

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## CONTENTS.

### THE CHRONICLE.

Wall Street Topics.....	769	Analyses of Railroad Reports.....	774
Congress and the Public Debt.....	769	Cotton, and how to Guard against	
The Treasury and the Compound		Loss by Fire.....	775
Notes.....	770	Literature.....	776
The Demand Upon England.....	771	Foreign Intelligence.....	776
How to Lower the Rate of Taxa-		Commercial and Miscellaneous	
tion in New York.....	772	News.....	777
The Reciprocity Treaty.....	778		

### THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Money Market, Railway Stocks, U.		Commercial Epitome.....	784
S. Securities, Gold Market, For-		Exports and Imports.....	784-85
oreign Exchange, New York City		Cotton Trade.....	786
Banks, Philadelphia Banks, Na-		Breadstuffs.....	787
tional Banks, etc.....	779	Dry Goods Trade.....	788
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange	782	Prices Current and Tone of the	
National, State, etc., Securities...	783	Market.....	790

### THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.

Epitome of Railway News.....	793	Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List...	796
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous		Insurance and Mining Journal...	797
Bond List.....	794-95	Advertisements.....	798-799-800

## The Chronicle.

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### WALL STREET TOPICS.

The chief topics in financial circles are the continued ease in money, the rise in government securities, and the general revival of confidence in the face of the probability of the contraction policy being thoroughly approved and acted on by Congress. There has also been some interest awakened by the statement that a five per cent perpetual loan was being urged at Washington as a means of funding the temporary obligations and floating debt of the Treasury. When, however, the proposers of this loan confess that it would require an issue of 50 or 100 millions of greenbacks to "float" it, they have said enough to kill the project. The country saw the effects of the "floating of loans" after the withdrawal of the first Five-twenty loan in 1863, when the Treasury made the experiment of diluting the currency to float the Ten-forties, and failed. The results of that financial effort will long live in the memory of the people and will

effectually prevent Congress from approving, or the Secretary of the Treasury from suggesting any such dangerous expedient.

So long as our six per cent gold bearing bonds are selling at par, and our five per cents with interest on, at 91½, it is mere trifling to talk of negotiating a five per cent bond at par. We must, therefore, be content for the present to fund our floating debt in six per cents and these funding bonds, being redeemable in a few years at the option of the government, can be replaced by bonds bearing a lower rate of interest as soon as the inevitable rise of the public credit shall justify the change.

Some regret has been expressed that Mr. McCulloch's report contains no recommendation for the issue of certificates of indebtedness. These securities are very popular and very scarce. They could be sold on as good terms as the seven-thirties. And, without any injury to other interests, the Treasury might permanently borrow by successive issues of this description of Government paper 100 millions of dollars. Such a resource could scarcely fail to be of considerable public advantage in the present and prospective state of our finances; and it is obviously desirable to strengthen the Treasury as much as possible.

The only other topic claiming special notice in this place is the general dissatisfaction at the non-appearance of the report of the three gentlemen appointed by Mr. McCulloch last June to serve on the Tax Inquiry Commission authorized at the last session of Congress. The benefits of the investigations of this Special Commission will be very much diminished, except the report be printed and put in circulation early during the session. We have had too much of hurried hasty tax legislation. Its mischievous consequences are too serious for us to wish a repetition. The members of Congress and the public will desire to examine, with the most scrupulous care, every proposed change in the Internal Revenue law. The report, by all means, should be forthcoming early in January.

### CONGRESS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Our disbursements, on account of the National Debt, have been rather heavy of late. Yesterday almost eleven millions of interest fell due on the second series of Seven-thirty notes; one month hence 8½ millions will be paid on the third series; and on the 1st January ten millions of gold interest has to be met for our long bonds. These payments with the maturing obligations of the Treasury, make up for 60 days an aggregate of forty millions of disbursements for principal and interest of the public debt. So ample, how

ever, have been the receipts from taxes and from other income that Mr. McCulloch will have no difficulty in meeting all these claims as they mature.

A more satisfactory proof of the exhaustless resources of this country, or of the general good management of the public Treasury it is impossible to imagine than the promptness and certainty with which the payments of the past 18 months have been met. The sum required during that section of the war period is so vast, that on looking back we wonder how it has ever been raised, and the financiers of other countries are still more at a loss to explain the mystery. During the year ending 30th June last Mr. McCulloch reports his receipts as follows: From loans applicable to expenditures \$864,863,499, from loans applied to payments of public debt \$607,361,241, aggregate of loans \$1,472,224,740. From taxes and miscellaneous sources he reports \$329,567,886. During the year, therefore, we raised by loans and taxes no less than 1,800 millions of dollars. The chief cause for anxiety about this statement was the small amount raised by taxes as compared with the loans. This difficulty, however, arose from the newness of our tax-machinery which we are getting into better working order, as is shown by the statement for the three months ending 30th September last. The receipts for this period were 277 millions from loans; but the taxes yielded 162 millions, or half as much as for the preceding year. During the fifteen months covered by these figures, our people raised for all purposes and paid into the Government Treasury the prodigious sum of 2,250 millions of dollars, and this, although in the earlier part of the time we were straining our energies to the utmost, and impairing our productive powers by sending recruits to keep up the ranks of the army.

Forgetful of these financial achievements some of us are now desponding, and prophesy all sorts of evil to our National finances, because during the next three years we have 1,100 millions of short obligations to fund into long bonds. If the past has any lessons for us, we ought rather to conclude that were the sum to be funded three thousand millions instead of one thousand, it could be done in the three years with ease.

It is also worthy of remark, that the receipts of the Treasury during the last year of the war were raised without any increase or inflation of the currency. When Mr. Chase resigned in June, 1864, the efficient paper money of the country was greater than it is now. We have positively contracted our active currency and we have still contrived to raise among ourselves, without a foreign loan, and without crippling our domestic industry, all the funds we required for the protection of the National credit and for the vindication of the National honor.

But what, it has been asked, is the nature of these resources from which we have drawn our stupendous disbursements during the past four years? It is in vain to point to our unexplored mines, our railroads, our unoccupied lands; these we have still: nor to our busy manufactories, our rich farms, our commercial cities; these abound among us in greater profusion than before the war. We have not destroyed these forms of our stored-up internal wealth. Every thing in our industrial and commercial position proves that whatever else we have spent on our army and navy we have not diminished our capital. That is greater now than when we entered on the struggle. Much as we have paid out, we have made more. Our National income has evidently far exceeded our National expenses. We are like a rich farmer who has had a costly lawsuit, or a disastrous fire; but finds at the year's end that his income has been greater than his losses and that his available capital has increased in spite of his misfortunes.

But although our resources are so large, it is of the last importance that they be judiciously economized. Our taxes are probably capable of being made twice as productive without pressing half as heavily on the people. The process of funding must be adjusted to the financial situation of the country. Rigid economy must be enforced in every department of the government. We must remove as fast as possible such governmental restrictions as fetter the movements of industry, check the activity of production, or hinder that growth in the masses of the people of intelligence, moral worth, skill and enterprise, which, while they are among the most precious ingredients of National wealth, are also the firmest bulwarks of the public credit.

Such, then, is the fiscal problem which the present Congress have to solve. Their task is to devise measures to fund the debt, to restore the currency, to adjust the pressure of taxation, and to do all this so that the wealth, the morals, the industrial growth and the commercial ascendancy of the country may suffer as little as possible.

#### THE TREASURY AND THE COMPOUND NOTES.

"A government would do more wisely," it has been said, "not to enter on a new and better policy than having adopted that policy to renounce and reverse it." If this is true in other Departments, it is emphatically true in the administration of the Treasury.

It is not, therefore, without regret that we hear rumors that some change of policy is pending as to the compound interest legal tender notes, and that orders were issued a few days ago by Mr. McCulloch requiring the Assistant Treasurers and Depositories of the public money to send to Washington, and not to pay out to the public, the compound notes which are received daily in payment of taxes and other dues, whatever be the dates of such notes. This statement, taken in connection with several passages in Mr. McCulloch's recent report, is supposed to indicate that he is anxious to withdraw the compound notes from circulation, and will pay out no more of them than he can help.

So complete and so pervading is the power wielded by the Treasury over the financial system of the country that every new order, with its probable effects and indications of future policy, is earnestly canvassed among our business men; and it is claimed by some persons that this policy of calling in and cancelling the compound legal tenders offers at first sight some promise of advantage. This opinion cannot be gainsaid. There is, for instance, a saving of accrued interest by the Government if the notes are received at par; and already more than one million of dollars are reported to have been economized in this way. Secondly, the next monthly returns of the debt will thus be made to show a diminution in the aggregate of the Government currency; and this, in the present temper of the public mind, may contribute in some degree to pacify the desire and quiet the clamor for contraction. Lastly, this contraction, if confined to the compound interest notes, would produce but little derangement of the loan market; for, although they are legal tenders, still being interest-bearing also, they are held for investment. Consequently their movements as money are slow, and their removal from the channels of this circulation produces less disturbance in the loan market than would a much smaller abstraction of ordinary legal tenders. These reasons are weighty and well worthy of consideration. The time will come when, without deviating from the most conservative policy, the compound notes can be gradually withdrawn and cancelled with safety for ever.

But it is easy to see that such an attempt, in the present state of the Treasury, is premature; and that an ill-advised contraction now will lead only to further expansion here-

after. Mr. McCulloch cannot contract the volume of the Government currency until he has first prepared the way by paying off the call loans. With eighty-nine millions of debt liable to be demanded at ten days notice or less, it is in vain to talk of contraction. These demand-loans did good service during the war, but, like some other war measures, are now equally mischievous and unnecessary. Not only do they tend to expansion, but they effectually check all our attempts to correct the evil by bringing back a healthier state of the currency. The inflationists and speculators of Wall street laugh at all Mr. McCulloch's laboring efforts and cheerful promises to lessen the volume of the currency, so long as these demand-loans oppose his policy and baffle his efforts. They know very well that the real work of contraction resolves itself into the paying off of the call-loans first; and then getting a further surplus of available income, either from taxes or from loans. To attempt to contract the volume of the currency by any other means is to court disappointment, and to risk evils which are even worse.

But we have another objection to offer to the plan of suppressing the compound interest notes. They are the least mischievous of all our legal tender issues. By reference to the table of the national debt on page 742 of our last number it will be seen that the government currency amounted to 626 millions, of which 426 millions were greenbacks, 169 millions compound notes, and 32 millions 5 per cent one and two year legal tenders.

The last named notes have been very inflating and unpopular, and are now virtually withdrawn from circulation. Most of them matured on the 1st inst. The remainder are held like other interest-bearing paper till maturity. The government currency, therefore, consists only of greenbacks and compound notes; the latter forming less than one-third, and the former two-thirds of the whole mass. Now, the point we insist upon is that the compound notes do not derange the currency much, and subserve better the policy of contraction than any other legal tenders that have ever been issued. This is a matter of great practical importance, for it shows that these compound notes can with advantage take the place of the greenbacks as a first step towards the ultimate funding of the whole mass of that species of Government paper money.

Their great superiority, therefore, over other legal tenders is that they form an indispensable part of the best practical method we have seen proffered for the effective resumption of specie payments. This plan consists of three successive steps. First, we must pay off the whole of our temporary loan: except, perhaps, 20 or 25 millions of Clearing House certificates which may for the present be left with convenience to the Government and advantage to the people. Secondly, we must gradually convert the entire mass of greenbacks into compound interest notes. This conversion should be slow and will easily be accomplished by making the substitution as the notes are paid into the National Treasury. Thirdly, the older notes should be made fundable into bonds at par and interest, the bonds being offered on such terms as will meet the exigencies of the market. To the success of this scheme it is essential that the older notes alone should be thus funded, and that those of recent dates should be allowed to move with a gradually retarding activity in the channels of the circulation.

These views, it will be seen, are in direct opposition to the opinion of those who class the compound notes with those short obligations of the Treasury that embarrass its movements towards specie payments. The only short obligations of the Treasury which do this at present are the call loans. These being paid off, the chief embarrassment would cease till the seven-thirties begin to mature; and these notes can

be provided for if the government credit rests on the stable broad basis of economical administration, sound currency, enlightened taxation, and industrial prosperity. But no measures, perhaps, would shake these foundations of our national credit so profoundly as ill-considered and ill-sustained attempts at contraction.

#### THE DEMAND UPON ENGLAND.

THAT is by no means the least interesting or the least admirable part of the Message of President Johnson which relates to the demand made by the United States upon the government of Great Britain, for compensation to our citizens who have suffered losses at sea through the depredations of the rebel privateers fitted out in British ports.

The President states the case as it now stands between the two countries with remarkable clearness and force; and it is important that the people of the United States should understand, with the President, and as wisely as he, just what we have asked of Great Britain, and what she has refused. It was by no means the primary object of the American Government to collect a certain sum of money for the indemnification of our injured citizens. Such an object would not indeed have been unworthy the attention of any government, however great and powerful, but the point really aimed at by the United States was a much greater and loftier one. We desired, as President Johnson expresses it, to have the subject considered by Great Britain "as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations."

To limit the operations of every war, as far as may be, to the exact scope of the resources of the powers or parties actually and formally waging the war, is a matter of greater importance now than ever before, to every civilized nation. With the enormous increase of commerce in modern times, almost every State in Christendom is now liable to be compromised by the base and reckless among its subjects in any hostilities which may arise between important naval powers; and the "duties of neutrals," of which our demands upon England were designed to bring about a better and more positive definition, are duties now not to the belligerent powers of this or that war alone, but to the whole family of nations. Whether the owners of the ships burned and bonded by the Alabama and her consorts shall or shall not be reimbursed, for the losses by the British Exchequer, is a question which, in all its most important bearings, really and ultimately concerns every shipowner in England and in Europe, quite as much as it concerns the government and people of the United States.

Great Britain summarily declines to entertain this question at all, and on the ground, to use again the forcible words of President Johnson, that "the municipal law of a nation, and the domestic interpretations of that law are the measure of its duty as a neutral." This is a very accurate statement of the position taken up by Earl Russell in his correspondence with Mr. Adams, and it is a little surprising, we think, that Mr. Adams, instead of contenting himself as President Johnson very wisely does, with protesting against this position as involving a profound misconception of the nature and objects of international law, should have entered into arguments to show that, judged by this measure of her own selection, Great Britain will have fallen short of her obligations. Were this established it would have no practical bearing upon the case as we present it. It is no affair of ours to prove to England either the adequacy of her domestic legislation, or the inadequacy of her municipal administration. As we stated in a former article (CHRONICLE of Oct. 28) on this same subject, we cannot urge the failure to execute her own statutes, her own merely municipal law, as a ground for British liability, when it is not pretended that any treaty exists requiring its

execution. But, if the acts complained of were a violation of the law of nations, then, we insist, that she is liable; for there is, and can be, no nation in Christendom in whose government does not *inhere* the power and the duty, irrespective of its municipal law, of preventing and punishing such violation. What we seek, then, from Great Britain is a distinct recognition of, or a distinct refusal to recognize the obligation of a neutral power to protect the rights and interests of belligerent States against such invasion and injury by the subjects of the neutral, as it is patent and notorious that the shipping of the United States suffered at the hands of British subjects during the late war. Allegations of British "sympathy" with the insurgents, or of the laxity of the British police service are unfortunate and worse than superfluous in any discussion of this demand. It should be pressed simply and purely, without heat and without passion, as a point of international law which is of paramount consequence, not to the United States alone, but to all nations.

It is to the credit of President Johnson that he does so press it in his Message; and it is not to the credit of British statesmanship that it should have been received and dealt with, in the Foreign Office of Great Britain, almost in the temper in which a testy country gentleman might discuss what he regarded as a vexatious claim for damages urged by an ill-conditioned and grasping neighbor.

It is possible that a change in the British Ministry may, ere long, put into the Foreign Office some statesman capable of grasping the real merits of this question, and of bringing it to a settlement which shall do equal honor to Great Britain and to the United States, by making them parties to the permanent establishment of the great principle that neutral nations must assume a full responsibility for all acts done by their subjects in violation of the absolute and well defined duties of neutrality. The United States have never shrunk from accepting this principle, although their interest in its establishment is by no means greater, nationally considered, than the interest of Great Britain herself, and it is manifestly so much for the benefit of mankind at large, that if it can in no other way be fixed and made imperative, a general congress of the greater maritime powers may very properly be convened to take it, and with it the whole existing system of international law, into full and effective consideration.

#### HOW TO LOWER THE RATE OF TAXATION IN NEW YORK.

THE management of public affairs in the city of New York has been for years the theme of the severest criticism. How far this is warranted does not seem, however, to be generally considered. It is always easy to declaim against official corruption, and to complain of prodigality and misrule; but not so easy to demonstrate in what the enormities consist, or suggest a proper remedy.

It should be remarked, however, that the charges of prodigality, improvidence and corruption, are well nigh universal on the Western Continent. Local affairs every where have been repeatedly criticised, and city charters amended, without effecting amelioration. More than two thousand of the citizens of Quebec, petitioned the Provincial Parliament to suspend their entire municipal government, and to place that city under the control of a commission. Action was deferred on the ground that the other Canadian cities were also suffering from bad administration, and the relief should be made general. San Francisco adopted summary measures of relief by instituting a Vigilance Committee under whose authority the most lawless were put to death and others banished from the State. A similar laxity in the maintenance of order and public safety is liable to be followed in other places by similar proceedings. It is the part

of wisdom, therefore, to investigate the abuses now existing with reference to their speedy and efficient correction.

All our American cities seem to be overburdened with taxation, those of New England equally with New York and the West. To some extent, this is to be attributed to the expenditures required by the civil war; but the principal cause is improvidence. Changes of administrations do not appear to have resulted in much improvement, but have induced the people to conclude that a certain amount of extravagance and peculation will exist under any party. Hence so much apparent supineness.

Sixteen years ago, we well remember, when the valuation of New York was \$256,197,143, and the taxes amounted to three millions, relief was sought by amending the charter and placing the executive and administrative functions of the government in Departments. They had been exercised previously by committees of the Common Council. The change did not, however, arrest the general extravagance, as may be seen from the following table of the amount of annual taxation for the last fifteen years:

1851	\$2,924,455 94	1856	\$7,075,425 72	1861	\$11,627,632 28
1852	3,380,511 00	1857	8,111,758 09	1862	9,906,271 10
1853	5,066,698 74	1858	8,621,091 31	1863	12,090,905 14
1854	4,845,386 07	1859	9,860,926 09	1864	13,705,092 86
1855	5,843,822 89	1860	9,758,507 86	1865	18,202,652 21

A burden so steadily and regularly accumulating must become Sisyphean, and is calculated to excite apprehension; and especially when it is also learned that the indebtedness of the city is increasing in proportions equally formidable, now exceeding thirty-four millions of dollars.

The mode of extrication from the labyrinth is by a course analogous to that which a sagacious individual would employ to retrieve his own desperate fortunes. The utmost economy of expenditure should be instituted, together with rigid accountability of public officers; and every means of enhancing the income of the city should be adopted. Unfortunately, retrenchment is seldom popular. Public trusts are made the reward of partisan service, and of course, any reduction of their emolument and of the political patronage accompanying, would create enemies to the officer or the party attempting it. Hence, as few spendthrifts ever reform their habits, so few persons elevated to power by a political organisation attempt or succeed in reducing their official expenditures. Yet the time has almost come when such steps must be taken.

New York has a municipal and a county government. The legislative functions were formerly vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty; but in 1857, the Legislature divided them, and provided for the election of a Board of Supervisors to transact the business pertaining to the county. There are, also the Sheriff, the Register, the Surrogate, the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, the District Attorney; the four Coroners, the clerk of the Superior Court, the Commissioner of Jurors, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Justices of the Superior Court, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Judges of the Marine Court, the Pilot Commissioners, the Commissioners of Excise, the Commissioners for building the new Harlem Bridge, etc. The Metropolitan Police Department, though a State Institution, and embracing several counties, is also provided for, so far as the city is concerned, by the Board of Supervisors.

The departments of the city government, as distinguished from the county are as follows: the Common Council, the Mayor, the Board of Education, the Department of Finance, the Law Department, the Croton Aqueduct Board, the Street Department, the Department of Public Charities and Corrections, the City Inspector's Department, the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, etc.

The relative expenditures under authority of the city and county government for the last five years, are as follows:

1860.....	\$6,085,448 60	\$3,673,059 26
1861.....	6,713,293 40	4,914,333 88
1862.....	5,111,056 08	4,795,215 02
1863.....	6,341,202 96	5,750,702 18
1864.....	7,566,648 96	6,138,443 90

It is not difficult to perceive that the creation of a double local government, and a plurality of Executive Departments has resulted neither in efficiency of administration or economy of expenditure. The number of office-holders, besides policemen subsisting from the public treasury is about three thousand, and with the continuance of the present system, they will multiply, not beyond the exigencies of the public service, for that stage has been passed many years since, but to an indefinite degree. There is no power practically to check this increase. Hence a thorough revision of the system is imperative, and a simple regime should be substituted, which should ensure official responsibility, and reduce by many hundreds the number of persons drawing salaries from the Treasury. As a corollary to this, and a necessary measure, the anomalous Board of Supervisors should be legislated out of existence, and the places of wealth which it has created for its members and retaining such as the new Court House and Harlem Bridge should be closed up speedily. Extravagant salaries, fees, and perquisites should also be done away with; and traffic in public offices and appointments punished and made infamous.

In addition to these reductions, there should be created a Board of Revision, to review all appropriations, with power to reduce them to the actual wants of the public service. One of this number should be the auditor of public accounts, and no moneys should be paid from the public treasury except under his signature after the approval of the Board. In this manner a large part of the annual expenditure would be saved,—probably one-half. A system of responsibility would also be instituted which would obviate the danger of future misrule.

But the work of public economy should not cease with reducing the army of office-holders, the fees and perquisites of jobbers, the salaries of pluralists, and the enormous outlays for constructing bridges and public buildings. The city of New York has many sources of income which should be rendered lucrative. She owns some twenty-five ferries for which a rent of \$171,800 is charged, but which might have been much larger if proper diligence had been employed to subserve the interest of the city. The amount actually collected, amounting last year to about \$150,000 is paid into the sinking fund. The rent of docks and slips amounts to about \$240,000; of which \$100,000 is annually appropriated for repairs, and the other expenditures reach double that amount. The slips and piers are actually leased for nominal amounts to privileged persons, who are not required to keep them in proper condition; whereas if they were placed in the hands of private corporations to be properly rebuilt, they would yield a tax equivalent to a quarter of our expenditures. The provisions of the charter are a practical nullity.

The markets are estimated at a valuation of \$1,171,000, and the consideration paid for their occupancy amounted last year to \$171,983 71. The expense for cleaning them amounted to \$13,645; and the regular salaries of superintends, clerks and other officials amount to about \$40,000; while it is alleged by some that the additions for minor officials such as sweepers, &c., more than annihilate the entire income. There is no good reason why the revenue from this source should not be tenfold what is actually obtained.

The city railroad companies have taken advantage of the Internal Revenue Act to levy an additional charge of one cent upon their passengers. Why should not the amount

so obtained over and above the requirements of the General Government, be applied to public use? It cannot belong to the Company, and should be regularly collected from them. There is no good reason why corporations holding franchises, for which no consideration has ever been paid, should add to their receipts in such a manner.

It will readily be perceived from this exposition, that the revenues of the city of New York can be made ample to liquidate the burdens of government without resort to burdensome taxation. The subject is of vital importance, and should receive early consideration at the hands of the proper authorities.

#### THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

THE notice of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty was given by President Lincoln early in the spring of the present year, pursuant to joint resolution of Congress, to the government of Great Britain. There has been reason to hope that new negotiations would be at once opened. The following resolution as offered by Mr. Elijah Ward of New York, in the House of Representatives, December 14, 1863, contemplated such a course:

"Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint three Commissioners to confer with persons duly authorised by Great Britain in that behalf, to negotiate a new Treaty, based upon the true principles of Reciprocity between the two governments and the people of both countries, with the view of enlarging the terms of the present Treaty, and for the removal of existing difficulties."

It is with some surprise, therefore, that we find no direct reference made to the holding of a new convention in any of the reports presented to Congress, but on the contrary the Secretary of the Treasury utters doubts as to the possible maintenance of any actual reciprocity embracing the principal articles included in the present treaty. This policy of reciprocal trade was not adopted without long consideration. It had been urged by our leading merchants and public men for many years previous. President Madison, in 1816, laid it before Congress in a special message. Mr. Monroe also attempted negotiations with Great Britain for that purpose. Repeated efforts were made in the administrations of John Quincy Adams, and General Jackson to institute reciprocal colonial trade. Acts of Parliament, orders in Council, laws of Congress and Presidential proclamations occurred for successive years, without much effect. Finally, in 1847, after many efforts on the part of our Government to draw it out, the British Minister at Washington proposed the arrangement. The matter lay in abeyance for several years. The New York Chamber of Commerce in 1852 memorialised Congress for a Reciprocity Treaty, with earnestness. It was urged by Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett, Mr. Cushing, General Dix, Mr. Clayton, Judge Douglas, Mr. Seward, Mr. Marcy, and other leading statesmen; and the Canadian Parliament in 1847 authorised the introduction, free of duty, into Canada of the natural productions of the United States, whenever the latter shall reciprocate by similar legislation. The Treaty was finally negotiated in 1854; and an act passed by Congress to carry into effect its provisions.

In 1855 this treaty went into operation, and was so satisfactory that the Chamber of Commerce the next year petitioned Congress to remove all commercial restrictions on the commerce of the Canadas and the United States, by admitting into the respective countries the the natural productions and manufactures of both, and to open to their vessels the coasting trade on the intervening waters of the two countries, with all the advantages that now exist between adjoining States. That sentiment verified by the experience of the last ten years, continues to be the judgment of the public men and merchants of this city, and of a large majority, we believe, throughout the country.

Nobody doubts that Canada has derived advantages from the operations of this treaty. It was to have been expected; it was to be desired. Montreal multiplied her trade many fold; Toronto increased hers; Quebec suffered. But those advantages have been fully reciprocated on our part. We have enjoyed the benefits of the fisheries on the British American coasts, while they have scarcely, in exchange, sent a smack into our waters. So important a matter has this right of fishing in British waters been regarded, that Mr. J. Q. Adams declared, in 1814, that he would continue the war with England for ever, rather than give it up.

Since 1850 Canada has over-imported from this country to the amount of \$63,038,638, and the other provinces \$52,896,294, making an amount of \$115,934,932 to balance the accounts. These are advantages which the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty will sacrifice without an equivalent. In addition, we lose the use of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, which afford an outlet for the commerce of the North-western States.

Mr. McCulloch's proposition of reciprocal legislation can hardly be carried out. It has never been a successful agency of communication between nations. In legislative bodies only one party to the contract can have a voice, and hence conventions between both have been resorted to, as affording each side opportunity to stipulate. When the policy of mutual legislation shall have been adopted we will probably find ourselves somewhat close to the millennial period.

The people of the United States have had their full share of the advantages. In 1854 the value of the imports into Canada from this country was \$15,583,098; the next year it stood at \$20,828,671, an increase of one-third. The exports from Canada into this country were increased at the same time from \$8,649,002 to \$17,737,277. The aggregate exports into Canada under the reciprocity treaty from 1855 till June 30th, 1864 have been as follows:

Free Goods.....	\$113,184,772
Dutiable goods.....	80,856,163

The United States at the same time imported from Canada as follows:

Free goods.....	\$143,115,010
Dutiable goods.....	6,312,319

Of course, as Canada is not a manufacturing country, her agricultural productions and lumber must constitute the staple exports to this country. The people of that province may thus "be sellers and we buyers of the same productions for which we are often forced to seek foreign market." But this would be no worse for us than it would be if we exclude them from our seaports by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. We thus compel them to go abroad by routes outside of this country, to take our foreign market away from us.

Besides, the British Provinces, other than the Canadas, import largely of our breadstuffs, and with the abrogation of the treaty will henceforth be supplied from Canada. Their aggregate importations from this country during the nine years immediately succeeding the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty, were valued as follows:

Domestic and foreign goods.....	\$77,331,568
Breadstuffs.....	32,215,647

The other objections urged by the Secretary of the Treasury against the treaty are founded upon a condition of things that we desire to see ameliorated. The people of the United States, it is declared, cannot consent to be taxed as producers, while those outside of our boundaries, exempt from our burdens, shall be permitted, as competitors, to have free access to our markets. Very likely; and if the policy of indiscriminate taxation is continued the people may yet feel like withholding their consent from that likewise. But we had been led to expect of the thirty-ninth Congress a dif-

ferent policy; one by which industry should be less burdened and commerce less hampered. Certainly, the time has come when more judicious taxation might be substituted for the present system.

The trade now carried on between this country and the British North American provinces amounts to from fifty millions of dollars a year. The salutary influence of so vast a commerce is apparent. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty must tend to drive it away. In place of comparative free trade we shall have smuggling, and an expensive system of almost useless custom houses. The wisdom of such a change is not easy to perceive. Commerce increases wealth and develops civilisation; and we hope that the present administration, while seeking trade to the ends of the earth, will not reject that which lies at our own doors. Such a proceeding will be of the character which Talleyrand once denominated a "mistake."

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. No. 10.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON, AND DAYTON RAILROAD.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad extends in a very direct line from Cincinnati on the Ohio River, via Hamilton to Dayton—with a double track throughout—a distance of about 60 miles. The company has also constructed a separate track for the use of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, at a cost of a million dollars. Though a short road it is among the most important in the American system, being one of the main avenues into Cincinnati from the North, receiving at its northern terminus, and also at Hamilton, several important lines which it continues into the city.

This road occupies a very favorable position, passing as it does through a country thickly populated, with cities of great importance at its termini and also on its line. Out of the fourteen years of its existence there have been only two years in which no dividend was distributed, and in those the necessary amount was earned, but withheld to pay off debts then due. In all twenty dividends have been paid, amounting to 88 per cent on the shares in existence at the time of payment, and also a stock dividend of twenty per cent. This success is not due alone to its position, but much, of course, is the result of good management.

The reports of the company are less explicit than they ought to be in relation to the business of the road. The number of passengers, however, has been given yearly, also some account of the number of engines, and the mileage made by them. The number of passengers carried on the road, and the earnings therefrom, for the past 13 years have been as follows:

Years.	Number.	Earnings.	Years.	Number.	Earnings.
1852-53.....	236,828	\$191,700 93	1859-60.....	357,700	\$236,463 43
1853-54.....	342,954	274,650 39	1860-61.....	479,987	275,463 70
1854-55.....	370,189	259,915 35	1861-62.....	358,992	272,117 30
1855-56.....	352,457	236,668 12	1862-63.....	441,250	345,893 39
1856-57.....	362,630	231,571 54	1863-64.....	527,451	457,162 85
1857-58.....	470,951	213,438 48	and—		
1858-59.....	339,272	223,505 29	1864-65.....	542,539	614,944 53

The reports are too irregular in their freight returns to make them of any statistical value. The average tonnage for the last ten years has been about 250,000 tons, ranging from 225,000 to 275,000 tons per annum. The earnings from freight for each year since the completion of the road are given in a subsequent table.

The financial condition of the company, as exhibited on the balance-sheet at the close of each fiscal year, is shown in the following statement:

Fiscal years.	Share capital.	Bonded debt.	Other debt & liabls.	Surplus, reserve, &c.	Total Amounts.
1851-52.....	\$1,463,325	\$533,000	\$78,649	\$33,736	\$2,158,710
1852-53.....	1,694,000	906,000	347,219	42,472	2,989,691
1853-54.....	2,100,000	862,000	415,949	156,355	3,564,364
1854-55.....	2,100,000	965,000	624,834	171,275	3,861,109
1855-56.....	2,153,900	1,011,000	481,041	180,370	3,776,311
1856-57.....	2,155,900	1,433,000	285,662	196,651	4,031,119
1857-58.....	2,155,800	1,427,000	157,736	232,140	3,971,706
1858-59.....	2,155,800	1,411,000	89,210		3,640,710



4th. Some lubricator is necessary for the jack-screws, and sweet (lard) oil seems now to be regarded as least dangerous. Some substitute less calculated to cause spontaneous combustion, perhaps in the form of paste, is a desideratum. The practice of carrying oil into the ship's hold in the ordinary glass bottle, cannot be too severely condemned; in all cases a metal can should be used, so formed as not to spill easily when overturned.

5th. The decks should be well caulked before receiving cargo, and the wings should be extra dunnaged, to prevent the possibility of danger from the cotton absorbing bilge-water.

6th. No cotton should be carried on deck; and if any in the house on deck, it should be carefully closed as soon as stowed. The hatches should in all instances be caulked and battened before the tug comes alongside.

7th. When river or other steamers are passing cotton-loading ships much care is required to prevent danger from their sparks.

8th. Efficient lightning-conductors should at all times be provided; and a due degree of care taken to see that they are properly insulated, and the connection with the water unbroken.

9th. At sea, any communication with the hold of the vessel can only be excused by the real or suspected presence of fire; and constant watchfulness should be exercised to detect its earliest symptoms, as it is only then that any hope of safety can be entertained.

Finally. This subject is of such importance as to commend itself to the careful consideration of all; and it is only by the exercise of vigilance and care on the part of all engaged in the transportation of this great staple of our country from the plantation to the manufactory, that any thing like immunity from fire can be looked for.

## Literature.

*Annual of Scientific Discovery; or, Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1865.* Exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in mechanics' useful arts, national philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, geology, zoology, botany, mineralogy, meteorology, geography, antiquities, etc., etc. Edited by DAVID A. WELLS, A.M., M.D., Boston. Gould & Lincoln.

THIS book is published near the commencement of every year, presenting a compact, carefully arranged, and easily accessible summary of all the important new facts and theories in every department of science and the industrial arts which have been awarded to the world during the preceding twelve months. The present volume contains a complete *resume* of the recent discoveries respecting the "prehistoric man," and the antiquity of the human race; a report of Tyndall's recent investigations in relation to light and heat; photo-sculpture; Draper's speculations on the transition of matter; recent improvements in war implements and constructions; on the cultivation of fish; production of sexes at will; utilization of sewerage; production of petroleum; use of steam expansively, etc., etc.

The volume contains also notes on the progress of science during the year 1864, obituaries of deceased scientific men, etc., comprising in short a vast amount of scientific matter compressed into the smallest compass consistent with its intelligibility. The "Annual" has been published for sixteen years, and occupies an important place in the scientific world.

*The Dutch Pilgrim Fathers and other Poems, humorous and not humorous.* By EDWARD HOPPER, New York; published by Hurd & Houghton, 1865.

A rare little poem, which the descendants of the Knickerbockers, to whom it is dedicated, ought to give the favored place upon their shelves. It begins by a humorous reference to the "Universal Yankee Nation;" then takes up the "Old Dutch Pilgrims," as follows:

Fair Hudson's banks, the loveliest stream that flows,  
Were rescued from wild Indians by their hands;  
They planted Wall street, where the money grows,  
To gather golden fruits o'er all the lands;  
And all New York's proud palaces arose  
From gable-ends sawn by their public hands;  
And all our commerce, enterprise and trade  
Sprang from the bargains which the Pilgrims made.

The other poems in the collection are also productions of decided merit, and commend their writer to general favor. He has a rare faculty to appreciate the merit and humor of a subject, and to depict with apt and spirited illustration.

*A Treatise on Astronomy.* By ELIAS LOOMIS, LL. D. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 1865.

Professor Loomis's treatise takes its place as a text-book for instruction in the first principles of Astronomy. Its language is simple, concise, and attractive; and its divisions and sections have been arranged with reference to leading the student by gradations comparatively easy, from the elementary to the deeper principles of the science. In two respects the work differs from predecessors in

the same field. Mathematical problems are inserted designed to test the student's familiarity with the principles in which he has been instructed. Prof. Loomis has also dwelt more fully than is customary on physical phenomena, such as the constitution of the sun, the condition of the moon's surface, the phenomena of total eclipses of the sun, the laws of the tides, the constitution of comets, results of recent researches respecting binary stars, etc. There is no royal road to learning, but elementary works like this make it attractive, and operate to increase the number of the votaries of knowledge.

*Reminiscences, Historical and Biographical, of Sixty-four Years in the Ministry.* By REV. HENRY BOEHM, Bishop Asbury's Traveling Companion, and Executor of his last Will and Testament. New York: Published by CARLTON & PORTER, 1865.

This quaint narrative of Rev. Mr. Boehm is invaluable to those desirous of obtaining information in regard to the early history of Methodism in America. The author sits down at the hearth-stone with you, and relates his story of the olden time, like the old grandfather that has the honored seat. He was of a Swiss family somewhat celebrated for their interest in religious matters. The early representative in Switzerland was a Presbyterian; his son was a "pietist;" the grandson a Mennonite who emigrated to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and the next in the pedigree, Rev. Martin Boehm was ordained, together with Rev. William Ottérbein, Bishop of the church of United Brethren in Christ. The subject of this narrative was his son. He was associated with the Methodists, and entered the ministry at an early period in life. The scenes of his labor are very interesting, and depict forcibly what Methodism was in the formation. They abound with descriptions of the preachers who had to labor in the Middle States, and are so admirably detailed as to make the reader seem almost to be personally acquainted with them.

*The Cyclopaedia of Biography; a Record of the Lives of Eminent Persons.* By PARKE GODWIN. New edition. With a supplement brought down to the present time. By GEORGE SHEPPARD. New York: Published by HURD & HOUGHTON.

The first edition of this book was published in 1851. It had an immense sale, and commended itself to favor by its extraordinary brevity, its accuracy, and the great variety of information which it contained. It seemed to omit nothing that was indispensable. The compiler, Mr. Parke Godwin, now of the *Evening Post*, was admirably qualified by his extensive knowledge of men and facts, his habits of accuracy, his great discretion and thoroughness, to prepare such a manual; and the enterprise, as was to have been expected, proved a success. The occurrences of the last few years supplied additional material, which Mr. Sheppard has elaborated and appended; and we have now a new edition which will for many years be indispensable on the table of the student.

*Plain Talk on Familiar Subjects, a Series of Popular Lectures.* By J. G. HOLLAND. New York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., 124 Grand street. 1866.

The writings of "Timothy Titcomb" have long occupied a popular place in American literature. Attractive in their style, and replete with homely common sense they preserve their interest for a lifetime. The volume before us consists of lectures upon the following topics: I. Self-Help; II. Fashion; III. Work and Play; IV. Working and Shirking; V. High Life and Low Life; VI. The National Heart; VII. Cost and Compensation; VIII. Art and Life; IX. The Popular Lecture. Doctor Holland makes no changes in the verbiage of his lectures: they read just as he delivered them. No library is complete without a copy.

## Foreign News.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO DECEMBER 2.

THE Money Market has been easier during the week, and there was a general feeling of returning confidence. The English funds returned at the commencement of the week to the point at which they stood at the time of the first advance of the Bank of England rate of interest. An impression prevailed that a further reduction in the bank rate of interest would take place. But the weekly statement passed off without any change.

There has been a good demand for accommodation at the Bank of England and in the general market Stock Exchange settlement, aided by preparations for a large amount of mercantile paper, including many Brazilian bills, which fell due towards the close of the week. The terms for choice bills are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 per cent. In the Stock Exchange a large amount of money has been lent, at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.



In the General market Bank shares are barely supported; and the Financial Companies' shares are flat. The closing quotations are as follows:—International Financial to 1 prem.; General Credit 2½ to ¼ prem.; London Financial 6 to ¼ prem.; Imperial Mercantile Credit 2½ to 3 prem.; Credit Foncier and Mobilier 4½ to ½ prem., ex div. and new; and ditto new 3½ to 4 prem.

There has been a fair business during the week in United States Five-twenty bonds. There was a large speculative business in Erie shares which closed at an advance.

Proposals have been issued for subscriptions for £2,771,600 seven per cent mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, at the price of 80, including a half-year's coupon due on the 15th January next. The amount of bonds already outstanding is £3,228,400, and the present issue will therefore complete the entire contemplated sum of six millions sterling, while the share capital also represents a similar amount. The total length of the line, which commands the western traffic, and also that of the oil regions, is 607 miles.

The foreign stock market was active at advanced prices on last week's quotations. The railway markets of London and Liverpool were well supported.

The General Credit and Finance Company of London have received \$9,272.88 on account of the Venezuelan Six per cent loan of 1864.

At the meeting of the Financial Discount Company a dividend of 10s per share has been declared, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

The dividends due the 15th of December on the bonds of the Bay of Havana and Matanzas, and Matanzas and Sabanilla Railroad Companies have been announced.

A prospectus has been issued of the National Cattle and Meat Company, with a capital of £1,000,000, in £5 shares. The object of this Company is to supply meat to the public at a reduced price.

Mr. Spencer Price, manager of the late China and Japan Steam Navigation Company, and now connected with the China Steam and Labuan Coal Company, has returned to England from a lengthened visit in China and Japan, as well as India, and we believe he brings home some advantageous proposals for extending the operations of the undertaking.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of October, just issued, again exhibit extraordinary totals. The declared value of exportations has been £15,547,225, showing an excess of £2,675,734, or about 20 per cent increase on the corresponding month of last year. In the shipments of cotton yarn there has been an increase of 147 per cent in quantity and 105 per cent in value, and in manufactured cotton goods 40 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value. In woolen manufactures the export trade has also been singularly heavy, the increase being 112 per cent in quantity and 42 per cent in value.

The railway traffic returns of the United Kingdom for the week ending the 18th ult. show the large increase of £49,290, or nearly 8½ per cent, while the mileage increase interval has been only about 3¼ per cent.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO DECEMBER 2.

The returns for the Bank of France indicate an unsettled market. There is an increase of cash and discounts and a decrease of treasury balances. Gold in considerable sums has arrived from England and other sources, but it has been quickly absorbed. Nevertheless as the rates of specie in the leading monetary markets now rule in favor of Paris, it is expected that there will be a speedy restoration of ease, toward which there is an increasing tendency.

The loss of gold in the Bank of France statement for the week is attributed to the payments on account of the new Austrian loan, the lists of which have been closed.

The Bourse is dull and unsettled. Government funds are lower. Money is difficult at increased rates, but it is expected that the severity of the crisis has passed, and a better feeling is already observable.

The reported outbreak between Spain and Chili created considerable interest in the chief financial centres on the continent, and induced energetic remonstrances to the respective governments. It is understood that spirited communications had been forwarded by France, England and other countries to Madrid, which produced the effect of inducing the Spanish government to consent to the submission of the differences to the arbitration of the Western powers. Spanish bonds of all kinds declined in consequence of the rumors of war, and the wretched condition of Spanish finances indicate that the country is in no condition to bear the strain of a war of any kind.

In reference to the recent statement that the Portuguese Government contemplates a new loan, the Minister of Finance explains, in a document just submitted to the Chambers, that he considers the present floating debt of the country, which is about £2,600,000, bearing an average interest of nearly 7 per cent., to be as much as should be permitted, and that being desirous of preventing a recurrence to the system of raising money by Treasury bills, as of late years, whether it be to cover the annual deficit or for any other purpose, he has introduced a law which deprives the Government of the powers hitherto granted for such purposes unless specially authorized at any future period, in which case they must at the same time propose the means for raising revenue to meet the expense incurred.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

TREASURE MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK.—The following is a statement showing the supply of specie from California, foreign countries and hoards, for the first eleven months of 1865, and the corresponding period in 1864 and 1863; also the amount exported, and the amount remaining in the banks and Sub-Treasury at the end of each month, and of the periods compared:

Months of 1865.	Treasure in banks, etc. 1st of month.	Receipts from Cal.	Sources of new supply. Foreign imports.	Domestic hoards.	Total supply of market.	Treasure in banks, &c. last of month.
January	\$30,054,450	\$2,043,457	\$52,268	\$1,376,928	\$33,527,103	\$30,342,250
February	30,342,250	914,735	106,704	4,181,853	35,545,542	34,522,241
March	34,522,240	1,668,975	242,232	799,350	37,233,898	36,850,985
April	36,850,985	2,307,025	236,92	1,372,824	40,767,326	39,896,077
May	39,896,077	1,257,651	177,085	8,882,448	50,213,261	42,938,190
June	42,968,190	750,469	249,732	5,529,172	49,297,563	44,098,091
July	44,098,091	1,092,805	253,640	4,711,940	50,455,476	49,731,490
August	49,731,490	1,676,177	182,072	2,668,542	54,938,553	52,703,883
September	52,703,883	2,040,446	194,224	.....	49,153,994	44,565,483
October	46,594,964	2,481,088	77,942	.....	52,740,207	50,694,027
November	44,565,483	1,952,675	236,426	5,985,523	.....	.....
December	50,694,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.-Nov. '65	30,054,450	18,185,503	2,008,917	35,507,580	85,756,450	75,694,027
Jan.-Nov. '64	37,992,534	10,702,184	2,150,546	25,414,257	76,259,521	78,960,268
Jan.-Nov. '63	40,970,994	11,349,632	1,409,318	27,612,253	81,342,197	86,847,194

\* Returned to hoards in September \$5,848,616. } Reducing the balance after deducting exports by these amounts respectively.  
 † Returned to hoards in October \$2,072,285.  
 ‡ \$31,559,776 less \$2,599,508 returned to hoards in April and June, 1864.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Dec. 7, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Dec. 8:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods	\$498,096	\$1,188,379	\$308,704	\$1,888,802
General merchandise	1,032,204	3,278,562	1,706,240	1,451,266
Total for the week	\$1,530,300	\$4,466,941	\$2,014,944	\$3,340,058
Previously reported	161,179,624	169,543,121	197,895,236	195,532,325

Since Jan. 1 . . . . 162,709,924 174,010,062 199,910,180 198,872,883

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 Dec. 12, and since January 1st.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	\$3,938,353	\$2,903,444	\$3,444,896	\$4,810,189
Previously reported	145,638,569	160,390,899	202,502,454	166,423,887

Since Jan. 1 . . . . 149,571,922 163,294,343 205,947,340 171,234,076

Average price of gold for the week 131¼@132½ 148¼@152½ 232½@242½ 145¾@148¾

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 Dec. 9, 1865:

Dec. 5—Bark Rosedale, Ciudad—	
American gold	\$30,309
“ 8—Steamer Lafayette, Havre—	
Gold bars	294,750
Foreign coin	6,200
“ 9—Steamer Allemania, Hamburg—	
Foreign coin	1,500
Silver bars	41,074
Silver coin	8,000
Gold and silver bars	27,000
“ 8—Steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool—	
American gold	22,103
Total for the week	\$490,936
Previously reported	27,314,593

Total since Jan. 1, 1865 . . . . . \$27,805,529

Same time in	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858
1864	\$46,168,893	46,266,334	57,232,996	3,343,237	42,090,909	68,480,430	25,016,787
1865	\$40,950,607	35,891,333	26,591,137	37,087,081	24,519,619	24,309,620	

CROPS, LIVE STOCK AND FARMS—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that, with the exception of wheat, the yield of the crops during the past year has been very large. The following tables exhibit the result:

AMOUNT OF CROPS.

	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
Indian corn	397,839,212	530,451,403	132,612,191	
Wheat	178,677,928	160,695,823		12,982,165

Table with 5 columns: Crop, 1863, 1864, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Rye, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Total, Tobacco, Hay, and sub-totals for Average of Crops.

Table with 4 columns: Crop, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866. Rows include Indian corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Tobacco, Hay, and Total.

The above tables do not show the exact comparative differences between the years 1863 and 1864, because the latter year embraces the crops of Kentucky, which are not in the year of 1863.

TABLE OF COMPARISON BETWEEN 1863 AND 1864.

Table with 5 columns: Crop, 1863, 1864, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Bushels, Tobacco, Hay, Average, and Value of crops.

The table of comparison between 1863 and 1864 exhibits much that is important. The increase in the bushels of grain is large, and the decrease in the pounds of tobacco raised is also great.

The first increase is from the corn crop, and the last may be attributed to an increase in the currency, or a spirit of speculation.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE AMOUNT OF THE CROPS OF 1865, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1864 AND 1863.

Table with 5 columns: Crop, 1865, 1864, 1863, and an unlabeled column. Rows include Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Total bushels, Hay, and Tobacco.

In the Western States the Wheat crop is very deficient in quality. It has been estimated by the department that the deficiency in both quantity and quality is 26,241,698 bushels.

LIVE STOCK.

The following table shows the total number of live stock for January, 1864 and 1865, the increase and decrease thereof, the general average price of each kind, the value of each kind, and the total value of all.

Table with 5 columns: Animals, 1864, 1865, Incr., Decr. Rows include Horses, Mules, Cattle and oxen, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, and Total.

NUMBER, AVERAGE PRICE, AND TOTAL VALUE IN JANUARY, 1865.

Table with 4 columns: Animals, Number, Av. price, Total value. Rows include Horses, Mules, Cattle and oxen, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, and Total value.

THE SOUTH.

The Commissioner gives the following account of the farms in the Southern States:

The average size of farms in the United States, in 1860, was 199 acres; almost double the average for Great Britain, which, in 1851, was 102 acres only.

Table with 5 columns: State, Improved lands, Unimproved lands, Number of farms, Av. No. in each. Rows list various Southern states and a Total.

The large proportion—almost three-fourths—of unimproved land in farms, in addition to the unimproved public lands, illustrates pointedly the necessity that vastly more labor be applied to their cultivation.

SEEDS.

In the distribution of seeds, 234,945 packages have been delivered to senators and representatives in Congress, 119,692 to agricultural and horticultural societies, and 408,583 to regular and occasional correspondents.

The distributions from the experimental and propagating garden during the past year have been mainly confined to varieties of small fruits, such as grapes, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries and currants.

COPPER MINING COMPANIES.—The following statistics of the Copper Mining Companies of Lake Superior, have been compiled from official sources by Dupee, Beck & Sayles, stock brokers, 22 State street, Boston:

Large table with 4 columns: Companies, Shares, P'd in, Div'l's. Rows list various mining companies and their financial details.

Offices—\*New York; †Philadelphia; ‡Boston; §Pittsburg.

The capital stock of the Albany and Boston, Isle Royale, and Pennsylvania is \$1,000,000 each, divided into 20,000 shares, par value \$50. The capital stock of the Mendota is \$500,000, in

100,000 shares, par value \$5. The capital stock of the Quincy is \$200,000, in 20,000 shares of \$10 each. The capital stock of all other Lake Superior copper companies is \$500,000 each, divided into 20,000 shares, par value \$25.

The whole amount paid in is \$13,109,154. This does not include the original cost of mining location, nor the sums derived from the sale of copper, which have been expended in developing the mines. The aggregate of cash dividend is \$5,600,000.

## The Bankers' Gazette.

### LOST BONDS.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost. This table will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the last week in the BULLETIN.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR.	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
7-30 U. S. b'ds.	121,665-6-7-8-9 121,670-1-2	\$1,000 each.	June 15, '65	James Roy & Co., West Troy, N. Y.
" " "	157,117-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40.	\$500 each.	June 15, '65.	
Hannibal & St. Joseph 7 p. cent Land Bonds.	376, 377.	\$1,000 each.	....	Refer to Ward, Campbell & Co., 56 Wall St.
U. S. 5-20s .....	4,282.	\$500.	July 15, '64.	Almon, Miller & Co., 340 B'dway.

### DIVIDENDS.

The following dividends are announced—

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. O'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Cleveland & Pittsb. R.R. Co.	4	Jan. 10.	Company's Office	Dec. 15 to Jan. 3d.
Philadelphia & Reading R.R. Co., on pref & com. stock.	10	Dec. 30.	Company's Office	Dec. 16 to Jan. 9.
Ninth National Bank .....	5	Jan. 2	At Bank.	Dec. 20 to Jan. 2.
Eighth National Bank .....	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	5	Feb. 1.	Company's Office	Jan. 20 to Feb. 3.
Wolf Creek Diam. Coal Co..	10	Dec. 15.	Company's Office	Dec. 11 to Dec. 26.

### BONDS—PAYMENTS OF INTEREST, ETC.

The following announcements are made respecting the payments of interest, etc., on Bonds.

BY WHOM ISSUED.	PAYABLE	
	WHEN.	WHERE.
Ill. & Mich. Canal, their "Registered Ill. & Mich. Canal Bonds," 10 p. ct. ....	Jan. 2.	89 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Illinois Pub. Debt, interest due Jan. 1, 1866.	Jan. 1 to 15.	Ocean National Bank.
San Francisco City and County, interest due Jan. 1, 1866. ....	Jan. 1.	Lees & Walker, 38 Pine St., N. Y.
McGregor Western R.R. Co's Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1865	Dec. 4.	Room 20, 48 Exch. Pl.
Ohio Railroad Bonds of Scioto Co., Ohio, interest due in January .....	Jan. 1.	Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.

FRIDAY, P. M., Dec. 15, 1865.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—There has been no change of moment in the course of monetary affairs during the week. The withdrawal of a large amount of legal tenders into the Sub-Treasury, through the sales of gold, has had no appreciable effect upon the supply. Brokers have been able to get all they required at 7 per cent on call, and the discount market has been well supplied. The receipts of currency from outside are merely nominal, exchange on Cincinnati & Chicago being at par. At New Orleans, exchange on this city is at a discount; and the balance between New York and Boston is still against us. So that no dependence can be placed upon outside supplies of money. The openings of the port trade is likely to produce an early increase of bills at the West, and a remittance in that direction may occur at any time.

To-day the Sub-Treasury commenced the payment of interest upon the second series of Seven-Thirties. The whole amount of interest due is \$10,950,000; the payment of which will produce early ease in the market.

There is still a large amount of commercial paper coming upon the market, which meets with slow sale. The discount houses have an imperfect knowledge of the standing of money prices, owing to business having been so long transacted upon a cash basis, and they consequently give precedence to the old names, whose standing has been good throughout the war; while other names less known are much neglected, and have to sell at a heavy rate of discount. This difficulty in the way of negotiation will, however, disappear gradually, and paper now discarded will soon find buyers.

The best names pass at 7a9 per cent; other grades continue at 10a15 per cent.

The universal rate on call is 7 per cent.

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.**—There has been a more general speculation movement during the week. Lenders have been able to supply all the applications of the brokers, which has encouraged operations. A considerable number of new firms have come upon the street during the last few months, who being unable to procure outside business have operated freely upon their own account; while the older firms have been doing but little. The opening of the new Stock Exchange building, and the holding of several daily sessions by the old board, has also tended to foster activity of business. The week opened with a brisk bear movement, supported by strong parties; an attack was made upon some of the leading shares, with temporary success; but the large current purchases to cover outstanding "short" contracts checked the downward tendency, and prices close to-day generally higher than a week ago. The annual report of the New York Central road, presented at a meeting of stockholders this week, had the effect of depressing the price of the stock, the exhibit being less favorable than was anticipated, and the market generally sympathized. It has since being explained, with what truth we know not, that the report was made up with a glowing aspect to influence future legislation at Albany.

To-day, Ohio and Mississippi Certificates have taken an upward leap of 1½, on the strength of the annual report presented at the meeting of the Company held on Wednesday. The earnings of the road show an increase of \$448,062 over those of 1864, with a decrease in the expenses of \$149,096; making the net earnings \$597,159 larger than those of last year. The report estimates that the business for the year ending December 31, 1865, will show a balance of earnings over expenditures amounting to \$1,016,622. Cleveland and Pittsburg has been sold heavily, as is supposed, by parties who had bought up largely to control the election of directors, the price, however, has been well sustained.

Large purchases have been made of Cleveland & Toledo, upon the understanding that a new feeder will be early added to the road, materially increasing its traffic. The price has advanced 7½ during the week.

Beneath the present buoyant tone of the market, there is a feeling of mistrust in the continuance of the current large earnings of the roads. The present inactivity of the older houses is very much attributable to an apprehension that the competition of the Mississippi route will largely reduce both the rates and the freights of the principal roads; and hence they are willing to unload into other hands.

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

	Dec. 15.	Dec. 9.
Canton Company .....	45%	....
Cumberland Coal .....	44%	44%
Quicksilver .....	47	47%
Mariposa .....	15%	14%
New York Central .....	96%	96%
Erie .....	93%	92%
Hudson River .....	108%	108%
Reading .....	116%	115%
Illinois Central .....	133	133
Michigan Southern .....	75	74%
Cleveland and Pittsburgh .....	88%	93%
Northwestern .....	35%	35%
"    preferred .....	62%	63%
Rock Island .....	107%	105%
Cleveland & Toledo .....	102%	105
Fort Wayne .....	105%	105%

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**—The favorable effect of the annual exhibit of the Secretary of the Treasury continues to appear in the advance of Government securities. During the week there has been a steady advance in quotations, resulting from a demand from the public for investment. The advices of the steamship Java, reporting an advance on Five-twenties in London to 64½, accompanied with liberal orders for the issue of 1862, has also materially strengthened the market.



Table showing financial data for Dec. 4 and Dec. 11, including Capital Stock, Loans, Specie, Due from banks, Deposits, Circulation, and Legal Tender and demand notes.

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

Table comparing Philadelphia banks from Oct. 8 to Dec. 11, listing Loans, Specie, Circulation, and Deposits.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following banks were authorized during the week ending Dec. 9, under the national banking system.

Table listing authorized national banks: Windham National Bank, Henderson National Bank, Pacific National Bank, and First National Bank, with their locations and capital.

Total previously authorized \$485,150; Total authorized \$404,574,143.

Whole number banks now authorized is 1,619, with a capital of \$405,059,293. Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending Saturday December 9, 1865 \$3,396,825.

Total \$228,799,650.

The Atlantic National Bank of Georgia has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of Government money.

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

Table showing the progress of national banks from Oct. 7 to Dec. 9, listing Banks, Capital, and Circulation.

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 29, 1865 :

Table divided into ISSUE DEPARTMENT and BANKING DEPARTMENT, showing financial statements for the Bank of England.

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

Table showing the change in various financial metrics from the previous week, such as Increase of Circulation, Public Deposits, and Reserve.

The following is the return of the Bank of France made up to the 30th inst. The return for the previous week is added :

Table showing the balance sheet of the Bank of France as of Nov. 30, 1865, categorized by DEBTOR and CREDITOR.

Table showing the balance sheet of the Bank of France as of Nov. 23, 1865, categorized by DEBTOR and CREDITOR.

BANK STOCK LIST.

Table listing various banks and companies with columns for COMPANY, CAPITAL, DIVIDEND, and MARKET prices.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.)

Table with columns for Securities, dates (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.), and prices. It is divided into sections: National, State, Municipal, and Miscellaneous. The right side of the page contains 'Railroad Stocks' and 'Railroad Bonds' with their respective prices.

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, MARKET (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (e.g., 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, Brooklyn, Buffalo, 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).





Table of commodity prices and quantities for various locations including Rotterdam, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Malta, British North American Colonies, Tanagona, Cadiz, Havana, and Hayti. Columns include item names, quantities, and values.

Table of commodity prices and quantities for Mexico and Venezuela. Columns include item names, quantities, and values.

IMPORTS (OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 8, 1865.

Table of import quantities and values for various goods such as China, Glass & E. ware, Nautical, Jewelry, Paper, Woods, Logwood, Miscellaneous, Baskets, Bags, Boxes, Buttons, Building stones, Burr do, Cheese, Cigars, Coal, Corks, Clocks, Cocoa, Coffee, Emery, Fancy goods, Feathers, Flax, Fish, Grain, Gunny cloth, Hair, Hemp, Hops, Ivory, Machinery, Molasses, Moss, Oil paintings, Plaster, Perfumery, Pipes, Provisions, Rags, Rice, Rope, Salt, Statuary, Sago, Seeds, Linseed, Soap, Sugar, Tin, Spices, Cassia, Ginger, Mace, Nutmeg, Pepper, Stationery, and Engravings.

TIDE-WATER RECEIPTS.—The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, left at tide-water during the first week of Dec, in the years 1864 and 1865, was as follows:

Table showing tide-water receipts for flour, wheat, corn, and barley in 1864 and 1865.

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th Dec. inclusive, during the years 1864 and 1865, was as follows:

Table showing aggregate tide-water receipts for flour, wheat, corn, and barley from 1864 to 1865.

The receipts of the new crop of barley to Dec. 8th, were 4,004,300 against 2,879,000 bushels same time last year; showing an excess of new crop this year of 1,214,500 bushels.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the com-

menement of navigation to and including the 7th of Dec., in the years indicated :

	1863. May 1.	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.
Canals opened.....	1,546,000	1,084,300	931,300
Flour, bbls.....	23,069,400	15,465,600	9,998,400
Wheat, bush.....	20,560,100	10,352,400	18,116,700
Corn.....	3,180,300	3,485,900	4,269,000
Barley.....	12,354,800	12,167,500	10,486,900
Oats.....	433,400	620,300	1,081,400
Rye.....	.....	.....	505,000
Malt.....	86,800	70,700	9,851
Beef, bbls.....	231,700	58,400	15,109
Pork.....	3,701,900	579,600	1,273,100
Bacon, lbs.....	5,168,900	1,327,800	1,309,900
Butter.....	20,733,600	2,604,800	1,999,000
Lard.....	9,614,000	4,398,600	16,671,200
Cheese.....	429,200	1,225,100	635,500
Wool.....	.....	.....	.....

**PORK PACKING AT THE WEST.**—The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Dec. 13th, states that it has received advices from reliable parties in all the Western States, and they agree that the farmers had not commenced moving their hogs to market, the current rates having fallen so far below their expectations. They suppose the decline to be the result of a combination among pork packers, and are unwilling to sell at these prices. Probably a considerable amount of pork will be packed by farmers themselves this season, owing to this belief.

The receipts of hogs at Cincinnati during the week until Monday were small, but there was a marked increase toward the close from this State and Indiana. From Kentucky the receipts were also fair. The hogs arriving are very heavy and unusually fat. The yield of lard exceeds anything before known, in some cases as high as 50 lbs. per hog.

The receipts at Cincinnati during the week, the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were as follows :

Total for the week.....	23,942
Previously reported.....	113,733
Total for the season.....	1,576,675
Same time in 1864.....	240,578
“ in 1863.....	280,046
“ in 1862.....	386,953
“ in 1861.....	213,881

The market has been very dull for both the hog and its product during the week, and prices are rather lower, and to a great extent nominal. The decline in hogs has been quite large, and notwithstanding this there was but little disposition to buy even at the decline. Yesterday they sold at \$8 50 a \$9 gross, the buyer getting the benefit of slaughtering, and the sales were not made to regular packers, but to hog dealers, who are still doing the bulk of the packing. \$9 75 a \$10 net were as near the market rates as could be given.

**CHICAGO.**—The *Tribune* of Dec. 13th says :

“The receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours, compared with the receipts and shipments of the same period in 1864, were as follows :

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.
Sunday and Monday.....	990	16,730	1,060	307
Tues.....	1,375	10,135	1,231	2,268
Total.....	2,365	26,915	2,291	2,575
Same time last week.....	1,910	.....	.....	.....

The reported sales to-day foot up 2,000 head, ranging in price from \$8 75 to \$10. Of the 3,800 head which arrived at the various yards, nearly 2,000 remained unsold at sunset. The only operators of note were shippers, though city butchers took some lots, and one or two packers bought choice heavy hogs.”

**LONDON.**—Baring's circular of Friday, Dec. 1st, quotes :

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady during the week, with a fair amount of business. Sugar quiet. Cotton dearer. Money in good demand.

**SPELTER** steady at £22 5s@£22 10s.

**COCOA**—17 lots Jamaica brought 50s 6d for small red, 191 bags Trinidad were bought in at 66s@100s, 200 bags Grenada partly sold at 64s @70s, 70 bags Surinam at 66s. Of 200 bags Cuba the sound were bought in at 80s@100s.

**COFFEE** in small supply, and prices are firmly sustained.

**COPPER**—Prices are still irregular, but there is more demand for Foreign; Chili Slab £96 10s@£97. Tough Cake and Tile £116, best Selected £119, Sheathing £121. Yellow Metal Sheathing 10½d per lb.

**HEMP**—In Manila nothing to report, but holders firm. Russian, 290 tons St. Petersburg Clean at public sale, all faults, sold at £32@£33.

**JUTE** quiet, and of 6,100 bales offered barely one-half sold at a decline of 10s per ton, viz. from £16@£22 10s for common to fair, and from £13@£15 for rejections and inferior. 2,400 bales cuttings £7 10.

**IRON**—Welsh firm; Rail and Bars £7@£7. 10s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 58s 6d for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

**LINSEED**—Import for the week 21,604 qrs from the East Indies. The market continues firm, and Calcutta on spot commands 67s@67s 6d, Mirzapore and Patna 69s, and Bombay 70s. For arrival a fair business at 67s up to 68s for Calcutta, and 70s 6d for Bombay; four cargoes Black Sea on the coast sold at 65s@65s 6d, and several cargoes, on passage and for shipment, at 66s@66s 6d. Imports since 1st January 488,281 qrs against 464,856 qrs last year.

**LINSEED CAKES**—The advance is fully maintained. New York in barrels £10. 10s@£10. 15s.

**NAVAL STORES**—The demand for Spirits Turpentine is large at 46s 6d @47s on the spot, and 47s to arrive. Petroleum is again dearer, and 3s 9d paid for Pennsylvanian.

**RICE** very dull—Some fine white Bengal sold at 16s.

**OILS**—Fish: Sperm quiet at £117 for American, and £118 for Colonial; pale Southern £48. 10s@£49; £51 has been paid for Seal, and £54@£55 for Cod. Linseed steady with buyers on the spot at 38s 6d.

**RUM** steady—150 puns Berbice sold at 1s 7½, and 150 puns Jamaica at 3s 9d for good.

**SALTPETRE** in limited demand—560 bags Bengal sold at 25s for 4 and 3 per cent, also 173 cases 484 bags Kurrache at 18s@19 for 51½ to 43½ per cent, 20s for 37½ to 36½, 23s@23s 6d for 12½ to 9½, and 24s for 4½ per cent refraction.

**SPICES**—Pepper: Black; 1,500 bags Singapore partly sold at 3½d; 800 bags Penang realised 3½@3½d. 20 cases nutmegs were chiefly bought in at 2s for mid (86 to the lb.) 10 cases mid red mace were withdrawn at 1s 6d. 350 bags Pimento sold at 3d 320 bags Zanzibar cloves found buyers from 3½d@3½d; 10 cases Penang were held for 1s 3d. 180 cases Cassia Lignea were bought in from 105s@106s for good seconds. 280 barrels Jamaica ginger sold from 75s@105s for mid to fine bold. 90 bales Ceylon cinnamon were bought in from 2s 2d@2s 6d for firsts.

**SUGAR**—The market is quiet at barely last week's prices.

**LEAD** firm at £21 5s@£21 10s for common pig.

**TEA** market steady at about previous prices. Oolongs out of recent arrivals command full rates. For green teas former prices barely supported. Good common Congou 1s 1d@1s 1½d per lb.

**TIN**—Prices of English advanced 2s per cwt; blocks 102s, bars 103s, refined 105s. Straits 96s@97s, cash.

**LIVERPOOL.**—We have the subjoined report, by the *Java*, with dates to Dec. 2.

**BEEF**—The high price of New checks business, and is in favor of Old. Prime Mess 30s@35s.

**PORK**—Irish is plentiful and cheaper. Prime Mess 75s@90s.

**BACON**—2s per cwt lower, with a very small inquiry. Danish Cumberland Cut is selling on the East Coast at 50s@56s as in quality. Ham scarcely asked for, and nominal at about 65s.

**CHEESE**—Extra fine Factories are dearer, but secondary qualities can be had on easier terms. Middling to fine 40s@66s.

**BUTTER**—Dull.

**TALLOW**—The demand has been extremely limited, and prices of all descriptions are lower. In London P. Y. C. has declined fully 1s 6d per cwt. The closing quotations are, for delivery, in all this month, 48s 6d to 49s and Spring 49s 3d to 49s 6d.

**PETROLEUM**—To complete contracts for delivery in November 3s 3d to 3s 8d has been paid for Refined Pennsylvanian, but to arrive, 3,500 barrels sold at 2s 1d, Spirits are retailed at 1s 10d to 2s.

**CHINA.**—The following table shows the exports of Teas to the United States for three months ending Sept. 30, being the first of the season.

Ship's Name.	Bound to.	Black.	Total Green.	Total Black & Green
Surprise.....	New York	.....	916,643	916,643
Azelia.....	do	312,800	.....	312,800
Panama.....	do	61,080	.....	61,080
J. W. Seaver.....	do	.....	113,115	113,115
Tot'l from 1st June to 30th Sept. 1865		373,880	1,029,758	1,403,638
Corresponding period,		1864-65 3,861,790	785,232	4,647,022
Do.		1863-64 3,369,420	1,609,573	4,977,993
Do.		1862-63 4,953,081	2,288,338	7,241,740
Sailed Since.				
Douglas Castle.....	New York	692,600	.....	692,600
Glen Aros.....	do	804,000	.....	804,000

**COTTON.**

The market has been subject to the usual variety of contending influences. To support prices we have had more movement, partly speculative, in Cotton goods, a speculative feeling in the raw material and favorable foreign news by the *Java* leading to a slight export demand. On the contrary, to depress prices, we have had continued heavy receipts at this market, as well as at the Southern ports, scarcity of freight room to Europe, and, most potent of all, the advance in the rate of assurance to five per cent. The severe losses by fire in our cotton warehouses have compelled an advance of premium in self-protection. Probably, the improved prospects of the next planting season (American energy and tact overcoming the formidable difficulties that were presenting themselves) were not without a depressing influence.

The receipts of cotton at this market for eight days ending last evening (Thursday) were as follows :

From	Bales.	From	Bales
New Orleans.....	4,134	South Carolina.....	1,225
Galveston.....	2,628	North Carolina.....	3,376
Mobile.....	825	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c..	1,857
Florida.....	4,166	Per Railroad.....	7,706
Savannah.....	5,625	Foreign ports.....	...
Total for the week.....		31,592	
Previously reported.....		501,089	
Since July 1.....		532,681	
Same time last year.....		94,060	

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

To Liverpool.....	bales.	5,949
To Havre.....		2,090
To Hamburg.....		580
To Bremen.....		53
To Glasgow.....		2

Total for the week.....		8,674
Previously reported.....		152,192

Since July 1st.....		160,866
Same time last year.....		3,595
Sales of the past week.....		25,000
Stock on hand Dec. 15.....		220,000

The fluctuations have amounted to four cents. per lb., but the close shows very little change from last week. The following are quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	39	39	39	39
Good Ordinary.....	41	41	41	42
Low Middling.....	46	46	47	48
Middling.....	49	49	50	50
Good Middling.....	51	52	53	54
Middling fair.....	..	..	..	..

We subjoin some of the latest reports and statistics from the Southern markets:

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9.—The following is the statement for the past week:

	Uplands.	Sea Island.
Stock Sept. 1.....	3,724	281
Received this week.....	4,919	225
Received previously.....	61,799	2,814
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>70,442</b>	<b>3,270</b>
Exported since Sept. 1st.....	59,686	2,981
<b>Stock on hand Dec. 8, 1865.....</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>289</b>

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Arrived since the 1st instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 10,708 bales, Mobile 319, Texas 1,679; together 12,706 bales. Cleared since the 1st instant, for Liverpool 8,229 bales, Havre 2,554, Boston 1,948, New York 1,444; together 9,175 bales. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared on the 5th instant 140,463 bales. Comparative arrivals, exports, and stocks of cotton at New Orleans for ten years, from September 1, each year, to date:

Year.	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1865.....	289,156	231,932	140,463
1864.....	13,766	12,353	5,988
1863.....	45,143	38,823	7,981
1862.....	1,818	1,598	.....
1861.....	1,789	.....	11,907
1860.....	811,661	547,205	338,390
1859.....	964,107	558,047	434,082
1858.....	785,614	490,779	325,065
1857.....	570,973	289,483	288,811
1856.....	723,238	416,177	314,058

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Cotton active; sales to-day 5,000 bales, at 46c@47c for middling. Checks on New York  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent premium. Gold firm at 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Freights unchanged. Stock of cotton on hand, 146,000 bales.

We have received the circular of Messrs. Neill Bros. & Co. of New Orleans, of which we had a telegraphic summary a few days ago. The following are the figures (we cannot make room for the text) by which their estimate is reached.

	Old.	New.	Total.	Delivered till date.	Estimate interior.
North & South Carolina.....	90,000	20,000	110,000	60,000	50,000
Georgia and Florida.....	300,000	30,000	330,000	99,000	231,000
Mobile.....	360,000	40,000	400,000	222,000	178,000
New Orleans.....	640,000	60,000	700,000	431,000	269,000
Texas.....	90,000	100,000	190,000	72,000	118,000
Memphis, Nashville, New York and all North not already counted.....	170,000	150,000	320,000		
Of which rec'd at N. Y..				116,000	
Estim'd at other points*.				90,000	114,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,650,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>2,050,000</b>	<b>1,090,000</b>	<b>960,000</b>

Our estimate of the total of old and new is therefore 2,000,000 to 2,100,000 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 9.—The following is the weekly statement:

The receipts during the past week have been 15,510 bales, as follows: From the Alabama River, 5,277 bales; from Bigbee, 2,782; from Warrior, 857, and by railroads 6,594, against — bales for the corresponding week last year. The exports have been 17,916, viz: To Liverpool 10,805, to New York 4,281, to Providence 1,770, and to New Orleans 1,060 bales, against — last year. The stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared is 64,309 bales, against — at the same time last year. Sales of the week 3,100 bales. Middling, 46@47c.

\* Say, stock at Memphis (35,000), Nashville (5,000), receipts at St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and deliveries to spinners at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and throughout the West.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1865.....	bales	24,290
Received this week.....		15,510
Received previously.....		161,097—
		<b>176,607</b>
Exported this week.....		17,916
Exported previously.....		115,205
Burned and lost.....		3,467—
		<b>200,897</b>

Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared Dec. 8, 1865. 64,309

GALVESTON, Nov. 25th.—The following is the statement for the past week:

	This Year.	1860-61.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865.....	13,857	3,168
Received at this Port this week.....	5,432	4,528
Received at this port previously..	45,918	44,524
Received at other ports.....	6,593	5,010
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>71,800</b>	<b>57,230</b>

Exported to Great Britain to date.....	10,638	
Exported to New Orleans.....	18,808	
Exported to New York.....	21,055	
Exported to Boston.....	1,125	51,626
On hand and on shipboard not cleared..	20,174	36,702
		<b>20,528</b>

Dec. 2d.—Cotton is still coming in freely, and we are informed that the stations along the lines of the railroads are crowded with cotton, much of which has been waiting for its turn of shipment. Market very dull—unsettled. Middlings 29@30 gold. Exchange: New York sight, par to 1 per cent discount; sterling exchange 145@155. Specie is dull at 148@149 for gold, and 144@145 for silver. Freights 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 $\frac{3}{4}$  pence to Liverpool; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to New York.

LIVERPOOL.—By the steamship Java we have the Liverpool circular of December 1. We quote:

The market has continued animated throughout the week, and prices have daily advanced, until at the close quotations of American are raised  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a lb. per lb., the general market being also dearer. This recovery in prices has been brought about by the growing impression that the supplies in the Southern States are much less than have hitherto been supposed, the prevailing opinions now being that at the close of the war there were only about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions merchantable bales cotton, and that the present crop will only reach about 400,000 bales. In Manchester business has also improved, though many goods and yarn buyers are still timid operators.

	Uplands	Texas	Orleans	Sea Islands
Ordinary.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @19d	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @19d	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @19d	30@..d
Good Ordinary.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @20d	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @20d	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @20d	..
Low Middling.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	..
Middling.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	21 @..d	33@..d
Good Middling.....	21 @..d	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	..
Middling Fair.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	22 @..d	22 @..d	..
Fair.....	.. @..d	.. @..d	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	40@..d

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	10,350	2,290	7,800	20,440	349,230	245,090
East Indian.....	28,650	12,850	7,700	49,200	1,865,240	1,372,160
Brazilian.....	5,500	2,400	1,880	9,780	319,850	195,980
Egyptian.....	8,510	500	730	9,740	483,960	323,100
Other sorts.....	5,090	1,900	80	7,070	383,830	413,630
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>58,100</b>	<b>19,940</b>	<b>18,190</b>	<b>96,230</b>	<b>3,407,710</b>	<b>2,549,960</b>

	This week.	To this date 1865.	To this date 1864.	This day.	Same date 1864.
American.....	29,343	363,295	188,435	115,100	26,310
East Indian.....	16,752	1,029,352	1,120,925	145,740	353,280
Brazilian.....	5,548	298,497	188,651	36,580	12,830
Egyptian.....	2,444	385,613	279,477	40,390	15,390
Other sorts.....	240	228,026	353,982	18,400	91,990
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>54,327</b>	<b>2,304,783</b>	<b>2,131,471</b>	<b>356,210</b>	<b>499,800</b>

A report to the evening of the 2d says the sales for two days were 35,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales on Saturday, the 2d, including 7,000 bales for export, at a further partial advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the market closing firm and buoyant.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been irregular. Until Wednesday, trade was very dull and the tendency strongly downward. The news by the City of Boston and the Java, and the advance in gold, which set in simultaneously, have changed the whole aspect of the market. There has been a speculative movement at the West, and a large proportion of the stocks in this market have been withdrawn from sale. The business at the steadily advancing prices since Wednesday has been but moderate, but a large export demand prevails at the prices current early in the week.

Flour continues to come forward freely by rail, but there has been a recovery in prices of 25 to 50 cents per bbl. for the regular brands. Those less known, such as low and medium extra Western have improved little. The demand is good, both for export and home consumption. The export demand is quite general, embracing the West Indies and Brazil, as well as the Liverpool mar-

ket, while the common extra Westerns are taken for the Southern States. A decline in the receipts is predicted soon; although rates of freight over the railways leading to the West, are now much below the average.

Wheat has improved within the past two days from seven to fifteen cents per bushel. The greater improvement is in the low grades of spring, which have been most depressed. They are taken for export to Great Britain. In the finer grades of Red the advance is nearly nominal, as there is only a limited milling demand for them, and choice Springs do not bring their relative value. A decline in freight has favored the export movement. The deliveries at this market are now suspended for the season. They may be resumed to a limited extent by rail and the southern steamers. The wheat market may be said to be in some danger from the excess of flour, and sales at such low prices as will compel our local millers to stop grinding. Some of them have already done so, in which case, the present considerable stock—say about four million bushels—could only find a market through exportation.

Corn has moved freely for export, and with a decline in freights prices have advanced one cent. The receipts of Western corn have now ceased, and but very small quantities of corn grown on the Atlantic coast is reaching the market. The stock, however, is large. Oats have improved. Rye declined 10a15c per bushel, when that pressing upon the market was cleared off and there is now a better feeling. Barley and Barley Malt are doing better, and Peas are firm.

The following are the closing quotations, showing some advance on last week:

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ...per bbl.	\$7 10 @ \$7 50
do Extra State.....	8 00 @ 8 50
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 50 @ 8 75
do Extra Western, common to good.....	8 00 @ 10 60
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	11 00 @ 15 00
do Southern, supers.....	9 00 @ 10 25
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	10 50 @ 15 50
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 15 @ 11 50
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 75 @ 6 25
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 25 @ 4 60
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....per bushel	1 65 @ 1 80
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 70 @ 1 85
do Red Winter.....	2 00 @ 2 25
do Amber State and Michigan.....	2 35 @ 2 43
Corn, Western Mixed .....	90 @ 97
do Western Yellow .....	98 @ 100
Rye, .....	95 @ 1 10
Oats, Western.....	50 @ 58
do State.....	62 @ 63
Barley.....	1 00 @ 1 20
do Malt.....	1 35 @ 1 45
Beans, new white.....	2 30 @ 2 80
Peas, Canada .....	1 30 @ 1 35

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

	1865.			1864.	
	Past week.	Prev. week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week end. Dec. 13.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 13.
Flour bbls.....	124,322	153,100	3,518,990	92,300	4,032,195
Corn Meal, bbls.	4,665	3,450	274,820	5,175	361,925
Wheat, bush....	526,685	495,990	9,156,505	141,760	13,077,135
Corn, bush.....	384,765	872,215	15,453,445	42,995	7,201,820
Rye, bush.....	81,305	160,830	885,355	2,620	485,490
Barley, &c., bush.	142,865	182,970	2,974,030	62,835	2,302,965
Oats, bush.....	378,210	336,895	8,657,635	335,940	11,358,990

  

	1865.			1864.	
	Past week.	Prev. w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	Week end. Dec. 13.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 13.
Flour, bbls.....	28,670	37,220	1,292,110	18,180	1,978,930
Corn Meal, bbls.	2,985	2,780	113,730	470	100,860
Wheat, bush....	76,065	101,845	2,144,180	39,050	11,429,975
Corn, bush.....	224,930	193,925	3,777,750	3,670	763,910
Rye, bush.....	.....	.....	155,495	.....	.....

CHICAGO.—The receipts for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 9, 1865, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Rye, bus.	Barley, bus.
Total.....	20,185	209,972	65,700	82,952	10,770	99,768
Cor. week '64	11,603	81,950	56,715	141,838	13,625	11,000

The shipments for the week ending Dec. 9, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Total.....	11,209	28,648	22,950	40,618	5,351	1,803
Cor. week '64	4,018	650	60,598	96,070	1,100	1,020

The market has undergone a sharp speculative advance, closing unsettled.

MILWAUKEE.—A material falling off in receipts of wheat during the past week, at this point, will be noted by reference to our table

below. Deliveries, however, continue fair, averaging fully 55,000 bushels per day, against 10,000 the corresponding week last year; and the stock in store now is not far from 800,000 bushels, while the quality of the wheat now received continues fully up to the standard of previous seasons.

DAILY RECEIPTS OF WHEAT BY RAIL FOR WEEK.

	1865.	1864.
Monday.....	57,510	23,048
Tuesday.....	77,571	13,653
Wednesday.....	68,533	14,047
Thursday.....	(holiday.)	
Friday.....	71,810	9,503
Saturday.....	60,195	2,430
Total, one week.....	335,419	62,681

Since the Java's news transpired, No. 1 wheat has advanced 10 a 12c per bushel, closing to-day, (15th Dec.,) at \$1 35—the movement mainly speculative.

LIVERPOOL.—We have mail dates to Dec. 2, which report that the corn trade has been firmer in tone, and although the business has not been large during the week, prices are steadier. At our market to-day wheat recovered 1d a 2d per cental. Indian corn 6d dearer with good demand. Flour more firmly held.

QUOTATIONS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, Red Chicago.....per 100 lbs.	9	8	@	10 0
do Red Milwaukee and Iowa.....	10	0	@	10 6
do Red Western Winter .....	10	0	@	10 6
Flour.....	nominal.			
Indian Corn, Mixed.....per 480 lbs.	29	6	@	30 0
do Yellow.....	30	0	@	30 6
do White.....	32	0	@	32 6

FARMER'S DELIVERIES.

	Wheat. Qrs.	Brls.	Flour. Sacks.	Ind. corn. Qrs.
Week ending 25th November, 1865.....	70,904	qrs. at 46s. 10d		
Same time 1864.....	107,836	" 38s. 8d.		
Imports.....				
United States and Canada..	5,442	833	.....	20,456
Total for week.....	9,519	833	2,351	21,404
Total since 1st January... 454,033	93,804	323,095	399,456	
Same time 1864.....	1,448,159	566,766	334,696	241,224

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The improved tone noticed in the dry goods market last week has assumed a steady firmness and an increased activity. The long period of inactivity waiting for lower prices cleared the country of goods, and as soon as prices touched bottom a fresh demand sprung up, and the consequence is, that goods are not only very firm at previous quotations, but have advanced one to three cents per yard on many styles. At the close of last week prices softened a little, and standards were sold at 31 a 31½ cents, but the market has recovered fully, and standard browns are firm at 32. The firmness in the cotton market may have had some effect, but the small stock of goods in the interior is the principal cause of the renewed activity. Already agents are talking of rapid advances in prices, and it will not be strange to see goods again very high, and the operations of the past few weeks enacted over again. A little timely caution may keep a steady remunerative trade all winter, but it seems of little use to caution even those most interested.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are quite active in first hands, and a large amount of goods has been sold during the week, causing an increased firmness and slight advance from the nett prices of last week. Standards are very firm at 32 cents. Amoskeag A, Stark A, Lawrence C, Indian Head A, Appleton A, and Amory are held at 32. Indian Head B are 27, do. E 48 inch 45, Nashua extra A 36 inch 30, do. fine C 40 inch 30, Wachussetts sheetings 31½, Indian Orchard W is quoted at 25, one cent higher, do. B B 33 inch 26, do. C 37 inch 27, do. N 36 inch 28, and A 40 inch 29. Massachusetts A 4 4 sell at 28½, do. B 4-4 27½, Medford 31, New Market 33 inch 25, and 36 inch 27½. Atlantic A 37 inch sells at 32, P A and A H 37 inch at 31½, do. heavy shirtings A V 30 inch 27, do. A G 26, do. fine sheetings A L 36½ inch 26, and P L 36½ inch 26, do. shirting P E 33 inch 24, do. D 28, and E 24.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are steady and moderately active and firm. Prices vary but little from last week on the best grades, while less desirable ones are 1 a 2½c higher. New York Mills is held at 45, the same as at the close of last week, Waltham K 92 inch sells at 60c, 2½c higher than last week, Amoskeag A 37 inch 37c, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 31c, do 5-4 37½c, do 7-8 28½, do 4-4 33½c, Newmarket 36 inch 31c, Kent, River 16c, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 32½c, White Rock 36 inch 37½c, Canoe 27 inch 18½c.

CORSET JEANS are steady at the concessions of last week. Newmarket colored sell at 31½c, and Indian Orchard 32½c.

**COTTON FLANNELS** are very dull, and sales could not be made to any extent even at a reduced figure. Columbia is named at 27½c, a reduction of 2½c from last week. Mount Vernon 26c, 4c off from last week, Nashua A 30c, 2c reduction, Manchester brown 32c, 4c. less, and Falls 27½c, 2½c off.

**PRINT CLOTHS** are more steady, but not active. Prices range at 17 a 17½c for 64x64. The sales at Providence for the week were 39,000 pieces, at 17c for 64x64 on hand, and 16½ for future delivery.

**PRINTS** are firm and more active, especially for dark colors, and most makes are ¼ a 1c higher. Garners are held at 27c, Amoskeag pink 26c, do purple 25c, dark 24c, light 25c, Mourning 23½. Swiss Ruby 25c, Duchess B 22c, Lowell dark 22½c, do light 23½c, Wamsutta 21c, do light 22c, Empire 18c, Merimack W 26c, D 25c, Columbia full Madders 21, Glen Cove full Madders 19c, Wauregan fancies 23c, do Rubies 24c, do pinks and purples 24c, American Madder 25c, Spragues Nationals 24½c, do purples 33c, Madders, rubies and solid colors 25½c, blue and white and shirting 25½c, blue and orange 27½c.

**GINGHAMS** are very quiet even at low figures. Louisiana plaids 34c, Lancaster 27c, Glasgow 26c.

**STRIPES AND TICKS** are more active, and there seems an established tone to the market. Amoskeag A C A ticks 32 inch are held at 80c, the same as last week, Albany 22c, Pittsfield 22c, Willow Brook 36 inch 27½, do 32 inch 22½c, Atlantic 36 inch 60c, do 7-8 45c, Chattanooga 26c, Passaic 7-8 32c, Peabody 33c, Sacondale 20c, and Henry Clay 30, American stripes 3-3 are sold at 27c, do 6-3 28c, Amoskeag 3 3 50c.

**DENIMS** are in better demand, and prices are a little firmer. Amoskeags were sold at 55, and Manchester 40.

**DRILLS** are not so active and hardly as firm. Amoskeag brown are offered at 32, Stark 30, Globe Steam Mills 27½.

**CAMBRICS** are firmer and better prices are obtained. Saratoga sell at 20, Milton Mills 21, Harmony brown thin shades 21, Fancy brand 18.

**MOUSLIN DELAINES** are more active and firmer, though there has been but slight advance in prices. Hamilton and Manchester are sold at 30c., Manchester all wool 52½.

**LINSEYS** are in some demand, but rather irregular. White Rock are sold at 40, Irwin & Stenson's at 45.

**CLOTHS** are dull and sales are nominal for immediate use. Cotton warps are held at \$2 25 for No. 1, \$2 15 for No. 2, and \$2 05 for No. 3. Utica all wool beavers \$3 50 for light weight, and \$3 75 for heavy. Glenham Co. C. W. Tricuts \$1 75, Union Blacks \$2 a \$2 50.

**CASSIMERES** are quiet and irregular. Spring styles are not yet fully in market. Broadbrook all wool fancies range from \$1 75 a \$2 25, Millville \$2 25 a \$3 for all wool, and \$2 25 a \$2 75 for silk mixtures. Merchants' Woollen Co. do. are held at \$2 50 for 3-4 and \$5 for 6-4; Rochester grey \$1 40; Dighton's cassimere \$2 50 for plain; Suffolk Mills do. \$1 50 a \$2 25 for ¼ and \$4 75 a \$5 25 for 6-40; plough, loom and anvil do. 67½.

**FLANNELS AND BLANKETS** are very quiet and confined to immediate use.

**CARPETS** are steady, and with light stocks prices are firm. The Lowell Co.'s Ingrain sell at \$1 60 for superfine, \$1 75 for extra superfine, and £2 15 for imperial three-ply; the Hartford Co.'s \$1 60 for medium superfine, \$1 75 for superfine, \$2 07½ for imperial three-ply, and \$2 24 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$3 45 for 8 fr., \$2 55 for 4 fr., and \$2 65 for 5 fr.

**LINEN GOODS** are steady and prices without change. Linen crash brings \$16 a \$21, and Huckabuck 25 for bleached and 23 for unbleached.

**HOOP SKIRTS** are in steady demand and are sold at good prices. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic 20 to 50 Hoops 87½c. a \$1 05; Empress trail \$1 25, S. T. & A. T. Meyers IXL 1½ inch 55c. a 80c., 3 inch 70c. a \$1 10.

**FOREIGN GOODS** are still very quiet, though there will necessarily be sympathy with the increased domestic trade. The auction sales have been less animated, and most kinds of goods have sold low.

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

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Dec. 14, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	987	\$329,864	70	\$22,234	1488	\$633,340
do cotton...	305	100,207	20	5,210	1258	395,649
do silk...	185	171,606	62	23,571	302	297,790
do flax...	788	173,502	353	62,599	1367	368,144
Miscellaneous dry goods.	381	93,448	125	22,258	473	175,490
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2646</b>	<b>\$863,627</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>\$135,922</b>	<b>4888</b>	<b>\$1,875,403</b>

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

Manufactures of wool...	214	\$67,471	334	\$136,224	122	\$55,558
do cotton...	93	24,453	123	39,098	106	35,363
do silk...	27	34,974	36	26,949	48	67,339
do flax...	123	31,347	362	92,614	106	35,860
Miscellaneous dry goods.	1	263	761	33,073	22	3,133
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>458</b>	<b>\$158,513</b>	<b>1616</b>	<b>\$327,958</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>\$197,303</b>
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2646	863,627	630	135,922	4888	1,875,403
<b>Total th'wn upon mark't</b>	<b>3104</b>	<b>\$1,027,140</b>	<b>2246</b>	<b>\$463,880</b>	<b>5292</b>	<b>\$2,072,711</b>

**ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.**

Manufactures of wool...	576	\$223,212	116	\$28,899	848	\$389,318
do cotton...	203	79,256	159	59,135	677	241,046
do silk...	87	96,047	26	27,069	125	151,946
do flax...	270	58,914	194	55,906	635	199,856
Miscellaneous dry goods.	54	17,235	34	10,079	27	19,979
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1190</b>	<b>\$474,664</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>\$181,088</b>	<b>2313</b>	<b>\$1,002,145</b>
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2646	863,627	630	135,922	4888	1,875,403
<b>Total entered at the port.</b>	<b>3836</b>	<b>\$1,343,291</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>\$317,010</b>	<b>7201</b>	<b>\$2,877,548</b>

**DETAILED STATEMENT.**

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Dec. 14, 1865:

**ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.**

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens.....	377	\$206,109	Gloves.....	2	571
Carpetings.....	225	66,852	Worsteds.....	296	135,766
Cloths.....	65	36,606	Delaines.....	3	1,561
Blankets.....	146	17,259	Hose.....	11	4,141
Shawls.....	11	5,730	Merinos.....	2	1,014
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>1438</b>
					<b>\$633,340</b>
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	388	\$144,088	Velvets.....	14	5,282
Colored.....	123	33,705	Laces.....	11	6,539
Prints.....	67	21,631	Braids & bds.	13	3,806
Ginghams.....	3	1,073	Handk'fs.....	6	2,602
Emb'd mus'n	13	6,750	Gloves.....	53	17,355
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>1258</b>
					<b>\$395,649</b>
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	91	\$129,466	Laces.....	14	10,393
Satin.....	1	824	Shawls.....	5	2,676
Crapes.....	13	9,323	Gloves.....	4	5,777
Plushes.....	3	7,757	Cravats.....	12	7,245
Velvets.....	13	11,209	Raw.....	23	28,008
Ribbons.....	41	32,082	Braids & bds.	25	15,443
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>303</b>
					<b>\$297,790</b>
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	1091	\$313,828	Laces.....	10	8,918
Linen & cot.	6	1,775	Hdkfs.....	20	13,357
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>1367</b>
					<b>\$308,144</b>
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves.	34	\$36,048	Embroideri's	66	46,391
Kid gloves.....	20	19,725	Coll's & cuffs	3	470
Matting.....	78	2,847	Millinery.....	2	433
Oil cloth.....	13	2,132	Corsets.....	30	13,340
Clothing.....	51	8,173	Straw goods.	109	32,170
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>473</b>
					<b>\$175,480</b>

**WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.**

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens.....	48	\$13,165	Blankets.....	1	163
Cloths.....	1	522	Shawls.....	5	5,075
Carpeting.....	5	1,235	Worsteds.....	40	20,345
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>122</b>
					<b>\$55,558</b>
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	32	\$12,220	Prints.....	7	1,797
Colored.....	61	18,805	Ginghams.....	3	1,539
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>106</b>
					<b>\$25,368</b>
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	27	\$51,334	Ribbons.....	16	12,499
Velvets.....	2	1,099	Laces.....	2	1,535
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>48</b>
					<b>\$67,389</b>
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	92	\$30,656	Laces.....	1	1,113
Linen & cot.	4	792	Handk'chiefs.	2	1,291
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>106</b>
					<b>\$35,860</b>
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Straw goods.....				21	2,260
Suspenders and elastics.				1	873
<b>Total</b> .....				<b>22</b>	<b>\$3,133</b>

**ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.**

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens.....	193	\$93,860	Blankets.....	14	2,189
Cloths.....	20	10,229	Shawls.....	33	23,854
Carpeting.....	43	13,245	Worsteds.....	357	166,216
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>548</b>
					<b>\$389,318</b>
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	296	\$117,226	Ginghams.....	5	1,988
Colored.....	142	48,315	Emb'd musl	12	5,623
Prints.....	166	50,738	Laces.....	6	1,768
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>677</b>
					<b>\$241,046</b>
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	55	\$94,605	Ribbons.....	33	24,731
Crapes.....	5	5,542	Laces.....	14	12,937
Plushes.....	1	553	Cravats.....	3	3,730
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>136</b>
					<b>\$151,946</b>
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	591	\$177,490	Laces.....	1	1,024
Linen & cot.	12	2,971	Hdkfs.....	22	16,083
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>635</b>
					<b>\$199,856</b>
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves.	1	393	Embroideries	3	2,312
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>27</b>
					<b>\$19,979</b>

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

Pot, 1st sort..... ¢ 100 lb @ 10 75  
Pearl, 1st sort..... 11 50 @ ..

**Anchors**—Duty: 2½ cents ¢ lb.  
Of 209 lb and upward..... ¢ lb @ 11½

**Beeswax**—Duty, 20 ¢ cent ad val.  
American yellow..... ¢ lb 43 @ 49

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

**Bread**—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.  
Pilot..... ¢ lb @ 5½  
Navy..... @ 4½  
Crackers..... 10 @ 15

**Breadstuffs**—See special report.

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

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

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. 44 @ 48  
do do fair to good 35 @ 40  
do Firkins, str. fine, yel. 46 @ 50  
do ½ fir. tubs, strictly fine 48 @ 50  
do do com. to good 40 @ 46  
Pa., fine dairy packed, yellow 33 @ 40  
do firkins, finer kinds, do 33 @ 35  
do common to medium 25 @ 30  
West. Ke erve, good to fine, yel. 32 @ 35  
do com. to medium 25 @ 30  
Southern Ohio 25 @ 30  
Canada, uniform and fine 34 @ 36  
do ordinary, mixed 25 @ 30  
Mich. Ill., Ind. & Wis., g. to f. yel. 30 @ 35  
do do com. to med. 25 @ 30  
**Cheese**—  
Factory made dairies 17½ @ 19  
Farm dairies 16 @ 18½  
do do common 14 @ 15  
English dairy 23 @ 25  
Vermont dairy 15 @ 17½

**Candles**—Duty, tallow, 2½; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents ¢ lb.  
Sperm..... ¢ lb 42 @ 45  
do patent..... 52 @ 55  
Refined sperm, city 42 @ 45  
Stearic..... 33 @ 34  
Adamantine..... 25 @ 28

**Cement**—Rosendale..... ¢ bbl @ 2 00

**Chains**—Duty, 2½ cents ¢ lb.  
One inch and upward..... ¢ lb 8½ @ 9

**Coal**—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 ¢ ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents ¢ 28 bushels of 80 lb ¢ bushel.  
Liverpool Orrel..... ¢ ton of 2,240 lb @ 16 00  
Liverpool House Cannel..... 22 00 @ 23 00  
Anthracite..... 13 00 @ 13 50

**Cocoa**—Duty, 3 cents ¢ lb.  
Caracas..... (gold), (in bond) ¢ lb 27½ @ 30  
Maracaibo (gold) do..... @ 50  
Guayaquil (gold) 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 ¢ lb; all other 10 ¢ cent ad valorem in addition.  
Coffee has been quiet and prices have slightly declined during the week.

Rio, prime, duty paid..... gold. 20½ @ ..  
do good..... 19½ @ 20  
do fair..... 18½ @ 19  
do ordinary..... 17½ @ 18  
do fair to good cargoes..... 18½ @ 19½  
Java, mats and bags..... 27 @ 29

Maracaibo..... 21 @ 28½  
Laguayra..... 21½ @ 23  
St. Domingo..... 17½ @ 18½

**Copper**—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2½; old copper 2 cents ¢ lb; manufactured, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. ¢ square foot, 3½ cents ¢ lb. All cash.  
Copper is unsettled and has been less firm during the week but closes more steady.

Sheathing, new..... ¢ lb @ 55  
Sheathing, &c., old..... @ 35  
Sheathing, yellow..... @ 40  
Bolts..... @ 55  
Braziers..... @ 55  
Baltimore..... 40 @ 41  
Detroit..... 41 @ 42  
Portage Lake..... 40 @ 41

**Cordage**—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2½; other untarred, 3½ cents ¢ lb.  
Manila, Amer. made..... ¢ lb 26 @ 27  
Tarred Russia..... @ ..  
Tarred American..... @ 19  
Bolt Rope, Russia..... @ 30

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

**Cotton**—See special report.

**Drugs and Dyes**—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents ¢ gallon; Aloes, 6 cents ¢ lb; Alum, 60 cents ¢ 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents ¢ lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents ¢ lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1½; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents ¢ lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents ¢ 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents ¢ lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 ¢ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 ¢ ton, and 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents ¢ lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents ¢ lb; Castor Oil, \$1 ¢ gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1½; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, ½; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents ¢ lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent ¢ lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 ¢ cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 ¢ lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 ¢ cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents ¢ lb; Phosphorus, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents ¢ lb; Quicksilver, 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Sal Aratus, 1½ cents ¢ lb; Sal Soda, ½ cent ¢ lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, ½; Sugar Lead, 20 cents ¢ lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 ¢ cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 ¢ oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents ¢ lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 ¢ cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 ¢ lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal)

Acid, Citric..... (gold) @ 60  
Alcohol..... ¢ gall. @ 4 60  
Aloes, Cape..... ¢ lb 25 @ 26  
Aloes, Socotrine..... 85 @ ..  
Alum..... 4½ @ 4½  
Annato, fair to prime..... 65 @ 70  
Antimony, Regulus of..... 14½ @ 15  
Argols, Red..... (gold) @ ..  
Argols, Refined..... (gold) 28½ @ 29  
Arsenic, Powdered..... 3½ @ 3½  
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..... 10½ @ 11  
Bi Chromate Potash..... 24 @ ..  
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags..... (gold) 28 @ 30  
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar..... 40 @ 42½  
Bleaching Powder..... 6 @ 6½  
Borax, Refined..... 30 @ 32  
Brimstone, Crude..... (gold) ¢ ton 45 00 @ ..  
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... ¢ lb 4½ @ 5  
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur..... 6 @ 6½  
Camphor, Crude, (in bond) (gold) @ 30  
Camphor, Refined..... 1 30 @ ..  
Cantharides..... @ 1 60  
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... 24 @ 25  
Cardamoms, Malabar..... 3 55 @ 3 50  
Castor Oil, Cases..... ¢ gallon 50 ¢ @ 60  
Chamomile Flowers..... ¢ lb 85 @ 36  
Chlorate Potash..... (gold) 10½ @ 11½  
Caustic Soda..... @ ..  
Cobalt, Crystals, in kegs, 112 lbs..... @ 92½ @ 95  
Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold) 80 @ 85  
Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) 2 @ ..  
Copperas, American..... 33½ @ 34  
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) @ 50  
Cubebs, East India..... @ 13  
Cutch..... @ 26  
Cuttlefish Bone..... @ 4  
Epsom Salts..... @ 12  
Extract Logwood..... @ 60 @ 80  
Flowers, Benzoin..... ¢ oz. @ 31  
Flowers, Arnica..... @ 40 @ 70  
Folia, Buchu..... bales @ ..  
Gambier..... ¢ lb 1 00 @ ..  
Gamboge..... @ 45  
Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls..... @ 1 00  
Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 62½ @ ..  
Gum Arabic, Picked..... (gold) 42 @ 44  
Gum Arabic, Sorts..... (gold) @ 55  
Gum Benzoin..... (gold) 37½ @ 40  
Gum Copal Cow..... @ 20  
Gum Gedda..... @ 45

Gum Myrrh, East India..... @ 50  
Gum Myrrh, Turkey..... 60 @ ..  
Gum Senegal..... @ 55  
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... 85 @ 40  
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... 85 @ 1 00  
Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 8 05 @ 3 25  
Iodine, Resublimed..... 5 50 @ ..  
Ipecacuanna, Brazil..... 4½ @ 5  
Jalap..... 2 50 @ 2 55  
Juniper Berries..... @ 6  
Lac Dye..... 25 @ 65  
Licorice Paste, Calabria..... 42 @ ..  
Licorice Paste, Sicily..... 23 @ 24  
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... 83 @ ..  
Licorice Paste, Greek..... 36 @ ..  
Madder, Dutch..... (gold) 9 @ ..  
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 9½ @ 10  
Manna, large flake..... @ 1 25  
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo..... 70 @ ..  
Oil Anise..... 3 50 @ 3 62½  
Oil Cassia..... 4 75 @ 5 00  
Oil Bergamot..... 10 25 @ 11 00  
Oil Lemon..... 5 50 @ 6 00  
Oil Peppermint, pure..... 4 00 @ 4 25  
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) 10½ @ 11  
Sal Soda, Newcastle..... 8½ @ ..  
Sarsaparilla, Hond..... @ 55  
Sarsaparilla, Mex..... 30 @ ..  
Seed, Anise..... ¢ lb 24 @ 26  
do Canary..... ¢ bush. 5 50 @ 6 00  
do Hemp..... @ 2 75  
do Caraway..... ¢ lb 20 @ ..  
do Coriander..... @ 18  
do Mustard, brown, Trieste..... @ 18  
do do California, brown..... @ 15  
do do English, white..... @ 20  
Senna, Alexandria..... 24 @ ..  
Senna, East India..... 1 35 @ ..  
Seneca Root..... 1 15 @ 1 20  
Shell Lac..... 50 @ 60  
Soda Ash (80 ¢ cent)..... 6½ @ 7½  
Sugar Lead, White..... @ 62½  
Sulphate Quinine, Am..... ¢ oz. 2 50 @ 2 55  
Sulphate Morphine..... 9 00 @ ..  
Tartaric Acid..... (gold) ¢ lb 59 @ 60  
Valerian, English..... @ 50  
do Dutch..... @ ..  
Verdigris, dry and extra dry..... 80 @ 85  
Vitriol, Blue..... 16½ @ ..

**Duck**—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.  
Ravens, Light..... ¢ pce 16 00 @ 18 00  
Ravens, Heavy..... 22 00 @ ..  
Scotch, Gourcock, No. 1..... 32 00 @ ..  
Cotton, No. 1..... ¢ yard 1 20 @ ..

**Dye Woods**—Duty free.  
Camwood..... (gold) ¢ 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..... 38 00 @ ..  
Logwood, Tabasco..... (gold) 25 00 @ 26 00  
Logwood, St. Domingo..... 25 00 @ 26 50  
Logwood, Jamaica..... 25 00 @ 26 50  
Limawood..... 120 00 @ 125 00  
Barwood..... (gold) 30 00 @ ..  
Sapan Wood, Manila..... @ 70 00

**Feathers**—Duty: 30 ¢ cent ad val.  
Prime Western..... ¢ lb 85 @ 90  
do Tennessee..... @ ..

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

The fish market has been very quiet during the week.

Dry Cod..... ¢ cwt. 8 00 @ 9 25  
Dry Scale..... ¢ bbl. 6 75 @ 7 50  
Pickled Scale..... ¢ bbl. @ ..  
Pickled Cod..... ¢ bbl. 8 75 @ 9 00  
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore..... 22 50 @ 23 00  
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax..... 20 00 @ 22 00  
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay..... 17 00 @ 17 25  
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore..... 18 00 @ ..  
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay..... 16 00 @ 16 25  
Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax..... @ 16 00  
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large..... 12 50 @ 13 00  
Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax..... 14 00 @ 14 50  
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass..... @ ..  
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1..... 87 00 @ ..  
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1, ¢ hf. bbl. @ ..  
Shad, Connecticut, No. 2..... @ ..  
Herring, Scaled..... ¢ box 55 @ 58  
Herring, No. 1..... 48 @ 53  
Herring, pickled..... ¢ bbl. 6 50 @ 9 00

**Flax**—Duty: \$15 ¢ ton.  
Jersey..... ¢ 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, 1½; Filbers and Walnuts, 3 cents ¢ lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 ¢ cent ad val.  
Raisins, Seedless..... ¢ cask @ 11 25  
do Layer..... ¢ box 4 75 @ ..  
do Bunch..... 4 65 @ ..  
Currants..... ¢ lb 15½ @ 16  
Citron, Leghorn..... 46 @ 47½  
Prunes, Turkish..... 19½ @ 20  
Dates..... 15 @ 15½  
Almonds, Languedoc..... 8½ @ 8½  
do Provence..... 38 @ 34  
do Sicily, Soft Shell..... 30 @ 31  
do Shelled..... 55 @ 60  
Sardines..... ¢ box @ 1 02  
do..... ¢ hf. box 50 @ 51  
do..... ¢ qr. box 24½ @ 25½

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 furs and skins such as Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, Fisher, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, and various types of furs.

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/2; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30, 2 1/2; all over that, 8 cents per lb.

Table listing window and glass products such as American Window, English and French Window, and various sizes of glass panes.

Table listing gunny bags and cloth with their respective prices and duties.

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

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

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

Table listing gunpowder products such as Blasting, Shipping and Mining, Rifle, and Sporting.

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

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

Table listing hemp and sisal products with their respective prices and duties.

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

Table listing various types of hides and skins such as B. A. & Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, Orinoco, California, Mexico, Porto Cabello, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, San Juan and Cent. Amer., Maracaibo, and Bogota.

Table listing Western goods such as Dry Salted Hides, Maracaibo, Maranhao, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoras, Bahia, and Chili.

Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Western, Country s'lter trim. & cured, City do do.

Table listing Upper Leather Stock such as B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Bissau, and East India Stock such as Calcutta, city s'lter, dead green, black, dry, and butalo.

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

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865, do of 1864.

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

Table listing horns from Ox, Rio Grande, and Ox, Buenos Ayres.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

Table listing India Rubber products such as Para, Fine, Para, Medium, Para, Coarse, East India, Carthagena, etc., and Guayaquil.

Indigo—Duty FREE.

Table listing indigo products such as Bengal, Oude, Kurpah, Madras, Manilla, Guatemala, and Caraccas.

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

The market is poorly supplied and prices are firm.

Table listing iron products such as Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash), Pig, American, No. 1, Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes.

Table listing various iron and steel products such as Bar Swedes, Bar, English and American, Refined, do do do Common, Scroll, Ovals and Half Round, Band, Horse Shoe, Rods, Hoop, Nail Rod, Sheet, Russia, Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, Rails, English, do American.

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

Table listing ivory products such as East India, Prime, East India, Billiard Ball, African, West Coast, Prime, African, Scivellos, West Coast.

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

Table listing lead products such as Galena, Spanish, German, English, Bar, and Pipe and Sheet.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 cent ad val. Leather is in limited demand, and a shade lower.

Table listing various types of leather such as Oak, Slaughter, light, do do middle, do do heavy, do light Cropped, do middle do, do helies do, Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c. l't do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do California, light do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do Orinoco, etc. l't do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do do & B. A. dam'gd all weights, do do poor all do, do Slaughter in rough, cash, Oak, Slaughter in ro gh, light, do do do mid. & h'vy do.

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

Table listing lime products such as Rockland, common, and do heavy.

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

Table listing various types of lumber and wood products such as Spruce, Eastern, Southern Pine, White Pine Box Boards, White Pine Merchant, Box Boards, Clear Pine, Laths, Eastern, Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Plk., Cherry Boards and Plank, Oak and Ash, Maple and Birch, Black Walnut.

Table listing various types of lumber and wood products such as Spruce, Eastern, Southern Pine, White Pine Box Boards, White Pine Merchant, Box Boards, Clear Pine, Laths, Eastern, Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Plk., Cherry Boards and Plank, Oak and Ash, Maple and Birch, Black Walnut.

STAVES—

Table listing staves such as White oak, pipe, extra, do pipe, heavy, do pipe, light, do pipe, culls, do hhd., extra, do hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, do hhd., culls, do bbl., extra, do bbl., heavy, do bbl., light, do bbl., culls, Red oak, hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, HEADING—white oak, hhd.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

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

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

Table listing molasses products such as 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).

Table listing nails such as Cut, 4d. @ 6d., Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (3d.), Copper, Yellow metal, Zinc.

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

The market is quiet with light transactions.

Table listing naval stores such as Turpentine, N. C., Tar, American, do foreign, Pitch, Rosin, common and strained, do No. 2, do No. 1, do Pale and Extra (250 lbs.), Spirits turpentine, Am.

Oakum—Duty free.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val.

Table listing oil cake products such as City thin oblong, in bbls., do in bags, Western thin oblong, in bags.

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

Whale oils are firm but sales have been light.

Table listing various types of oils such as Olive, 13 bottle baskets, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 23 - 30 gr. deodorized, Kerosene (free).

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

Table listing various types of paints such as Litharge, American, Lead, red, American, do white, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pine, dry, Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, do white, American, No. 1, in oil, Cobble, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brown, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, Whiting, American, Vermilion, Chinese, do Trieste, do American, Venetia red, (N. C.).

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

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

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

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

Table listing various types of Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and Shoulders 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, 24 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 do Bombay.

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

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

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, Free. Table listing Goat, Deer, and do Port C. and Barcelona.

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 do 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, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, and Cloves.

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 2 1/2 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per lb; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents per lb and 10 cent ad val. Table listing 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. Table listing Porto Rico, Cuba, do fair to good, do fair to good grocery, do prime to choice, do centrifugal, do Melado, Havana, Boxes D. S. Nos. 7 to 9, do do do 10 to 12, do do do 13 to 15, do do do 16 to 18, do do do 19 to 20, do do white, Loaf, Granulated, Crushed and powdered, White coffee, A, 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 quiet with light sales. Table listing Hyson, Common to fair, do Superior to fine, do Ex fine to finest, Young Hyson, Canton made, do Common to fair, do Superior to fine, do Ex fine to finest, Gunpow. & Imper., Canton made, do do Com. to fair, do do Sup. to fine, do do Ex. f. to finest, H. Skin & Twankay, Canton made, do do Com. to fair, do do Sup'r to fine, do do Ex. f. to finest, Uncolored Japan, Com. to fair, do do Sup'r to fine, do do Ex. f. to finest, Oolong, Common to fair, do Superior to fine, do Ex fine to finest, Souchong & Congou, Com. to fair, do do Sup'r to fine, do do Ex. f. to finest, Orange Pecco, Common to fine.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing Banca, Straits, English, Plates, charcoal I. C., do I. C. Coke, do Terne Charcoal, and do Terne Coke.

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb. Tobacco has been quiet during the week, with light sales. Table listing Lugs (light and heavy), 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, Manufactured (tax paid)—10s and 12s—Best, do Medium, do Common, 1/2 lbs—(dark) Best, do do Medium, do do Common, lbs (Western)—Ex. fine, bright, do do Fine, do do Medium, do do Common, lbs (Virginia)—Ex. fine, bright, do do Fine, do do Medium, do do Common, Navy lbs—Best, do Medium, do Common, Navy 1/2 lbs—Best, do Medium, do Common.

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, % 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.

Table listing various Wines and Liquors such as 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, Win-s—Port, Burgundy Port, Sherry, Madeira, do Marselles, 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 still dull and heavy, especially for low grades. Table listing American, Saxony fleece, 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, Donskol, washed, Persian, African, unwashed, do washed, Mexican, unwashed, 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. 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.

**READING DIVIDEND.**—This company have declared a dividend of 10 per cent on their preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after December 30, in cash, or common stock at par, at the option of the holders. Transfer books are closed this day (16th), to be re-opened January 9, 1866.

**LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.**—This railroad and premises, which are mortgaged to secure the payment of the second mortgage bonds, are advertised to be sold on the 4th of January next. A committee, on the part of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, have been appointed to purchase said property, and have already received nearly a million of the bonds for this purpose. Bondholders who deposit their bonds with the committee on or before Dec. 25, will participate in the advantages of the purchase. Those who do not will only be entitled to a dividend from the purchase money. The bonds will be received at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, No. 25 William street.

**PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.**—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have made a contract for twenty-five new engines, to cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The company has, during the year, made large expenditures for construction, and has sold stock, it is stated, to the extent of a million and a quarter dollars.

**NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.**—The report of the New York Central Railroad for the year ending September 30, 1865, was presented to the general meeting of shareholders at Albany, on the 13th instant. We shall give in the CHRONICLE, for next week, an analysis of the reports of this company since its organization. The following comparative figures for the years 1864 and 1865 exhibit the condition of the company at the close of those years:

Stock, beginning of the year.....	Sept. 30, 1865.	Sept. 30, 1864.
Added by conversion of bonds.....	\$24,386,000	\$24,209,000
	205,000	177,000
<b>Total capital.....</b>	<b>24,591,000</b>	<b>24,386,000</b>
Funded debt.....	14,627,442	13,211,341
<b>Total stock and debt.....</b>	<b>39,218,442</b>	<b>37,597,341</b>
Undivided income.....	3,921,297	3,854,867
<b>Total cost represented.....</b>	<b>43,139,739</b>	<b>41,452,208</b>
Cost of construction and equipment.....	33,701,919	32,879,251
Consolidation premiums.....	6,768,119	6,995,597
Lake and lake shore property.....	841,791	604,450
Hudson bridge property.....	438,000	108,495
Cash and bills, surplus.....	*216,277	*372,659
Fuel and material, operating.....	2,173,633	1,491,756
<b>Total value of property.....</b>	<b>44,139,739</b>	<b>42,452,208</b>
Less, fuel charged off.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Total reckoned value.....</b>	<b>\$43,139,739</b>	<b>\$41,452,208</b>
* Cash and bills on hand.....	Sept. 30, 1865.	Sept. 30, 1864.
Expenses and interest accrued.....	\$1,152,033	\$1,196,449
	935,757	823,790
<b>Surplus cash, etc.....</b>	<b>\$216,276</b>	<b>\$372,659</b>

The traffic of the road for the two years netted as follows:

From passengers.....	Sept. 30, 1865.	Sept. 30, 1864.
Freight.....	\$4,521,454	\$3,923,152
Miscellaneous.....	8,776,027	8,543,371
	678,943	531,367
<b>Total in gross.....</b>	<b>13,975,524</b>	<b>12,997,890</b>
Expenses and renewal of track.....	10,882,358	9,436,184
<b>Leaving net earnings.....</b>	<b>3,093,166</b>	<b>3,561,706</b>
Interest, lease and taxes.....	*1,446,094	*1,257,048
<b>Net income.....</b>	<b>1,647,072</b>	<b>2,304,658</b>
Paid in dividends.....	1,469,460	2,193,850
<b>Balance.....</b>	<b>177,612</b>	<b>200,808</b>
Cash to Sinking Fund.....	111,182	111,182
<b>Added to surplus.....</b>	<b>\$66,430</b>	<b>\$89,616</b>
* Of this sum—		
Taxes on earnings.....	Sept. 30, 1865.	Sept. 30, 1864.
Taxes on dividends.....	\$338,452	\$84,960
	73,473	85,323
<b>Total taxes.....</b>	<b>\$411,925</b>	<b>\$170,283</b>

## COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.			Cleveland and Pittsburg.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)
\$109,850	\$100,991	\$261,903	\$232,208	\$273,875	\$541,005	\$140,024	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$123,808	\$139,414	\$180,048
101,355	154,418	252,583	202,321	317,839	482,164	130,225	175,482	246,331	115,394	170,879	—
104,372	195,803	288,159	221,709	390,355	499,296	122,512	243,150	289,403	135,211	202,857	—
122,084	162,733	263,149	240,051	421,363	468,358	126,798	185,013	186,172	140,952	193,919	—
132,301	178,786	312,316	280,209	466,830	585,623	144,995	198,679	227,260	152,662	203,514	—
145,542	206,090	343,985	366,100	565,145	747,942	170,937	243,178	311,180	160,569	210,314	—
149,137	224,257	315,944	281,334	480,710	702,692	139,142	224,980	232,728	182,655	214,533	226,047
157,948	296,546	391,574	296,169	519,306	767,508	160,306	271,140	288,095	182,085	264,637	243,417
170,044	320,381	399,602	473,186	669,605	946,707	210,729	331,494	384,290	181,935	242,171	243,413
170,910	320,879	355,077	551,122	729,759	923,886	216,030	324,865	360,707	180,246	248,292	223,846
156,869	307,803	291,804	435,945	716,378	749,191	196,435	336,617	261,141	181,175	220,062	220,138
153,294	252,015	—	407,688	563,401	—	201,134	321,037	—	180,408	201,169	—
<b>Year ..</b>	<b>2,770,484</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,988,042</b>	<b>6,114,566</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,959,267</b>	<b>3,095,470</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,917,100</b>	<b>2,512,315</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Erie Railway.</b>			<b>Hudson River.</b>			<b>Illinois Central.</b>			<b>Marietta and Cincinnati.</b>		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$845,695	\$984,837	\$908,341	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	\$299,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	\$38,203	\$77,010	\$98,112
839,949	934,133	886,039	425,047	472,240	418,711	271,085	416,588	522,555	53,778	74,409	86,626
956,445	1,114,508	1,240,626	366,802	356,626	424,870	275,643	459,762	592,276	60,540	89,901	93,503
948,059	1,099,507	1,472,120	270,676	278,540	311,540	299,224	423,797	491,297	64,306	72,389	82,186
848,783	1,072,293	1,339,279	244,771	281,759	351,759	331,687	406,373	454,604	35,326	83,993	73,842
770,148	1,041,975	1,225,528	202,392	253,049	310,049	407,992	510,100	590,061	40,706	78,697	110,186
731,243	994,317	1,152,803	190,364	273,726	—	343,929	423,578	527,888	58,704	91,809	103,651
687,092	1,105,364	1,364,126	219,561	306,595	—	511,305	586,964	661,548	52,864	94,375	112,155
816,801	1,301,005	1,345,456	268,100	361,600	—	478,576	799,236	706,739	77,112	93,078	120,057
965,294	1,222,568	1,406,385	302,174	340,900	—	496,433	661,391	621,849	83,059	90,576	117,604
1,024,649	1,224,909	1,451,217	295,750	340,738	—	437,679	657,141	624,957	76,764	96,908	—
1,035,321	1,334,217	—	484,550	507,552	—	424,531	603,402	—	68,863	95,453	—
<b>Year ..</b>	<b>13,429,643</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,726,140</b>	<b>4,274,556</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,571,028</b>	<b>6,329,447</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>710,225</b>	<b>1,038,165</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Michigan Central.</b>			<b>Mich. So. North and Indiana.</b>			<b>Mil. and Prairie du Chien.</b>			<b>New York Central.</b>		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)
\$242,073	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$248,784	\$256,600	\$395,986	\$67,130	\$102,749	\$98,183	\$920,272	\$921,831	\$899,473
245,858	278,848	279,187	230,508	304,445	366,361	76,132	115,135	74,283	790,167	936,587	581,372
236,432	348,802	344,228	257,227	338,454	413,322	44,925	88,221	70,740	807,590	1,059,028	915,600
238,495	338,276	337,240	268,613	330,651	366,245	88,177	140,418	106,889	911,395	1,105,664	1,300,000
236,453	271,553	401,456	264,835	267,126	353,194	106,967	186,747	146,943	839,126	1,004,435	1,204,435
206,221	265,780	365,663	241,236	315,258	402,122	111,260	212,209	224,838	841,165	1,029,736	—
193,328	263,244	329,105	189,145	278,891	309,083	71,587	139,547	177,159	818,512	1,055,793	—
215,449	346,781	413,501	238,012	358,862	474,706	69,353	113,399	170,554	840,450	1,273,117	1,500,000
303,168	408,445	476,661	308,106	402,219	484,173	155,417	168,218	228,025	1,079,551	1,450,076	—
375,488	410,802	490,693	375,567	404,568	521,636	205,055	178,526	310,594	1,041,522	1,196,435	—
339,794	405,510	447,669	332,360	448,934	498,421	138,342	149,099	—	1,045,401	1,157,818	—
306,186	376,470	—	348,048	411,806	—	112,913	117,013	—	1,157,818	1,039,902	—
<b>Year ..</b>	<b>3,966,946</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,302,541</b>	<b>4,110,154</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,247,258</b>	<b>1,711,281</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11,069,853</b>	<b>13,230,417</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Pittsburg, Ft. W., &amp; Chicago.</b>			<b>Rome, Watert'n &amp; Ogdensb.</b>			<b>St. Louis, Alton &amp; T. Haute.</b>			<b>Toledo, Wabash &amp; Western.</b>		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)
\$337,350	\$290,676	\$684,260	\$35,047	\$38,778	\$ —	\$109,808	\$100,872	\$170,078	\$86,321	\$79,735	\$144,084
366,598	457,227	696,738	31,619	54,735	—	110,603	147,485	153,903	91,971	95,843	139,171
461,965	611,297	886,511	36,912	60,006	—	120,310	160,497	202,771	103,056	132,896	155,753
462,987	588,066	738,107	43,058	60,361	—	123,115	157,786	169,299	132,111	123,987	144,001
427,094	525,751	601,238	44,835	72,452	—	113,798	149,855	177,625	134,272	127,010	138,728
395,845	532,911	650,311	—	—	91,172	123,949	155,730	173,722	152,585	156,338	194,524
350,753	506,640	612,127	49,673	71,352	89,978	118,077	144,942	162,570	105,554	139,626	*271,725
407,077	625,547	718,016	51,281	84,438	103,627	130,378	218,236	229,459	116,379	241,114	*374,938
463,509	675,360	759,405	—	87,515	131,885	153,470	234,194	269,459	120,595	375,534	243,840
505,814	701,352	807,382	76,136	83,946	—	144,736	203,785	222,924	151,052	221,570	—
466,300	691,556	712,030	—	—	—	163,748	202,966	—	134,563	220,209	—
487,642	914,082	—	—	—	—	142,921	204				

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.
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	96½		Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1887	88½	
2d do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch, do	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	96½		1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	96½		<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do	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		85
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1873			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894		85
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1844	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	97		Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	100	100½	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874	94½	95
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	100½	101	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	102½		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		99½
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	98	99
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879		
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883		98½
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	94½	96
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888		94
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882		102½
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		97
1st Mortgage	390,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865	99		<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do	204,000	6	do	1845			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do	254,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	97½		<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		98½
Sinking Fund Bonds	203,000	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	95½	96	Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881	95½	
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883	75	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	93	93½	<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	89½		<i>Hudson River:</i>						
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	102	105
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869	105½	105½
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885		
<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	93	
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870			1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870	80	
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	102½	107	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	106	106
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62		41	2d do	364,000	10	do	1870		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	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		94	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	96½	97	<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	85		1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	112		1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do	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	93	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870	90	100
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	85		2d do	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	90	91	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	82	83	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863		84	2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
Consol. Sinking Fund Bonds	948,000	6	Quarterly	1915			<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	100½	101	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.	1889		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	1,601,293	7	Feb. & Aug.	1892		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	110	11

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 divided into sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous bonds, listing various companies and their respective bond details.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
<b>Railroad.</b>						New York and Boston Afr Line.100	788,047	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	96%	96%
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192				New York Central.....	100	24,386,000			
Alleghany Valley.....	50	1,947,600				New York and Harlem.....	50	5,085,050			
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1%		do preferred.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.100		919,153				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.100	1,000,000	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	
do do Pa.....	100	2,500,000				New York and New Haven.....	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	Oct. 4	114%
do do Ohio.100		5,000,000				New York Providence & Boston100	1,508,000	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	120
Baltimore and Ohio.....	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Oct. 4	113%	Ninth Avenue.....	100	795,360	June and Dec	Jun 3	88
Washington Branch.....	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	127	Northern of New Hampshire.....	100	3,068,400	Quarterly.	Nov 2	89%
Bellefontaine Line.....	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		Northern Central.....	50	3,344,800			63
Belvidere, Delaware.....	100	997,112				North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Berkshire.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 1%		Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,338,600			41%
Blossburg and Corning.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 2%		Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.....	100	3,077,000			29
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000			11%	Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	21,250,000	January.	Jan. 7	75
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3%	94%	do preferred.....	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	104%
Boston and Maine.....	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July. 4	118%	Old Colony and Newport.....	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Boston and Providence.....	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	125	Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4%	130%	Panama (and Steamship).....	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 6	236
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150				Peninsula.....	100				
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3%		Pennsylvania.....	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	113%
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	366,000				Philadelphia and BaltimoreCent100	218,100	218,100			61%
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3%		Philadelphia and Erie.....	50	5,013,054		De. '65	117%
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Philadelphia and Reading.....	50	20,072,323			105
Burlington and Missouri River.100		1,000,000				Phila., Germant'n. & Norrist'n. 50	1,358,100	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4	105
Camden and Amboy.....	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July. 5	124%	Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore 50	8,657,300	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5	119%
Camden and Atlantic.....	50	378,455				Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore 50	1,770,414	1,770,414	Quarterly.	Oct. 2%	105%
do do preferred.....	50	682,600				Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago100	8,181,126	8,181,126	Jan. and July	July. 4	97
Cape od.....	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3%		Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth100	1,500,000	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4%	
Catawissa.....	50	1,150,000			46	Providence and Worcester.....	100	1,700,000			
do preferred.....	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	70	Racine and Mississippi.....	100				
Central of New Jersey.....	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 2%	120	Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	2,360,700			
Central Ohio.....					47	Reading and Columbia.....	50	501,890	Jan. and July	July. 4	
Cheshire (preferred).....	100	2,085,925			102	Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Chester Valley.....	50	871,900	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	105	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb'g100	1,774,175	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Chicago and Alton.....	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	106	Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,233,376			41%
do preferred.....	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3%	106	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute100	2,300,000	2,300,000	Annually.	May. 7	
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.100		8,376,510	May & Nov.	N. 5c & 20c	113	do do pref.100	1,700,000	1,700,000			75
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100					Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin. 100	2,989,090	2,989,090	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	1,000,000			61	do do pref.100	354,866	354,866			
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	2,250,000			35%	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark100	862,571	862,571	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	13,160,927	June & Dec.	June. 3%	61%	Schuylkill Valley.....	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	64
do do pref.100		12,994,719	April and Oct	Oct. 5	108	Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	Apr. and Oct	70
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	6,000,000				Shamokin Valley & Pottsville. 50	869,450	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line100		1,106,125				Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	750,000	Quarterly.		135
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.100		3,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. 5	98	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 100	1,200,130	1,200,130	Jan. and July	July. 6	
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....	100	2,000,000			12	Terre Haute and Richmond.....	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July. 6	
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.100		6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	126	Third Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	Oct.	
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.100		4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan.	91%	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	5,253,625	Feb. and Aug	Jan. '66	109	do do 1st pref.100	1,700,000	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5	109	do do 2d pref.100	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.100					125	Toledo, Wabash and Western. 50	2,442,350	2,442,350	June and Dec	June. 3	43
Columbus and Xenia.....	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July. 5	57%	do do preferred. 50	984,700	984,700	June and Dec	June. 3%	
Concord.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3%		Tioga.....	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July. 3%	
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July. 3%		Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111			
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	500,000				Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec	June. 3	
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....	100	392,900	Jan. and July	July. 3	75	Utica and Black River.....	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July. 2	
do do pref.100		1,255,200	Jan. and July	July. 4	104	Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,890,000	June and Dec	June. 4	91%
Connecticut River.....	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July. 4		Vermont and Massachusetts.....	100	2,214,225			42%
Covington and Lexington.....	100	1,582,169			20	Warren.....	50	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July. 3	93%
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	2,316,705	Jan. and July	July. 3		Westchester and Philadelphia. 50	684,036	684,036	Jan. and July	July. 4	136
Delaware.....	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July. 3	172	Western (Mass.).....	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	96%
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.....	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	180	Worcester and Nashua.....	83	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	
Des Moines Valley.....	100	1,550,000				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g 50	317,050	317,050	Jan. and July	July. 1	
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	952,350				<b>Canal.</b>					
do do pref.100		1,500,000				Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,313,563			
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,751,577				Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	8,228,595	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	61
do do pref.100		1,982,180				Delaware Division.....	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	141
Eastern, (Mass).....	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	98%	Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	144
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.....	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct.		Delaware Junction (Pa.).....	100	398,910	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua100		500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2%		Delaware and Raritan.....	100				
Elmira and Williamsport.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 2%		Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	200,000	May and Nov	Nov. 5	112%
do do pref.50		500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3%	87	Lehigh Navigation.....	50	4,282,950			115
Erie.....	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	93%	Monongahela Navigation.....	50	726,800	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
do preferred.....	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	86	Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	100
Erie and Northeast.....	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	121
Fitchburg.....	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	103	North Branch.....	50	138,086			56
Forty-secd St. & Grand St. F'y.100		750,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5		Schuylkill Navigation (consol.) 50	1,908,207	1,908,207	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3%	67%
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	1,900,000			33	do preferred. 50	2,888,805	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3%	17
do do pref.100		5,253,836			50	Susquehanna and Tide-Water. 50	2,050,070	2,050,070			2
Hartford and New Haven.....	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	167	Union.....	50	2,750,000			34
Housatonic.....	100	820,000				do preferred.....	50				40
do do preferred.....	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	108%	West Branch and Susquehanna.100	1,000,000	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	
Hudson River.....	100	6,218,042	April and Oct	Oct. 4	108%	Wyoming Valley.....	50	700,000	Quarterly.	Sept. 4	108
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	50	617,500	Jan. and July	July. 3%		<b>Miscellaneous.</b>					
do do pref.50		190,750	Jan. and July	July. 3%	133	American Coal.....	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	67
Illinois Central.....	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 & 10c	133	American Telegraph.....	100				10
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50	1,689,900	April and Oct	Oct. 4	93	Ashburton Coal.....	50	2,500,000	Quarterly.	July. 25	135
Indianapolis and Madison.....	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July. 3		Atlantic Mail.....	100	4,000,000			136
do do pref.100		407,900	Jan. and July	July. 4		Brunswick City.....	100				
Jeffersonville.....	50	1,015,907				Bucks County Lead.....	5	200,000			200
Joliet and Chicago.....	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1%	90	Brooklyn Gas.....	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug.	45%
Kennebec and Portland (new)100					70	Canton Improvement.....	100	5,000,000			30
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	835,000				Cary Improvement.....	100	600,000			5
do do pref.50		500,000				Central American Trans.....	100	3,214,300			54%
Lehigh Valley.....	50	6,627,030	Quarterly.	Oct. 2%	137	Central Coal.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	110
Lexington and Frankfort.....	50	516,575	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas.....	20	1,000,000			
Little Miami.....	100	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July. 5	118	Consolidation Coal, Md.....	100	6,000,000			44%
Little Schuylkill.....	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July. 3	58	Cumberland Coal, preferred.....	100	5,000,000			44%
Long Island.....	50										

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are partici- pating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 d. ys.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
<b>Joint Stock Fire:</b>					
Adriatic	25 \$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July.	Jan. ....	
Etina*	50 200,000	211,492	do	Jan. .... 3½	
Agricultural (Watert'n)	5 50,000	122,248			
Albany	30 150,000	137,467			
Albany City	100 200,000	200,645			
American*	50 200,000	440,084	Jan. and July.	Jan. .... 12½	
American Exchange	100 200,000	203,363	April and Oct.	Apr. .... 5	
Arctic	50 500,000	529,167	Jan. and July.	Jan. .... 5	
Astor	25 250,000	270,827	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .... 5	
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50 300,000	347,723	March and Sep.	Sep. .... 5	
Baltic	25 200,000	192,631	May and Nov.	May .... 5	
Beckman	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.	July .... 7	
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.	Aug. .... 10	
Citizens'	20 200,000	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 80½	
Columbia*	100 500,000	495,466	do	do	
Commerce	100 200,000	229,835	do	July .... 4	
Commerce (Albany)	100 200,000	239,144	do	do	
Commercial	50 200,000	269,319	Jan. and July.	July .... 5	
Commonwealth	100 250,000	282,243	do	July .... 5	
Continental*	100 500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July.	July .... 7	
Corn Exchange	50 400,000	299,038	March and Sep.	Sep. .... 6	
Croton	100 200,000	227,675	Jan. and July.	July .... 5 50	
Eagle	40 300,000	401,922	April and Oct.	Oct. .... 4	
Empire City	100 200,000	246,853	Jan. and July.	July .... 7	
Excelsior	50 200,000	255,112	do	July .... 5 102	
Exchange	30 150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .... 5 57½	
Far Joint St'k (Meridian)	100 50,000	72,880	do	July .... 5 102	
Firemen's	17 200,000	262,121	Jan. and July.	July .... 5	
Firemen's Fund	10 150,000	141,396	do	July .... 5	
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10 150,000	169,340	do	July .... 5	
Fulton	25 200,000	230,229	do	July .... 5	
Gallatin	50 150,000	162,744	May and Nov.	May .... 6	
Gebhard	100 200,000	225,241	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .... 5	
Germania	50 500,000	590,147	Jan. and July.	July .... 5	
Glenn's Falls	10 100,000	159,602	do	do	
Globe	50 200,000	224,687	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.	July .... 5	
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	do	
Home	100 2,000,000	2,929,623	do	July .... 5 139½	
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.	Aug. .... 5 64½	
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.	Sep. .... 6	
Knickerbocker	40 280,000	328,115	Jan. and July.	July .... 5	
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50 150,000	157,433	do	July .... 5	
Lamar	100 300,000	358,142	do	July .... 5	
Lenox	25 150,000	184,916	March and Sep.	Sep. .... 4	
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50 200,000	298,773	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	do	
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50 150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	July .... 7	
National	37½ 200,000	249,874	do	July .... 6	
New Amsterdam	25 300,000	348,467	do	July .... 5	
New World	50 200,000	203,224	do	do	
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.)	100 100,000	110,905	do	do	
N. Y. Equitable	35 210,000	253,079	Jan. and July.	July .... 8	
N. Y. Fire and Mar.	100 200,000	262,076	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .... 6	
Niagara	50 1,000,000	1,164,291	Jan. and July.	July .... 5 110	
North American*	50 1,000,000		June and Dec.	June .... 6 92	
North River	25 350,000	388,919	April and Oct.	Oct. .... 5 91½	
Northwestern (Oswego)	50 150,000	170,982	Jan. and July.	July .... 5	
Pacific	25 200,000	244,289	do	July .... 7½ 115	
Park	100 200,000	217,876	do	do	
Peter Cooper	20 150,000	163,247	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .... 5 97½	
People's	20 150,000	135,496	Jan. and July.	July .... 5	
Phoenix†	50 500,000	664,987	May and Sept.	May .... 5	
Reller	50 200,000	249,750	Jan. and July.	July .... 5	
Republic*	100 300,000	481,551	do	July .... 3½	
Resolute*	100 200,000	232,191	do	July .... 5	
Rutgers'	25 200,000	208,016	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .... 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	do	do	
Sterling*	100 200,000	205,070	do	do	
Stuyvesant	25 200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .... 5 57	
Tradesmen's	25 150,000	180,310	Jan. and July.	July .... 5	
United States	25 250,000	343,665	do	July .... 5 115	
Washington*	50 400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. .... 4	
Western (Buffalo)	100 200,000	303,213	do	do	
Williamsburg City	50 150,000	159,226	Jan. and July.	July .... 5	
Yonkers and New York	100 500,000	566,543	do	Jan. .... 5	
<b>Joint Stock Marine:</b>					
Columbian*	100 3,500,000		Jan. and July.	Jan. .... 12 85½	
Great Western*	100 1,000,000	8,177,437	do	July .... 3½	
Mercantile Mutual*	100 649,000	1,322,469	do	July .... 3	
Washington*	100 267,490	581,689	do	July .... 3½	

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

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

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil		50	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany			Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allegh Wright	70		Minego	1 50	2 75
Beekman			Montana		60
Bennehoff Reserve			Mount Vernon		
Bennehoff Run	14 80	14 90	N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons.		94
Bergen Coal and Oil	35	40	New York & Newark	42	44
Black Creek			Noble Well of N. Y.		
Blood Farm		10 00	Noble & Del. Rock Oil		
Bradley Oil	50	58	North American		
Brevoort	9 00	10 00	Northern Light	2 75	3 00
Brooklyn	30		Oceanic	50	54
Buchanan Farm	72	74	Oil City Petroleum		
California		10 00	Oil Creek of N. Y.	1 60	1 80
Cascade			Pacific		
Central	29 00	30 00	Palmer Petroleum	1 55	2 35
Cherry Run Petrol'm	20	24	People's Petroleum	20	50
Clinton	1 25	1 50	Phillips		
Commercial			Pit Hole Creek	15 40	15 50
Commonwealth			Pit Hole Consol		3 00
Consolidated of N. Y.					

**TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

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

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

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama ...	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton ..	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton ..	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72

**Miscellaneous.**

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS, AND**

**CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,**

LEAVE PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER, FOOT of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th 21st of every month (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

**DECEMBER:**

- 1st—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Farnsworth.
  - 11th—ATLANTIC, Capt. Manry, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Bradbury.
  - 21st—NEW YORK, Capt. Horner, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Watkins.
- Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

*Through Passage Rates, in Currency.*

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
\$350	\$250	\$126

A discount of one-fourth from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families.

One Hundred Pounds Baggage allowed each adult. Baggage masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing from steamboats, railroads and passengers who prefer to send down early.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free. A steamer will be placed on the line January 1st, 1866, to run from New Orleans to Aspinwall, via Havana. For passage tickets or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

**COAL \$8 50 PER TON.**

**GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.**

COAL AT ACTUAL COST TO SHAREHOLDERS which is now being delivered at their residences from the yard of the company, West 37th street. SHARES, TEN DOLLARS, which entitles the party to ONE TON of Coal per year, at the actual cost, for every share subscribed. See prospectus of the company.

OFFICES: GLOBE BUILDINGS, 64 BROADWAY, AND 19 NEW STREET, NEAR WALL.

Let the People say, with one voice, Down with the Price of Coal.

- The following are among the many stockholders who have received and are now using the coal supplied by the above company, at \$8 50 per ton:
- L. Mendleson, 76 Nassau street, N. Y.
  - Henry Klinker, No. 8 Pearl street, N. Y.
  - J. F. Shulthies, 10 Stanton street, N. Y.
  - E. Graef, 37 and 39 Bowery, N. Y.
  - Mr. C. Wetherbee, 134 East 14th street, N. Y.
  - G. F. Wygant, 485 Third avenue, N. Y.
  - D. Brinckman, 81 Broad street, N. Y.
  - D. A. Woodworth, No. 9 Beekman street, N. Y.
  - Hy. Simmons, No. 2 Fro street, N. Y.
  - Horatio Howarth, 166 Washington street, N. Y.
  - John Renefor, 44 Green wic street, N. Y.
  - Bradley & Reeves, 10 St. to street, N. Y.
  - Chr. Roes, 244 Cherry street, N. Y.
  - James Costello, 510 1/2 Pearl street, N. Y.
  - Mitchel Bros., 17 and 19 Fulton Market, N. Y.
  - D. Combs, 16 and 18 Fulton Market, N. Y.
  - M. A. Schroder, 79 Montgomery street, N. Y.
  - Wm Augustin, 68 Greenwich street, N. Y.
  - F. Wohlers, 43 Whitehall street, N. Y.
  - Henry Heins, corner 22d street and 11th avenue.
  - E. H. Loshe, Columbia street, Brooklyn.
  - T. B. Sidebotham, 433 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn.
  - Jos. Sloper, 133 Marshall street, Brooklyn.
  - M. Morrow, 273 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
  - H. B. L. Herr, 546 Columbia street, Brooklyn.
  - L. E. L. Briggs, 25 Hicks street, Brooklyn.
  - F. W. Brodie, 68 Sands street, Brooklyn.

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

**MANUFACTURED BY THE Boston Milling and Manufacturing Company,**

105 STATE SREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Miners should not purchase machinery before selng. or sending their friends to examine, the practical working of this series of machinery.

The Whirling Table, or Crusher, weighs less than two tons, and crushes from ten to twelve tons of ore per hour to fine gravel, or two hundred and fifty tons in twenty-four hours. The Pulverizer weighs two tons, and pulverizes to dust infinitely finer than stamp work, thirty-four hundred lbs per hour, or thirty six tons per diem, equal to the yield of forty stamps; and the first cost and wear, as compared to this number of stamps, is about one tenth—the entire yield being fit for amalgamation without further reduction. The fine dust is not obtained by screening, but by the immediate action of the Pulverizer.

Fifteen horse-power, net, is the maximum power required for one machine.

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

Let miners and their friends carefully study the practical working of all other machines and processes offered, and then see ours working in East Boston, Mass. We ask only this.

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

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

Or **CHARLES H. GARDNER,** 16 Courtlandt Street, Boston.

**UNION TRUST COMPANY of New York,**

73 BROADWAY, cor. of Rector St.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

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

**TRUSTEES.**

- ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
- JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice Presidents
- ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice Presidents
- A. A. Low, 31 Burling Slip.
- Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., 54 Wall Street.
- Edward B. Wesley, 22 William Street.
- William R. Travers, 19 William Street.
- Andrew Carrigan, 51 Chambers Street.
- Horace F. Clark, 65 Wall Street.
- J. Boorman Johnson, 91 Broadway.
- James K. Waterbury, Brooklyn, E.D.
- Freeman Clark, Rochester, N.Y.
- Amasa J. Parker, Albany, "
- Allen Munroe, Syracuse, "
- Wm. F. Russell, Saugerties, "
- Daniel C. Howell, Bath, "
- Benj. H. Hutton, 145 Duane Street.
- Francis Skiddy, 101 Wall Street.
- David Dows, 30 South Street.
- Daniel Develin, 237 Broadway.
- Henry E. Davies, 43 Wall Street.
- Henry K. Bogert, 49 William Street.
- George W. Culyer, Palmyra, N.Y.
- Peter Cagger, Albany, "
- Alfred A. Howlett, Syracuse, "
- James Forsyth, Troy, "
- Jonathan W. Freeman, Troy, "
- John Magee, Watkins, "

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

**MEXICO! MEXICO! \$30,000,000 LOAN.**

OF THE

**REPUBLIC OF MEXICO**

**Twenty-Year Coupon Bonds,**

IN SUMS OF \$50, \$100, \$500 & \$1,000.

Interest 7 per cent, payable semi-annually in the city of New York.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE in Gold. TEN MILLION DOLLARS in Bonds to be sold at SIXTY CENTS on the dollar in U. S. Currency. The interest thus equaling TWELVE PER CENT IN GOLD, or SEVE TEEN PER CENT IN U. S. CURRENCY, at present rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED. The most desirable investment ever offered. Subscriptions received and full particulars communicated by **JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,** No. 57 Broadway, New York.

Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States.

**SOUTHERN LAND, EMIGRATION AND PRODUCT CO.**

No. 71 BROADWAY, near Wall St., N. Y.,

Offers for sale 4,000 acres of the finest and most valuable Land in the Southern States, at exceedingly low prices.

Tracts from 100 to 500,000 acres. Cotton Plantations, Farms, Mineral and Timber Lands, etc. Iron Works and Furnaces, Coal Lands, Silver Mines, etc.

Titles guaranteed: **W. H. QUINCY,** Secretary

**Advertisements.**

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

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

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or Freight Office on dock, foot of Canal street. Steamers will sail on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

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

Bills of Lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual Package Express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M., on sailing days.

Our Letter Bags will close at 11 1/2 A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, a letter bag will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel, and on the dock foot of Canal street.

Our franked envelopes will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our offices, No. 84 Broadway and Canal street dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale. Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California Coupons bought at best rates. Exchange on Dublin and London, £1 and upwards. On Paris, in sums to suit. For sale by

**WELLS, FARGO & CO.**

THE  
**DURANGO**  
**SILVER MINES**  
Office: No. 73 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

**Francis & Loutrel,**  
STATIONERS & PRINTERS,  
45 MAIDEN LANE.

All kinds of Blank Books, Diaries, Paper and Stationery.

**Insurance.**

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

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

Cash Capital.....\$1,000,000  
Assets Nov. 1, 1865, over.....1,600,000

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

If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid in Gold.

The Assured receive twenty-five per cent of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or, in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1865, FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President,  
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President,  
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d V. P.  
HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

**SUN**  
**Mutual Insurance**  
**COMPANY.**

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

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

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.

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

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.

EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE**  
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

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

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, ISAAC ABBATT,

THEO. W. MORRIS.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS

**Insurance.**

**MERCANTILE**  
**Mutual Insurance Company,**  
35 WALL STREET, N. Y.  
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.

To those dealers who prefer a Cash discount from Current rates, on payment of premium, instead of waiting for a prospective and uncertain Scrip Dividend, this Company will offer such arrangements as will secure to them as favorable terms as any other.

For the accommodation of shippers to Foreign Ports, policies are issued making loss payable by RAYBONE BROTHERS & Co. in Liverpool, or London, if desired.

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

**TRUSTEES.**

JOSEPH WALKER, AARON L. REID,  
JAMES FREELAND, ELLWOOD WALTER,  
SAMUEL WILLETS, D. COLDEN MURRAY,  
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, E. HAYDOCK WHITE,  
WILLIAM T. FROST, N. L. MCCREADY,  
WILLIAM WATT, DANIEL T. WILLETS,  
HENRY EYRE, L. EDGERTON,  
CORNELIUS GRINNELL, HENRY R. KUNHARDT,  
E. E. MORGAN, JOHN S. WILLIAMS,  
HER. V. SCHLICHER, WILLIAM NELSON, JR.,  
JOSEPH SLAGG, CHARLES DIMON,  
JAS. D. FISH, A. WM. HEYE,  
GEO. W. HENNINGS, HAROLD DOLENER,  
FRANCIS HATHAWAY, PAUL N. SPOFFORD,  
ELLWOOD WALTER, President.  
CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-President.  
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

**THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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

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

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

OFFICE OF THE  
**MORRIS**  
**FIRE AND INLAND**  
**Insurance Company,**  
31 Pine Street.

New York, July 1st, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - - \$5,000,000.00

CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, \$85,040.57

Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire issued on the most favorable terms.

B. C. MORRIS, Pres't.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

**Insure against Accidents**

THE  
**NATIONAL LIFE**  
AND  
**TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.**

243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000

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

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

TARIFF OF RATES.

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

Insurance on above tickets commences at 6 o'clock A. M., 12 o'clock noon, 6 o'clock P. M.

REMEMBER THAT 25 CENTS per day insures you for \$5,000.

ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

W. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.

**Insurance.**

**NIAGARA**  
**Fire Insurance Company.**  
No. 12 Wall Street.

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

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years, 253 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

**Banks and Bankers.**

**BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.**  
Have removed to the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company's New Building, No. 14 BROAD ST.

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

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**  
**AMERICAN BANKERS,**  
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND  
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,  
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also, Commercial Credits.

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

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

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

**THE CORN EXCHANGE**  
**NATIONAL BANK,**  
**PHILADELPHIA, PA.,**

Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

**B. HUTCHINGS BADGER,**  
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
36 DEARBORN St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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

**BURNETT, DRAKE & CO.,**  
**BANKERS,**  
**BOSTON.**

GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.  
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Brokers' Board.

**PAGE, RICHARDSON & CO.,**  
114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,  
**BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON**

AND  
**JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.**

ALSO ISSUE  
COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent.  
TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

**DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES,**  
**STOCK BROKERS,**  
No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
**OF PHILADELPHIA.**

(The First National Bank Organized.)

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000

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

C. H. CLARK, President.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

GEO. PHELLER, Manager Loan Dept.

**THE TRADESMEN**  
**NATIONAL BANK.**  
291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000

RICHARD BERRY, President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

**Banks and Bankers.**

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

No. 83 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

**L. P. MORTON & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**

**35 WALL STREET,  
NEW YORK.**

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

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

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

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

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,  
Bankers.**

COR. OF PINE and NASSAU STS.,

Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit,

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

Commercial Credits,

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

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

**Seven-thirty Loan agent**

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

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

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

THE

**NINTH NATIONAL BANK**  
of the City of New York,

363 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

J. U. ORVIS, President.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW YORK, July 22 1865.

**LOCKWOOD & CO.,  
BANKERS,**

No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST

Dealers in Government and other Securities.

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

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

243 BROADWAY,

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

**Miscellaneous.**

**UNITED STATES TREASURY,**  
New York, November 20, 1865.

**Deposits of Gold Coin.**

In pursuance of the authority conferred by Section 5th of the "Act to Provide Ways and Means for the Support of Government," approved March 3d, 1863, and by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, deposits of Gold Coin will be received at this office from corporations and individuals, in sums of not less than Twenty (20) Dollars, for which Certificates will be issued in denominations of \$5,000, \$1,000, \$100 and \$20, payable on demand, in coin, at this office.

The certificates thus issued will be received by Collectors of Customs throughout the United States "at par, in payment of duties on imports;" will be received in deposit by banks; by vote of the Gold Board are made a delivery on contracts in sums not less than \$5,000; and offer the guaranty of the Government for the safe-keeping and return of coin to parties desirous of retaining it at command.

The certificates of \$5,000 will be made payable to the order of E. H. Birdsall, and endorsed by him; leaving it optional with holders to protect themselves by further endorsements. Those of lesser amounts will be payable to bearer. No interest will be allowed for deposits of coin; but the "coin or bullion deposited for or representing the Certificates of Deposit, shall be retained in the Treasury for payment of the same on demand."

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

**Central Pacific Railroad**

**STATE AID BONDS.**

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

**SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM.**

**IN GOLD,**

Payable semi-annually. Guaranteed and paid by the State of California.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of \$50,000 PER ANNUM IN GOLD, reserved from the earnings of the road, and pledged for their redemption. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau Street.

**FISS & HATCH, Bankers.**

**GEO. FRED. KROLL & Co.,**

**UNITED STATES**

**LAND AGENCY,**

**No. 57 Broadway,**

**NEW YORK,**

Will purchase and sell REAL ESTATE, of all descriptions, in different sections of the country, on COMMISSION, having made extensive arrangements for reliable information in relation to the value, location, and advantages of different localities.

Large and small Tracts of Land, Plantations, Farms and Mineral Lands, will receive particular attention. Loans negotiated and Emigration facilitated. Business promptly attended to.

SAM'L B. CALDWELL.

B. C. MORRIS, JR.

**CALDWELL & MORRIS,**  
Successors to BREWER & CADWELL.

**COTTON FACTORS**

AND

**General Commission Merchants,  
20' OLD SLIP, NEW YORK.**

All orders for the purchase of Goods will receive prompt attention.

**A. W. NITSCH,**

Sole Consignee for the United States and Canada of

**Adolphe Flamant & Co.'s**

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL,

CHAMPAGNE DE CABINET,

CREME D'EPERNAY,

Office, 52 Beaver Street, New York.

**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.

**Fire Insurance.**

**GERMANIA**

**FIRE**

**INSURANCE CO.**

**No. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.**

**CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000,**

**WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.**

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

**MAURICE HILGER, President.**

**RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Vice-Pres.**

**JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.**

**Ætna Insurance Co.,**

**Hartford, Conn.**

**INCORPORATED 1819.**

**Capital - - - - \$2,250,000**

**THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.**

**LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.**

**JONATHAN GOODWIN JR., Asst. Sec'y.**

**DIRECTORS.**

**JOSEPH CHURCH**

**ROBERT BUELE,**

**EBENEZER FLOWER,**

**ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY,**

**ROLAND MATHER,**

**SAMUEL S. WARD,**

**AUSTIN DUNHAM,**

**GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,**

**EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.**

**ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1865, \$3,800,439 8**

**Liabilities, 123,077**

**NEW YORK AGENCY,**

**No. 62 Wall Street.**

**JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.**

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

**AND POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.**

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

**VALENTINE & BUTLER,**

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

**SERPENTS de PHARAOH,**

OR

**SERPENT'S EGGS.**

THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC MIRACLE.

"They are truly marvellous, and appear inexhaustible."—*London Times.*

Wholesale and retail, by

**OLDEN & SAWYER,**

246 Canal Canal Street, New York.

Price 50 cents a box; free by mail. Liberal discount to the trade.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

**THE SCIENTIFIC MIRACLE OF THE AGE.**

**Pharaoh's Serpents.**

"The lovers of the curious will be highly amused at its appearance."—*Scottish American.*

Two in a Box, 50 cents. Mailed free.

**London Stereoscopic and Photographic Co.,**

579 BROADWAY.

**JAMES L. WARNER, Manager.**

Liberal discount to the trade.

**BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND**

others should send by the

**HARDEN EXPRESS, 65 Broadway,**

as they have unsurpassed facilities for the rapid and safe forwarding of GOLD, SILVER, JEWELRY, AND MERCHANDISE of every description. Also for the collection of notes, drafts, and bills, bills accompanying goods, &c.

Their Express runs on lightning passenger trains in charge of competent messengers.

**Alexander Whilldin & Sons,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

Nos. 20 & 22 SOUTH FRONT ST.,

and 21 & 23 LETITIA ST.,

**PHILADELPHIA,**