

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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PAYMENT OF THE MATURING LEGAL TENDERS.

THE disbursements which began yesterday at the Sub-Treasury on account of the maturing five per cent two years notes, will probably average two millions a day during the next week, and will consist to a large extent of National Bank bills. This sudden out-flow of 18 millions of active currency, even had there been a scanty supply available here, could scarcely fail to have a decided influence in giving ease to the loan market. But of scarcity of currency we have recently heard no complaint. For the drain to the South has stopped, and from the West greenbacks are coming this way. Consequently the tendency towards ease might be expected to continue.

But it is well known that, for an easy money market, adequate capital as well as currency is necessary. To render accommodation easily accessible to borrowers, there must be available capital unemployed, and the owners of

that capital must have confidence and be willing to lend it. Now as to these points, there probably has not been a time when more capital was available, and waiting profitable investment. The capital is here, the owners have the ability to lend, but in many cases the disposition to lend is wanting. There is a general incertitude.

The numerous rumors as to our foreign relations, and the fear of contraction of the currency, tend with a multitude of other causes to increase this vague distrust, and thus keep the money market in a torpid condition. This inactivity, however, cannot last long. Capitalists soon tire of losing the interest of their money. The policy of the government and the temper of Congress will soon be known. And the next movements should therefore be toward greater ease, with a gradual approach to lower rates.

Another result to be anticipated is that National Bank notes will for some time to come be copiously paid into our city banks and will again show a disposition to accumulate. Once again, therefore, the question of the Assorting house will no doubt be revived and the banks will have to choose between the alternative of sorting and sending home these notes, or of paying them into the Sub-Treasury on temporary loan. The latter course is the simplest and the cheapest, but the former is the more conservative.

The expected ease in money has already stimulated a certain degree of activity in the Stock Exchange where the disposition is as usual to "discount" every foreseen change before it actually takes place. In mercantile circles there appears to be more languor and more caution. And it is evident that among conservative men in all departments of business while so many subtle forces are operating obscurely in different ways on the money market there cannot be too much vigilance or too much circumspection.

A RUMORED FOREIGN LOAN.

THE report is current that preliminary negotiations have been initiated by leading British capitalists for a loan to our government on long six per cent bonds. Probably these rumors are as yet premature. But it is urged that if a large loan were negotiated abroad it might strengthen our financial position, and aid us in making an arrangement for resuming specie payments. It would also diminish considerably the pressure incident to the payment of our three year Treasury notes. These are of two kinds, first compound interest notes, of which 145 millions fall due during the last half of the year 1867; and secondly, Seven-thirties, which mature as follows: Aug. 15, 1867, 300 millions; June 15, 1868, 300 millions, and July 15, 1868, 230 millions.

But the difficulties in the funding of these notes may, perhaps, prove less than has been anticipated. Besides, it is doubtful whether we should act wisely, all things considered, to place a much larger amount of our debt in Europe than is already held there; but if, hereafter, we wish a loan of 100 million dollars or more we might rely on its being readily taken in London on terms advantageous to our government.

The reasons for this opinion are first that a comparatively limited amount of our five-twenties are held by English capitalists. Of the 300 millions which have been sent abroad the largest proportion are owned on the Continent and are likely to be permanently placed there. Moreover, at present rates, our bonds offer an investment for British capital which pays better and is more safe than any of the numerous foreign schemes by which that capital is continually competed for and absorbed.

Our readers will remember, however, that on several trying emergencies during the war the expedient of a foreign loan was proposed again and again, but for reasons that were then approved by the public those schemes failed. Indeed, it has become the settled policy of this country to raise no loans except in its own markets, and to allow foreigners when they want our bonds to obtain them here through their agents in the regular course of business

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

The causes of that recuperative elasticity with which our monetary and industrial systems have responded to the prodigious strain of the past four years, will furnish suggestive and interesting problems for future financial historians. We look back on the winter of 1861-2 with feelings of a widely different character from those that appalled the boldest of us as we then paused in the midst of our hurried preparations for a war of unknown cost and duration, with our Treasury empty, our banks prostrated, specie payment suspended, and United States sixes selling at from 7 to 15 per cent discount. On the 25th February, 1862, we reluctantly yielded to necessity, and the legal tender act was passed with no small foreboding as to the future. This law was a war measure, justified only by the urgency of the situation, and by the supposed impossibility of otherwise avoiding National bankruptcy or worse evils. Whether the legal tender law was really inevitable is a question of the dead past. We do not propose at this time to exhume it. What is more to our purpose is the fact, which we thankfully contemplate, that its operation, though mischievous in many respects, has been productive of much less evil than was then anticipated; while it has thrown light on some important principles of monetary science, which, though heretofore too dimly perceived, may be of use to us hereafter.

During the discussions which agitated the public mind at the time to which we have referred, we were assured by experienced men here and abroad that our irredemable paper money was without a foundation; and that whether less or more were issued by the government, it would sink in value, depreciating ever more and more, till with the French assignats and the Continental shimplasters, its value melted away like snow in spring time. Now a better theory has possession of the public mind, and everybody is looking forward to specie payments, believing that our greenbacks have so permanent and stable a foundation, that in due time, by wise and gradual approximation, we shall make them equal in value to coin. The absurd theories of three years ago, however, were not all adverse to the legal tender act. It was one of Mr. Chase's favorite notions, before the rude shocks which marked the close of his tenure of office in the Treasury, that he could issue any amount of legal tenders without depreciation, if he made them redeemable in United

States sixes, the principal and interest of which was payable in gold. "For" said he to a deputation of remonstrating bankers on a memorable occasion, "these government bonds are worth their face in coin; consequently the greenbacks into which they are convertible, will be worth coin too." The stern logic of events, however, by degrees dissipated these and similar fallacies, and proved that if an excessive quantity of currency be afloat, no legal enactments, no financial expedients will prevent its depreciation until, by withdrawing the superfluous issues, we contract the current of the circulation to its normal volume. The laws of gravitation are not more relentless in their operation than are the laws which regulate the value of the currency.

A second fallacy which prevailed was that the issues of legal tender inconvertible paper money would inevitably lead to repudiation. The greenbacks we were told would become worthless, and as a necessary result our government bonds would become worthless too. It is, however, to be remarked that the masses of our people laughed at these opinions as the idle dreams of theorists or of impracticable capitalists. While Wall street was vocal with gloomy forebodings, the first issue of five-twenties was made, and the largest war loan ever negotiated here or in Europe in the same space of time, was issued at an unprecedentedly low rate of interest. Since then our people have responded patriotically, cheerfully and promptly to every successive appeal of the Treasury for taxes or loans, and soon the croakers were hushed in silence, and the spectre of repudiation ceased to trouble the government credit.

But there was another point on which the opponents of our financial system laid great stress. An inconvertible currency they said would cause the most ruinous fluctuations in the money market. At first the rate of interest might be lowered, but the tendency would ever be to stringency, to prevent which a constant clamor would arise for larger and larger emissions of paper money, each issue being more mischievous than the last, while the spasmodic oscillations in the loan market would unite with other causes to derange business, and to spread consternation and ruin among all dependent on commerce or trade. Such were the predictions. But happily, none of these troubles have come upon us. On the contrary, our money markets have been less disturbed by violent spasms during the last three years than previously; and more than one severe panic has occurred in England without our being seriously affected by it. Meanwhile our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests have developed to a marvellous degree; all classes of the people have prospered; and there has never been a time when the recuperative energies of our country have more conspicuously appeared.

These facts as might be expected are awakening no small interest abroad. The London *Times* of the 16th November in an impartial editorial on our finances, tells its readers that "the Americans are a wealthy people and an energetic people, and we are constantly assured that they are a people resembling no other on the face of the globe. It is possible therefore that they may support without injury a weight of taxation which would cripple or crush any ordinary community." We repeat, then, that the causes which have produced such a wonderful series of financial triumphs contrary to all the inferences and analogies derived from former precedents and time-honored principles, deserve and will repay investigation. And we may perhaps find reason hereafter to accord to Mr. Chase more credit for certain checks and corrective measures, adopted or attempted in critical emergencies, than is commonly supposed. Far more, however, has depended on the energy, intelligence, resolute purpose and unswerving patriotism of our people,

who, in the darkest hour of our trial, held fast by their confidence in the solvency of the government, in the solid value of its promises to pay, in the glorious sure triumph of the struggle for the permanence of our free institutions, and for the achievement of that destiny which awaits our country in the future. And it is almost certain that the expansive elasticity of our financial system which has enabled us to accomplish so much in spite of its defects, will help back to the solid foundation of specie payments by the method which we have already successfully initiated, and will do this so safely as to escape the destruction of capital, the financial prostration, the popular suffering, and the political evils which, as the experience of other countries proves, a recovery from the evils of a depreciated currency is likely to bring with it.

Much gratuitous uneasiness continues to be caused by the rumors that instead of continuing in this safe course, Mr McCulloch will recommend and Congress will adopt some violent currency measures. It is easy to see how impossible such experiments are with 100 millions of call loans in the Treasury and 450 millions of short date Treasury notes falling due in a few months. But the great danger of such rumors is that they awaken a general dread of contraction and monetary stringency. And as the public mind is prone to extremes, the advocates of inflation at such times of weakness and incipient panic obtain an influence, for which otherwise their crude theories would strive in vain.

THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO AND FRANCE.

WE published last week a long and elaborate communication setting forth with ability the views of those who regard the Mexican question as worthy to be made a real and leading issue in our politics at the present moment; and who look upon the cause of republicanism in Mexico as demanding our active interference against those combined influences of French arms and native Mexican imperialism by which that cause has been reduced to its actual low estate.

It is believed, and apparently with good reason, that the Government of the United States does not adopt the views so forcibly presented by our correspondent. The invitation addressed by the Mexican "Assembly of Notables," under the countenance of the French Army of Invasion to Maximilian, was certainly regarded by the administration of Mr Lincoln, as it was by the American people generally, with surprise and dissatisfaction; and neither at the time when that invitation was given nor since, has the Secretary of State of the United States failed to protest in language not the less impressive for being moderate and dignified, against the nature and the tendency of the French intervention in Mexico. But so long as the establishment in Mexico of a government which is in principle distasteful to the American people involves no attack upon the rights, and no detriment to the legitimate interests of the Union, it was clearly seen by Mr. Seward that we should imperil our real well-being and put ourselves in a false light before the world by meeting intervention with intervention. The Russian Government disapproved of the French intervention in Italy to eject the sovereigns established in Tuscany, Modena and Parma by the treaties of Vienna, quite as earnestly as we disapproved of the French intervention in Mexico to dispossess the authorities recognized by ourselves; but the Czar did not therefore feel himself called upon to compromise the welfare of the Russians by entering into active hostilities against the unitary party of Italy and their French allies. The Austrian government disapproved just as decisively of the Piedmontese interference in Naples to eject the House of Bourbon, and it was felt at Vienna that the safety of the Austrian dominion in Venetia was far more seriously compromised

by the successes of Garibaldi and King Victor than our own safety can be pretended to be by the victories of Maximilian and Marshal Bazaine. But prudent governments do not go out of their way to court issues of violence. War has become in modern times so costly and so damaging an affair it thwarts so sharply the true movement of the age and so breaks into and disarranges the delicate and complicated network of a nation's financial and commercial organization, that the rule which made it of old the *ultima ratio regum*, the last resort of kings, is more imperative now than ever before. No man who calmly considers the actual position of the United States can think without a shudder of horror of the possibility of a new and great war, with all its vast demands upon the resources of our people already so sorely tried; with all its new impulses lent to passions even now but imperfectly appeased; with all its fresh opportunities offered to corruption and intrigue. We need no war to vindicate our national prowess or command the respect of the world. The marvellous history of the last four years has advanced us at once to the front rank of nations in all that appeals to the martial tastes and imagination of mankind. What we now need is wisdom in the reconstruction of our shattered industries, in the elaboration of a fiscal system and a financial machinery adapted to our present condition and prospects, in the readjustment of political relations between the great communities so recently arrayed for mutual destruction. No question of foreign policy can for a moment be regarded by any statesmanlike mind, as comparable in importance to the domestic questions with which we have to deal; and the notion put forward in some quarters that the settlement of our domestic difficulties can be accelerated and made easy by plunging the re-united nation unnecessarily into hostilities with some foreign foe is as shallow as it is unprincipled. Doubtless there are hundreds of restless and uneasy natures at the South as at the North to whom a foreign war would offer a welcome escape from the pecuniary difficulties into which they find themselves plunged by the cessation of our domestic conflict; but it is absurd to regard these men as the real representatives either of Southern or of Northern feeling. The populations of Virginia and Louisiana, we may depend upon it, have no more wish to be subjected to fresh taxes for the purpose of affording congenial occupation to a score of ex-rebel generals than we ourselves have. And both at the South and at the North a Presidential declaration of the intention of the American Government to preserve the attitude which it has up to the present time held toward the combatants in Mexico will be hailed, we are sure, with general satisfaction. Such a declaration is very desirable in the interest of our financial and commercial community now disturbed by constant rumors of a threatening and disquieting nature; and such a declaration there is ground to expect will be made by President Johnson in his forthcoming Message to Congress.

The appointment of General Logan as Minister to the government of President Juarez has no significance incompatible with this persistency in the policy inaugurated by Mr. Seward. The crowns of Spain and Austria both nominated Ministers to Francis II, of Naples, long after that monarch, driven from his dominions, had taken up his residence as an exile at Rome; and the nomination of an envoy in such circumstances is regarded by diplomatists simply as an assertion of principle which draws with it no necessary further action of a hostile character, and justifies no acts of hostility in reprisal from the power against which the assertion is made. Contemporaneously with the nomination of General Logan, it will be seen, the reduction of our army is going on with unabated rapidity, more than twelve thousand troops having been mustered out of the service within the current

week. The force under the command of General Sheridan in Texas and Louisiana has, indeed, been augmented, but not by infantry or artillery, arms indispensable in the case of a projected collision with the well organized army of the Franco-Mexican Imperialists. The soldiery sent to General Sheridan are cavalry, intended for service, not on the Rio Grande, but in the country of Western Texas where the settlers are in imminent peril from the hostility of the Indian tribes, leagued now from Minnesota to New Mexico in a formidable conspiracy to obstruct the further progress of civilization across the continent.

The government of the United States would be false to the great traditional policy of our fathers, were it at this day to enter upon a career of political propagandism, even in opposition to the political propagandism of other powers. Again and again have we been solicited to turn our backs upon the wisdom of the age of Washington, and to put our own acquired results of prosperity and power in jeopardy for the purpose of helping other States to maintain institutions more or less nearly resembling our own. The appeals made to us now in behalf of President Juarez and his friends are no more urgent than the appeals of citizen Genet in behalf of the first French Republic seventy years ago. They are put forth indeed with more courtesy, and do not now take as then they took, the form of threats and demands. We sympathized then with freedom in France; we sympathize now with freedom in Mexico. But we then refused to link our destinies with those of a foreign people upon a political experiment, and we shall refuse to do so again to-day. It is far better for Mexico, we believe, and for the United States we are sure that it is far better that the mistakes of Maximilian and of Napoleon, should be left to work out their natural results with no interference of ours. The best help which we can give to truly republican progress in Mexico is to encourage in all legitimate ways the pacification of that country under any possible government at the earliest practicable moment. That pacification will draw with it immigration of capital, enterprise, and intelligence. Once delivered from the presence of the French army, as a pacified Mexico will speedily be—since a vigorous and clamorous party in France itself is only prevented from compelling the Emperor to withdraw his troops by appeals to French honor, and declarations of the unsettled condition of affairs in that country—the true patriotism and the enlightened intellect of Mexico will be unworthy the sympathies we now accord them, if they cannot rapidly secure to their country the institutions best suited to the genius of its people, and most in harmony with its lasting interests.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

It is not remarkable that the measures adopted by the several State Legislatures for protecting Insurance Companies organized within their own States, should give rise to an attempt to secure from Congress a general insurance law, superseding all State legislation, and placing insurance upon an equal footing in all parts of the United States.

The insurance interest in each State has sought to shield itself from the competition of companies in other States by procuring enactments imposing disabilities upon outside corporations. Such restrictions have materially retarded the progress of the insurance interest, and have so far been injurious to the public welfare. The aim of such measures is to establish a monopoly. The public good requires that the people shall have freedom to insure with whatever companies offer the most advantageous terms of insurance. If the companies in a given State are unable to hold their own against the exercise of such freedom, it can only be because they do not possess the proper requisites for transacting an insurance business efficiently. Laws checking the competi-

tion of companies from other States, are, therefore, simply a premium upon inefficiency, and tend directly to encourage and consolidate bad management.

The supposition that any State can have interests antagonistic with those of other States is unsound in principle. It is to the interest of the citizens of every State to have the cheapest and safest insurance that can be found; and the true protection that should be afforded by a legislature is to see to it that insurance companies from all parts of the country have unrestricted freedom to insure within the limits of the State. That is the protection of the people; restrictive insurance laws are the protection of a class of capitalists, as against the people. Such legislation is unworthy the spirit of a great and free country. It is precisely the same in principle with the petty prohibitions by which the commerce of European nations has been dwarfed, and international jealousies, pregnant with hostilities, have been generated. If it be desirable to protect the insurance companies of a State against those of neighboring States, it is equally so to impose restrictions upon the manufactures and the labor of other States; and thus the principle, carried out to its legitimate bearings, would lead to a system of prohibitions which would compel the people to buy everything in the dearest market, and to deprive them of every advantage enjoyed by other States.

This restrictive legislation overlooks the very important fact that there are certain states which possess peculiar facilities for the employment of capital in insurance. In the East, for instance, there is always a larger amount of surplus capital than in the West; the result of which is that the rate of interest is lower, and insurance can therefore be afforded at lower rates. At the point where surplus money centers, there also we may expect to find the best financial talent; so that insurance associations in such places are likely, as a rule, to be better managed than elsewhere. The following statement showing the number, assets and risks of insurance companies at the chief points, taken from the census of 1860, will illustrate how far this tendency regulates the distribution of insurance capital:

	Number of companies.	Capital and assets.	At Risk.
New York.....	135	\$53,287,547	\$916,474,958
Massachusetts.....	117	6,353,190	450,896,253
Connecticut.....	12	5,354,686	279,322,184
Rhode Island.....	6	2,419,688	82,187,104
Philadelphia....	10	6,510,601	139,229,374
New Orleans.....	9	6,738,031	221,100,000
Charleston.....	2	.....	47,291,000
Augusta, Ga.....	1	952,858	7,000,000
Jersey City.....	1	179,713	5,231,061
Peoria, Ill.....	1	363,995	6,806,877
Total.....	...	.....	\$2,105,538,319

Thus it appears that, in 1860, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut covered more than three-quarters the insurance risks of the country. This is not a mere accident; it arises from the fact, evidenced in the above figures, that the companies of those states afford a broader basis of security. In New York, the capital and assets are over 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the amount at risk; in Massachusetts nearly 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; in Connecticut about 2 per cent; in Philadelphia 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent; and in New Orleans 3 per cent. With this great advantage as to security, in behalf of eastern companies, it is not surprising that they should command preference. What State can legislate for the exclusion of the insurance agencies of these States, without driving its citizens to insure where there is less security for covering their risks? And, on the other hand, what conceivable motive can the legislators of the Eastern States have for resorting to petty exclusive legislation upon this question?

But while it is a grave economic error to repress the free operation of insurance by State legislation, it would be a still

worse policy to seek relief from these vexatious obstructions by placing the whole insurance interest of the United States under Congressional regulation—a course which is at present being actively agitated by a portion of the insurance associations. This movement is a fresh illustration of the prevailing mania for surrendering individual control into the hands of the general government. Fortunately for the liberties of the people, the Constitution confers upon Congress no authority to assume control over such affairs; and even were it otherwise, the chances are that the uniformity of regulations under which the insurance interest of the country would be placed would prove simply an uniformity of embarrassments. If insurance must be fettered let the bonds be imposed by the weaker power, and not by the powerful central government; and, as a remedy for the evils we have discussed, let every State repeal every restriction it has imposed upon the operations of insurance companies organized in other States.

AVENUES OF TRANSIT FOR INTERNAL COMMERCE.

A LETTER from Michigan, written by a gentleman largely engaged in the flour and wool trade, states that he had been notified by a forwarding agent at Detroit that after the 2nd November, "owing to the crowded state of the New England railroads and the prospect of an accumulation at Buffalo, no Boston or New England freight would be received until further notice." The same gentleman says that there is great complaint about the uncertainties of transportation between the West and that city, as well as the high prices of freight. He had himself purchased an invoice of goods in Boston, which were shipped on the 16th September, and were not received till the 9th of October; whereas another merchant making a purchase at the same time in New York, received the articles in nine days.

From another source we learn that on the 28th of October there were at the freight depot of the New York Central Railroad, at Albany, four hundred and fifty car-loads of freight for New England waiting for shipment, part of which, about three hundred loads, had been there since the first of the month. The western railway lines communicating with this road, complain that their business is retarded and suffers greatly because the Central railroad is badly blocked with Boston and New England freights.

It appears that the Grand Trunk Railway some weeks ago ceased to take freight for Boston, owing to an accumulation at Sarnia, and a heavy local business, which the approaching termination of the reciprocity treaty made it necessary to hurry to market. This threw on the other roads more business than they could do. The Western railroad very soon found it impossible to carry freight out from Albany as fast as it was delivered, which led the managers of the New York Central to put up Boston above New York freights. This arrangement not proving a sufficient check to prevent accumulation, they finally ceased taking New England freight altogether. The New York and Erie Railroad has not the proper accommodations and so does little business with Boston.

There is still another route between Boston and the West by way of the Fitchburg, Cheshire & Rutland and Burlington railroads. But at present their facilities are so limited as not to furnish the necessary relief. The only way to ship by the great central route is by paying express charges. Boston is, therefore, effectually cut off from the West, and her trade under a virtual embargo. This condition of affairs must last, so far as we can determine, the residue of the year.

Thus it is seen that relief is imperatively needed. The Western railroad as now managed is certainly unable to do the work. The Legislature of Massachusetts will be strongly pressed to push forward the Hoosac Tunnel, and in the mean

time to construct a railway track to climb over the mountain. Surveys are now being made to the village of Saratoga Springs for a direct route to Boston by way of the Tunnel. The design undoubtedly is to connect with the Adirondac Railroad, and thence on to Ogdensburg. Efforts will also be made to obtain legislation in New York for the Niagara Ship Canal. It has also been proposed to organize a company at Boston which shall serve to concentrate the whole railway interest as one continuous line of road between that city and the West, and to afford sure and early transit for goods.

The subject of continuous transportation on an unbroken line of railway is of the highest importance for the West. Some claim that if Western forwarders, instead of holding on their stock for speculative purposes, would send it promptly to market, much of this difficulty would be obviated. For months the railways have done light business, and the Erie canal, now one-sixth larger in capacity than ever, has lain comparatively idle. But it would be as idle to attempt to regulate these matters as it was for King Canute to put forth a decree against the tide, or for Mrs. Partington to sweep it back with her broom. People will speculate; will hoard their stock at times, in hope of obtaining higher prices; send it on railroads and canals at seasons ill-timed and disadvantageous to the transportation companies; and then allege that the detention is occasioned solely by want of proper means of transportation. Disputing about the persons to blame for the matter will only leave it uncorrected. A better policy is to construct the required avenues of transit and so to avoid as far as practicable all accumulations of property at intermediate places.

We are pleased, therefore, at the prospect of an increase of railway and other facilities of transportation. If Canada, now burdened with a debt proportionately as large as ours, really means to construct canals across her peninsula, she will confer an invaluable service to our commerce. It, however, cannot be done at any early period.

Sir Morton Peto and his fellow railway proprietors propose to extend the connections of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, so as to have a broad-gauge road from New York to Cincinnati with the ulterior purpose of carrying to St. Louis and the Pacific. These gentlemen, it is well known, act for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, extending from Salamanca in this State to Cincinnati, a distance of 448 miles. They have purchased the Morris & Essex Railroad, extending from Hoboken to Easton, Pennsylvania, a length of 80 miles; and leased for a term of ninety-nine years the Catawissa Railroad, 120 miles. Branch roads extend to the oil region, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other prominent points; and the Company contemplate the building of new tracks in several districts for the purpose of perfecting their communications. It is the intention to complete a road which will equal the English railways in stability, and on which trains can be run as rapidly, and with as little risk or loss of life as on those in England.

The city of New York has now the following roads to connect with the other districts of the country: the New York & New Haven railroad connecting with the railway system of New England; the Hudson River, and New York & Harlem Railroads, connecting through the New York Central with the railway systems of Canada and the West; the New York & Erie Railroad which meets the Atlantic and Great Western at Salamanca, and the Pennsylvania Railway system at Erie; the New Jersey Central which though the Pennsylvania Central is joined to the railway system of Pennsylvania and the West, by way of Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, extends continuously to Chicago; and the Camden and Amboy.

Philadelphia appears to be better furnished. There are seven railways direct from the city,—the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, extending to the South; the Pennsylvania Central, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad, which communicate with the principal districts of the State as well as with the West, the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, etc. Besides, there are three roads from Camden, east of the Delaware river, the Camden & Amboy, the West Jersey & Cape May, and the Camden & Atlantic Railroads. The number of railroad companies in Pennsylvania is eighty-four, extending a distance of 2,359 miles, and embracing a capital of more than one hundred and twenty million dollars.

The railways of the Western States are constructed with reference to five central points: Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis. At Indianapolis the different roads seem to converge. Cincinnati is the railway center for the roads of the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys; while Chicago is the line of departure for all the great lines of the Northwest. Here also begins the Illinois Central Railroad, the great commercial artery of Illinois, which communicates by its connections with New Orleans and the intermediate places. St. Louis is joined to Cincinnati by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. This road has also communications with all the great cities. On the west is our great highway the Pacific Railroad.

The number of railway companies in this country is 503; distributed among the States as follows: Pennsylvania, 85; Massachusetts, 48; New York, 44; Ohio, 29; Illinois, 28; New Jersey, 29; Indiana, 23; other States, 101.

But the wants of the country are not half met by these roads. Only two or three States are tolerably provided. There is room for all the capital seeking such investment for the next quarter of a century. Whenever local traffic will warrant the building of roads there will be through trade enough to make them lucrative. We are now adding to our population by rapid accessions of foreign emigrants. Our internal commerce, bids fair to be greatly increased, and it is of the last importance that the facilities shall be provided which the exigency requires.

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI.

The following (from the Report of the City Auditor) is a detailed exhibit of the funded debt of the city of Cincinnati as it existed on the 28th of February, 1865:

Description of Loans.	Amount outstanding.	Interest		Principal payable.
		Rate.	Payable.	
Funding Loan (1845)*	\$100,000	5	April & Oct. 1.	Oct. 1, 1871.
" (1835)	80,000	5	May & Nov. 1.	Nov. 1, 1835.
" (1842-43)*	20,000	5	"	May 1, 1865.
Little Miami R.R. Loan (1844)†	100,060	6	June & Dec. 31.	Dec. 31, 1885.
Whitewater Canal Subscription, (1839 and '41)	320,000	6	May & Nov. 1.	May 1, 1865.
Whitewater Canal Loan (1847)	38,000	6	"	" 1897.
Funding Loan (1847)†	150,000	6	"	" 1897.
Hillsboro and Cinc. R.R. Loan, (1850)	100,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1.	Aug. 1, 1880.
Eaton and Ham. R.R. Loan (1850)	150,000	6	Jan. & July 1.	Jan. 1, 1881.
Covington and Lexington R.R. Loan (1851)	100,000	6	"	"
City Hall Loan (1850)	60,000	6	May & Nov. 1.	May 1, 1870.
Ohio and Miss. R.R. Loan (1853)	600,000	6	Jan. & July 1.	Jan. 1, 1882.
Funding Loan (1853)	83,000	6	"	" 1790.
Marietta and Cin. Loan (1854)	133,000	6	June & Dec. 1.	June 1, 1884.
Wharf Loan (1855)	216,000	6	May & Nov. 1.	Nov. 1, 1885.
"	250,000	6	"	" 1890.
Orphan Asylum Loan (1858)*	45,000	6	March & Sep. 17.	March 17, 1888.
"	100,000	6	"	" 1908.
Epis. Bury'g Ground Loan (1860)*	36,000	6	May & Nov. 1.	Nov. 4, 1890.
Water Bonds (Land and Building) of 1839†	278,000	6	June & Dec. 15.	June 15, 1865.
Water Bonds (Extension) of 1847.	199,000	6	April & Oct. 15.	April 15, 1895.
" (Improv't) of 1848.	100,000	6	"	"
" of 1850.	100,000	6	"	"
" (Extension) of 1851.	100,000	6	"	Oct. 15, 1890.
" of 1853.	75,000	6	June & Dec. 15.	June 15, 1900.
School Bonds of 1834	40,000	5	May & Nov. 1.	Nov. 1, 1885.
" of 1837	3,000	6	"	May 1, 1865.
" of 1837	25,000	6	"	" 1885.
" of 1859	99,000	6	Jan. & July 1.	Jan. 1, 1890.
Bounty Bonds	100,000	6	Jan. & July 27.	July 27, 1876.
"	100,000	6	"	" 1872.
Total	\$3,840,000			

The denominations marked (*) are payable at the Treasury in Cincinnati, and thus (†) at the Bank of North America in Philadelphia. All others are payable at the Bank of America, in New York City.

Against the above debts the city owns property to the

value of \$6,935,184. The water works cost in bonds \$875,000, and other city improvements \$1,634,000. The several markets, landings, and the wharf property purchased of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company are estimated at \$2,000,000. The remainder is made up of the cost and value of school houses, engine houses, and other property belonging to the municipality.

The city also owns sundry amounts of railroad and canal stocks and bonds, with dues from companies for interest paid for them, and a multiplicity of claims against property and persons, in all amounting to \$1,938,085 11. Most of the stocks and bonds held pay dividends and interest, which secures the city on its subscriptions and loans to them.

The sinking fund amounted on the 1st of March, 1864, to \$465,370 89, and during the year ending Feb. 28, 1865, received 211,085 05—making its resources for the year \$676,455 94. The payments for the year amounted to \$135,000, leaving a balance March 1, 1865, of \$541,455 94.

The interest fund on the 1st of March, 1864, was \$39,854 75, and its receipts during the year were \$221,389 59, viz., from taxes for 1863, \$137,812 29; taxes for 1864, \$67,000, and other sources \$16,577 30—making its total resources \$261,244 34. From this amount there was paid for interest \$223,856 34, leaving in hand \$37,388.

The following table exhibits the valuation of property and the rate and amount of taxes for the past ten years:

Fiscal years.	Assessed Valuation			Taxation	
	Real Estate.	Pers'l Prop.	Total.	Rate.	Amount.
1855	\$60,335,932	\$24,994,948	\$85,330,880	1.48	\$1,262,897
1856	60,701,267	20,795,203	81,496,460	1.35	1,116,927
1857	61,340,971	25,104,120	86,445,091	1.50	1,296,676
1858	62,681,602	26,051,151	88,732,753	1.66	1,472,963
1859	63,746,316	29,292,788	93,039,104	1.64	1,584,110
1860	61,428,917	30,532,458	91,961,375	1.745	1,666,231
1861	62,077,837	30,313,411	93,391,248	1.92	1,833,954
1862	63,503,296	29,707,861	93,211,157	1.766	1,709,824
1863	64,441,532	35,932,561	100,374,093	1.82	1,878,847
1864	65,385,774	49,809,574	115,195,348	2.02	2,339,765

The population, the receipts and expenditures, and the amount of debt for the fiscal years ending February 28, are shown in the following table:

Fiscal years.	Population of city.	Receipts		Municipal expenditures.	Amount of debt.	
		Taxes.	Other.			
1856	210,000	\$712,478	\$166,853	\$879,331	\$584,202	\$3,445,000
1857	215,000	671,911	129,892	701,803	588,936	3,719,000
1858	225,000	865,405	181,719	1,047,124	575,291	3,719,000
1859	230,000	1,018,218	203,926	1,222,144	743,257	3,769,000
1860	250,000	998,621	168,266	1,166,887	754,560	3,752,000
1861	175,000	1,098,100	169,742	1,267,842	830,200	3,782,000
1862	180,000	1,130,045	140,492	1,270,537	779,338	3,820,000
1863	180,000	1,056,697	214,130	1,270,827	714,730	3,748,000
1864	180,000	991,776	218,975	1,210,751	824,775	3,754,000
1865	200,000	938,306	432,915	1,371,221	1,221,954	3,840,000

The following shows the receipts and expenditures in more detail for the year 1864-65:

	Balance Mar. 1, 1864.	Receipts 1864-65.	Total resources.	Municipal expenditures.
	General fund	\$51,164	\$411,872	\$463,036	$386,554
Watch fund	10,324	182,248	192,572	173,600
Interest fund	39,855	225,389	265,244	223,856
Superior Court fund	10,074	7,116	17,190	7,572
Fire Department fund	11,998	144,802	156,800	136,428
Light fund	2,107	86,858	88,965	83,821
McMicken fund	11,919	19,903	31,822	27,412
Fuel fund		51,500	51,500	50,900
Revenue fund		3,213	3,213	865
Workhouse fund	824		824	
Hospital fund	94		94	94
Pest-house fund	251		251	251
Sinking fund	465,371	211,085	676,456	65,000
Bounty fund		223,313	223,313	181,100
Transfers		\$1,578,368	\$2,171,281	\$1,337,454
Net resources		207,147	207,147	*115,500
		\$1,371,221	\$1,964,134	\$1,221,954

* Loan account \$90,000, and fuel loan account \$25,500.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

The school funds are not included in the above statements. The following shows the receipts and expenditures on account of schools for the year ending Feb. 28, 1865:

	Common.	Colored.	Total.
Balance March 1, 1864	\$50,203 42	\$2,679 62	\$52,883 04
Taxes for 1863	109,390 06	10,297 61	119,687 67
Taxes for 1864, on account	80,000 00		80,000 00
All other resources	11,068 15		11,068 15
Total resources	\$331,661 63	\$12,977 23	\$344,638 86
Warrants redeemed	265,283 04	9,885 03	275,170 07
Balance Feb. 28, 1865	\$66,376 59	\$3,092 20	\$69,468 79

The tax levy, State and County, for these schools was 1.7 mills on the dollar, and the tax amounted to \$339,267 50, of which \$322,419 07 was for the common schools, and \$16,

848 41 for the colored schools. Up to Feb. 28, 1865, only 80,000 had been received into the treasury, leaving \$259,267 50 due. The school year, however, terminates on the 30th of June.

The receipts and expenses on school account for the ten years last past were as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Expenses.
1856.....	\$274,703 48	\$218,438 20	1861.....	\$278,632 83
1857.....	266,979 66	214,545 14	1862.....	267,340 11
1858.....	239,572 58	188,474 27	1863.....	238,406 77
1859.....	220,227 18	267,033 00	1864.....	328,255 63
1860.....	232,134 37	191,713 95	1865.....	344,636 86
				273,865 65

WATER WORKS.

The city water works are administered by a special board. Their cost to the city, as before stated, was \$875,000 in bonds. They furnished on the average, in 1864-65, 5,185,903 gallons of water per diem. The income from water rents, etc., was \$184,051, and the expenditures \$78,036, leaving a balance of \$106,015, which pays the interest on the water debt, and leaves something towards the final extinction of the water bonds. For each 1,000 gallons the revenue is 9 5-8 cents, and the cost to the city 4 1-8 cents, leaving a profit of 5 1-2 cents. The pumping is done by steam power.

Compared with the water works of other cities the results are as follows:

Cities.	Consumption per diem, gallons.	Annual revenue.	Annual expenses.	Length of mains, miles.	Power used.
Albany.....	6,000,000	\$91,532	\$24,431	..	Gravity.
Baltimore.....	8,000,000	201,829	26,310	..	do
Boston.....	16,238,500	394,506	32,932	136	do
Buffalo.....	3,781,186	79,950	37,181	..	Steam.
Brooklyn.....	6,778,825	362,749	72,201	171	do
Chicago.....	6,074,739	224,902	86,638	132	do
Cincinnati.....	5,185,903	184,051	78,036	94	do
Cleveland.....	1,152,851	33,657	15,794	..	do
Detroit.....	3,120,725	69,889	16,974	..	do
Hartford.....	1,543,723	37,410	33,772	..	do
Jersey City.....	2,552,586	99,923	49,158	..	do
Louisville.....	1,250,000	32,413	16,560	..	do
New York.....	52,000,000	938,862	..	295	Gravity.
Philadelphia.....	20,728,985	551,000	79,154	364	W. & S.
Pittsburg.....	5,859,660	74,686	32,213	..	do
Troy.....	..	20,782	10,539	..	Gravity.
St. Louis.....	7,000,000	170,313	48,590	..	Steam.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. No. 9.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

(Continued from CHRONICLE, No. 21, p. 648.)

PENINSULA RAILROAD.

It had always been a part of the original plan of the Northwestern Company to reach the business, trade and travel of the Lake Superior mining region. In the extension of their road to Green Bay this object was prominent. Capitalists were appealed to, to furnish the funds and build a road across the Upper Peninsula of Michigan as of itself a desirable investment. The appeal was successful and the result was the prompt construction of the Peninsula Railroad, commenced in 1863 and opened in December, 1864.

The Peninsula Railroad extends from Escanaba on Green Bay to nearly all the great iron mines of Lake Superior, and connecting at the Jackson Mine with the railroad from Marquette to the mines makes a through line to Lake Superior.

The length of the Peninsula Road from the harbor and docks at Escanaba to the Jackson Mine at Negaunee and to its junction with the Marquette Railroad at that point is about 62 miles, and its extension from that point to the end of the Peninsula Railroad at the Cleveland Iron Mountain and the New York Company's mines is about three miles further.

Branches from the main line to some five or six other mines recently opened and to the neighborhood of others proposed to be opened, amount in all to about five miles more of track, making the entire length full 70 miles, besides which there are several miles of side track, including ore-dock tracks at Escanaba. This dock is 32 feet high, 37 feet wide and a quarter of a mile long, and is constructed to re-

ceive and hold some 20,000 to 30,000 tons of ore in pockets at one time, and for shunting it thence into the holds of vessels without re-handling. Its cost was about \$200,000.

Efforts were made from time to time by the Northwestern Company previous to the consolidation of June, 1864, to secure a permanent connection or union with this road; and at the meeting of June, 1864, authority was conferred on the directors to carry out, if terms acceptable could be obtained, an object so desirable. This was accomplished, and in October, 1864, a consolidation was effected by an exchange of stocks, the Northwestern giving half common and half preferred shares for Peninsula shares at par.

The distance from Escanaba to the main line of the Northwestern Railroad at Green Bay is about 110 miles. To connect these a road will be constructed along the shore of Lake Michigan. In the meantime the connection is made by steamboat.

The Peninsula Railroad purchase includes the lands granted to that road by Congress and the State of Michigan, amounting in all to 1,200,000 acres and estimated to be worth about two millions and a half dollars.

Previous to the consolidation of June, 1864, the Galena & Northwestern companies were active competitors at their several points of contact. This rivalry was as unwise as injurious, and if it had been continued would probably have ruined both companies. This state of things naturally called for a remedy, and, as such, consolidation of interests was proposed and accepted. With the sanction of a large majority of the stockholders of both lines, the Galena & Northwestern consolidated into the present company on the 2d June, 1864. This consolidation was further ratified and confirmed by the legislature of Illinois by an act passed Feb. 15, 1865. The Galena company was admitted on the basis of one share of preferred and one share of common Northwestern stock together with three dollars cash for each share of Galena stock—the cash being considered as equivalent to the usual half yearly dividend.

The advantages thus far resulting from this consolidation are all that were anticipated. By it the management has been improved, the use of the engines and cars extended, and the earnings of the roads largely increased; and as soon as the Company can establish one general central depot at Chicago for the accommodation of its different lines, the business of all can be conducted there with a very large reduction in the expense of management.

To carry out and perfect the Company's plans the Directors found it necessary to secure a controlling interest in the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, the only remaining line in competition with the Company's roads; and to effect this an exchange of the stocks of the Northwestern Company for a majority of the stock of the Milwaukee Company was effected.

The principal efforts of the Company are now directed towards the perfecting of their lines of road and supplementing the equipment thereof. For these purposes large sums of money will be necessary. This will be obtained on loan, a general mortgage having been given on the whole property of the Company to secure the issues of bonds that may be made under it. These are denominated the "Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds" of which the first \$2,000,000 are convertible into preferred stock at any time before May 1, 1870. These first bonds are for equipment and improvements, and after February, 1866, \$500,000 more may be issued. But after these last, no further issue can be made unless to take up a like amount of existing securities. These bonds indeed are to become the Company's one and only series, into which all their other bonds may be consolidated.

SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.

We have received the following letter with regard to our article on "Southern Privateers" in our last issue. The omission referred to was intentional, since we did not mean to give the history of any privateers except those that had taken prizes:

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 1865.

Messrs. Wm. B. Dana & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—In looking through the "CHRONICLE" of Nov. 25th I notice the omission of a "Southern Privateer" in your list of the pirates. The one referred to was the "Beauregard," a schooner of about 150 tons, carrying one pivot gun amid ships, and a crew of some forty men including officers. She was commanded by Lilly, previously "Prize Master" of the "Jeff Davis" under Coxetter. She sailed from Charleston, S. C., duly commissioned by Jeff Davis with letters of marque. When six days out she was overhauled by the United States bark Wm. G. Anderson and captured without a struggle. The prize was sent to Key West, condemned by a prize court, and purchased by the Government for naval purposes. As a United States gunboat the "Beauregard" (still retaining the name) was very serviceable. She neither captured nor destroyed anything during her short cruise under the rebel flag; was taken by the Wm. G. Anderson, Oct. 11, 1861, I think. I was attached to the bark at the time, therefore correct your statement from a certain feeling of pride in our achievement.

* * * * *

I am, yours truly,

THOS. B. ARMITAGE,

105 Water street.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO NOVEMBER 18.

The money market was quiet during the week, with a tendency to confidence. The demand for discounts was comparatively light. Discounts ruled below the Bank of England rates at 5 a 5½ per cent for good bills. The announcement of remittances to the amount of a million of dollars from Australia, and half a million in payment of the Japanese indemnity being on the way to England, strengthened the market. The Bank of England returns show a large increase in bullion, and the indications are favorable of returning ease.

Foreign securities experienced a considerable decline. The chief depreciation occurred in Spanish securities. It is believed that the finances of that country can hardly recover from the bad management and aggressive tendencies of the government.

The news of the declaration of war against Chili by Spain produced considerable sensation. It was anticipated that the Spanish policy in South America would lead to difficulties with the United States, and induce serious European complications. It was expected that the squadrons of France, England, and the United States would interpose in case the Spanish Admiral attempted to carry out his threat of bombarding Valparaiso. The blockade of the Chilian ports is important in a commercial point of view, as the chief supplies of copper are derived from that country. Copper advanced £12 a £20 per ton with an upward tendency.

There is a complete absence of speculation in the market. No new enterprises are announced, and operations of all kinds are extremely limited.

The return of Sir Morton Peto and the capitalists who accompanied him to the United States and Canada, has directed attention to American industrial developments, and the openings afforded for the employment of capital. It is expected that important American projects will be placed upon the market in a short time.

Proposals have been issued of the English Petroleum and Mining Co., with a capital of £50,000 in shares of £25, to develop a certain tract of supposed oil land in Crawford, county Pennsylvania, which will be leased to the company for 21 years in consideration for one-fourth of all the petroleum that may be found in it and 400 paid up shares. It is proposed to sink 18 wells to test the property, and the prospectus very fairly states the speculative character of the undertaking.

A prospectus has been issued of the St. Saviour's Wharf Company with a capital of £150,000 in shares of £30, to purchase Meriton's Wharf, and rebuild on extended scale the warehouse recently destroyed there by fire.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts present no features of importance. Business is quiet, with a tendency to lower prices. At Manchester a suspicion prevails that cotton must decline in prices, and operations are conducted with great caution. The market generally is flat and business is dull.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO NOVEMBER 18.

The Bourse during the week is marked by extreme flatness. The rates for discounts present no change, but the Bank is scarcely in

so favorable a situation as last week, although the rates of exchange indicate a flow of bullion from England.

The papers continue to discuss the alleged financial reform of the Emperor. A considerable reduction is announced in the army, but the effect upon the Budget will not amount to more than 2,000,000f.

Advices have reached the Imperial Mexican Railway Company by the French mail of the shipment of a further sum of \$100,000 in connection with the Government grant of fifteen per cent on the Mexican Customs' duties; also the payment, by the Imperial Government to the company's agent at Mexico, of the sum of \$120,000 for three quarters of a year's interest, &c., on the \$3,000,000 referred to in the 11th article of the convention between the government and the company, and forming part of the obligation undertaken by the Imperial Government under that Convention. The first named \$100,000 is part of the £88,000 sterling already advised as received in Mexico. The \$120,000 is an entirely new payment on another account.

The silk market at Lyons, throughout the past month, has experienced activity, followed by a gradual rise of prices for all superior descriptions of Asiatic silk, while the sale and prices of European sorts have remained rather slack. As it now appears nearly certain that the total export to be expected from China for the present season will fall considerably below the anticipations entertained some months ago, that this export will be particularly deficient in first-class qualities, and also that the supply from Japan will not exceed the moderate amount obtained last season, it seems to be considered that the present advance of prices of these descriptions is well founded and likely to be maintained.

Accounts from Algeria state that the cotton crop is being gathered in good condition, and is of superior quality to the previous crop, more attention having been paid in selecting the seed and preparing the ground. The weather, moreover, is remarkably fine, and the cotton will arrive in the market perfectly dry.

The Paris sugar market is firm, and some large sales of beet-root sugar were made at 56f. 50c., and at 57f. for the first three months of the next year.

Both linseed and rape oil are firm, with a tendency to rise.

The sales of wines of the last vintage has set in with great activity. The various provincial markets are crowded with buyers, and the quays are piled with barrels and packages awaiting shipment. The prices are good, and the quality of the vintage is said to be excellent.

The vineyards in France are divided between 78 departments and 2,200,000 landed proprietors. They produce annually 38,000,000 hectolitres. Of this quantity 13,340,000 hectolitres are offered for sale; 2,454,000 hectolitres are distilled and converted into spirits of wine or brandy; the quantity exported to foreign countries amounts to 2,030,000 hectolitres; the vinegar makers dispose of 220,000 hectolitres, and 15,245,000 hectolitres are consumed by the growers or sold directly to consumers.

Some of the principal Paris bankers undertook to lend to the Austrian Government the sums of 90,000,000f, and 60,000,000. The first-mentioned sum will be taken by Messrs. Fould, Pereire, Hottinger, Fremy, and Mallet, at the rate of 65. The second sum, for which the State domains are to be mortgaged, will be advanced by the French Credit Foncier and Austrian *Boden-Credit* (Mortgage Bank). It is understood that a so-called *consortium* (a company of capitalists) has been formed in Paris for the purpose of advantageously disposing of the shares in the loan on the domains. The negotiations for the loan were first opened with the Rothschilds but fell through under circumstances that have attracted much attention in the financial circles in Vienna.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

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

DATE	Open'ng	Highest	Lowest	Closing	DATE	Open'ng	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Nov. 1	145½	145½	145½	145½	Nov. 17	147	147	146½	147½
" 2	146	146	146	146	" 18	147	147	146½	146½
" 3	146½	147	146½	146½	" 20	147	147	146½	146½
" 4	146½	147½	146½	147½	" 21	146½	146½	146½	146½
" 6	147½	147½	147	147	" 22	147	147	145½	146½
" 7	147½	147½	146½	147	" 23	146½	147	146½	146½
" 8	147½	147½	146½	146½	" 24	146½	146½	146½	146½
" 9	146½	146½	146½	146½	" 25	146½	147	146½	146½
" 10	146½	146½	146½	146½	" 27	147	147	147	147
" 11	146½	146½	146½	146½	" 28	147½	148	147½	148
" 13	146½	147	146½	147½	" 29	148	148	148	148
" 14	147	147	147	147	" 30	148	148	147½	147½
" 15	147½	147½	147½	147½	Month...	145½	148	145½	147½
" 16	147½	147½	147½	147½					

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

January	226	234½	197½	204½	July	141	146½	138½	144
February	202½	216½	198½	202	August	144½	145½	140½	144½
March	200	201	148½	157½	September	144½	145	142½	144½
April	151	154½	143½	146½	October	144½	149	144½	146½
May	145½	145½	128½	137½	November	145½	148	145½	147½
June	137½	147½	135½	141½	Eleven months	226	234½	128½	146½

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Nov. 23, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Nov. 24 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods	\$946,377	\$1,422,441	\$270,344	\$3,589,996
Gen'l merchandise.	2,171,889	2,710,376	1,797,990	3,203,225
Total for the week.	\$3,118,266	\$4,132,817	\$2,068,334	\$6,793,221
Previously rep'ted.	155,624,708	161,930,550	194,330,022	183,595,475
Since Jan. 1.....	\$158,742,974	166,063,367	196,398,356	190,388,696

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 28, and since January 1st.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	\$3,903,918	\$3,251,634	\$1,880,303	\$3,840,220
Previously rep'ted.	138,580,147	151,293,733	193,804,346	156,965,648
Since January 1..	\$142,284,065	154,545,367	195,684,649	160,805,868
Av'ge price gold for the week...	129 $\frac{1}{4}$ @129 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 @148 $\frac{1}{2}$	220 $\frac{1}{2}$ @233 $\frac{1}{4}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$ @147 $\frac{1}{2}$

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. 25, 1865 :

Nov 25.—Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	\$23,375
Silver bars.....	15,641
" 25.—Steamer Arago, Havana—	
American gold.....	336,300
" 25.—Steamer Bavaria, Hamburg—	
Foreign silver.....	6,000
Silver coin.....	6,500
Gold bars.....	315,700
Silver bars.....	20,000
Total for the week.....	\$723,516
Previously reported.....	26,495,103
Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....	\$27,218,619

Same time in	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
1864.....	\$44,023,130	41,093,105	54,967,049	3,332,237	41,960,836	67,088,091	24,057,984
1863.....	1857.....	1856.....	1855.....	1854.....	1853.....	1852.....	
	\$36,490,437	34,756,853	26,555,801	36,791,378	22,949,537	23,743,951	

ASSISTANT TREASURER'S STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER.—We are indebted to the Cashier of the office of the Assistant Treasurer for the following statement of the business of the month of November :

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance Nov. 1, 1865.....	\$33,482,888 02
Receipts during the month:	
On account of Customs.....	\$10,138,601 29
" Loans.....	7,675,855 80
" Internal revenue.....	487,571 17
" Post-office Department	170,517 68
" Transfers.....	10,273,700 00
" Coin certificates.....	9,693,720 00
" Patent fees.....	3,038 00
" Miscellaneous.....	23,646,469 39—
	62,089,472 33
	\$95,572,360 35
Payments during the month:	
Treasury drafts.....	\$36,997,933 80
Post-office do.....	27,952 00—
	37,025,885 80
Balance Nov. 30, 1865.....	\$58,546,474 55
By balance, cr. disbursing accounts,	
Nov. 1.....	\$20,599,724 47
Receipts during the month.....	16,650,579 08—
To payments.....	37,250,308 55
	23,776,968 00
Balance.....	\$13,473,335 55
By balance, cr. interest accounts.....	7,100,519 40
To payments—coin.....	\$4,243,786 03
" notes.....	27,889 79—
	4,271,675 82
Balance.....	\$2,828,843 58
By receipts for customs in November, 1865.....	\$10,138,601 29
do do December, 1864.....	3,487,561 21
Increase do do 1865.....	\$6,651,040 08

By balance, cr. bullion and expense account for Assay Office, Nov. 1.....	\$967,668 25
By coin received during the month..	\$253,900 69
By fine bars.....	321,517 28—
	575,417 97
To payments in coin.....	\$662,744 47
do fine bars.....	547,326 50—
	1,210,570 97
Balance Nov. 30.....	\$332,515 25

By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office.....	\$75,051,166 68
do, Assay Office.....	209,557 06—
	\$75,260,723 74
By fine bars in do.....	92,793 72
By unparted bullion.....	879,120 04
By bullion at mint for coinage.....	289,175 28—
	1,261,092 04
	\$76,521,815 78

Less temporary loan, to be reimbursed.....	\$1,732,561 78
Less due depositors.....	1,261,092 04—
	2,993,653 82
Balance.....	\$73,528,161 96

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE.—Below is a statement of the business of the United States Assay Office at New York, for the month ending Nov. 30th, 1865 :

Foreign coins.....	\$10,000 00
do bullion.....	3,000 00
United States bullion.....	1,044,000 00
	\$1,057,000 00

Foreign coins.....	\$19,800 00
do bullion.....	12,000 00
U. S. bullion (cont'd in gold).....	11,000 00
do (old coins).....	2,000 00
do (Lake Superior).....	1,000 00
do (Nevada).....	200 00
	\$46,000 00

Total deposits payable in bars.....	\$363,000 00
do do do coin.....	740,000 00—
	\$1,103,000 00
Gold bars stamped.....	\$663,200 39
Transmitted to U. S. mint, Philadelphia, for coinage.....	\$538,847 22

THE TOBACCONISTS' CONVENTION.—At the Convention of Tobacconists held in New York, Wednesday, Nov. 23d, the following statistics concerning the manufacture of tobacco were furnished :

"The revenue from the tax on tobacco, during the year ending June 30, 1865, was as follows :

Cheroots.....	\$47,990 27
Cigarettes, all kinds.....	14,944 95
Cigars, including \$380,654 47, accruing from the act which took effect Sept. 1, 1862.....	3,021,457 94
Snuff.....	283,351 92
Plug Tobacco, all kinds.....	4,093,977 61
Fine-cut chewing.....	1,334,261 67
Stem smoking.....	516,827 36
Smoking, all other kinds.....	1,563,250 37
Total from Tobacco.....	\$8,016,119 78
Total from all sources.....	11,383,364 86

The whole number of cigars returned during the year was 516,087,021, and in the following order :

On the \$3 tax.....	346,145,696	On the \$25 tax.....	2,937,800
On the 8 tax.....	138,592,375	On the 40 tax.....	235,550
On the 15 tax.....	25,800,200	On the 10 tax.....	2,375,400

The whole number of pounds of tobacco returned were :

Plug, cavendish, etc., 35c. tax.....	10,306,864
Plug, cavendish, etc., 40c. tax.....	1,216,612
Fine cut chewing, 35c. tax.....	4,415,364
Fine-cut chewing, 40c. tax.....	722,210
Smoking, 25c. tax.....	4,708,339
Smoking, 35c. tax.....	1,103,380
Smoking, 15c. tax.....	3,445,515
Tobacco, twisted by hand, 30c. tax.....	26,209
Snuff, twisted by hand, 35c. and 40c. tax.....	708,379

In the year preceding, the cigars returned were 492,780,700 ; chewing tobacco, 29,180,634 lbs. ; smoking, 24,191,792 lbs. ; snuff, 1,204,671 lbs. It will be observed that there were 22,306,321 more cigars returned during the last year than in the previous one, but it will also be observed that the decrease in the returns of chewing tobacco of all kinds was 22,493,775 lbs. ; smoking tobacco of all kinds, 14,934,608 lbs. ; snuff, 496,292 lbs."

PROCLAMATION REVOKING ORDERS, &C., SUSPENDING WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—The following proclamation has just been issued revoking former proclamations and orders suspending writ of habeas corpus in all the States except the States taking part in the rebellion :—

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 30.
The following proclamation has just been issued by the President of the United States of America :—
Whereas, by the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the fifteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-

At present, the feeling of the market favors a further rise, and it appears quite probable that, after the opening of Congress, there may be many new speculations started. The outside public, however, appear to be inflexibly indisposed to participate in market movements, so that operations are likely to remain, as they have long been, simply a contest between the brokers.

The directors of the Chicago and Northwestern road met, during the week, to consider the question of declaring a dividend upon the preferred stock; there was considerable division of opinion as to whether the surplus earnings should be devoted to that purpose, or for the improvement of the road, and the board adjourned to next week without reaching a decision.

Fort Wayne is active, in anticipation of a large dividend.

Railroad bonds are dull. The decline in Government securities has produced a disposition to change mortgage bonds for the former, which are, at present quotations, undoubtedly cheaper.

The miscellaneous list is quiet, but generally firm. Mariposa is active, under satisfactory advices from the mines. The common stock has advanced 2 per cent, and the preferred 3½, closing at 22¼. The speculation in coal stocks has subsided; some of that class of stocks, however, are likely to be taken up by cliques, for an advance when the money market assumes a more settled aspect.

The following were the closing prices for leading shares on Saturday last and to-day:

	Nov. 25.	Dec. 1.
Canton Company.....	45	46½
Cumberland Coal.....	44½	43½
Quicksilver.....	47½	47½
Mariposa.....	14	16
New York Central.....	97½	98½
Erle.....	93½	92½
Hudson River.....	110½	109½
Reading.....	116½	116½
Michigan Southern.....	76½	76½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	92½	93½
Northwestern.....	38	36½
" preferred.....	66½	65½
Rock Island.....	109½	108
Fort Wayne.....	105½	106½

The following comparison presents the total transactions in Railroad and Bank Stocks, at the several boards, for the months of November and October:

	Nov.	Oct.
Railroad Stocks, shares.....	2,142,985	2,945,914
Bank " ".....	1,623	1,714
Total.....	2,144,608	2,947,628

The sales of Government, State, Railroad and Miscellaneous Bonds, and of gold, during the month of November, at the stock boards, were as follows:

Governments.....	\$7,260,000	Ohio sixes.....	\$16,000
Gold.....	51,000	Illinois sixes.....	25,000
Tenn. sixes.....	85,000	Virginia sixes.....	4,000
Missouri sixes.....	240,000	N. Carolina sixes.....	82,000
M., H. & St. Jo.....	4,000	Louisiana sixes.....	5,000
Kentucky sixes.....	1,000	N. Y. City sixes.....	8,000
N. Y. S. sevens.....	45,000	Brooklyn sixes.....	8,000
California sevens.....	25,000	Railroad bonds.....	5,397,000
Connecticut sixes.....	5,000		
Total in November.....	\$13,261,000		
Total in October.....	15,542,500		
Decrease.....	\$2,281,500		

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The market has been depressed under a general desire to sell. The scarcity of money in the interior, and the difficulty in procuring discounts, have compelled many merchants and traders to sell out their governments, as the security upon which they would be likely to lose least upon realizing; and this process has kept up a supply beyond the demand from investors. Prices have consequently declined on all classes of bonds, and upon Seven-thirties especially, the third series of which at one time touched 95½. The last issue of 5-20's, at the middle of the week, fell to 98½, and the 1st issue to 100½. A generally improved tone in monetary affairs towards the close of the week has encouraged the brokers to buy up freely, and prices have generally advanced in consequence; quota-

tions, however, are generally lower than a week ago. The public appear to consider governments the cheapest securities upon the market, at present prices, and the indications are that, within the next few days, the demand for investment will put up prices 1@1½ per cent. There is a disposition to defer large operations until the publication of the Secretary's report reveals the financial policy of the administration. It is probable that the banks who have realised upon 5 per cent legal tenders will invest a portion of the proceeds in governments, in order to prevent a loss of interest.

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

	Nov. 24.	Dec. 1.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	105½	106½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.....	101½	101½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	99½	99½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	99½	99
U. S. 10-40's, ".....	91	90½
U. S. 1 yr's certificates.....		
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	97½	97
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	96½	96½
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	96½	96½

THE GOLD MARKET.—The apparently unsettled condition of our foreign relations has produced a slight speculative movement in gold, which has been attended with a temporary rise of about two per cent in the premium. The movement has been partially aided by the scarcity of foreign produce bills, which has induced a partial expectation of increased shipments of specie. The present feeling of the market, however, is not in favor of the maintenance of the advance, and the market closes rather weak.

The steamers sailing from this port last week took out \$723,506 of gold and silver, about one-half of which was in gold bars. The Persia took out on Wednesday \$40,000 in bank notes, but no specie.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Nov. 25.....	147	146½	Nov. 29.....	148½	148
Nov. 27.....	147½	147	Nov. 30.....	148½	148
Nov. 28.....	147½	147½	Dec. 1.....	148	147½

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

	Custom-house Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.
Novmeber 20.....	\$275,051 87	\$1,750,509 06	\$3,609,560 01
November 21.....	250,968 84	1,709,121 81	2,776,972 95
November 22.....	534,109 63	1,482,886 20	2,972,416 60
November 23.....	401,653 96	2,238,024 86	2,937,186 06
November 24.....	270,456 89	1,586,526 72	3,179,276 60
November 25.....	216,858 75	1,426,718 20	2,935,626 69
Total.....	\$1,949,099 44	\$10,188,786 85	\$18,411,038 91
Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Nov. 20....			59,957,797 45
			\$78,368,836 36
Deduct payments during the week.....			10,188,786 85
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$68,180,049 51
Decrease the during week.....			8,222,252 06

Included in the receipts of customs were \$1,217,968 in gold, and \$854,368 in gold certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at toe Sub-treasury since Oct. 7th:

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The following table shows the aggregate transactions at toe Sub-treasury since Oct. 7th:

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Oct. 7.....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,385,921	69,898,621	dec 1,073,544
" 14.....	1,991,742	21,552,912	19,367,370	67,713,079	" 2,185,548
" 21.....	2,561,580	21,530,488	18,799,937	64,973,528	" 2,739,550
" 28.....	1,932,368	39,368,735	34,547,904	60,157,697	" 4,815,831
Nov. 4.....	2,687,656	24,798,070	20,717,008	55,076,645	" 5,081,051
" 11.....	2,433,168	11,484,939	14,784,631	58,876,337	inc 3,299,692
" 18.....	2,535,485	21,211,285	22,791,744	59,957,797	" 1,581,459
" 25.....	1,949,099	10,188,786	18,411,038	68,180,049	" 8,222,252

The total amount of gold deposited in the Sub-Treasury from Nov. 15th, the date of the first deposits, to Nov. 29th was \$9,093,700.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Foreign exchange has been firm during the week. The supply of produce bills has somewhat decreased, and at the same time importers have shown a disposition to remit, the result being an advance in banker's quotations. The supply of cotton bills from New Orleans shows a temporary falling off. The following are the closing quotations:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	109% @ 109%	Swiss.....	5.16%
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	110% @ 110%	Antwerp.....	5.18% @ 5.17%
Commercial Sterling..	108 @ 108%	Hamburg.....	36% @ 36%
Francs, long date....	5.17% @ 5.16	Amsterdam.....	40% @ 40%
Francs, short date..	5.15 @ 5.12%	Frankfort.....	40% @ 41
		Bremen.....	78% @ 79%
		Prussian thalers.....	71% @ 72

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending with the commencement of business on Nov. 25, 1865 :

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,825,501	\$2,500,533	\$170,033	\$8,050,675	\$1,763,571
Manhattan.....	5,303,269	965,843	14,197	4,082,809	1,555,311
Merchants.....	7,470,694	769,114	150,990	4,637,789	821,375
Mechanics.....	5,776,597	94,427	29,003	3,900,648	573,161
Union.....	4,034,293	127,681	.....	3,030,169	321,498
America.....	6,782,969	1,371,668	3,430	7,382,482	3,479,581
Phenix.....	3,947,590	190,515	13,583	3,193,008	879,426
City.....	3,869,114	299,169	.....	2,742,996	575,726
Tradesmen's.....	2,842,804	32,137	306,210	1,765,054	611,287
Fulton.....	2,037,142	175,120	24,476	2,095,161	678,826
Chemical.....	5,484,878	543,485	21,215	5,707,617	1,298,074
Mercht. Exchange..	2,717,433	3,704	277,538	1,631,226	379,232
National.....	2,260,132	244,287	82,371	1,881,781	369,357
Butch. & Drovers..	2,238,719	62,799	27,690	1,820,301	307,138
Mech's & Trad's....	1,810,511	76,269	92,393	1,272,613	431,556
Greenwich.....	900,299	14,196	8,431	753,610	151,165
Leather Manf.....	2,885,036	137,020	73,500	1,925,771	173,464
Seventh Ward.....	842,901	31,212	104,603	660,723	336,495
State of N. Y.	5,346,139	335,603	14,970	3,714,665	801,359
Amer. Exchange...	8,794,532	854,766	206,484	5,749,603	1,995,520
Commerce.....	18,636,498	1,003,897	1,705,920	7,796,189	3,188,160
Broadway.....	7,424,370	185,194	816,757	7,992,379	2,865,677
Ocean.....	2,939,775	61,777	400,000	2,374,286	659,446
Mercantile.....	3,679,503	66,822	298,950	2,428,792	265,959
Pacific.....	2,033,019	17,706	129,960	1,597,761	243,639
Republic.....	4,707,522	182,968	445,333	3,238,707	735,748
Chatham.....	1,904,023	42,007	38,500	1,882,171	585,950
People's.....	1,448,825	43,738	8,380	1,331,745	249,850
North Amer.....	2,336,791	104,452	32,424	2,207,543	737,685
Hanover.....	2,580,222	76,984	72,781	1,621,020	292,331
Citizens.....	1,249,940	25,920	84,677	1,056,884	376,472
Nassau.....	2,257,657	130,595	4,928	1,561,917	302,847
Market.....	2,650,827	80,692	376,000	2,653,499	735,453
St. Nicholas.....	2,433,950	30,211	433,091	1,154,250	552,744
Shoe and Leather..	3,029,000	50,507	430,000	2,075,245	1,017,000
Corn Exchange....	3,677,550	31,901	318,000	2,766,297	524,000
Continental.....	3,546,826	177,008	307,871	2,033,784	680,000
Commonwealth....	3,065,514	39,776	221,427	3,135,725	786,880
Oriental.....	1,130,423	22,144	125,371	955,640	269,909
Marine.....	1,896,205	51,052	222,500	1,685,616	639,300
Atlantic.....	1,040,683	51,820	52,368	930,531	262,064
Imp. and Traders..	4,167,455	110,722	362,127	3,325,723	727,660
Park.....	12,369,044	185,976	947,715	10,889,411	3,088,321
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,688,554	18,997	200,000	1,363,916	384,257
Irving.....	1,632,942	20,243	8,754	1,429,313	357,926
Metropolitan.....	9,379,386	83,827	782,192	5,233,805	1,619,000
Grocers.....	964,597	26,665	2,916	812,999	221,465
North River.....	1,653,931	26,623	18,416	1,286,437	260,257
East River.....	910,542	17,896	217,174	655,663	218,812
Man. and Mer.....	1,484,917	9,085	1,285	980,277	277,077
Fourth National..	13,595,781	193,442	1,497,055	10,590,512	3,138,567
Central.....	11,860,769	32,070	1,214,352	11,634,742	3,438,594
Second National..	1,011,863	.....	269,746	615,106	254,228
Ninth National...	5,188,827	25,284	890,060	4,828,737	1,085,283
First National....	2,570,723	9,359	338,610	3,231,573	1,349,080
Dry Dock.....	165,144	5,962	15,411	176,004	21,000
Bull's Head.....	921,576	9,162	120,172	982,242	.....
Manufacturers'....	475,490	23,995	49,313	312,919	81,198
Totals.....	\$225,845,177	12,343,542	15,340,528	175,588,073	49,997,271

The report is generally favorable to an easy money market. The supply of money is augmented by an increase of \$1,007,360 in circulation, and of \$2,259,711 in legal tenders; at the same time the deposits are nearly two millions larger, while the loans have increased only \$603,334. The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows :

Loans.....	Inc. \$603,334	Net Deposits.....	Inc. \$1,947,609
Specie.....	Dec. 106,447	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 2,259,711
Circulation.....	Inc. 1,007,360		

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Oct. 7.....	228,520,727	13,470,134	10,970,397	188,504,486	58,511,752	572,703,232
Oct. 14.....	227,541,884	15,890,775	11,722,847	182,364,156	50,459,195	699,348,495
Oct. 21.....	224,080,679	13,586,540	12,338,441	174,192,110	46,169,855	579,166,864
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	13,289,381	173,538,674	47,778,719	563,524,873
Nov. 11.....	224,005,572	11,995,201	13,825,209	174,199,442	47,913,888	588,441,862
Nov. 18.....	224,711,853	12,449,939	14,333,168	173,640,464	47,737,560	503,757,650
Nov. 25.....	225,345,177	12,343,542	15,340,528	175,588,073	49,997,271	452,612,434

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

	Nov. 21.	Nov. 28.	Dec.
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350	.....
Loans.....	46,679,961	45,415,049	Dec... 1,264,921
Specie.....	917,372	906,181	Dec... 11,191
Legal Tenders.....	14,379,136	15,245,474	Dec... 366,338
Deposits.....	34,067,872	34,050,109	Dec... 17,763
Circulation.....	7,059,451	7,065,275	Dec... 5,824

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	38,347,233
Oct. 10.....	49,742,036	1,037,705	7,082,197	37,238,078
Oct. 17.....	49,682,319	1,060,579	7,084,667	36,252,038
Oct. 24.....	48,959,072	1,052,357	7,074,066	35,404,524
Oct. 31.....	48,817,622	1,086,774	7,069,514	34,605,024
Nov. 14.....	48,043,189	955,924	7,064,766	34,582,081
Nov. 20.....	46,679,961	917,372	7,059,451	34,067,872
Nov. 28.....	45,415,049	903,181	7,065,275	34,050,109

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following national banks were authorized during the week ending Saturday, November 25 :

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Fort Madison National Bank.....	Fort Madison, Iowa.....	\$75,000
First National Bank.....	Kansas City, Kansas.....	100,000

Total capital.....	\$175,000
Previously authorized.....	\$403,741,892

Whole number national banks authorized is 1,612, with a total capital of..... \$403,916,893
Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending Saturday, November 25, is stated at..... \$3,273,625
Previously..... 217,946,590

Total.....	\$221,230,215
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No additional banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public money.

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	399,354,212	194,182,630
" 14,	1,592	401,406,013	197,798,380
" 21,	1,597	402,071,130	200,925,780
" 28,	1,600	402,573,793	203,877,355
Nov. 4,	1,605	403,308,793	207,212,930
" 18,	1,610	403,741,893	217,956,590
" 25,	1,612	403,916,893	221,230,215

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 14, 1865 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£27,509,995
Government debt....	£11,015,100
Other securities.....	3,684,900
Gold coin and bullion.	12,859,995
Total.....	£27,509,995

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital... £14,553,000	Other securities..... 19,308,882
Rest..... 3,197,785	Government securities including Dead Weight Annuity.. 9,741,100
Public deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts... 5,690,148	Notes..... 6,857,870
Other deposits..... 12,275,016	Gold and silver coin.. 817,108
Seven day & other bills 509,006	
Total.....	£36,224,955

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

A Decrease of Circulation of.....	£334,765
An Increase of Public Deposits of.....	803,287
An Increase of Other Deposits of.....	873,770
An Increase of Government Securities.....	4,989
A Decrease of Other Securities of.....	762,032
An Increase of Bullion of.....	370,821
An Increase of Rest of.....	9,048
An Increase of Reserve of.....	692,471

The following is the return of the Bank of France made up to the 16th inst. The return for the previous week is added :

	Nov. 16, 1865	Nov. 9, 1865.
DEBTOR.		
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..	879,420,775 0	875,073,825 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	7,731,925 93	7,885,709 26
Treasury account.....	110,251,419 46	124,837,499 65
Accounts current at Paris.....	129,836,035 1	142,329,669 43
Ditto in the provinces.....	24,837,522 0	27,180,000 0
Dividends payable.....	980,084 75	1,015,960 75
Various discounts.....	10,884,458 25	10,275,200 48
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623 17	1,427,623 17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	752,993 36	752,993 36
Sundries.....	14,076,527 26	14,661,287 83
Total.....	1,395,799,890 35	1,421,090,295 4

	Nov. 16, 1865	Nov. 9, 1865.
CREDITOR.		
Cash and bullion.....	399,099,185 54	411,746,966 94
Commercial bills overdue.....	2,860,410 49	575,968 84
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	333,464,158 70	340,866,017 3
Ditto in the branches.....	332,279,694 0	329,314,720 0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	17,621,500 0	18,185,900 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	6,956,800 0	7,219,300 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	13,362,900 0	18,493,200 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	8,634,600 0	8,726,900 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	30,177,700 0	30,589,500 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....		

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.)

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 lists 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), Principal Due, MARKET (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (American Gold Coin, Bonds of 1847-1861), State Securities (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin), and Municipal Securities (Albany, Alleghany City, Baltimore, Bangor, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Dubuque, Hartford, Jersey City, Louisville, Marysville, Milwaukee, Newark, New Bedford, New London, Newport, New Haven, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, Rochester, Sacramento, St. Louis, San Francisco, Wilmington).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 1.

There are no new features in general trade. There is a good business being done for consumption in nearly every leading staple, but it is so generally from second hands as to give some appearance of dullness among importers and the greater markets generally. The wants of trade are large, but nobody will buy beyond his immediate wants.

Cotton and Breadstuffs close depressed, after a week in which they have been spasmodically active and very dull at irregular prices.

Provisions show a further heavy decline in "hog products," but at the decline the past two days have been very active, with a slight recovery in prices. The reduced stock of Pork attracted attention. There has been a considerable business done in Bacon on English account. Beef, Butter and Cheese have been better supported, but close weak.

Groceries have been inactive. Coffee shows no change in prices. The stock this day is as follows:—Rio, 35,695 bags; Cuba, 4,760; other kinds, 2,476; total, 43,031 bags. Sugars have been dull and declining, the fall being $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in the past fortnight, at which, however, there is a better demand at the close. The movement for November has been as follows:—

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.	Tons.	In tons.
Imports in Nov.	6,273	18,959	21,500	33	8,421	6,366
Sales in Nov.	10,762	11,980	16,797	30	9,413	11,212
Stock Dec. 1st.	28,885	54,570	65,825	32	30,676	27,436

In Molasses there has been a large movement in the last two or three days, with some recovery of prices. Stock, 2,341 bbls.; Muscovado, 280 hhds. clayed; 1,681 hhds. Porto Rico; total, 4,302 hhds. Rice is in better supply, but generally held for higher rates. Stock of East India, 32,000 bags.

With respect to East India goods, we subjoin a review for the month from Henry H. Crocker's circular:—

GUNNY CLOTH.—Sales, 12,000 bales on the spot and to arrive here and in Boston, at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., duty paid, and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in bond. Market active and advancing. Shipments since January 1st for consumption about 26,000 bales. Destroyed by fire here 4,108 bales. Stock 13,500 bales.

GUNNY BAGS.—Sales, 7,500 bales on spot and to arrive here and in Boston, at 19 c. a 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. gold, and 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. currency. Market firm. Shipments since January 1st for consumption 11,000 bales; stock 6,720 bales.

LINSEED.—Sales, 60,000 bags on spot and to arrive here and in Boston, at \$2 40 a \$2 60 gold. Market quiet but firm, at \$2 55 gold. Imported from England since January 1st, 17,486 bags; stock, 990 bales.

SALTPETRE.—Sales, 7,500 bags on spot and to arrive here and in Boston, at 12 c. a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. currency, and 8 c. a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. gold. Market firm; stock, 16,750 bags.

JUTE.—Sales, 9,500 bales on spot and to arrive here and in Boston, at \$140 a \$155 gold. Market quiet, at \$150 gold; stock, 3,118 bales.

MANILA HEMP.—Sales, 10,000 bales on spot and to arrive here and in Boston, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a 13 c. gold. Market dull. Imported from England into the United States since January 1st, 16,408 bales; stock, 13,400 bales.

Hides have been drooping, and close dull. Leather has been in moderate demand. Fish and fruits have been quiet. Naval stores have declined, but closed with more demand paid for export. Oils have been steady. Petroleum advanced largely and rapidly until yesterday, when a material decline took place.

Metals have been without important feature, except in the heavy movement and advance in Copper, of which we gave some notice last week. The following complete report we take from the circular of Winterhoff & Co., of this day.

COPPER was very dull during the first half of November, at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. for Baltimore, and 33 cts for Lake, and even the news of the Chili blockade, which reached here on the 11th, remained for a few days apparently without effect. The low prices could not fail, however, to attract attention, in view of the position of the London market, and once started by a sale of 800 tons Ingot by the Baltimore Smelting Company, for December, January and February delivery, a lively speculation continued, strengthened by latter advices from the Pacific, and the additional rise of £20 in London.

The actual business done has not been as large as might have been expected, because holders showed themselves reluctant to offer at the rates of the day, and the advance since the 15th is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts., the quotations of to-day being nominally 45 cts., for all kinds, with sales of 5 to 600,000 lbs., during the last three days, at from 42 to 46 cts.

As Chili produces very nearly one-half of all the copper in the world, it is, under these circumstances, natural enough that the leading mar-

kets have become excited, particularly as the ruling prices, even at the advance, are only a little higher than the average prices of the years 1854-1862, and not so high as the highest prices of that period. The average price was 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts., and in December, 1866, and January of the following year, 30 cts. was touched. To-day's quotation is equal to 30 40-100 cts. gold, or 27 90-100 cts., after deducting the present duty of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts., gold.

Our stocks are at this moment very small, as the supply from Lake Superior has not been equal to that of former years, and will soon be over for six months to come. The consumption, on the other hand, had also been small, but during the last six weeks it has again increased, and it is at this moment probably larger than ever. A few manufacturers have bought during the late rise, but on the whole they are not well stocked.

Two small parcels, 85,000 lbs. of Minnesota Copper were taken for export to Havre, and 100 tons of Chili were sold in the middle of the month at 22 to 23 c., gold. We have no stock of foreign Copper.

Wool has been dull. Whisky has been irregular and nearly nominal. Building materials are more plenty and declining. Freights were active early in the week, but for grain the closing rates were decidedly lower; the shipments of cotton are now more active than in the previous ten days.

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.	116	5,423	Crude turp bbls.	304
Breadstuffs—			Spirits turpentine	121
Flour, bbls.	142,717	1,867,540	Rosin.	2,539
Wheat, bush.	546,250	6,787,378	Tar.	1,171
Oats.	205,928	5,723,897	Pitch.	360
Corn.	674,390	13,008,377	Oil cake, pkgs.	2,773
Rye.	111,506	763,135	Oil lard.	993
Malt.	24,499	297,444	Oil, Petroleum	15,063
Barley.	179,867	2,154,530	Peanuts, bags.	1,116
Grass seed.	1,888	15,376	Provisions—	
Flaxseed.	6,832	70,738	Butter, pkgs.	16,901
Beans.	745	35,967	Cheese.	11,619
Peas.	1,560	91,604	Cut meats.	1,338
Corn meal, bbls.	7,405	59,454	Eggs.	1,641
Corn meal, bags.	7,227	45,797	Pork.	435
B. W. Flour, bags	1,303	7,612	Beef, pkgs.	5,817
Cotton, bales.	21,065	479,809	Lard, pkgs.	935
Copper, plates.	517	2,989	Lard, kegs.	600
Copper, bbls.	250	7,559	Rice, pkgs.	60
Dried fruit, pkgs.	247	2,619	Starch.	2,018
Grease, pkgs.	90	2,362	Stearine.	271
Hemp, bales.		2,764	Spelter, slabs.	
Hides, No.	1,693	172,000	Sugar, hhds & bbls	
Hops, bales.	348	7,967	Tallow, pkgs.	46
Leather, sides.	30,101	813,403	Tobacco.	1,669
Lead, pigs.		14,939	Tobacco, hhds.	1,101
Molasses, hhds.		4,431	Whisky, bbls.	1,272
Naval Stores—			Wool, bales.	2,495

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.	Same time 1864.		Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Cotton, bales.	680,120	247,075	Tar, bbls.	13,120	26,005
Flour, bbls.	3,241,565	3,806,920	Rice, tcs.	10,311	10,311
Corn meal, bbls.	266,705	352,340	Ashes, pkgs.	15,285	14,935
Wheat, bush.	8,127,830	12,240,385	Tobacco—domes. pkg	175,385	251,400
Corn,	14,201,465	7,080,660	foreign, do.	24,560	23,845
Rye,	643,220	461,355	Tallow, pkgs.	12,345	23,340
Barley, &c., bush.	2,648,245	1,958,155	Wool, dom. bales.	129,790	159,360
Oats, bush.	7,893,530	11,067,575	Wool, for., bales.	54,720	98,975
Beef, tcs and bbls.	91,080	130,535	Hops, bales.	26,100	45,375
Pork, bbls.	214,350	285,100	Whisky, bbls.	55,465	275,905
Bacon, etc., pkgs.	98,955	251,070	Leather, sides.	1,985,200	2,088,600
Lard, pkgs.	94,154	200,930	Oil—sperm, bbls.	31,748	63,664
Cheese, boxes, etc.	593,710	400,170	whale, "	75,533	71,362
Butter, firkins, etc.	616,835	447,710	petrol., "	485,940	633,945
Rosin, bbls.	122,987	14,758	lard, "	5,255	11,155
Crude Turp., bbls.	28,301	11,563	Whalebone, lbs.	585,500	655,900
Spirits turp, bbls.	16,402	7,469			

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.	Same time 1864.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Coal, tons.	6,284	303,250	224,857	Sugar, boxes and bags.	5,600	376,927	265,059
Cotton, bales.	5	42,758	67,667	Teas, pkgs.	14,036	507,954	599,573
Coffee, bags.	24,711	619,520	707,918	Wool, bales.	570	56,124	113,124
Molasses, hhds.	1,184	132,251	114,419				
Sugar, hhds, bbls & tcs.	1,808	259,023	197,425				

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

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.		Past week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Cotton, bales.	7,258	166,833	25,204	Crude Turp.		4,751	576
Flour, bbls.	22,481	1,226,222	1,927,730	Spirits Turpentine.	36	982	462
Corn meal.	834	107,964	97,583	Tar.		5,898	1,479
Wheat, bush.	28,870	1,966,271	2,033,894	Rice.		40	
Corn.	54,060	3,358,339	751,410	Tallow, pkgs.	3,753	139,202	323,510
Rye.		153,496		Tobacco, pgs.	1,764	151,585	140,966
Beef, tcs. & bbls.	1,057	84,862	77,943	lbs.	25,738	3,449,033	4,590,755
Pork, bbls.	2,216	109,092	121,478	Oil—Sperm, gallons.	87,966	279,489	1,227,911
Bacon, 100 lbs.	2,661	300,196	851,148	Oil—Whale,		16,169	450,771
Lard	3,183	293,884	504,643	Oil—Petrol.		729,058	1,136,014
Cheese	7,361	377,816	464,633	galls.		162	33,296
Butter	753	79,171	130,956	Seed bags.		291	12,426
Ashes—Pots, casks.		8,417	7,522	Staves, M.		89	12,252
Ashes—Pearls, casks.		724	1,720	Oil Cake, 100 lbs.		10,059	604,680
Beeswax, lbs.		209,009	415,475	Whale's lbs.	9,988	202,324	452,784
Hops, bales.	33	12,206	19,619				
Rosin, bbls.	1,264	44,949	1,649				

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 28, 1865.

Table of exports from New York to various foreign ports including British North American Colonies, French West Indies, and others. Columns include item names, quantities, and values.

Table of exports to various regions including Mexico, Porto Rico, New Granada, Hayti, Smyrna, Genoa, Cuba, British Guiana, British Honduras, and Havre. Columns include item names, quantities, and values.

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 24TH, 1865.

Table of imports to New York from various countries including China, India, and others. Columns include item names, quantities, and values.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Plated ware.....2	288	Burr stones.....1,031	847	Potatoes.....2,462	3,167
Per Caps.....12	2,287	Clay.....847	6,564	Provisions.....680	16,723
Saddlery.....3	786	Cheese.....78	25,376	Rags.....680	10,456
Steel.....2,960	40,527	Cigars.....78	15,845	Rice.....11,983	8,765
Spelter, lbs.....329,784	14,978	Coal, tons.....6,284	5,452	Rope.....3,159	16,311
Tin, bxs.....4,277	26,953	Corks.....5	513	Salt.....2,465	3,675
Tin, slabs, 4375.....308,719	64,743	Cotton, bales.....75	5,418	Statuary.....1,501	110,524
Wire.....54	1,059	Clocks.....26	2,760	Sugar, hlds, tes and bbls.....1,808	115,278
Stationery, &c.—		Cocoa, bags.....134	471,622	Sugar, boxes and bags.....5,600	736
Books.....179	28,128	Coffee, bags.....24,711	25,500	Trees and plants.....14,036	155,040
Engravings.....9	2,478	Effects.....24,711	5,880	Tea.....6	798
Paper.....68	8,139	Fire crackers.....152,474	5,416	Twine.....141	5,914
Other.....43	7,798	Fancy goods.....5,416	5,177	Toys.....1,132	27,524
Woods—		Fish.....46,695	10,340	Waste.....248	10,264
Cork.....7,037	3,139	Furniture.....34	8,518	Wool, bls.....570	52,502
Fustic, M lbs.....280	3,139	Hair.....61	25,740	Other.....1,454	
Logwood, M lbs.....1686	7,103	Hair cloth.....1,223	550	Spices—	
Willow.....2,044	11,784	Hemp.....265	11,200	Cassia.....16,443	2,730
Other.....11,784		Hops.....139	8,386	Cinnamon.....2,688	1,098
Miscellaneous—		India rubber.....27	4,111	Mustard.....606	
Alabaster ornaments.....20	2,170	Ivory.....1,189	13,154	Nutmeg.....606	
Baskets.....17	1,155	Machinery.....31,838	893	Total.....	\$3,203,225
Bags.....8,950	8,950	Molasses.....23	5,833		
Bricks.....199	930	Oil paintings.....80	10,586		
Boxes.....156	41,771	Plaster.....			
Buttons.....1,935		Perfumery.....			
Building stones.....		Pipes.....			

PORK PACKING AT THE WEST.—The Cincinnati Price Current of November 27th, says:—

The market for hog and hog product has been greatly depressed and prices declined largely, though the receipts of hogs have not been large. Prices of hogs are \$3 50 per cental net lower than they were a week ago, but closed with a good demand at \$10 50 net, and holders asking \$11 00. Mess pork declined \$5 00 per brl., and closed dull. Lard declined 6c. per lb., and closed with but little demand at 20c. for prime city kettle rendered, and 19c. for butchers'. Green meats declined to 8, 11 and 13c., but closed 1/2c. higher and firm. There seemed to be an impression at the close that prices of hogs had reached the bottom, and that packing for the English market would be safe at the prices, and the advance in gold strengthened this feeling.

The receipts of hogs during the week were 34,248 head, against 62,877 the corresponding week last year, and 70,000 the same week in 1863. Up to this time last year the total receipts from Kentucky were but 8,000 head, while this season they reach 44,000 head. This difference was caused by the military restrictions in force in Kentucky last year at this date. The receipts by the various channels at this place during the week, this season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were as follows:—

By railways.....	14,538
By river.....	6,405
From Kentucky.....	13,105
Driven in.....	200
Total for the week.....	34,248
Previously reported.....	61,923
Total for the season.....	96,171
Same time in 1864.....	119,221
" " in 1863.....	175,658
" " in 1862.....	230,667
" " in 1861.....	109,016

The quality of the hogs which arrived during the week was superior. It is clear that the average will be for the season fully 20 to 25 per cent. over that of last season's as regards the packing in this city. The yield of lard, we are informed, is unusually large.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New York and Brooklyn, December 1, 1865.

Qualities.	PORK.		
	Total Old & New.	Last Month.	This Date Last Year.
Clear.....	21	35	.....
Mess.....	28,476	46,084	48,397
Thin Mess.....	604	449	136
Prime Mess.....	9,408	19,188	12,896
Flank.....	11	16	6
Prime.....	354	519	455
Rumps.....	166	245	1
Refuse Mess.....	664	317	1,387
Do. Prime Mess.....	171	457	110
Refuse Prime.....	71	75	18
Other Refuse.....	150	720	145
Uninspected.....	1,255	1,690	12,380
Totals,.....	41,351	69,795	75,931
BEEF.			
City Mess.....	.....	.....	.....
City Prime.....	.....	.....	.....
Repacked Mess.....	9,029	9,456	3,579
Repacked Chicago do.....	16,465	19,438	2,941
Railroad Beef.....	25	21	259
Refuse Mess.....	218	223	585
Refuse Prime.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Refuse.....	1	124	128
Tet. Prime Mess.....	489	473	170
Country Mess.....	4,090	4,692	7,988
Country Prime.....	53	53	121
Uninspected, tcs.....	7,507	2,374	11,755
Uninspected, bbls.....	2,841	100	56,736
Totals,.....	40,718	36,954	84,262

The Pork is all the packing of 1864 5, and the Beef nearly so.

TOBACCO.—The following is from the Circular of J. S. Gans:

KENTUCKY TOBACCO was moderately active during the month; the sales, including Virginia, amount to 5,500 hhd.

SEED LEAF.—The market has been dull—the transactions have been confined to 2,500 cases, mostly Ohio and State, for export. Pennsylvania was quiet. In Connecticut nothing has been done, owing to the dullness of the home trade.

HAVANA.—Our market is gradually filling up, and a strong desire to realize is manifest. Sales 1,500 bales, 80 to 95c; 25 bales Yara have been sold at private terms.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Trade has been quiet. At a government sale of Virginia tobacco, held on the 23d inst, 1,847 pkgs were sold at fair prices.

LONDON.—We have, by the Scotia, Baring's Circular of Friday, 17th November, 1865, 5 o'clock, p.m., and quote:

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been very quiet during the week, and the business transacted small.

COCOA.—138 bags Trinidad sold at 68s@77s for ord grey to mid red and 100s for good; 16 bags Grenada 60s@66s.

COFFEE in improved demand, notwithstanding the large supplies brought forward, and prices are fully 6d@1s dearer.

COPPER.—The report of the blockade of the ports of Chili by the Spanish squadron being confirmed, Smelters have advanced their prices £20 per ton. Our quotations now are, Tough Cake and Tile £116, best selected £119, Sheathing £121, Yellow Metal Sheathing 10 1/2d per lb.

DRUGS, &c.—Camphor firm; 50 cases China sold at 95s. Turmeric: 320 bags fair Bengal realized 25s. Cutch: 310 bags sold from 22s@23s. Mother-of-Pearl Shells: 120 cases good Manila were chiefly bought in at 112s 6d. Japan Wax: 670 cases inferior found buyers from 65s@70s 6d; a few lots mid to fair sold from 71s 6d@75s 6d.

HEMP.—370 bales fair Kurrache at public sale brought £26. 10s. 130 bales Surrn went from £21@£24. 10s for fair to good. In Manila nothing to report.

JUTE in fair demand at the public sales, and of 7800 bales offered about 5000 bales sold from £16@£24. 10s for common to good fair quality. Privately about 20,000 bales sold at full prices, including cuttings at £7. 10s, full prompt.

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

IRON.—Welsh firm: Rails and Bars £7@£7. 10s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 58s for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine in improved demand at 47s@47s 6d. Petroleum 3s 6d Refined Pennsylvanian.

LINSEED.—The increased scarcity of Seed, especially for distant supply, has led to an excited market, and the value of Calcutta in all positions has advanced to 66s, at which it is now impossible to find sellers for late shipment. St. Petersburg samples have made 62s L. A. T. Azov cargoes are held at 65s, one cargo being reported at 64s 9d.

LINSEED and COTTON CAKES are in active enquiry at advancing prices. New York in barrels £10@£10. 10s.

OILS.—Fish: sperm 115@£118; pale seal, £49; pale Southern £48; cod £51. Linseed is saleable on the spot at 38s 6d.

MOLASSES.—125 puns Antigua sold at 16s.

RUM.—Jamaica firmer, but other sorts without improvement. The sales are 300 puns at 3s 6d@3s 9d for low mid Jamaica, 1s 7 1/2d for Leewards and Berbice, 1s 8d for Demerara with a few fine at 1s 9d; 200 hhd Mauritius at 1s 7 1/2d; and 400 puns Cuba at 1s 8d for pale and 1s 9d for good brown.

SALT PETER firm, and with some speculative enquiry 5400 bags Bengal on the spot sold at 25s@25s 6d for 5 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent, and 350 tons for arrival at 25s 9d@26s usual conditions.

SPICES.—Pepper: Black firm; 7,800 bags sold at 3 1/2d for Singapore, 3 1/2d@3 1/2d for Penang; 370 bags brown Tellicherry were bought in at 4d. 1,600 bags white sold at 5 1/2d for Singapore and Penang.

SUGAR.—The market is quiet, but the available supply is very limited, and prices are maintained.

TALLOW.—The market is quiet at 49s 6d@49s 9d for St. Petersburg Y C on the spot and for this year, 50s 6d January to March, and 51s 6d March only.

SPELTER steady at £21 15s@£22.

TEA market very firm, with a steady business doing at about previous rates, excepting for Canton Gunpowders, which have advanced 2d@3d per lb, owing to a sudden demand on speculation. Good common Congou 1s 1d@1s 1 1/2d per lb.

TIN.—Blocks 100s, Bars 101, Refined 103s. Foreign firm, Straits 95s @96s, Banca 96s@97s.

LIVERPOOL.—We have the following reports by the Scotia, to the 19th November:

ASHES.—The market is steady for Pots, at late prices; 150 barrels have been sold at 36s@37 per cwt. Pearls dull, their nominal value is about 34s per cwt. **BARK.**—The transactions are unimportant, and the market continues dull at late rates. **NAVAL STORES.**—Rosin. Not much doing, but the market is steady. Sales of French have been made at 14s 6d@21s per cwt. as in quality. A parcel of American sold at 15s 6d per cwt. Spirits of Turpentine have been in good demand, and a large business has been done at 45s@46s per cwt.; higher prices are now asked. **PETROLEUM.**—Refined Pennsylvanian is scarce and commands extreme prices; about 1500 barrels sold at 3s@3s 4d per gallon on spot. Nothing reported in Crude. **LARD.**—We are still without American. Retail sales of European at irregular rates. **TALLOW.**—With a limited demand the market here has been quiet at about last week's quotations. In London, notwithstanding the large deliveries, prices have declined about 6d per cwt. during the week, P. Y. C. now being quoted 49s 6d@49s 9d on spot; 50s 6d January to March, and 51s 9d for March only. **BEEF.**—continues in good demand, and the sales are extensive at very full rates. **PORK.**—Owing to short supply there have been no transactions of importance. Old sells at 80s@90s per barrel. **BACON.**—We have to report a further decline of 2s per cw

and but little business passing. A few retail sales of American have been made at 60s@66s per cwt. BUTTER—Fine qualities are in moderate request and obtain 114s@120 per cwt. Inferior descriptions are neglected. CHEESE—In fair demand, and very full prices are realized for really fine, viz.: 62s@65s per cwt.

INDIA.—The following telegrams had been received :
BOMBAY, Nov. 4—Markets quiet ; Exchange 2s 1½d.
CALCUTTA, Nov. 3—Exchange 2s 1½d, freights 40s.

RIO JANEIRO.—We have the following telegram, under date of Oct. 25th :

COFFEE—Total sales between steamers, 37,000 bags ; sales for United States same time, 39,000 bags ; shipments to the United States between steamers, 58,000 bags ; stock at date, 170,000 bags. Price, 7½100 to 7½500.

FLOUR—Sales between steamers, 11,000 bbls ; stock at date, 22,000 bbls. Price, 17½@19½, quiet. Exchange, 25½d@25¼d. Freights, 35s.

COTTON.

We quoted our last market weak, but fairly active at 52 a 54c for middlings. Until the arrival of the Nova Scotia's news on Tuesday, the market ruled very dull, and declined one cent. The Nova Scotia's news brought the market to a complete stand-still. The advices by the Scotia, however, advising a partial recovery on the 18th, of the decline of that week in Liverpool, led to more activity in this market, but prices rather favored the buyer—the average being about two cents below last week. At the decline there is a good demand, and to-day orders could not be readily filled.

Accounts from the southern markets are uniformly of the same tenor. Steady receipts in the aggregate ; feverish and unsettled prices, though the fluctuations quoted are quite small.

The heavy deliveries at this market from the Atlantic ports and over the Western Railroads, during the past week, will attract attention. From the Gulf ports, (except Galveston), and from Florida we have received very little. Some of the New Orleans steamers have brought cargoes of flour.

Southern papers make frequent mention of the organization of companies to grow cotton, and so far as we can learn their prospects are good.

The sales in this market for the past week are about 16,000 bales. The receipts and exports are detailed below. The stock in this market is estimated at 180,000 bales ; and in all the ports 400,000 bales.

To-day's market closed quiet at the following quotations :

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	41	41	41	41
Good Ordinary.....	42	43	44	44
Low Middling.....	47	47	48	49
Middling.....	49	50	50	51
Good Middling.....	52	53	54	55
Middling fair.....	..	..	..	..

The receipts of cotton at this market for the week ending last night (Thursday) were as follows :

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	426	Charleston.....	700
Galveston.....	2,326	North Carolina.....	2,000
Mobile.....	4,896	Norfolk, &c.....	1,693
Florida.....	..	Per Railroad.....	7,257
Savannah.....	5,513	Foreign ports.....	5

Total for the week.....	24,731
Previously reported.....	441,558
Since July 1.....	466,289
Same time last year.....	81,815

The exports of cotton from this port last week were as follows :

To Liverpool.....	bales. 6,081
To Hamburg.....	614
To Havre.....	387
To Barcelona.....	167

Total for the week.....	7,249
Previously reported.....	134,187
Since July 1st.....	141,436
Same time last year.....	3,591

GALVESTON.—Flake's Bulletin, of the 18th, says, the stock of cotton offering was very light, much of that in the presses being held for higher prices and for shipment, and the majority of buyers refused to enter the market at current prices. Many factors looked for a further advance, and buyers for a further decline, hence the market was unsettled. Prices irregular, Middling 27a30c, gold. Receipts for the week 8976, sales 876, clearances 4270, stock on hand 20,702 bales.

Exchange on New York ¼ to 1¼ discount. Sixty days' sight on Liverpool 158.

The steamer Wilmington was taken up at 3c for New York. Also to New York by sailers, 1½a2c, and to Liverpool 1¼c per lb.

The following is a statement of the comparative arrivals, exports and stocks of cotton at New Orleans for ten years, from Sept. 1, each year, to November 21 :—

Year.	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1865.....	24,275	192,860	133,254
1864.....	11,168	10,202	5,541
1863.....	31,577	21,626	..
1862.....	1,049	1,750	..
1861.....	1,789	..	11,907
1860.....	627,623	385,863	315,744
1859.....	709,698	401,380	334,340
1858.....	594,830	329,029	296,081
1857.....	379,596	109,680	197,237
1856.....	536,690	263,329	280,335

We have the following telegram from New Orleans :

Nov. 30.—Cotton is better ; 2,300 bales sold at 50@51c. Gold stiff at 49½. Exchange on New York ¾ discount. Freight on cotton—to New York, 1¼ ; to Liverpool, 11-16.

SAVANNAH.—Dates to Nov. 23d quote Middlings at 47a49c, Sea Island 85a125.

	Uplands.	Sea Island.
Stock Sept. 1.....	3,694	94
Received this week.....	4,894	206
Received previously.....	49,670	2,569
Total.....	58,258	2,860
Exports this week.....	11,147	269
Previously.....	44,908	2,300
Total.....	56,050	2,569
Stock Nov. 23.....	22,080	300

LIVERPOOL.—By the Scotia we have the report of the Liverpool Circular for the week ending Thursday, the 17th November, and daily reports for two days later. We quote :

The Market was very depressed all the week, and on the limited business doing prices daily favored the buyer, until Thursday, when they closed 1¼d lower than the last circular quotations. Friday there was an improved demand, with more steadiness in price ; sales 8,000. On Saturday, the 19th, the sales were 10,000 bales at ¼a ½d advance. The following quotations and statistics are for Thursday :

	Ordinary and Middling.	Fair and Good fatr.	Good and Fine.
Upland.....	17½@20d.	22 @.d.	.. @.d.
Mobile.....	17½@20	.. @.	.. @.
New Orleans.....	18 @20½	22½@..	.. @.
Texas.....	17½@20	.. @.	.. @.
Sea Islands.....	29 @34	41 @50	56 @70

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	5,090	2,820	2,690	10,600	317,360	233,790
Brazilian.....	2,380	540	..	2,920	306,050	189,450
West Indian....	980	50	30	1,060	95,440	38,120
Egyptian.....	3,860	580	940	5,380	467,050	315,400
East Indian....	15,530	5,040	4,590	25,160	1,791,570	1,263,220
China & Japan..	510	40	50	600	282,930	355,640
Total.....	28,350	9,070	8,300	45,720	3,260,400	2,395,620

	IMPORTS			STOCKS	
	This week.	To this date 1865.	To this date 1864.	This day.	Same date 1864.
American.....	17,517	300,474	180,940	73,990	27,750
Brazilian.....	1,082	271,195	183,515	20,130	12,820
West Indian....	1,419	98,584	48,493	9,930	6,090
Egyptian.....	6,412	373,663	272,955	43,480	16,040
East Indian....	3,292	960,703	1,024,134	133,580	320,000
China and Japan	..	125,859	292,092	12,970	88,860
Total.....	29,672	2,130,478	2,002,129	294,130	471,560

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been in a very feverish and unsettled state all the week, just as active influences of an opposite character received consideration. The weather has been cold, and snow has fallen to the south and west of us, threatening a sudden closing of the Erie Canal, along whose line the thermometer has been down to the freezing point, with severe snow squalls. The weather has now improved, though still lowering, and the Canal will not be officially closed till December 12th. Freight room has been scarce, and rates to Great Britain were advanced, checking the export demand. There has been some speculative demand, but the movement was quite feeble. A considerable portion of the arrivals of flour and wheat, as well as of corn and oats, are in an unsound condition, and being pressed for sale, have caused some irregularity. All these circumstances have contributed to a very feverish market.

Flour advanced early in the week, on speculative purchases of sound extra State; but the great quantities of unsound Western seeking buyers caused a reaction, and the market closes dull and heavy.

Wheat has sold to a fair extent for export, and a few loads have been sold on speculation, but millers have been compelled to buy sparingly, owing to the state of the flour market. Yester the export demand was quite brisk. The Western markets have all largely declined, No. 1 spring selling at Chicago and Milwaukee as low as \$1 27 a \$1 28, from which there has been a reaction of 3 a 5c. This market closed to-day very flat.

Corn has been one or two cent higher, with large export purchases and some speculation, but closes with the improvement lost.

Oats have been dull and declining. Rye is nominally lower and very dull. Barley has declined. Peas nominal.

The following are the closing quotations:—

Flour, Superfine State and Western.	per bbl.	\$7 80 @ \$8 10
do Extra State.		8 30 @ 8 70
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.		8 85 @ 9 10
do Extra Western, common to good.		8 25 @ 11 40
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.		11 50 @ 16 00
do Southern, supers.		9 15 @ 10 40
do Southern, fancy and extra.		10 50 @ 15 75
do Canada, common to choice extra.		8 35 @ 11 85
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.		6 00 @ 6 75
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.		4 25 @ 4 75
Wheat, Chicago Spring. per bushel		1 65 @ 1 81
do Milwaukee Club.		1 73 @ 1 85
do Red Winter.		2 00 @ 2 35
do Amber State and Michigan.		2 40 @ 2 45
Corn, Western Mixed.		90 @ 96
do Western Yellow.		1 00 @ 1 02
Rye.		1 10 @ 1 15
Oats, Western.		50 @ 62
do State.		62 @ 64
Barley.		1 05 @ 1 25
do Malt.		1 40 @ 1 50
Beans, new white.		2 30 @ 2 70
Peas, Canada.		1 30 @ ..

The movement in Breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

	1865.			1864.	
	Past week.	Prev. week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week end. 1. Nov. 29.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 29.
Flour bbls.	126,670	127,380	3,241,565	104,020	3,806,920
Corn Meal, bbls.	4,820	3,300	266,705	4,350	352,340
Wheat, bush.	540,515	634,895	8,127,830	341,390	12,240,385
Corn, bush.	514,710	612,990	14,201,465	58,220	7,080,660
Rye, bush.	68,435	74,655	643,220	7,460	461,355
Barley, &c., bush.	174,450	89,950	2,648,245	44,160	1,958,155
Oats, bush.	159,475	305,035	7,893,530	532,770	11,067,475

	1865.			1864.	
	Past week.	Prev. w.k.	Since Jan. 1.	Week end. Nov. 22.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 22.
Flour.	22,480	31,780	1,226,225	20,400	1,927,730
Corn Meal, bbls.	834	1,125	107,965	1,300	97,585
Wheat, bush.	28,870	114,830	1,966,270	36,485	11,203,895
Corn, bush.	54,060	149,890	3,358,400	2,335	751,410
Rye, bush. . . . .	.....	.....	155,495	.....	.....

THE CROP OF THE NORTHERN STATES.—The following table has been procured from the Department of Agriculture:

Bushels.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Wheat.	179,404,036	160,695,823	148,552,829
Rye.	20,782,783	19,872,975	19,543,905
Barley.	11,368,155	10,632,178	11,391,286
Oats.	173,800,575	176,690,064	225,252,295
Corn.	451,967,959	530,581,403	704,427,858
Buckwheat.	15,806,455	18,700,540	18,331,019
Potatoes.	100,158,670	96,256,888	101,032,095
Total.	953,288,632	1,013,429,871	1,228,501,282

The wheat crop is very deficient in quality. The August report estimated the deficiency in quality and quantity at 21,241,698 bushels. The above table places the decrease in quantity alone at 12,172,944 bushels. The quality of the corn crop never was surpassed. That of the other crops is believed to be an average. The number of bushels in 1865 exceeds those of 1864 by 215,071,411

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. 25:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago.	27,835	219,986	215,857	144,425	180,768	38,450
Milwaukee.	16,846	615,193	14,529	43,216	3,950	5,231
Toledo.	31,646	90,784	25,500	6,771	1,926	4,657
Detroit.	25,940	12,349	711	7,299	650	690
Cleveland.	5,166	20,967	6,159	42,945	23,631	1,326
Totals.	107,433	959,279	282,756	244,656	210,928	50,354
Previous week.	94,182	988,579	309,825	289,188	57,406	48,268

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following will show the shipments of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, for the week ending Nov. 25th, and destination:

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Totals.	72,715	821,860	321,299	253,425	5,157	53,651
Previous week.	87,564	824,467	445,769	262,082	120,255	90,050

MILWAUKEE.—The following table exhibits the receipts of flour and grain by rail and lake, for the week ending Saturday, November 25th, and the corresponding time last year:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total.	16,936	615,193	43,216	14,528	5,229	4,470
Cor. time, '64.	4,331	123,757	14,158	4,895	1,317	5,035

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain for the week ending Saturday, November 25th, since January 1st, and the corresponding time last year, were:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Since January 1. 1864.	Same time 1864.	Since January 1. 1864.	Same time 1864.
Flour, bbls.	341,056	267,811	465,771	408,085
Wheat, bush.	10,619,776	8,810,844	9,680,070	8,948,513
Oats, bush.	560,509	946,998	307,312	754,833
Corn, bush.	245,733	429,709	64,275	169,516
Barley, bush.	126,437	184,281	51,472	12,115
Rye, bush.	124,302	77,542	7,395	1,914

The Milwaukee Wisconsin of November 27th, says:

The receipts of grain from the country during the past week, stimulated by the splendid weather, were larger than ever before in a week at a corresponding period. We give the daily receipts of wheat at this city and Chicago for the week past:

	Milwaukee.	Chicago.
Monday.	147,788	48,000
Tuesday.	86,889	59,000
Wednesday.	94,281	20,000
Thursday.	102,140	33,000
Friday.	84,624	25,000
Saturday.	99,471	43,000
Total, one week.	615,193	228,000

If we are not mistaken in our theory of the surplus crop of wheat in the Northwest for 1865, this preponderance in favor of Milwaukee will be maintained in the winter and spring receipts. Only about one-third of the surplus crop of north Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin has been marketed, nor will more than that be sold or shipped before the close of navigation. The entire surplus crop of the section above named for 1865, will reach 30,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour; at least 25,000,000 of this will reach the seaboard through the port of Milwaukee.

CHICAGO.—The following table shows the receipts of breadstuffs during the past week and since Jan. 1, compared with the corresponding period in 1864:

	RECEIVED.		SEASON.	
	Week. 1865.	Week. 1864.	1865.	1864.
Flour, bbls.	27,835	15,400	1,008,227	1,087,043
Wheat, bush.	228,046	151,670	7,831,402	10,896,065
Corn, bushels.	216,857	175,674	24,076,511	12,913,341
Oats, bushels.	144,425	50,621	7,889,053	13,481,805
Rye, bushels.	38,450	18,943	1,007,062	931,629
Barley, bushels.	181,488	11,478	1,245,003	712,813

	SHIPPED.		SEASON.	
	Week. 1865.	Week. 1864.	1865.	1864.
Flour, barrels.	18,117	17,122	906,167	1,095,496
Wheat, bushels.	174,047	106,800	6,640,069	10,473,909
Corn, bushels.	281,325	127,746	24,072,826	11,907,577
Oats, bushels.	234,162	268,500	8,602,428	13,052,286
Rye, bushels.	35,954	20,849	677,602	737,854
Barley, bushels.	7,681	58,082	451,466	221,473

LIVERPOOL.—The following is the report of the market for the week ending November 17th. (On Saturday the 18th, the market was quoted "steady.")

At Tuesday's market there was but a moderate consumptive demand for wheat, at a decline of 1d to 2d per cental from our last circular quotations. Flour was quiet, and 6d to 1s per sack lower. Fine quality of Indian corn was fully as dear, but other descriptions were rather easier. At to-day's market there was a better enquiry for American wheat at Tuesday's prices, but French being in better supply was 1d per cental lower. French flour met a dull sale at a decline of 6d per sack. Indian corn was quiet, and 6d per qr. lower.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour.	nominal.			
Wheat, Chicago and Milwaukee. per 100 lbs.	10	0 @	10	2
do Amber Iowa.	10	2 @	10	4
do Red and Amber Winter.	10	4 @	10	8
do Southern Red. . . . .	.....	@	.....	.....
do White—Western.	10	9 @	11	0
do " Southern. . . . .	.....	@	.....	.....
Indian Corn, Mixed. per 480 lbs.	30	0 @	31	0
Peas, Canadian. per 504 lbs.	39	0 @	39	6
Oatmeal, Canadian. per 240 lbs.	36	0 @	36	0

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

THERE are indications of greater firmness and steadiness in the Dry Goods market. A decline of from three to five cents has taken place during the week, and we look for a still further though slight decline on the inferior grades of goods. Standard goods, however, are already near the actual cost of manufacture, and the price must be regulated solely by the price of the raw material. Hence, no further reduction upon standard grades need be looked for, unless there is a fall in the price of raw material, but, on the contrary, a slight advance would follow any brisk demand at this time. With this growing steadiness in the market better confidence is felt, and some transactions are taking place.

The West is believed to be fully stocked with goods, and no trade is looked for from that quarter. A light demand continues from the South, while country merchants in this vicinity buy for only their immediate wants, and, therefore, buy cautiously. Goods are slowly but steadily accumulating, and there is some anxiety to make sales; but, as we before stated, a better feeling is beginning to prevail, and there is, no doubt, a more healthy, steady, business ahead.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been disposed of moderately during the week at about the same figures as last quoted. Standards have reached a firmer basis than that exhibited for some weeks before. Lighter grades are still very dull and steadily declining. Standards are down to the actual cost of manufacture, but inferior grades are still considerably above. Amory, Indian Head A Atlantic P A, A H, and P H, Amoskeag A, Stark A, Appleton A, Pocassett Canoe 39 inch, are quoted at 32c, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 24c, do B B 33 inch 25c, do C 37 inch 26, do N 36 inch 27c, do A 40 inch 28c. Auburn 36 inch 27½c, Indian Queen 36 inch 35½c, New England 36 inch 28c, Pittsfield A 36 inch 26c, Rocky Point Sheetings 36 inch 26c, Wa Wa Wan da 36 inch 27½c, Pocassett Canoe 12 36 inch 25c, do Family cottons 36 inch 22c, do H 28, inch 19c, Augusta Mills 4-4 30c, do 7-8 25c, Indian Head B 30 inch are held at 26c, do E 48 inch 45c, Nashua Extra A 36 inch sell at 29c, do fine D 36 inch at 25c, Wachussetts 31½c, Phoenix Cotton Mf Co 36 inch at 27½c a 28½c, Grafton 28 inch 20c, Shtuckett B 27 inch 19c, do A 30 inch 21c, Massachusetts A 4-4 28c, do B 4-4 26c, Medford 30c, New Market Mf Co 33 inch 24c, do 36 inch 26c, Bristol 20c, Farmers and Mechanics 17c, G. Washington heavy 29c, Griswold 3-4 17c, and Warren 27c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been irregular, most agents submitting to a still further concession. Trade has been light but there are indications of a better feeling and more steadiness at the close. Auburnville 4-4 sell at 25, Aquidnecks 4-4 33, White Rock 36 inch 40, Warrentown H 23, Waltham L 72 inch 82½, a reduction of 7½ cents from last week, Waltham X 33 inch 27½, do. W 42 inch 32½, do. K 92 inch 57½, do. M 81 inch \$1.02½, do. N 90 inch \$1.12½. Canoe 27 inch 16½, Continental 30 inch 22, Methuen 3-4 17, Bartlett Steam Mills 5-4 42½, do. 7-8 26½, do. 4-4 32½, Newmarket 36 inch 30, Amoskeag A 37 inch 35, Kent River 17, Uxbridge imperial 31.

CORSET JEANS are in demand at steady prices. Indian Orchard sell at 32½, Newmarket colored, Amoskeag, Massabesic and Bates 33. Naumkeag 36, Satteens 40.

COTTON FLANNELS continue in very light demand, and there is a want of firmness in prices. Columbia are quoted at 31 for 28 inch, Mount Vernon 30, Nashua A 29 inch 32, Falls 30, Manchester brown 36.

PRINT CLOTHS are extremely dull, and there are no sales to note here or at Providence.

PRINTS have continued unsettled and are materially lower in jobbers' hands though agents quote them nominally the same as last week. The reduction of the price of prints to 20 cents by jobbers has brought an increased trade, but nothing like activity. Garner's are quoted the same as last week, 27 cents, though the sales are very light. Amoskeag pink 26, purple 25, Shirting 24, dark 24, light 23, Mourning 25, Duchess B 22, Lowell dark and light 23, Wamsutta and dusters 21, American prints 24, Merrimack W 27, do. D 26, one cent off from last week. Sprague's National 23½, do. purples 33, madders, rubies, and solid colors 25½, blue and white and shirting 26½, blue and orange 27½, Canaries 24½. Columbia full madders are quoted at 21, two cents off from last week. Concord madders 22, purples, pinks and plain shades 23, one cent less. Glen Cove full madders 20, Green Co. fancies 23, two cents less, do.

rubies and figured Green 25, Wauregan fancies 23, two cents off, rubies, pinks and purples 25.

GINGHAMS are ½ cent off from last week's prices, but were steady. Glasgow are held at 26, ½ cent off. Lancaster 28, same as last week, Willow Brook 32½, and Louisiana plaids 34.

ROLLED JACONETS are not very abundant, but with the light demand prices have been materially reduced. White Rock high colors are quoted at 23c., three cents off from last week; do plain 24, same as last week, and Slaters 25.

STRIPES and TICKS are more steady, at steady prices for the latter goods. Amoskeag A C A 32 inch are quoted at 80, A 62½, B 55, C 40, D 42½, Albany 27 inch 24, one cent off; Pittsfield 27 inch 24, also one cent less; Atlantic 36 inch 60, the same as last week; 7-8 45, Chatanooga 26, Concord 4-4 30, seven cents less; Passaic 7-8 33, Peabody 4 4 33, Sacondale 3-4 24, West Branch No. 2 37½, Henry Clay 3-4 31, Suwanee 4-4 31. American stripes 3-3 are quoted at 27, three cents off; do 6-3 28, also 3c. less than last week.

CAMBRICS are nominal. Federal is named at 20, Saratoga 19 Milton Mills 20.

SILESAS are still lower this week and irregular. Indian Orchard are quoted at 32½, a reduction of 2½ cents; Alcians 33 inch 37c., same as last week, and Slaters 30.

DRILLS are in demand but irregular. Stark are held at 35, cents.

DENIMS are nominally the same as last week. Amoskeag D 28 inch are 37½.

WOOLEN GOODS are unusually dull for the season and the sales light.

LINSEYS are in light demand, and prices have declined in most instances, while some still hold at the figures of last week. White Rock are quoted at 40 cents, the same as last week. Porter & Dickeys 40 to 50, two cents off; Irwin & Stenson's 40 to 50, two cents off; National Mills Rob Roy 3-4 35, five cents off; Highland Mills all wool 40, same as last week. Wool filling 3-4 40, 7-8 45, 4-4 55, same as last week.

MOUSLIN DELAINES have felt the reduction in prints and other goods and declined 2½ cents. from last week. Hamilton Woollen Company are now held at 30, Manchester 30, all wool 55. Atlantic Delaine Company's coburgs sell at 31 for 28 inch, 40 for 30 inch fine, and 55 for 30 inch extra fine.

CLOTHS are in very light demand. A few fine grades have been sold at full prices, but low and medium qualities are quite neglected, and prices are nominal. Cotton warps are held at \$2 50 for No. 1; \$2 40 for No. 2; and \$2 30 for No. 3. Utica all wool beavers sell at \$3 50 for light weight, and \$4 for heavy do.

FANCY CASSIMERES have been quiet. The stock of heavy dark fancy styles is very much broken, and agents press sales to close invoices at reduced rates, although a few really choice goods command as high figures as at any time this season. Millville are held at \$2 25 a \$3 for all wool, and \$2 25 a \$2 75 for silk mixtures; Merchants Woollen Company's do. \$2 50 for 3-4 and \$5 for 6-4; Rochester grey are sold up at \$1 42½; Dighton's \$3 50 a \$3 75 for fancy and plain; Suffolk mills do. \$1 62½ a \$2 50 for ¼ and \$4 75 a \$5 25 for 6-4; plough, loom, and anvil do. 67½c.

SATINETTS are in moderate request, but mostly for medium qualities. We make no change in quotations. Tip Top are held at \$1 30 for No. 1, and Lower Valley \$1 25.

BLACK DOESKINS AND BEAVERS are more called for, and prices are steady. Doeskins are quoted at \$2 a \$3 for good makes.

CARPETS are steady. The stock in the hands of agents is much less than usual at this season. The demand is quite equal to the present production, and prices are fully sustained.

FLANNELS are unchanged. The few sales made have been mostly in small lots to replenish assortments. Plain scarlet 40 a 52½; twilled do. 50 a 72½ for E and C, white do. 52½ a 67½; Shaker do. 71½ a 82½; blue and mixed twilled 47½ a 71½; Gilbert's white and colored opera are sold up closely at full rates. Army standard are nominal at 77½. Harris's white domets sell at 42½ a 80 for plain and twilled.

BLANKETS are quiet. The prices of some of the best makes have been again reduced twenty-five cents. per pair, but a few days of cold weather would probably have more influence in stimulating sales. Coheco Swiss are now held at \$8 for 10-4, and \$10 for 11-4; Holland's all wool \$8 25 for 10-4, and \$11 for 11-4; Newichawanock Company's all wool \$8 for 10-4, \$9 for 11-4, and \$10 25 for 13-4.

AMERICAN LINEN is in steady demand for crash at 16 a 21c; and Huckabuck 25 for bleached, and 23 for unbleached.

FOREIGN GOODS are dull. The demand has been limited for nearly all descriptions of foreign fabrics, and, with few exceptions, the sales made during the current week were at declining rates. The greatest decline is in fancies, the future value of which is very much influenced by fashion, and is therefore uncertain. Black and plain staple colors are more safely held. Fine cloths, fancy French

cassimeres in the newest designs, and fine overcoatings continue in fair request at remunerating rates. The sales at auction have lacked spirit, and, as the season is well advanced, prices have ruled below the expectations of holders.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS FOR NOVEMBER AND FOR ELEVEN MONTHS.

The large increase of imports of dry goods at New York noticed in our last monthly statement, and which began with August, is still continued. It will be seen that the amount thrown on the market during November of this year is more than three times the total for the same month of 1864. Below we give our usual monthly statement for the past four years :

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

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1862	1863	1864	1865
Manufs of Wool	\$1,353,170	\$2,224,341	\$374,793	\$3,504,951
do Cotton	386,731	422,405	52,636	2,119,872
do Silk	561,216	1,069,196	183,835	1,637,563
do Flax	587,528	801,614	342,802	1,894,646
Miscel. Dry Goods	129,312	354,872	74,929	669,515
Total ent. for consum...	\$3,017,957	\$4,932,428	\$1,028,995	\$9,826,547
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.				
Manufs of Wool	\$168,567	\$380,798	\$1,636,444	\$279,644
do Cotton	73,087	156,716	220,452	182,193
do Silk	47,523	155,655	377,968	173,125
do Flax	63,613	331,273	494,008	180,971
Miscel. Dry Goods	38,479	28,039	133,687	37,668
Total with'd'n from w'house,	\$391,269	\$1,052,481	\$2,862,559	\$863,601
Add ent for consum...	3,017,957	4,932,428	1,028,995	9,826,547
Total thrown on the market,	\$3,409,226	\$5,984,909	\$3,891,554	\$10,700,148
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.				
Manufs of Wool	\$271,661	\$428,629	\$619,586	\$865,896
do Cotton	124,755	184,212	135,402	815,253
do Silk	160,898	289,573	176,438	588,726
do Flax	121,154	210,043	186,862	533,740
Miscellaneous Dry Goods	13,932	26,323	87,824	27,775
Total ent for warehouse	\$692,400	\$1,138,780	\$1,206,112	\$2,831,390
Add ent for consump...	3,017,957	4,932,428	1,028,995	9,826,547
Total ent at the port.	\$3,710,357	\$6,071,308	\$2,235,107	\$12,657,937

The large increase in imports for the last few months has brought up our totals until now they are far in excess of any of the previous years in our statement. It will be remembered, however, that during the first eleven months of 1859 the imports of dry goods at New York amounted to upwards of one hundred and four million dollars; in the same period of 1860 to over ninety-six millions; in the same months of 1861 they dropped down to less than forty two millions.

We now give our usual table for the eleven months of the last four years :

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

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool	\$20,325,152	\$21,127,349	\$16,679,687	\$24,933,172
do cotton	6,283,990	4,797,943	5,295,300	10,182,572
do silk	9,765,355	11,437,341	10,909,934	15,065,034
do flax	6,025,762	6,630,049	6,716,595	9,991,451
Miscellaneous dry goods	2,145,067	2,850,881	2,693,191	3,435,736
Total ent'd for consumpt'n.	\$45,045,326	\$46,843,563	\$42,299,707	\$63,667,965
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.				
Manufactures of wool	\$4,305,922	\$5,676,053	\$11,773,393	\$9,038,085
do cotton	2,813,191	1,726,357	2,696,885	2,789,705
do silk	2,667,283	2,647,606	4,660,882	3,622,957
do flax	1,595,563	2,304,744	3,496,563	4,057,069
Miscellaneous dry goods	713,880	442,349	848,380	787,950
Total with'd'n f'm wareh'se.	\$12,095,839	\$12,797,109	\$23,476,103	\$20,316,066
Add ent'd for consumption.	45,045,326	46,843,563	42,299,707	63,667,965
Total thrown on the market	\$57,141,165	\$59,640,672	\$65,775,810	\$83,984,031
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.				
Manufactures of wool	\$3,552,023	\$6,271,996	\$14,272,965	\$7,388,036
do cotton	1,666,760	2,375,805	2,968,246	2,671,890
do silk	1,301,044	3,062,100	5,049,151	3,827,227
do flax	814,585	2,834,735	4,326,404	3,346,425
Miscellaneous dry goods	275,034	515,907	1,114,712	502,151
Total entered for wareh'se.	\$7,609,496	\$15,059,943	\$27,731,478	\$17,735,729
Add ent'd for consumption.	45,045,326	46,843,563	42,299,707	63,667,965
Total entered at the port.	\$52,654,822	\$61,903,506	\$70,031,185	\$81,403,794

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 30, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows :

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 30, 1865.						
	-1863-		-1864-		-1865-	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool	986	\$336,883	240	\$59,131	1244	\$488,435
do cotton	314	89,932	21	4,482	1016	324,492
do silk	188	144,184	123	54,219	233	250,295
do flax	1,362	211,446	611	62,156	1817	272,522
Miscellaneous dry goods	1,448	40,167	44	10,913	496	125,619
Total	4348	\$919,612	1,039	\$190,901	4806	\$1,461,363

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool	198	\$58,727	559	\$231,307	126	\$49,292
do cotton	183	44,970	154	46,237	79	19,983
do silk	20	19,303	60	58,274	37	39,246
do flax	189	39,750	579	122,024	126	33,833
Miscellaneous dry goods	63	10,505	140	46,480	31	8,985
Total	653	\$173,255	1492	\$505,322	399	\$151,339
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4348	819,612	1039	190,901	4806	1,461,363
Total th'wn upon mark't	5001	\$992,867	2531	\$696,223	5205	\$1,612,702

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool	399	\$123,446	45	\$18,778	319	\$128,535
do cotton	186	42,502	13	2,984	595	180,271
do silk	33	56,082	5	3,245	100	108,490
do flax	270	43,486	29	9,467	486	112,628
Miscellaneous dry goods	161	3,304	61	2,929	5	2,907
Total	939	\$273,800	153	\$37,403	1605	\$532,661
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4348	819,612	1039	190,901	4806	1,461,363
Total entered at the port.	5287	\$1,093,412	1192	\$228,304	6411	\$1,994,024

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Nov. 30, 1865 :

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	365	\$134,225	Gloves	28	7,611
Cloths	72	45,254	Worsted y'n	46	11,148
Carpetings	266	76,440	Hose	14	4,587
Blankets	79	8,207	Merinoes	4	2,012
Shawls	32	16,017			
Total				1244	\$488,435
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons	387	\$140,458	Shawls	1	157
Colored	143	49,320	Laces	14	3,478
Prints	51	20,504	Braids & bds.	12	4,269
Emb'd mus'n	5	3,016	Handk'fs.	5	1,850
Velvets	6	2,907	Gloves	31	14,428
Total				1016	\$324,492
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks	34	\$67,016	Ribbons	50	40,509
Satin	1	713	Laces	15	10,429
Pongees	2	1,232	Cravats	1	483
Crapes	4	4,748	Hdkfs.	3	2,592
Plushes	1	491	Raw	65	86,111
Velvets	81	9,634			
Total				233	\$230,295
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens	1738	\$233,342	Laces	4	8,162
Linen & cot.	8	3,293	Hdkfs.	33	15,973
Total				33	11,509
				47	7,426
Total				1817	\$272,322
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves	14	\$16,383	Clothing	25	3,126
Kid gloves	6	8,590	Embroideri's	40	22,051
Matting	102	3,414	Corsets	43	12,617
Oil cloth	4	391	Straw goods	238	47,992
				4	1,531
				25	14,688
Total				491	\$125,149

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	6	\$1,243	Worsted y'n	53	18,675
Cloths	9	4,517	Merinos	2	1,370
Shawls	1	644	Worsted y'n	1	267
Total				126	\$49,292
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons	18	\$5,813	Prints	10	2,870
Colored	35	10,003	Muslins	2	410
Total				79	\$19,983
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks	8	\$17,067	Velvets	4	4,210
Crapes	1	772	Ribbons	18	14,170
Plushes	1	273	Laces	1	316
Total				37	\$39,246
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens				125	\$33,647
Laces				1	186
Total				126	\$33,833
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves	1	\$1,200	Clothing	1	51
Matting	20	461	Straw goods	6	6,300
Total				31	\$8,955

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	58	\$30,105	Shawls	1	654
Cloths	10	5,653	Worsted y'n	112	42,079
Carpeting	36	10,142	Braids & bds.	5	2,007
Total				319	\$128,535
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons	154	\$53,304	Ginghams	3	858
Colored	318	92,764	Emb'd mus.	3	1,754
Prints	68	20,003	Laces	5	1,417
Total				596	\$180,271
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks	31	\$54,996	Laces	3	2,297
Velvets	1	763	Shawls	2	1,326
Ribbons	59	46,217	Braids & bds.	2	1,137
Total				100	\$108,420
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens	477	\$107,272	Linens & cot.	3	1,252
Total				480	\$112,628
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Straw goods				4	\$2,342
Susp. & elas.				1	465
Total				5	\$2,907

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.

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 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Pot, 1st sort..... per 100 lb @ 10 00
Pearl, 1st sort..... @ ..

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

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.
American yellow..... per lb 48 @ 50

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

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

The Butter market has been unsettled with increased receipts and a downward tendency for poorer grades. Cheese is more steady.

Butter—
N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine. 46 @ 50
do do fair to good 42 @ 44
do Firkins, str. fine, yel. 48 @ 50
do do 1/2 fir. tubs, strictly fine 54 @ 55
do do com. to good. 44 @ 48
Pa., fine dairy packed, yellow .. 40 @ 45
do firkins, finer kinds, do .. 35 @ 38
do common to medium..... 28 @ 32
West. Re erve, good to fine, yel. 36 @ 38
do com. to medium..... 25 @ 30
Southern Ohio..... 25 @ 32
Canada, uniform and fine..... 38 @ 41
do ordinary, mixed..... 32 @ 34
Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis., g. to f. yel. 36 @ 38
do do do com. to med. 30 @ 35

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

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.
Sperm..... per lb @ 45
do , patent..... @ 55
Refined sperm, city..... @ 45
Stearic..... 33 @ 34
Adamantine..... 26 @ 25

Cement—Rosendale..... per bbl @ 2 00

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.
One inch and upward..... per lb 8 1/2 @ ..

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel.
Liverpool Orrel..... per ton of 2,240 lb @ 16 00
Liverpool House Cannel..... @ 23 00
Anthracite..... 13 00 @ 13 50

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.
Caracas..... (gold), (in bond)..... per lb 28 @ 30
Maracaibo..... do..... @ 50
Guayaquil..... do..... 20 @ 21

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 per cent ad valorem in addition.

Coffee has been quiet and prices steady; sales during the week 5,900 bags.
Rio, prime, duty paid..... gold. 20 1/2 @ 21
do good..... 19 1/2 @ 20
do fair..... 18 1/2 @ 19
do ordinary..... 18 @ ..
do fair to good cargoes..... 19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Java, mats and bags..... 23 @ 30

Maracaibo..... 21 @ 28 1/2
Laguayra..... 21 1/2 @ 23
St. Domingo..... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper, 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 30 per 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.

Copper is higher and has been firm during the week.
Sheathing, new..... per lb @ 55
Sheathing, &c., old..... @ 36
Sheathing, yellow..... @ 55
Bolts..... @ 55
Braziers..... @ 55
Baltimore..... 45 @ 46
Detroit..... 46 @ 48
Portage Lake..... 45 @ 46

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

Manila, Amer. made..... per lb 26 @ 27
Tarred Russia..... @ ..
Tarred American..... @ 19
Bolt Rope, Russia..... @ 23

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val.

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

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 per cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 80 per cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb.; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per 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 per cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent.; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per 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 per cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val.; Sal Eratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 per cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 per 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.)

Acid, Citric..... (gold) @ 60
Alcohol..... per gall. @ 4 60
Aloes, Cape..... per lb 25 @ 26
Aloes, Socotrine..... 85 @ ..
Alum..... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Annato, fair to prime..... 65 @ 70
Antimony, Regulus of..... 14 1/2 @ 15
Argols, Red..... (gold) @ 32
Argols, Refined..... (gold) 31 @ 32
Arsenic, Powdered..... 3 20 @ ..
Assafetida..... 25 @ 40
Balsam Capivi..... 1 00 @ ..
Balsam Tolu..... (gold) 85 @ 90
Balsam Peru..... (gold) @ 1 50
Bark, Calisaya..... @ 1 75
Berries, Persian..... @ 55
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle..... 11 @ 11 1/2
Bi Chromate Potash..... 24 @ ..
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags..... (gold) 28 @ 30
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar..... 40 @ 42 1/2
Bleaching Powder..... 6 1/2 @ 7
Borax, Refined..... 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2
Brimstone, Crude..... (gold) per ton 45 00 @ ..
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... per lb 4 1/2 @ 5
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur..... 6 @ 6 1/2
Camphor, Crude, (in bond)..... (gold) @ 30
Camphor, Refined..... @ 1 30
Cantharides..... @ 1 60
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... 24 @ 25
Cardamoms, Malabar..... @ 3 50
Castor Oil, Cases..... per gallon 8 52 1/2 @ 8 55
Chamomile Flowers..... per lb 50 @ 60
Chlorate Potash..... (gold) 35 @ 36
Caustic Soda..... 12 @ ..
Cobalt, Crystals..... in kegs. 112 lbs 92 1/2 @ 95
Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold) 80 @ 85
Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) 2 @ ..
Copperas, American..... @ 33 1/2 @ 34
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) 12 @ 13
Cubebs, East India..... @ 50
Cutch..... @ 15
Cuttlefish Bone..... @ 26
Epsom Salts..... @ 4
Extract Logwood..... @ 12
Flowers, Benzoin..... per oz. 60 @ 80
Flowers, Arnica..... @ 31
Folia, Buchu..... bales 40 @ 70
Gambier..... per lb 9 1/2 @ ..
Gamboge..... per lb 1 00 @ ..
Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls..... @ 45
Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 90 @ 1 00
Gum Arabic, Picked..... (gold) 62 1/2 @ ..
Gum Arabic, Sorts..... 42 @ 44
Gum Benzoin..... (gold) @ 55
Gum Copal Cow..... 37 1/2 @ 40
Gum Gedda..... @ 20
Gum Damar..... 45 @ ..

Gum Myrrh, East India..... @ 50
Gum Myrrh, Turkey..... 60 @ ..
Gum Senegal..... @ 55
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... 35 @ 40
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... 85 @ 1 00
Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 8 05 @ 3 25
Iodine, Resublimed..... 5 50 @ ..
Ipecacuanna, Brazil..... 4 1/2 @ 5
Jalap..... 2 50 @ 2 55
Juniper Berries..... @ 6
Lac Dye..... 25 @ 55
Lic. ice Paste, Calabria..... 42 @ ..
Licorice, Paste, Sicily..... 23 @ 24
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... 33 @ ..
Licorice Paste, Greek..... 36 @ ..
Madder, Dutch..... (gold) 9 1/2 @ 10
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 9 1/2 @ 10
Manna, large flake..... @ 1 25
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo..... 70 @ ..
Oil Anise..... 3 50 @ 3 62 1/2
Oil Cassia..... 4 75 @ 5 00
Oil Bergamot..... 10 25 @ 11 00
Oil Lemon..... 5 50 @ 6 00
Oil Peppermint, pure..... 3 75 @ 4 00
Opium, Turkey..... 8 70 @ ..
Oxalic Acid..... @ 44
Phosphorus..... 95 @ ..
Prussiate Potash..... 50 @ 52
Quicksilver..... (gold) 65 @ 70
Rhubarb, China..... 6 50 @ 8 00
Rose Leaves..... @ 2 00
Salaratus..... @ 15
Sal Ammoniac, Refined..... (gold) 10 1/2 @ 11
Sal Soda, Newcastle..... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Sarsaparilla, Hond..... @ 55
Sarsaparilla, Mex..... 30 @ ..
Seed, Anise..... per bush. 5 50 @ 6 00
do Canary..... @ 2 75
do Hemp..... @ ..
do Caraway..... per lb 20 @ ..
do Coriander..... @ 18
do Mustard, brown, Trieste..... @ 18
do do California, brown..... @ 15
do do English, white..... @ 20
Senna, Alexandria..... 24 @ ..
Senna, East India..... 35 @ ..
Seneca Root..... 1 15 @ 1 20
Shell Lac..... 50 @ 60
Soda Ash (80 per cent)..... 7 1/2 @ ..
Sugar Lead, White..... @ 62 1/2
Sulphate Quinine, Am..... per oz. 2 50 @ 2 55
Sulphate Morphine..... 9 00 @ ..
Tartaric Acid..... (gold) per lb 59 @ 60
Valerian, English..... @ 50
do Dutch..... @ 75
Verdigris, dry and extra dry..... 75 @ 90
Vitriol, Blue..... 15 1/2 @ ..

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.
Ravens, Light..... per pce 16 00 @ 18 00
Ravens, Heavy..... 22 00 @ ..
Scotch, Gourcock, No. 1..... 31 00 @ ..
Cotton, No. 1..... per yard 1 20 @ ..

Dye Woods—Duty free.
Camwood..... (gold)..... per ton @ 150 00
Fustic, Cuba..... 35 00 @ ..
Fustic, Tampico..... @ ..
Fustic, Savanilla..... (gold) 24 00 @ ..
Fustic, Maracaibo..... do 22 00 @ 23 00
Logwood, Campeachy..... (gold) 20 00 @ ..
Logwood, Hond..... 33 00 @ ..
Logwood, Tabasco..... (gold) 25 00 @ 26 00
Logwood, St. Domingo..... 25 00 @ 27 00
Logwood, Jamaica..... 26 00 @ 27 00
Limawood..... 120 00 @ 125 00
Barwood..... (gold) 30 00 @ ..
Sapan Wood, Manila..... @ 70 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val.
Prime Western..... per lb 1 00 @ 1 05
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.

The fish market has been very quiet during the week.
Dry Cod..... per cwt. 8 00 @ 9 50
Dry Scale..... per bbl. 7 25 @ 7 50
Pickled Scale..... per bbl. @ 6 50
Pickled Cod..... per bbl. 9 00 @ 9 50
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore..... 22 50 @ 23 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax..... 18 00 @ 20 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay..... 17 25 @ 17 50
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore..... 18 00 @ ..
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay..... 16 00 @ ..
Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax..... @ 16 00
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large..... 12 50 @ 13 00
Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax..... 13 75 @ 14 00
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass..... @ ..
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1..... 40 00 @ ..
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1..... per hf. bbl. @ ..
Shad, Connect cut, No. 2..... @ ..
Herring, Scaled..... per box 58 @ 62
Herring, No. 1..... 50 @ ..
Herring, pickled..... per bbl. 6 50 @ 9 00

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton.
Jersey..... per lb 17 @ 23

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/2; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 per cent ad val.
Raisins, Seedless..... per cask @ 11 25
do Laver..... per box 4 85 @ ..
do Bunch..... 4 75 @ ..
Currants..... per lb 15 1/2 @ 16
Citron, Leghorn..... 46 @ 48
Prunes, Turkish..... 19 1/2 @ 20
Dates..... 15 @ 15 1/2
Almonds, Languedoc..... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
do do Provence..... 38 @ 34
do do Sicily, Soft Shell..... 30 @ 31
do do Shelled..... 55 @ 60
Sardines..... per box @ 1 05
do do..... per hf. box 50 @ 52
do do..... per qr. box 24 1/2 @ 26

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, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, and Striped with prices.

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

Table listing American Window sizes (6x8 to 32x50) and their prices.

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

Table listing window sizes (6x8 to 32x50) and their prices.

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

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

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

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed, (cash) per lb...

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

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton...

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

Table listing various types of hides (B. A. & Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, Orinoco, etc.) and their prices.

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

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba (duty paid) (gold) per gallon...

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865 per lb...

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

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Para, Fine, Medium, Coarse...

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal, Oude, Kurpah, Madras, Manila, Guatemala, Caracacas...

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

The market is poorly supplied and prices are firm. Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton...

Table listing various iron products like Bar Swedes, Ovals and Half Round, Band, Horse Shoe, etc.

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val. East India, Prime, Billiard Ball, African, West Coast, etc.

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

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val. Leather continues active and firm for hemlock; oak is easier.

Table listing various types of leather (Oak, Slaughter, do do middle, do do heavy, etc.) and their prices.

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Rockland, common, heavy...

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty Lumber, 20 cent ad val; Staves, 10 cent ad val; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE.

Table listing various types of lumber and woods (Spruce, Southern Pine, White Pine, etc.) and their prices.

STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra, pipe, heavy, pipe, light, etc.

Red oak, hhd, heavy, hhd, light. HEADING—white oak, hhd.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free. Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, foot...

Malacca—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, do Clayed, English Islands...

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe cents per lb (Cash). Cut, 4d. @ 6d. per 100 lb...

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 cent ad val.

The market has been inactive and prices less firm. Turpentine, N. C. per 280 lb...

Oakum—Duty free per lb. Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls. per ton...

Table listing various oils like Olive, Linseed, Rape, etc. and their prices.

Whale oils are firm but sales have been light. Olive, 13 bottle baskets...

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb...

Litharge, American, Lead, red, American, do white, American, pure, in oil...

Paris white, No. 1, do white, American, dry, No. 1, do white, American, No. 1, in oil...

Whiting, American, Vermilion, Chinese, do Trieste, do American...

Venetian red, (N. C.) per cwt. Venetian red, (N. C.) per cwt.

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

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

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

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

Table listing various provisions including Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and Beef hams with prices.

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

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

Salt—Duty: sack, 2 1/2 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb. Table listing Turkeys Islands, Cadiz, Liverpool, Onondaga, Solar coarse, Fine screened, and F. F.

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

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

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

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Table listing Teatlees, Taysams, Canton, Japan, China, and Italian thrown.

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

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

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

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. (All cash.) Table listing Cassia, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, and Cloves.

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

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

Sugars are still very quiet and have slightly declined. Table listing Porto Rico, Cuba, Melado, Havana, Granulated, Crushed and powdered, White coffee, and Yellow coffee.

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

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

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. The market is more steady and better demand. Table listing Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpow. & Imper., H. Skin & Twankay, Uncolored Japan, Oolong, and Orange Pecco.

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

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb. Table listing Lugs, Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, Selections, Conn. selected wrappers, do prime wrappers, do fair wrappers, do fillers, New York running lots, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, Yara, Havana, fillers, and Manufactured (tax paid).

Table listing various types of tobacco including Lugs, Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, Selections, Conn. selected wrappers, do prime wrappers, do fair wrappers, do fillers, New York running lots, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, Yara, Havana, fillers, and Manufactured (tax paid).

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 1/2 ad val. Table listing South Sea, North west coast, Ochotsk, and Polar.

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

Wines and liquors are quiet and dull. Table listing Brandy, Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., Renault & Co., Jules Robin, Marrette & Co., United Vineyard Propr., Vine Growers Co., Other brands Cognac, Pellevoisin freres, A. Seignette, Hivert Pellevoisin, Alex. Seignette, Arzac Seignette, Other brands Rochelle, Rum—Jamaica, St. Croix, Gin—Different brands, Whisky—Scotch and Irish, Domestic—N. E. Rum, Bourbon Whisky, Corn Whisky, Wines—Port, Burgundy Port, Sherry, Madeira, do Marseilles, Pherry, Malaga, sweet, do dry, Claret, in hhd, do in cases, and Champagne.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3.50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val. Table listing No. 0 to 18, No. 19 to 26, No. 27 to 36, and Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain.

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 3 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

The wool market is dull and heavy, especially for low grades. Table listing American, Saxony fleeces, do full blood Merino, do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino, Extra, pulled, Superfine, No. 1, pulled, California, unwashed, do native, do pulled, Texas unwashed, Peruvian, unwashed, Valparaiso, unwashed, S. American Mestizo, unwashed, do common, unwashed, Entre Rios, washed, do unwashed, S. American Cordova, Donskoi, washed, Persian, African, unwashed, do washed, Mexican, unwashed, and Smyrna, unwashed, do washed.

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

Freights—To LIVERPOOL: Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, bulk and bags, Wheat, bulk and bags, Beef, Pork. To LONDON: Heavy goods, Oil, Flour, Petroleum, Beef, Pork, Wheat, Corn. To GLASGOW: Flour, Wheat, Corn, bulk and bags, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Beef, Pork. To HAVRE: Cotton, Hops, Beef and pork, Measurement goods, Wheat, in shipper's bags, Flour, Petroleum, Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc, Ashes, pot and pearl.

The Railway Monitor.

PITTSBURG TO CINCINNATI DIRECT.—We have omitted to notice hitherto the completion of what was formerly known as the Pittsburg, Steubenville and Indiana railroad to Cincinnati. The road has been finished, as we understand, mainly with means furnished by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. and has its eastern terminus in the Union depot at Pittsburg. It is of the same gauge as the Pennsylvania railroad, and crosses the Monongahela river on a magnificent iron bridge constructed by that company. A portion of the road in the city of Pittsburg is through a tunnel under what is known as Grant's Hill. It passes through one of the finest bituminous coal fields in the State, and crosses what is known as the "Pan-handle" in West Virginia. The combination of these two roads, run as they now are together, forms the shortest line to the West in the country, the distance to Cincinnati being sixty miles less than by the Crestline route, and thirty miles less than by the Cleveland and Pittsburg or Bellair route. Freight will be carried over this newly-opened route from Philadelphia to Cincinnati and vice versa without change of cars.

RAILROADS IN FRANCE.—The total length of railroad in operation, January 1, 1865, was 8,113 miles, and concessions had been granted for 3,304 miles, making a total of 12,417 miles completed, in progress and projected. The amount of money actually expended on these enterprises to date was \$1,300,000,000, and there remained to be expended on the roads in progress and projected an additional sum of \$570,000,000, which makes a total of \$1,870,000,000, or about \$150,000 per mile. The tunnels on all the railroads in the Empire are 366 in number, and would, if combined, measure 377 leagues in length. The largest is that of the Nerthe, near Marseilles, on the Lyons Railroad, which cost \$2,100,000;

that of Blaisy on the same line cost \$1,600,000, and that of Credo, between Lyons and Geneva \$1,300,000. The entire cost of the tunnels, bridges and viaducts on the various French railroads amounts to \$36,536,390.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN SHARES.—The M. S. and N. I. R. R. Company have furnished the following statement in relation to their guaranteed stock:—

"Under authority given by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, on the 24th of September last, the Finance Committee is settling with the holders of the guaranteed stock as follows:—In settlement for all claims for back dividends the holders receive forty (40) per centum in common stock. On the conversion of the guaranteed stock that has been thus settled and assented into common stock the company give one share of common stock, and thirty-five (35) dollars in cash for each share of guaranteed stock surrendered. Thus the holder of 100 shares of guaranteed stock gets in exchange therefor 140 shares of common stock and \$3,000 cash. All settlements and conversions to be made prior to the 15th day of January next. Nearly one-half of the guaranteed stock has up to this date been so assented, converted, and cancelled."

The report of earnings from the office of the company from the 1st of March (the beginning of the current fiscal year) to the close of the third week of November has been:—

Table with 2 columns: Period and Amount. March 1 to September 25, 1865: \$3,621,574. March 1 to September 26, 1864: 2,964,058. Increased earnings in 1865: \$657,516.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The railroads centering at Boston have agreed to give free passage over their respective roads to those soldiers who are in search of work, and for whom situations have been secured by the employment bureau at the State House.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table showing monthly earnings for various railroads from 1863 to 1865. Includes sub-sections for Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Erie Railway, Hudson River, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. North and Indiana, Mil. and Prairie du Chien, New York Central, Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago, Rome, Watert'n & Ogdensb., St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute, and Toledo, Wabash & Western.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879		96%	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1887		88%
2d do 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		96%	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do do do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876		96%	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	85	86	1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		87%
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1864		87%
<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	100%	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874	94%	95
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	100%	101	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	102%		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		99%
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868		99%
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	102	
2d do do do	347,000	7	do				3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883		97
<i>Belvidere Ietaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880		
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888	92%	
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882		102%
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	90	99
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	99		<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do do	200,000	6	do	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	97%		<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		98%
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	95%	96	Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881	90	
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	92%		<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov	1872			New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883		
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883		
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883	90	90	<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	90		1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877		
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	89%		<i>Hudson River:</i>						
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	102	
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	103	
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882			Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867		95
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	101		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov	1870	80	
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	101		2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875		
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890		92	1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875	104	
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov	1890			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62		41	2d do	364,000	10	do	1870		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	75-80	90		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							2d do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		98	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	93%	97	<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	84	85	1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	112		1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	April & Oct	1883	95	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870	90	100
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	85	91	2d do	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885		100	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	83	86%	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863			2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
Consol. Sinking Fund Bonds	948,000	6	Quarterly.	1915	90		<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885			1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	90	
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Little Miami:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100	102	1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov	1883		95
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867		103	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880		100	<i>Long Island:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	85	
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov	1893			Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1883		
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	do	1883		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	1883		
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug	1892	85	87
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do	1892		
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880	98		<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874	98		Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug	69-72		
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>													

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal payable, MARKET (Bid, Ask'd). The table is split into two main sections: Railroad and Canal/Miscellaneous. The Railroad section lists various bond types for different lines like New Haven and Northampton, New Jersey, New London Northern, etc. The Canal section lists bonds for Cincinnati and Covington Bridge, Chesapeake and Delaware, etc. The Miscellaneous section includes Starpos Mining and Pennsylvania Coal bonds.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns for COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend (Periods, Last p'd), and Market (Bid, Askd). The table is divided into sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous, listing various companies and their financial details.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names like 'Mar', 'Adri', 'Etn', 'Agri', 'Alba', 'Ame', 'Arct', 'Asto', 'Atla', 'Balti', 'Beek', 'Bow', 'Brev', 'Broa', 'Broo', 'Capit', 'Cent', 'Citiz', 'City', 'Clint', 'Colu', 'Comm', 'Comm', 'Comm', 'Conti', 'Corn', 'Croto', 'Eagle', 'Excel', 'Excha', 'Far J', 'Firem', 'Firem', 'Fultor', 'Gallat', 'Gebha', 'Germ', 'Glob', 'Good', 'Green', 'Grocer', 'Guard', 'Hamil', 'Harmo', 'Hoffm', 'Home', 'Hope', 'Howar', 'Hamb', 'Impor', 'Indem', 'Intern', 'Irving', 'Jeffers', 'King', 'Knick', 'Lafay', 'Lamar', 'Lenox', 'Long', 'Lincol', 'Lorilla', 'Manha', 'Marke', 'Mech', 'Merca', 'Merch', 'Metrop', 'Monta', 'Morris', 'Nassa', 'Nation', 'New A', 'New V', 'N. Y.', 'N. Y.', 'N. Y.', 'Niaga', 'North', 'North', 'North', 'Pacific', 'Park', 'Peter', 'People', 'Pheni', 'Relie', 'Repub', 'Resolu', 'Rutgen', 'St. Ma', 'St. Nic', 'Secur', 'Stand', 'Star', 'Sterlin', 'Stuyve', 'Trade', 'United', 'Washin', 'Wester', 'William', 'Tonker', 'Joint', 'Columb', 'Great W', 'Mercant', 'Washin'.

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.	Jan.	
Etna*	50 200,000	211,492	do	Jan. 3 1/2	
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. 12 1/2	
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 10	
Brevoort	50 150,000	132,306	Jan. and July.		
Broadway	25 200,000	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 80 1/2	
Columbia*	100 500,000	495,466	do		
Commerce	100 200,000	229,835	do	July 4	
Commerce (Albany)	100 200,000	239,144			
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.		
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 5 102	
Exchange	30 150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.		
Far Joint St'k (Meridian)	100 50,000	72,880			
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	
Glen'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	50 200,000		do		
Home	100 2,000,000	2,929,628	do	July 5 139 1/2	
Hope	50 200,000	214,017	do	July 5	
Howard	50 300,000	433,998	do	July 10 150	
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 64 1/2	
International	100 1,000,000	1,079,164	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	
Irving	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	323,115	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50 150,000	157,483	do	July 5	
Lamar	100 300,000	358,142	do	July 5	
Lenox	25 150,000	184,916	March and Sep	Sept. 4	
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50 200,000	293,778	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 7	
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50 150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	July 7	
National	37 1/2 200,000	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 5 110	
North American*	50 1,000,000		June and Dec.	June 6 92	
North River	25 350,000	388,919	April and Oct.	Oct. 6 91 1/2	
Northwestern (Oswego)	50 150,000	170,982	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Pacific	25 200,000	244,289	do	July 7 115	
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	
Rellen	50 200,000	249,750	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Republic*	100 300,000	481,551	do	July 3 1/2	
Resolute*	100 200,000	232,191	do	July 5	
Rogers'	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 5 115	
Washington*	50 400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	
Western (Buffalo)	100 200,000	303,213			
Williamsburg City	50 150,000	159,236	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 85 1/2	
Great Western*	100 1,000,000	3,177,437	do	July 3 1/2	
Mercantile Mutual*	100 240,000	1,322,469	do	July 3	
Washington*	100 237,460	581,689	do	July 3 1/2	

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMPANIES, &c.	Amo'nts	Value.	COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts.	Value.
Atlantic. (6 p. c. Feb.)			N. Y. Mutual. (6 p. c.)		
Scrip of 1864	\$ 2,599,520	Per cent. @	Scrip of 1859	\$	Per cent. @
" 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	27 1/2 @	" 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 @	Pacific Mutu- al. (6 p. c.)		
" 1865	103,850	70 @	Scrip of 1861		@
Gt Western. (6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1862		@
Scrip of 1861		@	" 1863		@
" 1862		@	" 1864	180,790	@
" 1863	435,404	@	" 1865		@
" 1864		@	Sun Mutual. (6 p. c. Nov.)		
" 1865		@	Scrip of 1862	129,000	@
Mercantile. (6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1863	224,000	@
Scrip of 1858	90,730	60 @	" 1864	195,000	@
" 1859	136,300	@	" 1865	549,000	@
" 1860	80,130	@	Union. (6 p. c.)		
" 1861	42,700	@	Scrip of 1859	102,440	98 @ 100
" 1862	69,470	@	" 1860	180,650	90 @ 92
" 1863	111,580	@	" 1861	177,330	87 @ 89
" 1864	86,630	@	" 1862	130,180	83 @ 85
" 1865	101,340	39 @	" 1863	153,420	99 @ 81
Mutual of Buffalo (7 p. c.)			" 1864	125,670	75 @ 77
Scrip of 1862		@	" 1865	185,540	71 @ 73
" 1863		@	Washington Marine. (7 p. c.)		
" 1864	24,915	@	Scrip of 1863	10,000	65 @ . . . 7
" 1865		@	" 1864	30,000	45 @
			" 1855	30,000	30 @

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil		80	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany			Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright	70	1 00	Montana		
Beekman			Mount Vernon	55	69
Bennehoff Reserve			National Oil of N. Y.		
Bennehoff Run	16 75	19 00	N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons.	75	85
Bergen Coal and Oil	43	44	New York & Newark	50	
Black Creek			Noble Well of N. Y.		
Blood Farm			Noble & Del. Rock Oil		
Bradley Oil	85	90	North American		
Brevoort			Northern Light	2 80	3 00
Brooklyn			Oceanic	55	
Buchanan Farm	67	75	Oil City Petroleum		
California		5 00	Oil Creek of N. Y.	2 70	2 75
Cascade			Pacific		
Central		29 50	Palmer Petroleum	2 75	2 95
Cherry Run Petrol'm	25	28	People's Petroleum		30
Clinton	1 10	1 50	Phillips		
Commercial			Pit Hole Creek	13 50	13 60
Commonwealth	95	2 25	Pit Hole Consol.		

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton	33	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 36c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	
do French mail.....	*80	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5	
Algeria, French mail.....	*15	*30
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton	33	
do do Marseilles...	39	45
Argentine Republic, via England.....	45	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	30	60
Ascension, via England.....	45	
Aspinwall.....	10	
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n	33	
do do Marseilles	39	45
do by private ship from New York or Boston.....	5	
do Fch. mail (Sth Austr'a Co.)	*30	*60
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez...	50	102
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prp'd	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por.	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	*30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct st'r from N. Y.	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southampt'n	45	
do do do Marseilles...	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bayaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England,...	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazils, via England.....	45	
do France, in Fch mail from Bordeaux.....	*33	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prep'd	28	
do Bremen mail.....	*10	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m.	*10	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m.	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml.	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux..	30	60
Canada.....	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton..	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles....	53	
Cape Verde Islands, via England	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30	60

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama ...	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and uez.....	40	72
do French mail.....	30	60
do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship.....	3	
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail....	*32	
do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.....	5	
Corfu—see Ionian Islands		
Corsica, British mail by Am. packet	21	
do do Brit. packet	5	
do French mail,.....	*15	*30
Costa Rica.....	10	
Cuba.....	10	
Curacoa via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail	*20	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American pack't.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	

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. Clafin & 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.

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

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,
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CRUSHERS AND PULVERIZERS,
FOR WET OR DRY WORKING,
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 Interest 7 per cent, payable semi-annually in the city of New York.
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Assets Nov. 1, 1865, over 1,600,000

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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.

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

ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 - - - \$2,383,487 45

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

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Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

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CASH ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1865, OVER \$13,500,000 00

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MERCANTILE Mutual Insurance Company,
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INCORPORATED, APRIL, 1842.

ASSETS OVER - - - \$1,500,000.

This Company has been in operation for twenty-one years, and continues to make Insurance against

Marine and Inland Transportation Risks, upon Merchandise, Vessels and Freights, on terms and conditions adapted to the present usages of business.

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Policies are a so issued, loss payable here in Gold coin, when preferred.

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C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

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NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Capital \$2,500,000

Cash Capital and Accumulation 2,550,000

Losses Paid 1,000,000

Dividends Paid to 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-forfeiture 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.

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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

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Insurance.

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No. 12 Wall Street.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865, 270,358

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