

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. I.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1865.

NO 19.

## CONTENTS.

### THE CHRONICLE.

Wall Street Topics .....	577	Hoosac Tunnel Inspection.....	581
Legislative Control of the Rate of Interest .....	578	Railway Analyses. No. 6.....	582
Death of Lord Palmerston.....	579	Debt of the United States.....	584
Transportation Facilities for the West .....	579	Literature.....	584
Prevention against Cholera.....	580	Foreign Intelligence.....	585
		Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	585

### THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	587	Commercial Epitome.....	592
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities....	590	Exports and Imports.....	593-94
	591	Cotton Trade.....	594
		Breadstuffs.....	595
		Dry Goods Trade.....	596
		Prices Current and Tone of the Market .....	598

### THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.

Epitome of Railway News.....	601	Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List.....	604
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	602-3	Insurance and Mining Journal....	605
		Postages to Foreign Countries....	606

### INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insurance Companies.....	607	Bank Announcements, etc.....	608
--------------------------	-----	------------------------------	-----

## The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Saturday morning with the latest news by mail and telegraph up to midnight of Friday. A DAILY BULLETIN is issued every morning with all the Commercial and Financial news of the previous day up to the hour of publication.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

[Canvassers for Subscriptions are not authorized to make Collections.]

For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, with THE DAILY BULLETIN, delivered by carriers to city subscribers, and mailed to all others.....	\$12 00
For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, without THE DAILY BULLETIN .....	10 00
For THE DAILY BULLETIN, without THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE .....	5 00

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,  
(Chronicle Buildings.)  
60 William Street, New York.

### WALL STREET TOPICS.

THE two leading topics in Wall street are Mr. McCulloch's report of the debt, and the probable movements of our money market.

The statement, just issued, of the public debt up to 31st of October, is regarded as the most favorable that has been hitherto published; showing, as it does, a contraction of 51 millions in legal tender notes since 1st September, and of no less than 17 millions in the call loans. For the first time, a third series of Five-twenty bonds appears on the schedule. They will be called at the Stock Exchange after the other two series, and will be quoted separately. It has been supposed that these new bonds would be a good delivery in place of the older bonds. This, however, is not the case.

The certificates of indebtedness have declined 7 millions,

and the currency balance in the Treasury 22 millions. The principal of the public debt has diminished 4 millions, and the effect of the statement altogether has already had a good influence on the public credit, and on the quotations of government bonds.

The subject, however, which is now attracting chief attention, is the immediate future of the loan market, and the general disposition seems to be to prepare for coming stringency. The arguments are briefly these: First, the drain of currency to the South continues and is likely to increase; and when the banks lose their currency reserve they always find it their policy to curtail their accommodations to their customers. Secondly, the aggregate of currency afloat in the country is much less than the advocates of inflation had represented. From official figures it appears that the total amount is under 900 millions.

Thirdly, the recent loan and the anticipation of future similar loans, has caused all the compound interest notes to be held for investment, and to cease to perform many of the functions of currency. These compound notes, which amount to 173 millions, being consequently withdrawn from circulation, the efficient currency which acts on the money market and on general prices, amounts only to 727 millions instead of 900 millions. In other words, a virtual contraction of the currency has taken place to the extent of 173 millions, and the usual effects of partial temporary stringency are to be anticipated.

Fourthly, the policy of diminishing the active circulation being fully adopted by the Government, there is little doubt that Mr. McCulloch will soon place another contraction loan on the market, especially as the recent one has been so great a success.

Finally, the financial, diplomatic and political questions which will soon come up before Congress, cannot but have their effect on public confidence, and as such things are always discounted on Wall street, it is supposed that the money market will be unusually sensitive, and agitated during the rest of this year.

On the other hand, however, it is urged that the tendency to stringency will in part be counteracted and neutralized in consequence of the demand for funds in the West having to a great extent ceased. Moreover, the cessation of the vast payments to the army, the contractors, and the other creditors of the government is expected to have its influence in releasing currency, and in stimulating the money market. The prevailing incertitude, however, operates to delay many merchants and prudent capitalists from undertaking risks of

venturing beyond the safest possible limits, and as the most opulent firms are setting the example it will, no doubt, be followed by a number of persons of smaller means.

**LEGISLATIVE CONTROL OF THE RATE OF INTEREST.**

To control the price paid for the use of capital and to legalize a uniform low rate of interest in every State of the Union, is a project which has often been discussed; and it will be remembered as one of the advantages which Mr. Chase proposed to secure by the establishment of the National Banks. This design, though frustrated by the opposition of a majority in Congress, is, we learn, to be again revived during the coming session; and it already begins to elicit anxious consideration in the financial circles of our great cities.

The chief reasons assigned for urging such a measure are two: First it is claimed that as by the Constitution of the United States in section 8, Congress is empowered to "regulate commerce among the several states," the establishment of a uniform rate of interest in each State is implied; and secondly that the exercise of this supposed function of Congress will tend to the development of the industrial resources of the poorer states, besides correcting the mischief of their usury laws, and equalizing the value of capital and the accessibility of loans throughout the whole country.

Waiving for the present the discussion of the first of these reasons,—as to whether, under the Constitution, Congress has the right to fix the value of capital or of any other commodity,—we propose to confine our attention to the other points raised, which resolve themselves into the single question of expediency.

And first we find that in every State of the Union there is at present established a mischievous interference with the free agency of the lender and the borrower, by a rigid legal limit being appointed to the rate of interest, the receipt of more than which is a penal offense. Such Governmental restrictions, though approved by Adam Smith, have been condemned by all enlightened recent authorities.

The rates of interest in the several States vary from 5 to 10 per cent, and these legal restrictions are particularly obnoxious in consequence of the oppressive provisions of the usury laws, which not only have a very demoralizing tendency, but from the risks they involve seldom fail to increase instead of lessening the rate paid by needy borrowers for pecuniary accommodation. It is one characteristic of usury laws that, from the difficulty of detection, the borrower is tempted to become an informer, and the annulment of the debt is his reward.

In the usury law of this State, for instance, which is a fair sample of this species of legislation, we find the subjoined provisions among others:

- Sec. 1. The rate of interest shall be 7 per cent.
- Sec. 2. No person or corporation shall directly or indirectly receive any greater sum or value.
- Sec. 3. Every person who shall pay any greater sum or value, may recover against the person who may have taken the usury.
- Sec. 5. All notes, bonds, &c., tainted with usury are void.
- Sec. 6. Every person taking usury must swear to his own criminality.
- Sec. 15. Any person taking usury is declared guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, besides losing the entire claim and all costs.

That the enforcement of such laws is difficult, the full infraction of their penalties rare, and the infringement of their provisions frequent, cannot be wondered at, for public opinion rightly brands with infamy those who under pretext of usury resist an otherwise just claim and invoke legal penalties on those who have helped them in their need.

—If these evils and anomalies could have been corrected by our National banking law it might have been no small advantage; but our State usury enactments are not directly affected by it, as will be seen from section 30 of the law which provides:

"That every Association may take interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where the bank is located, and no more. And when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State or Territory, the bank may take seven per centum, and such interest may be taken in advance, reckoning the days for which the note, bill or other evidence of debt has to run. And the knowingly taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than aforesaid shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. And in case a greater rate of interest has been paid, the person or persons paying the same, or their legal representatives, may recover back in any action of debt, twice the amount of the interest thus paid, from the Association taking or receiving the same: Provided, That such action is commenced within two years from the time the usurious transactions occurred. But the purchase, discount, or sale of a bona fide bill of exchange, payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale, at not more than the current rate of exchange for sight drafts in addition to the interest, shall not be considered as taking or receiving a greater rate of interest."

Although, however, the usury legislation of the States is apparently unchanged, still it must be conceded that the practical mischiefs resulting from these laws have from some cause diminished, and that during the prodigious strain on our finances incident to the war, there has been much less fluctuation in the market value of loanable funds than has ever prevailed in any nation during the negotiation of large government loans. Indeed, the rate of interest has been much more uniform in this country since the outbreak of the rebellion than ever before.

Prominent among the numerous causes of that marvellous industrial progress which, to the astonishment of Europe and of the world, has enabled us to bear the burden of the most costly war recorded in history, we must place this stability in the rate of interest and the more free accessibility of capital to borrowers which it has secured. If our financial system has failed to keep the legal tender dollar an unchangeable measure of value, that system has at least emancipated the rate of interest from the perturbations to which it was susceptible in former times.

Our irredeemable currency, therefore, with its many serious evils has the compensating advantage of relieving our domestic loan market from the danger of stringency whenever there happens to be an unfavorable turn in our foreign exchanges, and of making it less sensitive to a multitude of sinister influences which were formerly very mischievous.

It is, indeed, one of the most curious facts of our financial history that for four years past, notwithstanding the derangement of our national finances, the rate of interest has been more steady in this country than in Great Britain. Of this a remarkable instance has just occurred, in the easy state of our money market, although the rate of interest at the Bank of England in ten days went up from 4½ to 7 per cent. Such a spasmodic movement a few years ago would have filled Wall street with consternation; the banks would have called in their loans; those persons who are trading on borrowed capital would have been suffering at this moment the severest pressure, and would look out for the successive European steamers with the inexpressible eagerness of the well remembered former times.

To show the violent fluctuations which disturbed the loan market in this country prior to 1860, and the change that has taken place since that time, the following table has been published of the current rates of discount in New York during the past 35 years:—

1831	5½ @ 7	1849	12 @ 7½ @ 10½
1832	7 @ 6	1850	10½ @ 7
1833	6 @ 15	1851	6 @ 16 @ 12
1834	15 @ 24 @ 8	1852	9 @ 5½ @ 6
1835	5 @ 10	1853	6 @ 12 @ 9 @ 15 @ 18
1836	10 @ 36 @ 30	1854	9 @ 12 @ 15
1837	16 @ 32 @ 6 @ 10	1855	15 @ 6 @ 15
1838	11 @ 18 @ 6	1856	18 @ 7 @ 11
1839	6 @ 36 @ 9	1857	9 @ 7 @ 36 @ 9
1840	9 @ 12 @ 6	1858	9 @ 4 @ 5
1841	6 @ 12	1859	5 @ 8
1842	9 @ 6	1860	8 @ 4½ @ 15
1843	6 @ 3½	1861	5 @ 6
1844	4 @ 5½	1862	7 @ 4 @ 8
1845	5 @ 8	1863	6 @ 8
1846	8 @ 12 @ 6	1864	7 @ 6 @ 7
1847	9 @ 12 @ 6 @ 18	1865	7 @ 4 @ 7
1848	18 @ 12		

We have purposely refrained from discussing the impossibility of establishing a uniform rate of interest throughout every State; but, from what has been said, it is evident that there are safer methods of regulating the value of loanable capital than by invoking governmental interference. Moreover all history and all experience show that such interference never fails to aggravate the evils it was designed to correct. And as Congress, on these and other valid grounds, refused to attempt the impossible task of controlling the rate of interest when the Banking Act was first passed, in 1863, we have no doubt that the "let-alone" policy will be continued, and that the utopian project we have been discussing will fail.

#### THE DEATH OF LORD PALMERSTON.

THE daily journals have abundantly commented upon the character and the career of the great statesman whose death at the ripe age of eighty all England now deplores as a calamity alike sudden and premature. But the possible consequences of this event demand attention from a periodical devoted to the interests of commerce and of finance; interests once regarded as almost beneath the ken of the rulers of mankind, but which in our day control the policy and absorb the statecraft of the mightiest modern nations.

It is not the least of the many claims of Lord Palmerston to respect as a practical and successful ruler of men, that, at a very early period in his political career he had the sagacity to perceive the growing power and to throw himself upon the side of the multiplying demands of the commercial classes of Great Britain. Bred a tory and in the school of war, he seemed to have imbibed nothing of the contempt for material and popular as compared with political and dynastic interests, by which his earliest political leader, Lord Castlereagh, was so unhappily distinguished. Despite his coronet, his aristocratic tastes, and his social popularity with the patricians of England, he remembered that he came himself of the middle order of Englishmen, and he recognized in the English middle classes of his own time the rapid propagation of that spirit of independence and those practical qualities of character and of brain by which the Temples had risen to the peerage, and the name of Bernard had inscribed itself honorably in the annals of English finance.

A watchman and a follower rather than a teacher and a guide of public opinion, he did little to aid the triumph of free trade; but threw himself into the work of assuring that triumph when once it had been fairly won. And long after the victories of the adroit parliamentary leader shall have been forgotten, and the social histories of the successful man of the world shall have passed into the dusty crypt of *ana* and of "memoires," the people of two great empires will have cause to remember with daily gratitude the name of the British Premier who had the courage to achieve the destruction of all the barriers built up by prejudice, and ignorance, and passion, to impede the free exchange of their energies and their industries between the busy millions of France and of England.

Reading the probable future of Lord Palmerston's policy, had he lived, by the light of the results he had really achieved, we cannot but look upon his death as a disaster both to his own country and to ours. It is commonly assumed, we know, that the late Premier was particularly hostile to the United States. There is little evidence to support this impression, but were it even an established fact it would by no means follow that peace between the two countries would have been in more peril in his hands than in those of a statesman animated by more tender and respectful sentiments toward our institutions and our people. The relations of great empires are not controlled in our time by sympathies or sentiments

and of all modern statesmen Lord Palmerston was the last to be warped from what he regarded as the real interests of his country by any personal taste or theories of his own. He would have dealt with the questions at issue between England and America purely in the light of England's permanent interests; and as those interests are, as we believe, wholly on the side of our own views of international right and obligation, Lord Palmerston, we may fairly conclude, would not only have come to perceive this fact himself more quickly than statesmen of less perspicuous intelligence can be expected to, but by the force of his overwhelming popularity might have brought the public opinion of England to perceive it with him more quickly also than any less trusted leader can. In this work his supposed dislike of America and the Americans, so far from hindering would have helped him where alone he would have needed help, with the people of England.

Lord Palmerston leaves behind him no statesman likely to form from the actual seething and chaotic masses of British political opinion a government so stable and so competent to deal with vexed and dubious questions as his own. Should the choice of Her Majesty fall, as it seems to be probable that it may fall, upon Earl Granville, we may look at least for an effort to pursue that policy of discreet observation and skilful temporizing which made the great success of the departed Premier possible. And while it is not to be denied that the aspect of our relations with Great Britain is suddenly and unpleasantly clouded over by the event which has this week startled the world, we may find some good ground of confidence in a happy issue out of the present complications between us, in the fact that all the elements of reason, and justice, and international equity, which must have overborne at last the balanced and experienced judgement of Lord Palmerston, and led him to recognize the propriety of a becoming compromise with the United States, still exist, are still in full force, and may be expected therefore sooner or later to compel recognition from any Cabinet and any Premier into whose hands the power of England may now fall.

#### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES FOR THE WEST.

THE movement this year of breadstuffs to the seaboard has not kept pace with that of former years. The Erie Canal is now, however, delivering wheat and corn in considerable quantities, and the railroads are "laying down" flour to the extent of their ability. But prices rule so high owing to the inordinate speculation which has been going on for a long time at the West, that it is impossible to purchase grain and bring it to tide-water without heavy loss. For example wheat is worth \$1.40 a bushel at Milwaukee. The cost of handling it, transportation over the Lake and Canal, and Insurance will be about forty cents. At Chicago the price per bushel is \$1.56 and the charges for handling, transportation and insurance amount to forty-nine cents. The price in this market is only \$1.75 a bushel.

Much of the grain moved forward has been injured from heating. The forwarders have suffered from their speculations when they would have been better employed in sending their stock to market. The proportion of damaged wheat and corn is almost incredible. Still the Western men keep the prices up to a rate which precludes shipments to the East and hinders exportation, and many weeks will not have passed over before newspapers will teem with articles to show that the present avenues of transit between the east and west are not sufficient to meet the wants of commerce. Perhaps just now there is some ground for complaint since there has been a break in the Erie canal which kept grain back; but before it occurred there was little business doing. About

\$4,000,000 worth of grain is now stored at Chicago, most of which will remain all winter.

The principal routes of transportation for flour are by railway and lake. The canal is devoted more especially to grain, for the Eastern mills. There are three routes communicating between New York and the West; the New York Central, Lake Shore and Northern Indiana, etc.; the New York and Erie, Great Western, etc., also the Lake Shore, the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Central, Fort Wayne, etc. The Pennsylvania Central also conveys flour to Philadelphia. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is a great thoroughfare, and most of the flour of St. Louis, and the Ohio valley reaches tide-water by that route. Portland is supplied by way of the Grand Trunk, and Boston by the Fitchburg, Vermont Central and New York Northern Railroads, and also the Western Railroad. By the railway connections thus established flour may be transported to the seaboard without breaking bulk: but such is not the usual mode of conveyance. The New York Central and the New York and Erie Railroad Companies find it cheaper to employ propellers to bring breadstuffs over the lakes, breaking bulk at Buffalo and Dunkirk. In like manner flour is brought by water from different points in the valley of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Parkersburg, where it is placed on the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The other companies employ similar means to lighten the cost of transportation.

It is a favorite custom of western producers to demand avenues of transportation to tide-water which would dispense with breaking bulk. The recent Commercial Convention at Detroit occupied much of the time of its session in debating the matter. To effect this object will require increased canal facilities. How these are to be obtained is a grave question. The convention proposed two methods. One was the enlargement of the canals of Canada to ship capacity, and another was the construction of a ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. But the debt of Canada is too great, and her population will be always too small in her present condition of colonial dependence to warrant an outlay for her canals. It will remain, however, for the State of New York to provide the necessary facilities whenever they shall be required; and we may safely predict that the Niagara Ship Canal will occupy a great part of the time of the Legislature this coming winter. We do not anticipate, however, the adoption of this or any similar measure, owing to the rivalry of Buffalo and Rochester to Oswego, Sackett's Harbor and Ogdensburg, and the opposition which will be made to any increase of the indebtedness of the State. The Legislature will be slow to authorize a private company to construct the canal, being apprehensive of diminishing the value of the public works of the State. This will be a false attitude, but with the present canal policy it must be assumed. The Constitution provides for the extinction of the State debt from the tolls. These are annually falling off, and bid fair to compel the Legislature to liquidate the indebtedness by direct taxation.

Under the circumstances the State of New York should lay aside its present policy. The construction and operation of works of internal improvement do not properly come within the legitimate province of Government, but belong to the department of private enterprise. The past experience of the State has not sustained the opposite doctrine. The revenues of the canals will never cancel the outlay for construction and enlargement. The idea of making them do so should be discarded, and perhaps, as many insist, the State should act as would a private person who possessed property that he could not keep productive; she should dispose of her canals and public works with the least possible delay. There are, to be sure, grave objections to this course; but the peo-

ple will hardly authorize another enlargement, even though water enough could be obtained for the increased capacity; whereas private owners would incur any reasonable expense for the sake of the income. Thus the great barrier to the authorization of the ship canal between the lakes would be removed and the competition would tend to such improvements of the Erie canal as would adapt it to the wants of commerce. The suggestion, therefore, should be well considered before it is rejected.

We do not regard the jealousy between the cities on the Erie canal and the ports on Lake Ontario as warrantable. Improved facilities of transit in the direction of that lake will not be found to diminish greatly the business of the Erie Canal. The whole commerce of the Grand Trunk Railway has never sensibly affected that of the city of New York. The successful completion of the Hoosac Tunnel and the increased business thereby acquired by Boston, would be equally innocuous. The multiplication of avenues of transit will increase the actual volume of trade. But private enterprise should perform the work, without calling upon the State, like another Hercules, to move the wheels.

There would probably be an advantage from a multiplication of routes of transit, which few have taken into account. Commerce often suffers, as at the present time, from the exorbitant prices created by speculation. The small number of routes favor such speculation. With that number increased western farmers would be enabled to send their products to the East without the intervention of forwarders. This would tend to keep prices at living rates, and at the same time increase the volume of production.

Such missions as that of Sir Morton Peto are entitled to our warmest approval. The efforts of the New York Central Railroad to extend its connections cannot be too greatly praised. The enthusiastic purpose of the leading men of Massachusetts to win for Boston an increase of trade by the Hoosac Tunnel, is worthy of our admiration. The opulence of the West is to be poured into the lap of the East, and no petty rivalries, narrow-mindedness, or foolish apprehensions, should permit our public men to diminish the value of the boon.

#### PREVENTION AGAINST CHOLERA.

A FEW days since a meeting of the Commissioners of Health for the port of New York was held to take into consideration a report that the Cholera had actually made its appearance in Brooklyn. The fact that it had already reached Paris, and was hovering about London, warranted the apprehension that it might have crossed the ocean. But this, fortunately, proved to be groundless. The officials present, however, declared their purpose to prevent, by all the means in their power, the introduction of the pestilence. The Health Officer promised a thorough enforcement of quarantine regulations, and the City Inspector assured the Commissioners that the Board of Health could accomplish all that was necessary for the protection of the City of New York.

While these assurances may be allowed our confidence, they should not be permitted to lead us into apathy, or divert attention from whatever of peril may exist. There are means at disposal for averting the threatened visitation, or at least capable of mitigating its severity, and they ought to be employed.

Scientific men are still debating whether the Cholera of the present period is really an epidemic travelling from one point to another, or a pestilence originating spontaneously at different places from causes existing there at the time. Such a controversy is now going on at Marseilles, while others assert that Mecca is the point from which the disease set out on its ravages. A little careful investigation, how;

ever, will probably show that the Cholera originates on the banks of the Ganges in the province of Bengal, and at stated periods extends its operations from the jungles to other countries of the globe. In 1817 it left India, carrying destruction everywhere. Its severity appears to have exceeded that of the subsequent visitations. New York was visited in 1832, and again in 1849 and 1854, and the apprehension is now becoming confirmed of another outbreak. We incline to the opinion that the different countries are visited as formerly. It was raging in the provinces of Hindostan some two years ago, and appeared at Mecca almost simultaneously with the arrival there of a caravan of pilgrims from the East. Its subsequent progress can be easily traced along the public thoroughfares of the eastern continent.

Heretofore there has not been any considerable difference in the time of its appearance at Paris, London and New York. It is now at the former place attended with the fearful mortality which characterised its presence in 1832. The average of deaths is about two hundred daily. We do not apprehend, however, that this city will be visited this fall. Precaution should be used, certainly, and there is good reason for hoping that the quarantine regulations at this port will prove sufficient for the purpose. The governments of Greece and Sicily have protected their people in this way, as well as several cities of Italy.

But the quarantine may fail after all. The fable of the young man who sat down by the river to wait for the water to go by, so that he might cross without wetting himself, may be verified in the enforcement of quarantine regulations till the Cholera Epidemic shall be over. Even though a temporary success should be achieved in the way of staying the pestilence, some change of its route or other agency may effect its introduction.

It has been repeatedly observed that a season of epidemic was preceded by remarkable conditions of the atmosphere, and a tendency among the population to diseases of the same general type. Long drouths thus anticipate the cholera, as well as dysenteries of aggravated character and other diseases of a choleraic nature. The present year has been marked by these peculiarities. It cannot, therefore, be demanded too imperatively of the authorities of New York and the cities in its vicinity to set all things in order against its approach.

The agencies that diffuse typhoid fever and dysentery are also active disseminators of the cholera. Feculence, the odor of the privy and the sewer, the emanations of putrid substances, and the overcrowding of population act directly to infect with the pestilence. The sewers of this city, the piers, and the streets are hourly giving forth vapor and gases, in quantities sufficient, in the event of a prevailing epidemic, to depopulate whole districts.

Some effort to be sure has been put forth to remedy these conditions. The Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department have begun a reformed system of sewerage, which will in a few years deliver us from the present evils of imperfect drainage and the evolution of sewer gas. Mr. J. Burrows Hyde has obtained an act of Legislature authorizing him to erect new piers, surmounted by commodious warehouses, and supported by metallic pillars—a plan which would let the tide wash the shore clean up to the bulkheads and remove the pestilential matter lying around the wharves. The residue of the work, the City Inspector assures us, may be performed by the Board of Health, in case that body could be convoked.

These precautions, however, are hardly adequate. The proposed reforms of our piers and sewers, though vital to the best interests of the city, cannot be accomplished soon enough to be of service in this exigency. If the cholera

comes, it will be here within the brief term of months, whereas years will be required for Mr. Hyde and the Croton Aqueduct Board.

No municipal magistrate in these days of "Ring" profligacy, if he has his own popularity or the welfare of the city at heart, will venture to convoke the Board of Health, which is but a convention of the Common Council, except in the most trying emergency. The functions of this extraordinary body are supreme, and no power except that of time, can terminate its sessions and wind up its operations. If it should be assembled at the present time it would probably annul the present contract for cleaning the streets, and authorize a system of wasteful expenditure far surpassing the prodigality of the Common Council and Board of Supervisors combined. If the board consisted of intelligent, scientific and public-spirited men there might be some good reason; but there are few members in it who are anything but ward politicians. They could hardly be expected to make any provision to reform the practice of stabling human beings in tenement-houses—half a million on a brief area—to cleanse our sewers, or provide for removing the deadly miasmatic exhalations at our wharves.

The Legislature will therefore be charged with the duty of providing the necessary precautionary means. A sanitary police with power and responsibility to abate nuisances, reform abuses, and supervise the condition of private residences, is imperatively necessary, and must be provided. The present system of inspection is inefficient, and cannot be made adequate to the occasion. It belongs to an *effete* institution, and the time has come for change.

Our citizens have no excuse for apathy. Their indifference will produce a harvest of devastation. They should demand attention to the sanitary precautions necessary to avert and mitigate the violence of pestilence. In the event of its introduction, they should meet the fact manfully. Cholera quails before courage, while those who are afraid, die the death of dogs. The most effective facilities for hospital and private treatment should be extended, and every measure taken to create general confidence. Damp and dirty houses should be renovated, the poor enabled to live on a more generous diet, and a careful survey made every day for new outbreaks of the epidemic. In this manner our public duty will be discharged, and at the same time the business of the city will be maintained. There is no necessity because a disease is raging, that our commerce should be suffered to languish. If we meet the pestilence at the door, and fight the ground inch by inch, it will not ravage our city or detriment its prosperity. We insist upon these precautions, therefore, as essential to the welfare of our metropolis and assuring it.

#### THE HOOSAC TUNNEL INSPECTION.

WE apprised our readers some weeks since of the circumstances connected with the history of this enterprise, and its assumption in 1862 by the State of Massachusetts, the company having charge of it being unable to carry it forward without such aid. Questions have from time to time arisen with regard to the feasibility of this work, and of late especially, it has been pronounced by some to be impracticable. For the purpose, therefore, of ascertaining the truth and knowing from personal inspection the condition of the tunnel, the Governor of Massachusetts with members of his council and others paid a visit last week to the Hoosac mountain. Since their return we have had the pleasure of seeing Governor Andrew and learn from him that the whole company were satisfied that the work ought to be and can be successfully carried forward.

When the work on the Hoosac Tunnel was resumed in 1864, an open cutting was made of the usual railroad cross-

section up to the point where the surface is about eighty feet above the grade of the road. Great quantities of quicksand, water, and flint boulders were encountered; and large quantities of earth of various kinds, all bad, were removed at an expense of about \$75,000. Last spring a heading fourteen feet wide and about seven feet high was begun and executed to the extent of one hundred and ten feet, amid difficulties which we do not remember to have ever read about in the whole history of engineering.

Mr. Laurie the engineer in his report of last winter mentions a rock "of the same character in same positions as the talcose slate of the mountain, but rotten and soft like clay." He appears to have been somewhat apprehensive that there would be difficulties in tunnelling through this material which would tax ingenuity. There would be as many seams, and as much water to be encountered as in solid rock, and in such material small quantities of water might prove very troublesome and expensive.

A member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts, by no means friendly to the project as a State work, in writing respecting these difficulties says that this rock gradually changes into a substance that is neither earth nor rock, in any common acceptation of these terms. A careful observer remarked that he was at a loss to decide whether it was "earth turning to rock, like that of the mountain, or rock turning to earth." The most appropriate name it had been called by was "demoralised rock." In its normal condition it is tough and hard, like rock, but when exposed to the combined influences of air and water, it runs away like quicksand; or if pent up, it becomes "porridge." It abounds in seams or crevices from which issue numerous springs and little streams of water. In describing the work already done at this end of the tunnel this same writer says:

"The one hundred and ten feet of heading accomplished at the west end required a stout framework or lining of heavy timbers and plank to be set up as fast as the excavation was made, in order to resist the pressure and weight of the surrounding material. At first the progress here was fair, sometimes amounting to three or four feet in a day of twenty-four hours. This favorable state of things continued for a few days, when the quantity of water began to increase, demoralising the rock and converting it into an unmanageable fluid, which could neither be drained, nor shovelled, nor pumped. Pouring down from the top, rushing in from the sides, boiling up from the bottom, in a few days it had let daylight through the forty feet of roofing. Owing to the peculiarity of this material before referred to, it will stand vertically at almost any height so long as it is dry; whereas, as soon as the water touches, it is disintegrated or demoralised, and changed into a porridge, worse, if possible than the worst quicksand."

The Governor and his party found the condition somewhat as here depicted. The soft rock so glowingly described extends from half to three-fourths of a mile; beyond which it is believed that the residue of the mountain will be found to consist, as Professor Hitchcock gave the opinion some years ago, of a uniform silicious quartz rock, the best for tunnelling that could be. Such is the state of the case at the eastern portal, where progress is now made with gratifying celerity.

When the Hoosac Tunnel was projected, few engineers were versed in the operation of ascending grades for railway track. Accordingly the openings were made on the ground-level, at the base of the mountain; whereas if it had been placed at a hundred feet above, there would have been a handsome reduction in the length of the excavation, and an economy of a full third of the outlay. As the matter now stands, the work and expenditure on the western portal may be considered as substantially thrown away. The work should be commenced anew, with an open cutting, making no effort at tunnelling till the soft clay and "porridge" had been passed. With this policy vigorously carried out the Tunnel will be completed, and cars set to running through it in five or six years. The expenditure which the state will be called upon to foot for future operations cannot fall short of three million dollars.

But the capitalists of Massachusetts will be untrue to their best interests to wait for that event. They want the railway communication at once. The track has been laid already from Troy to North Adams on the western side of the mountain, and the road is graded from Greenfield to the eastern portal. It will only require ascending and descending of the mountain with a connecting track, to effect a direct route from Fitchburg to Troy—the purpose sought by the construction of the Tunnel.

This proposition does not contemplate the abandonment of this great public work, but the saving of the time intervening between the present and the period of its completion. The line to Troy being opened, Boston has then three important western connections to make: with the Grand Trunk, with Lake Ontario at Sackett's Harbor, and with the coal regions. The completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and the Adirondac road will enable her to secure them and with them her share of the western commerce.

#### ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. No. 6.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is composed of the following divisions and branches:

Original line—junction (30 m. w. Chicago) to Galesburg....	138 miles.
Chicago Extension—Aurora to Chicago.....	37 "
Old Peoria & Oquawka R. R.—Peoria to Burlington.....	95 "
Old Quincy & Chicago R. R.—Galesburg to Quincy.....	100 "
Lewiston Branch—Yates City to Lewiston.....	30 "
Total length owned and operated by Company.....	400 "

The Peoria & Oquawka and the Quincy & Chicago Railroads, and the Lewiston Branch have only recently come into the possession of this company. But the through line between Chicago and Burlington has always included the section of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad (under lease) between Galesburg and Burlington, 42 miles. It also included that part of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad between Chicago and the junction 30 miles west of that city, the owners receiving 27 per cent of the earnings thereof as rent. The Chicago extension is a new line, and supersedes the necessity for the Galena & Chicago link.

The several roads as they now exist constitute by combination—

A line from Chicago to Burlington.....	204 miles
A line from Chicago to Quincy.....	262 "
A line from Peoria to Burlington.....	95 "

and two branches, one a part of the original line between Aurora and the Chicago Junction, 13 miles, and the other, the Lewiston Branch from Yates City, on the Peoria & Burlington line, to Lewiston. At Peoria the line connects with the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad and through it with the Lake Shore and other eastern railroads.

Thus this great line has two termini on the Mississippi a hundred miles apart, and two eastern termini, the one at Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and the other at Peoria and indirectly at Toledo. At Burlington, on the Mississippi, it has direct connection with the Burlington and Missouri Railroad of Iowa, which is now open to Ottumwa and a connection with the Des Moines Valley Railroad. At Quincy it connects, by the Palmyra Railroad, with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad of Missouri. By the first, passengers and freight are transported direct from Chicago to the capital of Iowa, about 320 miles, and by the latter from Chicago to St. Joseph on the Missouri River, 470 miles. These connections are already of immense advantage as feeders and promise a future of great prosperity to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road.

The country through which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad passes is unexcelled as an agricultural re-

gion, and in many parts abounds with coal and other minerals. The counties which it traverses are named in the following table, which shows the population and improved lands (acres) of each in 1850 and 1860, with the amount (bushels) of wheat and Indian corn grown in 1859 and the value of live stock in 1860:

Counties.	Population.		Impr'd lands.		Wheat.	Ind. Corn.	Value of live stock.
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.			
Cook	43,385	144,954	154,090	267,927	299,770	877,062	\$1,250,694
Du Page	9,290	14,701	86,200	155,207	212,922	409,134	748,297
Kane	16,703	20,062	83,738	222,586	421,416	550,392	1,065,684
Kendall	7,730	13,074	79,257	186,107	195,078	909,828	827,356
La Salle	17,815	48,332	93,098	240,463	291,775	1,305,655	1,224,526
Lee	5,292	17,651	38,678	152,472	637,518	490,137	804,870
Bureau	8,841	26,426	62,170	283,433	888,706	1,522,501	1,294,258
Henry	2,807	20,660	22,983	200,078	578,806	1,383,816	968,789
Knox	13,279	23,663	103,267	248,884	442,127	3,155,470	1,508,794
Peoria	17,547	36,601	83,718	173,557	323,990	2,465,162	1,227,978
Warren	8,176	18,336	75,334	188,161	282,407	3,205,202	1,123,231
Henderson	4,612	9,501	35,796	108,460	211,478	1,604,342	699,489
Fulton	22,508	33,338	124,817	223,193	818,883	3,195,192	1,415,686
McDonough	7,616	20,069	51,541	164,291	212,884	1,859,240	757,058
Hancock	14,652	29,061	80,163	212,336	218,970	2,056,177	1,103,378
Adams	26,508	41,323	147,271	205,106	382,624	2,654,197	1,302,857
Total 16 Cos.	227,761	532,752	1,322,423	3,232,261	5,919,354	27,643,305	\$17,312,995

From these and partly from the adjoining counties which are equally productive, the road draws its local business. Its through traffic is entirely foreign, coming on the one hand from the Mississippi and country beyond, and on the other, from the eastern States by lake and connecting railroads.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is one of the few lines that has met with no serious embarrassment in its business and affairs. It has always been able, indeed, to lend a helping hand to its neighbors in distress. Its means were drawn upon both by the Peoria & Oquawka and the Quincy & Chicago companies. These roads have ultimately become the property of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company by liquidation and purchase, and in connection with it, now form the great lines under review.

The rolling stock on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad on the 1st July, 1856 and thereafter on 30th April of each year has been as follows:

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Locomotives...	46	54	58	62	62	62	62	86	98	105
Passenger cars...	31	34	40	40	40	40	40	46	60	72
Freight cars...	618	763	942	943	967	999	1,023	1,249	1,775	1,966
Total cars...	649	799	982	983	1,007	1,039	1,063	1,295	1,835	2,038

—not including working and gravel cars.

The business of the road as exhibited by the statistics of engine mileage and of passengers and tonnage carried on trains is shown for the two years ending April 30, 1865, in the annexed tables:

MILEAGE OF ENGINES HAULING TRAINS.

	1856-57.	1864-65.
Hauling passenger trains	522,123	Not given
do Freight trains	932,145	Not given
do Working trains	451,251	Not given
Total	1,955,519	1,963,105

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND DIRECTION OF TRAVEL

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Passengers.					
Through—East	13,577	13,373	12,688	15,989	21,360
do West	13,724	15,621	15,127½	22,733	28,707
Way—East	126,324	96,806	188,863½	262,055	395,328
do West	124,192	98,780½	185,987	273,148	397,164
Total—East	139,901	110,178	201,551½	278,044	416,688
do West	137,916	114,401½	201,114½	295,881	425,871
Total—Through	27,301	28,994	27,815½	38,722	50,067
do Way	250,516	195,586½	374,850½	535,203	792,492
Total both ways	277,817	224,580½	402,666	573,925	842,559
Mileage	18,533,583	16,794,045	23,358,939	30,609,865	43,406,925

TONNAGE AND DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Tonnage.					
Carried East	526,433	618,146	580,278	523,594	456,835
do West	208,140	217,417	197,458	286,676	280,676
Total tonnage	734,573	835,563	777,736	809,674	737,511
Mileage East	55,065,971	58,717,591	81,298,033	78,624,460	66,494,144
do West	17,872,903	18,656,162	26,697,809	33,129,048	41,085,216
Total mileage	72,938,874	77,373,753	107,995,842	111,753,508	107,579,360

The tons of freight forwarded from and received at Chicago, and the mileage thereof in the same years, was as follows:

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Received	395,157	426,632	623,921	625,852	586,859
Forwarded	90,277	131,907	187,882	210,769	210,769
Total tons	395,157	426,632	623,921	625,852	586,859
Mileage, East	45,738,112	77,595,184	74,747,018	62,123,601	62,123,601
do West	11,979,651	23,408,685	34,491,299	87,851,582	87,851,582
Total mileage	57,708,763	101,003,819	109,238,317	99,505,183	99,505,183

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Line, from Chicago to Burlington 210 miles for the six years 1856-62; the same including the Quincy and Chicago Rail-

road 363 miles for 1862-63, and the Lewiston Branch 393 miles for 1863-64, and the line as now existing, 400 miles, for 1864-65 were as follows:

Fiscal years.	Gross earnings of line.			Total.	Proportion to Chicago, B & Q. Co.
	Passenger.	Freight.	Mails, &c.		
1856-57	\$628,058	\$1,367,369	\$23,054	\$2,038,481	\$1,640,528
1857-58	552,951	1,272,025	25,363	1,850,339	1,505,167
1858-59	420,358	843,157	25,379	1,288,894	1,044,574
1859-60	392,244	933,456	58,257	1,383,957	1,215,813
1860-61	399,643	1,288,919	43,523	1,732,084	1,508,867
1861-62	347,693	1,421,418	56,019	1,825,130	1,551,237
1862-63	584,307	2,369,771	83,295	3,037,372	2,412,821
1863-64	956,475	2,979,016	104,432	4,039,923	3,090,211
1864-65	1,508,234	3,919,860	153,758	5,581,852	4,688,186

The following table shows the mileage and earnings of the roads owned by the C. B. & Q. Company (as distinguished from the C. B. & Q. Railroad line, but including the company's share of the gross earnings of the Galena and Chicago Company's road between the Junction and Chicago) for the same years, viz.: from July 1, 1856, to April 30, 1865:

Fiscal Years.	Miles of Road.	Gross Earnings			Total.	Operating Expenses	Net Earnings
		Pass'g's.	Freight.	Mails, &c.			
1856-57	168	\$409,231	\$959,172	\$20,890	\$1,389,293	\$716,289	\$673,004
1857-58	168	430,881	1,033,115	21,168	1,505,167	694,400	810,767
1858-59	168	333,391	639,737	74,429	1,047,557	541,006	506,551
1859-60	168	333,422	828,432	71,804	1,233,708	678,159	555,549
1860-61	168	335,363	1,134,354	44,711	1,514,428	752,597	761,831
1861-62	168	291,284	1,208,249	51,649	1,551,227	781,080	820,197
1862-63	263	426,418	1,927,945	72,785	2,427,148	1,072,993	1,354,155
1863-64	263	654,375	2,326,363	79,478	3,060,211	1,575,895	1,514,316
1864-65	300	1,158,596	3,895,679	148,542	4,702,817	2,456,147	2,266,670

The net earnings were disposed of as follows:

Fiscal Years.	Taxes		In't on Sink'g Bonds Fund.	Imp'v't Ac't.	Sundry Ac'ts.	Div's on Stock.	Surp. to Credit.
	State.	U. S.					
1856-57			\$168,636	\$66,393	\$538,919	\$231,465	\$184,985
1857-58	\$30,654		230,289	27,568	66,512	231,465	246,107
1858-59	21,812		227,740	29,027	38,165	71,230	158,210
1859-60	81,177		223,501	35,904	85,413	40,600	232,715
1860-61	22,450		278,986	127,617	44,827	74,777	278,169
1861-62	24,870	\$15,100	324,635	151,515	37,149	57,175	432,652
1862-63	45,619	88,101	359,140	109,437	67,414	14,788	492,368
1863-64	71,147	176,873	849,085	102,665	47,485	28,418	1,022,190
1864-65							468,563

The dividend declared for November, 1865, being from the earnings for the first six months of the fiscal year 1865-66, is 5 per centum, or \$418,825.50. At the same time 20 per cent in stock will be distributed to the shareholders.

Since the consolidation, in July, 1856, to the 1st November, 1865, there has been distributed from income, in cash, 46 per cent. on the stock as it existed at the times of distribution, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,839,235.

There has also been distributed, in stock, representing contributions to the sinking fund, and income otherwise diverted, 50 per cent on the stock existing at the times of distribution, and in detail as follows:

Month, Year	Per cent.	Shares	Value
November, 1862	20 per cent.	9,469	\$946,900
do 1864	10 do	7,456	745,600
do 1865	20 do	16,753	1,675,800
Add cash dividends, 46 per cent.			\$2,839,235
Total distribution, 96 per cent.			6,198,035
Being upwards of 10 do per annum.			

The financial condition of the company, as shown in the General Account, on the 1st July, 1856, and annually thereafter on the 1st May, has been as follows:

Close of Year.	Share Capital.	Funded Debt.	Op'rat'g Ac'ts.	Sinking Fund.	Balance of income.	Total Debt.
July 1, 1856	\$2,911,810	\$3,114,000	\$597,692		\$156,457	\$6,749,949
May 1, 1857	4,626,440	2,595,000	763,071		134,985	8,119,496
do 1858	4,629,340	3,158,000	806,006	\$66,893	322,571	8,482,310
do 1859	4,629,340	3,158,000	333,425	92,961	452,275	8,666,001
do 1860	4,629,340	3,158,000	179,060	121,988	611,235	8,699,623
do 1861	4,689,340	5,124,516	336,974	157,891	732,482	11,041,204
do 1862	4,791,540	6,024,750*	63,664	285,508	1,010,653	12,176,115
do 1863	5,738,640	6,102,594*	296,383	437,024	604,859	13,179,500
do 1864	6,571,140	6,128,031*	566,113	546,461	1,026,093	14,837,838
do 1865	8,376,510	5,924,969*	525,258	649,126	988,401	16,464,264

—against which are charged:

Close of Year.	Construction and Equipment			Truste's of Sinking Fund.	Oper-ating Accounts
	C. B. & Q. R. R.	P. & O. R. R.	Q. & C. R. R.		
July 1, 1856	\$6,042,370	\$392,026		\$6,434,396	\$89,000
May 1, 1857	6,991,815	442,026		7,433,841	54,000
do 1858	7,468,926	466,500	\$107,000	8,042,426	105,600
do 1859	7,468,926	451,163	196,000	8,149,084	168,000
do 1860	7,468,926	575,339	196,000	8,180,265	236,000
do 1861	7,468,926	1,751,227	975,008	10,145,256	310,000
do 1862	7,549,249	2,413,272	1,925,469	11,887,990	
do 1863	7,934,813†	2,504,590	1,933,619	12,373,022	
do 1864	9,176,877†	2,771,628	1,978,820	13,927,325	
do 1865	9,996,433	2,90			

Bonds assumed in consolidation, July 9, 1856, now outstanding, viz:	
—Chicago and Aurora, 1st mort., 7 per cent, due July 1, 1867	\$95,000
—Gen. Mil. Tract, 2d mort., 8 per cent, due May 1, 1868	68,000
—do do convertible, 8 per cent, due March 1, 1876	6,000
<b>Total old bonds outstanding</b>	<b>\$169,000</b>
C., B. & Q. Trust Mort. Conv. S. F. Bonds, 8 p. c., due Jan. 1, 1883	467,000
do do Inconv. S. F. Bonds, 8 p. c., due Jan. 1, 1883	3,167,000
do Trust Bonds, issued on account of P. & O. R. R., 7 p. c., due Sept. 20, 1890	680,000
do 2d mort. bonds, issued on account of Northern Cross R. R., payable at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 4½ p. c. to July 1, 1875, and 4 p. c. from July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1890	941,000
<b>Total interest bearing bonds</b>	<b>\$5,424,000</b>
C., B. & Q. Scrip, of 25 semi-annual installments of \$21,781 25 each, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, issued on account of Northern Cross R. R.	500,968
<b>Total funded debt</b>	<b>\$5,924,968</b>
—bearing an average interest of 6.63 per centum.	

The cost of the roads of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company per mile; the earnings and expenses of the same per mile; the expenses to earnings per centum, and the rate of dividends on the company's stock for each fiscal year since the consolidation of July 1, 1856:

Fiscal year.	Cost of road, &c.	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earn'gs.	Expenses to earn'gs.	Divid'as Cash. St'k
1856-57	\$43,785	\$8,270	\$4,264	\$4,006	51.56	..
1857-58	50,665	8,959	4,133	4,826	46.13	5
1858-59	54,122	6,533	3,220	3,313	49.29	..
1859-60	54,122	7,344	4,037	3,307	54.97	..
1860-61	54,122	9,012	4,480	4,532	49.71	5
1861-62	54,705	9,234	4,352	4,881	47.13	..
1862-63	56,644	9,230	4,079	5,151	44.19	9 20
1863-64	60,971	11,750	5,990	5,760	50.98	9
1864-65	52,439	15,676	8,120	7,556	51.80	13 10
Dividend No. 10, Nov. 15, 1865						5 20

The above tables take the C. B. & Q. road proper, (or that built by consolidated company, viz.: from Junction to Galesburg) 138 miles, in making up the cost per mile of road. The sum includes all the permanent property of the company, much of which, especially the rolling stock, was for the use of the C. B. & Q. line. In 1864-65 the Chicago extension is included.

Taking all the roads owned by the company at the close of 1864-65, an aggregate length of 400 miles, their cost per mile was \$37,638.

The earnings and expenses per mile, from 1856-57 to 1861-62, are those on the 168 miles from Chicago to Galesburg. For the two next years on the same (168 miles,) and the Peoria and Burlington road (95 miles), together, 263 miles; and in 1864-65 on the line then owned by the company, (but not including the road from Galesburg to Quincy, 100 miles), a length of 300 miles.

The monthly range in the prices of the shares of the company at the New York Stock Exchange Board for the five years ending with April, 1865, has been as follows:

Months.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
May	63½ @ 79½	54 @ 62	64½ @ 73	108 @ 120	126 @ 142
June	65½ @ 77	53 @ 55½	75 @ 80	113 @ 116	126½ @ 132
July	73 @ 84	54 @ 63½	74½ @ 78½	114 @ 116½	126 @ 132
August	84½ @ 91	57½ @ 60½	75 @ 87	115 @ 126½	127 @ 131
September	57 @ 92½	59½ @ 63½	85½ @ 96½	120 @ 123	117 @ 127
October	79 @ 90	61½ @ 66½	100 @ 119	122½ @ 131	111 @ 135
November	61½ @ 85	58½ @ 66	83 @ 116	116½ @ 124½	115 @ 120
December	60 @ 70	51 @ 60	86½ @ 88	115 @ 117½	116½ @ 118
January	65½ @ 78½	57 @ 62½	99 @ 111½	118 @ 129	114 @ 120
February	65 @ 76	61 @ 65	105 @ 110	122 @ 133	114 @ 120
March	69½ @ 75	61½ @ 65	106 @ 110	131½ @ 146	100 @ 118
April	51 @ 74½	61 @ 62	107½ @ 112½	132 @ 149	103 @ 117
Years	51 @ 92½	51 @ 66½	64½ @ 119	108 @ 149	100 @ 142

THE UNITED STATES DEBT.

We give below the statement of the public debt, prepared from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, for August, September, and October, 1865:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.				
Denominations.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 30.	Oct 31.	
6 per cent, due December 31, 1867	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	
6 do July 1, 1868	8,908,332	8,908,342	8,908,341	
5 do January 1, 1874	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	
5 do January 1, 1871	7,022,000	7,022,000	7,022,000	
6 do December 31, 1880	18,415,000	18,415,000	18,415,000	
6 do June 30, 1881	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	
6 do June 30, 1861, exc'd for 7.30s	139,194,000	139,331,000	139,331,400	
6 do May 1, 1867-82 (5.20 years)	514,880,500	514,780,500	514,780,500	
6 do Nov. 1, 1870-85 (5.20 years)	91,789,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	
6 do Nov. 1, 1870-84 (5.20 years)	..	..	44,479,100	
6 do March 1, 1874-1904 (10.40s)	172,770,100	172,770,100	172,770,100	
6 do July 1, '81 (Oregon war)	1,016,000	1,016,000	1,016,000	
6 do June 30, 1881	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	
<b>Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest</b>	<b>\$1,108,310,192</b>	<b>\$1,116,658,192</b>	<b>\$1,161,187,691</b>	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.				
Denominations.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 30.	Oct 31.	
4 per cent Temporary Loan { 10 days' }	\$618,128	\$618,128	\$612,728	
5 do do { notice }	35,429,398	36,249,660	31,309,710	
6 do do { notice }	71,101,187	79,017,961	87,185,807	

6 do Certificates (one year)	85,093,000	62,899,000	55,905,000
5 do One and two-years' notes	32,954,230	32,954,230	32,536,901
6 do Three years' com. int. notes	217,624,160	217,012,141	173,012,141
6 do Thirty-year bonds, (Union Pacific R.)	1,258,000	1,258,000	1,258,000
7.20 do Three years' treasury notes, 1st series	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
7.30 do do do 2d series	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
7.30 do do do 3d series	230,000,000	230,000,000	230,000,000

Aggregate of debt bearing lawful mon. int \$1,274,478,103 \$1,260,009,120 \$1,191,819,787

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.			
7.30 per cent Three-years' Notes	\$334,450	\$322,250	\$308,150
do Texas Indemnity Bonds	839,000	760,000	760,000
Other bonds and notes	329,570	307,070	305,770
<b>Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased</b>	<b>\$1,503,020</b>	<b>\$1,389,320</b>	<b>\$1,373,920</b>

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.			
United States Notes	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000
do do (in redemp'n of the temporary loan)	33,160,569	28,160,569	28,160,569
Fractional Currency	26,344,742	26,487,755	26,057,469
Currency	459,505,311	454,648,324	454,218,038
Uncalled for pay requisitions	2,111,000	1,220,000	660,900
<b>Aggregate of debt bearing no interest</b>	<b>\$461,646,601</b>	<b>\$455,868,324</b>	<b>\$454,878,938</b>
Amount in Treasury—			
Coin	\$45,435,771	\$32,740,789	\$34,554,987
Currency	42,782,284	56,236,441	33,800,591
<b>Total in Treasury</b>	<b>\$88,218,055</b>	<b>\$88,977,230</b>	<b>\$68,355,578</b>

RECAPITULATION.			
Debt bearing interest in coin	\$1,108,310,192	\$1,116,658,192	\$1,161,137,692
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,274,488,103	1,260,009,120	1,191,819,788
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,503,020	1,389,320	1,373,920
Debt bearing no interest (currency)	459,505,311	454,648,324	454,878,938
Uncalled for requisitions	2,111,000	1,220,000	660,900
<b>Aggregate debts of all kinds</b>	<b>\$2,845,907,656</b>	<b>\$2,744,947,726</b>	<b>\$2,740,854,758</b>
Cash in Treasury	88,218,025	88,977,230	68,355,578

ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE ON DEBT.			
Payable in gold	\$64,500,500	\$65,001,570	\$67,670,340
Payable in lawful money	73,531,038	72,527,646	71,267,788
<b>Aggregate amount of interest payable annually</b>	<b>\$138,031,628</b>	<b>\$137,529,216</b>	<b>\$138,938,078</b>

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			
One and two years' 5 per cent notes	\$33,954,230	\$32,954,230	\$32,536,901
United States Notes (currency)	433,160,569	428,160,569	423,160,569
Three years' 6 per cent compound interest notes	217,024,160	217,012,141	217,012,141
<b>Aggregate Legal Tender Notes in circulation</b>	<b>\$684,138,059</b>	<b>\$678,126,940</b>	<b>\$633,126,940</b>

Literature.

Seventh Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York for the year 1864-65. In Two Parts. New York: JOHN W. AMERMAN, Printer.

The first part of the Seventh Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, contains a journal of its proceedings from May, 1864, till June, 1865, with a list of members, officers from organization, directors, by-laws, etc.—covering, as it does, a most momentous period in the history of our country, and showing the part and interest taken by the Chamber in the events of the times, it is, as might well be expected, deeply interesting.

These proceedings are followed by special reports of the Chamber upon topics of vital importance to the prosperity of this city and county, which were originally published in pamphlet form by authority and circulated. The first of them is the Report on Emigration, made by a Special Committee in January last. In this paper we find the prediction that skilled laborers will find now the opportunity in this country for their industry, which they have long needed; and in the correspondence appears the inception of the project now in successful operation to colonize Swedes in the United States.

The report of Mr. S. D. W. Bloodgood on the Reciprocity Treaty, is a full and explanative defence of the policy of reciprocal trouble with Canada, showing that it had always been denied by our ablest statesmen. The report on the Battery Extension shows the necessity of that measure to the navigable condition of Hudson River, as well as to the promotion of the harbor of New York. The report on the Wharves, Piers and Slips is a forcible appeal for the remedying of an abuse which is daily growing worse, taxing our commerce without rendering it equivalent protection and accommodations, and keeping the borders of the city in a pestilential condition.

The other papers are the report on the Confiscation of Cotton, Testimonials to the Captain, officers and crew of the Kearsarge, communication of Attorney General Cochrane relative to the Water Boundary between New York and New Jersey.

Part II. contains spirited reports on various branches of trade with statistics of trade and finance of the United States. Among the former which are considered are the sugar, molasses, coffee, petroleum, tobacco, hides, boots and shoes, wine and liquors, imports of dry goods, salt, Savings Banks. The statistics relate to our imports and consumption, exports of breadstuffs, coin and bullion, tunnage, public debt, etc.

The volume is made up and printed in good style, and the subjects embraced in the several reports included in it are of vital importance, it will be seen, to our national prosperity.

*The Durango Silver Mines of San Dimes and Muarisainey, Mexico*  
Statement of Paper of New York, 1865.

If we are to accept the diction of this pamphlet, we would say that the Durango Silver Mines constitute a company which was incorporated in New York on the 3d of March, 1865, to purchase and work certain well known mines in the district of San Dimes, State of Durango, Mexico. Of these mines there are eight, and they are said to be very valuable, more so than in the more southerly states of that country, and even than any of the mining properties of Washoe.

Durango is directly east of Lower California, but is separated from it by the State of Sinaloon and the gulf.

Several maps included in this pamphlet, and in the appendix, are reports of the engineer and others, giving much valuable and interesting information. To those inquisitive upon the subject, the assurance is given of the most efficient protection from the government of Maximilian. A correspondence is published between William V. Wells and Senor Luis Robles Pezuela, Minister of the Interior, dated April 7, in which the latter gives the assurance that the Emperor "awards his high protection to all foreigners engaged in lawful enterprises for the development of the national resources, whether mining, agricultural, or commercial pursuits," while refraining from taking part in the political affairs of Mexico they will enjoy, to the fullest extent, the protection of the laws of the Empire.

## Foreign News.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO OCTOBER 21.

The London money market was considerably disturbed on Monday by a report from New York, to the effect that the Washington cabinet had made a peremptory demand to Paris on the subject of Mexico. Although the report was soon contradicted, yet it caused considerable uneasiness, and prices receded generally. The principal decline was in Five-twenties, the effect of which was aggravated by the pressure of speculative accounts in this stock by parties who were too weak to hold over. They subsequently rallied, and on Monday evening American securities closed at an advance on Saturday's quotations, when the report alluded to was first circulated.

The illness of Lord Palmerston also produced an uneasy feeling, and a general flatness in the market, which was still further deepened by the news of his death, which produced a profound sensation. Consols and prices of all kinds experienced an immediate decline, but quotations were almost nominal as business was generally suspended. A feeling of gloom pervaded the community, mixed with a grave uncertainty respecting the future of important political events.

In the discount market money at the commencement was scarce, in consequence of the large repayments of last weeks advances to the Bank of England. But good bills were firm at 7 per cent. The pressure in discounts was much less, and the influx of foreign capital attracted by the high rates of interest, produced a favorable impression by removing the fears of a further advance in Bank of England rates.

Mexican bonds experienced a decline in consequence of the unfavorable reports from the United States, and afterwards only partially recovered.

A special agent of the Brazilian Government had arrived in London to enter into communications with the boards of the Brazilian railroad companies in London. It is expected that he is authorized to effect negotiations that will remedy the heavy depreciation in these securities, and place them in a better position than heretofore. The new Brazilian loan is at a premium of 3½, a decline of ½ on last week's quotations.

The report of the Egyptian Trading Company recommends a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent for the year ending June 30th. During the cotton crisis at the end of last year it was feared that the company had lost part of its capital, but it is now stated that ample provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts, and that under its present management the prospects are good.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Smith, Knight & Co., (limited,) operates to discourage confidence in transactions for the purchase of the good will of such private firms. The company started some time back, with a nominal capital of £4,000,000, to take over the contract business of that firm.

## COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

COURSE OF GOLD, October, 1865.—The following table shows the fluctuations of gold daily during the month of October, and monthly since January 1, 1865 :

DATE	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing	DATE	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Oct. 2	144½	144½	144½	144½	Oct. 18	146	146½	146	146½
" 3	144½	144½	144½	144½	" 19	146½	147	146½	146½
" 4	144½	146½	144½	146½	" 20	146½	146½	146	146½
" 5	146½	147½	146½	147½	" 21	146½	146½	145½	146½
" 6	147½	149	146½	146½	" 22	146½	146½	146	146
" 7	146	146½	146	146½	" 23	146½	146½	146	146½
" 8	146½	146½	145½	145½	" 24	146½	146½	146	146½
" 9	145½	145½	144½	145½	" 25	146½	146½	145½	145½
" 10	145½	145½	144½	145½	" 26	145½	145½	144½	145½
" 11	144½	144½	144½	144½	" 27	145½	145½	145½	145½
" 12	145½	145½	145	145	" 28	145½	145½	145½	145½
" 13	144½	144½	144½	144½	" 29	145½	145½	145½	145½
" 14	144½	144½	144½	144½	" 30	146	146½	145½	146½
" 15	145	145½	145	145½	" 31	146	146½	145½	146½
" 16	145	145½	145	145½	Month...	144½	149	144½	146½
" 17	145½	146½	145½	145½					

The monthly fluctuations since the commencement of the year have been as follows :

January	226	234½	197½	204½	July	141	146½	138½	144
February	202½	216½	198½	202	August	144½	145½	140½	144½
March	200½	201	148½	157½	September	144½	145	142½	144½
April	151	154½	143½	146½	October	144½	149	144½	146½
May	145½	145½	128½	187½	Ten months	226	234½	128½	146½
June	137½	147½	135½	141½					

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Oct. 27, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Oct. 26 :

#### FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods	\$1,183,002	\$2,397,081	\$721,817	\$3,187,226
Gen'l merchandise.	2,081,872	2,060,583	1,417,879	1,886,144
Total for the week.	\$3,264,874	\$4,457,664	\$2,139,696	\$5,023,370
Previously rep'ted.	144,885,003	146,466,724	185,771,085	161,214,587
Since Jan. 1.	\$148,099,377	150,924,388	187,910,781	166,237,957

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 31st, and since January 1st.

#### EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	\$4,287,732	\$3,240,567	\$3,391,378	\$6,608,467
Previously rep'ted.	124,045,163	142,432,730	182,594,318	132,791,709
Since January 1.	\$128,332,895	145,673,347	185,985,696	139,400,176

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. 28, 1865 :

Oct. 28.—Bark C. Hill, St. John, P. R.—	
American silver	\$11,000
Spanish gold	28,000
" 28.—Steamer Borussia, Hamburg—	
German silver	500
Gold bars	432,301
" 28.—Steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool—	
Gold and silver bars	135,500
American gold	330,613

Total for the week \$980,914  
Previously reported \$24,253,204

Total since Jan. 1, 1865 \$25,184,118

Same time in	Same time in
1864 \$37,355,155	1857 \$33,338,232
1863 38,457,532	1856 30,864,364
1862 49,550,658	1855 25,505,278
1861 3,294,452	1854 33,563,140
1860 41,424,719	1853 20,065,783
1859 63,188,620	1852 23,080,602
1858 23,508,925	

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK FOR NINE MONTHS.—The official statement of the foreign commerce of New York for the month of September has been made up, and we are now able to give our comparative table for the month, and also for the nine months since

January 1st. It will be seen that the imports for September are very large; in fact more than double the total for the same time in 1864. About one half of the amount represents the dry goods imports—\$11,198,257 being the value of foreign dry goods entered at the port during September. It must be remembered that the values given are the foreign cost in gold, without adding freight or duty.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Entered for consumption....	\$11,203,535	\$4,390,114	\$16,748,595
Entered for warehousing....	3,431,310	5,258,568	4,936,209
Free goods .....	786,864	832,557	795,468
Specie and bullion.....	78,231	58,220	194,224
<b>Total entered at Port.....</b>	<b>\$15,499,940</b>	<b>\$10,539,459</b>	<b>\$22,674,496</b>
“ withdrawn from wareh. ....	6,942,561	6,852,329	8,042,603

Below we give the imports since January 1st of the last three years—

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR NINE MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1ST.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Entered for consumption....	81,666,355	92,411,384	80,953,556
Entered for warehousing....	45,327,510	85,395,103	58,146,535
Free goods .....	9,325,831	8,839,129	7,542,144
Specie and bullion.....	1,228,121	1,859,144	1,681,759
<b>Total entered at port.....</b>	<b>\$137,547,817</b>	<b>\$189,504,760</b>	<b>\$148,323,994</b>
Withdrawn from warehouse. ....	38,194,178	51,046,782	67,942,971

The totals for the nine months is still considerably behind the total for 1864, as the great increase in imports only began with August. The receipts for customs duties have been as follows—

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
In September.....	\$7,270,543 65	\$4,084,491 54	\$12,929,615 64
Previous 8 months....	35,052,532 04	52,286,437 59	59,587,543 22
<b>Total 9 months.....</b>	<b>\$42,323,075 69</b>	<b>\$56,370,930 13</b>	<b>\$71,517,158 86</b>

The large receipts for customs this month is due to the large withdrawals from warehouses of goods charged with high rates of duty, the amount paid during the month on the \$8,042,603 of goods taken out of bond having paid \$5,292,487 10, while the \$16,748,595 of dutiable goods entered in September directly for consumption paid only \$7,637,178 54.

In contrast with the import tables we have given the exports show an unpleasant decline. It must be remembered too that the exports are stated in currency values. The balance of the year will, however, probably show an increase over the past few months, and yet there must remain a serious deficiency unless there is a large increase in the movement of breadstuffs and provisions.

This last week has been one of the heaviest of the year on account of the large cotton exports. The following is the statement for September—

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic produce .....	\$11,717,761	\$15,595,548	\$12,763,484
Foreign merchandise, free..	55,400	848,742	64,008
Do do dutiable .....	238,972	2,460,138	200,854
Specie and bullion.....	3,480,385	2,335,398	2,494,973
<b>Total exports.....</b>	<b>\$15,492,518</b>	<b>\$21,739,826</b>	<b>\$15,523,314</b>
Do exclusive of specie. ....	12,012,518	18,904,428	13,028,314

The total from January 1st has been as follows for the three years—

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1ST.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic produce.....	\$125,475,981	\$153,851,993	\$107,934,357
Foreign merchandise, free..	779,798	1,582,348	772,180
Do do dutiable .....	4,231,442	13,961,235	2,741,641
Specie and bullion.....	82,846,494	34,936,661	22,689,116
<b>Total exports.....</b>	<b>\$163,333,715</b>	<b>\$204,332,237</b>	<b>\$134,137,294</b>
Do exclusive of specie. ....	130,487,221	169,395,576	111,448,178

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE.—Below is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New York, for the month ending October 31, 1865:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign coins.....	\$12,000 00
Foreign bullion .....	5,000 00
United States bullion.....	483,000 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$500,000 00</b>

DEPOSITS OF SILVER, INCLUDING PURCHASES.

Foreign coins.....	\$14,000 00
Foreign bullion .....	8,000 00

United States bullion (contained in gold).	5,000 00	
“ “ (old coins).....	1,500 00	
“ “ (Lake Superior)....	500 00	
“ “ (Nevada).....	3,000 00	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$82,000 00</b>	
Total deposits: payable in bars.....	\$300,000 00	
“ “ coin.....	232,000 00	\$532,000 00
Gold bars stamped.....		292,439 26
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage.		135,604 41

ASSISTANT TREASURER'S STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER.—We are indebted to the cashier of the office of the Assistant Treasurer, for the following statement of the business of the month of October:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance, October 1, 1865 .....		\$48,383,609 23
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs .....	\$11,064,409 98	
“ Loans .....	2,648,386 72	
“ Internal revenue.....	1,106,696 57	
“ Post-office Department.	191,759 84	
“ Transfers.....	5,729,080 00	
“ Patent fees.....	3,394 00	
“ Miscellaneous .....	37,854,227 64	58,596,954 75
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$107,480,563 98</b>

Payments during the month:		
Treasury drafts.....	73,703,893 40	
Post-office drafts .....	293,782 56	73,997,675 96
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$73,997,675 96</b>

Balance .....		\$33,482,888 02
---------------	--	-----------------

By bal. cr. disbursing accounts, Oct. 1	\$11,853,827 33	
By receipts during the month.....	44,971,967 67	56,825,795 00
To payments.....		36,226,070 53
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$20,599,724 47</b>

Balance .....		\$20,599,724 47
---------------	--	-----------------

By balance, cr. interest accounts....	\$10,032,803 34	
Appropriations.....	2,967,498 00	\$13,000,301 34
To payments—coin.....	5,885,807 16	
To payments—notes.....	13,974 78	5,899,781 94
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$7,100,519 40</b>

Balance .....		\$7,100,519 40
---------------	--	----------------

By receipts for customs in October, 1865.....	\$11,064,409 98	
“ “ “ 1864.....	3,697,335 29	
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$7,367,074 69</b>

Increase “ “ 1865.....		\$7,367,074 69
------------------------	--	----------------

By bal. cr. bullion and expense account for Assay Office, October 1.....	\$1,084,290 98	
By coin received during the month....	\$131,868 41	
By fine bars .....	230,256 91	362,125 32
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$1,446,416 30</b>

To payments in coin .....	\$207,622 62	
To payments in fine bars .....	271,125 43	478,748 05
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$967,668 25</b>

Balance, October 30.....		\$967,668 25
--------------------------	--	--------------

By funds in hand in Assis. Treas office	\$61,183,131 89	
“ Assay Office....	630,333 21	\$61,813,465 10
By fine bars in Assay office .....	380,039 91	
By unparted bullion.....	528,395 26	
By bullion at mint for coinage.....	135,604 41	1,044,039 58
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$62,857,604 68</b>

Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	\$4,815,856 98	
“ due depositors....	841,526 58	5,657,383 56
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$57,200,121 12</b>

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH—INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION.—The Alta California gives the following details with regard to the Russian-American telegraph expedition:

The bark Palmetto, Captain Anderson, of the Russian-American telegraph expedition, arrived from Plover Bay, on the coast of Asia, on Sunday evening. By this arrival we have late news of the progress of the telegraph expedition.

Colonel Bulkely and party arrived at Plover Bay in September, having sounded across Behring's Straits with the steamer Geo. H. Wright. The bottom of the straits was found quite favorable, as anticipated, for the laying of the cable. Colonel Bulkely reports that the river laid down on the map as the Knickpack is identical with the You Rou, and is navigable for small steamers as far as English Fork.

Mr. Kennicut, with the party sent to explore the You Rou to New Westminster, British Columbia, was left at Fort St. Michael's. From this point they will go up the You Rou and Knickpack in a small steamer, the Lizzie Homes, which is but thirty-five feet long. They will proceed to the head of navigation, and then across, with reindeer or on foot, over the ice and snow, until they strike the settlements in British Columbia.

Colonel Bulkely's party found the earth on the American side thawed to an average depth of ten inches, but frozen solid below to an unknown depth on their arrival in September. The country on the American shore was rolling and broken, but not high, and was destitute of timber. Grantby Harbor was found to be the best for landing the cable on the American side—it is a safe harbor, with good mud bottom.

Colonel Bulkely's party found the earth on the American side thawed to an average depth of ten inches, but frozen solid below to an unknown depth on their arrival in September. The country on the American shore was rolling and broken, but not high, and was destitute of timber. Grantby Harbor was found to be the best for landing the cable on the American side—it is a safe harbor, with good mud bottom.

Colonel Bulkely's party found the earth on the American side thawed to an average depth of ten inches, but frozen solid below to an unknown depth on their arrival in September. The country on the American shore was rolling and broken, but not high, and was destitute of timber. Grantby Harbor was found to be the best for landing the cable on the American side—it is a safe harbor, with good mud bottom.

Colonel Bulkely's party found the earth on the American side thawed to an average depth of ten inches, but frozen solid below to an unknown depth on their arrival in September. The country on the American shore was rolling and broken, but not high, and was destitute of timber. Grantby Harbor was found to be the best for landing the cable on the American side—it is a safe harbor, with good mud bottom.

From this point soundings were made across to the entrance of St. Lawrence Bay. The bottom was found to be very favorable for the laying of the telegraph cable, as it is shallow and exposed to the south-east gales. Machigne Bay was found full of ice. Pintman Bay was found to be a good harbor, well suited for landing the cable. The Asiatic coast found entirely destitute of timber, and more mountainous than the American. The ground was found thawed to a depth of thirty inches, and frozen solid below that.

When the Palmetto left, ice was forming constantly. The northwest wind was bitterly cold, and winter was fast approaching. The bark Golden Gate, which was to return to this port next month, will be expected soon. The steamer Geo. S. Wright, with Col. Bulkeley, will return in November next. The schooner Milton Badger will also return here to winter.

The party found the Indians, on both sides of the Straits, well disposed and capable of being made useful to the enterprise. Russian officials, and private citizens, rendered every possible assistance to the party, and expressed the liveliest interest in the enterprise.

Col. Bulkeley, in closing his official report to the officers of the company, concludes as follows:—"The telegraph can and will be built. Nothing in this highest latitude to prevent, nor are the difficulties so great as supposed."

## The Bankers' Gazette.

NEW YORK, November 3rd, 1865.—P. M.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—The course of monetary affairs has been smoother during the week. The flow of currency from the interior has increased, and a few millions have been drawn from the temporary loans at the Sub-treasury, contributing to an augmented supply of loanable funds. The banks, however, do not appear to have profited much by the return current. They have been very stringent in discounts, and have afforded almost no support to street operations. Of late there has been a growing disposition among merchants, when the rate of interest is high, to deposit their balances with the private bankers, from whom they get a handsome percentage. This course of deposits has placed a large amount of funds in the hands of street bankers, and has enabled them to supply 'Change brokers with all they have wanted, at 7 per cent.

The statement of the public debt for October 31st shows that the currency balances in the Sub-treasury have been drawn down \$22,425,850 during the month, the total paper balance in the Treasury at that date being \$33,800,591. The amount of currency funded within the same period, is \$44,417,359. During the four weeks ending Oct. 28, \$12,465,875 of bank currency was issued. It thus appears that the actual circulation, at present is fully equal to what it was before the subscriptions to the funding loan.

Discounts are very active. Every branch of trade is extending its credits, and the volume of paper offering for sale consequently accumulates in excess of the current demand. The rate of discount, on first-class monies, ranges at 8@9 per cent, with occasional exceptions at 7 and 10 per cent; there is a large amount of second-class paper offering at 10@15 per cent, with few buyers.

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.**—There has been unusual activity in Stocks during the past month, notwithstanding the sharp stringency in the money market. At the several boards there was sold, during October, 2,945,214 shares of Railroad and Miscellaneous stocks, against 1,171,933 shares in September, showing an increase of 1,773,281 shares. The sales of bank shares amounted to 1,714 shares against 2,373, in September. In bonds, including governments, State Railroads, &c., the aggregate transactions for the month amounted to \$15,542,500 against \$14,743,000 in September. The sales of some of the leading Railroad Stock for the month were as follows:—

New York Central.....	shares	163,471
Erie.....	"	462,225
Reading.....	"	370,355
M. Southern.....	"	415,020
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	"	666,479
Rock Island.....	"	104,700

North Western .....	"	99,121
" .....	"	208,520
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien .....	"	66,659
Fort Wayne.....	"	111,422

During the past week speculation has revived, and the transactions in the leading railroads, have been very large. Yesterday and to-day, speculation rose chiefly upon the minor stocks, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, which this morning sold up to 85 and this afternoon to 93, Morris & Essex, Alton & T. Haute, and Toledo & Wabash. The prevailing tendency of speculation has been for higher prices, and the leading shares are 2 @ 3 per cent higher than a week ago.

The bears, however, have quietly put out a large line of "short" contracts, in anticipation of a downward reaction. There has been a moderate increase of outside orders; but the bulk of the speculation is on brokers own account; their operations being facilitated by the large balances on the boards of "street" brokers.

The English capitalists in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western road, before returning, signed papers preliminary to the execution of a perpetual lease of the Morris & Essex and Catawissa roads, binding themselves to lay an additional track upon said lines, and to build 148 miles of new road connecting those lines with the Atlantic & Great Western. The arrangement is not final, and does not render it certain that the Atlantic & Great Western may not yet make arrangements for connecting with the seaboard through the Erie road; but, for the present, negotiations with the Erie Company are suspended.

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

	Oct. 28.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 3.
Canton Company.....	41%	43%	43%
Quicksilver.....	43%	43%	43%
Cumberland Coal.....	42%	43%	43%
Mariposa.....	11%	11%	11%
New York Central.....	97	100	101%
Erie.....	92%	92%	93%
Hudson River.....	108%	108%	108
Reading.....	114%	115%	115%
Michigan Southern.....	78%	74%	72%
Illinois Central.....	137	138	138
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	82%	82%	81%
Northwestern.....	30%	33%	32%
Northwestern preferred.....	65%	67%	60%
Rock Island.....	107%	109%	103
Milwaukee and P. du Chien.....	65	70%	93
Fort Wayne.....	92%	106%	104%

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**—Governments have been dull during the week. The advices of the *City of Boston*, reporting a decline of ½ per cent in Five-twenties at London, had a depressing effect upon quotations; but later reports of a recovery of the decline had the effect of strengthening the market. This morning the *Java* brought London advices to the 21st Oct., reporting Five-twenties at 64½@64¾, which again depressed quotations slightly; but the favorable statement of the Public Debt, showing a decrease of \$4,000,000 in the principal, has produced a rally, and at the close of business, prices are about the same as a week ago. The following are the comparative prices on Saturday last and this afternoon:

	Oct. 28.	Nov. 3
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	106%	106%
U. S. 5-20's, c. o. iss.....	102%	102%
U. S. 5-20's, c. n. iss.....	101%	101%
U. S. 10-40's.....	92%	92%
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note 2nd Series.....	97%	97%
U. S. 6's, certif. n. iss.....	98	97%

**THE GOLD MARKET.**—The general tendency of the premium on gold has been upward. The Treasury has sold less during the week than usual of late, while the demand for customs has been large. At the same time, there has been a decrease in the supply of merchant's bills on London and Paris, producing, in some quarters, an anticipation of a demand for gold for shipment. The statement of the Public Debt shows a less amount of gold in the Treasury than was expected; which, so far as it lessens the prospects of sales by the Assistant Treasurer, has a tendency to strengthen the premium.

The exports of gold have been nominal. The steamship *Scotia* took out, on Wednesday, \$69,000 in specie. The market closes at 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Oct. 28.....	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov. 1.....	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 30.....	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov. 2.....	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 31.....	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov. 3.....	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

	CUSTOM HOUSE.		SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Oct. 23.....	\$895,218 56	\$11,802,775 69	\$7,858,767 12	
Oct. 24.....	865,234 39	9,987,181 01	10,862,246 46	
Oct. 25.....	261,991 68	3,086,966 49	2,764,470 19	
Oct. 26.....	260,458 08	6,196,292 43	9,442,195 46	
Oct. 27.....	293,411 90	4,709,646 10	1,723,293 55	
Oct. 28.....	356,053 98	3,580,874 03	1,896,931 58	
Total.....	\$1,932,368 59	\$39,363,735 75	\$34,547,904 86	
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Oct. 23...			64,973,528 57	
			\$99,521,432 93	
Deduct payments during the week.....			39,863,735 75	
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$60,157,697 18	
Decrease during the week.....			4,815,831 39	

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Balances.	Changes in Balances.
July 1....	\$1,643,507	\$32,420,347	\$27,420,618	\$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	incr 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	incr 6,125,683
Sept. 2....	2,236,726	14,930,586	17,107,833	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	28,602,389	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
" 28....	1,932,368	39,363,735	34,547,904	60,157,697	" 4,815,831

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the week ending Oct. 31 and previous week:

	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.	Inc ...	Dec ...
Capital Stock.....	\$14,420,350	\$14,442,350	Inc ...	\$22,000
Loans .....	48,959,072	48,817,622	Dec ...	141,450
Specie .....	1,052,367	1,086,774	Inc ...	34,407
Legal Tenders.....	15,875,105	15,643,220	Dec ...	231,885
Deposits.....	35,404,524	34,605,024	Dec ...	799,500
Circulation.....	7,074,066	7,069,814	Dec ...	4,252

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	\$4,504,115	\$28,429,188
January 3, 1865.....	48,059,403	1,803,583	2,793,468	89,845,968
February 6, ".....	50,269,478	1,702,776	4,898,173	38,496,837
March 6, ".....	49,228,540	1,389,264	5,346,021	38,391,622
April 3, ".....	50,522,030	1,343,223	5,893,626	38,316,847
May 1, ".....	51,726,389	1,262,258	6,441,407	44,794,824
June 5, ".....	53,095,688	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	1,153,981	6,989,217	44,561,743
Sept. 4, ".....	50,046,499	1,106,242	6,980,826	38,417,478
Sept. 11, ".....	49,698,065	1,079,635	7,007,727	37,082,478
Sept. 18, ".....	49,931,573	1,074,580	7,014,580	37,461,269
" 25, ".....	49,607,233	1,059,880	7,035,963	37,405,332
Oct. 3, ".....	49,924,281	1,092,755	7,056,984	38,347,233
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	36,252,038
Oct. 24, ".....	48,959,072	1,052,357	7,074,066	35,404,524
Oct. 31, ".....	48,317,622	1,086,774	7,069,814	34,605,024

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. The prevailing tendency of foreign exchange has been toward easier rates; but, at the close of the week, sellers have held aloof to strengthen the market, causing a slight stiffening of rates. There is a large supply of cotton bills on the market but other classes are comparatively scarce. We quote:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Francs, short date... 516 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	110 @ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amsterdam..... 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Merchants'.....	108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	Frankfort..... 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Francs, long date.....	5.20 @ 5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bremen..... 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Prussian Thalers..... 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Hamburg..... 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 36

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. 28, 1865:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$7,771,855	\$3,333,005	\$173,000	\$9,731,123	\$2,759,006
Manhattan.....	5,048,250	1,018,486	14,285	4,397,861	1,479,085
Merchants.....	6,679,331	950,728	149,838	4,391,834	886,923
Mechanics.....	5,552,994	244,888	227,659	3,788,636	444,598
Union.....	4,072,362	144,463	.....	3,265,987	384,482
America.....	6,185,662	1,494,193	8,635	7,820,840	3,659,366
Phoenix.....	3,697,368	112,986	16,878	2,925,481	895,598
City.....	8,463,451	418,576	.....	2,617,929	978,227
Tradesmen's.....	8,024,150	28,942	306,547	1,895,204	501,987
Fulton.....	2,183,187	241,125	24,870	2,226,694	627,577
Chemical.....	5,029,464	819,064	22,690	5,193,882	631,028
Mercht. Exchange..	2,661,969	49,142	215,701	1,665,063	896,704
National.....	2,211,311	846,803	3,798	852,227	210,276
Butch. & Drovers..	2,809,128	61,694	29,488	1,804,268	177,727
Mech's & Trad's...	1,840,551	63,948	91,289	1,386,787	880,936
Greenwich.....	952,319	15,100	8,877	732,176	135,118
Leather Manf.....	2,740,336	136,097	40,000	1,885,197	255,429
Seventh Ward.....	677,522	40,858	104,386	567,018	810,484
State of N. Y. ....	5,235,875	428,505	17,854	8,888,525	587,189
Amer. Exchange...	8,563,071	987,246	15,829	5,922,616	1,884,098
Commerce.....	19,401,114	1,435,923	1,789,380	8,121,033	1,979,388
Broadway.....	6,902,643	148,624	817,641	7,848,439	3,086,819
Ocean.....	2,755,222	82,993	805,590	2,222,727	645,884
Mercantile.....	3,834,505	72,317	298,950	2,638,407	243,639
Pacific.....	2,006,872	12,276	151,755	1,070,561	240,009
Republic.....	4,581,208	283,987	438,000	3,224,664	918,210
Chatham.....	2,806,527	32,142	5,905	1,802,164	562,484
People's.....	1,490,811	42,692	8,969	1,380,418	215,189
North Amer.....	2,443,684	145,797	21,997	2,625,290	725,588
Hanover.....	2,575,592	98,190	15,098	1,648,246	254,546
Irving.....	1,650,450	21,468	9,736	1,305,612	850,074
Metropolitan.....	8,638,828	65,373	72,888	5,472,976	1,847,000
Citizens'.....	1,804,561	22,061	15,250	959,847	879,287
Nassau.....	2,480,785	178,568	4,932	1,909,399	178,905
Market.....	2,573,341	89,968	328,750	2,040,911	766,905
St. Nicholas.....	2,580,288	36,861	370,093	1,244,427	456,188
Shoe and Leather..	2,953,000	62,509	484,293	1,884,486	711,000
Corn Exchange....	2,612,978	121,388	82,800	1,923,945	225,000
Continental.....	8,086,429	149,896	116,799	1,702,181	885,000
Commonwealth....	2,983,181	34,758	24,260	2,946,820	708,497
Oriental.....	1,123,312	22,411	112,044	919,203	111,600
Marine.....	1,755,660	69,470	220,000	1,521,682	620,600
Atlantic.....	1,053,836	66,024	48,424	883,840	164,818
Imp. and Traders..	4,018,600	46,156	250,417	3,079,964	563,836
Park.....	11,792,503	156,799	877,135	10,464,845	2,521,021
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,680,816	15,956	159,947	1,428,599	396,687
Grocers.....	1,047,276	26,565	8,002	889,496	227,255
North River.....	1,596,706	84,573	13,503	1,800,101	222,957
East River.....	881,485	14,322	198,926	606,037	194,996
Man. and Mer.....	1,512,314	18,264	1,285	1,110,716	419,588
Fourth National..	12,631,352	247,621	1,497,055	9,800,423	2,666,853
Central.....	11,288,246	87,760	1,066,251	10,355,400	2,158,461
Second National..	1,181,723	.....	269,810	852,023	841,730
Ninth National..	5,193,476	67,760	928,860	5,070,118	1,277,972
First National....	8,207,253	10,340	888,610	3,014,846	1,138,203
Dry Dock.....	202,191	80,485	16,045	153,161	.....
Bull's Head.....	986,691	9,160	122,419	1,043,910	.....
Manufacturers'...	447,529	14,658	51,949	252,674	64,248
Totals.....	\$219,965,639	14,910,561	12,293,725	173,624,711	46,427,027

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

Loans.....	Dec. \$4,085,040	Net Deposits.....	Dec. \$567,899
Specie.....	Dec. 675,979	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 257,173
Circulation.....	Inc. 585,284		

The decrease of \$4,035,040 in the loans is the result chiefly of the withdrawals of temporary loans from the Sub-Treasury. The smallness of the increase in legal tenders, after large withdrawals from the Treasury, is due in part to the payment of compound interest notes on account of the funding loan, and partly to continued shipments to the South and southwest.

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	473,720,318
July 8....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	198,199,005	62,519,708	375,504,141
July 15....	221,285,082</					

Name.	Location.	Capital.
The First.....	Paducah, Ky.....	\$125,000
The Central.....	Danville, Ky.....	160,000
Total capital.....		\$285,000
Previously authorized.....		402,575,793
Whole number of national banks authorized is 1,560, with a total capital of.....		402,858,793
Amount of circulation issued to the National banks for the week ending Saturday, Oct 28, is stated at.....		2,951,575
Previously.....		200,926,780
Total.....		\$203,877,355

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	194,182,630
" 14, .....	1,592	401,406,013	197,798,380
" 21, .....	1,597	402,071,130	200,925,780
" 28, .....	1,560	402,578,793	203,877,355

The following is an abstract of quarterly reports of National Banks made to the Comptroller of the currency on first Monday in November, 1865:

DR.		
Loan and discounts.....		\$485,314,029 89
Overdrafts.....		1,856,106 90
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....		14,703,281 77
Expense account.....		4,539,525 11
Premiums paid.....		2,585,201 06
Remittances and other cash items.....		72,309,854 44
Due from National Banks.....		89,978,980 55
Due from other banks.....		17,393,232 25
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....		272,634,200 00
Other U. S. Securities.....		150,577,400 00
Bills and checks of other banks.....		16,247,241 29
Specie.....		14,966,143 42
Other lawful money.....		193,094,865 16
Other items.....		19,048,513 15
		\$1,359,768,074 40
CR.		
Capital stock paid in.....		393,157,206 00
Surplus fund.....		38,713,380 72
Notes in circulation.....		171,821,903 00
Individual deposits.....		495,979,813 86
U. S. deposits.....		48,170,381 31
Dividends unpaid.....		4,931,059 62
Due to National Banks.....		90,044,837 08
Due to other Banks.....		24,386,182 27
Profits.....		32,350,273 97
State Bank circulation.....		59,768,983 00
Other items.....		944,054 20
		\$1,359,768,074 49

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 18, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		
Notes issued.....	£26,654,840	Government debt.... £11,015,100
		Other securities..... 3,634,900
		Gold coin and bullion. 12,004,840
	£26,654,840	£26,654,840
BANKING DEPARTMENT.		
Proprietors' capital....	£14,553,000	Government securities £9,326,477
Rest.....	3,173,598	Other securities..... 21,447,283
Public deposits.....	3,589,353	Notes..... 4,336,600
Other deposits.....	14,013,614	Gold and silver coin.. 785,118
Seven day & other bills	565,913	
	£35,895,478	£35,895,478

The return gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest.....	£3,173,598.....	Increase.....	£39,538
Public deposits.....	3,589,353.....	Decrease.....	3,639,384
Other deposits.....	14,013,614.....	Increase.....	507,116

On the other side of the account:

Government securities ..	£9,326,477.....	Decrease.....	£572,967
Other securities.....	21,447,283.....	Decrease.....	2,639,198
Notes unemployed.....	4,336,600.....	Increase.....	42,455

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to Oct. 19th. The return for the previous week is added:

	DEBTOR.		CREDITOR.	
	Oct. 19, 1865.	Oct. 12, 1865.	Oct. 19, 1865.	Oct. 12, 1865.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0	431,107,984 86	487,755,457 12
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776 2	7,044,776 2	479,238 49	223,866 44
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14	340,937,231 47	357,220,425 17
New reserve.....	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0	333,646,293 0	330,980,831 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	875,756,475 0	893,590,675 0	29,419,600 0	33,526,700 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....			12,638,700 0	12,661,800 0
Treasury account.....			13,982,100 0	14,025,000 0
Accounts current at Paris.....			9,310,700 0	9,310,600 0
Ditto in the provinces.....			30,819,100 0	31,107,900 0
Dividends payable.....			22,275,580 0	22,380,580 0
Various discounts.....			650,700 0	653,500 0
Re-discounts.....			482,250 0	473,550 0
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....			60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0
Sundries.....			12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
			36,449,737 91	36,449,737 91
			1,000,000 0	100,000,000 0
			8,435,813 0	8,406,813 0
			1,564,949 59	1,547,743 83
			9,727,159 17	11,335,100 87
			1,454,907,987 63	1,486,050,354 98

BANK STOCK LIST.

[COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are National.)	CAPITAL. Par of Share.	DIVIDEND. Amount. Periods.	MARKET. Last Paid. Bid. Ask.				
				Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	180	140
American*.....	100	500,000	April and Oct....	Oct.....	4		
American Exchange*.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.....	Nov.....	5	108	112
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	200	250
Broadway*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	3		
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3		
Butchers & Drovers*.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	5		
Central*.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.....	Nov.....	7		108
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	7		
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	107	110
Commonwealth*.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	5	100	103
Continental*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	4		95
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug....	Aug.....	5	109	
Croton*.....	100	200,000	Quarterly.....	Oct.....	15		
Currency*.....	100	100,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3		120
Dry Dock.....	30	200,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	4		99
East River*.....	50	259,150	Jan. and July....	July.....	5		
Eighth*.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	5 & 3 ex.		
Fifth*.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	5 & 3 ex.		
First*.....	100	500,000	May and Nov.....	Nov.....	10	205	
First (Brooklyn)*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	7 & 5 ex.		
Fourth*.....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept..	Sept.....	4	90	96
Fulton*.....	30	600,000	May and Nov.....	Nov.....	5		190
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	140	
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		97
Irving*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	4	108	
Leather Manufact'rs*.....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug....	Aug.....	5	160	
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	100	
Manufac. & Merch'nts.....	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	100	
Mechan. & Traders*.....	25	600,000	May and Nov.....	Nov.....	5		
Mercantile*.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.....	Nov.....	5		
Merchants*.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec....	June.....	5	110	115
Merchants' Exch.*.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	5		102
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	117 1/2	118
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.....	Nov.....	5	108	
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	100	300,000	Jan. and July....	July.....			
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct....	Oct.....	5	100	107 1/2
New York*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	5	120	120
New York County*.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	9		
New York Exchange*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	6	121	
Ninth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	5	103	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	127
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	155	
Park*.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	6 & 10 ex.	145	150
Peoples'.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July....	July.....	5	109	115
Phoenix*.....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	5		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	101
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		112
Tenth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	5		
Third*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug....	Aug.....	5		
Tradesmen's*.....	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	6 & 4 ex.	126	
Union.....	50	1,500,000	May and Nov.....	Nov.....	5		
Williamsburg City.....	5	60,000	Jan. and July....	July.....	4		121

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.)

Table with columns for Securities, dates (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.), and prices. It is divided into sections: National (American Gold Coin, United States 6s, etc.), State (California 7s, Connecticut 6s, etc.), Municipal (Brooklyn 6s, Jersey City 6s, etc.), and Miscellaneous (American Coal, Atlantic Mail Steamship, etc.). A separate section on the right lists Railroad Stocks and Railroad Bonds.

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Due.	MARKET.		DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Due.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked
<b>AMERICAN GOLD COIN.</b>							<b>Municipal Securities</b>						
<b>National Securities.</b>							<b>ALBANY, N. Y.—City Scrip</b>						
Bonds of 1847.....	9,415,250	6	Jan. & July	1867	120	120	do	390,000	5	Jan. & July	'70 '74		
do 1848.....	8,908,342	6	Jan. & July	1868	116	118	do	225,000	6	do	'65 '69	97%	
do do.....							do	850,000	6	do	'70 '82	99	
do 1860.....	7,022,000	5	Jan. & July	1871			do	300,000	6	do	1879		
do do.....							ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa.—City Bds.		6	Jan. & July	var.		
do 1858.....	20,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1874		97	do	600,000	4	do	1913		
do do.....							do	4,963,000	5	J., A., J. & O.	1870	84	87
do 1861.....	282,746,000	6	Jan. & July	1881	106%	106%	do	820,000	6	do	1870	98%	100
do do.....							BALTIMORE, Md.—Improvement.	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	100	
Oregon War Bds (yearly) coupon.	1,016,000	6	July	1881	106		do	3,500,000	6	May & Nov	1875	100	101
do do (yearly) coupon.							do	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1886		
Bonds (5-20s) of 1862.....	514,780,500	6	May & Nov.	1882	102%	102%	do	5,000,000	6	J., A., J. & O.	1890	100%	
do do do registered.	100,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1884	101	101%	do	554,000	6	M., J., S. & D.	1890	100	
do do 1864.....	50,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1885	101	101%	BANGOR, Me.—City Debt.	197,700	6	do	'65 '82	94	96
do do 1865.....	172,770,100	5	Mar. & Sept.	1904	92%	92%	do	740,000	6	do	'65 '74		
do (10-40s) do registered.	1,258,000	6	Jan. & July	1895	92%	92%	BOSTON, Mass.—City Bonds.	583,205	4%	do	'73 '79		
Union Pacific RR. Bonds of 1865	300,000,000	7.30	Feb. & Aug.	1867	97%		do	4,113,866	5	do	'65 '85	95%	98
Treasury Notes (1st series).....	300,000,000	7.30	Jun. & Dec.	1868	97%	97%	do	791,050	6	do	'67 '77	100	
do do (2d series).....	230,000,000	7.30	Jan. & July	1868	97%	97%	do	1,949,711	4%	do	'72 '73		
do do (3d series).....	62,899,000	6	Maturity	1 year	97%	97%	do	1,063,000	5	do	'68 '78	109%	
Debt Certificates.							BROOKLYN, N. Y.—City Bonds.	634,200	6	Jan. & July	'65 '71		
<b>State Securities.</b>							do						
ALABAMA—State Bonds.	3,423,000	5	Ja & July	1877			do	1,281,000	6	do	'65 '95	86	
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds.	3,926,000	7	do	'78 '80	116		do	121,540	6	do	1869	85	86
do War Bonds.	803,000	7	do	1872			do	5,550,000	6	do	'61 '97	96	
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds.	8,000,000	6	Oct. & Apr.	'72 '84	94	95	BUFFALO, N. Y.—Municipal Bonds	216,000	6	do	'65 '79		
do Tax Exempt. B'ds.	2,000,000	6	do	1885			do	299,000	7	do	'65 '82		
GEORGIA—State Bonds.	2,073,750	6	Jan. & July	1880	87		CHICAGO, Ill.—City Bonds.	571,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881	97	100
do do.	525,000	7	do	1872			do	360,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.	3,747,000	6	Jan. & July	1870			do	913,000	7	do	'79 '87	95%	96
do Registered Bonds.	3,293,274	6	do	'70 '77	97		do	1,030,000	6	do	1888	96%	100
do Coupon Bonds.	1,700,900	6	do	1860			CINCINNATI, O.—Municipal		6	Apr. & Oct.	1895	89	90
do do do.	803,000	6	do	1862			do		6	Jan. & July			
do do do.	28,000	6	do	1865			CLEVELAND, O.—City Bonds.		7	do	var.		
do do do.	1,116,500	6	do	1870	98		do		7	do	1879		
do do do.	490,000	6	do	1877		100	do		7	do	1879		
do do do.	236,000	6	do	1879		100	do		7	do	1890		
do War Loan Bonds.	2,000,000	6	do	1879	98		DETROIT, Mich.—City Bonds.	20,000	8	do	1871		
INDIANA—State Bonds.	5,325,500	5	Jan. & July	plea.			do	256,368	7	June & Dec.	'69 '79		
do do.	2,058,173	2%	do	plea.			do	50,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1865		
do War Loan Bonds.	1,225,500	6	May & Nov.	1881	98		do	650,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		93
IOWA—State Certificates.	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1887			DUBUQUE, Io.—City Bonds.	819,457	8	Various.	'65 '72		
do War Loan Bonds.	800,000	7	do	1877			do	400,000	7	Jan. & July	'75 '77		
KANSAS—State Bonds.	200,000	7	Jan. & July	'76 '78	57		do	125,000	6	Various.	'65 '80		
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.	4,800,000	5	Jan. & July	var.			HARTFORD, Ct.—City Bonds.	130,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1882		
do State Bonds.	800,000	6	do	'68 '74	100		do	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do War Loan.	2,000,000	6	do	1871			do	375,000	6	June & Dec.	1883		
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).	516,000	6	do	dem.			JERSEY CITY, N. J.—City Bonds.	122,000	6	Various.	'65 '81		
do State Bonds (RR).	3,942,000	6	do	'67 '69	75		do	118,000	7	do	'65 '75		
do State Bonds for B'ks.	5,398,000	6	do				do	650,000	9	Jan. & July	'77 '83		94
MAINE—State Bonds.	532,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	'66 '67	95%	96	LOUISVILLE, Ky.—City Bonds.		7	Various.	var.		
do War Loan.	4,800,000	6	Jan. & July	'80 '89	95%	96	do		6	do	var.		
MARYLAND—State Bonds.	8,171,902	5	Quarterly	var.	86		do		6	May & Nov.	1887		
do State Bds. coupon.	3,192,763	6	Quarterly	1890	100		MAYSVILLE, Cal.—City Bonds.		10	Jan. & July			
do State Bds. inscribed.	1,727,000	6	Quarterly	1870	100		do		8	do			
do State Bds. coupon.	1,200,000	5	Jun. & Dec.	'68 '74	94	95	MILWAUKEE, Wis.—City, re-adj'd	911,500	4	June & Dec.	1894		
MASSACHUSETTS—State Scrip.	6,500,000	6	do	'65 '80			NEWARK, N. J.—City Bonds.	219,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	'70 '83		
do do.	2,100,000	5	Jan. & July	'71 '78			do	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		
do War Loan.	6,500,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	1865	94%		do	425,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'65 '84		
MICHIGAN—State Bonds.	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1868			NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—City Bds.	60,000	6	Jan. & July	'67 '87		
do State Bonds.	1,000,000	6	do	'73 '78			NEW LONDON, Ct.—City Bonds.	150,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	'73 '84		
do State Bonds.	700,000	7	do	1878			NEWPORT, R. I.—City Bonds.	200,000	6	Jan. & July	'70 '81		
do State Bonds.	750,000	6	do	1883			NEW HAVEN, Ct.—City Bonds.	3,000,200	5	May & Nov.	1870		95
do War Loan.	700,000	7	do	1866	100		do	2,147,000	5	do	1880		
MINNESOTA—State Bonds.	250,000	8	Jan. & July	1867	95		do	900,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	1890		
MISSOURI—State Bonds.	539,000	6	do	1867	95		do	100,000	6	do	1890		
do State Bonds for RR.	13,700,000	6	Jan. & July	'71 '89	77%	78	do	483,900	5	May & Nov.	'75 '79		
do State Bonds (Pac. RR).	7,000,000	6	do	'71 '87			do	1,878,900	5	Apr. & Oct.	1875		
do State Bonds (H. & St. J).	3,000,000	6	do	'71 '85			do	190,000	5	May & Nov.	'70 '73		95
do Revenue Bonds.	436,000	6	do	1866			do	402,768	5	do	1868		
NEW HAMPSHIRE—State Bonds.	535,100	6	Feb. & Aug.	1876			do	399,300	5	Jan. & July	1898		
do War Fund Bds.	1,650,000	6	do				do	3,066,071	6	do	1887		97
do War Notes.	2,500,000	8	do				do	275,000	6	do	1898		
NEW JERSEY—State Scrip.	95,000	6	Jan. & July	var.			do	2,083,200	6	Feb. & Aug.	1887		97
do War Loan Bonds.	731,000	6	Jan. & July	'71 '72	98		do	1,966,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		100
NEW YORK							do	600,000	6	do	1873		
do	700,000	7	do	1870	100	101%	do	1,600,000	6	do	1883		
do	1,189,780	6	do	plea.			do	2,748,000	6	do	1873		
do	500,000	6	do	1868			do	150,000	5	do	1866		
do	800,000	6	do	1878			do	500,000	5	do	'67 '76		
do	909,607	5	do	plea.			do	154,000	5	do	1873		95
do	442,961	5	do	plea.			do	102,000	6	Jan. & July	'65 '69		
do	900,000	5	May & Nov.	1868			do	895,570	6	May & Nov.	1864		
do	800,000	5	Jan. & July	1875			do	490,000	6	do	1867		
do	800,000	5	do	1878			do	1,000,000	6	do	1865		
do			Jan. & July	1895	98%	98%	do	2,500,000	5	do	'60 '73	85	
do			Various.	var.			NEW YORK CNTY.—C't House S'k	1,400,000	6	May & Nov.	'75 '89		
do			Jan. & July	1865			do	2,000,000	6	do	'73 '76		100
do			do	1866			do	949,700	6	do	'80 '81		
do	743,000	6	do	1872			do	4,996,000	6	do	'83 '90		97
do	3,050,000	6	do	1873	97%		do	1,442,100	6	do	'77 '82		100
do	6,000,000	6	do	1874	97%		PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—City Bds, old	552,700	5	Jan. & July	'65 '81		
do	2,250,000	6	do	1874	97%		do	739,222	5	do	'65 '82		
do	500,000	6	do	1875	97%		do	2,232,800	6	do	'65 '93		

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, NOV. 8.

Inactivity, not without depression, has been the leading feature of the markets for merchandize the past week; and, for the first time since the beginning of July, foreign goods have felt the unfavorable tone that has, heretofore, been only noticed in domestic products. The strength and buoyancy of gold, the increased exports and diminished imports, and greater ease in the money market, have had no effect in stimulating business, and have been barely sufficient to prevent a collapse in prices.

Provisions show weakness in pork and and other "hog products," but the decline has not been large. The scarcity and advance noted in these articles in the Liverpool market, with better supplies, in the near future in this market, has brought the two markets nearer together, and we may look for a resumption of shipments hence in a few weeks. But there is evidently a great deficiency of hogs in the country, while the wants of our large and growing cities are so great that no considerable export can be expected for a year to come. Beef, butter, and cheese are well supported.

Groceries have been dull and a movement has been effected at concession in prices, as in Teas, in which there has been a very large business. Coffee has been dull, and closes heavy with full supplies near at hand. Sugar and Molasses were quite depressed until yesterday, when the intelligence of the severe tornado which has visited the West Indies and their coasts, led to some reaction, and the close is decidedly better than at the opening of the week. Rice, Spices, &c., have been dull,

Naval Stores have been quiet but firm. Foreign Fruits have met with an active demand from the trade at full prices. New Fruit is much wanted. Fish dull and unchanged. Hides and Leather were subject to strong depressing influences early in the week, but recovered yesterday, and closed with better tone than we have noticed in some weeks. East India goods steady. Metals without essential change. Hops are active, with sales of choice new as high as 65c., cash; the demand for consumption is very heavy. A few English hops have been put upon the market, but have been difficult of sale. Petroleum has been dull and declining. Highwines, (whisky) firm. The freight market has been inactive, except in the shipment of cotton to Liverpool. Some shipments of corn to the same market are reported; rates are higher on the week, and for weight the tendency is upward.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week, and since July 1, have been as follows:

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

	This week.	Since July.	This week.	Since July 1.
Ashes, pkgs.....	292	4,892	Crude turp bbls..	42
Breadstuffs—			Spirits turpentine	110
Flour, bbls.....	87,371	1,358,279	Rosin.....	1,095
Wheat, bush.....	229,375	4,481,184	Tar.....	358
Oats.....	217,235	4,571,009	Pitch.....	100
Corn.....	369,159	10,545,339	Oil cake, pkgs.....	1,693
Rye.....	63,979	474,670	Oil lard.....	973
Malt.....	7,113	268,143	Oil, Petroleum.....	16,183
Barley.....	182,159	1,621,101	Peanuts, bags.....	7,764
Grass seed.....	274	11,015	Provisions—	
Flaxseed.....	3,000	54,632	Butter, pkgs.....	21,581
Beans.....	1,534	31,751	Cheese.....	30,059
Peas.....	11,698	72,720	Cut meats.....	306
Corn meal, bbls..	3,508	50,717	Eggs.....	3,046
Corn meal, bags.	4,133	32,635	Pork.....	58,295
B. W. Flour, bags	814	1,557	Beef, pkgs.....	1,174
Cotton, bales.....	25,781	386,197	Lard, pkgs.....	240
Copper, plates.....	.....	2,472	Lard, kegs.....	819
Copper, bbls.....	682	6,576	Rice, pkgs.....	174
Dried fruit, pkgs..	83	1,777	Starch.....	2,220
Grease, pkgs.....	.....	2,222	Stearine.....	214
Hemp, bales.....	228	2,104	Spelter, slabs.....	.....
Hides, No.....	8,238	149,423	Sugar, hhd & bbls	100
Hops, bales.....	1,919	5,984	Tallow, pkgs.....	28
Leather, sides.....	58,991	660,314	Tobacco.....	4,223
Lead, pigs.....	.....	14,657	Tobacco, hhd.....	1,631
Molasses, hhd.....	.....	4,431	Whisky, bbls.....	1,380
Naval Stores—			Wool, bales.....	2,957

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:

	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1865.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1865.
Cotton, bales.....	579,100	233,690	Tar, bbls.....	11,358
Flour, bbls.....	2,751,090	3,445,005	Rice, cask.....	9,917
Corn meal, bbls..	250,250	336,695	Ashes, cask.....	14,635
Wheat, bush.....	5,961,665	10,921,060	Tobacco—domes. pkg	153,070
Corn.....	11,888,315	6,839,495	foreign, do.....	20,250
Rye.....	389,690	412,115	Tallow, pkgs.....	12,060
Barley, &c., bush..	2,065,440	1,602,295	Wool, dom., bales..	191,070
Oats, bush.....	6,795,235	9,047,235	Wool, for., bales..	49,355
Beef, tcs and bbls..	82,140	73,060	Hops, bales.....	23,040
Pork, bbls.....	211,940	275,645	Whisky, bbls.....	50,435
Bacon, etc., pkgs..	96,055	244,560	Leather, sides.....	1,812,100
Lard, pkgs.....	92,535	197,345	Oil—sperm, bbls..	28,883
Cheese, boxes, etc.	532,590	400,990	whale, ".....	72,588
Butter, firkins, etc.	548,425	386,485	petrol., ".....	435,295
Rosin, bbls.....	110,045	13,681	lard, ".....	5,150
Crude Turp., bbls	28,070	11,563	Whalebone, lbs.....	581,900
Spirits turp, bbls	15,504	7,293		

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:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1864.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1864.
Coal..... tons	5,190	285,896	185,115	Sugar.... boxes	7,047	343,509
Cotton... bales	187	42,937	61,748	and bags.....	19,273	426,517
Coffee.... bags	5,310	541,666	666,103	Teas..... pkgs	2,551	50,754
Molasses.. hhd	1,120	126,941	108,474	Wool.... bales		
Sugar.... hhd						
bbls & tcs...	2,523	249,315	190,271			

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

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1864.	Past week.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1864.
Cotton, bales	14,621	118,531	24,958	Crude Turp. "	1,837	4,751
Flour . bbls	25,535	1,122,177	1,836,970	Spirits Tur-		
Corn meal... "	2,359	102,226	94,529	pent'e. bbls	30	803
Wheat, bush	32,981	1,731,882	1,072,144	Tar.....		447
Corn.....	191,468	2,746,852	734,846	Rice..... tcs		5,898
Rye.....		155,496		Tallow 100lbs	352	130,521
Beef, tcs. &				Tobacco, pgs.	6,292	137,066
bbls.....	1,889	80,231	74,669	" lbs.	71,078	3,306,555
Pork.... bbls	2,280	102,147	116,604	Oil—Sperm,		
Bacon, 100 lbs	3,421	289,668	829,581	gallons.....		90,407
Lard.....	2,244	196,884	480,235	Oil—Whale..	110	13,731
Cheese.....	3,838	348,634	400,214	Oil—Petro'm		
Butter.....	383	77,690	119,081	galls.....	424,283	10,066,357
Ashes—Pots,				Oil—Lard....	480	31,088
casks.....		8,392	6,690	Seed—Clover		
Ashes—Pearls				bags.....	370	11,690
casks.....		724	1,404	Staves..... M	177	10,731
Beeswax.. lbs	2,162	186,761	408,846	Oil Cake, 100		
Hops... bales	8	12,088	17,742	lbs.....	18,581	550,827
Rosin.. bbls	1,948	33,084	1,403	Whaleb'e. lbs		611,831

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 31, 1865.

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
DANISH WEST INDIES.	Flour, bbls... 8	89
Corn meal, pkg 194	Cedar, logs.. 617	7,000
Onions, bbls... 35	Shoe pegs, bbls 110	385
Potatoes..... 12	Staves..... 8,400	1,400
D'd codfish... 200	Machinery, bxs 16	563
Lard, lbs... 7,309	Hardware, cs... 23	450
Candles, bxs... 710	Rosin, bbls... 503	4,605
Pork, bbls... 94	Sweepings, bbls 7	650
Butter, lbs... 5,407	Miscellaneous... 61	
Cheese, lbs... 815		
Hams, lbs... 1,028		
Beans, bbls... 10		
Flour, bbls... 1,699		
Furniture, cs... 1		
Beef, bbls... 27		
Staves, No. 10,000		
Hoops, No. 10,000		
Shooks, No. 200		
Nails, kegs... 170		
Hardware, cs... 4		
Trunks, pkgs... 10		
Lard oil, galls. 279		
Peas, bush... 196		
Starch, bxs... 200		
Leather, rolls... 2		
Preserves, cs... 20		
Drugs, cs... 47		
Syrups, bbls... 5		
Rope, coll... 100		
Leather, sides 24		
Bread, pkgs... 115		
Peas, bbls... 5		
Brandy, bbls... 5		
Tobacco, hhd... 2		
Photo mtl, cs... 1		
Shoes, cs... 1		
Hats, cs... 3		
Dry goods, cs... 1		
Pk'd codfish, bbls 85		
Coal oil, galls. 200		
Mfd tobacco, lbs... 3,760		
Pepper, bgs... 10		
Bread, pkgs... 70		
Miscellaneous... 793		
		\$47,308
HAMBURG.	Seed, bgs... 370	1,201
Flour, bbls... 6	75	
Ess oils, cs... 5	1,391	
Sew mach, cs. 469	17,455	
Fancy goods, cs. 6	300	
Guts, tcs... 9	225	
Quer bark, hhd 21	750	
Dry goods, cs... 1	800	
Apples, bbls... 42	439	
Tobacco, hhd 27	2,650	
Mfd tobacco, lbs... 5,199	950	
Tobacco, bales 763	27,136	
Segars, cs... 26	9,303	
Cotton, bales. 430	91,398	
I R goods, cs... 5	480	
Ext quercitron, bxs... 133	852	
Rosin, bbls... 837	6,800	
Clothing, cs... 1	131	
Corn, bgs... 40	200	
Miscellaneous... 89		
		\$162,625
BREMEN.	Tobacco stems. 48	2,764
Tobacco, ce'ns 106	6,390	
Tobacco, bales. 40	535	
Tobacco, cs... 680	30,073	
Tobacco, bbls... 140	1,984	
Rubber, cs... 2	873	
Segars, cs... 1	63	
Drugs, cs... 1	91	
		\$16,988
LIVERPOOL.	Cotton, bales... 12,450	3,001,449
Corn, bush. 112,162	97,575	
Flour, bbls... 50	450	
Cheese, lbs 353,180	63,207	
		\$29,651
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	Flour, bbls 13,408	114,916
Glassware, cs. 54	268	
Clocks, bxs... 10	200	
		\$78,903
CORK.	Cotton, bales 1,741	430,898
QUEENSTOWN.	Corn, bush 23,948	21,100
MALTA.	Tobacco, hhd 150	23,176
	Staves, No. 18,000	1,475
		\$101,404
ANTWERP.	Petroleum, galls... 155,121	91,846
Oak, pcs... 846	20,000	
		\$111,846
ROTTERDAM.	Rosin, bbls... 76	615
Beef, bbls... 101	2,233	
Tobacco, hhd 50	7,850	
Mahogany, bx. 242	2,978	
Crude turp, bbl 100	700	
Tobacco stems, hhd... 20	750	
Whisky, bbls... 1	164	
Wine, cs... 2	48	
Iron safe... 1	250	
Staves... 10,440	1,400	
		\$16,988
LONDON.	Cheese, lbs 10,449	1,900
Tobacco, hhd 81	23,100	
Carriages, No. 6	3,525	
Scraps, cks... 32	175	
Ag'l Impls, pkg 13	861	
Woodware, pkg 13	251	
Lamps, pkgs... 25	369	
Pork, bbls... 8	113	
Ess oils, cs... 111	12,680	
Clocks, bxs... 608	9,013	
Oil cake, bxs... 1,176,266	30,411	
Tob stems, hhd 25	804	
Hardware, pkg 157	4,250	
Nails, kegs... 200	1,200	
Clocks, cs... 85	1,946	
Flour, bbls... 1,327	10,800	
		\$3,614,738



**COFFEE** steady—The sales have been 139 casks 1 barrel 33 bags Plantation Ceylon at 78s @ 81s 6d for fine fine ord to mid ; 161 bags Native brown pickings were bought in at 25s, also 150 bags Padang at 56s ; 159 cases Quilon sold at 78s 6d @ 79s ; 1244 bags Coorg at 78s @ 82s 6d ; 700 bags Malabar 70s 6d @ 71s for fine ord, and 74s for bold ; 237 bags Madras 79s @ 85 ; 1365 bags 166 pockets Cochin were chiefly sold at 70s 6d @ 71s 6d for fine ord, and 74s 6d a 75s 6d for bold ; 2007 bags Tellicherry were chiefly bought in at 71s @ 72s. In Foreign, 100 bags Rio were bought in at 71s for fine ord, and 3001 bags were also bought in at 54s @ 64s for ord to good ord, and 300 bags since sold ; 76 bags washed sold at 79s.

**COPPER**—Prices of Manufactured have been advanced £5 per ton. We quote Tough Cake and Tile £91, best Selected £94, Sheathing £96 Chili Slab £84 @ £85.

**MOLASSES**—A small lot Dominica sold at 16s 6d.

**JUTE**—A good demand at the public sales, and of 7200-bales offered fully two-thirds were realized mostly at an advance of 10s per ton, viz from £14 @ £23 10s for good common to good, with inferior and rejections from £11 @ £11 5s. 180 bales cuttings were held for £6 10s. Privately about 5000 bales sold on the spot from £15 10s @ 23 for common to good, and 4000 for arrival.

**HEMP**—Russian firm ; St. Petersburg Clean £33 10s @ £34. 3000 bales Manilla sold at £42 @ £43 for fair to good quality.

**INDIA RUBBER**—80 cases Para at auction brought 1s 10d @ 1s 11d.

**INDIGO**—The periodical sales of East India which commenced on the 10th inst and concluded on the 18th, went with fair spirit throughout, and of 10,550 chests offered about 5,000 were disposed of, as follows, compared with the prices paid at the July sales, Bengal and Oude, good and fine, par to 2d advance, mid and good 3d @ 5d, and ord par. to 2d ; Madras, good and fine, 4d @ 6d, ord and mid 3d @ 4d.

**IRON**—Welsh firm ; Rails and Bars £7 @ £7 10s f o b in Wales Scotch Pigs 57s 6d for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

**LINSEED**—Arrivals during the week 26,148 qrs. After decline of 6d per qr the market is again firm at the rates of last week for spot, and for arrival 6d dearer. Calcutta in all positions commands 61s 3d @ 61s 6d ; Bombay on the spot 64s, and is enquired for for arrival at 68s @ 68s 6d. A cargo Azov now loading is reported at 59s 3d ; there are now few sellers at 60s.

**LINSEED CAKES** quiet. New York in barrels £9 15 @ £10 2s 6d.

**NAVAL STORES**—Spirits Turpentine in moderate demand at 45s. Petroleum 3s 2d Refined Pennsylvanian.

**OILS**—Fish, at last public sales a few lots Sperm sold at £114 @ £114 10s ; pale Southern nominally £48 ; pale Seal £46 ; Cod £50 ; East India £35. Linseed has declined to 36s 6d. Rape dearer ; £48 10s paid for Foreign & English Brown, £50 for Foreign and English Refined, present delivery ; for forward delivery sales are limited to English Brown, November and December, £47 10s, and January to April next year at £46 ; Madras Ground Nut sells at £45 ; Crude Cotton £30, Refined £36 10s @ £37 10s. Olive firm : Malaga £54, Seville £53 10s, and Mogadore at £51 ; the advanced prices at the ports of shipment preclude business to arrive at anything near quotations here. Cocoa Nut : more enquiry, and Cochin sells at 50s @ 50s 6d, Ceylon 47s 6d @ 48s ; afloat there are 1000 tons, against 2,550 tons same time last year. Palm ; few sellers at the quotation of 43s for best Lagos.

**RICE** in improved demand, and prices firmly maintained. 10,000 bags Rangoon sold at 11s 3d, and 600 bags new white Bengal at 15s 6d. Since these sales 8200 bags Rangoon at 12s 3d for fine new ; also a cargo of 1100 tons Bassein, arrived off coast, at 11s 9d for London.

**RUM**—Small sales of Jamaica at about 3s 4d @ 3s 6d.

**SALTPETRE** firm but not active ; 100 tons Bengal sold for arrival at 25s @ 25s 3d, and 50 tons now landing at 25s 1 1/2 for 5 per cent.

**SPICES**—Pepper : Black ; 823 bags Singapore sold at 3 1/2d, with a few lots at 3 3/4d.

**SUGAR**—The market has been quiet but steady. The sales of British West India have comprised 2540 hhds, including at public sale 353 hhds, 54 tierces, 14 barrels Barbadoes from 35s @ 42s. 2272 bags Mauritius mostly sold at 33s @ 34s 6d for brown, 38s 6d @ 39s 6d for semi-crystalised, 40s 6d @ 42s 6d for crystalised. 1255 bags Bengal sold at 30s 6d @ 31s 6d for date, and 39s 6d @ 40s for white Benares. 3148 bags Penang were taken in above the value. 369 bags Natal sold at 33s 6d @ 37s 6d. Privately 12,600 bags Mauritius sold at 30s 6d @ 35s 6d for brown to soft grey, 37s 6d @ 42s for yellow crystalised, 42s 6d for fine, and 43s 6d for white ditto. 903 bags Gurrpattah Date Bengal at 36s 6d @ 37s 6d ; 9000 bags Madras Jaggery at 29s for common, and 30s 6d for grainy ; 60 tons common ditto, to arrive, at 29s, and about 1,500 tons Mauritius, lying in France for delivery in this country, but further particulars not reported. Foreign : 96 hhds Martinique partly sold at 40s @ 41s 6d for yellow. 85 tierces Honduras sold at 33s 6d @ 35s. The private transactions comprise 1,500 boxes Havana No 11 1/2 to 12 at 38s 6d, 275 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 36s 6d, 350 hhds Porto Rico at 38s, 350 cases Brown Bahia at 33s 6d, and 15,000 bags Manila at 34s 6d @ 35s for clayed, and 30s 3d for unclayed. 242 hhds Cuba Melado were bought in at 29s.

**TALLOW** has advanced to 50s 6d for St. Petersburg Y. C Oct. to Dec., 52s Jan. to March, and 53s 5d March buyers.

**LEAD** firm at £20 @ 20 5s for common pig.

**SPELTER** steady at £20 12s 6d @ £20 17s 6d.

**Tea**—About 6,000 pkgs sold at public auction this week, nearly all without reserve. A large business has been done by private contract both in Black and Green teas of the new season at very full prices. Oolong and uncolored Japans continue in active request at extreme rates Good common Congou 1s @ 1s 1d per lb.

**TIN**—English firm, blocks 93s, bars 94s, refined 97s. Straits in demand for export at 92s @ 92s 6d.

**LIVERPOOL**—The following are the latest Liverpool quotations for American staples ; for most of which the tendency was upward on light supplies :

Beef, Prime Mess, per tce 304 lbs.....	s. d.	@	s. d.
do Indian Mess, do do .....	40 0	@	90 0
Pork, Prime Mess, Eastern, per brl, 200 lbs.....	75 0	@	97 6
do do do Western, do do .....	70 0	@	75 0
Bacon, new, (boneless) per cwt. 650—740.....	.....	@	.....
Cheese, Factory Dairies, per cwt.....	60 0	@	62 0
do Good to Fine State.....	56 0	@	58 0
do Ordinary .....	40 0	@	48 0
Butter, U. S. and Canada Extra.....	112 0	@	118 0
do do do do Good to Fine....	100 0	@	110 0
Petroleum, Pennsylvania refined, per gall.....	2 10	@	3 0
Ashes, 1st Montreal Pots, per cwt.....	34 0	@	.....
do do Pearle.....	30 6	@	.....
Bark, Quercitron, 1st Philadelphia.....	6 6	@	.....
do do Baltimore.....	6 6	@	.....
Linseed Cakes, Thin Oblong, per ton.....	187 6	@	.....
do do Thick Round.....	.....	@	.....
Tallow, per 112 lbs.....	50 0	@	.....

Naval stores, crude, whale, and sperm oils, lard, &c., were out of market.

**COTTON.**

The market opened this week pretty firm, but on the arrival of the City of Boston's advices from Liverpool, the market fell off one a two cents per lb. But the advices by the Damascus immediately after restored tone and prices. Wednesday was a very active day, at about the highest point of the week, but on Thursday it declined and fell off, and the market closed quiet, awaiting the advices by the Java.

The continued heavy receipts at all points, which bid fair to considerably increase, when the recent rains have swollen the rivers. There appears to be little doubt, from the various measures that are in progress, in the organization of companies to grow cotton, that a good crop will be raised next year. To assume that with an excellent soil and climate before them, practical and necessitous men will not raise cotton when it brings three or four times the old price is almost a libel upon the American character ; and those who " take stock " in such an idea, will find it scarcely more profitable than the Confederate loan.

The receipts for the week ending last evening (Thursday) have been as follows :

QUOTATIONS.			
From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	8,930	Charleston.....	2,577
Galveston.....	864	North Carolina.....	570
Mobile.....	3,880	Norfolk, &c.....	848
Florida.....	1,677	Per Railroad.....	3,988
Savannah.....	1,367	Foreign ports.....	.....

The exports last week were as follows :

	Bales.
To Liverpool.....	12,450
To Cork.....	1,741
To Hamburg.....	480
Total for the week.....	14,621
Previously reported.....	73,474
Total since July 1.....	93,095

The following from Neill Bros. & Co.'s circular is a statement of the movements of cotton for the week ending Oct. 21st, at the Southern ports, and Oct. 31st, at New York ; also the total receipts at all ports since 1st September compared with the last four years preceding the war :

	Receipts.		Exports for the past week.		
	Past week.	Since Sept 1.	To Gt B.	To France.	Oth F.P.
1865-66.....	50,000	365,000	33,000	1,000	1,000
1860-61.....	102,000	534,000	45,000	11,000	4,000
1859-60.....	140,000	645,000	31,000	10,000	7,000
1858-59.....	110,000	500,000	23,000	20,000	2,000
1857-58.....	38,000	249,000	30,000	6,000	4,000
	Exports since 1st September.			Total.	Stock.
	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth F. P.		
1865-66.....	136,000	7,000	2,000	145,000	332,000
1860-61.....	121,000	35,000	19,000	175,000	446,000
1859-60.....	179,000	50,000	20,000	249,000	450,000
1858-59.....	103,000	54,000	12,000	169,000	308,000
1857-58.....	87,000	19,000	16,000	122,000	169,000

**NEW ORLEANS**—A correspondent writes, under date of October 23 :

The cotton market has been very much depressed the last three days under unfavorable advices from New York, stringency of the money market, want of freight room, and advance of rates. The sales amount to only 4,750 bales, but with the large business of Saturday and Monday they make up a total for the week of 23,750 against 14,650 last week and 23,750 the week previous. The receipts of the last three days have been 9,409 ; for the week 23,216. The last three days' clearances have been 14,644 ; for the week, 20,293, of which 2,376 were by the Concordia to Boston. The stock on hand is 115,508 bales, against 112,585 at the close of the week previous. The closing quotations are as follows :

Ordinary.....	43 @ 47
Good ordinary.....	49 @ 50
Low middling.....	51 @ 53
Middling.....	54 @ 56
Strict middling.....	57

At these rates, factors are very stringent, and, indeed, in some cases, have still higher pretensions. The money market, however, now controls that of cotton in unison with freights. New York sight exchange is down to 2½ discount; and to 4½, thirty days, quoting lowest figures. Freights by steam are 2½ cents per pound to New York and Boston for cotton, and 1½ by sail. Liverpool, 11-16 @ ¼d; Havre, 1½c.

The receipts of cotton to-day have thus far been heavy, and will more than make good the shipments. The day has been fair, but the market has been much depressed because of the want of money. Nothing will be done till the market is again supplied. Gold, 151 @ 153. New York exchange, 3½ @ 3¾. Discount bank notes, 3 @ 2¼ @ 2½.

The mails are taken out this evening by the *Morning Star*. There has been a partial reduction of about one cent on small quantities of cotton to-day, but most factors are unwilling to sell at that concession. Steamship freights on cotton to New York, to-day, 2¼c. The agent of the direct line of New Orleans, Liverpool, and Havre cotton carrying steamships, arrived here yesterday. There are six of them, named after Southern States, and the *Alabama* is expected every day to arrive. The Liverpool clearances last week were 13,894½ bales cotton.

**GALVESTON.**—The following is the Galveston Cotton Statement for Saturday, October 21.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865.....	This Year.	1860-61.
Received this week.....	13,857	3,168
Received previously.....	3,561	3,666
Received at other ports.....	17,158	19,954
	3,480	2,055
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33,006</b>	<b>28,843</b>
Exported to Great Britain.....	4,939	855
Do New Orleans.....	8,226	2,621
Do New York.....	11,500	7,723
Do Boston.....	662	2,701
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	25,397	18,903
	12,870	14,943

**SAVANNAH.**—The *Savannah Republican* of October 28, thus remarks on the cotton trade at that port:

"The receipts of cotton since the 21st inst. have been as follows, viz.: 7,617 bales of Upland; 135 bales of Sea Island, and 125 bales of Domestic. The exports during the same period have been 2,923 bales of Upland; 75 bales Sea Island, and 147 bales of Domestic—leaving a stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared of 6,041 bales of Upland, 222 do Sea Island, and 170 bales of Domestic.

"Since our report on the 21st inst, prices have fluctuated, and no regular rates have existed. In the early part of the week holders were very firm, but toward the close, submitted to a decline of from four to six cents per pound. Some holders refuse to sell at the present rate, and have withdrawn their stocks, while others are willing to accept the quotations given below. Although the receipts have been large, amounting to 7,617 bales of Upland, notwithstanding the continued low state of the rivers, the stock on sale is not large, as most of the receipts are on Northern account, and forwarded by steamship as received. In consequence of the gale on our coast during the past week, the exports have not reached 3,000 bales, and consequently the stock has increased, for the greater portion of which freight has been engaged. Since our last report all grades have declined from 4 to 6c per pound. The market is unsettled, but yesterday afternoon sales were made at the following rates duty paid:

Ordinary.....	Cts. Nominal.	Strict Middling.....	Cts.
Low Middling.....	50@..	Good Middling.....	55@..
Middling.....	52@..		56@..

Only a few bales of Sea Island have changed hands, at prices ranging from 85 cents to \$1.25. The principal transactions have been at \$1 @ \$1.05 per lb. A finer grade of the very best quality, grown on the Sea Islands, and well prepared, will bring some advance on the above quotations. The greater portion of this description of cotton received at present, is badly prepared, and little disposition exists to purchase it, unless at a very low figure.

**LIVERPOOL.**—We have, by the Java, dates to the 21st October. We quote:

"Early in the week the market was strong, and on Monday, in consequence of reported damage to the crop in Egypt, that description advanced 1d. per lb., which improvement, however, has since been lost. Since then a quieter tone has prevailed, in consequence of the very large imports from all parts, amounting to 126,756 bales, of which 23,877 bales are from America; this is the first free import thence since the war, and consists of five cargoes direct from New Orleans, one from Mobile, and one from Charleston, as well as the usual supply from New York by steamers.

The very large advance in price during the last month makes the margin of profit on these imports so great, that it is not to be wondered at that there has been some pressure to realize, which, on a quiet market, has caused some irregularity in prices. On Thursday this was rather marked, and the sales were generally at 1d. per lb. below our last Circular quotations, and some considerable quantities were disposed of, ex quay, at even a greater reduction. On Friday there was a firmer tone in the market, with sales of 10,000 bales. On Saturday the market was again dull.

QUOTATIONS.

Upland.....	21 @ 23½d.	Fair and Good fair.	25 @..d.	Good and Fine.	.. @..d
Mobile.....	21 @ 23½		.. @..		.. @..
New Orleans.....	21 @ 24		25½ @..		.. @..
Texas.....	21 @ 23½		.. @..		.. @..
Sea Islands.....	30 @ 35		42 @ 50		56 @ 63

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation.	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	4,730	1,530	1,300	7,560	270,060	214,270
Brazilian.....	1,960	2,510	1,150	5,620	293,300	178,530
West Indian... ..	1,090	690	160	1,940	91,210	30,510
Egyptian.....	6,740	1,690	5,960	14,390	445,230	290,220
East Indian... ..	17,480	12,390	21,840	51,710	1,684,190	1,043,200
China & Japan. . .	2,590	800	1,850	5,240	278,690	321,800
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>34,590</b>	<b>19,610</b>	<b>32,260</b>	<b>86,460</b>	<b>3,062,730</b>	<b>2,073,030</b>

IMPORTS.

	This week.	To this date 1865.	To this date 1864.
American.....	23,877	238,347	164,624
Brazilian.....	12,543	254,911	176,025
West Indian... ..	1,427	90,205	45,481
Egyptian.....	5,416	344,843	267,319
East Indian... ..	81,084	919,897	940,913
China and Japan. . .	2,409	123,743	271,497
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>126,756</b>	<b>1,971,946</b>	<b>1,865,859</b>

STOCKS.

	This day.	Same date 1864.	Dec. 31, 1864.
American.....	87,350	24,300	23,210
Brazilian.....	18,170	18,960	16,140
West Indian... ..	6,400	10,510	4,280
Egyptian.....	31,250	24,640	29,060
East Indian... ..	173,070	260,880	315,190
China and Japan. . .	14,130	92,920	78,420
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>280,370</b>	<b>531,510</b>	<b>466,300</b>

BREADSTUFFS.

THE market has shown the same feverish and unsettled state, noticed last week. The receipts have been restricted, and buyers have shown a disposition to hold off.

Flour has come forward more freely than grain. But, nevertheless, the prices for the past three or four days have been working upward. The demand has been very general, including some for London. The only exception to the buoyant tone has been in good medium Western, which were previously advanced largely, and are now rather slow of sale.

Wheat has been in steady ruling demand, and shippers to Great Britain have been looking about; prices have steadily advanced since Tuesday, when new No. 2 Club sold for steamer shipment to Liverpool at 70c, freight 6d.

Corn has been in good Eastern and local demand, with some export business. Receipts are quite moderate, and there is little probability of any considerable increase via canal; but the Southern Coast and New Jersey promise to make good the deficiency at once. The crops of Corn at the East has been very fine, and was harvested in unusually good condition.

Rye has declined under liberal arrivals, and a pressure to sell. Oats have been active and firm, with some speculative feeling. Barley has been latterly quiet.

At to-day's market, Flour and Wheat was decidedly higher on the Java's news, with a fair degree of activity. Corn was prime, but quiet. Oats dull. The Java's letters were not delivered in time for their effect upon this market to have been fully determined.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western. . .per bbl.	\$7 85 @ \$8 20
do Extra State.....	8 35 @ 9 00
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	9 00 @ 9 25
do Extra Western, common to good.....	8 40 @ 11 35
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	11 50 @ 16 00
do Southern, supers.....	9 50 @ 11 40
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	11 50 @ 16 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 40 @ 12 25
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	6 50 @ 7 00
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 50 @ 4 85
Wheat, Chicago Spring..... per bushel	1 75 @ 1 83
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 77 @ 1 85
do Red Winter.....	2 00 @ 2 25
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	2 30 @ 2 36
Corn, Western Mixed.....	78 @ 91
do Western Yellow.....	.. @ 92
Rye, North River.....	1 17 @ 1 20
Rye, Canada.....	1 15 @ 1 17
Oats, Western.....	50 @ 59
do State.....	55 @ 57
Barley.....	1 10 @ 1 30
do Malt.....	1 40 @ 1 50

MILWAUKEE.—The statistics of this market have not come to hand this week. We know, however, that the deliveries have fallen off fully one-half.

CHICAGO.—The following summary shows the receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the week ending October 28.

RECEIPTS.						
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Rye, bus.	Barley, bus.
Total .....	35,275	331,522	461,386	138,879	37,288	82,906
Cor. week '64	25,172	205,491	111,010	686,266	36,079	23,879

SHIPMENTS.						
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Total .....	19,248	277,978	611,007	185,990	73,667	73,750
Cor. week, '64	23,317	424,210	137,900	776,360	32,900	754

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain from January 1 to October 28, for four years.

RECEIPTS.				
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls.....	983,602	1,002,852	1,240,902	1,471,556
Wheat, bu.....	7,831,456	8,887,518	9,562,140	11,562,466
Corn.....	23,658,562	12,481,402	25,388,944	28,802,722
Oats.....	9,469,388	11,569,476	7,333,469	3,135,121
Rye.....	988,072	947,311	721,107	853,797
Barley.....	1,019,712	651,213	929,860	646,831

SHIPMENTS.				
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls.....	819,336	911,076	1,376,319	1,389,282
Wheat, bu.....	5,744,673	9,437,412	8,092,399	11,540,545
Corn, bu.....	23,582,326	11,313,540	23,879,574	26,523,430
Oats, bu.....	8,296,520	12,310,762	6,548,570	2,645,361
Rye, bu.....	554,230	665,961	536,806	718,010
Barley, bu.....	230,667	198,743	628,688	188,024

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. 28 :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago.....	35,275	331,522	461,386	141,909	82,906	40,288
Milwaukee ....	13,677	467,078	5,850	11,930	9,895	4,032
Toledo.....	36,780	103,484	54,130	16,678	5,054	4,126
Detroit.....	31,405	25,832	2,791	5,678	1,729	....
Cleveland.....	6,088	128,525	21,751	19,096	12,066	1,640

Totals.....	123,225	1,056,441	552,912	175,281	111,650	50,086
Previous week..	149,527	1,363,494	744,109	332,455	83,191	68,305
Week ending Oct. 14....	140,305	1,494,821	981,283	439,786	210,817	87,001

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. 28, and destination :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bush.
To Buffalo.....	27,558	425,566	451,686	121,375	....	70,275
Oswego.....	....	61,724	30,500	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh..	3,415	18,850	42,150	....	....	....
Dunkirk.....	24,132	....	....	....	....	....
Saginaw.....	....	....	1,250	750	....	....
Collingwood..	....	....	32,577	....	....	....
Kingston....	....	34,000	65,100	....	....	....
Montreal....	100	....	10,000	....	....	....
Oth. Cn. ps..	....	28,500	....	....	....	....
Other ports..	843	65,847	36,800	57,075	51,870	....
By Railroad....	14,262	8,047	4,585	9,840	4,852	3,392

Totals.....	70,310	642,534	674,148	189,040	56,722	73,667
Previous week..	87,968	1,176,832	1,129,770	447,609	5,505	118,164

LIVERPOOL Dates are to 21st October. The following is a review of the market, ending the 20th (Friday).

Light supplies of Wheat and Flour, present and prospective, cause great firmness on the part of holders, but the demand is restricted by the relatively lower prices of English Wheat, with which the large country millers freely supply themselves.

At Tuesday's Market there was a moderate consumptive demand for Wheat at about our last Circular's quotations. Flour was more easily sold; barrels are so scarce that quotations are merely nominal. Indian corn was freely offered, and prices were rather in favor of buyers.

Since Tuesday the tone of the trade has been very firm, and without much activity, prices have rather a hardening tendency. Indian corn has free buyers at 28s 6d per qr. for mixed, at which price it was freely offered on Tuesday.

At to day's market there was a good demand for Wheat, mostly on speculation, at an advance of 1d to 2d per cental. French Flour was 6d to 1s per sack dearer, and in good request. Indian corn met only a moderate demand at 28s 6d per qr.

QUOTATIONS.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, Extra State.....per bbl.	26	0	@	27 0
do Ohio.....	27	0	@	28 0
do Canadian.....	27	0	@	28 0
do Sour and Heated.....	22	0	@	24 0
Wheat, Chicago and Milwaukee.....per 100 lbs.	9	5	@	9 7

do Amber Iowa.....	9	8	@	9 10
do Red and Amber Winter.....	9	8	@	9 10
Indian Corn, Yellow.....per 480 lbs.	28	6	@	—
Peas, Canadian.....per 504 lbs.	38	0	@	39 0
Oatmeal, Canadian.....per 240 lbs.	23	0	@	24 0

On Saturday, the 21st, there was a considerable further advance in Wheat—other breadstuffs unchanged.

GLASGOW advices of the 21st report :  
"Flour firm and upward; holders demand an advance. Wheat active at an advance of 3d@6d per cental."

LONDON.—The market was unchanged.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

THE Dry Goods trade has been unusually dull during the week. Prices were uniformly maintained, however, up to Thursday morning, at which time there was a reduction of one or two cents per yard on Standard brown sheetings, and two cents on bleached. This concession caused rather more activity, and the moderate supply which had accumulated has been pretty well disposed of. The fall in goods noted was owing to a decreased demand, while at the same time there was an increased supply of domestic and foreign goods. In fact foreign goods can be imported at a lower figure than that at which domestics have been held, and the very large amount thrown upon the market naturally accelerated the decline. The tendency is still downwards, and on account of the large supply of foreign goods, and the increased product of the mills, there is a great effort to dispose of goods as fast as possible.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been in very light demand up to Thursday, when agents and jobbers reduced prices one a two cents per yard, causing a slightly increased activity, though the market is very dull, and a further concession may be looked for. Standard brown sheetings and shirtings are selling by both Agents and jobbers at 34c. This is the price for Stark A, Atlantic A, A H, Amoskeag A, Salmon Falls A, and Indian Orchard N, Indian Orchard W 30c, B B 32c, C 35c, Appleton B 38c, C 31c D 33c, Shirtings E 28, Appleton A 35, Auburn 27, Indian Queen 29, Pittsfield A 30, Rocky Point Sheetings 31, Atlantic D 33, fine sheetings 34, Massachusetts A 32, B 33, Medford 34, Newmarket 33 inch 32, 36 inch 33, Amory 35, Indian Head A 35, B 31, E 35, Nassau Extra 32, Fine D 32, Waltham F 40, Salmon Falls C 33, M 33, Augusta mills 4-4 32, and 7-8 do. 26. Atlantic P A & P H 34, heavy shirting 30 and 29, Phoenix Cotton Mf. Co. 34 and 36, and 39 inch 37. Shetucket B 24, A 26, Massachusetts shirting 26, Wa Wa Wanda 32, Appleton N 30, and Indian Orchard A 37.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in better supply and prices have declined one a two cents from our last quotations. In many cases goods quoted at our figures could not be sold except at a concession. New York Mills are quoted at 55 cents by both agents and jobbers. Bartlett steam mills are held at 37 for 33 inch, 50 for 5-4, 35 for 7-8, and 4-4 at 40, Canoe extra fine 27 inch sell at 23, Hudson River XX 26, Warrentown H 26, Waltham S 72 inch 90, a decline of five cents from last week; 42 inch at 40, a decline of five cents also; K 92 inch 60, M 81 inch 102, a reduction of three cents; and N 90 inch 112, a reduction of 2 cents.

DRILLS are in moderate demand but with the increasing supply prices are a little lower. Stark A are held at 36, Amoskeag brown 36, Globe Steam Mills 30, Park Mills 30.

CORSET JEANS are steady and prices nominally the same. Newmarket colored 33, Indian Orchard 33, Amoskeag brown 37, Bates 33, Naumkeag 37, and Sateens 40.

COTTON FLANNELS are in quiet demand and prices slightly reduced. Manchester brown are held at 45, Columbia 36, Nashua A 37, Falls 39.

STRIPES AND TICKS are in limited demand and prices nominal, Albany ticks sell at 28, Pittsfield 28, Amoskeag ACA 80. American stripes 35 cents for 3-3, and 36 cents for 6-3.

DENIMS AND COTTONADES are very quiet and weak. Amoskeag D are held at 62, Princeton 50.

PRINTS are still the leading article in the dry goods trade. They fluctuate most and sell when anything sells. The supply is much increased and with the light demand prices have again fallen off in most kinds. Jobbers' prices are considerably lower than last week. Amoskeag purple are now held at 27, two cents less than last week, and are sold by jobbers at 26; Amoskeag dark and light 26;

Mourning 25, Swiss Ruby 27, Wamsutta 23, two cents off; Dust ers 23, Spragues National 28, Purples 31, Madder, Rubies and Green 30, Blue and White 31, Blue and Orange 32, Black and Whites 27, Shirting Prints 31, American Print Works Madder 28, Columbia Full Madders 25, Greene Co. Fancies 28, War-regan Fancies 28, and Rubies 29.

PRINT CLOTHS are dull and very quiet. The sales at the Providence Market for the week were 43,000 piece at 23 cents for 64 X 64, on hand.

GINGHAMS are selling steadily but with the over stocked market-prices are lower. Glasgow sell at 33 cents, a reduction of two cents and Lancaster 33.

JACONETS are in very moderate demand. White Rock high col-lars bring 33; plain 31; Slater's 39.

SILESIA are in better supply, but prices remain nominally the same. Brookfield 35; Indian Orchard 40.

LINSEYS are in good supply, but a light demand prevails and prices are nominal. Laurel Dale 45, White Rock 47, Porter & Dic-key's 40a62.

CAMBRICS are very quiet. Federal 24, Columbia 25, London W 23, Saratoga 22, and Milton Mills 22.

MOUSLIN DELAINES are more active and prices remain firm. Most makes are closely sold up. Hamilton, Manchester and Pacific sell at 35, Atlantic Delaine Co's Coburg's sell at 34 and fine at 40 to 55.

WOOLEN GOODS are in only moderate demand. Some leading styles of Cassimeres are steadily called for and prices remain firm. Upon other styles there has been a small reduction. Cloths are not active, but prices steady. Cotton warp are held at \$2 65 for No. 1, \$2 55 for No. 2, and \$2 45 for No. 3. Utica all wool beavers are \$2 65 for light weight, and \$4 for heavy do. Cassimeres range for Millville \$2 25a3 for all wool, and \$2 25a2 75 for silk mixture; Dighton's do sell \$2 75 for fancy and \$2 50 for plain; Merchants' Woolen Co's do \$3 62 for 3 4 and \$5 25 for 6-4. Satinets of me-dium and fine grades are fairly active at unchanged prices, while there is less demand for low qualities at reduced prices.

KENTUCKY JEANS remain about the same, and there is but little doing in them at present. Washington and Union are each held at 67; Laurel Glen, and Richmond each 65; Eagleville 45 for Ox-ford and blue mixed; extra fine indigo blue do 62a67; common standard 30; blue brown orange Kentucky cassimere 45.

FLANNELS and BLANKETS are steady. There is quite as much demand as usual at this season, and rates are firm. The holders of Blankets have made few changes in their quotations, but the con-cessions that have been made recently apply only to some of the least desirable sizes.

LINEN goods are in good request and prices remain steady. Crash sells freely at 16a21 and Huckabuck 25 for bleached, and 23 for unbleached.

FOREIGN GOODS are abundant. The importation of foreign fab-rics continues large, and there is an increasing disposition on the part of holders to press sales. The prices for a few descriptions of fine plain goods are well sustained, but the market is overstocked with inferior qualities in nearly every class of production. The sales at auction during the past few days have generally been well attended, but bidding has been far from spirited, and in many in-stances sales dragged heavily, while the prices received show a large reduction from former sales.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 2d, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1705	\$659,602	263	\$72,868	1417	\$605,865
do cotton...	486	115,460	76	21,280	1314	360,447
do silk...	363	336,772	68	37,397	265	243,390
do flax...	768	176,525	333	68,907	1556	389,140
Miscellaneous dry goods.	430	90,528	19	8,365	384	101,208
Total	3752	\$1,378,887	759	\$207,797	4936	\$1,700,050
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	212	\$67,583	1152	\$478,598	173	\$52,572
do cotton...	73	13,673	118	36,352	104	24,593
do silk...	25	20,336	111	93,785	10	10,133
do flax...	374	79,734	485	85,025	117	25,847
Miscellaneous dry goods.	2	1,858	61	24,273	3	686
Total	686	\$183,084	1927	\$721,033	407	\$118,781
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	3752	1,378,887	759	207,797	4936	1,700,050
Total th'wn upon mark't	4488	\$1,561,971	2686	\$928,980	5843	\$1,818,831

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	101	\$42,526	288	\$138,137	279	\$99,619
do cotton...	31	7,526	13	3,379	231	71,046
do silk...	40	53,163	8	7,110	45	80,652
do flax...	127	27,774	16	5,263	242	61,833
Miscellaneous dry goods.	13	3,758	...	...	12	2,199
Total	312	\$139,747	325	153,889	809	\$315,355
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	3752	1,378,887	759	207,797	4936	1,700,050
Total entered at the port.	4064	\$1,518,634	1084	\$361,686	5745	\$2,015,405

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Nov. 2, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.							
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.							
Woolens...	291	\$131,876	Gloves...	29	7,029	Braids & bds. 81	48,390
Cloths...	86	44,508	Worsteds...	463	214,515	Cot. & wor'd. 249	87,283
Carpetings...	136	37,608	Hose...	5	2,517	Total	1417
Blankets...	16	2,221	Worsted y'n	84	9,951		605,865
Shawls...	35	23,997	Lastings...	2	1,025		
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.							
Cottons...	511	\$156,498	Ribbons...	1	130	Spool...	185
Colored...	266	75,271	Laces...	7	2,690	Hose...	239
Prints...	10	2,741	Braids & bds.	5	1,413	Total	1314
Emb'd mus'n	17	5,855	Handk'fs...	6	1,476		\$380,441
Velvets...	12	5,142	Gloves...	5	847		
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.							
Silks...	78	\$118,781	Cravats...	1	344	Silk & cotton.	44
Crapes...	1	869	Raw...	61	35,232	Total	265
Velvets...	11	10,770	Braids & bds.	2	1,062		\$248,390
Ribbons...	63	44,364	Silk & wors'd	4	2,993		
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.							
Linen...	1833	\$355,739	Hdkfs...	8	5,162	Hemp yarn...	96
Linen & cot...	7	1,863	Thread...	62	14,706	Total	1556
Total							\$389,140
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Leath gloves.	22	\$9,279	Embroideri's.	44	22,270	Straw goods.	92
Kid gloves...	7	0,443	Millinery...	1	118	Feath & flow.	14
Matting...	129	4,179	Corsets...	24	6,361	Susp & elast.	15
Clothing...	46	11,438	Total				384
Total							\$101,208
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.							
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.							
Woolens...	32	\$10,832	Shawls...	5	6,122	Worsteds...	39
Blankets...	75	13,291	Gloves...	2	214	Cot & wors'd.	20
Total							173
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.							
Cottons...	36	\$8,604	Velvets...	2	507	Spool...	1
Colored...	61	14,677	Handk'fs...	1	237	Hose...	3
Total							104
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.							
Silks...	4	\$6,558	Ribbons...	3	2,907	Silk & wors'd	3
Total							10
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.							
Linen...	103	\$23,370	Linen & cot.	14	2,477	Total	117
Total							\$25,847
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Leather gloves	1	\$530	Oil Cloth...	2	108	Total	3
Total							\$636
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.							
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.							
Woolens...	44	\$14,228	Shawls...	7	1,955	Braids & bds...	6
Cloths...	11	5,395	Gloves...	2	668	Cot. & worst...	111
Blankets...	11	2,171	Worsteds...	84	31,324	Total	276
Total							\$99,619
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.							
Cottons...	20	\$8,587	Colored...	195	58,634	Ginghams...	16
Total							231
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.							
Silk...	33	\$66,863	Velvets...	2	4,475	Ribbons...	8
Crapes...	2	1,607	Total				45
Total							\$90,653
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.							
Linen...	236	\$57,743	Handkerchiefs	6	4,095	Total	242
Total							\$61,833
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Embroideries	1	\$984	Straw goods.	11	1,215	Total	12
Total							\$2,199

THE CATTLE MARKET.

The downward tendency of the market for beef cattle, noted last week, has continued still further, and perhaps in an increased measure; for while last week the higher grades were not affected, the decline this week embraces all qualities—the medium and common, however, more than the better ones. Prices ranged from 9 to 18 cents per pound net, embracing poor and common at 9 to 11c., fair to good at 12 to 15c., good to prime at 15 to 17c., and choice at 17 to 18c.

The total receipts for the week foot up 6,634 beeves, 154 cows, 1,353 veals, 26,286 sheep and lambs, and 14,470 swine; showing an increase over last week's receipts of 127 beeves, 63 cows, and 1,996 sheep, and a decrease of 35 veals and 3,982 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...

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 @ 8 25
Pearl, 1st sort. 8 25 @ 8 50

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.
Of 209 lb and upward 11 1/2 @ 12

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cent ad val.
American yellow. 47 @ 50

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

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 cent.
American, gray and white. 60 @ 2 50

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

There is a steady local demand but no great activity. Prices are firm.

Butter—
N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine. 46 @ 48
do do fair to good 48 @ 44
do Firkins, str. fine, yel. 48 @ 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. Reerve, good to fine, yel. 33 @ 40
do do com. to medium 38 @ 36
Southern Ohio 32 @ 36
Canada, uniform and fine 38 @ 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 @ 18 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 per lb.
Sperm 40 @ 40
do patent 50 @ 50
Refined sperm, city 38 @ 40
Stearic 33 @ 34
Adamantine 26 @ 28

Cement—Rosendale. 2 00 @ 2 00

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.
One inch and upward 9 @ 9

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel.
Liverpool Orrel. 14 50 @
Liverpool Gas Cannel 8 50 @ 9 00
Nova Scotia 12 00 @ 12 50
Anthracite 12 00 @ 12 50

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.
Caracas (gold), (in bond) 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 per lb; all other 10 cent ad valorem in addition.

Coffee has been dull and transactions light.
Rio, prime, duty paid gold. 22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
do good 21 @ 22
do fair 20 @ 20
do ordinary 18 1/2 @ 19
do fair to good cargoes 19 @ 21
Java, mats and bags 28 @ 32

Native Ceylon 22 @ 25
Maracaibo 21 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Laguayra 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
St. Domingo

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

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

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2; other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.

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

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val.
Regular, quarts. 52 @ 54
Short Tapers 40 @ 41
Mineral 54 @ 56
Phial 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafoetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 29; Balsam Tolu, 30 cent ad val.; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 80 cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/4; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 50; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per 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. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 cent ad val.; Sal Aratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

Drugs are firm but transactions light.

Acid, Citric 92 @ 92
Alcohol 4 @ 4 48
Aloes, Cape 25 @ 26
Aloes, Socotrine 85 @ 85
Alum 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Annato, fair to prime 70 @ 78
Antimony, Regulus of (cash) 14 @ 14 1/2
Argols, Red (gold) 31 @ 31
Argols, Refined (gold) 31 @ 31
Arsenic, Powdered 3 20 @ 3 20
Assafoetida 25 @ 40
Balsam Capivi 1 20 @ 1 20
Balsam Tolu (gold) 85 @ 90
Balsam Peru (gold) 1 50 @ 1 50
Bark, Calisaya 1 75 @ 1 75
Berries, Persian 55 @ 55
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle 12 1/2 @ 18
Bi Chromate Potash 22 @
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags (gold) 28 @ 80
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar 40 @ 42 1/2
Bleaching Powder 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Borax, Refined 30 @ 33
Brimstone, Crude (gold) per ton 45 00 @ 45 00
Brimstone, Am. Roll 4 1/2 @ 5
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur 6 @ 6 1/2
Camphor, Crude, (in bond) (gold) 29 @ 30
Camphor, Refined 1 25 @ 1 30
Cantharides 1 @ 1 60
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk 24 @ 25
Cardamoms, Malabar 3 @ 3 50
Castor Oil, Cases 8 50 @ 3 60
Chamomile Flowers 50 @
Chlorate Potash (gold) 36 @
Caustic Soda 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cobalt, Crystals, in kegs. 112 lbs 92 1/2 @ 91
Cochineal, Honduras (gold) 80 @ 85
Cochineal, Mexican (gold) 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Copperas, American 34 1/2 @ 34 1/2
Cream Tartar, prime (gold) 34 1/2 @
Cubebs, East India 12 @ 13
Cutch 20 @ 24
Cuttlefish Bone 20 @ 24
Epsom Salts 4 @ 4
Extract Logwood 12 @ 12
Flowers, Benzoin 60 @ 80
Flowers, Arnica 80 @ 81
Folia, Buchu 40 @ 70
Gambier 9 1/2 @ 10
Gamboge 9 @ 10
Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls 85 @ 90
Ginseng, Southern and Western 62 1/2 @
Gum Arabic, Picked (gold) 88 @ 88
Gum Arabic, Sorts 88 @ 88
Gum Benzoin (gold) 45 @ 45
Gum Copal Cow 37 @ 38
Gum Geeda 20 @ 20
Gum Damar 48 @ 48

Gum Myrrh, East India 60 @ 50
Gum, Myrrh, Turkey 60 @ 50
Gum Senegal 60 @ 50
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts 85 @ 55
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey 85 @ 40
Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 8 12 1/2 @ 1 00
Iodine, Resublimed 5 50 @ 3 25
Ipecacuanna, Brazil 4 1/2 @ 5
Jalap 2 70 @ 5
Juniper Berries 5 @ 5 1/2
Lac Dye 25 @ 55
Lic. ice Paste, Calabria 43 @ 45
Liccorice, Paste, Sicily 23 @ 24
Liccorice Paste, Spanish Solid 36 @ 40
Liccorice Paste, Greek 36 @ 40
Madder, Dutch (gold) 9 1/2 @
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 8 @ 8 1/2
Manna, large flake 1 00 @ 1 20
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo 70 @ 72
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) 6 @ 6 00
Oxalic Acid 95 @ 40
Phosphorus 95 @ 52
Prussiate Potash 50 @ 52
Quicksilver (gold) 55 @ 60
Rhubarb, China 1 25 @ 6 75
Rose Leaves 1 25 @ 2 00
Salaratus (cash) 11 @ 15
Sal Ammoniac, Refined (gold) 11 @ 15
Sal Soda, Newcastle 5 1/2 @ 47 1/2
Sarsaparilla, Hond. 45 @ 54
Sarsaparilla, Mex. 30 @ 47 1/2
Seed, Anise 24 @ 28
do Canary 5 50 @ 6 00
do Hemp 2 @ 2 75
do Caraway 20 @ 20
do Coriander 15 @ 15
do Mustard, brown, Trieste 18 @ 17 1/2
do do California, brown 18 @ 14
do do English, white 18 @ 20
Senna, Alexandria 24 @ 20
Senna, East India 35 @
Seneca Root 1 00 @ 1 25
Shell Lac 50 @ 55
Soda Ash (80 cent) (gold) 5 1/2 @ 6
Sugar Lead, White 55 @ 60
Sulphate Quinine, Am 2 60 @ 2 70
Sulphate Morphine 9 00 @
Tartaric Acid (gold) 59 @ 60
Valerian, English 50 @ 50
do Dutch 75 @ 90
Verdigris, dry and extra dry 16 @ 16 1/2
Vitriol, Blue

Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val.
Ravens, Light 16 00 @ 18 00
Ravens, Heavy 22 00 @
Scotch, Gourcock, No. 1 31 00 @
Cotton, No. 1 1 25 @ 1 80

Dye Woods—Duty free.
Camwood (gold) 150 00 @
Fustic, Cuba 44 00 @
Fustic, Tampico 23 00 @ 24 00
Fustic, Savanilla (gold) 21 00 @ 22 00
Fustic, Maracaibo do 20 00 @
Logwood, Campeachy (gold) 19 00 @
Logwood, Honduras (gold) 25 00 @ 26 00
Logwood, Tabasco (gold) 24 50 @ 25 75
Logwood, Jamaica 15 25 @ 15 50
Limawood 30 00 @ 125 00
Barwood (gold) 30 00 @
Sapan Wood, Manila 70 00 @

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val.
Prime Western 95 @ 1 10
do Tennessee 90 @ 90

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

Cod is in light demand and dull: Mackerel and Herring quiet and nominal.
Dry Cod 8 00 @ 9 75
Dry Scale 8 00 @ 6 00
Pickled Scale 8 00 @ 6 50
Pickled Cod 8 00 @ 5 50
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore 28 50 @ 25 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax 17 00 @
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay 18 00 @
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore 16 00 @
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay 15 25 @ 15 50
Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax 12 50 @ 13 00
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large 12 50 @ 18 50
Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax 40 00 @
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1 1/2 hf. bbl. 55 @
Shad, Connecticut, No. 2 45 @
Herring, Scaled 6 50 @ 10 50
Herring, No. 1 6 50 @
Herring, pickled 6 50 @ 10 50

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton.
Jersey 20 @ 23

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 per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 cent ad val.
Raisins, Seedless 10 50 @
do Laver 5 00 @ 4 90
do Bunch 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Currants 36 @ 38
Citron, Leghorn 22 @ 22 1/2
Prunes, Turkish 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Dates 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Almonds, Languedoc 32 @ 32
do Provence 32 @ 32
do Sicily, Soft Shell 80 @ 80
do Shelled 50 @ 50
Sardines 1 00 @ 1 00
do hf. box 50 @ 50
do qr. box 26 @ 27

Table listing various goods such as Figs, Smyrna, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Sicily, Walnuts, French, and Dried Fruit items like N. State Apples, Blackberries, Black Raspberries, Pared Peaches, Unpealed do, and Cherries, pitted, new.

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

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Table with columns for North and East, and Western, listing various animal skins and furs like Beaver, Dark, do Pale, Bear, Black, do Cubs, Badger, Cat, Wild, do House, Fisher, Dark, Fox, Silver, do Cross, do Red, do Grey, Lynx, Marten, Dark, Mink, dark, do pale, Musk rat, dark, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, Black, do Striped, do White.

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

Table listing American Window sizes (1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities) and their prices, such as 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, 11x14 to 12x18, etc.

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

Table listing window sizes and prices, including (Single Thick)—Discount 30 @ 40 per cent, and various sizes like 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, etc.

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less per lb, 6 cents per lb, and 20 cent ad val; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 cent ad val.

Table listing Gunpowder types and prices: Blasting (A), Shipping and Mining, Rifle, Sporting, in 1 lb canisters.

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed, (cash), Buenos Ayres, mixed, Hog, Western, unwashed.

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping.

Table listing Hemp types and prices: Italian, Sann and Sisal, Tampico, American, Dressed, do Undressed, Russia, Clean, Jute, Manila, Sisal.

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

Table listing various Hides and Skins: Dry Hides, B. A. & Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, Orinoco, California, California, Mexican, Porto Cabello, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, San Juan and Cent. Amer., Maracaibo, Bogota, Rio Hache, Savanilla and Carthagena.

Table listing Curacao, Western, Dry Salted Hides, Maracaibo, Maranham, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoras, Bahia, Chili, Wet Salted Hides, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Western, Coutry s'lter trim. & cured, City, Upper Leather Stock, B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Bissau, East India Stock, Calcutta, city s'lter, do dead green, do black, dry, do buffalo.

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon.

Cuba—(duty paid) per gallon.

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb.

Crop of 1865, do of 1864.

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

Ox, Rio Grande, Ox, Buenos Ayres.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

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

Indigo—Duty FREE.

Bengal, Oude, Kurpah, Madras, Manila, Guatemala, Caracas.

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.

The market has been moderately active at firm prices.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton, Pig, American, No. 1, Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold).

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes, Bar, English and American, Refined, do do do Common, Scroll, Ovals and Half Round, Band, Horse Shoe, Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch, Hoop, Nail Rod, Sheet, Russia, Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, Rails, English, do American.

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

East India, Prime, East India, Billiard Ball, African, West Coast, Prime, African, Scivellos, West Coast.

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Galena, Spanish, German, English, Bar, Pipe and Sheet.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val.

Market more active and firmer.

Oak, Slaughter, light, do do middle, do do heavy, do light Cropped, do middle do, do belies do, Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c, l't do, do do middle, do do heavy, do do California, light, do do do middle, do do heavy, do do Orinoco, etc, l't, do do do middle, do do do heavy, do do do & B. A. dam'gd all weights, do do poor all do, do Slaughter in rough, Oak, Slaughter in rough, light, do do do mid. & h'vy do.

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val.

Rockland, common, do heavy.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty Lumber, 20 cent ad val; Staves, 10 cent ad val; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Lumber and Timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.

Table listing various types of Lumber: Spruce, Eastern, Southern Pine, White Pine Box Boards, White Pine Merchant. Box Boards, Clear Pine, Laths, Eastern, Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k, Cherry Boards and Plank, Oak and Ash, Maple and Birch, Black Walnut.

STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra, do pipe, heavy, do pipe, light, do pipe, culls, do hhd., extra, do hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, do hhd., culls, do bbl., extra, do bbl., heavy, do bbl., light, do bbl., culls, Red oak, hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, HEADING—white oak, hhd.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, do foot, do St. Domingo, ordinary logs, do Port-au-Platt, crotches, do Port-au-Platt, logs, do Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do 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 cents per lb (Cash).

Cut, 4d. @ 6d., Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (Sd), Copper, Yellow metal, Zinc.

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 light transactions.

Turpentine, N. C., Tar, American, do foreign, Pitch, Rosin, common and strained, do No. 2, do No. 1, do Pale and Extra (250 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, 28 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 - 30 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, Oxide, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brown, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do Am, Whiting, American, Vermillion, 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.

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon. Table listing Crude, Refined, Naptha, and Residuum.

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val. Table listing Blue Nova Scotia, White Nova Scotia, Calcined, eastern, and Calcined, city mills.

Provisions—Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. Produce of the British North American Provinces. Free.

The market has been unsettled for pork, and closes 50 cents lower. Beef steady.

Table listing various types of Beef, Pork, Lard, and Hams with their prices.

Rags—(Domestic). Table listing White, city; Seconds; City colored; Canvas; and Country mixed.

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb. Table listing Carolina and East India, dressed.

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb. Table listing Turks Islands, Liverpool, Onondaga, Solar coarse, Fine screened, and F. F.

Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb. Table listing Refined, pure; Crude; and Nitrate soda.

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val. Table listing Clover, Timothy, Flaxseed, Linseed, and Bombay.

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing Drop and Buck.

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Table listing Tatlees, Taysaams, Canton, Japan, and China thrown.

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE. Table listing Goat, Deer, and various types of skins.

Soap—Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 cent ad val. Table listing Castile.

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1.50 per lb. Table listing Plates, foreign and domestic.

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 Cassia, 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 English, cast; German; American, spring; and English, spring.

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, and closes a little easier.

Table listing various types of Sugar including Porto Rico, Cuba, Melado, Havana, and others.

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing Sicily.

Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free. Table listing American, prime, country and city.

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. There has been a moderately active business at scarcely so firm prices.

Table listing various types of Tea including Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and others.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Table listing Plate and sheets and terne plates, Banca, Straits, English, and Plates, charcoal.

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

The market has been firm during the week, with moderate sales.

Table listing various types of Tobacco including Lugs, Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, and Navy.

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 1/2 ad val. Table 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 Brandy, Whisky, and Wine including J. & F. Martell, Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., etc.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3.50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val. Table listing No. 0 to 18, No. 19 to 26, and Telegraph.

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 continues dull at unchanged figures.

Table listing various types of Wool including American, Saxony, Merino, Extra, Superfine, No. 1, California, Peruvian, Valparaiso, S. American, Entre Rios, S. American Cordova, Donskol, Persian, African, Mexican, and Smyrna.

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1.50 per 100 lb; sheet 24 cents per lb. Table listing Sheet.

Freights—To LIVERPOOL: Table listing Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, Wheat, Beef, and Pork.

Table listing Freights to LONDON: Heavy goods, Oil, Flour, Petroleum, Beef, and Pork.

Table listing Freights to GLASGOW: Flour, Wheat, Corn, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Beef, and Pork.

Table listing Freights to HAVRE: Cotton, Hops, Beef and pork, Measurement goods, Wheat, Flour, Petroleum, Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc.

Table listing Freights to SAN FRANCISCO by clippers: Measurement goods and Heavy goods.

The Railway Monitor.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN LEASES.—Report has it that the English capitalists, before leaving America, signed preliminary papers for a perpetual lease of the Morris and Essex and Catawissa railroads to the Atlantic and Great Western Company; the latter company engaging to build one hundred and eighty miles of new road, so as to complete the connection of the other roads with their own, and also to lay an extra rail on the Morris and Essex and Catawissa roads.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.—The report of this company, for the year ending May 31, 1865—the first year of the consolidation—has only just appeared. The lines of the company consist of those of the original Chicago and Northwestern Company, 315 miles; those of the Galena and Chicago Union Company (including the Iowa leases, 203 miles), 545 miles, and the Peninsula Railroad, 70 miles; in all, 930 miles. On these there are 154 locomotives. The car equipment consists of 94 passenger, 83 caboose, 75 baggage and mail, 2,773 freight, and 214 iron ore cars; making a total of all classes of 3,239 cars.

The cost of the road absolutely owned by the company, 727 miles, is now represented by—

Table showing financial details: Funded debt \$10,020,482; Preferred stock 12,994,719; Common stock 13,160,921; Floating debt 825,398; Total \$37,001,520; Less surplus income of 1864-65 678,929; Gross earnings for the year ending May 31, 1865: Passenger earnings \$2,167,901 77; Freight earnings 4,448,598 57; Express earnings 90,045 97; Mail earnings 67,885 91; Miscellaneous earnings 46,317 53; Total \$6,820,749 75.

Less for the following amounts charged to income account:

Operating expenses, as per statement herewith, being 62 98-100 per cent of gross earnings... \$4,295,472 86; Add State, County and town taxes... 168,119 91

Total of above, 65 43-100 per cent of gross earnings... \$4,463,592 77; Add Government tax, 2 1/2 per cent... 157,769 07

Total, including Government tax, 67 75-100 per cent of gross earnings... \$4,621,361 84; Interest and sinking funds on bonds... 750,470 00; Dividend on preferred stock, Dec. 1, 1864 372,872 15; Rents of leased roads... 397,115 98

6,141,819 97

Leaving surplus of earnings over operating expenses and amounts paid for interest on bonds, dividend on stock, rent of leased roads, &c, from June 1, 1864, to May 31, 1865... \$678,929 78

The gross earnings for the first four months of the fiscal years 1864-5 and 1865-6 compare as follows:

Table comparing gross earnings for 1864 and 1865 by month (June-September) and total. Total 1864: \$2,234,766 00; Total 1865: \$3,164,849 00; Increase: \$930,083 00.

Upon the figures of the last four months the business of the road would give the following result:

Earnings four months \$3,164,849; Less expenses as in 1864 and 1865 \$1,993,824; Less taxes as in 1864 and 1865 56,039; Less 2 1/2 U. S. tax on earnings 79,121; Less interest and sinking fund 250,156; Less rent of leased roads 132,338; Less 4 months' div. on pref. stock 310,000—; Total 2,821,478.

Remaining for common stock \$343,371 Equal to dividends at 7 per cent per annum.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table showing monthly earnings 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 for the years 1863, 1864, and 1865.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879		96½	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1887		88½
2d do 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		96½	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876		96½	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do 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		90
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894		90
<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	100½	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		94½ 95
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	100¼	101	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	102¼		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		99½
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	100	106
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 do	6,000,000	6	do	1883	97	97
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	94	95
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	100	102
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		100
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865	99		<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do do	200,000	6	do	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		98½
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	95¼	96	Land Grant Mortgage	3,344,000	7	April & Oct	1881	90	96
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Convertible Bonds	822,000	7	Jan. & July	1883	70	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	95		<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1872			New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	Jan. & July	1883		
<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	89½		<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 do	110,000	6	do	1869		
2d do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1885	103	
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do 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		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	102	105	2d do 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 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 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 do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	95¼	95½	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	95	97	<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	112		1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do 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 do	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885		95	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	82		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863		85	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		80	1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	94¼	94½
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Little Miami:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100	100½	1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May Nov	1883		95
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
2d do do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880		100	<i>Long Island:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	85	86
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893			Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	do	18—		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	18—		
2d do do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug.	1892	85	
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do	1892		
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880	98		<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874	98		Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug	69-72		

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	90%		<i>Terre Haute and Richmond:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	90		1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov	1883			<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883			1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	101	102	<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	103	106	1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894	74	
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		101	1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	90	92
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	90	92
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	75	
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	75	
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	'73-'78			1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
<i>Northern Central:</i>							2d do	800,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85	86½	3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			<i>Troy Union:</i>						
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Union Pacific:</i>						
Mortgag. Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	86	87	1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887			Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	93½	100	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861	80	
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	96	98	2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	24	
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885		98	<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	30	30	1st Mortgage	550,000	6	Jan. & July	1888	92	
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							<i>Warren:</i>						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875	95	
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880	90	92	2d do, registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
2d do (now stock)					32½		<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							Sterling (\$899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	'68-'71		
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872			Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875	95½	98
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	75		Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'66-'76		
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870	75		Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	'70-'80			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	77	80
<i>Pacific:</i>							1st do, guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	100	100
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'87			<i>York &amp; Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
<i>Panama:</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		95
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		95
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			<b>Canal</b>						
<i>Peninsula:</i>							<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	65	75	1st Mortgage Bonds		7	Jan. & July	1884	80	
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	99	100	1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875		99	<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885		
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	90
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881		91¼	<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
<i>Philadel., Germant. &amp; Norristown:</i>							2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867		91½	<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880	91	91½	Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1884	92	94
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870			<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880			<i>Morris:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	90
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886			<i>North Branch:</i>						
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
<i>Philadel., Wilming. &amp; Baltimore:</i>							2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	81	81
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'y	1912	102¼	103	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	45	
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	96	97	Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912		85	<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		22
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875	80		1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	93
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875	61		<b>Miscellaneous:</b>						
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							<i>Starpos 1 Mining:</i>						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	'8 -		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,800	7	Mch & Sept	1888			<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>						
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888									

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
<b>Railroad.</b>											
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	101 1/2 101 1/2
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2		New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050			75 78
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153				do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	90 90
do do Pa.	100	2,500,000				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	
do do Ohio	100	5,000,000				New York and New Haven	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	Oct. 4	114 1/2 115
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Oct. 4	113 1/2 115	New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	140 140
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	127	Ninth Avenue	100	795,360			
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		Northern of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	June. 3	94 94
Belvidere, Delaware	100	997,112				Northern Central	50	3,344,800	Quarterly.	Nov. 2	89 1/2 90
Berkshire	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 1 1/2		North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150			62 64
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June. 2 1/2		Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	100 100
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000			11 1/2 13	Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	3,077,000			38 1/2 38 1/2
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	98 98 1/2	Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000			29 1/2 29 1/2
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July. 4	116 120	do preferred	100	2,979,000	January	Jan. 7	60 60
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	124 126	Old Colony and Newport	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	109 109
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4 1/2	128 128 1/2	Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150				Panama (and Steamship)	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 6	236 240
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2		Peninsula	100	20,000,000			
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000				Pennsylvania	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	122 122 1/2
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent	100	218,100			
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5	190	Philadelphia and Erie	50	5,013,054			60 60
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000				Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 1	115 1/2 115 1/2
Camden and Amboy	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July. 5	126 1/2	Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4	102 110
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455				Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5	121 1/2 125
do do preferred	50	682,600				Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,770,414			
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	Oct. 3 1/2	106 1/2 106 1/2
Caawissa	50	1,150,000			44 44	Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	95 98
do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	79 79	Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July. 4 1/2	
Central of New Jersey	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 2 1/2	121 125	Racine and Mississippi	100	2,360,700			
Central Ohio	100	2,085,925			47 1/2 48	Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	501,890			
Cheshire (preferred)	100	871,900			102 104 1/2	Reading and Columbia	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Chester Valley	50	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	105 106	Rensselaer and Saratoga	50	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Chicago and Alton	100	2,425,200	Feb and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	106 107	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	2,233,376			
do preferred	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	N.5c&20s	109 112	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,300,000			
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	1,000,000				St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May. 7	49 49 1/2
Chicago and Great Eastern	100	1,000,000			30 1/2 30 1/2	do do pref	100	2,989,090			76 76
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	100	2,250,000			65 1/2 65 1/2	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	11,990,520	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	108 108 1/2	do do pref	100	862,571			
Chicago and Northwestern	100	8,435,500	April and Oct	Oct. 5	108 108 1/2	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	576,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
do do pref	100	6,000,000				Schuylkill Valley	50	650,000	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 1	61 65
Chicago and Rock Island	100	1,106,125	May and Nov.	Nov. 5	95	Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	3,000,000				Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	50	750,000	Quarterly.		
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	2,000,000				Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,200,130			
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	128	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July. 6	
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	4,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 4	93 100	Terre Haute and Richmond	50	1,170,000	Jan. and July	July. 6	
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.	100	5,253,625	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	81 81 1/2	Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,700,000	Quarterly.	Oct.	
Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5	103 103 1/2	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Toledo	50	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July. 5	58 59	do do 1st pref	100	1,700,000			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		do do 2d pref	100	1,000,000			
Columbus and Xenia	50	250,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Toledo and Wabash	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June. 3	42 42 1/2
Concord	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		do do preferred	50	984,700	June and Dec	June. 3 1/2	61 68
Concord and Portsmouth	100	392,900	Jan. and July	July. 3	72 1/2 70	Tioga	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July. 3		Troy and Boston	100	607,111			
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July. 4	15	Troy and Greenbush	100	274,400	June and Dec	June. 3	
do do pref	100	2,316,705	Jan. and July	July. 3		Utica and Black River	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July. 2	
Connecticut River	100	1,582,169	Jan. and July	July. 4		Vermont and Canada	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	June. 4	97 1/2 100
Covington and Lexington	100	2,316,705	Jan. and July	July. 3		Vermont and Massachusetts	100	2,214,225			44 45
Dayton and Michigan	100	406,132	Jan. and July	July. 3		Warren	50	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July. 3	93 1/2 95
Delaware	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	170 187	Westchester and Philadelphia	50	684,036			
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	1,550,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Western (Mass)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	133 1/2 133 1/2
Des Moines Valley	100	952,350	Jan. and July	July. 3		Worcester and Nashua	83 1/2	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	96 1/2 79
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July. 1	
do do pref	100	1,982,180				<b>Canal.</b>					
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	98 99	Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,343,563			
do do pref	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct.		Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595			
Eastern, (Mass)	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 1/2		Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	64 70
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 2 1/2		Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	146 147
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 2 1/2		Delaware Junction (Pa.)	100	398,910			
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Delaware and Raritan	100	200,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
do do pref	50	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	93 1/2 93 1/2	Lancaster and Susquehanna	50	2,000,000			
Erie	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	83 84	Lehigh Navigation	50	4,282,950	May and Nov	May. 5	109 110
do preferred	100	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Monongahela Navigation	50	726,800			
Erie and Northeast	50	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	102 1/2 105	Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	82 82
Fitchburg	100	750,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5		do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	90 90
Forty-second St. & Grand St. F. y.	100	1,900,000				North Branch	50	138,086			121 121
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	5,253,836	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	165 170	Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,207			56 59
do do pref	100	820,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		do preferred	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	72 1/2 72 1/2
Hartford and New Haven	100	6,218,042	April and Oct	Oct. 4	107 1/2 108	Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,050,070			20 21
Housatonic	100	190,750	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Union	50	2,750,000			34 40
do preferred	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 & 10s	137 1/2 139	do preferred	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Hudson River	100	1,689,900	Quarterly.	Oct. 4	120	West Branch and Susquehanna	100	700,000	Quarterly.	Sept. 4	138 138
Huntingdon and Broad Top	50	412,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		Wyoming Valley	50	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	70 70
do do pref	50	407,900	Jan. and July	July. 4		<b>Miscellaneous.</b>					
Illinois Central	100	1,015,907	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2	92 90	American Coal	25	2,500,000			
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		American Telegraph	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 25	145 147 1/2
Indianapolis and Madison	100	835,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		Ashburton Coal	50	2,000,000			
do do pref	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		Atlantic Mail	100	2,000,000			
Jeffersonville	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	Oct. 2 1/2	128	Brunswick City	100	200,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	170 170
Joliet and Chicago	100	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Bucks County Lead	5	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug.	43 1/2 43 1/2
Kennebec and Portland (new)	100	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July. 5	113 115	Brooklyn Gas	25	5,000,000			
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July. 3	60	Canton Improvement	100	600,000			
do do pref	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Nov. 2	85	Cary Improvement	100	2,000,000			
Lehigh Valley	50	1,109,594	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Central American Trans.	100	3,214,300			30 30
Lexington and Frankfort	50	5,605,834	May and Nov	May. 4		Central Coal	100	2,000,000			52 56

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.	
<b>Joint Stock Fire:</b>					
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000	298,142	Jan. and July	July.....5
Etna.....	50	200,000	211,492	do	July 31 & 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	440,084	Jan. and July	July 31 & 50
American Exchange.....	100	200,000	203,363	March and Sep	Sep.....5
Arctic.....	50	500,000	529,167	Jan. and July	July.....ps'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
Brevort.....	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July	July.....5
Broadway.....	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	282,243	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.....
Croton.....	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July	July.....50
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 1/2
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	
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	229,062	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.....5
Howard.....	50	300,000	433,998	do	July.....10
Humboldt.....	100	200,000	234,925	do	July.....5
Importers' and Traders.....	50	200,000	213,413	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	223,083	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5
Jefferson.....	30	200,000	261,586	March and Sep	Sep.....6
King's County (Brook'n).....	20	150,000	113,325	March and Sep	Sep.....
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000	328,115	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	708,874	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 1/2
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 1/2	200,000	249,874	do	July.....8
New Amsterdam.....	25	300,000	343,467	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	388,919	April and Oct.	Oct.....4
Northwestern (Oswego).....	50	150,000	170,982	Jan. and July	July.....5
Pacific.....	25	200,000	244,289	do	July.....7 1/2
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
Phenix.....	50	500,000	664,987	do	July.....5
Relief.....	50	200,000	249,750	do	July.....5
Republic*.....	100	300,000	481,551	do	July 31 & 20
Resolute*.....	100	200,000	232,191	do	July.....3 1/2
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.....
Tradesmen's.....	25	150,000	180,310	Jan. and July	July.....5
United States.....	26	250,000	343,665	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
<b>Joint Stock Marine:</b>					
Columbian*.....	100	3,500,000			85 1/2
Great Western*.....	100	1,000,000	3,177,437		
Mercantile Mutual*.....	100	640,000	1,323,469		
Washington*.....	100	267,400	581,689		

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts	Value.	COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts	Value.
<b>Atlantic.</b>			<b>N. Y. Mutual.</b>		
(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.....		@
<b>Columbian.</b>			" 1861.....		@
(6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1862.....		@
Scrip of 1863.....		30 @	" 1863.....	121,460	@
" 1863.....	255,000	@	" 1864.....		@
" 1864.....	350,000	27 1/2 @	" 1865.....		@
" 1865.....		@	<b>Orient Mutu-</b>		
<b>Commercial.</b>			<b>al.</b> (6 p. c. Mar.)		
(6 p. c. July.)			Scrip of 1859.....	133,570	@
Scrip of 1859.....	83,120	95 @	" 1860.....	131,270	@
" 1860.....	81,120	90 @	" 1861.....	105,770	@
" 1861.....	48,660	85 @	" 1863.....	100,830	@
" 1862.....	84,120	80 @	" 1864.....	53,610	@
" 1863.....	78,700	75 @	<b>Pacific Mutu-</b>		
" 1864.....	126,540	72 @	<b>al.</b> (6 p. c.)		
" 1865.....	103,350	70 @	Scrip of 1861.....		@
<b>Gt Western.</b>			" 1862.....		@
(6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1863.....		@
Scrip of 1861.....		@	" 1864.....	180,790	@
" 1862.....		@	" 1865.....		@
" 1863.....	435,404	@	<b>Sun Mutual.</b>		
" 1864.....		@	(6 p. c. Nov.)		
" 1865.....		@	Scrip of 1862.....	129,000	@
<b>Mercantile.</b>			" 1863.....	224,000	@
(6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1864.....	195,000	@
Scrip of 1858.....	90,730	60 @	" 1865.....	549,000	@
" 1859.....	136,300	@ @	<b>Union.</b> (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.....	177,330	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
<b>Mutual of</b>			" 1865.....	185,540	71 @ 73
<b>Buffalo</b> (7 p. c)			<b>Washington</b>		
Scrip of 1862.....		@	<b>Marine.</b> (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.....		2 50	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany.....			Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright.....			Montana.....	8 85	9 00
Beekman.....			Mount Vernon.....	60	70
Bennehoff Reserve.....			National Oil of N. Y.	55	75
Bennehoff Run.....	12 90	13 25	N. York, Phila. and	34	
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	25	31	Baltimore Consol		
Black Creek.....			New York & Newark	35	40
Blood Farm.....			Noble Well of N. Y.		
Bradley Oil.....	1 06	1 10	Noble & Del. Rock Oil	40	75
Brevort.....	15 00	15 50	North American.....		5 00
Brooklyn.....			Northern Light.....	2 50	4 00
Buchanan Farm.....	79	81	Oceanic.....		
California.....			Oil City Petroleum.....		
Cascade.....			Oil Creek of N. Y.....	1 50	1 50
Central.....	26 50	29 00	Pacific.....		
Cherry Run Petrol'm	22	25	Palmer Petroleum.....	1 40	2 00
Clinton.....			People's Petroleum.....		40
Commercial.....			Phillips.....		
Commonwealth.....			Pit Hole Creek.....	11 15	11 20
Consolidated of N. Y.					

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	
do French mail.....	*20	*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 prp'd ...	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 Southamt'n ...	45	
do 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	
Belgrade, 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	
Cape 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 Hamb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hamb'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 Hamb'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, 38cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hamb'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 Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (Lug. possessions,) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste... ..	36	
do 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.....	35	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 ...	28	
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, 29c).....	*30	

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*13	
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, 35c.).....		*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, 253 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-forefeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or on arriving at any particular age. Life insurance, as an investment, has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to the insured, and thousands of families from ruin. Dividends are paid to policy-holders, thus enabling them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable to do so.

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, 1865, FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.  
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.  
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice Pres.  
JOHN C. GOODSIDE, Secretary.

Insurance.

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

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

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

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

**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,**  
**BANKERS,**

No. 33 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 1/4 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—\$20 with 4 3/4 ct. disc't  
do do do 100 4 3/4 do  
do do do 1,000 4 3/4 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 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.

**Dry Goods.**

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.

**By Kobbe & Corlies,**

Stores Nos. 87 and 89 LEONARD Street.

TUESDAY, Nov. 7,  
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. 8,  
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.

**Banks and Bankers.**

**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 & Leath B'k, 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. 24 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 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. Also 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.

**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. GATTELL, 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.

**B. HUTCHINGS BADGER,**

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
[36 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.

**DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES,**

**STOCK BROKERS,**  
No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES.

**Banks and Bankers.**

**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.

**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.**

**HOFFMAN & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
NO. 24 WHITEHALL ST.,  
NEW YORK.

Cash advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and Naval Stores, by our friends in New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, &c.

REFER TO  
Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.  
Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, N. Y.  
Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.

**THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.**

Office, No. 57 Broadway, New York.  
Will buy and sell Real Estate as the Agent of others in all parts of the United States, especially in the South. Will negotiate loans on Real securities. Will facilitate Emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible Agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.  
JOHN A. ANDREW, President.  
FRANK E. HOWE, Vice President and General Agent North.

**GUITERMAN BROTHERS,**

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

**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.**

SHIPPERS 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.,**  
80 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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