

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 18, 1865.

NO 21.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

The Decline in Government Securities.....	641	The Cholera and the Quarantine ..	644
Currency Depreciation and the Gold Notes.....	642	The New South American War...	643
Southern States' Debts.....	643	Railway Analyses. No. 7.....	644
The Death of Collector King....	643	Foreign Intelligence.....	616
		Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	647

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.....	651	Commercial Epitome.....	656
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities...	655	Exports and Imports.....	656-57
		Cotton Trade.....	659
		Breadstuffs.....	659
		Dry Goods Trade.....	660
		Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	662

THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.

Epitome of Railway News.....	665	Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List...	668
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	663-67	Insurance and Mining Journal...	669
		Postages to Foreign Countries....	670

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insurance Companies.....	671	Bank Announcements, etc.....	672
--------------------------	-----	------------------------------	-----

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.

[Cavassers 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.

THE DECLINE IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ONE of the most noteworthy facts connected with the recent stringency is its effect in depressing the prices of all descriptions of government bonds. The gold-bearing securities have suffered as much as the short currency-bearing obligations, though the latter are regarded usually as the more sensitive, and have hitherto suffered most severely in time of pressure. Such wide fluctuations are much to be deprecated; and it is not the least important of their mischievous effects that they tend to shake public confidence in government securities as a stable investment for trust funds and similar fiduciary property. The practical question now arises, whether we are at the bottom of the decline.

In attempting the solution of this problem, we must find out, if we can, by what causes, in the first instance, the revulsion was brought on which has been, for the moment, equal-

ly paralysing to public and private credit. And the chief place among its causes must undoubtedly be assigned to the undue expansion and consequent weakness of some of our banks. The reports of our city banks, says a daily newspaper, "show that a very large increase in loans has been made by such banks as have large country connections. This is, no doubt, caused by the circumstance that some of the interior banks have been expanding beyond all safe limits, and have had to seek accommodation here in consequence. We may mention one country bank as an example. Its capital is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all of which is invested in government bonds, and placed at Washington as security for circulation, or for government deposits. Notwithstanding this investment of its available means, the officers have actually lent to their customers no less than four millions of dollars. Under the recent pressure it need not be wondered at that this institution had to sell at a sacrifice a considerable amount of Seven-thirties."

The merchants, operators, and other persons who received this accommodation were not slow to enter into the spirit of the banks that granted it. They were carried away with the same contagious example of expansion, and plunged recklessly into speculations attended with unusual risk. The warning was, therefore, not uncalled for which Mr. McCulloch is reported to have uttered on a recent occasion that the banks were compromising themselves by "discounting paper the soundness of which depends on continued high prices."

But this expansion of credit to speculators in breadstuffs, cotton, and other commodities was not the only means by which the banks weakened their position. During the negotiation of the last 230 millions of seven-thirties, it was observed that an unusually small aggregate was taken in the Atlantic cities. Nearly all was absorbed in the interior, and passed in some cases into banks whose means were already too deeply pledged by prior engagements. Indeed Western bank officers, during the last week or two, have been seeking accommodation here, whose accounts showed that they held seven-thirties to an amount equal to three or four times their capital. From motives into which we may enquire more particularly hereafter, these institutions have been induced to load themselves up with a burden of seven-thirties, ten-forties, and five-twenties far beyond their strength. They ventured in fact to invest in these and in other descriptions of government paper not available for paying their debts, so large a portion of their means, that they found themselves under the necessity of refusing accommodation to their customers, or of depending on their correspondents here to an extent which no sound conservative bank officer, in the most

tranquil times, could contemplate without grave apprehension.

While the money market was easy, and accommodation could be had at a low rate of interest, no harm seemed to come of this reckless expansion, and the frail barques which were carrying so much sail and so little ballast, seemed to be making a prosperous swift voyage. At the same time the contractors who had received in part payment considerable amounts of the second series of seven thirties under a promise not to sell them until four months had elapsed from the date of issue, were raising heavy loans on them at 4 or 5 per cent interest. When the rate, however, was advanced to 6 and 7 per cent, these contractors became eager to sell out. Large amounts of the seven thirties were thus pressed on the market, and had to be offered at a concession in price to tempt purchasers.

Such was the state of things when the usual autumn demand set in for money to move the crops. The interior banks which ought to have reserved their strength to meet this drain upon their resources, had been venturing beyond their depth, and had locked up their available means in securities which had already begun to depreciate upon their hands. At this critical moment too, came Mr. McCulloch's recent contraction loan which absorbed some of the compound interest notes held as reserve. This loan could have been easily disposed of had it appeared a few weeks earlier, but cooperating with the other causes of derangement, it added for the moment another element of weakness to the position of the banks. Moreover, they were suddenly called to pay off the government deposits, and at the same time the general *irritation* in the public mind was increased by the near approach of the Congressional session, by the threatening aspect of some of our foreign relations, by the agitation of the financial atmosphere, by the clamor for rash immediate contraction of the currency, and by the partial cessation of the foreign demand for our securities, due to the rise in the Bank of England rate of discount.

As every great change at the Stock Exchange now-a-days is referred to some clique movement, it has been rumored and in some quarters believed that a party of very large capitalists in our three great cities, foreseeing the probability of financial trouble, have been operating in government securities for some time past, their efforts being directed first to stimulate the demand that prices might rise, and then to sell at the highest point of the popular excitement before the fall. Now there is no satisfactory evidence of any such reprehensible combination, and the report of it is founded on simple conjecture; still it is not improbable that the heavy sales made a week or two ago by certain large dealers in government securities, precipitated the fall in prices, though the capitalists who are responsible for those transactions probably acted without any compact or mutual understanding. However this may be, it is certain that the late depression in government securities is a natural result of the undue expansion of credits on the part of banks, which have suffered severely for their want of caution, and will, it is hoped, gain wisdom from dear-bought experience.

From the best information we can obtain, the causes we have mentioned have now ceased, for the most part, to operate. Already we observe that government bonds of all descriptions at the present low rates are attracting investors. Shrewd capitalists for some days past have been freely purchasing; and unless public confidence receives some new and unexpected check, it is probable that for the present our federal securities have reached their lowest point.

CURRENCY DEPRECIATION AND THE NEW GOLD NOTES.

THE premium on gold is commonly regarded as an index of depreciation, and as gold ranges lower or higher, the pur-

chasing power of our greenbacks is supposed to be greater or less. It is on account of this popular belief, which is partly right and partly wrong, that so much interest has been taken in the task of regulating the price of specie. By keeping gold down, it was imagined the value of the currency was kept up, however large might be the issues of legal tenders. This is much as if a gardener, ordered to keep his conservatory at a given temperature, should neglect his fires and devote his chief attention to tampering with the thermometer. Every one who has learned the simplest rudiments of financial science is aware that depreciation of the currency is a sign of redundancy. The shrinking of the value of the paper dollar is caused by the fact that there are too many paper dollars afloat. If this paper were redeemable in coin on demand, the depreciation could not advance beyond a fractional limit; as the notes would be presented for payment, and the volume afloat would contract itself to its just dimensions. If, however, the notes be not redeemable, there is no such spontaneous limitation of the issue. The elasticity with which a redeemable currency adjusts itself to monetary exigencies is gone. And as these monetary requirements vary greatly at different times, the irredeemable volume of the currency, from its rigid inelasticity, may be insufficient toward the close of the year and redundant three months later. Now, under our paper money system, the price of gold, if uninfluenced except by the currency, might be a true measure of the redundancy and depreciation of that currency. But the trouble is that as gold coin is our international medium of exchange, it is from this and other causes exposed to a number of perturbing forces, which modify its price independently of the movements of our domestic currency. Hence, the price of gold would not be an infallible measure of depreciation in all cases.

But as we have said, there are other causes besides the oscillations of foreign exchange which increase the incertitude. Among these is the interference of government, which assists in preventing the price of gold from being a correct indicator of the purchasing power of our paper currency. We do not here discuss the general policy of such interference, but simply point out the fact. The first time that public attention was very specially called to this interference was in the summer of 1863 when Mr. Chase secretly and suddenly sold a very large amount of coin and took measures at the same time to make money tight. The result was magical. Mr. Chase had only to show himself at the Sub-Treasury and the price of the precious metals at once gave way. Gold fell swiftly 25 per cent. A few months later, in April, 1864, the same experiment was tried again; but this time it produced a panic, the memory of which will long live in Wall street. Gold instead of going down went higher than ever before, and soon afterwards Mr. Chase resigned. The history of the numerous attempts made at various times to control the price of gold will be curious and instructive; and since with the close of the war the chief reasons for secrecy have passed away, Congress will, it is hoped, order the facts to be fully published as soon as consistent with the public interests.

Now, it is affirmed that the policy of controlling the price of gold is not exploded, and that the government sales of coin have been so adjusted to the condition of the market as to check any advance. In confirmation of this view we are pointed to the fact that since July last the price of gold has been almost stationary, the explanation being that when the price shows a tendency to advance, the Treasury sales are large, and when the price goes down the Treasury sales are stopped. This manipulating and regulating of the price of gold may or may not be apparently useful. But, whatever be its other effects, we may be certain that it makes the price

of gold artificial, and prevents that price from being an accurate measure of depreciation. On the currency itself this regulating process has no effect whatever. It does not enhance the purchasing power of greenbacks, or prevent the necessities of life from being more costly now than when gold was at 280. Indeed all schemes which attempt, by tampering with the gold market, to bring down prices that depend on inflation of the currency, are as wise and as efficient as would be the attempt to control the temperature of a house by regulating the thermometer.

The chief apprehension, we believe, which is expressed in Wall street, relative to the new gold notes that have just made their appearance in business, is that they form a part of a mischievous policy, and that they may be in some way manipulated with a view to operate on special occasions upon the price of gold. That policy, however, in this particular instance, would be so threatening of danger that we shall be slow to believe a man so conservative, cautious, and experienced as Mr. McCulloch will venture upon it.

SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS.

We notice that a meeting has lately been held at London of the holders of Southern State bonds, and a committee has been appointed to look after their interests and take such action with regard to the matter as may be necessary.

It is difficult to conceive any reasonable grounds for doubting that the Southern States will ultimately keep good faith with their creditors. Were it simply a question of honor, there would certainly be no mistrust of the payment of the principal and interest upon all their obligations; for the Southern people have never, as a section, rendered themselves open to the charge of deliberate dishonesty toward their creditors: on the contrary, they have established an unquestioned reputation for financial integrity. The question then must be considered as centering simply in the ability of the States to maintain their burthens.

In the absence of any statistics showing the amount of debt owing by the respective states at the close of the war, it is impossible to ascertain what is the precise amount of their obligations. The only possible method of attaining a proximate estimate is to take the published returns for the periods next previous to the rebellion; from which it would appear that the aggregate obligations, absolute and contingent, for ten Southern States, including Tennessee, amounted then to \$112,000,000. Since that period there has probably been no material change; for although small debts may have been paid off, yet new obligations have probably been incurred to an equal amount. President Johnson's formal announcement that State obligations created for the support of the insurrection cannot be recognized, leaves no question that the entire war debts of the Southern States must be repudiated. The debts contracted previous to the rebellion are, therefore, alone to be taken into account. It appears, from the latest reports previous to the war, that the indebtedness of the respective States was then as follows:

Date.		Amount.
1861	Alabama ... } Foreign	\$3,445,000
	} Domestic	2,582,178
		\$6,027,178
1860	Arkansas.....	Principal and int.....
1858	Florida.....	383,000
1860	Georgia.....	2,670,750
1859	Louisiana.... } Absolute debt	7,000,000
	} Liab's for B'ks.....	10,023,908
		17,023,908
1860	Mississippi ...	[Repudiated].....
1860	N. Carolina....	9,978,505
1860	S. Carolina.. } Absolute debt.....	3,691,574
	} Conting't "	3,000,000
	} U. S. Surplus Revenue	1,051,422
		7,742,996
1860	Tennessee ... } Absolute debt.....	3,844,667
	} Conting't "	12,799,000
		16,643,667
1859	Virginia } Absolute debt.....	30,190,316
	} Conting't "	11,280,000
		41,470,316
	Total debt	\$112,032,937

To this aggregate must be added an unknown amount of arrears of interest, accumulated during the rebellion. Few of the States have been able to pay their interest during that time, so that it would not, perhaps, be far from the truth to estimate that \$35,000,000 must be added to the above total on account of arrearages; which would make the present liabilities really about \$145,000,000. To provide for the payment of this back interest, the States would have to borrow the amount, or issue bonds or scrip therefor; as it is not supposable that they are now in a condition to raise that sum by taxation, and at the same time time to provide for the accruing interest. Nor is this all. Each State will find it necessary to borrow a considerable amount in order to repair damages to public property, and other losses incident to the war. Probably not less than \$50,000,000 will be required for these purposes.

The question then really is, will these States be able to support an aggregate debt of \$200,000,000? It must be taken into account that they have to sustain their share of the federal burthens, amounting probably to an annual charge of \$60,000,000. Estimating the average rate of interest upon the State debts at 6½ per cent, the annual interest charge would aggregate \$13,000,000. This, added to the federal burthens would make the total annual debt charges upon the ten States, say \$73,000,000 per annum. Can these States support this enormous liability, equal to the whole expenditure of the United States previous to the war? The question is a serious one yet we think there is no reason to doubt their ability to do so.

A majority of these States hold valuable assets, available as security for the payment of their debts. Immediately before the war, six of the States above specified held assets as follows, consisting of stocks, bonds, school funds and real property, viz.:

Date.		Assets.
1860	Georgia.....	\$5,597,057
1859	Louisiana.....	9,804,918
1860	North Carolina.....	7,668,140
1860	South Carolina.....	6,000,000
1860	Tennessee.....	3,744,347
1859	Virginia. { Producing property	10,057,540
	} Non producing property..	25,299,930
		35,357,470
	Total assets.....	\$68,167,432

Thus it appears that, before the war, about sixty per cent of the State debts was covered by assets. The value of these assets has doubtless been materially impaired by the war; but it is, perhaps, not unreasonable to assume that their depreciation will be but temporary.

It appears from the United States census, that in 1860 the aggregate value of real and personal estate in the ten States was \$4,836,000,000. If, after a moderate period, the property represented by these figures will yield a product equal in value to that of 1860, then the basis of revenue in the South cannot be considered to have been permanently reduced. The collection of \$73,000,000 of revenue as above estimated, would amount to an assessment of about 1½ per cent upon the wealth of the States specified, as it stood before the war, and as it may be estimated say two years hence, when recuperation will have made large progress.

In paying this the South has peculiar means for reimbursing itself. It has a monopoly of its chief staples; so that no competition can prevent it from adding its taxes to the price of its cotton, naval stores, rice and tobacco. The Southern States are, therefore, in a position to throw their burthens upon the world-wide consumers of their exportable products. This is no fanciful advantage: it is one which, from the natural laws of trade, must be realised in the future history of the South.

The ability of the South to sustain its burthens may be further judged by a comparison of the resources and liabili-

ties of the other States. Assuming the federal taxes of the remaining States to average \$190,000,000 per annum, and the interest upon their State debts to be \$18,000,000, we should have, as their total federal and State burthens, an aggregate of say \$200,000,000. The census of 1860 gives the total wealth of these States at \$11,322,000,000. Supposing the losses attending the war to have equalled the gains since 1860, and not reckoning as wealth the federal and State debts created for war purposes, inasmuch as they represent so much wealth destroyed, it may be assumed that the present wealth of these States stands at about the same point as in 1860. The annual burthen of \$200,000,000, as above estimated, would amount to a fraction over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the entire wealth of the country, exclusive of the ten States alluded to above. So that it appears that the Southern liabilities are less, in proportion to their resources, than those of the other States. Considering the richness of the agricultural resources of the South, and how indispensable its products are to the commerce of the world, it would appear that whatever proportion of burthens the other sections can carry, the Southern States can bear also.

Until the labor system of the South is reorganized, and its banking and transportation facilities are recuperated, the federal and State taxes will press upon them with much greater severity than upon the North; and, during that period, there may be considerable embarrassment and irregularity in the management of their State finances; so that forbearance on the part of all holding their obligations should be shown them. But these obstacles will be only of temporary duration. It will be a matter of much regret, if Southern statesmen, from taking a narrow view of their situation and prospects, exhibit any disposition to favor repudiation of legal State obligations. It is only by showing an inflexible determination to meet existing liabilities that they will be enabled to negotiate the further loans required for repairing the public losses through the war, and for placing the State institutions in a condition of efficiency. Honesty toward public creditors; a firm faith in the commercial destiny of the South; a cheerful acceptance of the existing public situation; and a wise encouragement of negro labor, are the essential features of a policy which would enable the South ultimately to fulfil all its obligations, and to contract any new ones that may be deemed necessary to the public welfare.

THE DEATH OF COLLECTOR KING.

THE more than commonly painful circumstances attending the death of the late Collector of the Port of New York were not needed to ensure a general and sincere feeling of sorrow at the premature demise of so respectable a citizen and public man as the Honorable Preston King. But they may very fitly fix the attention of reflecting men upon the way in which the administrative functions of our government have gradually come to be distributed, and upon the extraneous services now expected and demanded by political parties of the persons to whom those functions are confided.

It seems to be, on all hands, agreed that the unfortunate mental condition in which the late Collector was led to take his own life resulted from the annoyances and excitements of his new position, growing out of the pressure put upon his time and upon his sympathies by the swarm of applicants whose claims to office in the Custom House it was held to be his duty to consider and pass upon. He was compelled to act not simply as the executive head of an important executive department of the Treasury, but as a member of a political party. In short the general verdict is that Mr. King was killed by the doctrine of "rotation in office" among party advocates.

Sydney Smith once declared that railway carriages would travel locked in England until a bishop should be burned in one. Possibly, though we hardly expect so much, the suicide of a Collector of the Port of New York may lead people in this country to reflect upon the enormous abuses of this partisan system, now established among us. In the case of the present chief of the Treasury Department, we have a striking and commendable instance of departure from this system. When the portfolio of the Treasury was resigned by Mr. Fessenden, Mr. McCulloch was invited to assume it, not in virtue of his political weight or influence—for it was not pretended that he wielded much of either—but because he was an experienced financial agent of the government, and might be presumed to know something of the business working of the great Department which he was requested to administer. Is it not plain that our extension of this principal of selection throughout the subordinate machinery of our public offices, must result favorably for the public interest, as well as exert a wholesome influence upon the tone of political life among us? With the enormous increase of our public debt and, consequently, of the action of the government upon the fortunes and the affairs of individual citizens, it has become vastly more important than it ever before was, that experience and intelligence should constitute the decisive qualifications of applicants for office, and that men properly qualified, when once installed in positions of trust, responsibility and routine, should not be displaced save for flagrant derelictions from duty.

Of course we are not so sanguine as to expect such a revolution to-day, or to-morrow, or the week after; but we think it our duty to the commercial community to protest, upon all becoming occasions, against the existing system, and to express the hope at least, that something less frightful than an epidemic of suicide among office holders of character, may be found sufficient to arouse the public intellect and the public conscience to the dangers and the disadvantages which that system involves.

THE CHOLERA AND THE QUARANTINE.

THE application of the cabin passengers of the *Atalanta* to the Health Commissioners for deliverance from their irksome detention upon that vessel has been published. No sickness they declare has appeared among them since they left London, except a single instance of consumption; and while acknowledging that the safety of a large community should not be sacrificed, they imploringly ask whether their "captivity" is actually necessary.

The case of these passengers is one of peculiar hardship and is in itself a sad commentary upon the brutality displayed on the other side of the ocean, in permitting a vessel to leave port, known to have dangerous sickness on board. Instead of detaining passengers whose condition, if huddled together on shipboard involved extreme hazard to their lives as well as to the health of their fellow-voyagers, those having the matter in charge actually hurried several such persons on the vessel to perish, as well as to communicate their disease to others and convey it to another country.

We execrate the atrocity of the endeavor, on the part of Doctor Blackburn to plant the yellow fever among us from the Bahama islands, denouncing it as a crime against the civilisation and moral sense of the age. But he had the extenuating excuse that he was doing it as a belligerent act. The authorities at Havre and elsewhere who suffered persons sick with cholera to be shipped to New York were certainly more culpable than the rebel conspirator at Nassau.

It was the misfortune of the cabin passengers to fall into the hands of such men and be compelled to cross the ocean on board of a vessel the steerage of which was reeking with

filth and pestilence. When they discovered the fraud of which they had become unwittingly the victims, they adopted a course, perhaps the most judicious under the circumstances. But, although they have thus far escaped the pestilence which was raging so near them, it has been deemed proper by our officers at Quarantine to detain them in the lower Bay, lest by reason of their proximity on board the vessel to the persons among whom the epidemic has been raging they have possibly been infected, and might thus introduce it into the city of New York. It becomes, therefore, an important question to determine whether that apprehension is warranted; and this involves the whole subject of the propriety of quarantines as a safeguard against cholera.

Observations have been from time to time carefully taken for the purpose of ascertaining in what form the contagion of cholera manifested itself, how long the danger exists, and whether it is contagious at all. As usual, the doctors disagree in many of their conclusions, and yet the same general facts have been discovered alike in India, England and Germany. They show that there does exist a *fomites*, perhaps a fungus of cholera, and further (which fact is of the greatest importance) that it often occupies a month in developing itself. During that period, while the person is apparently well there is actually more danger of contagion from him, than after the peculiar symptoms have set in. Yellow fever and other diseases are different in this respect; in case the disease does not manifest itself in a few days there is little occasion to apprehend its appearance. This known peculiarity of the cholera is undoubtedly the occasion of the apparently unwarrantable detention of the passengers of the *Atalanta*.

There has been much controversy in regard to the propriety and utility of quarantines. Doctors Rush, Hosack, Potter, and President Jefferson protested against them. In England the General Board of Health, after a careful investigation, recommended the entire discontinuance of all quarantine establishments, substituting for them a strict code of internal hygienic regulations; and declared their belief that quarantines afford no public security, having always failed to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases.

But the good sense of our community has never permitted the adoption of views so extreme. It must be acknowledged however, that the systems of quarantine which have been tolerated have very frequently been oppressive, and often useless. This is attributable either to the incorrectness of the principles upon which they are founded, or to the careless and inefficient manner in which they were carried out. Of the possibility of excluding cholera by means of a rigid quarantine we have no doubt. Whatever difference of opinion exists on this subject among medical men evidently arises from the peculiar mode of transmission of choleric contagion, which differs widely from that of other diseases. Professor Petterkober of Munich has demonstrated by careful observations, verified by comparisons with others made in England, France and India, that contact with persons having the disease does not communicate it; but that it is carried mainly through the dejections. Not an instance of cholera was discovered in Bavaria in 1854 that did not have that origin. Cholera poison, he declares, may be in a person from one to twenty-eight days without manifesting itself; a fact which furnishes a measure for the distance to which it may be carried from one place to another.

Hence the detention of exposed persons at Quarantine must be somewhat rigorous; it should be prolonged for at least thirty days, if we would prevent dissemination of the pestilence. The evidence already at hand, we are satisfied, shows that when thus managed the system of quarantine is an important check to the spread of the disease. Sicily, and a great part of Italy and Greece, have secured exemption thus far,

with fair prospects of ultimate success. This being the case, the rigor of our officials is amply justified.

The quarantine system in operation at the port of New York has been greatly improved within the last few years. In its present form it may be relied upon for the sequestration of yellow fever, and other diseases of a similar character. Its efficacy in the matter of cholera is now on trial. It is evident, however, that the Quarantine Commissioners and Health Officer have not means at their disposal adequate to the exigency. The floating hospital will hardly meet the requirement, if many vessels should arrive at this port in a condition similar to that of the *Atalanta*. Not only must patients be accommodated, but suitable provision must be made for passengers and seamen who do not exhibit symptoms of the disease.

In one particular the cabin passengers of the *Atalanta* justly complain. Their judicious conduct during their voyage tended to their exemption from attack, while death was multiplying victims around them. They have arrived at their destination, and are compelled to remain in our harbor imprisoned on the same vessel which brought them over, and exposed, in the event of unsuccessful endeavors at disinfection, to imbibe the contagion at this port which they had escaped on their voyage, and, perhaps, for that very cause, to introduce it on shore. It is manifest that whatever course ought finally to be adopted, there is no propriety nor wisdom in thus confining them upon shipboard; and it is also certain, that if similar criminal carelessness is kept up in the matter of shipment of passengers from Europe, the accommodations at the disposal of our Quarantine Commissioners will be totally inadequate to the exigency.

A quarantine at Sandy Hook has repeatedly been proposed; and a contract exists between the United States and the State of New York authorising the latter upon purchase by the General Government to take possession of that promontory for that purpose. Many causes have operated to divert public attention from this fact, but the present occasion has led to its renewed consideration. The public authorities should delay no longer; the conditions of the purchase should be complied with, and such buildings erected as the comfort of passengers and others may require.

But the experience of the *Atalanta* should lead us not merely to improve our quarantine system. The European authorities, it is easy to perceive, will not, except a special agreement be made with our government, exercise any proper care to prevent persons infected with cholera or other diseases from leaving for this country. Should not, therefore, our Government enter at once into negotiations to secure such vigilance? No means more likely to prevent the spread of the cholera to this country could be used. Let the passengers also understand upon leaving that they will be subjected to rigid quarantine regulations in case of sailing in company with infected passengers, and they will refuse to take passage in any vessel bound for America except her sanitary condition shall have been satisfactorily certified.

We shall take deep interest in the discussions that will be had upon these subjects. They will lead, we trust, to a perfecting of our quarantine system not only in this port, but also at Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere; and to regulations with other countries where the infection exists. If to these measures we add a thorough reformation of the internal hygienic regulations of our cities, we shall be able to "take heart and banish fear."

THE NEW SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

It is probably fortunate for American interests in the Pacific that our newly appointed Minister to Chili is about to make a short tour in Europe before proceeding to his port at

Santiago, leaving the management of our diplomatic affairs in that quarter of the world meanwhile to our present excellent and experienced envoy Mr. Nelson.

The coast trade of California and Oregon with the South Pacific has greatly increased during the past four years, and as a great part of the business of Peru is carried on through Chilian ports, the major part of that trade may be safely said to be in danger of disturbance by the blockade of the coast of Chili which the Spanish admiral, Parega is reported to have recently proclaimed. In this state of things it is plainly of paramount importance that we should be represented in Chili by a Minister of experience who will be able to combine a prior assertion of the rights of neutrals with a wise forbearance towards the peculiarly sensitive and excitable belligerents with whom he will have to deal.

The Spanish blockade is likely to be declared a mere "paper blockade" we presume, by the neutral powers concerned, since the force under Admiral Parega's orders is well understood to be almost ridiculously inadequate to the work it will be expected to perform. Neither England nor France both of which Powers are very seriously interested in the commerce of Chili and of Peru, can be expected to acquiesce in the exclusion, by mere proclamation, of French and English subjects from that commerce, and Mr. Nelson's duties will, therefore, be materially simplified by the good understanding which he is well known to have established with his colleagues of the diplomatic corps at Santiago.

The Chilian government seems to have put itself almost as far in the wrong as the Spanish Admiral, and if it be true that Spanish residents of Chili have been ordered to the interior, and their property confiscated, it will be the obvious duty of the American Envoy, and of all other Ministers representing the enlightened States of Christendom to exert a strong moral pressure for putting the earliest possible stop to hostilities, conducted on either side with so little regard to the usages of modern international law, and the modern sentiment of mankind.

A pressure of this sort was exerted successfully in the recent war between Peru and Spain, in which the same Admiral Pareja was so conspicuous an actor; and we entertain little doubt that with judgment and forbearance as well as decision on the part of the foreign diplomatic corps in Chili, our merchants interested in the affairs of that Republic will soon see the existing imbroglio as wisely and as effectually solved.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. No. 8.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

(Continued from CHRONICLE, No. 20, p. 614.)

As an appendix to the first yearly statement of the consolidated Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, it is pertinent to take a brief retrospect of the career of the companies which in July 1864, and after, entered into partnership, and also to say a few words in relation to the railroads leased and operated by the company. The Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company was the pioneer of the group, and indeed, with a single exception, was the earliest railroad in Illinois. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company originated in the Illinois & Wisconsin, which subsequently became the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac and then the Chicago & Northwestern, each change of name having been preceded by financial difficulties and liquidation. The Peninsula Railroad is yet isolated from the general system of lines owned by the company. Each of these is worthy of a distinct history, which we give briefly in the following outline statements, beginning with the

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

The roads owned by the Galena Company at the time of

consolidation with the Northwestern Company were the following:

1. The original "Galena & Chicago Line," extending from Chicago to Freeport.....	121 miles.
2. The "Dixon Air Line," extending from the Junction, 80 miles west of Chicago, via Geneva, Dixon and Fulton, to the east end of the bridge below Fulton.....	108 "
3. The "Beloit Branch".....	21 "
4. The "St. Charles Branch".....	9 "
5. The "Fox River Valley Line" from Elgin north to Richmond near the Wisconsin boundary.....	35 "
Making in all.....	294 miles
owned in full by the company, and the following lines held under perpetual lease:	
The Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska R. R.....	82
The Cedar Rapids & Missouri.....	98
The Beloit & Madison.....	47— 227 "
Total owned and leased.....	521 "

This Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company was chartered January 10, 1836; but, with the exception of making preliminary surveys, nothing was effected by the company for the subsequent ten years. An amended charter was granted Feb. 24, 1847, which provided for the re-organization of the company, and increasing the capital. Under this act the company organized on the following April.

For the purposes of construction the line was divided into three divisions. In March, 1848, the first division extending from Chicago to Elgin, 43 miles, was placed under contract, and completed to Desplaines River June 1, 1849, and to Elgin Jan. 22, 1850. The second division extending from Rockford to Elgin, 50 miles, was commenced in the spring of 1850 and opened for business to Huntley Sept. 15, to Marengo Oct. 18, and to Belvidere Dec. 3, 1851, and to Cherry Valley March 10, and to Rockford Aug. 2, 1852. The third division from Rockford to Freeport, 28 miles, was commenced early in 1852 and completed by Sept. 1, 1852.

The Beloit Branch from Belvidere to Beloit, 21 miles, was opened Nov. 14, 1853.

The Chicago, Iowa & Dixon Air Line which commences at Junction (Turner), 30 miles west of Chicago and extends to Fulton, was authorized by an act passed Feb. 12, 1853. That portion of the line from Dixon to Fulton was constructed under the charter of the Mississippi & Rock River Junction Railroad Company which was consolidated into the Galena & Chicago Union Company. Construction was commenced in the May following and the road opened to traffic—to Lane, Jan 10, and to Dixon Dec. 4, 1854, and thence to Sterling July 22, to Morrison Sept. 23, and to Fulton Dec. 16, 1855. The extension to the bridge below Fulton was made in 1860. This bridge was built by the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company. It extends over the eastern channel of the river from the new terminus to Little Rock Island, 2,800 feet. The western channel was crossed by a steam ferry.

The St. Charles Air Line Branch was opened from the South Branch Depot in Chicago to Harlem, 10½ miles, Jan. 1, 1856. This branch was constructed by the Chicago, St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line Company and purchased by the Galena Company. In the same purchase were included the large depot grounds on the South Branch, which were connected by side tracks with all the railroads entering the city.

In July, 1862, the Galena Company obtained a perpetual lease of the franchises of the Albany Bridge Company, having the right to maintain a ferry or build a bridge across the Mississippi; also a lease of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad from Clinton to Cedar Rapids, 82 miles, and also a lease of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad. The first named of these roads was in operation at this time, but of the latter only a small section was completed. The lessors have since extended the line to Boonesboro on the Des Moines River, 122 miles from Cedar Rapids, and about 130

miles from its future terminus at Omaha on the Missouri. The bridge over the western channel of the Mississippi was completed after the consolidation of June, 1864.

The Beloit & Madison Railroad was built by a distinct company, and has been operated, as far as opened, by this company. It was completed into Madison in September, 1864. This road, yet under lease, is virtually owned by the Northwestern Company as successor to the Galena Company, nearly all the shares having been converted into Northwestern preferred stock. The Fox River Valley Railroad was also chiefly owned by the Galena Company and what little was not, was purchased by an issue of bonds.

The following table traces the principal features of the finance of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad through the whole history of the company:

Fiscal Year.	—Railroad—		Gross earnings.	Operat'g exp'ses.	Net earn'gs.	—Dividend—	
	Miles.	Cost.				Rate.	Am't.
1849-50.....	40%	\$433,429	\$48,520	\$18,526	\$29,994	10%	\$23,383
1850-51.....	42%	695,507	427,686	48,964	78,782	15	47,711
1851-52.....	84%	1,326,706	211,810	87,362	123,948	15	62,914
1852-53.....	92%	2,330,189	473,533	187,396	286,182	20	149,973
1853-54.....	187%	4,149,656	799,013	859,199	489,814	16	853,155
1854-55.....	211%	6,552,163	1,506,710	686,517	820,193	17	546,519
1855-56.....	249%	8,429,043	2,315,787	1,068,745	1,252,042	22	986,524
1856-57.....	249%	8,979,504	2,416,844	1,295,493	1,120,851	20	1,095,590
1857-58.....	259	9,435,721	1,640,807	921,352	719,555	5	301,115
1858 (8 mos.).....	259	9,339,390	1,547,561	927,233	620,328	4	241,024
1859.....	259	9,854,514	1,369,441	833,021	546,420	2	120,528
1860.....	261	9,352,481	1,462,752	810,491	652,261	3	180,834
1861.....	261	9,352,081	1,720,396	909,211	811,185	5	301,420
1862.....	261	9,352,081	1,777,541	942,936	834,605	8	482,272
1863.....	294	9,407,152	2,193,295	1,277,726	915,569	6	361,704
Dividend January, 1864.....						3	180,852
Dividend July, 1864, on consolidation.....						3	180,852

Total dividend in 15 years..... 174% \$5,616,370

The following shows the cost of road and the earnings, expenses, &c., per mile for the same years:

Fiscal years.	Cost of road p. m.	Earnings, Expenses, Profits.			Exp. per annum.
		Per mile of road.			
1849-50.....	\$10,193	\$1,198	\$457	\$741	38.15
1850-51.....	16,559	3,040	1,166	1,874	38.35
1851-52.....	21,399	3,408	1,809	1,599	53.08
1852-53.....	24,780	5,261	2,081	3,180	39.56
1853-54.....	31,874	6,146	2,763	3,383	44.95
1854-55.....	33,259	8,179	3,678	4,669	42.91
1855-56.....	36,281	9,960	5,575	4,385	55.98
1856-57.....	35,653	9,704	4,501	5,203	57.45
1857 (8 months).....	36,059	6,589	3,699	2,890	56.14
1858.....	36,071	6,215	3,724	2,491	59.96
1859.....	36,218	5,509	3,224	2,285	58.52
1860.....	35,832	5,604	3,105	2,499	55.40
1861.....	35,832	6,592	3,484	3,108	50.28
1862.....	35,832	6,810	3,613	3,197	51.58
1863.....	35,832	8,403	4,898	3,535	58.29

The business of the road for the ten years ending with 1863 is shown in the following table:

Fiscal year.	Mileage of trains.	—Passengers—		—Tonnage—	
		Number.	Mileage.	Tons.	Mileage.
1854-55.....	633,288	471,325	24,753,939	856,344	25,616,758
1855-56.....	926,023	552,038	30,791,207	635,307	40,913,166
1856-57.....	1,153,894	612,753	31,420,941	690,808	42,794,995
1857 (8 months).....	738,355	404,032	17,422,871	344,887	28,567,721
1858.....	808,235	394,713	17,996,396	342,347	27,854,767
1859.....	866,444	375,176	15,810,533	332,443	29,690,023
1860.....	936,018	330,926	14,162,324	3-1,188	33,3-8,698
1861.....	1,123,454	31-1,153	13,749,643	499,421	47,740,877
1862.....	1,273,791	389,339	16,607,182	497,638	47,521,169
1863.....	1,297,945	465,876	20,402,129	511,710	49,166,289

The share capital, bonds and floating debt at the end of each fiscal year have been as follows:

1849-50.....	\$261,430	\$136,971	\$38,950	1857.....	\$6,023,800	\$3,899,015	\$66,133
1850-51.....	354,498	397,571	37,699	1858.....	6,026,400	3,901,015	18,516
1851-52.....	838,114	681,500	85,806	1859.....	6,027,700	3,623,200	20,265
1852-53.....	1,857,159	520,500	41,443	1860.....	6,028,300	3,524,200	25,906
1853-54.....	2,682,167	1,382,000	276,369	1861.....	6,028,400	3,414,700	32,644
1854-55.....	4,334,800	1,910,000	505,013	1862.....	6,028,400	3,353,000	35,421
1855-56.....	5,441,500	2,814,330	514,246	and—			
1856-57.....	6,018,000	2,958,015	672,7-3	1863.....	6,028,400	3,506,000	40,791

No separate statement of the operations of this road for the five months ending with May, 1864, has been published. The gross earnings of the Galena & Northwestern together were—January, \$273,875 56, February, \$317,839 43, March, \$390,355 10, April, \$421,363 04, May, \$466,830 10, making a total of \$870,263 23.

The following table shows the fluctuations of Galena stock at the New York stock exchange for the last four years of the separate existence of the company.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.
July.....	62% @ 73%	60% @ 66%	66% @ 71%	90% @ 100
August.....	73 @ 82%	63 @ 66%	67% @ 74%	100 @ 114
September.....	76% @ 80	66% @ 69%	70% @ 81%	103% @ 112%
October.....	67% @ 78%	69% @ 71%	79% @ 88	108% @ 114%
November.....	55 @ 73	69% @ 74	80 @ 86	104 @ 113%
December.....	58% @ 67%	63 @ 71%	80 @ 83%	103% @ 109%
January.....	63 @ 74%	65% @ 69%	86% @ 96%	
February.....	66% @ 74%	65% @ 79	88% @ 95	
March.....	68% @ 74	67% @ 70	90 @ 95	
April.....	55 @ 73%	66% @ 68%	91% @ 96%	
May.....	55% @ 61	66% @ 70	97% @ 112%	111% @ 140
June.....	56 @ 61%	69% @ 72%	92 @ 107	138 @ 146
Year.....	55 @ 82%	60% @ 74	66% @ 112%	90% @ 146

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

On the 19th August, 1848, the Legislature of Wisconsin granted a charter to the Madison & Beloit Railroad Company, authorizing it to construct a railroad from Beloit, or from any other point on the north line of Illinois, viz.: Janesville, Madison and La Crosse, to a point on the Mississippi at the line of Minnesota near St. Paul, and also from Janesville to Fond du Lac. By a subsequent act, approved February 8, 1850, the name of the Company was changed to that of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company and its powers extended.

On the 12th February, 1851, the Legislature of Illinois chartered the Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad Company, with powers to construct a railroad from Chicago to the north line of the State, and to unite and consolidate with any other company in the State of Wisconsin; and the work of construction on this line was commenced.

By an act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, approved March 10, 1855, the consolidation of the above two companies was authorized; and the consolidation was perfected to the 30th of the same month, the consolidated company assuming the title of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Company.

At this period the Illinois & Wisconsin Company had completed their road to Woodstock, 52 miles from Chicago and the Rock River Company, their road from Fond du Lac to Chester, 18 miles.

The object of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Company from the beginning was the extension of their line from Janesville northwest, via Madison, &c., to St. Paul, and from Janesville to Fond du Lac, and ultimately to the mineral region of Lake Superior. Application was made to Congress for a grant of lands in aid of both these lines, which grant, chiefly through the efforts of this Company, was obtained in June, 1856, at which time Congress granted six sections per mile to the State of Wisconsin to be used in aid of the construction of the lines of road designated. In the fall of the same year an extra session of the State Legislature was called, at which a contest arose between different railroad companies seeking to have these lands conferred upon them. The result was that the lands upon the northwestern line were given by the State to the La Crosse & Milwaukee Company, and those upon the northern line to the Wisconsin & Superior Company, a corporation chartered at the same session, October 11, 1856. Thus the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Company were deprived of the grant of lands, mainly if not wholly obtained by its own efforts.

Eventually, however, the contestant companies agreed to consolidate, and having obtained the legislative sanction by two acts dated Feb. 12 and 28, 1857, the consolidation was carried into effect on the 5th of the following month, the consolidation retaining the name of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company. Subsequently, but in the same year, the land grant railroad companies of Michigan were also taken into the consolidation, which now possessed all the land grants for railroads from Fond du Lac northward to the State line, and thence in separate lines to Marquette and Ontonagon.

The financial revulsion of 1857 carried down with it, and suspended for a time, all further progress of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company; and in consequence the Michigan Companies retreated from the consolidation, and abandoned the grants to the State again.

Early in 1859 re-organization was proposed as the only remedy for the troubles of the company, and the sanction of the Legislature of Wisconsin (that of Illinois being already granted) having been obtained to such a proceeding, the entire property of the Company was sold, June 2, 1859, the

bondholders being the purchasers; by whom a new company was formed on the 6th of the same month under their present comprehensive title.

At this time the road was in operation from Chicago to Janesville, 92 miles. The 18 miles already completed from Fond du Lac to Chester remained as isolated as in 1855, except that in 1857 the road had been extended 17 miles further north to Oshkosh. The company now bent all their energies to fill up the gap between Janesville and the northern section of the road, which was accomplished in the summer and fall of 1859. In the fall of 1860 and early in 1861, the line was extended to Appleton, 20 miles further, and in 1862 to Green Bay, 28 miles. This completed the main line of the road from Chicago to Green Bay, 242 miles.

In 1863 the Kenosha & Rockford Railroad Company whose line extended from Kenosha on Lake Michigan to Rockford on Rock River, 73 miles, became embarrassed and foreclosure and sale followed.

The property having been bought in by the bondholders, the company was re-organized: but eventually the securities of the company were exchanged for stock of the Northwestern company.

Thus the lines contributed by the Northwestern company to the consolidation of July, 1864, had a total length of 315 miles, viz.: from Chicago to Green Bay 242, and from Kenosha to Rockford 73 miles.

The accounts of the company before the reorganization of 1859 are not available for statistical purposes. Those presented since that event show the following results.

The financial condition of the company on the 1st April, yearly, has been as follows:

April 1st.	Share Capital.	Funded Debt.	Other Liabilities.	Balance Income.	Total Amount.
1860		\$7,269,035	\$75,830	\$93,461	\$7,438,326
1861	2,893,759	7,279,000	326,962	323,580	10,823,299
1862	2,955,236	8,035,000	264,676	562,615	11,817,527
1863	3,731,316	8,335,000	226,642	851,178	13,147,136

Against which is charged—

April 1st.	C., St. P. & F. du L. R.R. Purchase.	New constr'n & equipment.	Securities on hand.	Materials on hand.	Other Assets.
1860	\$6,401,796	\$766,132	\$176,832	\$32,480	\$61,086
1861	9,312,749	1,333,034	31,125	61,691	84,700
1862	10,131,239	1,461,065	20,075	88,198	116,950
1863	10,849,939	1,986,933	19,750	100,743	189,771

The equipment on the road at the same dates was thus:

April 1st.	Locomotive Engines.	Number of Cars		
		Pass.	Freight.	Total.
1860	28	24	402	426
1861	36	28	641	669
1862	36	31	639	670
1863	36	31	697	728

The earnings and expenses were as shown in the following accounts:

Years Ending.	Passenger.	Freight.	Mail, &c.	Total.	Operating Expenses.	Nett Earn'gs
Apr. 1 1860 (10 mos.)	\$153,167	\$212,631	\$18,861	\$384,659	\$222,587	\$162,072
" 1861 (year)	241,226	451,495	27,984	720,705	350,236	370,469
" 1862	309,309	505,188	35,222	849,719	434,891	404,828
" 1863	376,098	671,534	35,422	1,083,054	569,781	513,273

And from net earnings were disbursed:

Year Ending.	Taxes.		Interest on bonds, &c.	Sundry Accounts.	Surplus to credit.
	State.	U. S.			
April 1, 1860	\$11,098		\$46,959	\$10,554	\$93,461
" 1861	11,615		119,925	9,110	230,119
" 1862	22,199		130,347	13,247	230,035
" 1863	24,903	7,373	174,600	14,907	291,563

The following reduces the cost and earnings, &c., to their proportions per mile of road:

Fiscal term.	Aver. miles operated.	Earnings per mile.	Expenses per mile.	Profits per mile.	Expenses per cent.	Cost of road per mile.
1855-60 (10 mo.)	166	\$2,317	\$1,470	\$847	63.45	\$38,342
1860-61 (9 mo.)	200	2,819	1,335	1,484	47.35	49,823
1861-62	213	3,993	2,042	1,951	51.15	52,280
1862-63	228	4,750	2,706	2,044	56.98	53,045
1864 (June 1)	315					47,300

No regular accounts were published after 1863. We have thus a financial interregnum of 14 months to June 1, 1864, when the new company began operations. The gross earnings of the two consolidated roads for the year ending 31st May, 1864, amounted to \$4,681,807 40.

The following table shows the prices of the Northwestern stock at the New York Stock Exchange for the two and a half years ending June 20, 1865:

	1863.	1863-64.	1864-65.
July	27 1/2 @ 38	48 1/2 @ 68	48 1/2 @ 68
August	32 @ 38 1/2	52 @ 57 1/2	52 @ 57 1/2
September	32 @ 37 1/2	44 1/2 @ 54	44 1/2 @ 54
October	36 @ 47 1/2	34 @ 46	34 @ 46
November	43 1/2 @ 50 1/2	40 1/2 @ 47 1/2	40 1/2 @ 47 1/2
December	43 1/2 @ 49	38 @ 44 1/2	38 @ 44 1/2
January	16 @ 23	45 1/2 @ 56	32 1/2 @ 39 1/2
February	16 @ 21	47 1/2 @ 56	32 @ 35 1/2
March	16 @ 18 1/2	65 1/2 @ 88	20 1/2 @ 34
April	16 @ 26	47 @ 77	21 1/2 @ 35
May	25 @ 43	48 1/2 @ 65 1/2	21 1/2 @ 32
June	28 1/2 @ 35 1/2	50 @ 60	26 @ 30
Year	26 @ 43	27 1/2 @ 88	20 1/2 @ 58

The preferred stock which was issued first for the 2d mortgage bonds, and those for consolidation purpose has undergone the following fluctuations:

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1861	61 @ 67	65 @ 65	71 @ 87	70 @ 97	72 @ 91 1/2	86 @ 94 1/2
1864	84 @ 93	85 1/2 @ 91 1/2	77 @ 86 1/2	67 1/2 @ 81	75 1/2 @ 85 1/2	69 1/2 @ 78 1/2
1865	61 1/2 @ 71 1/2	60 1/2 @ 66 1/2	48 1/2 @ 63 1/2	48 @ 65 1/2	52 1/2 @ 62	58 1/2 @ 64

—ranging in the eighteen months between 48 and 94 1/2.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO NOVEMBER 4.

The money market exhibited more ease during the week, and it is believed that the pressure has passed away. The favorable bank returns of last week contributed to the restoration of confidence, and a reduction of the Bank of England rate of interest is looked for. In the early part of the week there was an active demand for short loans to meet the half-monthly settlement in shares and foreign stocks, and consols exhibited a decline of 1/2 per cent. There was an active demand for discount at the Bank and at the private houses, and the general market was active. But money was plenty at 6 1/2 for good three months' bills. This description of paper was eagerly absorbed for investment, a fact that indicates the general impression of approaching ease in the money market. For six months trade bills the rate is 7 1/2 a 8-per cent. On the eve of settling day the pressure for short loans was more active, and 8 per cent was exacted for short loans on stock securities.

The Board of trade returns for the month of September and the preceding eight months of the current year have been published, and the results account for the extraordinary absorption of gold. The exports for the nine months are a little under the amount of the previous year, but considerably above those of 1863. The following are the returns:

	Month.	Nine Months.
1862	£14,542,862	£104,294,713
1864	14,687,942	123,404,161
1865	17,316,681	119,717,377

The exports in August were £14,158,648.

Looking at particular items of export, we find that the increase of September, 1865, as compared with September, 1864, is made up by an increase in every department of manufactures. In cotton manufactures the increase is from 4,300,035 to 4,778,728, or 478,693; in linen, from 675,507 to 764,826, or 289,319; in woolen and worsted manufactures, from 1,833,242 to 2,352,223, or 519,981; and in cotton yarn from 729,468 to 1,384,585, or 655,117. It is to be observed that the increase in value is accompanied by increase in quantity, and is therefore not merely the result of increased price. Cotton piece goods, for instance, have increased from 156,856,730 yards to 209,361,444 yards; cotton yarn has increased from 5,707,675 pounds to 14,335,802 pounds; linen piece goods from 17,184,471 yards to 26,118,296 yards; and worsted of all kinds from 17,387,727 yards to 31,461,700 yards.

With regard to imports there is still a falling off in the importation of wheat. In September, 1865, the importation was 2,108,966 cwt.; and in the nine months 13,674,439 cwt.; the figures for the previous year being 2,665,779 cwt., and 17,723,333 cwt respectively.

The imports of raw cotton are still on the increase. For the month they were 899,030 cwt., and for the nine months 5,460,070 cwt.; and the corresponding quantities in 1864 were 653,211 cwt., and 5,323,211 cwt.

There is also a very noticeable increase in the imports of cattle. The following table shows the number of animals imported in the month of September in 1863, 1864 and 1865:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Oxen, bulls and cows	12,936	17,386	27,036
Calves	5,341	7,526	6,012
Sheep and lambs	53,840	65,625	79,770
Swine and hogs	5,499	9,279	15,012

The figures for the nine months show the same result. Sheep and lambs alone increased in 1865, as compared with 1864, from 322,318 to 507,209; and oxen, &c., from 99,783 to 146,359.

With reference to revenue prospects it is also interesting to note the continued increase in the tea imports. The increase for the month is from 7,224,561 lbs to 7,912,950 lbs, and for the nine months from 66,656,068 lbs to 73,394,418 lbs. Sugar also shows an increase for the month from 639,057 cwts to 988,668 cwts, and for the nine months from 6,767,761 cwts to 7,867,609 cwts.

The computed real value of principal articles imported has also been made up to the end of August. For the month the figure is £21,142,430, about £800,000 less than in August, 1864. On the eighth month the falling off appears very considerable, from £141,012,477 in 1864 to £115,670,434 in 1865, but the latter figure approaches that of 1863, which was £118,099,465. The falling off from 1864 is no doubt caused by the fall in the price of cotton, for the less quantity of 1864 was worth £50,504,190, while the increased quantity of 1865 is worth only £29,944,508—a falling off of about £20,000,000.

These returns show the immense development of the internal trade of England, and the large amount of money required to pay increased wages and expenses for raw or unmanufactured staples.

The demand for bank, mining, and railroad shares has been very limited, but prices are generally well sustained, in view of the pressure to sell and the active demand for money. The shares of Overend, Gurney & Co. are quoted at 9½.

There have been some purchases in the Confederate bonds, and the quotation has advanced from 7½ to 8.

Subscriptions are invited for the formation of the Pennsylvania Lubricating Oil Lands Company, with a proposed capital of £300,000, in 15,000 shares of £20 each. Provisional contracts of purchase have already been concluded for valuable plots of land exceeding 700 acres in Venango County, Pennsylvania. In working these lands it is proposed to confine the first operations of the company to developing one plot of land of about seventy-two acres, for which payment is to be made in £8,000 cash and 6,000 paid-up shares, and should this prove satisfactory the company will secure the transfer of the remaining portion of the estates. It is estimated that this plot of land can be tested in six months, and that the deposit and allotment money of £3 per share is all that will be called, until the result shall have been proved. The profits are estimated at £24 per day for each well, and therefore should only fifty wells be productive, and work only 250 days in the year, the return would be £300,000, whilst the cost of working expenses for 100 wells would not exceed £50,000.

The Import and Export Fresh Provision Company has been started for the purpose of purchasing live stock in Australia, and preserving it by certain patent processes, and supplying foreign countries with it. It is stated that meat can be bought at a penny a pound in Australia, and the directors look forward to very large profits. The capital is put down at £100,000, to be subscribed in 10,000 shares of £10 each, 3,000 of which are reserved for Australia.

Advices from Calcutta state that an English company is in course of formation which proposes the embankment of the whole river frontage of the Hooghly, from Prinsep Ghat to Chitpore-bridge, with landing wharves, steam and hydraulic cranes, and suitable landing sheds and warehouses. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at £3,000,000 sterling, and it has the support of men of undoubted wealth and position.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO NOVEMBER 4.

There has been considerable agitation on the Bourse during the week, in consequence of political news respecting anticipated trouble with the United States on the Mexican question, and also on account of apprehensions that the news of the fresh revolt in Algeria was more serious than had been represented by the official accounts. There was an active demand for discounts, the returns of the Bank of France showing an increase in discounts of 42,629,000f, and a decrease of 12,249,000 in bullion. The statement produced some uneasiness, but it is understood that the drain of specie will be only temporary, being required for internal purposes rather than for exportation.

Considerable interest has been excited by the rumors of the retirement of M. Fould, founded on the numerous cabinet meetings, and the evident indications of important financial changes. But it has transpired that the contemplated changes relate to a reduction in the expenses of the government, and the information produced a favorable impression. It is said that M. Fould has succeeded in impressing upon the Emperor the necessity of retrenchment, and that a reduction of 30,000,000f. will be effected in the Budget. This reduction will not cover the chronic deficit in French finances, but the announcement of an attempt at retrenchment has produced a favorable effect.

In consequence of the adoption of the policy of retrenchment, the project of M. Bekie, the Minister of Agriculture, to raise a sum of 300,000,000f. for public works has been abandoned for the present.

The Superior Council of Commerce charged with the inquiry relative to banking and currency, has examined the Barons James and Alphonse de Rothschild, and several eminent bankers and financiers, relative to the effects of the Bank of France on commerce and industry. The proceedings are secret, and considerable interest is manifested in the result.

The Customs returns have been published. The value of imports for consumption in the first nine months of the present year amount to 2,014,747,000f; in the corresponding period of 1864 the amount was 1,855,558,000f, and in 1863 the amount was 1,796,290,000f. The value of the exports in the first nine months of 1865 was 2,240,399,000f; same period 1864, 2,228,583,000f; same period 1863, 1,875,427,000f. During the first eight months of 1865, the imports were 1,770,097,000f, and the exports 1,932,846,000f.

From these returns it appears that there has been an extraordinary increase in trade in September, amounting to a total of 552,203,000f.

The trade of Paris has been unfavorably affected by the cholera. It is estimated that the flight of the public in consequence of the panic has caused a loss of a hundred million francs to the city.

The French Emperor meditates an important reform in the collection of taxes by the gradual suppression of the Receivers General, and the substitution of branches of the Bank of France, as depositaries of the public money.

It is formally stated that the Spanish Government is about to profit by the recently inaugurated alliance with France, to lay the foundation of a commercial treaty between the two countries, which will open up a new field for Spanish trade, hitherto much cramped in its foreign relations.

The failure of the great banking house of Schmidt, of Berne, is announced. The State of Berne is, report says, a creditor for 100,000f. Many wealthy individuals and communities are involved for considerable sums, but there will also be much loss sustained by the smaller householders and laboring classes.

The Government of Holstein has published a report on the financial situation of the duchy, showing that at the end of the month of May last there remained a surplus of 600,000f in the Treasury, after the expense of the federal execution had been paid.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE SOUTHERN TRADE.—The shipment of goods to Southern ports continues extremely active. A very large number of vessels are plying between New York and the various ports on the Gulf, and the pressure for freight is so great that all of them, especially the steamers, are loaded with the utmost dispatch. The steamer Key West, to sail for Apalachicola to-day (Saturday,) commenced receiving goods on Wednesday, and so great was the anxiety to ship, that drays of goods, which went into line at eleven o'clock on Wednesday, remained there in order that they might not lose their turn to unload, until the afternoon of Thursday, placing a watchman over them during the night. The line of carts on Wednesday night extended from pier 12 up West-street, through Albany, Greenwich to Courtland-street.

The steamer sailing a few days before to the same port was loaded so quickly that she was detained four days after being loaded to receive her mails. This eagerness to ship goods applies particularly to vessels up for all ports south of Savannah, and especially for Mobile and New Orleans. The shipments include every article of machinery, farming utensils, household goods, groceries, liquors, &c.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Nov. 9, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Nov. 10:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods	\$967,630	\$1,005,297	\$2,771,802
Gen'l merchandise.	2,241,164	2,222,274	3,402,858
Total for the week.	\$3,208,784	\$3,227,571	\$6,174,655
Previously rep'ted.	155,042,725	189,271,660	171,618,095
Since Jan. 1.....	\$158,251,509	192,499,231	177,787,750

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry-goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending November 14, and since January 1st.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	\$2,311,932	\$3,298,161	\$6,415,566
Previously rep'ted..	149,012,435	187,860,301	135,527,832
Since January 1..	151,324,567	191,158,462	141,942,898

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statements of the imports and exports for the week.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 11, 1865:

Nov 10.—Steamer Saxonia, Hamburg—	
German silver.....	\$1,000
American gold.....	65,400
Nov. 11.—Steamer City of Boston, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	50,000
Silver bars.....	80,000

Total for the week.....	\$196,400
Previously reported.....	\$25,288,218
Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....	\$25,484,618

Same time in	Same time in
1864..... \$40,953,852	1857..... \$34,257,992
1863..... 39,690,402	1856..... 33,387,376
1862..... 50,613,812	1855..... 26,492,161
1861..... 3,299,337	1854..... 35,215,667
1860..... 41,808,743	1853..... 21,788,085
1859..... 65,776,700	1852..... 23,255,910
1858..... 23,835,114	

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER FOR OCTOBER.—
The following is the Treasurer's monthly statement for October 31, 1865, showing the amount to his credit at the dates of the several last returns, as specified below, in the Treasury, and with the several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries; and also the amounts for which drafts had been issued prior to the date of this statement, but not yet reported as paid, and the balances remaining at the same date subject to draft; and also the amounts of transfers to and from depositaries, ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not yet reported as paid or credited; and also the amounts to his credit unavailable, being the amounts deposited in the mint and branches, and amounts withheld by Assistant Treasurers and depositaries in States late under insurrectionary control:

Date of last return.	In what place.	Amount on deposit in coin.	Total amount on deposit.	Drafts dr'wn and payable, but not paid.	Balances subject to draft.
Oct. 31	Treasury U. S., Washington.	\$2,872,775 88	\$26,353,659 87	\$2,181,466 55	\$24,172,193 32
Oct. 31	Asst. Treas'er, Boston.	3,750,103 36	3,377,317 33	1,094,250 23	2,783,667 10
Oct. 31	Asst. Treas'er, New York.	22,713,280 30	33,521,269 13	2,429,384 66	31,091,874 52
Oct. 31	Asst. Treas'er, Philadelphia.	*282,883 21	2,454,760 85	544,984 77	1,909,826 08
Oct. 31	Asst. Treas'er, St. Louis.	330,284 24	824,729 43	559,122 39	265,607 04
Sept. 30	Asst. Treas'er, San Francisco.	4,128,793 44	3,261,921 22	2,003,965 96	1,257,855 26
Oct. 14	Asst. Treas'er, New Orleans.	414,014 54	1,727,449 40	1,037,862 62	689,586 78
Oct. 21	Asst. Treas'er, Denver City.	6,342 69	16,457 96	14,836 80	1,620 26
Oct. 28	Asst. Treas'er, Charleston.	15,082 54	34,347 47		84,374 47
Oct. 31	Depository at Baltimore.	441,780 96	1,025,345 59	15,388 50	1,009,957 09
Oct. 31	Depository at Buffalo.	15,408 69	103,509 25	2,159 06	101,310 19
Oct. 31	Depository at Cincinnati.	287,941 55	1,090,995 26	451,281 77	639,713 49
Oct. 31	Depository at Louisville.	6,765 13	214,703 62	1,023,815 75	
Oct. 31	Depository at Pittsburg.	5,576 93	706,327 85	921 85	705,406 00
Oct. 31	Depository at Chicago.	44,502 39	486,660 35	7,393 24	479,276 11
Oct. 14	Depository at Santa Fe.	1,750 00	27,559 26	27,934 01	
—	Depository at St. Croix Falls, Wis.		1,128 04		1,128 04
Oct. 28	Depository at Omaha City, Neb.	10 00	81,672 39	1,929 97	29,742 42
Aug. 31	Depository at Olympia, W. Ter.	765 75	50,064 59	81,080 03	18,984 56
Aug. 15	Depository at Oregon City.	470 00	177,509 66	33,268 88	144,240 78
Oct. 31	Depository at St. Paul, Minn.	354 61	460 52	12 05	448 47
—	Depository at Memphis.		331,284 79		331,284 79
Oct. 31	Depository at Newbern, N.C.	1,198 24	297,049 31	8,012 86	289,036 45
—	Late U. S. Depositories suspended.		4,046 81	76 86	3,990 24
Oct. 31	National Banks		29,773,859 56	1,797,404 09	27,976,455 47
Total		35,037,129 15	106,894,124 16	13,266,312 90	93,937,118 93
*Less overpaid		282,883 21			
		34,754,245 94			
Am't deposited in mints and assay offices.		3,185,267 00			3,185,267 00
Unavailable funds in the late insurrectionary States.		717,590 00	88,553 00		629,036 00
Total amount on deposit and subject to draft.		110,296,931 00	13,355,066 00		97,751,422 00
Add excess of transfers.		2,965,610 00			2,965,610 00
Deduct unpaid drafts.		113,262,591 00			100,717,032 00
		13,355,066 00			809,507 00
Amount to Cr. of Treasury of United States.		\$99,907,524 00			\$99,907,524 00
Total amount of available coin.		\$34,754,245 94			

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The following is a statement of the operations at the United States branch mint in San Francisco during the quarter ending September 30:—

Gold bullion deposited	\$6,170,375 93
Gold bullion parted	69,718 75
Silver bullion purchased	79,196 57
Silver parted	49,543 46
GOLD COINED.	
\$24,500 double eagles	6,490,000
10,500 eagles	105,000
9,500 half eagles	47,500
5,120 quarter eagles	12,500
389,620 pieces, valued at	\$6,655,300

SILVER COINED.	
244,000 half dollars	\$122,000
40,000 dimes	4,000
284,000 pieces, valued at	126,000
Total number of pieces coined	623,620
Total value of gold and silver coined	6,781,300

It will be seen that during the past three months nearly \$7,000,000 were coined at San Francisco, in a building erected with a view to a coinage capacity of \$5,000,000 per annum.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The *Journal of Commerce* has prepared, from the official report, the following table, showing the total exports of domestic products from all of the ports of the United States. Our readers will notice that the shipments of pork and beef are given in barrels, instead of barrels and tierces. It may be that the actual quantity shipped has been reduced to barrels, by computation, but the probability is that all of the packages have been added together indiscriminately without classification. Until the year last given, the actual shipments of petroleum were not recorded, and the total in previous statements was only the accidental entry of a chance shipment from some of the smaller ports. The true figures are now registered. For the year ending June 30th, 1864, the total includes 9,980,654 gallons crude petroleum, valued at \$3,864,187; 11,646,749 refined do., valued at \$6,087,967; 1,144,769 gallons "coal oil," valued at \$154,091, and one or two smaller items of similar character. The grand total of domestic exports thus given does not agree exactly with the annual exhibit of the Secretary of the Treasury, but is from the official record, and is nearer than the usual proof of the last four years:

Exports from the United States to Foreign Ports for the Year Ending June 30.

	1863		1864	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oil, sperm, galls	1,034,794	\$1,569,287	851,066	\$1,298,058
Oil, whale and other fish, gls.	2,055,511	1,483,598	416,405	488,957
Whalebone, lbs.	603,186	575,733	548,099	738,568
Spermaceti & sp. cand's, lbs.	229,472	76,946	624,129	184,608
Fish, dried or smoked, cwt.	228,234	921,131	192,505	987,918
Fish, pickled, bbls.	74,793	429,316	73,756	538,111
Fish do kegs	3,750		12,190	
Total product of the sea		\$5,056,006		\$4,221,214

PRODUCT OF THE FOREST.				
Staves and headings, M.	105,563	4,260,076	44,103	2,458,266
Shingles, M.	80,708	123,993	30,344	137,222
Boards, planks, &c., M ft.	135,901	2,605,881	182,298	3,064,264
Hewn timber, tons	394	7,936	6,742	87,239
Other lumber		1,121,387		1,642,976
Oak bark and other dye		293,564		194,575
Manufactures of wood		2,549,056		865,281
Tar and pitch, bbls.	11,956	102,566	7,156	70,739
Rosin and turpentine, bbls.	17,025	237,991	2,418	55,551
Ashes—pots and pearls, cwt.	61,313	513,704	48,904	468,626
Ginseng, lbs.	372,945	295,129	360,950	474,920
Skins and furs		2,226,275		908,060
Total product of the forest.		\$14,342,058		\$10,427,809

PRODUCT OF AGRICULTURE.				
<i>Of Animals—</i>				
Beef, tcs.	56,373	2,185,921	178,332	3,023,018
do bbls	61,739			
Tallow, lbs.	63,792,754	6,788,486	55,197,914	6,215,260
Hides		365,855	56,071	806,111
Horned cattle, No.	5,509	236,547	6,191	117,573
Butter, lbs.	35,172,415	6,783,748	20,895,435	6,140,031
Cheese, lbs.	42,045,054	4,216,804	47,751,329	5,688,007
Pork, tcs.	1,155	4,334,775		5,838,030
do bbls	236,119		317,597	
Hams and bacon, lbs.	218,243,609	18,658,280	110,836,446	12,328,337
Lard, lbs.	155,336,596	15,755,570	97,190,765	11,260,738
Hogs, No.	9,467	96,363	9,199	86,907
Horses, No.	1,296	132,542	821	72,624
Mules, No.	3,561	832,233	15	2,488
Sheep, No.		89,504	9,301	39,185
Wool, lbs.	355,722	178,434	155,482	66,368
		\$59,995,057		\$51,118,647

<i>Vegetable food—</i>				
Wheat, bush	36,160,414	46,754,195	23,681,712	31,439,138
Flour, bbls.	4,390,055	28,866,069	8,567,347	25,538,949
Indian corn, bush	16,119,476	10,592,704	4,096,684	3,353,820
Corn meal, bbls	257,948	1,013,272	262,357	1,849,765
Rye meal, bbls	8,684	33,067	6,999	37,991
Rye, oats, &c.		1,833,757		957,894
Biscuit, bbls.	126,456	582,268	129,100	680,334
do kegs and boxes	60,443		96,105	
Potatoes, bush	517,530	418,581	463,212	473,911
Onions		122,422		136,260
Apples, bbls.	174,502	864,628	183,969	487,140
Rice, tcs.	494	83,404		84,217
do bbls	3,496		5,442	
		\$90,164,367		\$64,560,664

Cotton, Sea Island, lbs.	527,747		132,521	
do Other	10,857,239	6,652,405	11,860,390	9,896,854
Tobacco, unmanufac'd, hhds	111,896		109,905	
do cases	7,685	19,752,076	2,986	22,845,936
do bales	26,586		14,411	
Flaxseed, bush	40,759	96,805	1,708	5,808
Cloverseed, bush	389,554	2,185,706	39,747	501,175
Hemp, tons	546	70,348	1,751	246,257
Brown sugar, lbs.	880,348	31,497	525,151	65,368
Hops, lbs.	8,664,081	1,738,265	5,851,165	1,217,075
Total produce of Agricul.		\$180,681,526		\$150,457,734

MANUFACTURES.

	1863		1864	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wax, lbs.	258,901	\$80,899	341,458	\$170,418
Refined sugar, lbs.	3,214,661	361,084	1,803,332	259,937
Chocolate, lbs.	6,610	1,686	18,612	5,702
Spirits (from grain) galls.	2,633,391	1,390,610	1,100,623	721,386
do (from molasses) galls.	2,908,436	1,064,717	1,180,641	527,115
do (from other matrl's).	1,855,098	950,245	211,910	186,848
Molasses, galls.	32,290	19,465	47,455	23,239
Vinegar, galls.	256,956	84,431	216,991	41,825
Beer, ale, porter & cider, gls	417,965	101,507	407,851	101,244
do doz. bottles.	16,130	27,669	19,908	25,073
Linseed oil, galls.	25,131	29,861	143,301	81,751
Spirits of turpentine, galls.	58,565	143,777	32,548	87,988
Household furniture.		1,282,008		1,389,302
Carriages, cars, &c.		764,547		620,128
Hats.		259,183		188,010
Saddlery.		157,711		120,645
Candles, adamant'e, &c. lbs.	6,608,881	1,110,918	5,485,391	1,027,931
Soap, lbs.	9,097,664	736,524	8,185,088	790,872
Snuff, lbs.	44,924	13,633	28,277	16,813
Tobacco manufactured, lbs.	7,025,248	3,384,544	8,587,472	3,631,070
Leather, lbs.	2,203,284	634,574	824,762	373,598
Boots and shoes, pairs.	1,214,468	1,829,009	2,500,000	1,415,775
Cables and cordage, cwt.	29,011	409,060	39,949	553,497
Gunpowder, lbs.	279,892	48,208	150,330	48,963
Salt, bush.	584,901	277,838	635,519	296,088
Lead, lbs.	257,239	22,634	223,752	18,718
Iron—pig, cwt.	19,861	29,527	29,240	46,618
Bars and rails, cwt.	4,680	10,839	12,940	37,422
Nails, cwt.	12,463	56,959	80,911	484,113
Castings, cwt.	77,279	411,055	14,500	76,516
Other manufactures of.		5,957,193		5,379,270
Copper, brass, &c.		1,026,088		482,570
Drugs and dyes.		1,955,102		2,356,851
Cottons—Printed and col'd.		630,553		401,411
do white other than duck		254,751		56,639
do duck.		69,526		50,239
do other manufactures.		1,951,576		948,612
Hemp bags, &c.		123,656		93,222
Wearing apparel.		950,451		690,256
Earthenware.		88,244		87,591
Combs and buttons.		43,036		66,817
Brushes and brooms.		146,718		147,623
Billiard apparatus.		36,435		38,593
Umbrellas and parasols.		3,123		6,979
Morocco, &c.		18,719		21,108
Fire engines.		9,706		14,222
Printing materials.		206,138		159,054
Musical instruments.		149,103		172,587
Books and maps.		222,045		259,601
Stationery.		593,518		548,327
Paints and varnish.		436,942		434,910
Glassware.		993,569		793,650
Tinware.		41,558		46,968
Manuf's of pewter and lead.		30,609		30,411
Marble and stone.		138,428		202,362
Ind. rubber b'ts & sh's, prs.	51,711	82,484		35,468
Do. other manufactures of.		215,196		242,367
Gold and silver leaf, &c.		129,463		18,918
Jewelry, &c.		86,481		63,573
Trunks and valises.		80,780		111,986
Lard oil, galls.	1,259,063	983,349	440,546	377,994
Oil cake.		1,277,735		1,609,833
Bricks, lime and cement.		99,813		135,492
Unenumerated manufac's.		6,808,467		8,046,102
Total Manufactures.		\$40,889,573		\$37,416,271
Coal, tons.	186,960	\$993,309	173,039	\$1,208,128
Ice, tons.	46,538	169,757	47,496	278,127
Petroleum, crude & ref'd galls.	155,874	27,839	23,210,369	10,783,689
Quicksilver.		1,237,116		976,893
Gold and silver bullion.		29,592,912		11,822,090
Gold and silver coin.		44,608,529		88,651,472
Raw produce not specified.		6,494,252		3,778,794
Total exports of Domestic Produce.		\$324,092,877		\$320,035,199

The Bankers' Gazette.

NEW YORK, November 17th, 1865.—P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Monetary affairs have steadily tended toward greater ease during the week. The demand from 'Change brokers has diminished in consequence of a lull in speculation; and there has been less disposition to invest in business paper. But for an active demand from brokers dealing in government securities, there is every possibility that the rate on call loans would have declined one per cent. To-day a few transactions in government collaterals are reported at six per cent; but the prevailing rate on demand loans is 7 per cent weak. The drain of currency southward has almost ceased, for the moment, exchange at New Orleans and the other Southern centers being at present in favor of New York. At the same time, there is a shallow arrival of currency from the West to the East; so that, upon the whole, there is probably an increase in the supply of money, while the demand is diminished.

The banks are in an easier position, and are lending somewhat more freely. Both banks and private bankers, however, exhibit a moderate caution in putting out their funds, and avoid, as much as possible, making arrangements extending far into the future. There are several circumstances at present combining to produce a strongly conservative feeling among lenders. The general inflation of prices is regarded with mistrust; the Mexican situation produces an unsettled

feeling, especially as some parties entertain a strong suspicion that the government has taken a very decided attitude toward France; and the prospect of a disturbing discussion of the privateer question, and of delicate relations with Canada, arising out of the Fenian excitement, equally tend to induce parties to keep their funds as, much as possible, under ready control. Much interest is felt in the probable recommendation of Mr. McCulloch relative to the currency and national banks; but as there is a general confidence that his measures will be of a cautious and conservative character, this consideration has, perhaps, less effect upon the market than others.

The discount market is quiet. There is a very large amount of paper offering, but less disposition to buy than of late, a marked preference being shown for the best known signatures and for short dates. For the best names, the rate is generally 8@9 per cent, with exceptions at 7 per cent; a large amount of good paper is discounted at 9@10 per cent; for second class the rate ranges at 10 to 15 per cent.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market has not yet recovered from the shock to confidence, produced by the late extraordinary speculations in Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien stock. The more conservative brokers have taken warning from the developments in that case; and those disposed to venture upon risky speculations find it difficult to get co-operation either from brokers or money lenders. The near approach of Congress, at which important measures may be early developed, has a tendency to check operations for a rise. The outside public take very little interest in stock movements, and merchants generally prefer lending their balances to employing them in street ventures. The transactions in railroads at the board are little else than the maneuvers of opposing cliques. The aim of the bulls is to draw the bears into "short" contracts, but the latter are cautious of being caught in a "corner," after "Prairie Dog" fashion: thus the two parties are kept watching each other, and the situation changes little from day to day. The stocks at present being handled by the bull party are Michigan Southern, Cleveland & Pittsburg, and Chicago and North Western, common; but their operations are kept stationary by the bears refusing to take "shorts." The general tone of prices, on the railroad list has been weak, except on the speculation stock, on which a rise has been engineered.

The "corner" on Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien is about closed; most of the "short" contracts having been covered. Many parties in the interior have suffered, so that the loss by street operators here is not so great as was at first supposed.

Rock Island is somewhat unsettled by a disagreement between the old and the new directors; the latter having placed an injunction upon the former preventing them from paying \$750,000 for the purchase of Mississippi and Missouri railroad, on account of the Rock Island Company.

There has been a slight speculative movement on the minor coal stocks. Lehigh and Susquehanna coal has advanced from 7 to 11; Schuylkill from 7 to 9; Wyoming Valley has also bounded up about 8 per cent.

Railroad bonds and State stock have been depressed in consequence of the decline in government securities, with which they come in direct competition. Some sales have been made for the purpose of purchasing seven-thirties.

The following are the closing quotations for leading stocks on Saturday last and to-day:

	Nov. 17.	Nov. 11.
Cumberland Coal.....	43%	43%
Canton Company.....	45	44%
Mariposa.....	13%	11%
New York Central.....	96%	96%
Erie.....	92	92%
Reading.....	114%	115
Michigan Southern.....	76%	75%
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	98%	94%

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Average Clearings.
Oct. 7....	225,520,727	13,470,134	10,970,397	188,504,456	58,511,752	572,708,282
Oct. 14....	227,541,884	15,890,775	11,722,847	182,364,156	50,459,195	699,348,495
Oct. 21....	224,030,679	15,586,540	12,833,441	174,192,110	46,169,855	599,166,864
Oct. 28....	219,965,639	14,910,561	12,923,735	173,624,711	46,427,027	575,945,580
Nov. 4....	220,124,961	13,724,268	13,239,381	173,533,674	47,778,719	563,524,873
Nov. 11....	214,005,572	11,995,201	13,825,209	174,199,442	47,913,883	558,441,862

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

	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14.	Inc.
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350	.....
Loans	48,509,360	48,043,189	Dec... 466,177
Specie	1,050,251	955,924	Inc... 44,327
Legal Tenders.....	15,752,473	15,303,891	Dec... 448,582
Deposits.....	34,741,494	34,582,031	Dec... 159,463
Circulation.....	7,064,866	7,064,766	Dec... 100

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Oct. 3,	49,924,281	1,092,755	7,056,984	33,347,233
Oct. 10,	49,742,036	1,037,705	7,032,197	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
Nov. 14,	63,043,139	955,924	7,064,766	34,582,031

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following national banks were authorized during the week ending November 11 :

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Georgia National Bank.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	\$100,000
First National Bank.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	200,000
National Exchange Bank.....	Weston, W. Va.....	100,000

Total capital..... \$400,000
Previously authorized..... \$403,303,793

Whole number national bank authorized is 1,668, with a total capital of..... \$403,708,793
Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending Saturday, November 11, is stated at..... \$3,054,110
Previously..... 207,212,930

Total..... \$210,266,040

No additional national banks were designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public money during the week.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from Oct. 7th :

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Oct. 7,	1,578	399,854,212	194,182,630
" 14,	1,592	401,406,013	197,798,380
" 21,	1,597	402,071,130	200,925,780
" 28,	1,560	402,573,793	203,877,355
" 4,	1,665	403,308,793	207,212,930
" 11,	1,668	403,708,793	210,266,040

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 2, 1865 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£27,162,265
Government debt.....	£11,015,100
Other securities.....	3,634,900
Gold coin and bullion.....	12,512,265
	£27,162,265

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital....	£14,553,000
Rest	3,181,692
Public deposits.....	4,163,517
Other deposits.....	12,979,790
Seven day & other bills.....	538,041
	£35,416,040

The preceding accounts, compared with those of the previous week, exhibit :

An Increase of Circulation of.....	£15,101
An Increase of Public Deposits of.....	369,835
A Decrease of Other Deposits of.....	300,143
A Decrease of Government Securities.....	67,054
An Increase of Other Securities of.....	140,940
An Increase of Bullion of.....	8,590
A Decrease of Rest of.....	2,317
A Decrease of Reserve of.....	18,815

The following is the return of the Bank of France made up to the 26th ult. The return for the previous week is added :

	DEBTOR.		Nov. 2, 1865.		Oct. 26, 1865.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000	0	182,500,000	0		
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776	2	7,044,776	2		
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14		
New reserve.....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0		
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	830,642,025	0	868,969,875	0		
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	8,063,163	33	7,650,991	48		
Treasury account.....	132,745,209	14	149,619,583	63		
Accounts current at Paris.....	153,972,330	29	137,952,596	37		

Ditto in the provinces.....	33,663,494	0	28,363,120	0
Dividends payable.....	1,062,814	75	1,129,783	75
Various discounts.....	9,527,339	56	8,760,770	44
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623	17	1,427,623	17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	752,993	36	752,993	36
Sundries.....	14,327,920	51	12,062,296	36
	1,460,635,442	26	1,432,340,159	72

CREDITOR.				
Cash and bullion.....	418,526,952	22	430,775,953	54
Commercial bills overdue.....	7,767,270	22	2,146,988	10
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	348,429,871	96	329,572,672	29
Ditto in the branches.....	349,973,798	0	326,201,963	0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	19,459,300	0	26,731,454	50
Ditto in the provinces.....	9,139,600	8	10,280,300	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	13,755,300	0	13,831,000	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	8,726,700	0	9,052,700	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	30,967,500	0	30,715,900	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	21,647,480	0	21,921,730	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	646,100	0	644,000	0
Ditto to the State.....	459,650	0	450,650	0
Government stock reserve.....	60,000,000	0	60,000,000	0
Ditto other securities.....	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Securities held.....	36,449,737	91	36,449,737	91
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	109,000,000	0	1,000,000	0
Expenses of management.....	8,475,344	0	8,441,402	0
Sundries.....	1,952,270	58	1,770,622	82
	11,287,817	23	10,339,255	42
	1,460,635,442	26	1,432,340,159	72

The chief features in the return compared with that of the preceding week, are an augmentation of 42,629,000f in the discounts, of 20,672,000f in the circulation of notes, of 21,290,000f in the deposits, and a decline of 12,249,000f in the coin and bullion.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.	MARKET.		
			Bid.	Ask.	
(Marked thus * are National.)	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.		
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 132 135
American*.....	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Oct	4
American Exchange*.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov	5 111 112
Atlantic*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5
Atlantic (Brooklyn)*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	10
Bowery*.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	12
Broadway*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	3
Brooklyn.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.	Oct	8
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	5
Butchers & Drov.*.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July.	July	5
Central*.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov	6 103 106
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.	Oct	6
Citizens*.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.
City*.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov	6
City (Brooklyn)*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	6
Commerce*.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 108 103
Commonwealth*.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 100
Continental*.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	4
Corn Exchange*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 110
Croton*.....	100	200,000	Quarterly.	Oct	15
Currency*.....	100	100,000	Jan. and July.	July	3
Dry Dock.....	30	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	110
East River*.....	50	259,150	Jan. and July.	July	4 100
Eighth*.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	July	5
Fifth*.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 3 ex.
First*.....	100	500,000	May and Nov.	Nov	10 205
First (Brooklyn)*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	7 & 5 ex.
Fourth*.....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	Sept	4 94 96
Fulton*.....	30	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov	5 190
Far. & Cit. (Wm'sbg).....	20	160,000	March and Sept.	Sept	5
Gallatin*.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct	5
Greenwich*.....	25	200,000	May and Nov.	Nov	6
Grocers*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 115
Hanover*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 110
Importers & Trad.*.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 93 95
Irving*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5
LeatherManufact'rs*.....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 175
Long Isl. (Brook.)*.....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5
Manhattan*.....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5
Manufacturers*.....	30	200,000	April and Oct.	Oct	5 100
Manufac. & Merch.*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 100
Marine*.....	100	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	10 140
Market*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 110 115
Mechanics*.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex. 110 113
Mechanics (Brook.)*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	100
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	5 111 113
Merchants' Exch.*.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 100
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex. 119
Nassau*.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov	5
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	4
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct	5
New York*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 115 120
New York County*.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	9
NewYorkExchange*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 121
Ninth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 104
North America*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.
North River*.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	6
Ocean*.....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4 90
Oriental*.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5
Pacific*.....	50	422,700	May and Nov.	Nov	5 150
Park*.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 & 10 ex. 145
Peoples*.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July.	July	5 110
Phoenix*.....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 95 100
Republic*.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 109 110
St. Nicholas*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 100
Seventh Ward*.....	100	500,000	April and Oct.	July	
Second*.....	100	300,000	May and Nov.	Nov	
Shoe & Leather*.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	July	101 101
Sixth*.....	100	200,000	May and Nov.	Nov	
State of New York*.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov	5 101
Tenth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6
Third*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4 114
Tradesmen's*.....	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 & 4 ex. 127

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.)

Table with columns for securities, dates (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.), and prices. It is divided into sections: National, State, Municipal, Miscellaneous, Railroad Stocks, and Railroad Bonds. Each entry includes a security name and its corresponding price for each day of the week.

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Princpal Due, MARKET (Bid, Asked). It lists various securities including National Securities, State Securities, and Municipal Securities from various states and cities.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 17.

The markets for general merchandise presents no new features. While there is little speculative feeling, there is less apprehension from the money market—a decline in gold, or other financial influences. The season of activity in many of the principal staples is drawing to a close, while in one, particularly (Provisions), the season of activity is just begun.

Cotton has fluctuated materially, closing firm, with reduced receipts. Breadstuffs have been active, and Wheat and Corn have considerably advanced, with an active export demand.

Provisions have been dull and declining. A new feature, to-day, was an arrival of new Pork upon the market. The prospect of Pork packing at the West indicate a fuller supply than can be successfully marketed at current prices. The decline in Pork, to day, was nearly a dollar a barrel. And the sales of Bacon for future delivery indicate a decline of one cent per pound from the price of a week ago. The supplies of hog products now reaching the city are quite small, but apprehensions of the effect of fuller supplies cause buyers to operate with the greatest caution. The latest English advices indicate increased supplies from Ireland, and a sharp reaction from the extreme prices that had been reached. The plentifulness, and comparative cheapness of Breadstuffs, will prevent cured meats going higher.

Beef, Butter and Cheese close dull and heavy. Tallow has continued active for export.

Groceries have been very dull and depressed all the week. A pretty general decline has been established in coffees, teas, sugars, molasses, &c, not very large, however. But to-day there was more business in coffee; two cargoes of Rio sold, and the market closed with better tone.

The blockade of the Chile ports by the Spanish fleet, has led to great activity in copper; about two million pounds have been sold during the week, for present, and December and January delivery, and the closing prices show an advance of four cents per lb. Tin and lead are unchanged. Spelter and zinc have advanced. Iron has been more active.

Naval stores have been quiet. Fish and fruits have been taken freely by the trade, and close firm. Hides and leather have been very active, but without improvement to quote prices. Oats have been more active, and are quite firm; yet the business has not been large. Wool quiet and unchanged. Hops steady. Gunny cloth and bags have active and higher, partly on speculation. Vanilla hemp is rather weak. Other East India goods quiet. Whisky (highwines) quite unsettled. Petroleum has been higher, closing du

Freights have been active. The shipment have been steady, with large quantities of wheat and corn, and some flour to Great Britain. On Tuesday extreme rates were paid, but yesterday and to-day a large business has been done at lower rates, with a downward tendency, especially for room for grain.

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.....	119	5,145	Crude turp bbls..	23,598	
Breadstuffs—			Spirits turpentine	99	10,950
Flour, bbls.....	111,368	1,596,542	Rosin.....	735	84,514
Wheat, bush.....	466,974	5,615,732	Tar.....	37	6,715
Oats.....	197,181	5,258,481	Pitch.....	28	360
Corn.....	391,510	11,664,636	Oil cake, pkgs....	1,329	62,366
Rye.....	60,604	576,481	Oil lard.....	20	993
Malt.....	2,996	277,889	Oil, Petroleum....	20,121	291,719
Barley.....	114,930	1,861,287	Peanuts, bags....	183	8,108
Grass seed.....	984	12,359	Provisions—		
Flaxseed.....	920	56,863	Butter, pkgs.....	15,917	375,554
Beans.....	972	34,358	Cheese.....	18,304	464,608
Peas.....	2,454	82,174	Cut meats.....	631	6,820
Corn meal, bbls..	1,717	56,161	Eggs.....	3,323	37,195
Corn meal, bags..	1,202	34,263	Pork.....	323	59,134
B. W. Flour, bags	1,444	4,033	Beef, pkgs.....	1,834	10,506
Cotton, bales.....	16,174	430,461	Lard, pkgs.....	188	10,506
Copper, plates....	2,472	6,472	Lard, kegs.....	819	819
Copper, bbls.....	169	6,861	Rice, pkgs.....	130	4,127
Dried fruit, pkgs..	384	2,271	Starch.....	1,100	41,146
Grease, pkgs.....	50	2,272	Stearine.....	385	5,883
Hemp, bales.....	269	2,622	Spelter, slabs....	2,724	2,724
Hides, No.....	8,444	164,260	Sugar, hhds & bbls	840	8,430
Hops, bales.....	915	7,242	Tallow, pkgs.....	28	2,844
Leather, sides....	46,370	738,497	Tobacco.....	7,141	74,592
Lead, pigs.....	14,657	14,657	Tobacco, hhds....	1,353	57,122
Molasses, hhds...	4,431	4,431	Whisky, bbls....	932	23,246
Naval Stores—			Wool, bales.....	2,010	84,955

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, 1865.	Same time 1864.		Since Jan. 1, 1865.	Same time 1864.
Cotton, bales.....	630,940	239,725	Tar, bbls.....	11,956	25,049
Flour, bbls.....	2,987,515	3,618,425	Rice, cask.....	10,080	14,370
Corn meal, bbls....	258,485	343,283	Ashes, eask.....	15,000	248,885
Wheat, bush.....	6,952,423	11,524,990	Tobacco—domes. pkg	163,675	23,840
Corn.....	13,073,765	6,930,470	foreign, do.	22,000	25,290
Rye.....	500,130	450,695	Tallow, pkgs.....	12,215	157,070
Barley, &c., bush..	2,383,845	1,837,370	Wool, dom., bales...	135,960	95,075
Oats, bush.....	7,429,020	9,987,290	Wool, for., bales...	52,450	42,730
Beef, tcs and bbls..	85,245	89,935	Hops, bales.....	24,859	277,910
Pork, bbls.....	213,080	277,765	Whisky, bbls....	53,140	2,006,600
Bacon, etc., pkgs..	96,890	247,570	Leather, sides....	1,890,600	31,648
Lard, pkgs.....	93,085	199,775	Oil—sperm, bbls...	31,648	60,371
Cheese, boxes, etc.	565,225	456,540	whale, ".....	75,533	70,607
Butter, firkins, etc.	581,725	409,685	petrol., ".....	464,755	613,969
Rosin, bbls.....	118,975	14,370	lard, ".....	5,175	10,660
Crude Turp., bbls	28,257	7,563	Whalebone, lbs....	585,500	651,900
Spirits turp, bbls	16,099	7,408			

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, 1865.	Same time 1864.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1865.	Same time 1864.
Coal..... tons	4,120	201,741	213,713	Sugar..... boxes	13,238	361,849	236,517
Cotton..... bales	310	42,751	64,804	and bags.....	33,998	488,748	584,309
Coffee..... bags	11,902	578,512	679,989	Teas..... pkgs	1,313	53,847	110,317
Molasses..... hhds	959	130,129	110,160	Wool..... bales			
Sugar..... hhds,							
bbls & tcs...	1,967	255,403	195,071				

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

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1, 1865.	Same time 1864.		Past week.	Since Jan. 1, 1865.	Same time 1864.
Cotton, bales	13,875	148,925	25,005	Crude Turp.		4,751	575
Flour, bbls	31,196	1,171,963	1,867,366	Spirits Tur-	76	879	419
Corn meal...	3,310	106,006	96,596	pent'e.bbls			
Wheat, bush	76,988	1,822,570	1,119,594	Tar.....		5,898	1,423
Corn.....	242,473	3,154,449	742,258	Rice..... tcs		40	
Rye.....		155,496		Tallow 100lbs	2,264	133,406	314,486
Beef, tcs. &				Tobacco,pgs.	3,730	145,299	136,121
bbls.....	1,346	782,463	75,563	lbs.	58,174	3,381,671	4,535,900
Pork..... bbls	1,660	105,738	117,809	Oil—Sperm,			
Bacon, 100 lbs	2,541	294,488	833,094	gallons....	160	175,515	1,204,727
Lard.....	1,856	190,529	490,780	Oil—Whale..	111	13,803	440,937
Cheese.....	6,010	358,819	431,663	Oil—Petro'm			
Butter.....	282	78,093	124,673	galls.....	579,936	115,985	18,885,060
Ashes—Pots,				Oil—Lard...	243	31,301	420,751
casks.....	25	8,417	7,450	Seed—Clover			
Ashes—Pearls				bags.....		11,875	31,794
casks.....		724	1,695	Staves.... M	140	12,061	14,385
Beeswax...lbs		197,289	413,846	Oil Cake, 100			
Hops...bales	16	12,119	18,432	lbs.....	7,347	569,599	626,979
Rosin... bbls	1,991	40,297	1,405	Whaleb'c.lbs		192,336	452,784

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 14, 1865.

	Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.	
DANISH WEST INDIES.		Rosin, bbls... 373	2,830	Mfd wood, pkgs	60	325
Fancy goods, cs. 3	545	Tobacco, cs... 325	16,404	Cotton, bales.. 80	20,935	
Lard, lbs... 1,250	394	Ashes, bbls... 25	1,132	Tallow, lbs. 25,000	3,500	
Butter, lbs... 2,049	791		\$59,204	Rosin, bbls... 331	3,320	
Cheese, lbs... 462	120			Flour, bbls... 500	4,300	
Clothing, cs... 2	238	ROTTERDAM.				
Oars, No... 75	190	Petroleum,				\$45,061
Hams, lbs... 6,043	790	gals..... 89,112	55,001	GRANGEMOUTH.		
Tinware, cs... 5	102	LIVERPOOL.		Petm, gls 102,292	36,900	
Flour, bbls... 900	8,408	Cotton,		QUEENSTOWN.		
Pork, bbls... 25	869	bales... 12,408	3,093,479	Corn, bush. 29,374	26,350	
Drugs, pkgs... 12	419	Corn, bush. 147,833	132,071	CORK.		
Furniture, cs... 6	265	Wheat, bush. 69,903	119,370	Corn, bush. 18,258	16,229	
Potatoes, bbls 51	162	Tallow, lbs. 226,389	32,273	GIBRALTAR.		
Photo matl, cs. 4	100	Bacon, lbs. 165,028	32,800			35,404
Trunks, pkgs. 60	200	Cheese, lbs. 578,395	92,323	BRITISH N. A. COLONIES.		
Nails, cks... 20	100	Carriage..... 1	800	Flour, bbls 15,952	137,446	
Shoes, cs... 3	200	Hams, lbs... 427	93	Beef, bbls... 220	1,846	
Hoop skirts, cs. 4	650	Machinery, cs... 1	150	Peas, bbls... 300	1,654	
Corn meal, bbls 325	1,700	Books, cs... 2	440	Onions, bbls... 28	74	
Hoops... 35,000	1,412	Tobacco, hhds. 372	97,773	Corn meal, bbls 771	4,067	
Peas, bgs... 149	734	Oil cake, lb. 625,051	15,725	Corn, bush. 2,000	1,800	
Miscellaneous... 1,463		Timothy seed,		Pork, bbls... 100	3,220	
		bags..... 240	2,000	Lard, lbs... 750	225	
		Clay, bbls... 50	300	Rice, bbls... 2	72	
		Rags, bales... 13	1,100	Apples, bbls... 6	38	
		Cond milk, cs. 50	712	Petm, gls... 6,651	4,158	
		Pork, bbls... 200	5,500	Mfd tob, lbs. 11,943	3,400	
		Sew mach, cs. 108	5,386	Mfd iron, pkgs. 3	205	
		Stearine, lbs. 17,187	3,062	Glassware, cs... 2	201	
		Sperm oil, cks. 1	485	Tobacco, hhds... 5	1,892	
		Mahogany, lgs 196	3,500	Leather, sides. 20	177	
		Beef, tcs... 391	10,030	Pitch, bbls... 8	34	
		Segars, cs... 1	360	Varnish, bbls... 3	150	
		Hides... 211	1,125	Cement, bbls... 50	100	
		Cochineal, cer. 52	8,000	D'd apples... 25	586	
		Apples, bbls... 30	336	Miscellaneous... 83		
		Clothing, cs... 2	1,839			\$161,439
		Furs, bales... 3	1,157	BRITISH WEST INDIES.		
		Clocks... 15	422	Live stock, hd. 159	11,665	
		I R goods... 1	1,000	Hay, bales... 550	1,200	
		Miscellaneous... 953		Corn'm' al, bbls. 2,089	10,213	
			\$3,664,049	Corn, bush. 4,532	5,017	
				Bran, bgs... 433	294	
				Hardware, cs... 79	3,547	
				Furniture, cs... 83	3,629	
				Drugs... 103	2,852	
				Machinery, cs... 40	3,686	
				Flour, bbls... 5,912	55,352	
				Peas, bgs... 1,043	3,959	
				Beef, tcs... 205	4,987	
				Beef, bbls... 14	482	
				Hams, lbs... 11,551	2,248	
				Guano, bgs... 10	103	
				Shoes, cs... 47	4,531	
				Perfum'ry, bxs. 150	412	

Table with multiple columns listing various goods such as Potatoes, Copper, Shooks, Miscellaneous, and others, with their respective quantities and values. Includes sub-sections for different regions like BORDEAUX, CADIZ, CUBA, BRITISH GUIANA, BRITISH AUSTRALIA, HAVRE, PORTO RICO, CANARY ISLANDS, NAPLES, VENICE, GENOVA, HAYTI, MEXICO, NEW GRANADA, OPORTO, and PERU.

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 10TH, 1865.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Table listing import goods such as China Glass, Nuts, Other, Woods, Camphor wood, etc., with columns for Quantity, Value, and other details.

LONDON.—We have, by the *Persia*, Baring's Circular of Friday 3d November, and quote :

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been very quiet this week, and with a moderate amount of business, prices generally are barely sustained. Sugar and Cotton quiet. Coffee firm. Breadstuffs dearer. Money in very good demand, the minimum Bank of England rate of discount remaining at 7 per cent per annum. Consols leave off 88½@88¾ for money, 88¾@89 for the account. Bar silver 5s 1½d. Mexican Dollars 4s 11½d. American Eagles 76s 2½d. Doubloons: Spanish 74s 6d, South American 73s 9d per oz.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly sales comprised only 1,000 bales Ceylon, the whole of which found ready buyers at an advance of from 3d@5d per lb.; low to superior first sort from 2s 2d@3s 4d, low to fine seconds 1s 11d@2s 10d, with low fourths to very good thirds 1s 6d@2s 5d.

RUSSIA.—About 880 puns sold, Demerara 1s 8d@1s 9d, and good Leewards at 1s 8d@1s 8½d.

COCOA firm. 50 barrels Dominica sold at 50s, and of 97 bags Surinam, 75 sold at 76s@80s 6d for good red.

COFFEE firm. For Native Ceylon an improved demand, and prices are 6d@1s dearer. The sales have been 1,248 casks, 150 barrels, 429 bags Plantation Ceylon at 75s@77s 6d for fine to fine ord, 78s@78s 6d for low mid, 79s@83s for mid to mid colory; 63 casks, 7 barrels, 2,410 bags Native Ceylon at 66s@67s for good ord, 68s 6d@70s for fine ord, and 71s@71s 6d for superior; 185 cases, 257 bags Tellicherry at 74s@74s 6d for small, 75s@76s for fine ord, and 80s 6d@86 for mid to good mid colory; 195 cases Neilgherry at 81s@84s 6d, 467 bags ditto garblings and triage at 64s@69s 6d; 741 bags Cochin were withdrawn, but 100 casks, 1,506 bags, chiefly sold at 71s@72s for good ord and 74s 6d@75s 6d for find ord; 299 cases, 15 bags Naidoobatum sold at 76s@80s for low mid, and 84s 6d@88s for mid to good mid; 33 half-frazils Mocha sold at 90s@94s 6d for mid yellow; 476 bags Mysore 78s@79s 6d for pale, and 80s 6d@85s for colory, 32 bags Guatemala brought 69s@73s.

COPPER.—English firm at the late advance. Tough cake and tile £96, best selected £99, sheathing £101. Yellow metal sheathing 9½d per lb. Few sellers of foreign; Chili slab £89 @ £90, nominal.

CORN.—The market is firm, and prices of both English and foreign wheat have advanced 1s @ 2s per qr. Average price of English wheat for the week ending 28th October was 42s 4d on 68,951 qrs returned. White American wheat 50s @ 52s; winter red 48s @ 50s; spring 48s @ 50s per qr; American flour very scarce at 27s @ 30s per barrel.

COTTON declined early in the week ½d @ 1d per lb, with a very limited demand, but in the last two days there has been a better feeling, and part of the decline has been recovered. At Liverpool the sales for the week are 51,000 bales; mid Orleans 21d per lb.

LINSEED CAKES are 5s @ 10s dearer. New York in barrels £10 @ £10 7s 6d.

HEMP—200 bales Gunn at auction mostly sold from £16 15s @ £24 10s for low common to good. Russian firm; 35 tons at auction, chiefly damaged, sold at full prices; St. Petersburg clean held for £36. Small sales of Manila of good quality at £44.

JUTE firm; of 6,000 bales at public sale about half sold, chiefly of the lower kinds, at about 20s per ton advance on the prices of last week, viz, from £15 @ £25 5s for common to good, with rejections from £13 10s @ £14. About 20,000 bales sold privately, chiefly for arrival.

LEAD firm at £20 5s @ £20 10s for common pig.

INDIGO.—The market is firm at fully last sale's prices. Stock of East India 17,171 chests against 23,601 last year.

IRON.—Welsh firm; rails and bars £7 @ £7 10s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch pigs 58s for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED.—Arrivals this week are 20,793 qrs, but the market is firm at 1s per qr advance for available seed. Calcutta saleable at 62s 6d c. and i. Nothing offers in Bombay. Odessa sold at 59s 3d L. A. T. We have also an advance of 6d @ 1s per qr in distant seed, Calcutta having made 63s c. f. and i. August-September shipment, and Azov, loading and to be loaded, 61s @ 61s 3d L. A. T. Also a considerable quantity of Calcutta at firm prices.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine sell in retail quantities at 44s 6d. Petroleum 3s@3s 1d Refined Pennsylvanian.

OILS.—Fish: Sperm £114@£115; pale Seal £48; pale Southern £48; Cod £50; East India £36. Linseed: the value on the spot has declined to 36s 3d@36s. Rape continues to advance; £48 10s paid or English Brown, £49 10s for Foreign, £50 10s@£51 English Refined, £52 10s@£53 Foreign Refined present delivery; a large business in English Brown, delivery first four months next year, at £46 10s@£47 but there are now few sellers under £47 10s@£48; Cotton £31, Refined £36@£37; Madras Ground Nut £49@£50; Niger £43. Olive firm, and holders are disinclined to press sales at quotations; Gallipoli £56, Sicily £55, Malaga and Seville £54@£53 10s, and Mogadore £50@50 10s. Cocoa Nut: only a moderate quantity offers 50s 6d@51s for Cochin, and 47s 6d@48s for Ceylon; the quantity afloat is 1277 tons against 2637 same time last year. Palm, 44s 6d for best Lagos.

IN MOLASSES no sales.

RICE firm, and 60,000 bags sold, Bassein 12s or 12s 3d; old Necranzie 10s 9d, new 11s 10½d@12s 3d; old Rangoon 10s 10½d, new 12s 6d @12s 9d; and a cargo of 800 tons Necranzie at 12s.

SPICES.—Pepper, Black; 1600 bags Singapore partly sold at 3½d@3½d. 300 bags light East India brought 3½d. 700 bags Zanzibar Cloves went from 3d@3½d for ord to fine. 600 bags Pimento were partly realised at 2½d. Ginger, 300 bags Bengal partly sold at 26s 6d; 300 barrels Jamaica brought from 63s@76s for ord to mid; 650 cases Cochin sold from 66s@73s for ord to mid. Nutmegs are 1d per lb dearer; 80 cases went from 1s 2d for small to 2s 2d for good bold. 30 cases Mace realised from 1s 7d@2s 10d for good to fine. 350 cases Gassia Lignea were bought in from 108s@112s for thirds to good pile 1.

SPELTER steady at £21 10s@21 15s. Stock 1st inst 6687 tons against 10,816 tons last year.

SUGAR has been in very limited demand at about 6d per cwt decline from last week's value. Of British West India 1250 hhds sold, including at public sale part of 448 hhds, 29 tierces, 37 barrels Barbadoes

from 34s@39s, 406 hhds, 96 tierces, 64 barrels crystallised Demerara from 38s@45s 6d, 15 hhds, 8 tierces, 8 barrels Grenada at 33s, 58 hhds, 54 tierces, 188 barrels Tobago from 31s 6d@34s, and 27 hhds, 15 tierces, 91 barrels Jamaica from 36s 6d@38s. 2700 bags Mauritius sold at 29s@33s 6d for brown, 35s 6d@38s 6d for semi-crystallised, and 40s@41s 6d for yellow crystallised. 350 bags Gurpattah date Bengal were bought in at 37s@37 6ds, but 731 bags Benares sold at steady prices, 39s 6d@41s for white. 6050 bags common Jaggery Madras were withdrawn. 887 bags Natal partly sold at 35s@37s 6d for low to good mid yellow. Privately 500 bags low syrupy Madras sold at 29s. Foreign: of 259 hhds, 33 barrels Porto Rico offered at auction only about 40 hhds sold at moderate rates, 36s@39s. The only private transactions consists of 60 hhds Surinam at 34s 6d.

TALLOW.—The market is steady; St. Petersburg Y. C. for this year 50s 6d, January to March 51s 3d, and March 52s 3d.

TEA.—A considerable business has been done in most descriptions at full prices, and in some instances at an advance of 1d per lb. Good Common Congou 1s 1d per lb.

SALTPETRE dull and nothing to report.

TIN.—Prices of English have advanced 3s. Blocks 96s, Bars 97s, Refined 100. Foreign firm; Straits 96s@97.

AMERICAN STOCKS have been depressed during the past week. United States 5-20 Bonds were sold yesterday at 63, but have rallied today to 63½@63¾. Our price is always quoted for the Bonds 1867-82. Others are only saleable at a considerable reduction. Erie Shares after being at 52 are to-day 52½@54. The new Erie Sterling Bonds ¼@¾ premium. Illinois Shares 81½@82. Virginia 6's dollar Bonds have been dealt in at 40@42. Other securities neglected.

LIVERPOOL.—The following report of the Liverpool market for general produce is for the week ending November 3d :

BARK.—The market is dull, and prices are rather easier both for Baltimore and Philadelphia, with little doing in either. NAVAL STORES.—No transactions of any importance passing. We quote the value of French rosin 14s 6d @ 26s per cwt. French spirits of turpentine dull at 45s 9d @ 46s per cwt. PETROLEUM—in better request. About 1,000 barrels refined Pennsylvanian sold on spot at 2s 9d @ 2s 11d per gallon, with 500 barrels to arrive at 2s 9d. Sales of spirit at 2s 6d per gallon on spot. LARD.—Nothing doing in American for want of stock. With a fair continental supply, prices have somewhat declined. European sells at 65s @ 85s per cwt as in quality. TALLOW.—The market has been irregular, with but a limited business passing, and prices generally tending downwards. About 300 pipes South American sold at 50s 6d per cwt. In London a decline of 2s per cwt from the highest price of last week was submitted to; but yesterday the market became steadier, and closed for P. Y. C. on spot, 50s 6d; for December, 50s 9d; for January to March 51s 3d; and 52s 3d for March only, making a decline of 1s per cwt from our last quotations. BEEF.—Fine qualities continue to be much wanted, and extra prime mess brings from 85s @ 95s per tierce. Middling and inferior descriptions almost unsaleable. PORK.—Little American here. Small lots are reported at 80s @ 90s per barrel. BACON.—Owing to a considerable decline in Irish and home cured bacon, and the prices of American have rather given way; we quote 65s @ 72s per cwt the value of long middles. In London the market has lately experienced a rapid decline of about 13s per cwt, and closes much depressed. BUTTER.—Really fine qualities sell readily at the rates quoted in our last. Inferior descriptions neglected. CHEESE.—The arrivals continue to be light, and although the transactions during the week have not been large, holders are firm, and demand very full rates.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA.—The following are the latest telegrams :

BOMBAY, Oct. 27—Cotton quiet and declining.
CANTON, Oct. 27—Tea unchanged. Exports to date, 58,000,000 pounds. Exchange on London, 4s 6d.
SHANGHAI, Oct. 21—Tea declining. Silk quiet. Exports to date, 37,000. Exchange on London 6s 1½d.

MONTREAL.—Receipts of Produce from 1st January to date, via Rail and River :

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Ashes, brls.....	34,906	37,888	39,335
Flour, brls.....	635,402	737,528	948,589
Wheat, bush.....	2,301,339	4,172,206	4,951,982
Indian Corn, bush.....	678,800	139,167	788,237
Pork, brls.....	19,397	34,700	36,884
Butter, kegs.....	61,262	36,721	59,747
Peas, bush.....	295,689	290,839	483,708
Lard, brls.....	1,801	10,629	5,098
Beef, brls.....	673	878	736

Exports of Produce since 1st January to date, via St. Lawrence, Portland and Boston :

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Ashes, brls.....	23,149	30,868	31,637
Flour, brls.....	188,751	401,961	580,679
Wheat, bush.....	573,833	2,302,164	3,713,857
Indian Corn, bush.....	523,897	466	612,281
Pork, brls.....	1,193	1,801	2,513
Peas, bush.....	401,361	170,038	588,483
Butter, kegs.....	60,624	51,782	48,034
Lard, brls.....	198	3,694	7,094
Beef, brls.....	478	976	1,695

COTTON.

THE market has been irregular and unsettled. The adverse Liverpool advices early in the week, caused a material decline, and middling fell to 49s 5½c for Uplands and Orleans. But the active

export, and the diminished receipts at this port, have led to some speculative business, and prices have recovered about 2 cts per lb. from the lowest point. Yesterday (Thursday) the business was very large—exceeding seven thousand bales, but to-day, although the market is firm, there is less doing, and the sales of the week are about 20,000 bales, with stock estimated at 175,000 bales.

Factors having connections in the Carolinas, state that a temporary falling off in receipts from that quarter may now be expected. It will be noticed that our receipts for the past week do not include a bale from North Carolina; but the heaviest deliveries have been from Florida, and by Railroad from the West. New Orleans shows a great deficiency in her deliveries owing to the non-arrival of steamers.

There is less disposition in our market to act upon what are termed "general principles," as respects supply and demand; but the aspect, and feeling of the hour control the principal transactions. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex
Ordinary, per lb.....	42	42	42	42
Good Ordinary.....	44	44	45	46
Low Middling.....	48	49	49	50
Middling.....	51	52	52	53
Good Middling.....	54	55	56	57
Middling fair.....	..	..	..	..

The deliveries of cotton at this market for the week ending yesterday (Thursday) were as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	2,681	Charleston.....	1,349
Galveston.....	496	North Carolina.....	....
Mobile.....	1,495	Norfolk, &c.....	1,646
Florida.....	3,532	Per Railroad.....	3,862
Savannah.....	2,568	Foreign ports.....	310

Total for the week.....	17,920
Previously reported.....	412,912
Since July 1.....	430,932
Same time last year.....	73,465

The exports from this port last week were as follows:

To Liverpool.....bales.	12,408
To Hamburg.....	785
To Havre.....	602
To Glasgow.....	80
Total for the week.....	13,875
Previously reported.....	109,667
Since July 1st.....	123,542
Same time last year.....	3,392

NEW ORLEANS.—Telegraphic dates are to the 15th November. Market depressed. Middling 50 a 52c. Exchange on New York at par. Freights easy.

LATER.—A telegram under date of the 16th quotes:

Cotton extremely dull; few sales at 50@52c. Gold 150. Exchange on New York stiff at 1/2 per cent premium.

SAVANNAH.—Dates by mail are to the 10th. Middlings 48 a 49 cents.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Uplands.	Sea Island.
Stock Sept. 1.....	3,724	231
Received this week.....	5,249	159
Received previously.....	40,104	2,105
Total.....	49,977	2,545
Exported since Sept. 1.....	39,637	2,280
Stock Nov. 10, 1865.....	9,640	265

CHARLESTON.—Dates to the 10th report the market very dull at 46 a 48c for middlings.

CHARLESTON COTTON STATEMENT.

	Sea Island.	Upland.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865.....	362	1,610
Received from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, 1865.....	652	21,410
Receipts from Nov. 2 to Nov. 8.....	95	2,425

Total receipts..... 1,109 25,445

EXPORTS.

Exports from Sept. 1 to Nov. 2, 1865.....	893	15,556
From Nov. 2 to Nov. 2, 1865.....	179	3,144
Total exports.....	1,072	18,700
Stock on hand.....	37	6,745

MOBILE.—Our latest weekly statement, by mail, is to the 3d Nov. as follows:

MOBILE COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock in hand September 1, 1865 (bales).....	24,290
Received this week.....	9,647
Received previously.....	101,888
<hr/>	
Exported this week.....	14,600
Exported previously.....	33,902
Burned Oct. 5 and 6th, (about).....	3,390
<hr/>	
Stock on hand and on shipboard Nov. 3d.....	53,932

GALVESTON.—The following is the Galveston Cotton Statement for Saturday, November 4.

	This Year.	1860-61.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865.....	13,857	3,168
Received this week.....	5,778	4,573
Received previously.....	26,243	29,624
Received at other ports.....	4,088	2,777
<hr/>		
Total.....	46,966	40,144
Exported to Great Britain.....	7,245	4,282
Do New Orleans.....	10,496	3,713
Do New York.....	15,245	11,452
Do Boston.....	1,125	2,701
<hr/>		
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	34,111	22,153
	15,855	17,991

LIVERPOOL.—We have the Liverpool circular of the 4th of November, and quote:

The improvement noticed at the close of last week gave way on Monday to great depression, under the American advices of large receipts at all the ports, and a rapid decline took place, until on Wednesday sales of Middling were made at 20d, or 23d per lb. below our last quotations. Yesterday and to-day there has been more enquiry, and about 1d of the decline has been recovered.

QUOTATIONS.

	Ordinary and Middling.	Fair and Good fair.	Good and Fine.
Upland.....	18 @20 1/2 d.	22 1/2 @.. d.	.. @.. d
Mobile.....	18 @20 1/2	.. @..	.. @..
New Orleans.....	18 @21	23 @..	.. @..
Texas.....	18 @20 1/2	.. @..	.. @..
Sea Islands.....	30 @35	42 @50	56 @63

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Specula- tion	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	4,470	2,500	4,480	11,450	290,420	222,100
Brazilian.....	1,900	1,600	630	4,130	299,970	181,670
West Indian.....	1,460	..	..	1,460	93,340	33,540
Egyptian.....	3,080	770	1,240	5,090	455,250	303,340
East Indian.....	10,680	7,300	9,340	27,320	1,733,070	1,160,990
China & Japan.....	490	460	230	1,180	280,990	337,160
<hr/>						
Total.....	22,080	13,130	15,920	51,130	3,158,040	2,238,800

IMPORTS

	This week.	To this date 1865.	To this date 1864.	This day.	Same date 1864.
American.....	19,313	273,890	168,371	64,140	23,530
Brazilian.....	13,300	268,971	178,605	26,750	14,470
West Indian.....	3,798	96,555	47,936	10,790	9,950
Egyptian.....	4,620	363,922	269,147	43,100	13,900
East Indian.....	12,592	943,566	969,163	163,440	333,830
China and Japan.....	2,116	125,359	289,645	14,850	100,570
<hr/>					
Total.....	55,739	2,073,063	1,922,867	323,070	496,250

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been strengthened, in the face of heavy receipts, by favorable intelligence from Great Britain, and the near approach of the closing of canal navigation.

Flour has arrived in large quantities, and has been somewhat neglected by the trade, yet prices have yielded but a fraction. There is considerable speculative feeling, while a few thousand barrels have been taken for export. at \$8 25 a \$8 35 for extra State; freight to Liverpool 1s. 9d., and to London 2s. 3d.; Exchange 160, currency. The market to-day was weak and a little lower.

Wheat has come to market at the rate of 100,000 bushels daily, but prices, on the Persia's news, were slightly improved; but receding yesterday 1a2c. from the highest point, there was a good export and speculative demand. Deliveries may possibly be kept up three weeks longer, and they may end in ten days. The weather is now exceedingly warm and sultry—so much so, that very severe weather would be required to close the canal. Through shipments from Buffalo will cease this week. At the extreme West prices have materially declined, although the shipments continue to be made for Buffalo and Oswego. Receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee are again on a liberal scale.

Corp, on a liberal export and home demand, has advanced five

cents per bushel. The stock is large, but with no prospect of increase. Rye has been taken for export at steady prices. Oats have been dull for some days, closing quiet. Barley and Barley Malt quiet.

The following are the closing quotations :

Flour, Superfine State and Western.	per bbl.	\$7 75 @	\$8 00
do Extra State.		8 15 @	8 65
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.		8 80 @	9 00
do Extra Western, common to good.		8 25 @	11 00
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.		11 25 @	15 50
do Southern, supers.		9 50 @	10 85
do Southern, fancy and extra.		11 00 @	16 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.		8 25 @	12 00
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.		6 25 @	7 00
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.		4 75 @	5 00
Wheat, Chicago Spring.	per bushel	1 80 @	1 88
do Milwaukee Club.		1 82 @	1 89
do Red Winter.		2 00 @	2 35
do Amber State and Michigan.		2 40 @	2 45
Corn, Western Mixed		90 @	97
do Western Yellow		1 00 @	1 05
Rye, North River.		1 17 @	1 20
do Canada		1 15 @	1 17
do Western		1 12 @	1 15
Oats, Western.		47 @	60
do State.		60 @	62
Barley.		1 10 @	1 30
do Malt.		1 40 @	1 50

CHICAGO.—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs last week and since Jan. 1, compared with the corresponding week in 1864 :

	RECEIVED.		Season	
	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.
Flour, bbls.	28,402	29,143	955,101	1,030,939
Wheat, bus.	183,714	336,171	7,506,855	10,538,576
Corn, bus.	279,334	116,470	23,608,820	12,594,596
Oats, bus.	86,553	495,214	7,699,049	12,850,158
Rye, bus.	25,040	22,712	930,242	885,370
Barley, bus.	102,139	18,822	1,012,995	688,501

	SHIPPED.		Season	
	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.
Flour, bbls.	25,377	24,976	860,823	1,046,349
Wheat, bu.	270,513	195,790	6,237,741	9,076,300
Corn, bu.	407,764	61,410	23,438,950	11,672,256
Oats, bu.	441,647	463,950	8,113,211	12,187,991
Rye, bu.	31,975	16,055	551,598	674,817
Barley, bu.	87,330	1,050	822,338	161,439

MILWAUKEE.—The following table exhibits the receipts of flour and grain by rail and lake, for the week ending Saturday, November 13th, and the corresponding time last year :

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
	bbls.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Total.	16,971	294,130	2,365	12,889	2,285	2,562
Cor. week, '64	6,664	206,743	3,799	20,313	1,433	7,007

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain for the week ending Saturday, November 13th, since January 1st, and the corresponding time last year, were :

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Since January 1.	Same time 1864.	Since January 1.	Same time 1864.
Flour, bbls.	310,388	259,370	424,207	390,960
Wheat, bush.	9,424,132	8,540,188	8,726,115	8,596,548
Oats, bush.	491,568	906,800	303,138	735,183
Corn, bush.	220,096	421,538	63,253	169,101
Barley, bush.	118,104	72,548	36,075	12,115
Rye, bush.	120,054	169,795	7,119	1,914

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following will show the Eastward movement of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, and destination of same, for the week ending Nov. 11th, 1865, viz :

To	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Buffalo.	34,838	251,610	241,375	279,475	....	18,000
Oswego. . . . .	....	104,871	32,500	....	....	....
Port Colborne. . . . .	....	81,886	....	....	....	....
Ogdensburg.	6,557	39,500	14,400	....	....	....
Cape Vincent. . . . .	....	37,000	7,000	....	....	....
Dunkirk.	8,373	....	3,090	....	....	....
Sarnia.	5,326	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor. . . . .	....	....	14,000	....	....	....
Kingston.	202	65,000	40,575	....	....	....
Port Dover. . . . .	....	7,000	....	....	....	....
Other ports.	2,875	31,025	79,220	55,097	....	....
By Railroad.	12,735	9,610	1,889	41,136	3,594	700
By Canal. . . . .	....	69,026	....	75,211	83,739	....
Totals.	70,906	685,528	434,049	450,919	87,333	18,700
Previous week.	65,967	530,815	614,173	128,222	9,143	65,875

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following will show

the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending Nov. 11 :

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Chicago.	28,402	183,714	279,334	86,553	57,969	25,040
Milwaukee	16,971	294,330	2,365	12,929	2,562	2,285
Toledo.	34,313	86,626	36,296	28,149	1,080	....
Detroit.	32,838	27,562	6,611	9,500	289	....
Cleveland.	6,009	88,070	6,982	43,577	1,701	1,033
Totals.	118,533	680,312	331,538	180,708	63,551	28,358
Previous week.	125,810	648,513	345,902	113,840	71,026	21,132

LIVERPOOL.—The weekly report, by the Persia, to Nov. 3d is as follows :

Farmers being generally engaged with wheat-sowing, the country markets have been less liberally supplied, and in most of the principal ones an advance of 2s per qr is reported. In consequence of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, no market was held on Tuesday, but a steady business has been done, from day to day, in wheat, flour, and Indian corn, at advancing prices. At to-day's market there was a steady consumptive demand for wheat, at an improvement of 3d per cental since this day week. Flour was 1s to 1s 6d per sack dearer. Indian corn had a pretty free sale at 30s per qr for mixed.

QUOTATIONS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
	nominal.			
Flour.	10	0	@	10
Wheat, Chicago and Milwaukee.	10	6	@	10
do Amber Iowa.	10	9	@	11
do White—Western.	29	9	@	30
Indian Corn, Mixed.	38	6	@	39
Peas, Canadian.	27	0	@	28
Oatmeal, Canadian.				

GLASGOW.—Dates are to the 4th November. We quote from a trade circular :

We have again a large arrival of Black Sea wheat. The recent improvement has been further followed up, and an extensive business done at an advance of about 1s per boll on all descriptions of wheat ; 1s per barrel on flour ; and 6d per boll on maize.

Wednesday's market opened strong, Amber Milwaukee wheat brought 25s to 25s 6d for good top extra quality ; Ghirka sold freely at 23s for top quality. Flour in demand at quotations. Maize sold largely at 18s in store, for prime mixed American.

At market to-day, holders were firm at Wednesday's advance, but only a small business resulted, as millers and dealers did not seem disposed to go more deeply into stock, until "China's" letters were delivered ; there is still a lingering belief that America will yet ship largely of wheat ere the close of navigation.

Market closes steady.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

THE Dry Goods Market remains dull and transactions merely nominal. Prices have not yet reached the lowest figures of the late summer season, but the fact that goods are accumulating quite rapidly tends still to depress prices. The light demand from the interior will render a farther reduction necessary or trade must be very quiet during the winter. Buyers keep in mind the panic of last spring, and consequently purchase only for their immediate wants. The prices of Dry Goods have been of late far above what the cost of manufacture demanded and there is no reason for maintaining them. The drouth and light supply of the summer season are both things of the past and prices must now be governed by the cost of manufacture solely. With some styles of white goods there is less margin than with prints and some light grades. Inferior grades have declined materially during the week while the price of standard goods remains about the same ; nominally at 33 cents for Standard Brown Sheetings with both agents and jobbers. This is the price quoted by agents, but sales are made at a less figure, and in some instances nearly one cent less. The tendency is strongly downward with no signs that the bottom has been yet reached.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are in better supply with a very light demand, though there is less relative decline in prices than noticed last week. Standards are quoted at 33 cents but are sold for about what they will fetch. This is the quotation for Stark A, Amory, Indian Head A, Atlantic A, P A, A II, P H, and Appleton A, Phoenix Mfg. Co. 36 inch 30, 39 inch 31, She-tucket B 27 inch 23, A 30 inch 25, Pocassett Canoe 39 inch 33½, K 36 inch 30, Family Cottons 36 inch 28, Tigers 21, Augusta Mills 4-4 32, ¾ 27, Manhattan K 4-4 27½, Appleton B 42½, C 29, D 31, W 35, Shirtings E 27½, N 29, Indian Queen 36 inch 26, Pittsfield A 36 inch 26, Rocky Point Sheetings 26, Massachusetts fine Sheetings 28 inch 26, do A 4-4 30, do B 31, Newmarket 33 inch 28½ 36 inch 31, Atlantic heavy Shirtings A V 30 inch sell at 28½, do A G 27½, fine Sheetings A L & P L 36½ inch 30, Atlantic Shirtings P E 33 inch 28, Indian Head B 30 inch 28, E 48 inch

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports under flags that have no reciprocal treaties with the United States.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Pot, 1st sort; Pearl, 1st sort.

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Of 209 lb and upward.

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes American yellow.

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 cent.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Rio Grande shin.

Bread—Duty, 30 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Pilot, Navy, Crackers.

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes American, gray and white.

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

There is a steady local demand for Butter, but no great activity.

Butter—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine.

Cheese—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Factory made dairies.

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Sperm, do, patent.

Cement—Rosendale.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes One inch and upward.

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes One inch and upward.

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 90 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Liverpool Orrel.

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Caracas, Maracaibo.

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 quiet and transactions light.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Rio, prime, duty paid.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Maracaibo, Laguayra, 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.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Sheathing, new; Sheathing, &c., old; Sheathing, yellow; Bolts; Braziers; Baltimore; Detroit; Portage Lake.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Manila, Amer. made; Tarred Russia; Tarred American; Bolt Rope, Russia.

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Regular, quarts; Short Tapers; Mineral; Phial.

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 Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 cent ad val; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 cent ad val; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 80 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, 30; 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, 1/2; 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, 1/2 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cent ad val; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; 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 and moderately active.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Acid, Citric; Alcohol; Aloes, Cape; Aloes, Socotrine; Alum; Annato, fair to prime; Antimony, Regulus of; Argols, Red; Argols, Refined; Arsenic, Powdered; Assafetida; Balsam Capivi; Balsam Tolu; Balsam Peru; Bark, Calisaya; Berries, Persian; Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle; Bi Chromate Potash; Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags; Bird Peppers—Zanzibar; Bleaching Powder; Borax, Refined; Brimstone, Crude; Brimstone, Am. Roll; Brimstone, Flor Sulphur; Camphor, Crude; Camphor, Refined; Cantharides; Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk; Cardamoms, Malabar; Castor Oil, Cases; Chamomile Flowers; Chlorate Potash; Caustic Soda; Cobalt, Crystals; Cochineal, Honduras; Cochineal, Mexican; Copperas, American; Cream Tartar, prime; Cubebs, East India; Cutch; Cuttlefish Bone; Epsom Salts; Extract Logwood; Flowers, Benzoin; Flowers, Arnica; Folia, Buchu; Gambier; Gamboge; Ginger, Jamaica, b'd, in bbls; Ginseng, Southern and Western; Gum Arabic, Picked; Gum Arabic, Sorts; Gum Benzoin; Gum Copal Cow; Gum Geeda; Gum Damar.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Gum Myrrh, East India; Gum Myrrh, Turkey; Gum Senegal; Gum Tragacanth, Sorts; Gum Tragacanth, white flakey; Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng.; Iodine, Resublimed; Ipecacuanna, Brazil; Jalap; Juniper Berries; Lac Dye; Lic. Paste, Calabria; Licorice, Paste, Sicily; Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid; Licorice Paste, Greek; Madder, Dutch; Madder, French, E. X. F. F.; Manna, large flake; Nutgalls Blue Aleppo; Oil Anise; Oil Cassia; Oil Bergamot; Oil Lemon; Oil Peppermint, pure; Opium, Turkey; Oxalic Acid; Phosphorus; Prussiate Potash; Quicksilver; Rhubarb, China; Rose Leaves; Salaratus; Sal Ammoniac, Refined; Sal Soda, Newcastle; Sarsaparilla, Hond.; Sarsaparilla, Mex.; Seed, Anise; do Canary; do Hemp; do Caraway; do Coriander; do Mustard, brown, Trieste; do do California, brown; do do English, white; Senna, Alexandria; Senna, East India; Seneca Root; Shell Lac; Soda Ash (80 cent); Sugar Lead, White; Sulphate Quinine, Am.; Sulphate Morphine; Tartaric Acid; Valerian, English; do Dutch; Verdigris, dry and extra dry; Vitriol, Blue.

Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Ravens, Light; Ravens, Heavy; Scotch, Gourock, No. 1; Cotton, No. 1.

Dye Woods—Duty free.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Camwood; Fustic, Cuba; Fustic, Tampico; Fustic, Savanilla; Fustic, Maracaibo; Logwood, Campeachy; Logwood, Hond.; Logwood, Tabasco; Logwood, St. Domingo; Logwood, Jamaica; Limawood; Barwood; Sapan Wood, Manila.

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Prime Western; do Tennessee.

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 has been in fair demand and steady; Mackerel steady, Herring dull.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Dry Cod; Dry Scale; Pickled Scale; Pickled Cod; Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore; Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax; Mackerel, No. 1, Bay; Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore; Mackerel, No. 2, Bay; Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax; Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large; Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax; Mackerel, No. 3, Mass.; Salmon, Pickled, No. 1; Shad, Connecticut, No. 1; Shad, Connecticut, No. 2; Herring, Scaled; Herring, No. 1; Herring, pickled.

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Jersey.

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.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Raisins, Seedless; do Layer; do Bunch; Currants; Citron, Leghorn; Prunes, Turkish; Dates; Almonds, Languedoc; do Provence; do Sicily, Soft Shell; do Shelled; Sardines; do; do.

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

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

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Table listing various furs like Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, Fisher, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, and their prices.

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot...

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

Table listing window sizes and their prices, including 6x8, 8x11, 11x14, etc.

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

Table listing window sizes and their prices, including 6x8, 8x11, 11x14, etc.

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard...

Table listing gunny bag prices for Calcutta, light and heavy.

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard...

Table listing gunny cloth prices for Calcutta, standard.

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less, per lb...

Table listing gunpowder prices for different types like Blasting (A), Shipping and Mining, etc.

Hair—Duty FREE.

Table listing hair prices for Rio Grande, Buenos Ayres, and Hog.

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

Table listing hay prices.

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15...

Table listing hemp prices for different types and origins.

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 cent ad val.

The market is quiet, and our quotations nominal.

Table listing hide prices for various locations like B. A. & Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, etc.

Table listing Western goods like Dry Salted Hides, Maracaibo, Maranham, etc.

Table listing Wet Salted Hides from Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, etc.

Table listing Upper Leather Stock from B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, etc.

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon.

Table listing honey prices for Cuba (duty paid).

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb.

Table listing hop prices for crop of 1865 and 1864.

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

Table listing horn prices for Ox, Rio Grande, and Ox, Buenos Ayres.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

Table listing India rubber prices for Para, Fine, Para, Medium, etc.

Indigo—Duty FREE.

Table listing indigo prices for Bengal, Oude, Kurpah, Madras, etc.

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb...

Table listing iron prices for Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash), etc.

The market has been moderately active at firm prices.

Table listing iron prices for Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes.

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes.

Table listing iron prices for Bar, English and American, Refined, etc.

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

Table listing ivory prices for East India, Prime, East India, Billiard Ball, etc.

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

Table listing lead prices for Galena, Spanish, German, English, etc.

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

The stock on hand is light, receipts small, and prices advancing.

Table listing leather prices for Oak, Slaughter, light, do do middle, etc.

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val.

Table listing lime prices for Rockland, common, do heavy.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty

Table listing lumber prices for Lumber, 20 cent ad val; Staves, 10 cent ad val.

Table listing various types of lumber like Spruce, Eastern, Southern Pine, etc.

STAVES—

Table listing stave prices for White oak, pipe, extra, do pipe, heavy, etc.

HEADING—white oak, hhd.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Table listing mahogany, cedar, and rosewood prices for various types and origins.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

Table listing molasses prices for New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba, etc.

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

Table listing nail prices for Cut, 4d, @ 6d, Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (3d), etc.

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon...

Table listing naval store prices for Turpentine, N. C., Tar, American, etc.

Oakum—Duty free.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val.

Table listing oil cake prices for City thin oblong, in bbls, etc.

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents...

Table listing oil prices for Olive, 13 bottle baskets, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, etc.

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge...

Table listing paint prices for Litharge, American, Lead, red, American, etc.

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 refined petroleum products.

Plaster Paris—Duty: lamp, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val. Table listing different grades of plaster.

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

Table listing various provisions including beef, pork, hams, and lard with prices.

Rags—(Domestic). Table listing different types of rags and their prices.

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.

Table listing various types of salt and their prices.

Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel, of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val.

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing shot and buck.

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Table listing various silk products.

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

Table listing various skins and their prices.

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

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1.50 per lb. Table listing spelter products.

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

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

Table listing different types of steel and their prices.

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.

Table listing various types of sugar and their prices.

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Sicily, 110 00 @ 200 00

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

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. The market is weak and little doing.

Table listing various types of tea and their prices.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

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

The market has been quiet during the week, with moderate sales of Kentucky.

Table listing various types of tobacco and their prices.

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 1/2 ad val. Table listing whalebone products.

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 prices firm.

Table listing various wines and liquors and their prices.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val.

Table listing different types of wire and their prices.

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. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.

The market remains dull with moderate inquiry.

Table listing various types of wool and their prices.

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

Table listing zinc products and their prices.

Freights—To LIVERPOOL:

Table listing freight rates to Liverpool.

To LONDON:

Table listing freight rates to London.

To GLASGOW:

Table listing freight rates to Glasgow.

To HAVRE:

Table listing freight rates to Havre.

The Railway Monitor.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN MANAGEMENT.—In relation to this important subject the Cincinnati Gazette publishes the following:

All influence in the Erie board prevents any arrangement with the Atlantic and Great Western that would tend to array against them the Lake Shore Company. It is also stated that the ownership of the Erie propellers, by one of the directors of that road, was a prominent cause of the disagreement. However this may be, it is a fact that although the Erie road receives ten passengers at Salamanca to one it receives at Dunkirk, the managers afford better facilities to the Lake Shore than to the Atlantic and Great Western.

A step was taken to secure an independent road to New York for the Atlantic and Great Western. To this end negotiations were opened for the purchase or lease of the Morris and Essex and Catawissa road. We are able to state, on the highest authority, that the Morris and Essex road was bought outright, and the Catawissa leased for ninety-nine years, by the Atlantic interests. The arrangements have all been made and concluded and the papers signed. But there is still a gap of one hundred and thirty miles between the Atlantic and Great Western and the terminus of the Catawissa road. This it is determined to build at once, and a charter has been secured for that purpose. The link completed, the Atlantic and Great Western will have a continuous broad gauge road under one management from Cincinnati to New York, saving in distance one hundred and twenty miles, as compared with the route via Salamanca, and being the same as that via Steubenville, Pittsburg, and Allentown.

We are also able to state that the English capitalists decided, before leaving New York, to make no investments west of Cincinnati, but to concentrate their means upon the Great Western and Atlantic road, so as to carry the broad gauge through to the seaboard with as little delay as possible, and make the entire line in all its appointments the most thorough and magnificent road in the world.

EXPRESS VS. RAILROAD INVESTMENTS.—The Chicago Tribune says:

The American Express Company paid, in 1864, dividends on a capital of \$2,000,000, amounting to 38 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in paid up stock. On its capital, thus increased to \$3,000,000, it has already declared, in 1865, cash dividends of 25 per cent, and 20 per

cent in stock, and every additional prospect, it is said, of an additional 25 per cent within the coming four months.

This statement must be very satisfactory to stockholders of railways, whose tracks and cars are worn out doing business for "expresses," which belongs properly to railroads.

ERIE-DREW STOCK CALLED IN.—The Erie Railway Company has notified Mr. Drew of their intention to take up his loan of 28,000 shares of the stock. Fourteen hundred shares have been canceled, and the balance will be delivered this week. The funds for this payment have been derived from the recent English loan of £1,000,000, negotiated in London with Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., Sterne Brothers, and J. T. Mackenzie, on 7 per cent convertible sterling bonds. These bonds were negotiated at 67 and 69, and bring about 110 in currency at the present rate of exchange.

OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD.—The Ottawa and Prescott railroad of Canada is to be sold. It will probably go into the hands of the principal creditors—the Ebbow Vale Iron Company. It is supposed that this road will be of great importance when the seat of government shall be fairly located at Ottawa.

CHANGE OF GAUGE IN MISSOURI.—A bill has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature, according to the recommendation of Gov. Fletcher, authorizing such a change in the railways of that State as will enable them to operate in conjunction with roads out of the State without change of cars.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN GUARANTEED STOCK.—The settlements with the guaranteed stock holders of the Michigan Southern Road are reported to reach \$1,000,000. No statement was made of the affairs of this company by its treasurer in the annual report distributed to the Stockholders. That document does not contain any financial statements showing its net condition. This financial operation further postpones the prospect of dividends on the common stock, while it increases the amount thereof on the market.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Table with multiple columns for different railroads (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, Toledo, Wabash & Western) and rows for months (Jan-Dec) and years (1863-1865) showing earnings.

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
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	96½	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	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	96½	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	84,000	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	85	1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863	80	100
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1864	80	100
<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	6	Jan. & July	1875	100	100½	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874	94½	95
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	100½	101	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	102½		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
1st do (I. P. & C.)	850,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	102	
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883	95	96
<i>Belvidere (Newark):</i>							<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883		
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							<i>Housatonic:</i>						
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865	99		1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877		
1st do do	200,000	6	do	1865			<i>Hudson River:</i>						
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	97½		1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870		102
2d do do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	100	
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	95½	96	1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	96		1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct.	1875	100	107
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1872			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			2d do do	364,000	10	do	1870		
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883	90	90	1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	90		<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	89½		1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	April & Oct.	1883	95	
2d do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
<i>Catawissa:</i>							<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882			1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870			1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	90	
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	101		<i>Little Miami:</i>						
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890		92	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct.	1877		
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			<i>Long Island:</i>						
2d do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	85	
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885			Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
4th do do	1,965,800	7	Jan. & July	1876			<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62		41	1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
<i>Cheshtre:</i>							<i>Lebanon Branch Mortgage</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	75-80	90		1st do	41,000	7	do	1883		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							<i>Memphis Branch Mortgage</i>						
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	95	96	300,560	7	do	1883			
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	96	97	<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882		87	1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,292	7	Feb. & Aug.	1892	85	88
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	112		Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug.	39-72	112	
do do do convert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			do do	215,000	8	April & Oct.	1882	108	
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	850,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			Sink. Fund, do	4,328,000	8	do	1882	108	111
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							<i>Michigan South. & North. Indiana:</i>						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	4,822,000	7	May & Nov.	1885	93	94½
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							<i>Mississippi and Missouri River:</i>						
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	85		1st Mortgage, convertible	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1875		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							<i>2d do sinking fund</i>						
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	90	100	1st do Oskaloosa	400,000	8	do	1876		
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	81		1st do do	590,000	7	do	1876		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1883	80	85	1st Land Grant Mortgage	3,612,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	45	47½
Consol Sinking Fund Bonds	948,000	6	Quarterly	1915	80	80	2d do do do	695,000	7	do	1883		
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885			<i>Morris and Essex:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage, sinking fund</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100		3,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1915			
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							<i>Naugatuck:</i>						
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867		103	1st Mortgage (convertible)	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876		
2d do do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880		100	<i>N. Haven, N. London & Stonington:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893			450,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1861			
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							<i>2d do do</i>						
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			200,000	6	Jan. & July	1869			
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							<i>Delaware:</i>						
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			1st Mortgage, guaranteed	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1875		
2d do do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Delaware, Lackawanna and Western:</i>						
3d do do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1875		
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							<i>2d do do</i>						
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880	98		600,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1881			
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874	98		900,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>							<i>Lackawanna and Western:</i>						
2d Mortgage	1,157,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1873	85		1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
3d do convertible	1,728,500	7	do	1875	85		<i>2d do do</i>						
4th do do	1,108,740	6	Jan. & July	1892	76	76							
<i>Cleveland and Toledo:</i>							<i>Delaware:</i>						
Sinking Fund Mortgage	1,802,000	7	Jan. & July	1885	99	100	1st Mortgage, guaranteed	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1875		
<i>Connecticut River:</i>							<i>Delaware, Lackawanna and Western:</i>						
1st Mortgage	250,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1878			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1875		
<i>Connecticut and Passumpsic River:</i>							<i>2d do do</i>						
1st Mortgage	800,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1876	90	92½	600,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1881			
<i>Cumberland Valley:</i>							<i>2d do do</i>						
1st Mortgage Bonds	181,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1904			900,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			
2d do do	109,500	8	do	1904			<i>Lackawanna and Western:</i>						
<i>Dayton and Michigan:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
1st Mortgage	283,000	8	Jan. & July	1867			900,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			
2d do do	2,655,500	8	do	1881		85	<i>2d do do</i>						
3d do do	642,000	7	do	18—									
Toledo Depot Bonds	162,500	7	do	18—									

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:						Railroad:							
<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.)	108,000	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	91	1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1868			
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>							
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	668,000	6	do	1883	90	1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	100	<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>							
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	103	1st Mortgage	1,891,000	7	June & Dec	1864	74		
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>						<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>							
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	100	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	91 1/2	93	
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	94	2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	75	77	
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>						2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	75	77	
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	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885			
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	88 1/2	3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875			
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877	89	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	1868			
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874		do do	180,000	6	do	1867			
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>						<i>Union Pacific:</i>							
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1887	86	1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895			
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887	102	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	98 1/2	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861	80		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	96	2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	21		
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	1st Mortgage	934,600	6	Jan. & July	1882	92		
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>						<i>Warren:</i>							
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	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	2d do, registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1873			
2d do (now stock)					85 1/2	<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	95 1/2	98	
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	85	Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-76			
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870	85	Mudson 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	80	<i>York & 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		Canal							
<i>Peninsula:</i>						<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>							
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	66	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	98 1/2	1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886			
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	94 1/2	<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>							
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875	95	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	90	<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. & 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		<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>							
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880		Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1864	92	94	
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	91	<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	91	<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	114	<i>North Branch:</i>							
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886	115 1/2	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. & Baltimore:</i>						2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	75		
Mortgage Loan	692,000	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	1885			
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	102 1/2	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	45		
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	96	Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864			
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	80	<i>Union (Pa.):</i>							
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>						1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1882		29	
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	92	
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875	61	Miscellaneous:							
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>						<i>Mariposa 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	18--			
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,800	7	Mch & Sept	1888		<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>							
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888		1st Mortgage	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1871			
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876		<i>Quicksilver Mining:</i>							
<i>Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:</i>						1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1873			
1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.)	800,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1874		2d do	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1879			
2d do do	200,000	7	do	1862									
1st do (

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
Railroad.											
Albany and Susquehanna	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Afr Line	100	788,047			
Alleghany Valley	50	1,947,600				New York Central	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	96 1/2 96 1/2
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2		New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050			80 110
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153				do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	95 100
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	117
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
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 1/2
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June. 2 1/2		Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	90 95
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000			11 1/2 13	Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	3,077,000			37 1/2 38
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	98 98 1/2	Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000			28 1/2 29
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July. 4	116 120	do preferred	100	2,979,000	January.	Jan. 7	70 75
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	125 126	Old Colony and Newport	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	104 110
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4 1/2	128 129	Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Brocklyn Central	100	492,150				Panama (and Steamship)	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 6	235 235
Brocklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2		Peninsula	100				
Brocklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000				Pennsylvania	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	112 1/2 114
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent	100	218,100			56 56 1/2
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5	190	Philadelphia and Erie	50	5,013,054			114 1/2 114 1/2
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000				Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 4	105 105 1/2
Camden and Amboy	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July. 5	126 1/2 126 1/2	Phila., Germant'n. & Norrist'n.	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4	122 125
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455				Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5	
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. 2 1/2	104 1/2 104 1/2
Catawissa	50	1,150,000			50 50 1/2	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	89 89 1/2	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	129	Racine and Mississippi	100				
Central Ohio						Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,360,700			
Cheshire (preferred)	100	2,085,925			47 48	Reading and Columbia	50	501,890			
Chester Valley	50	871,990			102 104 1/2	Rensselaer and Saratoga	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Chicago and Alton	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	103 103	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July. 5	
do preferred	100	2,425,200	Feb and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	105 105 1/2	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,376			
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	N. 5c & 20c	111 1/2 112	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000			44 1/2 45
Chicago and Great Eastern	100					do do pref.	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May. 7	72 1/2 76
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	100	1,000,000			70 80	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,989,090			
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	2,250,000			70 80	do do pref.	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	
Chicago and Northwestern	100	13,160,927	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	65 65 1/2	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571			
do do pref.	100	12,994,719	April and Oct	Oct. 5 1/2	108 1/2 108 1/2	Schuylkill Valley	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,000,000			65 65 1/2	Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct		60 65
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	1,106,125			108 1/2 108 1/2	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. 5	98 100	Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly.		128 133
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000				Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130			
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	128 128	Terre Haute and Richmond	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July. 6	
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	Oct.	
Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	5,253,625	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	92 1/2 92 1/2	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5	100 102	do do 1st pref.	100	1,700,000			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July. 5	125	do do 2d pref.	100	1,000,000			
Columbus and Xenia	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	58 59	Toledo and Wabash	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June. 3	50 50
Concord	50	250,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		do do preferred	50	984,700	June and Dec	June. 3 1/2	60 68
Concord and Portsmouth	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Tioga	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2	
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	392,900				Troy and Boston	100	607,111			
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July. 3	75	Troy and Greenbush	100	274,400	June and Dec	June. 3	
do do pref.	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July. 4	104	Utica and Black River	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July. 2	
Connecticut River	100	1,582,169				Vermont and Canada	100	2,890,000	June and Dec	June. 4	92 96
Covington and Lexington	100	2,316,705			21	Vermont and Massachusetts	100	2,214,225			43 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	165 183	Westchester and Philadelphia	50	684,036			
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	1,550,000				Western (Mass.)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	135 1/2 135 1/2
Des Moines Valley	100	952,850				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				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July. 1	
do do pref.	100	1,751,577				Canal.					
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,982,180				Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,342,563			
do do pref.	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	97 99	Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595			
Eastern, (Mass.)	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct.		Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	61
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 1/2		Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	146 148
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 2 1/2		Delaware Junction (Pa.)	100	398,910			
Elmira and William-port	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Delaware and Raritan	100		Jan. and July	July. 5	
do do pref.	50	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	92 92	Lancaster and Susquehanna	50	200,000			
Erie	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	83 1/2 84	Lehigh Navigation	50	4,282,950	May and Nov	Nov. 5	111
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	103 1/2 105	Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	82
Fitchburg	100	759,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5		do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	100
Forty-secd St. & Grand St. F'y.	100	1,900,000			37 40	North Branch	50	138,086			121
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	5,253,836			55 57	Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,207			54 56
do do pref.	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	165	do preferred	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	67 1/2 68
Hartford and New Haven	100	820,000				Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,050,070			18 20
Housatonic	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		Union	50	2,750,000			34 40
do preferred	100	6,218,012	April and Oct	Oct. 4	108 1/2 109	do preferred	50				
Huntingdon and Broad Top	50	617,500				West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
do do pref.	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July. 3 1/2		Wyoming Valley	50	700,000	Quarterly.	Sept. 4	112 112
Illinois Central	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 & 10	132 135	Miscellaneous.					
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50	1,689,900	Quarterly.	Oct. 4	112 1/2	American Coal	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	68
Indianapolis and Madison	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		American Telegraph	100				10
do do pref.	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July. 4		Asburton Coal	50	2,500,000			
Jeffersonville	50	1,015,907				Atlantic Mail	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 25	135 135
Joliet and Chicago	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2	91	Brunswick City	100				
Kennebec and Portland (new)	50	835,000			70 90	Bucks County Lead	5	200,000			
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	100	500,000				Brooklyn Gas	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 15	150
do do pref.	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	Oct. 2 1/2	140 140 1/2	Canton Improvement	100	5,000,000			44 1/2 44 1/2
Lexington and Frankfort	50	516,572	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Cary Improvement	100	600,000			
Little Miami	100	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July. 5	118 125	Central American Traps	100	3,214,300			5 35 40
Little Schuylkill	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July. 3	60 60	Central Coal	100	2,000,000			48
Long Island	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Nov. 2	85	Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	105
Louisville and Frankfort	50	1,109,594	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Consolidation Coal, Md.	100	6,000,000		</	

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are partici- pating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 d. ys.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
Joint Stock Fire:					
Adriatic	25	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July.	
Etna*	50	200,000	211,492	do	Jan. 3½
Agricultural, (Watert'n).	5	50,000	122,248		
Albany	30	150,000	187,467		
Albany City	100	200,000	200,645		
American*	50	200,000	440,054	Jan. and July.	Jan. 12½
American Exchange	100	200,000	203,363	April and Oct.	Apr. 5
Arctic	50	500,000	529,167	Jan. and July.	Jan. 5
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.	
Beekman	25	200,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4
Bowery	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec.	June 16
Brevoort	25	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July.	
Broadway	50	200,000	264,366	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 6
Brooklyn (L. L.)	17	153,000	249,764	do	Aug. 10
Capital City (Albany)	100	200,000			
Central Park	100	150,000	159,079	Feb. and Aug.	
Citizens'	20	300,000	474,177	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 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	
Commerce	100	200,000	229,835	do	July 4
Commerce (Albany)	100	200,000	239,144	do	
Commercial	50	200,000	269,319	Jan. and July.	July 5
Commonwealth	100	250,000	282,243	do	July 5
Continental*	100	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July.	July 7
Corn Exchange	50	400,000	299,038	March and Sep.	Sep. 6
Croton	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July.	July 5
Eagle	40	300,000	401,922	April and Oct.	Oct. 4
Empire City	100	200,000	246,853	Jan. and July.	July 7
Excelsior	50	200,000	255,112	do	July 5
Exchange	30	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.	
Far Joint St k (Meridian)	100	50,000	72,880		57½
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	221,062	do	July 5
Greenwich	25	200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 7
Grocers'	50	200,000	214,373	March and Sep.	Sep. 5
Guardian	—	200,000		Jan. and July.	
Hamilton	15	150,000	167,778	do	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		do	
Home	100	2,000,000	2,929,628	do	July 5
Hope	50	200,000	214,017	do	July 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.	Feb. 5
International	100	1,000,000	1,079,164	April and Oct.	April 5
Iring	25	200,000	228,083	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.	
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. 4
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 6
Mercantile	100	200,000	221,815	do	July 5
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	do	July 5
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	July 7
National	37½	200,000	249,874	do	July 6
New Amsterdam	25	300,000	348,467	do	July 5
New World	50	200,000	203,224	do	
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.	130	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 92
North River	25	350,000	388,919	April and Oct.	Oct. 6
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	150,000	170,982	Jan. and July.	July 5
Pacific	25	200,000	244,289	do	July 7½
Park	100	200,000	217,876	do	
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	163,247	Feb. and Aug.	
People's	20	150,000	135,496	Jan. and July.	
Phoenix†	50	500,000	664,987	May and Sept.	May 5
Relief	50	200,000	249,750	Jan. and July.	July 5
Republic*	100	300,000	481,551	do	July 3½
Resolute*	100	200,000	232,191	do	July 5
Rutgers'	25	200,000	208,016	Feb. and Aug.	August 7
St. Mark's	25	150,000	159,336	do	Feb. 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		
Stuyvesant	25	200,000	219,139	Feb. and 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	Jan. 5
Joint Stock Marine:					
Columbian*	100	3,500,000		Jan. and July.	Jan. 12 85½
Great Western*	100	1,000,000	3,177,437	do	July 3½
Mercantile Mutual*	100	640,000	1,322,469	do	July 3
Washington*	100	287,490	681,689	do	July 3½

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts.	Value.	COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts.	Value.
Atlantic. (6 p. c. Feb.)			N. Y. Mutual. (6 p. c.)		
Scrip of 1864	2,599,520	@	Scrip of 1859		@
1865	2,705,060	@	1860		@
Columbian. (6 p. c. Feb.)			1861		@
Scrip of 1862		30 @	1862		@
1863	255,000	@	1863	121,460	@
1864	350,000	27½ @	1864		@
1865		@	1865		@
Commercial. (6 p. c. July)			Orient Mutu- al. (6 p. c. Mar.)		
Scrip of 1859	83,120	95 @	Scrip of 1859	138,570	@
1860	81,120	90 @	1860	131,270	@
1861	48,660	85 @	1861	105,770	@
1862	84,120	80 @	1863	100,830	@
1863	78,700	75 @	1864	53,610	@
1864	126,540	72 @			
1865	103,850	70 @	Pacific Mutu- al. (6 p. c.)		
Gt Western. (6 p. c. Feb.)			Scrip of 1861		@
Scrip of 1861		@	1862		@
1862		@	1863		@
1863	435,404	@	1864	180,790	@
1864		@	1865		@
1865		@	Sun Mutual. (6 p. c. Nov.)		
Mercantile. (6 p. c. Feb.)			Scrip of 1862	129,000	@
Scrip of 1858	90,730	60 @	1863	224,000	@
1859	136,300	@	1864	195,000	@
1860	80,130	@	1865	549,000	@
1861	42,700	@	Union. (6 p. c.)		
1862	69,470	@	Scrip of 1859	102,440	98 @ 100
1863	111,580	@	1860	180,650	90 @ 92
1864	86,620	@	1861	177,330	87 @ 89
1865	101,340	39 @	1862	130,180	83 @ 85
Mutual of Buffalo (7 p. c.)			1863	153,420	99 @ 81
Scrip of 1862		@	1864	125,670	75 @ 77
1863		@	1865	185,540	71 @ 73
1864	24,915	@	Washington Marine. (7 p. c.)		
1865		@	Scrip of 1863	10,000	65 @ 100
			1864	30,000	45 @
			1865	30,000	30 @

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil		1 20	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany			Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright	50	75	Montana		8 00
Beekman			Mount Vernon		60
Bennehoff Reserve			National Oil of N. Y.		
Bennehoff Run	17 00	17 65	N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons.	3 1	
Bergen Coal and Oil	20	40	New York & Newark	46	47
Black Creek			Noble Well of N. Y.		
Blood Farm			Noble & Del. Rock Oil		
Bradley Oil	1 14	1 15	North American		5 00
Brevoort		15 00	Northern Light	2 00	4 00
Brooklyn	30 00		Oceanic		40
Buchanan Farm	60	62	Oil City Petroleum		
California		10 00	Oil Creek of N. Y.	1 15	1 25
Cascade			Pacific		
Central	25 75	30 00	Palmer Petroleum	2 65	1 95
Cherry Run Petrol'm	20	22	People's Petroleum		40
Clinton			Phillips		
Commercial			Pit Hole Creek	13 20	13 30
Commonwealth			Pit Hole Consol.	3 05	3 10
Consolidated of N. Y.			President		
Devon Oil			Rawson Farm	40	
Emp'e City Petrol'm	28		Revenue		
Enniskillen			Rynd Farm	60	80
Enterprise			Shade River		3 80
Everett Petroleum	90		Southard	60	
Excelsior	54	64	Standard Petroleum		
First National	64	79	Story & McClintock		
Fountain Petroleum			Success	27	
Fulton Oil			Tack Pet'm of N. Y.		
Germania	30		Talman		

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.	Exc. † o.	Exc. † o.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton ...	33	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 38c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	*60
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5	
Algeria, French mail.....	*15	*30
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles....	39	45
Argentine Republic, via England ...	45	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	30	60
Ascension, via England.....	45	
Aspinwall.....	10	
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n ...	33	
do do Marseilles	39	45
do by private ship from New York or Boston.....	5	
do Fch. mail (S'th 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 Southam't'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	
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.	Exc. † o.	Exc. † o.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama ...	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton ...	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do French mail.....	30	60
do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship.....	3	
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail....	*32	
do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.....	5	
Corfu—see Ionoan Islands		
Corsica, British mail by Am. packet ...	21	
do do Brit. packet ...	5	
do French mail,.....	*15	*30
Costa Rica.....	10	
Cuba.....	10	
Curacao via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hmb'g mail ...	*20	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American pack't.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (Eng. 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.	Exc. † o.	Exc. † o.
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*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).....	*49	
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	

Corporations.

THE MEXICAN EXPRESS.
 (ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1865.)
CARRINGTON & CO.,
 80 BROADWAY, N. Y.
 By each steamer of American & Mexican M. S. Co.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
of New York,

73 BROADWAY, cor. of Rector St.
CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
WHICH MAY BE MADE AND WITHDRAWN AT
ANY TIME.

TRUSTEES.

- ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, } Vice Presidents.
ANDREW V. STOUT, }
A. A. Low, 31 Burling Slip.
Sam'l G. Wheeler, Jr., 54 Wall Street.
Edward B. Wesley, 22 William Street.
William R. Travers, 19 William Street.
Andrew Carrigan, 51 Chambers Street.
Horace F. Clark, 65 Wall Street.
J. Boorman Johnson, 91 Broadway.
James K. Waterbury, Brooklyn, E. D.
Freeman Clark, Rochester, N. Y.
Amasa J. Parker, Albany, "
Francis Skiddy, 101 Wall Street.
David Dows, 20 South Street.
Daniel Devlin, 237 Broadway.
Henry E. Davies, 43 Wall Street.
Henry K. Bogert, 49 William Street.
Jonathan W. Freeman, Troy, "
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

CRUSHERS AND PULVERIZERS,
FOR WET OR DRY WORKING,
The Best and Cheapest in the World.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
**Boston Milling and Manufacturing
Company,**
105 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Miners should not purchase machinery before seeing, or
sending their friends to examine, the practical work-
ing of this series of machinery.

The Whirling Table, or Crusher, weighs less
than two tons, and crushes from ten to twelve tons of
ore per hour to fine gravel, or two hundred and fifty
tons in twenty-four hours.

The Pulverizer weighs two tons, and pulverizes to
dust infinitely finer than stamp work, thirty-four
hundred lbs per hour, or thirty six tons per diem, equal
to the yield of forty stamps; and the first cost and
wear, as compared to this number of stamps, is about
one-tenth—the entire yield being fit for amalgamation
without further reduction. The fine dust is not ob-
tained by screening, but by the immediate action of the
Pulverizer.

Fifteen horse-power, net, is the *maximum* power re-
quired for one machine.

The cost of wear per ton is less than by any other
machine. All wearing parts are now made of Frank-
linite iron.

Let miners and their friends carefully study the prac-
tical working of all other machines and processes offer-
ed, and then see ours working in East Boston, Mass.
We ask only this.

All our machines are *now* made in our own shop. No
CONTRACT WORK.
Address—

JACOB J. STORER,
General Agent and Treasurer,
105 State Street, Boston.

Or, CHARLES H. GARDNER,
16 CORTLANDT STREET, N. Y.

OFFICE OF
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or
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 11½ A. M. For con-
venience 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.

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 INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.**

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Capital \$2,500,000
Cash Capital and Accumu-
lation 2,550,000
Losses Paid 1,000,000
Dividends Paid to Policy-
holders 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-for-
feiture 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 in-
stances, 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 pre-
mium against all Marine and Inland Navigation
Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or dam-
age 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. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

Insure against Accidents

THE
**NATIONAL LIFE
AND
TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.**
243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000

Is now prepared to issue GENERAL ACCIDENT
INSURANCE TICKETS from one to twenty days.

These tickets insure against ACCIDENTS of every
description for \$5,000 in case of DEATH, or \$25 per
week COMPENSATION for disabling accidents.

TARIFF OF RATES.

Tickets for 1 day 25c.	Tickets for 8 days \$2
" 2 " 50c.	" 12 " 3
" 3 " 75c.	" 20 " 4
" 5 " \$1 25c.	" 30 " 5

Insurance on above tickets commences at 6 o'clock
A. M., 12 o'clock noon, 6 o'clock P. M.
REMEMBER THAT 25 CENTS per day insures
you for \$5,000. ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.
W. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.

Insurance.

**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 00

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, } ISAAC ABBATT,
} THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS

Dry Goods.

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

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF
ST. ETIENNE AND BASLE RIBBONS, MILLINE-
RY, GOODS GENERALLY.

On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed
notes, for all sums over \$100.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS, TAILOR-
ING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, etc.

FRIDAY, November 24,
At 10 o'clock at the auction room.

FRENCH GOODS—250 packages FRENCH, SWISS,
GERMAN, and ENGLISH STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, of recent importation.

GUITERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF

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

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 Collec-
tion of Dividends, Drafts, &c

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,

No. 38 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Negotiate Loans and Business Paper, make Collec-
tions, purchase and sell Government and other Securi-
ties 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 on demand.

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

[Banks and Bankers.

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.

Have removed to the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company's New Building, No. 14 BROAD ST.

They will continue to deal in Sterling Exchange, and to issue Mercantile Credits available in Europe. Also, to make advances on Government Bonds and Stocks to be sold abroad, and upon shipments to their Liverpool firm.

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'S NATIONAL BANK.

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

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.

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

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,

No. 139 BROADWAY,
Seven-thirty Loan Agent

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

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. 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.

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

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.
J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

Banks and Bankers.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

No. 24 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.

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.

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.
J. U. ORVIS, President.
J. T. HILL, Cashier.
New York, July 22 1865.

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.

DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES, STOCK BROKERS,

No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES.

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 and Galveston.

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

Beach, Root & Co., Marshall, Beach & Co.,
Liverpool, Eng. Charleston, S. C.

SALOMON, ROOT & CO., Bankers & Commission Merchants,

No. 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
REFERENCES—Union Bank, Liverpool; H. B. Claffin & Co., New York; J. H. Brower, Esq., New York; H. Roberts Esq., Savannah; C. M. Furman, Esq., Pres't Bank of State of S. C., Charleston; E. J. Hart & Co., New Orleans.

Alexander Whilldin & Sons, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 20 & 22 SOUTH FRONT ST., and 21 & 23 LETITIA ST., PHILADELPHIA,

For the Sale of
Wool, Woolen & Cotton Yarns.

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.

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.

Ætna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

INCORPORATED 1819.
Capital - - - - - \$2,250,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.
JONATHAN GOODWIN, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.

DIRECTORS,
JOSEPH CHURCH, DRAYTON HILLYER,
ROBERT BUELE, THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
EBENEZER FLOWER, WALTER KENNY,
ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY, CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
ROLAND MATHER, WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD, GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM, THOMAS K. BRACE,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, ERASTUS COLLINS,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1865, \$3,800,439 8
Liabilities, 123,077

NEW YORK AGENCY,
No. 62 Wall Street.
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

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.

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND

others should send by the
HARDEN EXPRESS, 65 Broadway,

as they have unsurpassed facilities for the rapid and safe forwarding of GOLD, SILVER, JEWELRY, AND MERCHANDISE of every description. Also for the collection of notes, drafts, and bills, bills accompanying goods, &c.
Their Express runs on lightning passenger trains in charge of competent messengers.

SOUTHERN LAND, EMIGRATION, AND PRODUCT CO.

No. 71 BROADWAY, near Wall St., N. Y.,
Offers for sale 4,000,000 acres of the finest and most valuable Land in the Southern States, at exceedingly low prices.
Tracts from 1,000 to 500,000 acres.
Cotton Plantations, Farms, Mineral and Timber Lands, etc. Iron Works and Furnaces, Coal Lands, Silver Mines, etc.
Titles guaranteed. W. H. QUINCY, Secretary.

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.