yellow ¢ lb 48 @ 51

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 ¢ cent.
Rio Grande shin. ¢ ton 35 00 @

Bread—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.
Pilot ¢ lb 5 1/2 @
Navy 4 1/2 @
Crackers 10 @ 15

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 ¢ lb.
American, gray and white. ¢ lb 60 @ 2 25

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. Produce of British North American Provinces, free.

There is a moderate local demand but no great activity. Prices are a little firmer.

Butter—

N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine. 46 @ 43
do do fair to good. 42 @ 44
do Firkins, str. fine, yel. 43 @ 50
do 1/2 fir. tubs, strictly fine. 52 @ 54
do do com. to good. 44 @ 48
Pa., fine dairy packed, yellow. 40 @ 45
do firkins, finer kinds, do. 35 @ 38
do do common to medium. 33 @ 34
West. Re erve, good to fine, yel. 33 @ 40
do do com. to medium. 33 @ 36
Southern Ohio 32 @ 36
Canada, uniform and fine. 35 @ 41
do ordinary, mixed. 32 @ 34
Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis., g. to f. yel. 36 @ 38
do do com. to med. 30 @ 35

Cheese—
Factory made dairies 17 1/2 @ 19
Farm dairies 16 @ 15 1/2
do do common. 14 @ 15
English dairy 23 @ 25
Vermont dairy 15 @ 18 1/2

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents ¢ lb.
Sperm ¢ lb 40 @
do , patent. 50 @
Refined sperm, city 40 @
Stearic 30 @ 31
Adamantine 27 1/2 @ 29

Cement—Rosendale. ¢ bbl 2 00

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents ¢ lb.
One inch and upward ¢ lb 5 1/2 @

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 ¢ ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents ¢ 28 bushels of 80 lb ¢ bushel.
Liverpool Orrel. ¢ ton of 2,240 lb @
Liverpool Gas Cannel @ 14 50
Nova Scotia \$ 50 @ 9 00
Anthracite @ 18 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents ¢ lb.
Caracas (gold) (in bond) ¢ lb 35 @ 36
Maracaibo (gold) do 50 @
Guayaquil (gold) do 18 @

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents ¢ lb; all other 10 ¢ cent ad valorem in addition.

Coffee has been firm and closes a little higher.

Rio, prime, duty paid gold. @ 22 1/2
do good. 21 1/2 @ 22
do fair. 20 @ 20 1/2
do ordinary. 18 1/2 @ 19
do fair to good cargoes. 19 @ 21
Java, mats and bags. 29 @ 34

Native Ceylon @
Maracaibo 22 @ 25
Laguayra 21 1/2 @ 24
St. Domingo 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper 2 cents ¢ lb; manufactured, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. ¢ square foot, 3 1/2 cents ¢ lb. All cash.

Sheathing, new. ¢ lb 50
Sheathing, &c., old 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Sheathing, yellow. @ 34
Bolts @ 50
Braziers' @ 50
Baltimore. 32 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Detroit 33 1/2 @ 33 1/2
Portage Lake 32 1/2 @

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 2 1/2; other untarred, 3 1/2 cents ¢ lb.

Manila, Amer. made. ¢ lb 24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Tarred Russia. @
Tarred American @ 19
Bolt Rope, Russia. @ 26

Corks—Duty, 50 ¢ cent ad val.

Regular, quarts. ¢ gross 52 @ 54
Short Tapers. 40 @ 41
Mineral 54 @ 56
Phial 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents ¢ gallon; Aloes, 6 cents ¢ lb; Alum, 60 cents ¢ 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents ¢ lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents ¢ lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents ¢ lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents ¢ 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents ¢ lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 ¢ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 ¢ ton, and 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents ¢ lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents ¢ lb; Castor Oil, \$1 ¢ gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents ¢ lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent ¢ lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 ¢ cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Pasta, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 ¢ lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 ¢ cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents ¢ lb; Phosphorus, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents ¢ lb; Quicksilver, 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Sal Aratus, 1 1/2 cents ¢ lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent ¢ lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1; Sugar Lead, 20 cents ¢ lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 ¢ cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 ¢ oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents ¢ lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 ¢ cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 ¢ lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

Drugs are firmer but transactions light.

Acid, Citric. (gold) @ 60
Alcohol. ¢ gall. @ 4 48
Aloes, Cape. ¢ lb 25 @ 26
Aloes, Socotrine. 85 @
Alum 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Annato, fair to prime 70 @ 72
Antimony, Regulus of (cash) 14 @ 14 1/2
Argols, Red. (gold) @
Argols, Refined. (gold) 31 @ 32
Arsenic, Powdered. 3 20 @ 40
Assafetida 25 @ 40
Balsam Capivi 1 20 @
Balsam Tolu (gold) 85 @ 90
Balsam Peru. (gold) @ 1 50
Bark, Calisaya. @ 1 75
Berries, Persian. @ 55
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle 13 @ 13 1/2
Bi Chromate Potash. 22 @
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags. (gold) 28 @ 30
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar 40 @ 42 1/2
Bleaching Powder. @ 5 1/2
Borax, Refined. 32 1/2 @ 31 1/2
Brimstone, Crude. (gold) ¢ ton 45 00 @
Brimstone, Am. Roll ¢ lb 4 1/2 @ 5
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur. 6 @ 6 1/2
Camphor, Crude, (in bond) (gold) 30 @
Camphor, Refined. 1 25 @ 1 30
Cantharides. @ 1 60
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk. 24 @ 25
Cardamoms, Malabar @ 3 50
Castor Oil, Cases ¢ gallon @ 3 50
Chamomile Flowers. ¢ lb 50 @ 60
Chlorate Potash. (gold) 36 @
Caustic Soda @ 12 1/2
Cobalt, Crystals. in kegs. 112 lbs 92 1/2 @
Cochineal, Honduras. (gold) 80 @ 85
Cochineal, Mexican. (gold) 24 @ 24 1/2
Copperas, American 24 @
Cream Tartar, prime. (gold) 34 1/2 @ 35
Cubebs, East India. @ 50
Cutch 12 @ 13
Cuttlefish Bone @ 26
Epsom Salts @ 4
Extract Logwood @ 12
Flowers, Benzoin. ¢ oz. 60 @ 80
Flowers, Arnica. @ 31
Folia, Buchu. bales 40 @ 70
Gambier ¢ lb 9 1/2
Gamboge @
Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls @ 45
Ginseng, Southern and Western. 85 @ 90
Gum Arabic, Picked. (gold) 62 1/2 @
Gum Arabic, Sorts 40 @
Gum Benzoin. (gold) 55 @
Gum Copal Cow. 87 @ 38
Gum Godda. @ 20
Gum Damar 49 @

Gum Myrrh, East India. @ 50
Gum, Myrrh, Turkey 60 @
Gum Senegal @ 55
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts. 35 @ 40
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey 85 @ 1 00
Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 5 50 @ 3 12 1/2
Iodine, Resublimed. 5 50 @
Ipecacuanna, Brazil. 4 1/2 @ 5
Jalap 2 70 @
Juniper Berries @ 6
Lac Dye 25 @ 55
Lic. Ice Paste, Calabria. 43 @ 45
Liccorice, Paste, Sicily 23 @ 24
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid 36 @ 40
Licorice Paste, Greek 36 @ 40
Madder, Dutch. 8 1/2 @ 10
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 8 @ 8 1/2
Manna, large flake @ 1 25
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo. 70 @
Oil Anise 3 50 @ 3 62 1/2
Oil Cassia 4 50 @ 4 75
Oil Bergamot 10 25 @ 11 00
Oil Lemon 5 50 @ 6 00
Oil Peppermint, pure 4 50 @ 5 00
Opium, Turkey. (gold) 7 00 @
Oxalic Acid @ 35 1/2
Phosphorus 95 @
Prussiate Potash 50 @ 52
Quicksilver (gold) 55 @ 60
Rhubarb, China @ 6 75
Rose Leaves 1 25 @ 2 00
Salaratus (cash) @ 15
Sal Ammoniac, Refined. (gold) 11 @ 6
Sal Soda, Newcastle. (gold) 5 1/2 @
Sarsaparilla, Hond. 45 @ 47 1/2
Sarsaparilla, Mex. 30 @
Seed, Anise ¢ lb 24 @ 26
do Canary ¢ bush. 5 50 @ 6 00
do Hemp 2 25 @ 2 50
do Caraway ¢ lb 20 @
do Coriander @ 18
do Mustard, brown, Trieste @ 18
do do California, brown @ 15
do do English, white @ 20

Senna, Alexandria. 24 @
Senna, East India 85 @
Sennaca Root. 75 @
Shell Lac. 50 @ 55
Soda Ash (80 ¢ cent) (gold) 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Sugar Lead, White. 50 @ 55
Sulphate Quinine, Am. ¢ oz. 2 75 @
Sulphate Morphine. 9 00 @
Tartaric Acid. (gold) ¢ lb 60
do Valerian, English. @ 50
do Dutch @
Verdigris, dry and extra dry 75 @ 80
Vitriol, Blue. @ 15

Duck—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Ravens, Light ¢ pce 16 00 @ 18 00
Ravens, Heavy 22 00 @
Scotch, Gourcock, No. 1. 31 00 @
Cotton, No. 1. ¢ yard 1 25 @ 1 80

Dye Woods—Duty free.

Camwood. (gold) ¢ ton @ 150 00
Fustic, Cuba 44 00 @
Fustic, Tampico. @
Fustic, Savanilla. (gold) 22 00 @ 23 00
Fustic, Maracaibo. do 21 00 @ 22 00
Logwood, Campeachy. (gold) 20 00 @
Logwood, Hond. (gold) 19 00 @
Logwood, Tabasco. (gold) 25 00 @ 26 00
Logwood, St. Domingo. 24 50 @ 25 75
Logwood, Jamaica 15 50 @ 16 50
Limawood 95 00 @ 100 00
Barwood (gold) 30 00 @
Sapan Wood, Manila 65 00 @ 67 50

Feathers—Duty: 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Prime Western. ¢ lb 1 15 @ 1 20
do Tennessee @

Fish—Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon, \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 ¢ bbl.; on other Fish, Pickled, Smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents ¢ 100 lb. Produce of the British North American Colonies, FREE.

Cod is scarce and higher: Mackerel steady, and Herring quiet.

Dry Cod ¢ cwt. 8 00 @ 9 00
Dry Scale ¢ bbl. @ 6 50
Pickled Scale. ¢ bbl. @
Pickled Cod. ¢ bbl. 8 00 @ 8 50
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore 23 50 @ 24 50
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax @
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay 17 25 @
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore 18 00 @
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay 15 00 @
Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax 15 25 @ 15 50
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large 12 50 @ 13 00
Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax 12 50 @ 13 00
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. @
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 40 00 @
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1. ¢ hf. bbl. @
Shad, Connecticut, No. 2. @
Herring, Scaled. ¢ box 60 @
Herring, No. 1. 48 @
Herring, pickled ¢ bbl. 6 50 @ 9 00

Flax—Duty: \$15 ¢ ton.

Jersey ¢ lb 17 @ 22

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/2; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents ¢ lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 ¢ cent ad val.

Raisins, Seedless ¢ cask @ 10 50
do Layer ¢ box 5 10 @ 4 00
do Bunch @
Currants ¢ lb 13 1/2 @ 15
Citron, Leghorn. @ 40
Prunes, Turkish. 23 @ 24
Dates @ 18
Almonds, Languedoc. @ 40
do Provence 32 @
do Sicily, Soft Shell. @ 30
do Shelled @ 50
Sardines. ¢ box @ 1 00
do ¢ hf. box @ 50
do ¢ qr. box @ 27

Table listing various goods such as Figs, Smyrna, Brazil Nuts, Walnuts, and Dried Fruit with their respective prices.

Furs—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Table listing furs and animal skins such as Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, Fox, Lynx, Mink, Musk rat, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, and White with prices.

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches 6 cents square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents square foot; all above that, 40 cents square foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/2; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30, 2 1/2; all over that, 3 cents square foot.

Table listing window glass sizes and prices, including American Window and English and French Window.

Table listing Gunny Bags and Gunny Cloth with prices.

Table listing Gunpowder with prices.

Table listing Hair with prices.

Table listing Hay with prices.

Table listing Hemp with prices.

Table listing Hides with prices.

Table listing Dry Hides with prices.

Table listing various types of Hides and their prices.

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces FREE. (Nominal.) Market quiet and weak.

Table listing various types of Hides and their prices.

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Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon.

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb.

The market is moderately active, and prime grades are scarce and firm.

Horns—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces FREE.

Ox, Rio Grande, Buenos Ayres, India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

Para, Fine, Para, Medium, Para, Coarse, East India, Carthage, etc., Guayaquil.

Indigo—Duty FREE.

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

There is a more active demand and prices have advanced.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, do St. Domingo, ordinary logs, Port-au-Platt, crotches, Port-au-Platt, logs, Nuevitas, Mansanilla, Mexican, Honduras (American wood), Cedar, Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Florida, Rosewood, Rio Janeiro, do Bahia.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, do Clayed, English Islands.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 3 cents per lb (Cash).

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 cent ad val. Tar and turpentine, product of the British North American Provinces, free. (All cash.)

The market has been steady with few transactions.

Turpentine, N. C., Tar, American, do foreign, Pitch, Rosin, common and strained, do No. 2, do No. 1, do Pale and Extra (280 lbs.), Spirits turpentine, Am.

Oakum—Duty free.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val.

City thin oblong, in bbls., do in bags, Western thin oblong, in bags.

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries), 20 cent ad valorem.

Olive, 13 bottle baskets, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 28 — 80 gr. deodorized, Kerosene (free).

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent per lb; dry ochres, 56 cents per 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents per lb; ochre, ground, in oil, \$1.50 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 cent ad val.; China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion, 25 cent ad val.; white chalk, \$10 per ton.

Litharge, American, Lead, red, American, do white, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pure, dry, Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, do white, American, No. 1, in oil, Ochre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brown, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do Am., Whiting, American, Vermilion, Chinese, do Trieste, do American, Venetian red, (N. C.),

Table listing various goods such as Carmine, China clay, Chalk, and Chrome yellow with their respective prices.

Table for Petroleum, listing crude and refined oil prices per gallon.

Table for Plaster Paris, listing different grades and their prices.

Provisions—Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents; beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents.

The market has been unsettled for pork and firm for beef.

Table listing various types of beef, pork, and lard with their prices.

Table for Rags (Domestic), listing white, second, and colored rags.

Table for Rice, listing cleaned and uncleaned rice from different regions.

Table for Salt, listing different grades and quantities.

Table for Saltpetre, listing crude and refined saltpetre.

Table for Seeds, listing linseed, hemp, and grass seeds.

Table for Shot, listing drop and buck shot.

Table for Silk, listing various types of silk and their prices.

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.

Table for Soap, listing various types of soap and their prices.

Table for Spelter, listing foreign and domestic spelter.

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. (All cash.)

Table listing various spices like Cassia, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, and Cloves.

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 2 1/2 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per lb; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents per lb and 10 cent ad val.

Table listing different types of steel like English, German, and American.

Sugar—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 3; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 3 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

The market has been very quiet during the week, but closes moderately active and a little easier.

Table listing various types of sugar like Porto Rico, Cuba, Havana, and others.

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val.

Table for Sumac, listing Sicily and other types.

Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.

Table for Tallow, listing American, prime, country and city.

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb.

Table listing various types of tea like Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and others.

Fin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val.

Table listing various types of fin like Banca, Straits, English, and others.

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb.

The market has been steady during the week, with moderate sales of State and Western leaf.

Table listing various types of tobacco like Lugs, Medium, Good, Fine, and others.

Table for Whalebone, listing South Sea, North west coast, Ochotsk, and Polar.

Wines and Liquors—LIQUORS—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50. WINES—Duty: value set over 50 cents per gallon 20 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 cent ad val.

Wines and liquors are in light supply, and consequently transactions have been small.

Table listing various types of wine and liquor like Brandy, Hennessy, Otard, Pinet, etc.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3.50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val.

Table for Wire, listing different gauges and types.

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 8 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

The market remains dull at unchanged figures.

Table listing various types of wool like American, Saxony, Extra, Superfine, etc.

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1.50 per 100 lb; sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table for Zinc, listing sheet zinc.

Freights—To LIVERPOOL:

Table listing freight rates to Liverpool for various goods.

To LONDON:

Table listing freight rates to London for various goods.

To GLASGOW:

Table listing freight rates to Glasgow for various goods.

To HAVRE:

Table listing freight rates to Havre for various goods.

To SAN FRANCISCO by clipper:

Table listing freight rates to San Francisco by clipper.

The Railway Monitor.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAILWAYS.—A curious paper has been submitted to the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Lalanne, showing that the apparently fortuitous distribution of Railways over the surface of a large country is in reality subject to certain laws, which may be stated as follows: 1. The meshes of a network of railways, as their number increases tend to assume a triangular form. 2. These triangles have a tendency to form groups of six each round a certain point, which, therefore, is the nucleus of a hexagon. 3. When a pentagon happens to replace the hexagon, there generally is a heptagon somewhere, which makes up the deficiency, so that the number six really represents the average number of lines starting from each point. 4. There are certain exceptional points, such as the capital of the country, towards which more than six lines converge; in this case the number of lines does not exceed twelve. 5. In those districts where the network is still incomplete, there are centres from which only three lines diverge, instead of six; in that case they make equal angles with each other, thus leaving space for the three remaining lines. This strange regularity, now observable in the networks of England, France and North America, depends upon a primordial law which Buffon calls the reason of reciprocal obstacles. Rivers, mountains, forests, or even the mere inequality in the productive force of different soils, have contributed towards the formation of these regular meshes. Among the consequences which M. Lalanne deduces from this theory of his, there is this, that the distance between two agglomerations of population of the same order and near each other, must be an exact multiple of the distance between two agglomerations of an inferior order. Thus, the average distance between two capitals of departments in France is eighty-seven kilometres, that between two contiguous chefs.lieux d'arrondissements, is forty-three and a-half kilometres; and between two contiguous cantons, fourteen and a-half kilometres; so that the difference between two prefectures is equal to twice the distance between two sub-prefectures, six times that between two cantons, and twenty-four times the average distance between two communes.—Galignani's Messenger.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.—The following is the plan proposed under the title of amendment No. 6, for the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad to the Rock Island Railroad Company for \$5,500,000 in the event of the latter being accepted:

One million dollars, First Division at 100, \$1,000,000; \$214,000 First Division income at 100, \$214,000; 400,000 Second First Division at 75, \$300,000; 590,000 First Oskaloosa at 75, \$442,500; 3,612,000 First Land Grant Western Division at 65, \$2,347,800; 695,000 Second mortgage over all at 50, \$347,500; 266,000 Income on third class at 60, \$159,600; 84,000 Income on Oskaloosa at 70, \$58,800—total \$4,939,700. One year's interest on \$1,214,000, \$84,980; one year's interest on \$990,000, \$52,500; one year's interest on \$1,045,000, \$43,890; one and two-twelfths year's interest on \$3,612,000, \$187,824—total interest \$369,104, which added to \$4,939,700, makes \$5,308,894. Earnings to January 1, 1866, and balance to go to stockholders. Certificates on receipts to be issued by trustees, to bear interest from January 1, 1866. Rock Island Company appoints one trustee; Mississippi and Missouri Company appoints one trustee; Bondholders appoint one trustee. Rock Island Company to foreclose at their expense. Earnings of road to go to Rock Island Company after January 1, 1866.

ERIE AND GREAT WESTERN.—No arrangement has yet been made between the Erie Railway and the Atlantic and Great Western. It is currently reported that the latter have been in treaty with roads south of the Erie, and have obtained facilities which will enable them to shun the Erie and reach this city by a line 64 miles shorter than the present route. The Atlantic and Great Western cars, under the proposed change, would pass from New York City on the following roads:

Table showing distances in miles for various routes from New York City to Corry via Erie and Salamanca.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table with 12 columns and 12 rows of monthly earnings data for various railroads including Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Erie Railway, Hudson River, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. North and Indiana, Mil. and Prairie du Chien, New York Central, Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago, Rome, Watert'n & Ogdensb., St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute, and Toledo, Wabash & Western.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879		97	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug	1887		88%
2d do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch do	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879		97	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876		97	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	85	86	1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894		
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	97		Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	100	100%	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug	1874	94%	95
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	100%	101	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	102%		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		99%
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	102	
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879		
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do	6,000,000	6	do	1883	95	99
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	94	94%
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888	94	
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882		
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	99		<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do	200,000	6	do	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st Mortgage West Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868	98%	
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			do East do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	95%	96	Land Grant Mortgage	3,344,000	7	April & Oct	1881	90	
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Convertible Bonds	822,000	7	Jan. & July	1888	70	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	94		<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov	1872			New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	Jan. & July	1888		
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883		
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883	90	90	<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	90		1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877		
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	89%		<i>Hudson River:</i>						
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	102	103
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	102	102%
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882			Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867		
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	101	104	1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov	1870		
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	105		2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875		
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890		92	1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875	103	106
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov	1890			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62	41		2d do	364,000	10	do	1870		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	95-80	90		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							2d do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	97%	98	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1855		
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	95	96	<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	85		1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	111	112	1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	April & Oct	1883		95
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870	90	100
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	85		2d do	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885			<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	82	83	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863			2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	do	1890	80		<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865			1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	94%	94%
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Little Miami:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100	102	1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May Nov	1883		95
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867			<i>Long Island:</i>						
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880		100	Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	85	86
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov	1893			<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1883		
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	do	18-		
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	18-		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug	1892	85	88
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do	1892		
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880	98		Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug	69-72		
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874	98		do do	215,000	8	April & Oct	1882		
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>													

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
Railroad.											
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Air Line.....	100	788,047			
Alleghany Valley.....	50	1,947,600				New York Central.....	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	97 1/2 97 1/2
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2		do preferred.....	50	5,085,050	Jan. and July	July. 4	75 78 90
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.....	100	919,153				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	
do do Pa.....	100	2,500,000				New York and New Haven.....	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	Oct. 4	114 1/2 115
do do Ohio.....	100	5,000,000				New York Providence & Boston.....	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	
Baltimore and Ohio.....	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Oct. 4	113 1/2 115	Ninth Avenue.....	100	795,360			
Washington Branch.....	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	127	Northern of New Hampshire.....	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	June. 3	94
Bellefontaine Line.....	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		Northern Central.....	50	3,344,500	Quarterly.	Oct. 2	89 1/2 90
Belvidere, Delaware.....	100	997,112				North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150			62 64
Berkshire.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 1 1/2		Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Blossburg and Corning.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June. 2 1/2		Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.....	100	3,077,000			38 1/2
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000			11 1/2 13	Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	21,250,000			27 1/2 28
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,330,000	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	98 98 1/2	do preferred.....	100	2,979,000	January.	Jan. 7	
Boston and Maine.....	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July. 4	116 120	Old Colony and Newport.....	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	109
Boston and Providence.....	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	124 126	Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4 1/2	127 128	Panama (and Steamship).....	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 6	225 228
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150				Peninsula.....	100				
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2		Pennsylvania.....	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	122 123 1/2
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	366,000				Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent.....	100	218,100			
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Philadelphia and Erie.....	50	5,013,054			60
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5	190	Philadelphia and Reading.....	50	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 1	115 1/2 115 1/2
Burlington and Missouri River.....	100	1,000,000				Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n.....	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4	102 110
Camden and Amboy.....	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July. 5	126 1/2	Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore.....	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5	123 127
Camden and Atlantic.....	50	378,455				Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	50	1,770,414			
do do preferred.....	50	682,600				Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	Oct. 2 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Cape Cod.....	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	96
Catawissa.....	50	1,150,000			44	Providence and Worcester.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July. 4 1/2	
do preferred.....	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	79 79	Racine and Mississippi.....	100				
Central of New Jersey.....	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 2 1/2	125	Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	2,360,700			
Central Ohio.....						Reading and Columbia.....	50	501,890			
Cheshire (preferred).....	100	2,085,925			47 1/2 48	Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Chester Valley.....	50	871,900			102 104 1/2	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.....	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Chicago and Alton.....	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	101 105 1/2	Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,233,376			
do preferred.....	100	2,425,200	Feb and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	102	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.....	100	2,300,000			86 89
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.....	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	N. 5c & 20s	139 139	do do pref.....	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May. 7	65 1/2 65
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100					Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.....	100	2,989,090			
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	1,000,000				do do pref.....	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	2,250,000			80 1/2 30 1/2	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.....	100	862,571			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	11,990,520			80 1/2 30 1/2	Schuykill Valley.....	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
do do pref.....	100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	65 1/2 65 1/2	Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	Aug. 4	63
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	108 108 1/2	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 8	
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	100	1,106,125				Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	750,000	Quarterly.		125
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	May. 4	95	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.....	100	1,200,130			
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....	100	2,000,000				Terre Haute and Richmond.....	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July. 6	
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.....	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	127 1/2 128	Third Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 1	
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.....	100	4,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 4	81 100	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	5,253,625	Feb. and Aug	Aug p'd	81 81 1/2	do do 1st pref.....	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5	103 103 1/2	do do 2d pref.....	100	1,000,000			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.....	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July. 5		Toledo and Wabash.....	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June. 3	
Columbus and Xenia.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	58 59	do do preferred.....	50	984,700	June and Dec	June. 3 1/2	65 65
Concord.....	50	250,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Tloga.....	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111			
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	500,000				Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec	June. 3	
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....	100	392,900				Utica and Black River.....	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July. 2	
do do pref.....	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July. 3	72 1/2	Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,890,000	June and Dec	June. 4	97 1/2 100
Connecticut River.....	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July. 4	70	Vermont and Massachusetts.....	100	2,214,225			44 1/2 45
Covington and Lexington.....	100	1,582,169				Warren.....	50	1,403,300	Jan. and July	July. 3	93 1/2 95
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	2,316,705			15	Westchester and Philadelphia.....	50	634,036			
Delaware.....	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July. 3		Western (Mass).....	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	130 133
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.....	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	July p'd.	170 187	Worcester and Nashua.....	83 1/2	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	96 1/2 79
Des Moines Valley.....	100	1,550,000				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g.....	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July. 1	
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	952,350				Canal.					
do do pref.....	100	1,500,000				Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,343,563			
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,751,577				Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	8,228,595			
do do pref.....	100	1,982,180				Delaware Division.....	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	64 70
Eastern (Mass).....	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	98 99	Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	145 1/2 147
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.....	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 1		Delaware Junction (Pa.).....	100	398,910	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua.....	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 1/2		Delaware and Raritan.....	100				
Elmira and Williamsport.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 2 1/2		Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	200,000			
do do pref.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Lehigh Navigation.....	50	4,282,950	May and Nov	May. 5	109 110
Erie.....	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	92 1/2 93	Monongahela Navigation.....	50	726,500			
do preferred.....	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	83 1/2 83 1/2	Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	82
Erie and Northeast.....	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	90
Fitchburg.....	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	108 1/2 108	North Branch.....	50	133,086			121.
Forty-second St. & Grand St. F'y.....	100	750,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5		Schuykill Navigation (consol.).....	50	1,905,207			56 59
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	1,900,000			30 32 1/2	do preferred.....	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	72 1/2
do do pref.....	100	5,253,836				Susquehanna and Tide-Water.....	50	2,050,070			20 21
Hartford and New Haven.....	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	165	Union.....	50	2,750,000			34 40
Housatonic.....	100	820,000				do preferred.....	50				
do preferred.....	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		West Branch and Susquehanna.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Hudson River.....	100	6,218,042	April and Oct	Oct. 4	106 106 1/2	Wyoming Valley.....	50	700,000	Quarterly.	Sept. 4	133
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	50	617,500				Miscellaneous.					
do do pref.....	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		American Coal.....	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	65 70
Illinois Central.....	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 & 10s	134 136	American Telegraph.....	100				10
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50	1,689,900	Quarterly.	Oct. 4	120	Ashburton Coal.....	50	2,500,000			
Indianapolis and Madison.....	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		Atlantic Mail.....	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 25	143
do do pref.....	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July. 4		Brunswick City.....	100				
Jeffersonville.....	50	1,015,907				Bucks County Lead.....	5	200,000			
Joliet and Chicago.....	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2		Brooklyn Gas.....	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 1	170
Kennebec and Portland (new).....	100				70 90	Canton Improvement.....	100	5,000,000			41 41 1/2
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	835,000				Cary Improvement.....		600,000			
do do pref.....	50	500,000				Central American Trans.....	100	3,214,300			5 91 85
Lehigh Valley.....	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	Oct. 2 1/2	128	Central Coal.....	100	2,000,000			49 1/2 55
Lexington and Frankfort.....	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas.....	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	105
Little Miami.....	100	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July. 5	113 115	Consolidation Coal, Md.....	100	6,000,000			
Little Schuylkill.....	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July</								

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are partici- pating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 d'ys.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
Joint Stock Fire:					
Adriatic	25	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July	July 5
Aetna*	50	200,000	211,492	do	July 3† & 30
Agricultural (Watert'n).	5	50,000	122,248		
Albany	30	150,000	187,467		
Albany City	100	200,000	200,645		
American*	50	200,000	440,054	Jan. and July	July 3† & 50
American Exchange	100	200,000	203,363	March and Sep	Sep. 5
Arctic	50	500,000	529,167	Jan. and July	July p's'd
Astor	25	250,000	270,827	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	347,723	March and Sep	Sep. 5
Baltic	25	200,000	192,631	May and Nov	May
Beekman	25	200,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4
Bowery	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec	June 5
Brevoort	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July	July 5
Brooklyn	25	200,000	264,366	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 6
Brooklyn (L. I.)	17	153,000	249,764	do	Aug. 10
Capital City (Albany)	100	200,000			
Central Park	100	150,000	159,079	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4
Citizens'	20	300,000	474,177	Jan. and July	July 10
City	70	210,000	306,652	Feb. and Aug.	Aug 4 p. sh.
Clinton	100	250,000	289,454	Jan. and July	July 5
Columbia*	100	500,000	495,466	do	July 5
Commerce	100	200,000	229,835	do	July 5
Commerce (Albany)	100	200,000	239,144		
Commercial	50	200,000	269,319	Jan. and July	July 5
Commonwealth	100	250,000	282,213	April and Oct.	April 5
Continental*	100	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July	July 7
Corn Exchange	50	400,000	299,038	March and Sep	Sep. 5
Croton	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July	July 5
Eagle	40	300,000	401,922	April and Oct.	Oct. 4
Empire City	100	200,000	246,853	Jan. and July	July 7
Excelsior	50	200,000	255,112	do	July 5
Exchange	30	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 57%
Far Joint St'k (Meridian)	100	50,000	72,880		102
Firemen's	17	204,000	262,121	Jan. and July	July 5
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	141,396	do	July 5
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	150,000	169,340	do	July 5
Fulton	25	200,000	230,229	do	July 5
Gallatin	50	150,000	162,744	May and Nov	May 6
Gebhard	100	200,000	225,241	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
Germania	50	500,000	590,147	Jan. and July	July 5
Glenn's Falls	10	100,000	159,602		
Globe	50	200,000	224,667	Jan. and July	July 5
Goodhue*	100	200,000	221,062	do	July 5
Greenwich	25	200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 7
Grocers'	50	200,000	214,373	March and Sep	Sep. 5
Guardian	—	200,000			
Hamilton	15	150,000	167,778	Jan. and July	July 4
Hanover	50	400,000	491,869	do	July 6
Harmony (F. & M.)†	50	300,000	403,183	do	July 5
Hoffman	100	200,000			
Home	100	2,000,000	2,929,628	Jan. and July	July 5
Hope	50	200,000	214,017	do	Jan 10
Howard	50	300,000	433,998	do	July 5
Humboldt	100	200,000	224,925	do	July 5
Importers' and Traders'	50	200,000	212,413	do	July 6
Indemnity	100	150,000	159,054	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
International	100	1,000,000	1,079,164	April and Oct.	April 5
Irving	25	200,000	223,082	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
Jefferson	30	200,000	261,588	March and Sep	Sep. 6
King's County (Brook'n)	20	150,000	113,325	March and Sep	Sep. 5
Knickerbocker	40	280,000	323,115	Jan. and July	July 5
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	157,483	do	July 5
Lamar	100	300,000	358,142	do	July 5
Lenox	25	150,000	184,916	March and Sep	Sept. 5
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	298,778	Jan. and July	July 10
Lincoln Fund	50	1,000,000			
Lorillard*	25	1,000,000		Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
Manhattan	100	500,000	703,874	Jan. and July	July 5
Market*	100	200,000	331,793	do	July 10
Mechanics' (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	185,624	do	July 5
Mechanics' and Traders'	25	200,000	242,320	do	July 5
Mercantile	100	200,000	221,815	do	July 3%
Merchants'	50	200,000	293,503	do	July 10
Metropolitan*†	100	1,000,000		do	July 5
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	169,572	do	July 5
Morris (and inland)	100	200,000	233,295		
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July	July 7
National	37%	200,000	249,874	do	July 8
New Amsterdam	25	300,000	348,467	do	July 5
New World	50	200,000	203,224	do	July 4
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.)	100	100,000	110,905		
N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000	253,079	Jan. and July	July 8
N. Y. Fire and Mar.	100	200,000	262,076	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 6
Niagara	50	1,000,000	1,164,291	Jan. and July	July 5
North American*	50	1,000,000		June and Dec.	June 6 & 50
North River	25	350,000	383,919	April and Oct.	Oct. 4
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	150,000	170,982	Jan. and July	July 5
Pacific	25	200,000	244,259	do	July 7%
Park	100	200,000	217,876	do	July 5
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	163,247	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
People's	20	150,000	135,496	Jan. and July	July 5
Phoenix†	50	500,000	664,957	do	July 5
Relief	50	200,000	249,750	do	July 5
Republic*	100	300,000	481,551	do	July 3† & 20
Resolute*	100	200,000	232,191	do	July 3%
Rutgers'	25	200,000	208,016	Feb. and Aug.	August 7
St. Mark's	25	150,000	159,336	do	Aug. 5
St. Nicholas†	25	150,000	156,707	do	Aug. 4
Security*†	50	1,000,000	1,241,874	do	Aug. 7
Standard	50	200,000	263,035	Jan. and July	July 5
Star	100	200,000	200,559		
Sterling*	100	200,000	205,070		57
Stuyvesant	25	200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
Tradesmen's	25	150,000	180,310	Jan. and July	July 5
United States	26	250,000	342,665	do	July 5
Washington*	50	400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4
Western (Buffalo)	100	200,000	303,213		
Williamsburg City	50	150,000	159,226	Jan. and July	July 5
Yonkers and New York	100	500,000	566,543	do	July 5
Joint Stock Marine:					
Columbian*	100	8,500,000			85%
Great Western*	100	1,000,000	3,177,437		
Mercantile Mutual*	100	640,000	1,322,469		
Washington*	100	287,400	581,689		

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts.	Value.	COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts.	Value.
Atlantic.			N. Y. Mutual.		
(6 p. c. Feb.)	\$	Per cent.	(6 p. c.)	\$	Per cent.
Scrip of 1864	2,599,520	@	Scrip of 1859		@
" 1865	2,705,060	@	" 1860		@
Columbian.			" 1861		@
(6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1862		@
Scrip of 1863		80 @	" 1863	121,460	@
" 1863	255,000	@	" 1864		@
" 1864	350,000	27% @	" 1865		@
" 1865		@	Orient Mutu-		
Commercial.			al. (6 p. c. Mar)		
(6 p. c. July.)			Scrip of 1859	138,370	@
Scrip of 1859	83,120	95 @	" 1860	131,270	@
" 1860	81,120	90 @	" 1861	105,770	@
" 1861	48,660	85 @	" 1862	100,830	@
" 1862	84,120	80 @	" 1864	58,610	@
" 1863	78,700	75 @	Pacific Mutu-		
" 1864	120,540	73 @	al. (6 p. c.)		
" 1865	103,850	70 @	Scrip of 1861		@
Gt Western.			" 1862		@
(6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1863		@
Scrip of 1861		@	" 1864	130,730	@
" 1862		@	" 1865		@
" 1863	435,404	@	Sun Mutual.		
" 1864		@	(6 p. c. Nov.)		
" 1865		@	Scrip of 1862	129,000	@
Mercantile.			" 1863	224,000	@
(6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1864	195,000	@
Scrip of 1858	90,730	60 @	" 1865	549,000	@
" 1859	136,300	@	Union. (6 p. c.)		
" 1860	80,130	@	Scrip of 1859	102,440	98 @ 100
" 1861	42,700	@	" 1860	180,650	90 @ 92
" 1862	69,470	@	" 1861	177,320	87 @ 89
" 1863	111,580	@	" 1862	130,180	83 @ 85
" 1864	86,620	@	" 1863	153,420	99 @ 81
" 1865	101,340	39 @	" 1864	125,670	75 @ 77
Mutual of			" 1865	185,540	71 @ 73
Buffalo (7 p. c)			Washington		
Scrip of 1862		@	Marine. (7 p. c.)		
" 1863		@	Scrip of 1863	10,000	65 @
" 1864	24,915	@	" 1864	30,000	45 @
" 1865		@	" 1865	30,000	30 @

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil	50	1 25	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany			Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright			Montana	7 65	8 00
Beekman			Mount Vernon	58	57
Bennehoff Reserve			National Oil of N. Y.	55	75
Bennehoff Run	13 80	14 00	N. York, Phila. and		
Bergen Coal and Oil	28	33	Baltimore Consol		
Black Creek			New York & Newark		
Blood Farm			Noble Well of N. Y.		
Bradley Oil	1 10		Noble & Delamater		
Brevoort		13 50	Rock Oil	40	75
Brooklyn			Northern Light	1 60	2 00
Buchanan Farm	66	68	Oceanic	85	57
California		25 00	Oil City Petroleum		
Cascade			Oil Creek of N. Y.	1 50	1 60
Central	27 00	30 00	Pacific		
Cherry Run Petrol'm	24	25	Palmer Petroleum		
Clinton	65		People's Petroleum		
Commercial			Phillips		
Commonwealth			Pit Hole Creek	7 05	7 10
Consolidated of N. Y.	85	1 10	President	1 50	2 20
De Kalb			Rawson Farm		
Dalzell			Revenue		
Devon Oil			Rynd Farm	87	96
Emp' City Petrol'm	40	45	Shade River	3 50	
Enterprise					

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton ...	33	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 36c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	*60
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5	
Algeria, French mail.....	*15	*30
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles....	39	45
Argentine Republic, via England.....	45	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	30	60
Ascension, via England.....	45	
Aspinwall.....	10	
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n ...	33	
do do Marseilles	39	45
do by private ship from New York or Boston.....	5	
do Fch. mail (Sth Austr'a Co.)	*30	*60
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez...	50	102
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prpd	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por..	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	*30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct st'r from N. Y. ...	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southampt'n ...	45	
do do Marseilles, ...	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid ...	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail ...	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England, ..	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazils, via England,	45	
do France, in Fch. mail from Bordeaux.....	*33	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail,	*30	
do do do when prep'd ...	28	
do Bremen mail.....	*10	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m. ...	*10	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m. ...	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd ...	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml. ...	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux..	30	60
Canada	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton... ..	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles,....	53	
ape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30	60

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama ...	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton ...	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do French mail.....	30	60
do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship.....	3	
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail....	*32	
do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.....	5	
Corfu—see Ionian Islands		
Corsica, British mail by Am. packet ...	21	
do do Brit. packet ...	5	
do French mail,	*15	*30
Costa Rica.....	10	
Cuba.....	10	
Curacoa via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 33cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hmb'g mail ...	*20	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American pack't.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do Prussia closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (Lng. possessions,) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste..	36	
by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez....	40	72
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste.....	64	
do French mail.....	30	60
Ecuador.....	34	
Falkland Islands, via England.....	33	
France.....	*15	*30
Frankfort, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Prussian closed mail....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	*28	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail ...	*15	
Gambia, via England.....	33	
Gaudaloupe, via England.....	45	
Guatemala.....	10	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do (except Luxemburgh) Hamburg mail.....	*15	
Gibraltar, French mail.....	21	42
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.....	24	
do open mail by British pkt..	1	
Great Britain and Ireland.....	*24	
Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*35	
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Hamburg, by Hamburg' mail, direct from New York.....	*10	
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Prussian closed mail....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	28	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hanover, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid ...	23	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hayti, via England.....	45	
Holland, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c).....	*35	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
Honduras.....	35	
Indian Archipelago, French mail....	30	60
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c).....	*38	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do British mail, via England.....	25	49
Japan, British mail, via Southampton ...	45	
do do via Marseilles....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Liberia, British mail.....	33	
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Luxumburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when prepaid.....	28	
do Grand Duchy, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.....	*22	
Madeira, Island of, via England....	29	37
Majorca and Minorca, British mail....	33	
do do French mail..	21	42
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond. by American pkt... ..	21	
do op. mail, via Brit. pkt ...	5	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Martinique, via England.....	45	
Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n ...	33	
do do via Marseilles	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast.....	34	
do to places excepted above.....	10	
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail....	*30	
do do when p'paid ...	28	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail.....	*21	*42
Montevideo, via England.....	45	
do via France, by Frn'h mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clos'd mail ...	23	
do do French mail....	*21	*42
do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail. ...	22	
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. York.....	5	
Netherlands, The, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via Lon., by Amer. pkt....	21	
do open mail, via Lon., by British pkt....	5	
New Brunswick.....	*10	
Newfoundland.....	10	
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama).....	18	
New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton... ..	33	
do do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45
do do French mail....	*30	*60
do do by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Mars'ls	39	45
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Nicaragu, Pacific slope, via Panama ...	10	
do Gulf Coast of.....	34	
Norway, Prus. closed mail, (if p'paid, 42c.).....	*46	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail, ...	*38	
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American Provs.....		
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 23c).....	*30	

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*13	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Panama.....	10	
Paraguay, British mail, via England.....	45	
Peru.....	22	
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	53	
do do French.....	30	60
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if pre-paid, 85c.).....	*37	

Insurance.

NIAGARA Fire Insurance Company. No. 12 Wall Street.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865, 270,353

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years, 258 per cent. JONATHAN D. STEELE, President. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Capital \$2,500,000 Cash Capital and Accumulation 2,550,000 Losses Paid 1,000,000 Dividends Paid to Policyholders 750,000

From the great success of this Company, they are enabled to offer superior advantages to policy-holders. Life-policies are issued, payable in annual, or in one, five, or ten annual installments; also, non-forfeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or on arriving at any particular age.

This favorable feature has been the means of saving many policies that would have been forfeited for want of means to continue them, and, in several instances, families, once wealthy, have thus been saved from utter ruin.

HENRY STOKES, Pres. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary J. S. HALSEY, Ass. Sec. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary. ABRAM DUBOIS, Medical Examiner.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS FIRE AND INLAND Insurance Company, 31 Pine Street. NEW YORK, July 1st, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - - \$5,000,000.00 CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, 885,040.57

Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire issued on the most favorable terms. B. C. MORRIS, Pres't. Wm. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., No. 108 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital \$1,000,000 Assets July 1, 1865, 1,400,000

This Company insures, at customary rates of premium against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by Fire.

If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid in Gold. The Assured receive twenty-five per cent of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1855, FIFTY PER CENT. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President. ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President. EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice Pres. JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

Insurance.

NATIONAL LIFE AND Travelers' Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 243 BROADWAY. Authorized Capital \$500,000

DIRECTORS:

- EDWARD A. JONES, SAMUEL J. GLASSEY, T. B. VAN BUREN, SYLVESTER M. BEARD, ROBERT CROWLEY, WILLIAM COIT, J. C. DIMMICK, HENRY CLERKS, ALBERT WRIGHT, JOHN A. ISELIN, H. P. FREEMAN, NICHOLAS E. SMITH, JAMES R. DOW, ORISON BLUNT, HOWELL SMITH, F. H. LUMMUS, WM. E. PRINCE, SYLVESTER TEATS, JOSEPH WILDE, A. A. LOW, CHAS. CURTISS, ASHER S. MILLS, WM. H. WEBB, HENRY J. RAYMOND, SILAS C. HERRING, SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, RICHARD A. MCCURDY.

EDWARD A. JONES, President. WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-President. ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary. T. B. VAN BUREN, Treasurer. S. TEATS, M.D., Medical Examiner. E. H. JONES, Superintendent of Agencies. F. F. FOLGER, General Railway Agent.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES are issued on the Mutual plan. All the profits in this department are divided pro rata among the Policy Holders. All policies to be incontestable after five years from date, and non-forfeitable after two annual payments. A loan of one-third of the amount of premiums will be made; also, thirty days' grace given payment of premiums.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES are granted, covering accidents of all descriptions, including the travelers' risk. If issued

WITHOUT COMPENSATION, they provide for death, if caused by accident; but in case of injury only, the insured receives no compensation. If granted

WITH COMPENSATION, the full amount assured is payable to the family in case of death caused by accident and occurring within three months from the date of injury. Or, in case of injury causing disability, the insured receives a weekly compensation until he is able to attend to his business, such time not to exceed twenty-six weeks. The policy covers all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun-stroke, the effects of Explosions, Floods, and Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, and all other kinds of accidents.

TEN DOLLARS secures a general Accident Policy for TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, with a Weekly Compensation of TEN DOLLARS.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE TICKETS for any length of time, from one day to twelve months are on sale at the various Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices and Agencies.

MARINE RISKS AND SPECIAL VOYAGES. Policies are granted insuring against death by accident while sailing in steamer or sailing vessels; also for special voyages. Full information, together with Tables of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Home Office, or by application to the State Agent.

SUN Mutual Insurance COMPANY. (INSURANCE BUILDINGS,) 49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 - - - \$2,383,487 45 DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks. Premiums 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 \$13,500,000 FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. R. A. MCCURDY, Vice-President. Secretaries, ISAAC ABBATT, THEO. W. MORRIS. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS

Dry Goods.

GUITERMAN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS OF Shawls, Dress Goods, & Scarfs, 63 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK.

SEYMOUR & LACY, Manufacturers of Ruches and Nett Goods.

No. 63 READE STREET, UT STAIRS, NEW YORK

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer. By Kobbe & Corlies, Stores Nos. 87 and 89 LEONARD Street.

TUESDAY, Oct. 31, At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms, LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF IRISH LINENS AND LINEN GOODS, On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed Paper, for all sums of \$100 and upward.

ALSO, HOSIERY AND HOSIERY GOODS, GLOVES, &c. Catalogue and samples on the morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms, LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF ST. ETIENNE AND BASLE RIBBONS, MILLINERY, GOODS GENERALLY. On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed notes, for all sums over \$100.

THURSDAY, Nov. 2, At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, MENS' AND WOMENS' FURNISHING GOODS, Also, large sale of GERMAN-TOWN HOSIERY. On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed notes, for all sums of \$100 and upwards.

FRIDAY, Nov. 3, At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, Special sale of DRESS GOODS, SILKS, etc.

SATURDAY, Nov. 4, At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS

Banks and Bankers.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 88 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Negotiate Loans and Business Paper, make Collections, purchase and sell Government and other Securities on Commission, receive money on deposit and allow interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, on daily balances which may be drawn at any time; or will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest payable en demand.

JOHN J. CISCO, of the U. S. Treasury in N. Y. JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York,

363 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

Terms for Banks and Bankers Accounts:

Takes New England money at 1-10 and New York State 1/2 per cent. discount.

Checks on Albany, Troy, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore at par. Interest collected, and credited in Gold or Currency as directed.

Revenue Stamps supplied-\$30 with 4 3/4 ct. disc't do do do 100 4 1/2 do do do 1,000 4 1/4 do

All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

Redeems for National Banks, at present, without charge, using the Bills for the Army.

Receives National Currency at par, put to credit of any Bank, or pays Sight Drafts for it.

7-30 Notes bought and sold at market rates. The United States 5 per cent., one year, and two year, and two year Coupon Notes, received on deposit from regular dealers, or those choosing to become so at market rates.

Will deliver new Fractional Currency, at your Bank, in sums not less than \$1,000, per Express, and bags of \$50 1 cent and 2 cent, and \$30 3 cent coin, free of charge.

The above is in reply to numerous inquiries for terms. Any further information by writing to the undersigned.

The paid up Capital of this Bank is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, with a large surplus,

J. U. ORVIS, President.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW YORK, July 22 1865.

Banks and Bankers.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

**35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.**

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the **Union Bank of London,** in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the Collection of Dividends, Drafts, &c

Banking and collecting Office of **J. NELSON LUCKEY,**

243 BROADWAY,
Interest allowed on call deposits at the rate of four per cent; on deposits of three months and over, five per cent, and six per cent on deposits of six months and over. Any deposit may be drawn on ten days' notice, and interest allowed the same as deposits on call. Collections promptly made and returned with quick dispatch. Government and other securities bought and sold. Possessing every facility, will execute all orders and commissions at the very best market rates. Refer by permission to S. C. Thompson, Pres. 1st Nat. Bk., N. Y., A. N. Stout, Pres. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk., N. Y., W. H. Johnson, Pres. Han. Bk., N. Y., James Buell, Pres. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bk., N. Y., S. K. Green, Pres. 3d. av. Savings Bk., N. Y., N. L. Buxton, Irving Savings Bk., N. Y., Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Ex-Mayor, N. Y., Hon. James Harper, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Bankers,

COR. OF PINE and NASSAU STS.,
ISSUE

Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

Commercial Credits,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States,

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 21 PINE STREET,
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA,
and JAMES GOLDIE, Agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000 | SURPLUS.....\$1,200,000
This Bank will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest on favorable terms.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW YORK, August, 21, 1865.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,
No. 139 BROADWAY,

Seven-thirty Loan Agent

Gold Bonds and Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc. etc. A's Commercial Credits.

CULVER PENN & CO.,
BANKERS,

19 & 21 Nassau Street, New York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS FROM BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS,

And allow interest on balances at the rate of Four per cent per annum.

Banks and Bankers.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST.

Dealers in Government and other Securities.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

A. G. CATTELL, Pres't. } Capital,
A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. } \$500,000

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Attends to business of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

(The First National Bank Organized.)

Capital.....One Million Dollars.

This Bank invites the accounts of Country Banks and Bankers; will allow four per cent interest on daily balances, and make collections at most favorable rates.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all classes dealt in.

C. H. CLARK, President.
MORTON McMICHAEL, JR., Cashier.
GEO. PHELLER, Manager Loan Dept.

B. HUTCHINGS BADGER,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
86 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Northwest. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities bought and sold on commission, either in New York or Chicago, and carried on margins, when desired. New York correspondent and reference.
Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

BURNETT, DRAKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
BOSTON.

GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Brokers' Board.

Miscellaneous.

THE DURANGO SILVER MINES.

Office: No. 73 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

Fire, Burglar, and Damp-proof Safes,

AND POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

The reputation that the Alum Patent Safes have enjoyed for many years of perfect impenetrability by fire, entire freedom from dampness (the great evil of every other safe) commends them to the attention of all persons requiring protection from fire and burglars. These safes are the only ones constructed of heavy angle iron and corner braces, which cannot be cut through. Bankers and jewelers requiring fire or burglar proof depositories, or both combined, are invited to examine the specimens at our factory, where they can readily satisfy themselves of their superiority.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 79 & 80 Walker Street, N. Y.

North American Lloyd.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN.

Working Capital - - \$1,000,000
IN 10,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SHARES, SINGLY OR in lots, received, and prospectuses furnished at the office of the undersigned every day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RUGER BROTHERS,
45 BEAVER STREET.

Fire Insurance.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

THIS COMPANY INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Vice-Pres.
JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

Express and Steamship Co's.

OFFICE OF

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY,

NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHIPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that, having been appointed Freight Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive Freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America, and Western Coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or Freight Office on dock, foot of Canal street.

Steamers will sail on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight must be delivered on dock foot of Canal street.

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 1/2 A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, a letter bag will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel, 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 Canal street dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

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. Exchange on Dublin and London, £1 and upwards. On Paris, in sums to suit. For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

MEXICAN Express Company.

Capital.....\$2,000,000

Shares \$100 each.

20 PER CENT PAID ON SUBSCRIPTION.

Trustees.

E. DE COURCILLON.....City of Mexico.
I. I. HAYES.....416 Broadway, N. Y.
CLARENCE A. SEWARD...29 Nassau St., N. Y.
HENRY SANFORD.....59 Broadway, N. Y.
L. W. WINCHESTER....65 Broadway, N. Y.
PETER A. HARGOUS...8 Pine St., N. Y.
HENRY B. PLANT.....Augusta, Ga.
JOHN HOEY.....59 Broadway, N. Y.
B. HAYNES.....San Francisco, Cal.
HENRY R. MORGAN....24 Broadway, N. Y.
ISAIAH BABCOCK.....59 Broadway, N. Y.

Agency for sale of Stock in New York, Office of WILMERDING, CORNWELL & HECKSCHER, No. 5 New St.

Counsel for the Company, BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, No. 29 Nassau St.

THE MEXICAN EXPRESS.

(ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1865.)

CARRINGTON & CO.,

30 BROADWAY, N. Y.

By each steamer of American & Mexican M. S. S. Co.