

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.			
Congress and the Currency.....	801	Analyses of Railroad Reports....	806
Future Price of Gold.....	802	Literature.....	808
The Amendment to the Constitution ratified.....	803	Foreign Intelligence.....	808
Chile and Spain.....	804	Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	809
The North American Fisheries.....	804	Statistics of Manufactures.....	830
THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.			
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	811	Commercial Epitome.....	816
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities....	814	Exports and Imports.....	816-17
	815	Cotton Trade.....	818
		Breadstuffs.....	819
		Dry Goods Trade.....	820
		Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	822
THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.			
Epitome of Railway News.....	825	Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List....	828
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	826-27	Insurance and Mining Journal....	829
		Advertisements.....	831-32

The Chronicle.

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CONGRESS AND THE CURRENCY.

Never since the passage of the legal tender act in February, 1862, has any more important currency measure received the sanction of Congress than the resolution which was offered on Monday, by Mr. Alley, in the House of Representatives. This resolution declares that the House "cordially concurs in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of the contraction of the currency with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the interests of the country will permit," and pledges "co-operative action to that end as speedily as possible."

The decisive vote of 144 to 6 by which this conservative and sound policy was adopted naturally seals the fate of the mischievous schemes of further inflation which of late have been urgently pressed forward in certain quarters; and gives a pledge that our redundant currency is not only to receive no further increase, but will be steadily contracted from this time forward, until its normal volume is reached

and specie payments are resumed. This assurance is regarded with the liveliest satisfaction; and the various methods which have been proposed for calling in our superfluous paper money are everywhere canvassed with a warmth and earnestness which shew that the public mind is alive to the delicacy of the work of contraction and to the mischiefs which will ensue if it be unwisely done.

We have now arrived, therefore, at a critical point in the history of our paper money inflation, and it may be of use to glance back at the course of legislation in reference to it. After the suspension of specie payments by the banks in this State, and throughout the country, at the close of 1861, it became evident that an issue of some sort of government paper money was inevitable, and a few enthusiasts urged that this paper money was an exhaustless mine of wealth, and that any amount of it might be issued without depreciation. But the people had too much good sense and sound information to be led away with the sophistries of these persons, whose schemes were compared to those of John Law, and of the promoters of the Assignats in the French Revolution. The disasters brought on this country by the old Continental money caused the most gloomy apprehensions to prevail relative to the repetition of the perilous experiment of unredeemable paper.

But the necessities of the Treasury were urgent. We had not then learned how to raise large amounts by taxation. Our armies were to be put in the field at once; our blockading fleet was to be equipped at a vast expense. To save the life of the nation we had to do something quickly, and could not await the slow process of doubtful financial negotiations at home or abroad. As a war expedient, therefore, Congress, in the loan acts of February 25th and July 11th, 1862, authorized the emission of 300 millions of legal tenders, including 60 millions of Treasury notes previously issued, which were to be redeemed and cancelled. The following year, in March, 1863, 150 millions more of greenbacks were authorized, making an aggregate of 450 millions of paper money, of which 50 millions were to be held in reserve. Besides this amount of currency, 400 millions of interest bearing notes were at the same time authorized. These were to be legal tender for their face value only, and, hence, it was supposed they would not inflate prices. Our last currency law was passed June 30, 1864, authorizing 200 millions of compound-interest legal tenders, and empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to call in all outstanding legal tenders at his discretion, and to substitute the compound-interest notes for them. This last act, authorizing the emission of

compound-interest notes, produced suggestive and gratifying results, of which we should not be slow to avail ourselves in future efforts at contraction.

Under these four acts about 1,120 millions of currency of various kinds have been issued, of which nearly 500 millions have been withdrawn, leaving only 626 millions afloat on the 1st December last. But of this 626 millions only the 426 millions of greenbacks are now efficient paper money, as the remainder are interest bearing notes, and have ceased to exercise most of the functions of active currency.

Such, then, is a sketch of the paper money issues which were of service to the country during the war, but are now by degrees to disappear, having served their purposes and finished their usefulness. We are told by some persons, indeed, that Mr. McCulloch cannot contract the currency so long as he is in the market as a borrower. It is a sufficient answer to point to the fact that our active currency has been diminished during the last eighteen months, though much larger government loans have been negotiating than will be necessary to cancel our currency and to fund our entire floating debt.

Again it has been objected that Congress will not be able to agree upon any effective means of contraction. But little new legislation is necessary. We have seen that the act of 30th June, 1864 gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to convert at his discretion the whole mass of greenbacks into compound interest notes with a view to convenience in funding. Were he to do this, these notes would gradually withdraw themselves from the current of the circulation. They would cease to be paid out as money, and the public would hold them for investment, except in time of monetary pressure, when alone they would make their appearance from the hoards, retiring into obscurity again when the crisis was over. Thus we see that without any new legislation this first step toward contraction can be taken, and by means of these compound notes the volume of our entire currency has been already reduced by 150 millions of dollars without causing much if any derangement in the money market.

The chief Congressional legislation, therefore, that is needed to give full force to the contraction resolution of the House is the authority to issue bonds on such terms as will absorb the government notes after their activity shall have been checked by accumulating interest. And such authority to issue bonds is virtually all that Mr. McCulloch asks for. The other requisite powers he has already. In the Treasury report he recommends

—“that he be authorized to sell bonds of the United States, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent, for the purpose of retiring Treasury notes and United States. He further recommends that he be authorized to sell, in his discretion, bonds of a similar character to meet any deficiency for the present fiscal year, to reduce the temporary loan by such an amount as he may deem advisable, to pay the certificates of indebtedness as they mature, and also to take up any portion of the debt maturing prior to 1869 that can be advantageously retired. It is not probable that it will be advisable, even if it could be done without pressing them upon the market, to sell a much larger amount of bonds within the present or next fiscal year than will be necessary to meet any deficiency of the Treasury, to pay the past-due and maturing obligations of the Government, and a part of the temporary loan, and to retire an amount of the compound interest notes and United States notes sufficient to bring back the business of the country to a healthier condition.

Long bonds, then, are the form into which we must convert directly or indirectly all our temporary loans and all our greenback currency. But it has been claimed that to allow the requisite freedom of action the Secretary should be less closely tied down than heretofore with respect to price, but should have a wide discretion. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether Congress will regard such discretionary power is absolutely indispensable. It is contrary to sound policy to enlarge unduly the prerogatives of administrative officers who enjoy necessarily a wide discretion.

In Mr. McCulloch's hands such power might no doubt be safely trusted but it would be a bad precedent.

THE FUTURE PRICE OF GOLD.

ONE of the most difficult questions which our merchants and dealers in foreign goods have had to solve during the last three years of irredeemable paper money is the forecasting of the premium on gold, the fluctuations of which have too often imparted to legitimate business some of the worst attributes of gambling. Numerous plausible theories respecting the laws which govern the price of gold have at various times been put forth; and each in turn, failing to explain the phenomena, has been abandoned. An impartial account of these theories and of the bad legislation and other evils to which they have given rise will form a very curious chapter in the financial history of the war. But the time has not yet arrived when such an analysis can be made. A more practical and useful task is to point out one or two of the chief circumstances which govern the value of gold, with a view to learn its future movements.

And first, the premium of gold depends on the depreciation of the paper currency, or, what is almost the same thing, upon the redundancy of that currency. The enormous issues during the war afforded a greater volume of legal tenders than was required for the monetary exigencies of business. It is true that the payments to the army, the heavy disbursements to contractors, and various other causes combined with the general abandonment of long credits to cause more currency than ever before to be necessary for the transaction of the business of the country. It has been estimated by some shrewd observers that two hundred and fifty millions of active currency was about the average amount we required before the war, and four hundred millions during its progress. Such estimates are, of course, conjectural. But as approximations and for the sake of argument they may perhaps be assumed. If then four hundred millions of currency were needed, and eight hundred millions are afloat, the price of the gold dollar, according to this theory, would be double that of the paper dollar, and the price of gold would indicate the amount of currency afloat, just as the thermometer measures the amount of heat in your room. But, unfortunately for the theory, facts have too often contradicted it. And this, for the following reason among many others. The amount of currency required for any country is not a rigidly fixed sum. It varies with the activity of business, with the season of the year, with a thousand obscure influences, which operate in time of war to disturb public confidence and enlarge or contract public credit. Four hundred millions of currency might be too much at one time and too little at another. This, indeed, is one of the practical reasons why a self-regulating currency, partly issued by banks which are diffused among the business centres, is supposed to be necessary for every active, enterprising commercial people of modern times.

Although, however, there are a multitude of subordinate causes which modify the depreciation of the currency, they are, in time of peace, quite insignificant in comparison of the one prime cause—over issue. If a paper currency be not redundant it will not be depreciated, but if it be redundant its value becomes unstable, and is sensitive to a thousand influences not one of which would be able otherwise to exert the smallest influence.

So far then as the future price of gold depends on the depreciation of our paper money, it is controlled mainly by the amount afloat. Hence, as we have passed the highest point of currency inflation, and expect the tide gradually to recede, the price of gold may reasonably be expected to recede also.

But it is well known that perturbations in the price of gold arise in some degree from the foreign exchanges. The changes from this cause are not, however, very large except in certain great political or financial crises when public confidence and public credit are prostrated. In such cases too speculation comes in and exaggerates the evil. And on this account the speculators have often been accused among us of depreciating the currency, when really it was the price of gold itself that was temporarily raised, and the only persons responsible for depreciating the currency were those who had authorized and necessitated its issue in excess. It is for the controlling of these minor anomalous fluctuations in gold that the Treasury manipulations of the gold market are attempted to be justified. In calculating the future movements in gold then we may eliminate these unknown factors from our calculations. And the conclusion to which at present we seem to be conducted is that gold should gradually decline, and that prudent merchants in making up their books for the end of the year will resolutely mark down their stocks, and prepare for the inevitable fall in general prices.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION RATIFIED.

On Monday evening last the Secretary of State made the official announcement required by law that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime of which the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction," etc., had been ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States, twenty-seven in number, and that therefore the said amendment has become a part of the Constitution of the United States.

This measure, the sequel of the recent war, concludes the first volume of our national history. The institution foisted upon this country in the time of colonial dependence, has now been denationalized and illegitimized by the action of the people of the United States through their Legislatures; and the country sets out upon a new career. Its first steps, like those of a child, will be attended with stumbling and hesitation; for the organization of a social system to which a people has not been accustomed, is always accompanied with embarrassment and difficulty. But the elastic temper and versatile character of our population will enable them speedily to surmount petty obstacles; and such is the exhilarating effect of freedom that we have little doubt that after a brief time our Southern commonwealths will find the new system of labor to be infinitely more profitable than the one which has been supplanted.

The benefits of this change to the nation will, we are persuaded, be incalculable. The engrafting of personal freedom upon the Federal compact does away with all questions which in the past have disturbed us. The institutions of the country have become homogeneous, and the great impediment to national unity is removed. We are now placed in position to combine all the interests of our people for the furtherance of national greatness. What we have to do is to adapt our energy, our industry, and our policy to that end. Avoiding alike the condition of anarchy which threatens many parts of the South, and the tendency to centralism which seems, to some extent, to prevail at the seat of Government, it is the part of the inhabitants of the United States to comprehend the situation, and by it to regulate their action.

Henceforth labor will be solely the property of the workman, to be put forth for his own benefit. Every incentive, therefore, will arise to make it as effective and valuable as possible. Idleness will be found to produce want and suffer-

ing, while through energy and activity every necessity can be supplied. Nor will the laborer long remain unskilled. Free labor, without accompanying intelligence is almost a paradox; the ignorant man and the inexperienced are necessarily at the mercy of those better endowed than themselves. It is knowledge and scientific skill which make labor effective; freedom has the great advantage that it affords the motive as well as the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and talent which gives the workman his proper superiority everywhere. To some degree, certainly, this must be the case with the class lately enfranchised.

Hence emancipation must tend to a large increase of the productive power of the country. The millions of black population constituting the laboring class at the South lacked the usual incentive to exertion, and, therefore, accomplished comparatively little. Under the stimulus of adequate compensation, the promptings of sharp necessity and of competition, they must soon become more industrious, self-reliant, and intelligent. They will naturally find many additions to their wants, and will desire luxuries which their own exertions must supply. In this way expending amounts many times exceeding the usual outlay made for them while in slavery, they will largely increase the demand for manufactured goods, as well as for the labor necessary to accumulate the means to pay for them. We believe, therefore, that they will do more work, and enhance the value of labor in other departments of industry.

But we would not have the Southern States depend solely or even principally upon their colored population for their productive labor. The great body of the white population need to be employed as much as the negroes; and must also become proficient in the various departments of skillful industry. As soon as it becomes respectable as well as necessary to work they will not hold off from engaging in lucrative employments. With this change in their ideas and habits will come also a corresponding alteration in their mode of living. Comfortable clothing and commodious houses will be regarded as important auxiliaries of domestic life. In this way the effective industrial force, and productive power of the Southern States will be enhanced, and with it the material prosperity of the entire nation.

The development of the resources of the South will, also attract emigration. The experience of Europe during the war showed how difficult it has been to obtain elsewhere the necessary supply of cotton. Egypt, Syria and India have not been able either in quality or quantity to make up for the cessation of the supply from America. There is no good reason, therefore, why the cultivation should not be resumed here under such conditions as shall greatly increase the production and enable us to supply the markets of the world. The plantations can be made more fertile, and free labor employed upon them to greater advantage.

This fact is having influence even now with the laboring classes of Europe. Already Maryland, Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States are able to number their inflowing foreign population by thousands. The Old World seems to be thrusting out its best inhabitants; and the sparsely-peopled region of the South, now relieved from slavery and degraded labor, is absorbing them. These colonists are invaluable.

Nor will it be necessary that industry should be employed in agriculture alone. The majority of the Southern States are peculiarly fitted for manufacturing enterprises. The mountains abound with mines of the most useful and invaluable metals: the raw materials are amply produced; while streams flow in every direction furnishing power and transportation. The surplus population of Europe, emigrants seeking new homes in quest of civil freedom and abundant

food, the native inhabitants, and the recently emancipated laborers have room and opportunity to extend their energies to the utmost. We trust that our statesmen will arouse attention to these facts, and do all that lies in their power to realise the golden vision. In this way, rather than in the undertaking of great political schemes of aggrandizement whether personal or national, they can best promote the true interests of the country.

We are aware, however, that the first great step toward this object is the rehabilitation of civil government in the several States where it has been suspended. A territorial or colonial system is repugnant to our institutions as well as to our prosperity. We had a revolution to emancipate ourselves from it, and cannot safely or consistently impose it now upon our Southern commonwealths. We have got to trust the people, or yield up republican government as a failure. Centralisation, however popular its form, is always to be avoided; even a consolidated democracy is but a species of imperialism. The individuality of local governments and institutions is indispensable to our system; and our own political security requires the speedy rehabilitation of the seceding States. There is, however, little need for apprehension. The genius of free institutions, the love of social order inherent in our people, will counterbalance any conflicting tendencies.

CHILE AND SPAIN.

It is possible, though hardly probable, that the confident expectation which was so recently entertained in Europe that the difficulties between Chile and Spain would be promptly settled by the withdrawal of the Spanish government from the haughty and imperative attitude assumed by Admiral Pareja, may prove to be premature, if not unfounded. It is asserted at least, and as by authority, that the Cabinet of Her Catholic Majesty have responded in no friendly tone to the remonstrances of the British government, and that Spain is manifesting a disposition to carry things with a high hand in the Southern Sea, even at the risk of a collision with Great Britain herself.

This may be so, for almost all things are possible when questions of interest and of international justice unhappily get themselves complicated with points of national "honor;" and Earl Russell has a wonderful gift at making good advice unpalatable by the form in which he offers it. But the conduct of negotiations on this and on all other subjects between England and Spain has now fallen on the English side under the control of the Earl of Clarendon, a diplomatist as remarkable for his tact and his knowledge of the Continental character as Earl Russell is for his infelicitous tendency to confound the pedagogue with the politician. The Earl of Clarendon, moreover, as Mr. Villiers, passed a considerable time at Madrid in the capacity of British Envoy, and not only made himself familiar with the peculiarities of the Spanish temper and the tone of Spanish statesmen, but acquired an extraordinary personal popularity, and formed intimate social relations with the Spanish Court which are understood to have been of no slight use to himself and to his country on many subsequent occasions.

Where there are so many substantial reasons in favor of a conciliatory policy as exist to lead Spain into adopting a milder course with Chile than Admiral Pareja saw fit to inaugurate, that must be a rare measure of stupidity and ill-fortune which can make a great maritime war between England and Spain the only means of securing the rights and the independence of the South American republic.

It is certain, too, that other neutral Powers such as France, Italy, and Brazil have signified their disapprobation of the Spanish Admiral's exasperating demonstrations and we

may hope that the United States will make themselves heard to the same effect with an emphasis at once firm and temperate. So good an opportunity rarely offers itself for proving that our perpetual clamor about republican institutions on the American continent is not a mere lip-service, nor veils an ambitious desire to emulate the destiny of ancient Rome in the New World.

In upholding the principles of international law and equity menaced by Spain in her attack on Chile we cannot be suspected of covert designs upon the Chilian territory. A certain shade of suspicion, it must be confessed, has not unnaturally been cast upon our manifestations of sympathy with Mexico by the fact that we have already in one war torn away from that republic two noble and valuable provinces, and that wider projects of Mexican annexation are known to be entertained by a faction at least, among our citizens. But Chile lies too far to the southward of our territories for any Power to imagine that we can entertain at present any intention of drawing her copper-mines and her harbors within the sphere of our political system. And we are so far from having displayed any disposition to monopolize the control of her commercial resources that we are justly chargeable on the other hand, with neglecting to cultivate the advantages we might have reaped from an extended intercourse with this enterprising and flourishing state.

Notwithstanding the immense facilities which we enjoy through the possession of California and Oregon for establishing a positive preponderance of American influence in Chile, our commercial relations with that country are insignificant in comparison with those maintained by Great Britain, by France, and even by the ports of the North of Europe. The flags of Brazil and of the United States enjoy almost an equal representation in the Chilian statistics of trade. The commerce of England with Chile is more than eight times, and the commerce of France with Chile more than four times as great as the commerce of Chile with the United States, while Bremen and Hamburg transact nearly twice as much business as ourselves with that country. The whole steam transportation, to take a single and striking instance, of the South Pacific is performed under the British flag.

This is not a satisfactory state of things; but it will at least liberate us from all suspicion of directly interested motives in assuming an attitude of active friendliness toward Chile in her present straits. The commercial relations such as they are which we now have with Chile will be gravely benefited by such action on the part of our government. It will be justly regarded both in Chile and elsewhere, as the result of a disinterested desire to protect the rights of a free people from invasion, and to impose respect or the obligations and the restrictions of international law upon a Power which once arrogated to itself the exclusive possession of the Americas and of either ocean.

Whether we shall act in concert with the other maritime powers, or independently is a matter to be regulated of course, by considerations of a wider bearing than any which can arise out of this special case. But that we should act, act promptly and with effect, is plainly due to ourselves as well as to that great system of international law by which alone weak nations can be protected without perpetually endangering the peace of the world.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.

The termination of the Reciprocity Treaty opens afresh the controversy with regard to the North American Fisheries, and hence the nature and history of this controversy, and the value of the fisheries become very interesting and important subjects for examination.

There has always been a desire on the part of the inhabitants of the eastern British North American Provinces to exclude citizens of the United States from the fisheries. This disposition more than once, but for the moderation of the British Ministry, would have precipitated the United States and Great Britain into a war; and, indeed, difficulties have often arisen so serious that it was difficult to perceive how hostilities could be avoided. The wisdom of the two Governments, under the circumstances cannot be too highly commended.

Mr. Marcy, in 1854, when the Reciprocity Treaty was under negotiation, required that the whole question of the fisheries should be determined before proceeding further. In this endeavor he was successful, and accordingly the first article of that treaty contains the solemn agreement of the contracting parties, that in addition to the privileges granted by the treaty of 1818, the inhabitants of the United States should have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coast and shores, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of Canada and the other provinces, without being restricted to any distance from the shore; with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of the Colonies and also upon the Magdalen Islands for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish. This privilege to land was one of the most important received from the treaty. Previous to 1854, our fishermen were compelled to go to the banks in large vessels fitted at great expense, and with crews averaging nine men to every schooner of ninety tons burthen, and extending their voyages for many weeks; while the inhabitants of the Colonies could carry on their fishing entirely in small vessels with not more than two men in each, who would return to shore each evening to land and cure their fish. It was also necessary for our fishermen, when their vessel had been filled, to return to the port from which they started, unload and refit, losing some two weeks of time. Hence we could not successfully compete with the Canadians. The treaty of 1854 changed all this by giving our fishermen the right to land and cure their fish.

Previous to the Reciprocity Treaty the fisheries were repeatedly a subject of negotiation, and brought us, as already stated, to the verge of war. At the treaty of 1783, when our national independence was conceded, special endeavors were made and with success to give to our fishermen the right to take fish off the shores of the Provinces. The war of 1812, it was insisted by the British Government, had annulled and destroyed them. The Colonists determined that Americans should occupy the fishing grounds no more. The envoys of the United States at Ghent found this a very difficult matter to arrange. They had been instructed from home to break off negotiations rather than even allow the subject of the fisheries to come under consideration; and yet they had to encounter at the outset the position of the British plenipotentiaries, that the war had entirely abrogated the rights secured by the treaty of 1783. Mr. John Q. Adams thus describes the controversy:

"These gentlemen, after commencing the negotiations with the loftiest pretensions of conquest, finally settled down into the determination to keep Moose Island and the fisheries to themselves. This was the object of their deepest solicitude. Their efforts to obtain our acquiescence in their pretensions that the fishing liberties had been forfeited by the war were unwearying. They presented it to us in every form that ingenuity could devise. It was the first stumbling-block and the last obstacle to the conclusion of the treaty."

Finally, at the suggestion of Mr. Adams, a proposition, drawn by Mr. Clay, embodied the principle that we held our rights of fishing by the same tenure that we did our independence; that, unlike other treaties, the treaty of 1783 is to be regarded as perpetual and of the nature of a deed, in which the fisheries were an appurtenant of the soil conveyed

or parted with, and, therefore, that no stipulation was necessary or desirable to secure the perpetuity of the appendage more than of the territory itself. If we were obliged to contract anew for fishing grounds we must also obtain a new title to our territories. This position was never answered, but it was not accorded.

The Colonists at once set up a claim on the subject, and in 1815 the British ships of war began to seize American fishing vessels in the waters of Nova Scotia, in the month of June in that year eight vessels were sent into Halifax in one day as lawful prizes, and warning was given to our fishermen not to come within sixty miles of the coast. The British Government declared that the captain of the *Jasseur*, who had made these captures had transcended his instructions; yet the difficulties continued, and some twelve other vessels were captured for alleged violation of the maritime jurisdiction of Great Britain.

Finally a treaty was negotiated in 1818, in which the United States, receding from the ground assumed by Mr. Adams and his coadjutors at Ghent, surrendered forever the liberty to take, dry, and cure fish or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of the British dominions in North America not included in those limits. The conclusion of this treaty was that our vessels could go every where as under the treaty of 1783, except within three miles of certain coasts; and our rights were not impaired on the southern shore of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern shores of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Quipon Islands, at the Magdalen Islands, between Mount Joly and the Straits of Belle Isle, and though these Straits, to an indefinite extent along the shores of Labrador; while elsewhere in British America we retained the sea-fisheries and surrendered the shore-fisheries. Four years of quiet ensued. Then British ships of war disturbed our fisheries in the Bay of Fundy and along the shores of New Brunswick. In 1824 nine vessels were seized, no adjustment was made, but matters continued in this state till 1839 when from fifteen to twenty vessels were seized by British cruisers. Our fishermen armed themselves in many instances, and every indication of bloodshed ensued.

There were some five hundred American vessels that season in the Bay of Fundy. The people of Nova Scotia seemed determined to drive them to extremities. At their instance about one hundred vessels were driven from places to which their rights had been secured by the treaty of 1818. The masters of our vessels felt themselves unsafe, and it became necessary to despatch a man-of-war to the ground to protect our fishermen.

In 1845 a correspondence took place between Mr. Everett our Minister at St. James, and Lord Aberdeen, at which the British construction of the treaty of 1818 was accepted, that our vessels should fish no longer within three miles of the entrance of any bay on the coast of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick except the Bay of Fundy; and that the fishing grounds of that bay enjoyed before the war of 1812, and lost by that event, were reopened by an "important concession." The people of the Eastern States were dismayed; the clamorous colonists had gained their point.

But the British Government were not disposed to proceed to extremities. The evident purpose was to terminate the controversy on fair principles. But the remonstrance of the colonists changed this; the old interpretation was again insisted upon. We give the following statement of the Hon. Amos Tuck in the House of Representatives in 1854, to illustrate the condition of the controversy at that time:

Our fishermen cannot go through another summer without involving themselves in serious difficulties with the British Provinces. I believe

that there will be danger of bloodshed. There are no mackerel left on the shores of the United States; and that fishery cannot be successfully prosecuted without going within three miles of the shore; so that unless we have this privilege to enjoy the shore fishery without annoyance, the mackerel fishery will be broken up, and that important nursery for American seamen will be destroyed.

The question was one of fact and construction. The treaty of 1854 determined it for the last ten years in the most amiable and beneficial manner. A controversy of forty years was terminated; endless disputes settled which tended to the ultimate employment of naval forces with danger of hostile collision. The result was as felicitous as could be asked. The value of the fish taken by Americans arose in one year from \$250,000 to \$632,000, and even to more than \$1,000,000. It fell with the rebellion to the former figures, but with the return of peace, the tendency is to an increase to former rates.

The following is a statement of number of American vessels engaged in the fisheries, their tonnage, and value of fish taken for 12 years:

Year.	Number.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Value of Fish taken.
1852.....	260	18,200	3,400	\$294,000
1853.....	220	15,400	3,000	276,000
1854.....	234	16,380	3,220	280,000
1855.....	334	23,380	3,580	632,400
1856.....	476	36,320	6,600	1,265,700
1857.....	452	31,640	6,240	1,053,000
1858.....	453	31,710	6,170	634,500
1859.....	380	26,600	5,160	528,000
1860.....	370	25,900	4,980	459,000
1861.....	354	24,920	4,840	416,400
1862.....	274	19,180	3,740	267,009
1863.....	225	16,450	3,230	249,750

With the termination of the treaty of 1854, these privileges to a great degree are surrendered. The herring and mackerel fisheries become the sole property of the provinces. We go back to the time of the treaty of 1818—a system more calculated to embroil the citizens of the respective countries than any that could be devised. How this can be obviated, is not easy to foresee. We must have negotiation; and yet it is not likely that the British Government will be willing to make a new treaty which does not embrace the entire subject of commercial intercourse, between this country and the Provinces.

A business of such dimensions ought not to be wantonly sacrificed. At this period when every branch of industry is laden with onerous burdens to meet the indebtedness of the nation, we can afford to sacrifice nothing. The fisheries are capable of being indefinitely expanded; and it is important not to forego the opportunity. In 1815, when we were most anxious for peace with Great Britain, Mr. Adams declared that he preferred an indefinite continuance of the war to their surrender. They are of infinitely more importance now. We trust that before many months our statesmen will appreciate these facts, and hasten to correct the mistake of abandoning a right so critically important.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. No. 11.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The length of the main line of road between Albany and Buffalo is.....	297.75 miles.
The length of lateral and branch roads is as follows:	
Troy to Schenectady.....	21.00
Syracuse to Rochester, via Auburn.....	104.00
Batavia to Attica.....	11.00
Rochester to Suspension Bridge.....	74.75
Lockport Junction to Tonawanda.....	12.25
Rochester Junction to Charlotte.....	6.88
Buffalo to Lewiston.....	28.25
	258.13
Total length owned by company.....	555.88
Second track (exclusive of sidings and turnouts less than one mile in length).....	268.71
Sidings, turnouts and switches.....	152.27
Total length of equivalent single track.....	976.86
The length of the Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua Railroad, leased by the company, and extending from Canandaigua to Suspension Bridge, is.....	98.46
Branch to Elevator at Tonawanda.....	1.63
Siding, turnouts and switches.....	3.42
	103.51
Total length owned and leased by company.....	1,080.37

The following table gives the length of the line owned and

leased at the close of each year since the consolidation of May, 1853:

Fiscal years.	Length of Routes			Total length. (miles)	D'ble track, sidings and switches. (miles)	Equivalent to single track. (miles)
	Main line. (miles)	Laterals and branches. (miles)	Leased line. (miles)			
1853 (5 months).....	297.75	265.00	.....	562.75	240.50	803.25
1853-54.....	297.75	265.00	.....	562.75	276.75	839.50
1854-55.....	297.75	258.13	.....	555.88	206.20	862.08
1855-56.....	297.75	258.13	.....	555.88	311.80	867.68
1856-57.....	297.75	258.13	.....	555.88	225.47	881.35
1857-58.....	297.75	258.13	.....	558.88	335.21	894.09
1858-59.....	297.75	258.13	98.46	654.34	349.46	1,003.80
1859-60.....	297.75	258.13	98.46	654.34	369.47	1,023.81
1860-61.....	297.75	258.13	98.46	654.34	374.83	1,029.17
1861-62.....	297.75	258.13	98.46	654.34	384.14	1,038.48
1862-63.....	297.75	258.13	98.46	654.34	403.06	1,057.40
1863-64.....	297.75	258.13	98.46	654.34	413.34	1,067.68
1864-65.....	297.75	258.13	98.46	654.34	426.03	1,080.37

The main line is wholly double track, except a gap from Port Byron to Clyde, 13.09 miles, and another from Rochester to Churchville, 14.51 miles.

The rolling stock on the road and branches, on the 30th of September, 1865, was as follows:

Locomotive engines.....	258
First class passenger cars.....	206
Second class and emigrant cars.....	78
Baggage, mail and express cars.....	82
Freight cars—wooden box.....	2,987
“ iron box.....	717
“ platform.....	1,200
Gravel cars and other service cars.....	4,904
	350

The following table shows the equipment at the close of each fiscal year:

Fiscal years.	Passenger Train Cars					Freight Train Cars			Service cars.
	Loco-motives.	1st class.	2d class.	B. M. & E.	Total.	Wood.	Iron.	Plat-form.		Total.
1853 (5 mos.).....	147	156	55	55	266	.....	.....	.....	1,084
1853-54.....	175	187	55	65	307	.....	.....	.....	1,702
1854-55.....	188	187	76	62	325	1,354	.....	429	1,783
1855-56.....	209	182	79	66	327	.....	.....	.....	2,336
1856-57.....	218	196	74	64	334	.....	.....	.....	2,707
1857-58.....	218	192	66	64	322	.....	.....	.....	2,805
1858-59.....	211	196	41	61	298	.....	.....	.....	2,760
1859-60.....	216	196	39	61	296	.....	.....	.....	2,644
1860-61.....	215	196	40	61	297	.....	.....	.....	2,759
1861-62.....	229	196	35	63	294	2,404	121	717	3,242
1862-63.....	239	197	58	68	323	2,693	510	803	4,006
1863-64.....	241	188	68	78	334	2,782	719	1,095	4,596
1864-65.....	258	206	78	82	366	2,987	717	1,200	4,904

The general movement of trains with passengers and freight, in each year since the consolidation, has been as follows:

Fiscal years.	Miles run by Trains				Carried one Mile	
	Passenger.	Freight.	Other.	Total.	Passengers.	Tons of freight.
1853-54.....	2,117,058	1,200,240	.....	3,317,278	163,874,978	81,168,080
1854-55.....	1,941,521	1,410,371	312,632	3,664,574	169,052,341	99,605,836
1855-56.....	1,774,093	1,522,439	303,357	3,599,889	165,889,551	145,733,678
1856-57.....	1,836,212	1,811,109	336,969	3,984,290	160,423,541	145,873,776
1857-58.....	1,821,431	1,847,768	273,353	3,942,547	136,091,023	142,691,178
1858-59.....	1,809,071	1,824,978	311,079	3,945,128	132,993,340	157,136,000
1859-60.....	1,816,279	2,344,881	332,053	4,493,213	126,588,091	199,231,392
1860-61.....	1,850,056	2,727,730	369,367	4,947,153	116,174,787	237,392,974
1861-62.....	1,753,215	3,233,565	381,892	5,368,672	119,028,024	206,963,492
1862-63.....	1,902,908	3,347,244	442,071	5,692,223	147,287,968	312,195,796
1863-64.....	2,123,550	3,452,275	414,353	5,990,208	193,447,755	314,081,410
1864-65.....	2,276,888	3,094,565	432,595	5,804,048	223,229,271	264,993,626

The direction and amount of travel (passengers carried) in each year, have been as follows:

Fiscal Years.	Eastward		Westward		Both ways		Total.
	Thro'	Way.	Thro'	Way.	Thro'	Way.	
1853-54.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,556,874
1854-55.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,717,477
1855-56.....	71,762	1,231,012	118,673	1,308,166	201,584	2,515,948	2,717,477
1856-57.....	81,306	1,187,129	121,558	1,219,654	190,435	2,539,178	2,729,613
1857-58.....	81,017	966,971	82,580	993,921	208,164	2,406,788	2,609,947
1858-59.....	79,833	1,119,886	74,410	983,018	163,547	1,960,892	2,124,489
1859-60.....	70,481	1,104,523	71,587	1,014,545	154,343	2,102,404	2,256,647
1860-61.....	54,890	1,054,170	63,523	981,856	142,068	2,119,068	2,261,186
1861-62.....	54,857	1,122,538	65,181	1,034,451	119,988	2,156,989	2,276,977
1862-63.....	68,713	1,383,041	79,167	1,243,033	147,880	2,576,074	2,723,954
1863-64.....	96,245	1,780,352	103,115	1,622,542	201,360	2,252,594	3,554,254
1864-65.....	108,455	1,557,553	127,349	1,657,906	235,754	3,547,500	3,783,263

Included in the above are emigrants going West, as follows:

Years.	Thro'	Way.	Total.	Years.	Thro'	Way.	Total.
1855-56.....	32,387	17,073	52,263	1860-61.....	10,837	7,288	18,125
1856-57.....	33,869	10,445	44,314	1861-62.....	12,901	5,240	18,141
1857-58.....	15,271	4,064	19,335	1862-63.....	13,412	6,217	19,629
1858-59.....	11,297	4,410	15,647	1863-64.....	15,481	7,530	23,011
1859-60.....	11,313	9,595	20,908	1864-65.....	14,877	4,482	19,359

The direction and amount of traffic (tons of freight carried) in each year, is shown in the following statement:

Fiscal Years.	Eastward		Westward		Both ways		Total.
	Thro'	Way.	Thro'	Way.	Thro'	Way.	
1853-54.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	549,805
1854-55.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	670,073
1855-56.....	172,781	385,478	80,507	137,346	156,194	513,879	776,112
1856-57.....	179,647	401,660	113,230	144,254	253,288	522,824	776,112
1857-58.....	229,275	347,775	83,133	103,224	292,877	545,914	838,791
1858-59.....	234,241	336,686	113,838	149,554	312,408	452,999	765,407
1859-60.....	293,529	436,729	118,997	178,923	348,079	486,240	834,319
1860-61.....	439,966	445,072	115,941	170,323	412,526	615,657	1,028,183
1861-62.....	616,177	447,951	161,013	162,292	615,405	615,405	1,167,302
1862-63.....	610,933	433,326	213,794	191,551	777,190	610,243	1,387,433
1863-64.....	588,207	555,955	178,362	234,624	824,727	624,877	1,449,604
1864-65.....	455,984	436,553	184,591	193,171	766,569	790,579	1,557,148

The following table classifies the tonnage for each of the above years:

Table with columns: Fiscal Years, Forest, Animals, Veg. Food, Agri'l., Man-ufact's., Merchan-dize, Other Articles. Rows: 1853-54, 1854-55, 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64, 1864-65.

The freight per ton per mile in each year was as follows:

Table with columns: Fiscal Years, Cts. Rows: 1853-54, 1854-55, 1855-56, 1856-57.

The income account of the two last years, 1863-4, and 1864-5 compare as follows:

Table with columns: By balance from last year, Passenger receipts, Freight, Mail, Miscellaneous, Total, To maintaining and operating, Coupons and interest, Dividend, U. S. tax on dividend, Future increase, Rent of N. B. & Canada Railroad, U. S. tax on earnings, Balance Sept. 30. Rows: 1863-64, 1864-65.

The following table exhibits the yearly gross earnings, the operating expenses, and net earnings for the twelve years and five months ending September 30, 1865:

Table with columns: Fiscal Years, Passengers, Freight, Mail, &c., Total, Operating Expenses, Net Earnings. Rows: 1853 (5 mos.), 1853-1854, 1854-1855, 1855-1856, 1856-1857, 1857-1858, 1858-1859, 1859-1860, 1860-1861, 1861-1862, 1862-1863, 1863-1864, 1864-1865.

From the nett earnings the following sums (not including construction) were paid and disbursed in the several years:

Table with columns: Years, Interest, Sinking Funds, Leased Railroad, U. S. Tax, Dividends, Surplus. Rows: 1853 (5 mos.), 1853-54, 1854-55, 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64, 1864-65.

The following are the details of the dividends declared and paid since the consolidation:

Table with columns: No., Date, Amount. Rows: 1.-1854 February 5, 2.-August 4, 3.-1855 February 4, 4.-August 4, 5.-1856 February 4, 6.-August 4, 7.-1857 February 4, 8.-August 4, 9.-1858 February 4, 10.-August 4, 11.-1859 February 4, 12.-August 3, 13.-1860 February 3, 14.-August 3, 15.-1861 February 3, 16.-August 3, 17.-1862 February 3, 18.-August 3, 19.-1863 February 3, 20.-August 3, 21.-1864 February 5, 22.-August 4, 23.-1865 February 3, 24.-August 3.

The Balance Sheet from the General Ledger for the two years, 1863-64 and 1864-65, compares as follows:

Table with columns: Capital Stock, Funded Debt, Debt Certificates, Bonds for Railroad Stocks, for Real Estate, Companies, Funded Debt of Schenectady and Troy R. R. Company, Funded Debt of Albany & Schenectady R. Co., Funded Debt of Buffalo & Rochester R. R. Co., Bonds to Buffalo and N. Falls R. R. Co. Rows: 1863-64, 1864-65.

* Including U. S. Tax on Dividends.

Table with columns: Bonds, convertible, due 1876, Bonds and mortgages, Bonds (renewal) due 1887, Bills Payable, Unclaimed Dividends, Expenses of operating, Coupons and interest, United States Tax account, Income account, Total Debit, Railroad and equipment, Cash in Banks, Balances in hands of agents, Stocks and Bonds, Buffalo and State Line R. R. Stock, Troy Union R. R. stock, Hudson River Bridge Stock and Bonds, Lake Propeller Stock, Erie and Pittsburg R.R. bonds, Future Income, Fuel and Supplies, Bills receivable, General Post Office Department, Real Estate, Total Credit.

The following statements exhibit the details of the general account as it stood on 30th September, 1856-65, both years included:

Table with columns: Fiscal years, Share capital, Funded debt, Bills payable, Operating acc'ts., Balance of income, Total amount. Rows: 1853-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64, 1864-65.

Against which are charged for construction, equipments, stocks owned by company, claims (debt certificates) on future income, supplies beyond \$1,000,000, and other assets the following:

Table with columns: Fiscal years, Railroad & equipment, Stocks & bonds, Debt certifi'cs., Fuel & supplies, Banks & agents, Bills re- ceivable & other as'ts. Rows: 1853-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64, 1864-65.

The cost of road per mile, the earnings and expenses per miles, the rates of expenses to gross earnings, and the rate of dividend per annum are shown in the annexed table:

Table with columns: Fiscal years, Cost of R'd p. mile, Earn'gs p. mile, Exp'ses p. mile, Profits p. mile, Exp's to earn's, Rate of divi- dend. Rows: 1853 (5 mos.), 1853-54, 1854-55, 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64, 1864-65.

The rates at which the stock of the company has sold at the New York Stock Exchange for the past five years have been as follows:

Table with columns: Years, 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64, 1864-65. Rows: October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September.

In explanation of the results of the year 1864-65 the Report makes the following statement:

The items charged to Construction account, during the year, have been:

Table with columns: Land, 17 engines, 18 passenger and 322 freight cars, 5.85 miles of second track. Rows: \$110,718 18, 659,300 00, 52,650 00.

\$822,668 18

All the other expenditures during the year (except as shown in the increased value of fuel and supplies) have been charged to Transportation Expenses, and include a very general and thorough overhauling and repairing of the motive power and rolling stock, and of the road-bed and superstructure, the rebuilding of the cattle sheds at Buffalo, and a portion of the car shops at West Albany, which had, respectively, been destroyed by fire, and the rebuilding of the bridge over the Genesee River at Rochester, which had been carried away by the flood in March. The uniformly extreme cold weather in January, February and March, and the unusual fall of snow and rain in the two months months last named, caused great general damage and consequent additional expense for repairs, besides materially diminishing the traffic.

The stock of Fuel and Supplies (from the light supply of which during the winter of '64 and '65 some difficulty was experienced) has been increased to a proper standard. The enhanced price of the articles made the value of nearly similar quantities much greater than formerly, and necessarily involved a larger investment of money to provide for the requirements of the line.

Owing mainly to the great increase in prices, the net result of the business of the year did not afford sufficient means to meet this investment, in order to provide for which, and for the amounts paid on Construction account, and for account of Hudson River Bridge at Albany (the latter \$330,000.00), there was issued, during the year, \$2,000,000.00 in convertible seven per cent bonds, due in 1876. During the same period certain items of debt matured and were paid off, so that, at the close of the fiscal year, the Capital Stock and Funded Debt stood \$1,621,000.00 more than at the close of last fiscal year. Statements showing the amount of Capital Stock and Funded Debt at close of each fiscal year, from 1856 to 1865, will be found on pages 8 and 9.

The Iron Bridge over the Erie Canal at Schenectady, spoken of in last year's Report, has been completed this year. The length of iron bridging now upon the line, reduced to single track, is 5,677 8-12 feet.

The renewal of Iron Rails, during the year, amounted to 15,708 tons, equal to 163,62 miles of single track. The number of Ties renewed during the same period was 536,669.

Literature.

Elements of Political Economy. By ARTHUR LITHAM PERRY, Professor of History and Political Economy in Williams College. New York: Charles Scribner & Co., 1866.

Professor Perry's treatise, although we should take exception to some of his conclusions, will, we think, take rank with our best works on political economy; and its simplicity, clearness of illustration, and general soundness of view, commend it for general reading.

To a great degree it is destitute of the dryness and heaviness which is generally supposed to necessarily characterize a work upon this subject. The table of contents presents a tolerably fair synopsis of the book:

Chapter I. History of the Science. II. On the Field of Science. III. On Value. IV. On Exchange. V. On Production. VI. On Labor. VII. On Capital. VIII. On Land. IX. On Cost of Production. X. On Money. XI. On Currency in the United States. XII. On Credit. XIII. On Foreign Trade. XIV. On the Mercantile System. XV. On American Tariffs. XVI. On Taxation.

The first chapter, it will be seen, treats of the principles of political economy. Having elucidated these the residue of the books is devoted to their application. Values, money, currency, commerce, tariffs and taxation are each in turn critically treated. By value he understands "purchasing power." Gold and silver are standards, not representatives of value, because the general demand for them in the arts and for other purposes fixes their worth. Hence it is a principal merit of metallic currencies that the gold and silver comprised in them determine their own value by natural laws, both relatively to each other and to all other purchasable things; and the quantity required in any country to do its business is a matter which natural laws are perfectly competent to regulate without any direct action of Government. So uniform is their value everywhere, that if nations were to make their principal coins of similar weight, they would circulate among them all, and save recoinage. Paper currency tends to drive coin out of circulation, as inferior money is always sure to displace the superior. It is only allowable when it is actually and instantly convertible into gold and silver. Credit is good in its proper place, but in the people's current money it is out of place. The treasury notes acquired no substantial increase of value by being made a legal tender.

The "Mercantile system" by which the "balance of trade" is considered necessary to be secured to ensure the property of a nation, finds no favor with Professor Perry; who declares that it "is long ago dead and buried, but it has left one of its progeny behind it, of no better birth than its parent, which has not yet found its death and burial. This is the doctrine sometimes euphonicly and courteously denominated protection to native industry, a designation, however, not in the least indicative of its real nature. This

doctrine, now utterly expelled from England and Germany, still lingers feebly in some other parts of Europe, and though steadily declining in the United States, is still strong enough here to control the present national legislation." He considers that there is, and can be, no discouragement to domestic labor in the freest international exchanges. Every foreign purchaser, he claims, necessitates the employment of domestic labor to create that with which the purchase was made, thereby enlarging the demand for laborers, and thus tending to increase their wages.

The chapter on taxation deserves careful attention. It is recommended that people of very moderate means be exempt from direct taxation; and that the taxes and duties shall be collected in as economical a manner as possible. As a rule, collection should not long precede the disbursement. Duties and taxes should be simple, and their amount easily calculable; and, to be productive, should discourage as little as possible the exchanges that would otherwise go forward. On articles of luxury and gratification, particularly where their moral effects are clearly questionable, very high taxes may properly be laid. These views of Professor Perry deserve attention. How our taxes can be paid without fettering or checking the industries of the nation is the most interesting of all questions.

Humorous Poems, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers. Boston, 1865.

This is the fifth volume of the series of "Companion Poets for the People" now being published by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields and already so popular. As these volumes are issued in excellent style with capital illustrations and contain selections from the leading American and English poets, the series could not fail to be a success. Each number is bound in neat pamphlet form and is furnished at the refreshingly low price of fifty cents.

Puss in Boots. New York; published by Hurd & Houghton, 1866.

Mr. H. L. Stephens, the artist, has beautifully embellished this old nursery favorite. The frontispiece represents the "Marquis of Carabus" sitting despondent, with Puss before him on the window-stool. Next, we have Puss, all booted and costumed, presenting a rabbit to the king; in the next she is instructing the reapers what answer to return; then the interview with the Ogre in his lion-shop is given. After that, the artist has represented the reception of the king, princess, and "Marquis;" and, finally, we have the blessing of the young pair.

The moral of this little funny story is that the humblest may be, after all, the most valuable and serviceable.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO DECEMBER 9.

The money market has been unusually dull and depressed during the week, and prices of nearly all kinds of securities receded. There was but little inquiry for any kinds of stocks or shares, most persons showing a tendency to realize. There were more sellers than buyers, and there was a general feeling of depression in consequence. The tone was gloomy in the extreme, and there was but little business and that at a disadvantage. The funds remain at a point but little above the lowest touched during the whole of the money pressure and failures of 1864. In the foreign market the decline has been more continuous than at any period during a number of years; with a still declining tendency.

The fact that nearly all the European governments are in the market as borrowers tends to shake confidence in foreign securities generally. It is beginning to be perceived that this continual drain of money, withdrawn from reproductive purposes, and applied, for the most part, to the maintenance of an idle soldiery and officials, seriously affects the mercantile classes by increasing the rates of interest, and diverting capital from industrial pursuits. This whole subject is attracting the attention of capitalists, and it is believed that this class of securities will meet with less favor than heretofore.

A continued decline has occurred in Mexican stock, in consequence of the unfavorable reports from New York, and the impression which seems to be increasing of the instability of affairs in Mexico.

The demand for discounts has been very moderate, and the Bank of England has extended accommodation freely. The private discount houses did a limited business at reduced rates. Stock Exchange advances were quoted at four per cent.

It was expected that the Bank of England would reduce its rate of interest, but the withdrawal of bullion for commercial purposes

and the absence of anticipated remittances of specie from the United States seemed to justify a continued caution.

The returns of the circulation of the private and joint stock banks of England and Wales, for the four weeks ending November 12, combined with the circulation of the Scotch and Irish banks for the same period, and the average circulation of the Bank of England for the four weeks ending the 8th of November, (the nearest date furnished by their returns), give the following results of the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom when compared with previous month :

	Oct. 14, 1865.	Nov. 11, 1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of England	£21,965,514	£21,864,805	.....	£100,709
Private banks	3,122,002	3,133,928	£11,926	.....
Joint stock banks	2,919,154	2,892,421	.....	26,733
Total in England	£28,006,670	£27,891,154	.....	£115,516
Scotland	4,515,404	4,696,685	£181,281	.....
Ireland	6,607,715	6,887,925	280,210	.....
United Kingdom	£39,129,789	£39,475,764	£345,975	.....

And, as compared with the month ending the 12th of November, 1864, the above returns show an increase of £917,944 in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of £2,101,910 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks the following is the state of the circulation :

The English private banks are below their fixed issues	.....£1,005,541
The English joint-stock banks are below their fixed issues	..... 333,836

Total below fixed issue in England	.....£1,339,377
The Scotch banks are above their fixed issue	..... 1,947,414
The Irish banks are above their fixed issue	..... 533,431

The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 8th of November was £13,135,813, being a decrease of £389,398 as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of £141,489 when compared with the same period last year.

The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 11th of November :

Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks	.....£2,646,198
Gold and silver held by the Irish banks	..... 2,491,904
Total	£5,138,102

being an increase of £375,526 as compared with the previous return, and an increase of £559,571 when compared with the corresponding period last year.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO DECEMBER.

Customs returns, issued within the last few days, give details of the commerce of France in the first ten months of the present year, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. In the ten months of 1865 the value of the imports for consumption was 2,290,767,000f, of 1864, 2,069,731,000f, and of 1863 2,021,142,000f; whilst that of exports of French production was, in 1865, 2,550,637,000f; of 1864, 2,483,390,000f; and of 1863, 2,157,797,000f. These figures show that trade in France is progressing in the most satisfactory manner possible.

The extent to which the position of affairs in the United States affected French industry in 1864 is exhibited by the following figures :

United States.	Millions,	Compared with 1863.	Compared with 5 years' average.
Imports (general)	75	18 per cent less.	65 per cent less.
do (special)	69	15 do do	65 do do

II. EXPORTS FROM FRANCE.

Great Britain.	Millions.	Compared with 1863.	Compared with 5 years' average
(General)	1,145	10 per cent inc.	40 per cent inc.
(Special)	89	11 do do	55 do do
British Indies.			
(General)	10	47 per cent dec.	22 per cent dec.
(Special)	8	50 do do	27 do do

And in the case of America—

United States.			
(General)	101	6 per cent dec.	56 per cent dec.
(Special)	89	11 do do	51 do do

The following is a detail of the value of some of the principal imports :

	First 10 months of 1865, francs.	First 10 months of 1864, francs.	First 10 months of 1863, francs.
Wool	223,553,000	189,292,000	192,462,000
Silk	244,459,000	231,398,000	243,607,000
Sugar	117,381,000	104,579,000	121,614,000
Cotton	333,063,000	278,644,000	210,378,000
Coal	103,368,000	93,936,000	81,079,000
Hides and skins	85,477,000	87,096,000	96,110,000
Oxen	65,717,000	65,839,000	63,991,000
Flax	63,372,000	42,496,000	39,972,000
Copper	72,507,000	69,174,000	67,217,000
Timber	96,249,000	91,119,000	87,750,000
Oleaginous seeds	52,885,000	47,148,000	34,063,000

The articles next in importance to these were olive oil, seeds for sowing, staves, tallow, guano, copper, indigo, woollen tissues, straw plait and straw hats.

The principal exports of French production were :

	First 10 months of 1865, francs.	First 10 months of 1864, francs.	First 10 months of 1863, francs.
Silk tissues	332,574,000	364,189,000	324,071,000
Woollen tissues	317,189,000	316,686,000	245,947,000
Cotton tissues	90,111,000	89,795,000	77,695,000
Turnery, mercery, and buttons	143,705,000	144,751,000	115,300,800
Ready-made clothes and linen	90,728,000	88,494,000	63,146,000
Wines	223,890,000	199,407,000	187,060,000
Silk	96,219,000	85,878,000	77,858,000
Prepared skins	52,747,000	52,282,000	42,274,000
Articles in leather	67,046,000	75,390,000	65,601,000
Refined sugar	79,942,000	59,884,000	69,465,000

The more important of the other exports were tools and articles in metal, flax and hemp tissues, woollen yarn, silversmiths' work and jewelry, millinery and artificial flowers, furniture, brandies, chemical productions, butter, wool, timber, rosin, oxen, grain and flour. &c.

Below we give the imports and exports of coin and bullion.

IMPORTS.			
	First 10 months of 1865, francs.	First 10 months of 1864, francs.	First 10 months of 1863, francs.
Gold bullion	48,937,839	92,831,088	64,550,232
Coin	279,808,011	265,654,485	245,021,994
Silver bullion	77,910,814	51,067,087	22,616,170
Coin	124,732,667	176,912,991	105,123,591
Total	531,889,361	589,465,651	437,311,987
EXPORTS.			
Gold bullion	39,299,223	21,184,224	71,081,107
Coin	195,273,900	263,006,041	224,753,696
Silver bullion	55,947,127	114,657,767	81,785,980
Coin	54,944,238	163,455,812	84,427,303
Total	345,464,488	562,302,844	462,048,086

It appears from these figures that in the first ten months of the present year the imports exceeded the exports by 185,924,873f, or about 37 million of dollars. Of the total imports of gold bullion and coin, 121,100,000f (round figures) were from England, 44,500,000f from Italy, 4,600,000f from the United States, 59,900,000f from the Zollverein, the rest from Belgium and other countries; and of the silver, 16,000,000f came from England, 72,000,000f from Italy, 41,100,000f from Spain, the rest from Belgium, the Zollverein, and other countries. Of the exports of gold, 21,000,000f were to England, 143,000,000f to Italy, 30,800,000f to Egypt, the rest to Spain, Belgium, the Zollverein, Turkey, &c.; and of those of silver, 5,900,000f went to England, 32,700,000f to British India, 2,900,000f to China, 8,900,000f to Egypt, 16,600,000f to Belgium, and the remainder to the Zollverein, Spain, and other countries.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Dec. 14, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Dec. 15 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods	\$832,526	\$1,343,291	\$317,010	\$2,877,548
General merchandise	1,831,410	1,732,359	1,085,768	3,866,700
Total for the week	\$2,663,736	\$3,075,650	\$1,402,778	\$6,744,248
Previously reported	162,709,924	174,010,062	199,910,180	198,872,388
Since Jan. 1	165,373,660	177,085,712	201,312,958	205,616,631

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. 19, and since January 1st.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	\$2,606,113	\$5,112,979	\$5,449,445
Previously reported	165,294,343	205,947,340	171,234,076
Since Jan. 1	165,900,456	211,060,319	176,683,521
Average price of gold for the week	151½@152½	225½@237½	144½@146½

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. 16, 1865 :

Dec. 13—Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—			
American gold.....		\$350,000	
Gold bars.....		4,500	
Foreign coin.....		7,900	
“ 14—Steamer Eagle, Havana—			
Spanish gold.....		5,100	
“ 16—Steamer Bremen, Bremen—			
Foreign silver.....		1,200	
American gold.....		20,000	
For Southampton—			
American gold.....		98,000	
Gold bars.....		422,059	
Silver bars.....		29,918	
Foreign gold.....		7,300	
Spanish gold.....		11,643	
“ 16—Steamer City of New York, Liverpool—			
Silver bars.....		68,000	
American gold.....		150,000	
Specie.....		54,888	
“ 16—Steamer Hecla, Liverpool—			
American gold.....		95,000	
Gold bars.....		95,416	
Total for the week.....		\$1,420,924	
Previously reported.....		27,805,529	
Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....		\$29,226,453	
Same time in	Same time in		
1864.....	1857.....	\$47,857,724	\$41,329,191
1863.....	1856.....	47,675,789	36,711,423
1862.....	1855.....	58,107,292	27,207,015
1861.....	1854.....	3,449,671	37,147,850
1860.....	1853.....	42,161,909	25,751,971
1859.....	1852.....	69,153,653	24,586,820
1858.....		25,210,837	

EXPORTS OF TREASURE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The exports of Treasure from San Francisco from November 1st to Nov. 29th are given in the *Mercantile Gazette* as follows :

November 1—Per Lubra—			
To Kanagawa.....	7,290 00		
To Shanghai.....	10,012 73	\$17,302 73	
“ 10—Per Sacramento—			
To New York.....	\$882,784 14		
To England.....	475,131 34		
To Punta Arenas.....	5,000 00		
To Panama.....	5,000 00		
		1,367,915 48	
“ 13—Per A. M. Lawrence to Hongkong.....		116,285 78	
“ 14—Per Hongkong to Hongkong.....		1,125 00	
“ 15—Per Fairlight to Hongkong.....		201,741 02	
“ 18—Per Constitution—			
To New York.....	\$735,116 76		
To England.....	160,628 88		
To Acapulco.....	10,000 00		
To Panama.....	5,000 00	910,745 64	
“ 27—Per Behring to Honolulu.....		5,000 00	
Total since November 1, 1865.....		\$2,620,115 65	
Previously this year.....		38,246,972 54	
Total since January 1, 1865.....		40,867,088 19	
Corresponding period of 1864.....		51,961,237 99	
Decrease this year.....		\$11,094,149 75	

IMMIGRATION.—The following is a statement of the number of emigrants who have arrived at this port from the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1855, and their destinations :

Destination.	Number.	Destination.	Number.
Arkansas.....	5	Missouri.....	3,657
Alabama.....	9	Mexico.....	33
B. Columbia.....	14	Mississippi.....	21
Canada.....	1,448	New Hampshire.....	187
California.....	969	Nova Scotia.....	38
Connecticut.....	2,254	New York State.....	73,426
Colorado.....	3	New Jersey.....	4,994
Cuba.....	33	Nebraska.....	92
Delaware.....	152	North Carolina.....	19
District of Columbia.....	1,137	New Brunswick.....	45
Florida.....	4	Oregon.....	14
Georgia.....	13	Ohio.....	8,892
Illinois.....	14,878	Pennsylvania.....	20,923
Iowa.....	3,076	Rhode Island.....	1,115
Indiana.....	2,181	South Carolina.....	45
Kentucky.....	1,008	South America.....	30
Kansas.....	327	Texas.....	21
Louisiana.....	259	Tennessee.....	350
Massachusetts.....	8,573	Vermont.....	239
Maryland.....	1,725	Utah.....	1,080
Maine.....	314	Virginia.....	465
Michigan.....	2,751	West Indies.....	11
Minnesota.....	1,314	Wisconsin.....	4,754
Total.....			162,918

Arrivals each month.—January, 5,319; February, 1,466; March, 6,171; April, 10,818; May, 24,451; June, 7,119; July, 21,290; August, 22,011; September, 3,204; October, 20,069. Total, 162,918. Average each month, 16,291; average each week, 3,702; average each day 535.

IRON AND STEEL.—The *Philadelphia Press* of Thursday morning, December 14, says :

The members of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association of the United States assembled at the Board of Trade room yesterday morning, for the purpose of holding their second annual meeting.

It is shown by the report of the secretary pro tem. that the product of the blast furnaces in 1864 was 1,149,913 net tons. Of this 684,319 tons were anthracite pigs, 210,108 of raw coal make, and the balance of charcoal make. The product of Pennsylvania and Ohio exceeded one million tons.

In 1856, the whole number of charcoal furnaces in the United States was 156. The product of new iron for 1864 was 974,876 tons.

The amount of pig iron, scrap iron, etc., worked up in 1864 was about 1,400,000 tons. It is evident that this important interest is to be largely developed here in the next few years, and it is the duty of the Government to extend to it every encouragement.

In 1849 there were 79 charcoal furnaces in Pennsylvania east of the mountains, which produced in that year 55,617 tons. By the year 1860 32 of these had finally ceased operations. To the remaining 47 at least 7 new furnaces had been added; the production in that year was 36,576 tons. In 1864, 42,953 tons were made. West of the Alleghany Mountains in Pennsylvania, there has been, since 1849, a very marked and rapid decrease in the production of charcoal iron. This region, in 1849, produced 55,494 tons of charcoal iron, 85 furnaces being in operation. In 1864 9 furnaces only were in blast, producing 8,701 tons. This remarkable decrease in the quantity of charcoal iron made in Pennsylvania can be ascribed to the operations of several agencies.

1. One that has been active for a number of years, viz., the absorption of wood for agricultural purposes.
2. One of recent introduction, viz., the great demand and consequent high price of labor, resulting from the discovery of vast quantities of petroleum in the valleys of the Alleghany and its tributaries.
3. The extensive introduction of the manufacture of iron from coke and raw coal. These causes, operating with more or less intensity throughout the Eastern States, will probably gradually drive the charcoal iron manufacture into the Western and North-western States, where wood is cheap and where the ores are of unexampled purity and richness. The total production of charcoal pig iron in the country in 1864 amounts to 255,486 tons.

The products of the rolling mills making railroad rails in the United States for 1864 was as follows :

	Roll Mills.	Total Produced.	Present Capacity.
Massachusetts.....	2	30,312	37,000
New York.....	5	57,433	98,000
New Jersey.....	1	11,687	12,000
Pennsylvania.....	14	159,610	348,000
Maryland.....	2	5,488	29,000
West Virginia.....	2	844	18,000
Ohio.....	3	20,301	66,900
Kentucky.....	2	4,441	26,000
Indiana.....	1	12,773	30,000
Illinois.....	3	26,880	80,000
Michigan.....	1	5,600	20,000
Missouri.....	1	.....	10,000
Tennessee.....	1	.....	9,000
Georgia.....	1	.....	9,000
Total.....		335,369	732,000

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

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

The following dividends are announced—

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C.T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Michigan Central RR.....	5	Jan. 1.	Farmers Loan & Trust Co., N. Y. Ofce Treas., Boston Company's Office	Dec. 20 to Jan. 1.
Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.....	4	Jan. 4.	At Bank.	Dec. 26 to Jan. 2.
Tenth National Bank.....	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 15 to Jan. 5.
Metropolitan National Bank	6	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 15 to Jan. 2.
Bank of N. Y., Nat. Bank Ass	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 25 to Jan. 2.
Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 29 to Jan. 2.
Merchants Exch. Nat. Bank	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 20 to Jan. 2.
Fifth National Bank.....	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 16 to Jan. 2.
Nat. Butcher & Drov. Bank	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 15 to Jan. 2.
Utica & Black River RR.....	4	Jan. 1.	Office of Co., Utica	Dec. 15 to Jan. 2.
Marine National Bank.....	6	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 23 to Dec. 31.
Manuf. & Merchants Bank	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 20 to Jan. 2.
National Park Bank.....	7	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 20 to Jan. 2.
Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.....	7½	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.
Nat. Bank of Commonw'th.	5	Jan. 8.	At Bank.	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.
Gt. West. (Marine) Ins. Co.	3½	Jan. 2.	Company's Office	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.
Third National Bank.....	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 26 to Jan. 3.
National Citizens Bank.....	5	Jan. 3.	At Bank.	Dec. 26 to Jan. 3.
Morris C. & Bank. Co.:				
Preferred Stock.....	5	Jan. 10.	Co.'s Office, J. City, and E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia.	Dec. 24 to Jan. 10.
Consolidated.....	6	Jan. 10.	At Bank.	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.
National Broadway Bank..	12	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.
Chatham National Bank...	7	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.
North River Bank.....	6	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.
N. Y. National Exch. Bank	6	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 19 to Jan. 2.
Hanover National Bank....	6	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 20 to Jan. 2.
Mechanics' National Bank..	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 26 to Jan. 2.
Importers' & Trad. Nat. B'k	4	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 26 to Jan. 2.
Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.	3½	Jan. 2.	Company's Office	Dec. 22 to Jan. 2.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22, 1865. 6 P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The market is amply supplied with surplus funds. The disbursement of currency interest by the Treasury has produced a partial relief throughout the country, which is felt at this centre in increased ease. The demand for monny for moving the annual products of the West is less than usual at this season. The Western banks are, generally, in an easy position, and make no important demands for accommodation upon their correspondents here. Indeed, it is true of the produce trade, generally, that it requires much less accomodation than usual in December. The produce commission agents are offering but limited amounts of paper; and the tobacco merchants and grocers make limited application for discounts. A large amount of merchandise bills is on the market, the supply from the dry goods commission houses and jobbers being especially large. Much of this being from firms whose standing is not fully known on the street, it is negotiated with more than usual difficulty, and at high rates.

Toward the close of this week the demand for temporary loans has lessened, in prospect of the inactivity attending the holidays, and unemployed balances are accumulating. At the beginning of January the usual payment of dividends will throw a large amount of currency upon the market, and produce still greater ease.

On call loans, the rate is universally 7 per cent; and it is doubtful whether a greater preponderance of supply over demand would reduce the rate; the high rates of interest upon governments at current prices, being a strong support of the street rate of interest.

The arrival of Secretary McCulloch in this city, has started the supposition that he anticipates negotiating a loan during the monetary ease anticipated in January; which, for the moment, produces a slight flurry in leading circles. It is urged that, as the Secretary will be necessitated to borrow, in order to make up his deficiency of \$112,000,000, he will naturally come into the market at a period when money is usually abundant; nothing, however, appears to be certainly known as to the Secretary's intentions; although it is taken for granted that if, during his stay in the city, he should find the prospect more favorable than it is likely to prove at a later day, he will make proposals for a loan of about \$50,000,000 during next month.

The following are the rates for loans:

Call loans.....	Per cent.		Per cent.
Loans on bonds & mort..	6 1/2 @ 7	Choice endorse bills, 3 & 4 months.....	8 @ 9
Choice endorsed bills, 2 months.....	7 @ 8	do single names.....	8 @ 10
		Lower grades.....	10 @ 15

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The stock market has been unsettled by irregular speculative operations upon a few railroad stocks; but the general tendency of prices has been downward. Speculative operations are at present of an exceptional and, in some aspects, unsatisfactory character. The large influx of new firms upon the street, within the last few months, has fostered a speculation not altogether healthy. Owing to the extreme dullness of the regular commission business, the new firms have entered largely upon speculation on their own account, and naturally upon the "bull" side. The older firms, seeing this tendency, and being very generally of opinion that the late large earnings of the railroads will not prove permanent, have quietly allowed their stocks to pass into the hands of the younger firms. The operations of this class have largely extended the business of the Open Board, and have been partially successful in putting up prices; but it is found impossible to find buyers, at present prices, among the outside public, and hence the present holders find it impracticable to realize without producing a severe decline in prices. So long as

money continues as easy as at present, they can carry their load; but in the event of a strong "bear" speculation, or of a short stringency in money, there is reason to apprehend that a damaging decline in prices would result.

The anticipation of a dull market pending the holidays has depressed quotations to-day, and the market closes weak and dull.

A sharp "corner" has been engineered in Erie, during the week; large amounts of the stock have been borrowed for sometime past by the "bears," and the lenders having suddenly called it in many of the borrowers found it impossible to return the stock. Large amounts have under these circumstances, been bought in under the rule, producing an advance to 96 1/2; the prices closes at 95 1/2.

The party who recently bought up a large amount of Cleveland & Pittsburg, for purposes connected with the election of officers, has sold out during the week, producing a decline from 92 1/2, the highest quotation, to 84; at which price the stock closes to-day.

Reading has been active, but without any remarkable fluctuations.

Cleveland & Toledo maintains the late advance steadily.

The miscellaneous list is quiet, but generally steady. Coal stocks are moderately active, under clique operations; but are very little in demand from outside investors.

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

	Dec. 22.	Dec. 16.
Canton Company.....	45 1/2	45 1/2
Cumberland Coal.....	44	45
Mariposa.....	14 1/2	15 1/2
New York Central.....	95 1/2	96 1/2
Erie.....	95 1/2	93 1/2
Hudson River.....	108	109 1/2
Reading.....	116	116 1/2
Illinois Central.....	132	134
Michigan Southern.....	74 1/2	75 1/2
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	84 1/2	91 1/2
Northwestern.....	35 1/2	36
" preferred.....	61	62 1/2
Rock Island.....	106 1/2	107 1/2
Cleveland & Toledo.....	112 1/2	115
Fort Wayne.....	105 1/2	105 1/2

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Governments retained the improved tone imparted by the opening of Congress; but with less activity than last week. The demand for Seven-Thirties from the interior continues moderately active, and quotations close at about the same rate as last week. The continued depression of Five-Twenties in London has an unfavorable effect upon the old issue, and the price is 1/2 lower than a week ago. Sixes of 1881 are 3-8 lower: other gold bonds continue at about late quotations.

During next month, \$9,735,286 of gold interest fall due; and \$8,395,000 of currency interest on the 3rd series of Seven-Thirties.

To-day there has been a very active demand for Compound Interest notes; which, occurring simultaneously with the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury in the city, is supposed to arise from the expectation of another funding loan at an early day.

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

	Dec. 22.	Dec. 16.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	107 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.....	103 1/2	103 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1864.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1865.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
U. S. 10-40's.....	92 1/2	92
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	98 1/2	98
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	97 1/2	97 1/2
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	97 1/2	97 1/2
U. S. 1 yr's certificates.....	97 1/2	97 1/2

THE GOLD MARKET.—The price of gold has ruled steady during the week at 145 3/4 a 146 1/2. The current demand for customs is light, the importers sending a large proportion of the importations into bond. The transactions for export are merely nominal, except in gold bars, of which a fair amount is expected to go out to-morrow. The expectation of a large amount of gold being wanted for duties in January keeps up the premium; there is no general expectation that any important amount will be wanted for shipment.

The Sub-Treasury does not appear to have sold since the large transactions immediately after the opening of Congress.

An important supply of gold will be thrown upon the market in January, by the payment of nearly ten millions of interest.

The Aspinwall steamer, arriving here on the 20th, brought \$885,852 in specie and bullion.

The export of specie from this port on Wednesday last was \$1,353,424. The Boston steamer, sailing on Wednesday, took out no specie.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Dec. 16.....	146½	145¾	Dec. 20.....	146½	145¾
Dec. 18.....	146½	146¼	Dec. 21.....	146½	145¾
Dec. 19.....	146½	146¾	Dec. 22.....	145¾	146½

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

	Custom-house.		Sub-Treasury.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
December 11	\$348,383 27	\$2,984,733 34	\$2,227,630 60	
December 12	332,516 84	1,809,919 76	6,903,960 06	
December 13	275,256 42	7,015,103 20	4,714,777 14	
December 14	377,290 61	2,655,557 80	4,394,921 87	
December 15	460,485 15	1,109,945 93	2,088,305 94	
December 16	340,426 51	575,197 03	4,058,050 18	

Total.....\$2,134,363 80 \$16,150,457 06 \$24,387,645 79
Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Dec. 11.... 70,822,344 21

Deduct payments during the week \$95,209,990 00
Balance on Saturday evening.....\$79,059,532 94
Increase during the week..... 8,237,188 53

Total number of gold certificates issued \$4,267,500. Included in the receipts of customs were \$805,600 in gold, and \$1,164,990 in gold certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Oct. 7....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,335,221	69,898,621	dec 1,073,544
" 14....	1,991,742	21,552,912	19,367,370	67,713,079	" 2,185,542
" 21....	2,561,580	21,530,488	18,799,937	64,973,528	" 2,739,550
" 28....	1,932,968	39,363,735	34,547,904	60,157,697	" 4,815,831
Nov. 4....	2,687,656	24,798,070	20,717,008	55,076,645	" 5,081,051
" 11....	2,433,163	11,484,939	14,784,631	58,376,337	incr 3,269,692
" 18....	2,535,485	21,211,285	22,791,744	59,957,797	" 1,581,459
" 25....	1,949,039	10,188,786	18,411,038	68,180,049	" 8,222,252
Dec. 2....	2,231,767	14,616,299	23,695,742	77,259,601	" 9,079,551
" 9....	1,752,256	25,302,305	18,865,048	70,822,344	dec 6,472,257
" 16....	2,134,363	16,150,457	24,387,645	79,059,532	incr 8,237,188

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The demand from importers is limited. There is, however, a disposition to buy on speculation, in anticipation of the demand for payment of spring imports, provided quotations were a shade lower.

The supply of local merchants' bills is quite limited, and good commercial sterling brings as high as 107½ to 109. New Orleans bills are in rather better supply. The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Co. has contributed a liberal supply of sterling for to-morrow's steamer. Leading drawers are asking 109½ for 60 days sterling, but sell little at that rate. We quote :

	Swiss.....	5.15 @ 5.13½
Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	109½ @ 109¾	
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	110½ @ 110¾	
Paris, long date.....	5.16½ @ 5.13½	
Paris, short date.....	5.13½ @ 5.11½	
Antwerp.....	5.17½ @ 5.16½	
	Hamburg.....	36¾ @ 36¾
	Amsterdam.....	40¾ @ 41
	Frankfort.....	40¾ @ 41
	Bremen.....	79¾ @ 79¾
	Prussian thalers.....	71½ @ 72

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending with the commencement of business on Dec. 16, 1865 :

Banks.	Average amount of				
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,076,163	\$3,332,741	\$188,063	\$9,023,529	\$2,264,943
Manhattan.....	5,232,557	900,467	14,185	4,448,144	1,791,969
Merchants.....	7,019,900	1,807,387	815,958	5,536,472	880,860
Mechanics.....	5,479,602	829,784	233,161	8,883,461	604,326
Union.....	4,475,007	220,133	264,076	8,244,480	447,046
America.....	6,859,800	1,974,657	8,400	7,928,872	2,565,835
Phenix.....	3,614,761	203,807	28,500	2,845,855	786,648
City.....	3,732,059	553,292		2,493,837	785,119
Tradesmen's.....	2,871,587	60,101	296,249	1,756,992	591,192
Fulton.....	2,066,450	175,867	24,220	2,082,649	685,416

Chemical.....	5,284,546	\$96,281	21,215	5,257,885	1,085,952
Mercht. Exchange..	2,742,417	60,791	306,383	1,611,345	890,724
National.....	2,426,704	234,778	206,626	907,742	291,780
Butch. & Drovers..	2,253,369	61,858	25,654	1,850,040	286,840
Mech's & Trad's....	1,727,306	76,138	87,265	1,383,630	412,686
Greenwich.....	837,201	14,194	3,008	696,587	161,353
Leather Manf.....	3,015,051	171,394	124,009	2,017,458	298,625
Seventh Ward.....	735,041	51,264	104,511	526,630	303,287
State of N. Y.	5,462,562	500,097	14,678	4,085,329	758,036
Amer. Exchange....	9,290,790	877,212	231,934	5,648,962	1,642,010
Commerce.....	18,487,781	1,872,507	1,667,665	7,485,865	2,635,160
Broadway.....	8,309,349	238,687	816,060	9,391,288	3,367,283
Ocean.....	3,159,831	56,095	437,789	2,418,274	601,106
Mercantile.....	3,711,494	57,744	298,950	2,593,272	320,123
Pacific.....	1,953,655	12,283	128,653	1,604,836	322,966
Republic.....	4,773,961	880,481	507,616	3,342,137	656,634
Chatham.....	1,853,863	108,610	127,234	1,719,270	443,901
People's.....	1,396,266	38,790	8,058	1,309,571	247,029
North Amer.....	2,357,014	138,688	261,132	2,082,590	750,266
Hanover.....	2,583,673	84,994	88,000	1,657,561	333,498
Irving.....	1,682,334	22,034	183,274	1,379,119	360,500
Metropolitan.....	9,977,863	166,359	867,516	5,952,568	1,734,000
Citizens'.....	1,802,145	25,915	113,702	1,848,168	339,334
Nassau.....	2,328,262	185,622	4,909	2,019,000	271,631
Market.....	2,638,557	117,768	396,000	2,079,766	706,223
St. Nicholas.....	2,489,728	30,217	477,006	1,095,766	480,333
Shoe and Leather..	3,059,000	80,676	41,376	2,094,012	104,300
Corn Exchange....	3,495,317	63,589	30,980	2,312,259	271,000
Continental.....	3,678,852	149,802	450,801	2,124,405	793,000
Commonwealth....	3,069,241	58,778	219,760	2,888,227	629,956
Oriental.....	1,234,672	21,141	124,955	1,018,267	318,200
Marine.....	1,786,823	59,016	220,000	1,475,131	593,609
Atlantic.....	923,686	41,581	58,751	981,139	208,171
Imp. and Traders..	4,242,598	131,502	392,894	3,319,246	715,769
Park.....	12,198,066	193,515	914,000	11,367,209	2,984,606
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,672,529	20,735	201,875	1,312,973	336,341
Grocers.....	964,582	26,565	30,043	677,972	241,379
North River.....	1,656,518	32,133	13,367	1,210,933	282,232
East River.....	840,822	14,799	229,593	560,573	167,989
Man. and Mer.....	1,868,166	24,453	1,288	936,594	254,218
Fourth National..	14,916,347	272,623	1,599,083	11,308,647	3,213,815
Central.....	11,760,973	69,775	1,215,945	12,020,632	8,877,195
Second National..	1,004,788		269,723	628,233	222,440
Ninth National...	5,172,393	31,584	897,010	5,407,130	1,569,783
First National...	2,088,667	51,772	861,110	2,540,051	1,478,375
Dry Dock.....	158,172	5,966	15,158	149,892	40,000
Bull's Head.....	794,547	9,152	118,072	944,845	
Manufacturers'....	522,977	13,851	67,471	316,982	65,474
Totals.....	\$227,814,356	16,981,435	16,724,725	180,913,753	48,837,556

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

Loans.....	Dec. \$24,988	Deposits.....	Inc. 4,433,191
Specie.....	Inc. 1,858,655	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 615,799
Circulation.....	Inc. 154,112		

The statement is again favorable, especially the large increase of deposits, and the augmentation of the legal tender and circulation lines.

The several items compare as follows with the returns of previous weeks :

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Oct. 7....	228,520,727	13,470,134	10,970,397	188,504,436	58,511,752	572,703,282
Oct. 14....	227,541,884	15,890,775	11,722,847	192,364,156	50,459,195	699,343,495
Oct. 21....	224,030,679	15,536,510	12,338,441	174,192,110	46,169,855	590,168,864
Oct. 28....	219,965,639	14,910,561	12,923,735	173,624,711	46,427,027	575,945,500
Nov. 4....	220,124,961	13,724,268	13,239,381	173,538,674	47,778,719	563,524,873
Nov. 11....	224,005,572	11,995,201	13,825,209	174,199,442	47,913,888	588,441,862
Nov. 18....	224,741,853	12,449,989	14,333,168	173,640,464	47,737,560	503,757,650
Nov. 25....	225,345,177	12,343,542	15,340,528	175,588,073	49,997,271	452,612,434
Dec. 2....	229,197,844	13,431,103	15,867,400	175,523,894	48,220,805	487,045,569
Dec. 9....	227,839,344	15,622,780	16,570,613	176,480,562	48,271,757	420,105,053
Dec. 16....	227,814,356	16,981,435	16,724,725	180,913,753	48,877,556	501,690,508

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

	Dec. 11.	Dec. 18.	Inc....
Capital.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,642,150	\$190,800
Loans.....	45,596,327	45,598,293	1,966
Specie.....	896,141	937,938	41,797
Legal tenders.....	16,074,714	16,557,391	482,677
Deposits.....	34,310,272	34,272,551	37,721
Circulation.....	7,123,240	7,141,389	18,149

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Oct. 3.....	49,924,281	1,092,755	7,056,984	33,347,233
Oct. 10....	49,742,036	1,037,705	7,082,197	37,233,078
Oct. 17....	49,682,319	1,060,579	7,084,667	36,252,038
Oct. 24....	48,959,072	1,052,357	7,074,066	35,404,524
Oct. 31....	48,317,622	1,086,774	7,069,814	34,605,024
Nov. 14....	48,043,189	955,924	7,064,766	34,582,031
Nov. 20....	46,679,961	917,372	7,059,451	34,067,872
Nov. 27....	45,415,040	903,181	7,065,275	34,050,109
Dec. 4....	45,662,762	891,993	7,084,286	34,995,133
Dec. 11....	45,596,327	896,141	7,123,240	34,310,272
Dec. 18....	45,598,293	937,333	7,141,389	34,272,551

BOSTON BANKS.—The condition of the Boston banks for the week ending December 18th, as compared with the previous week, was as follows :

	Dec. 18.	Dec. 11.	Dec.
Capital.....	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	
Loans.....	86,917,7		

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following banks were authorized during the week ending Dec. 16, under the national banking system. The banks marked with an asterisk are such as have had their applications on file prior to July 1, 1865 :

Name.	Location.	Capital
Osage National Bank*	Osage, Iowa	\$50,000
Brookville National Bank*	Brookville, Ind.	100,000
National Valley Bank	Staunton, Va.	100,000
People's National Bank	Charleston, S. C.	200,000
First National Bank	Charleston, S. C.	200,000
State National Bank*	Minneapolis, Minn.	100,000
Total capital		\$750,000
Previously authorized		\$405,059,203
Whole number national banks authorized is 1,623, with a total capital of		\$405,809,203
Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending Saturday, December 16, is stated at		\$4,791,210
Previously		221,954,875
Total		\$229,746,085

The following national banks have been designated as additional depositories of the public money :

The Malone National Bank	New York.
First	Selma, Alabama.
First	Galveston, Texas.

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

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Oct. 7,	1,578	399,354,212	194,182,630
" 14,	1,592	401,406,013	197,798,380
" 21,	1,597	402,071,180	200,925,780
" 28,	1,600	402,573,793	203,877,355
Nov. 4,	1,605	403,308,793	207,212,930
" 18,	1,610	403,741,893	214,110,815
" 25,	1,612	403,916,893	217,384,440
Dec. 2,	1,613	404,609,493	221,557,150
Dec. 9,	1,619	405,059,203	224,953,975
Dec. 16,	1,623	405,809,203	229,746,085

The following dividends are announced : Hanover National Bank, semi-annual, 6 per cent, free. Market National Bank, semi-annual, 6 per cent, free. National Bank of Commerce, semi-annual, 5 per cent, free. Bank of America, semi-annual, 5 per cent, free. People's Bank, semi-annual, 5 p. c. free.

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 6, 1865 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued..... £28,335,270	Government debt.... £11,015,100
	Other securities..... 3,654,900
	Gold coin and bullion. 13,685,270
£28,335,270	£28,335,270
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital... £14,553,000	Government securities £9,841,100
Rest..... 3,192,552	Other securities..... 19,277,797
Public deposits..... 6,619,643	Notes..... 7,580,080
Other deposits..... 12,617,000	Gold and silver coin.. 784,347
Seven day & other bills 471,129	
£37,483,324	£37,483,324

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

An Increase of Circulation of	£10,581
An Increase of Public Deposits of.....	75,261
An Increase of Other Deposits of.....	175,479
An Increase of Government Securities.....	100,000
An increase of other securities of.....	327,287
A decrease of Bullion of.....	159,331
An Increase of rest of.....	6,635
▲ Decrease of reserve of.....	192,306

The following is the return of the Bank of France made up to the 7th inst. The return for the previous week is added :

DEBTOR.	Dec. 7, 1865	Nov. 30, 1865.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776 2	7,044,776 2
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14
New reserve.....	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches..	864,638,325 0	907,616,775 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	7,519,014 44	7,350,523 63
Treasury account.....	100,360,620 25	104,261,237 29
Accounts current at Paris.....	161,917,580 55	146,973,004 24
Ditto in the provinces.....	24,451,463 0	27,929,506 0
Dividends payable.....	856,864 75	888,530 75
Various discounts.....	12,658,221 37	11,956,580 92
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623 17	1,427,623 17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	752,993 36	752,993 36
Sundries.....	12,406,407 1	11,947,169 48
	1,402,684,639 6	1,436,754,470 0

CREDITOR.		
Cash and bullion.....	438,474,118 52	416,231,412 57
Commercial bills overdue.....	685,226 65	209,882 29
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	323,350,554 36	369,829,414 98
Ditto in the branches.....	315,254,796 0	325,546,840 0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	13,990,100 0	13,933,100 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	9,375,300 0	7,939,400 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	13,308,000 0	13,438,700 0
Ditto on the provinces.....	7,998,400 0	8,015,800 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	29,829,100 0	29,828,600 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	19,396,780 0	19,560,180 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	611,100 0	590,100 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	435,550 0	427,150 0
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities.....	36,449,737 91	36,449,737 91
Securities held.....	100,000,000 0	190,000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches	8,397,412 0	8,495,367 0
Expenses of management.....	2,393,453 21	2,366,319 45
Sundries.....	9,754,260 27	11,001,715 66
	1,432,634,639 6	1,436,754,470 0

The coin and bullion of the Bank, compared with the preceding week, show an augmentation of 22,243,000f, and the discounts a decline of 56,681,000f. Both these items have occasioned some surprise in Paris, as, generally, the demand both for money and for discount accommodation is active towards the end of the year. The deposits have increased by 11,467,000f, and the circulation of notes is less by 42,993,000f.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.	MARKET.		
			Bid.	Ask.	
(Marked thus * are not National.)	Par of Share.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	
America*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 130
American	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Oct	4
American Exchange	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov	5 109 110
Atlantic	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 104
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	10
Bowery					
Broadway	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	12 240
Brooklyn*	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	
Bull's Head	50	200,000	Quarterly	Oct	3
Butchers & Drov	25	800,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5
Central	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov	6 105 109
Central (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	
Chatham	25	450,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	7 135
Chemical	100	300,000	Quarterly	Oct	6
Citizens'	25	400,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5
City	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov	6
City (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	
Commerce	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 108 109
Commonwealth	100	750,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5 104 106
Continental	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	4
Corn Exchange	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 110
Croton	100	200,000			
Currency	100	100,000	Quarterly	Oct	15
Dry Dock*	30	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	3
East River	50	259,150	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	4
Eighth	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5
Fifth	100	150,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5
First	100	500,000	May and Nov.	Nov	10 200 210
First (Brooklyn)			Jan. and July.	July	7 & 5 ex.
Fourth	100	5,000,000	March and Sept	Sept	4 98 99
Fulton	30	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov	5
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg)	20	160,000	March and Sept	Sept	
Gallatin	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct	5
Greenwich	25	200,000	May and Nov.	Nov	6
Grocers'	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5
Hanover	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6
Importers & Trad.	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	4 100
Irving	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 108
Leather Manufact'rs	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 175
Long Isl. (Brook.)	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5
Manhattan	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5
Manufacturers'	30	210,000	April and Oct.	Oct	5 100
Manufac. & Merch.	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5 105
Marine	100	400,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6
Market	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 110
Mechanics'	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5 115
Mechanics' (Brook.)	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	100
Mech. Bank Asso.	50	500,000	May and Nov.	Nov	5 104 105
Mechan. & Traders'	25	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov	5
Mercantile	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov	5
Merchants'	50	3,000,000	June and Dec.	Dec. '65	5 110 115
Merchants' Exch.	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5 101 105
Metropolitan*	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6 119 125
Nassau	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov	5 106
Nassau (Brooklyn) *	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	4
National*	50	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct.	5
New York	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5
New York County	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	9
New York Exchange	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6
Ninth	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5 106 105
North America	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.
North River	50	400,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6
Ocean	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4 90
Oriental	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5
Pacific	50	422,700	May and Nov.	Nov	5 155
Park	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	7 160
Peoples'	25	412,500	Jan. and July.	July	5
Phoenix	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 95 100
Republic	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 110 110
St. Nicholas'	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 99 100
Seventh Ward	100	500,000	April and Oct.	July	
Second	100	300,000	May and Nov.	Nov	
Shoe & Leather	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5 105
Sixth	100	200,000	May and Nov.	Nov	6
State of New York	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov	5 101
Tenth	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5
Third	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5 114
Tradesmen's	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	7 125
Union	50	1,500,000	May and Nov.	Nov	5 116
Williamsburg City*	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	4

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.)

Table with columns for Securities, Railroad Stocks, and Railroad Bonds, listing various financial instruments and their prices across days of the week (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.).

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

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

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 22.

With the approach of the New Year holidays, trade usually assumes a most quiet aspect, and is therefore deprived of any feature of importance that it might otherwise present.

Cotton has been buoyant and active. Breadstuffs have in some particulars improved, but buyers, before taking hold freely, will wait the effect of a large amount of speculative bills maturing in January.

Groceries having declined very materially from the highest point of the past season, have shown some recovery from the lowest figures early in the week.

Metals have been irregular. Copper has stiffened up a little, and there has been a speculative movement in Spelter, mainly to arrive, with considerable activity in Tin.

Hides and Leather have been dull and heavy. Oils quiet and unchanged. Tallow firm, but less active.

Naval Stores have slightly declined, but at the reduction there was considerable activity, especially in Spirits Turpentine and Rosin. Petroleum has materially declined since the reception of the Cuba's mail advices and closes heavy.

Provisions have shown steadily increasing activity and firmness. The market seems now to be on a pretty substantial basis until supplies shall have been materially increased.

Freights have been dull, except in the shipment of Cotton, which has been very active throughout the week.

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

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

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

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

Table with columns: Since Jan. 1, 1864, Same time 1864, Since Jan. 1, 1865, Same time 1865. Rows include Cotton, bales, Flour, bbls., Corn meal, bbls., Wheat, bush, Corn, Rye, Barley, &c., bush, Oats, bush, Beef, tcs and bbls, Pork, bbls., Bacon, etc., pkgs., Lard, pkgs., Cheese, boxes, etc., Butter, firkins, etc., Rosin, bbls., Crude Turp., bbls., Spirits turp, bbls., Tar, bbls., Rice, tcs, Ashes, pkgs., Tobacco-domes, pkg, foreign, do., Tallow, pkgs., Wool, dom., bales, Wool, for., bales, Whisky, bbls., Leather, sides, Oil-sperm, bbls., whale, petrol., lard, Whalebone, lbs.

The imports from foreign ports of a few leading articles for the week and since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same time last year, have been as follows:

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

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

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

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 19, 1865.

Table with columns: Quan. Value, Quan. Value, Quan. Value. Rows include DANISH WEST INDIES, BREMEN, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, GLASGOW, QUEENSTOWN, BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, BRITISH WEST INDIES. Rows include Rye, bush, Walnut, logs, Tallow, lbs, Beeswax, lbs, Turpentine, bbls, Miscellaneous, Petroleum, Naptha, galls, Tar, Staves, Beef, tcs, Sperm oil, gal, 6, 315, 14, 840, Shoe pegs, bbls, Corn meal, bbls, Tobacco, hhd's, Machinery, cs, Petroleum, galls, Stationery, bxs, Querc, bark, hhd's, Effects, cs, Rosin, bbls, Apples, bbls, Cochineal, bale, Jewelry, cs, Benzine, galls, Dry goods, cs, Tonca beans, cs, Sew mach, cs, Bladders, cs, Seeds, pkgs, Skins, cs, Drugs, cs, Books, cs, Miscellaneous, Tobacco, hhd's, Beef, tcs, Pork, bbls, Corn, bush, Clover seed, Cheese, lbs, Apples, bbls, Sew mach, cs, Cochineal, cer, Ess oils, cs, Oil cake, lbs, Flour, bbls, Rosin, bbls, Bacon, lbs, Beeswax, lbs, Wheat, bus, Staves, Mahogany, lgs.

Table of commodity prices and quantities for various regions including New Granada, Lisbon, Havre, Marseilles, Cuba, Hayti, Mexico, and Brazil. 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. 15, 1865.

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

Table of import data for various goods such as China, Glass, Soda, Shellac, and various oils. Columns include item names, quantities, and values.

Table of commodity prices and quantities for various goods including Optical, Jewelry, Saddlery, Steel, Spelter, Silver ware, Tin, Zinc, Spices, Liquors, Wines, Ale, Brandy, Gin, Porter, Rum, Whisky, Wine, Champagne, Metals, Brass goods, Bronzes, Chains and anchors, Copper, Cutlery, Guns, Hardware, Iron, Iron hoops, Iron pig, Iron R. R., Iron sheet, Iron other, Iron tubes, Lead, Metal goods, Nails, Needles, Nickel, Old metal, Plated ware, Per Caps, Saddlery, Steel, Spelter, Silver ware, Tin, Zinc, Spices, Cassia, Clives, Ginger, Mace, Mus. ard., Nutmeg, Pepper, Pimento, Stationery, Books, Engravings, Paper, Other, Woods, Brazil wood, Cedar, Cork, Fustic, M. lbs., Logwood, Mahogany, Rosewood, Willow, Ligum vitæ, Miscellaneous, Baskets, Bags, Boxes, Buttons, Clay, Cheese, Cigars, Coal, Corks, Cotton, Clocks, Coffee, Cocoa, Emery, Fancy goods, Feathers, Flax, Fish, Furniture, Grain, Grind stones, Hair, Hair cloth, Hemp, Honey, Hops, India rub'r., Ivory, Machinery, Maccaroni, Molasses, Oil paintings, Paper hangings, Plaster, Perfumery, Pipes, Provisions, Rags, Rice, Rope, Salt, Statuary, Sago, Seeds, Linseed, Soap, Sugar, Sugar boxes and bags, Tapioca, Trees & plants, Tea, Twine, Toys, Tobacco, Waste, Wool, and Other.

PORK PACKING.—The intelligence indicates rather more activity and confidence in prices, and at the same time more disposition to get the hogs to market. We have the following reports:

CHICAGO.—(Week ending Nov. 16th.)—The receipts of live hogs for the week amount to 19,616 head, against 6,122 head last week, and 106,706 for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of dressed hogs were 623, against 19,806 during the same time last year.

The following table shows the receipts of live hogs from Oct. 1st to date, for three years:

Table showing receipts of live hogs from Oct. 1st to date for three years (1865, 1864, 1863). Columns include Total live and Receipts dressed to date.

Total live and dressed..... 229,754 701,620 801,943

The shipments of live hogs for the week amount to 10,052 head against 4,116 head last week, and 8,584 for the same week in 1864. The shipments of dressed hogs were 58.

The following table shows the shipments of live hogs from Oct. 1 to date, for three years:

Table showing shipments of live hogs from Oct. 1 to date for three years (1865, 1864, 1863). Columns include Total live and Add dressed.

Total..... 141,663 173,691 234,844

Deducting the shipments from the receipts, the balance should indicate about the number left over for packing purposes:

Table showing receipts from Oct. 1st to date and shipments.

Table showing balance left for packers for three years (1864, 1863).

CINCINNATI.—The following report is for the week ending the 20th:

The receipts of hogs during the week have been rather better than they were the previous week, but the market has been weak, and prices declined 50 per cental, closing weak, at \$10 25@10 50 net.

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

Table showing receipts of hogs by various methods: By railways, By river, From Kentucky, Driven in, Slaughtered at Plainville.

Total for the week..... 27,366 Previously reported..... 137,675

Table showing total for the season and same time in previous years (1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860).

The business of packing hogs in this city this season, so far, is far behind that of any previous season since 1850, so that the manner in which hogs have been kept back this season is without precedent in the history of trade, and therefore it is not surprising that it should attract

attention, but in case there should be a deficit of 500,000 in number, which we regard doubtful, the increase in weight will fully make up this.

The demand for the product has been of a limited nature, and prices are, in some cases, lower.

MANCHESTER TRADE.—The following price list is from Du Fay & Co's Circular for December. Its comparisons are interesting. They report the market maintained by speculative demand; trade for consumption and export being dull.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	April 1, 1865.	Aug 1, 1865.	Dec. 1, 1865.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Mid. N Orleans cotton	0 27	0 15½	0 19½	0 20½
40's Mule, A.	2 2½	0 16	0 18	0 22
20's Water B.	2 2	0 16	0 20	0 23
26 inch printers, 56 read, 29 yards, 3 lb.—oz.	7 9	5 0	5 6	6 9

BRITISH IRON TRADE.—We take the following from Griffith's Wolverhampton Circular, Dec. 2d:

The iron trade of South Staffordshire, during the month of November, has improved to some extent. We have had a very brisk demand for hoop iron of most kinds during the whole month. T and Angle iron, (the latter of the best quality) have likewise been in steady request. We have witnessed over the same period a steady demand for bars, both marked and second class. The latter we must quote about 2s 6d per ton dearer as the month drew to a close. No doubt the trade in this kind of iron has improved during the month under review to this extent. Nail rods are in demand, and a good business has been done for district consumption. Nail sheets have advanced in price 2s 6d per ton since our last monthly circular, but the market price is still very far below the list rate. In the early part of the month the demand for Galvanizing sheets for Glasgow was good. As the month closed the Scotch trade became less active, and as the great galvanizing houses at Wolverhampton report trade flat, we now witness a considerable falling off in the orders for this kind of iron, which of late has become a most important trade for our district.

The demand for boiler plates has been very moderate indeed; some of our large late mills have had to work short time on this account. There has been more doing in Canada plates, and the demand for small rounds and squares has decidedly improved as the month under review advanced. All our small works have been actively engaged on these sorts. We must report a slight but steady improvement in finished iron during the month of November, with an established advance of 2s 6d per ton on all kinds of second and third class bars, but it must not be forgotten that the prices now range from 10s to 17s 6d per ton below the price list for this class of iron.

HAVANA.—We have dates to the 16th December:

TOBACCO.—The market has been more active this week. We are enabled to advise the following sales: Two assorted lots, say 116 bales of middling quality, at \$20@25; several lots of good strong flavor fillers at \$25 per qtl, for the United States, and 150 bales common fillers (7-8 and capa) at \$10 per bale.

SUGAR (clayed).—The advices from the United States continue unfavorable, and holders appear to show more inclination to modify their pretensions. We notice a little more enquiry for the United States. There is not the slightest demand for the North of Europe. The quotations of the day are:

No. 12 at 9 rials per arrobe—35s Freight and 14 per cent premium of Exchange—27s 8d stg per cwt free on board; and fcs 32.60 cms per 50 kilos (without freight), exchange on Paris at 1 cent P. Last year at this date No. 12 being at 8 rs—freight 40s and exch. 12 cents—stood in at 26s 1d per cwt. f. o. b.

The total exports, from Havana and Matanzas, from 1st of January to date compare thus:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
United States.....	464,071	137,660	205,462
Great Britain.....	415,732	575,026	478,388
North Europe.....	69,737	57,789	77,738
France.....	204,618	233,195	167,233
Spain.....	242,946	251,316	247,973
South Europe.....	17,074	15,316	15,935
Other Parts.....	27,781	32,233	27,972

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Stocks in.....	1865	1864.	1863.
Havana.....	24,155	63,544	22,941
Matanzas.....	2,205	8,316	3,078

Bxs..... 26,360 71,860 26,019

MUSCOVADOES.—We hear of the sale of 1,000 boxes Centrif. No. 15 of special color at 11½ rs.

Total export, from Havana and Matanzas, from 1st of January to date:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
United States.....	66,488	36,201	37,332
Great Britain.....	14,500	28,607	26,239
Other Parts.....	1,082	3,490	2,209

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Stocks in.....	1865.	1864.	1863.
Havana.....	156	347	137
Matanzas.....	203	1,036	597

Hhds..... 359 1,883 734

MOLASSES.—There is scarcely any in the market. A small lot of superior Muscovado has been sold at 9 rs; also a cargo of new, the clayed at 7 rs and the Muscovado at 8 rs.

The exports of Molasses from Cardenas and Matanzas have been as follows:

	Cardenas, Jan. 1 to Dec. 9.	Matanzas, Jan. 1 to Dec. 16.
To New York.....	22,673	16,806
Total to United States ports.....	70,964	58,852
Total to all ports.....	90,184	79,238
Same time in 1864.....	72,932	81,442

LONDON.—Baring's Circular of Friday, Dec. 8, 5 P. M quotes:

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been quiet during the week. Sugar steady. Cotton dearer.

COPPER is very firmly held; Chili Slab £98@£99. Tough Cake and Tile £116, best Selected £119, Sheathing £121. Yellow Metal Sheathing 10½d per lb.

In COCOA no business.

HEMP—187 bales fair Sunn at auction were held for £22 (£21. 15s bid). Privately 350 bales good fair Manila have been placed at £45.

JUTE quiet; of 2300 bales offered only about 250 bales, sea-damaged found buyers at easy rates.

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

LINSEED—Import for the week 7052 qrs. The market is firm in all positions, Calcutta on the spot selling readily at 67s 6d for ord, Mirzapore and Patna 69s, and Bombay 70s. For arrival Calcutta has been sold at 68s, and holders now ask 69s. Several cargoes Black Sea, October, November, and December shipment, have been taken at 66s for direct ports U. K. Imports since 1st January 495,333 qrs against 472,098 qrs last year.

LINSEED CAKES remain firm.—New York in barrels £10. 10s@£10 15s.

OILS—Fish: Sperm has been sold at £117; we quote pale Southern £48@£46 10s; Cod £53@£54. Linseed on the spot in limited demand at 38s 6d@38s 9d. Rape: sales of Foreign Brown on the spot have been made at £54 10s, and of English for the first four months next year at £52; Foreign Refined continues firm at £57, and English £55 @£55 10s; Refined Cotton is also in good demand at £41 10s@£43 as to quality; Crude £35 10; Poppy £50; Niger £47; Madras Ground Nut £52. Olive quiet at £51@£51 10s for Mogadore; £54 Seville; £64 10s Malaga; up to £56 10s@£57 for Gallipoli. Cocoa Nut dull; Cochin 52s, and Ceylon 48s@48s 6d. Palm firmer, with buyers of fine Lagos at 44s.

RUM—Jamaica has been in fair demand, 400 puns having been sold, chiefly at 3s 6d@3s 8d, and of other sorts about 180 puns have been bought at 1s 7½ for Berbice, 1s 8½@1s 9d for Demerara, and 1s 5½ for Penang.

SPICES—Pepper: Black; market steady; 240 bags mid Singapore at auction sold from 3½d@3½d; White is ½d@½d dearer, 210 bags brought from 5½d@5½d for fair Singapore. 80 bales Cinnamon were partly realised from 2s@2s 2d for good seconds to mid firsts. 60 barrels Jamaica Ginger found buyers from 68s@70s for good ord.

RICE neglected.

TALLOW is steady; St. Petersburg Y C is worth 49s 6d on the spot, 50s@50s 3d for January to March, and 51s for March only.

LEAD—Common Pig steady at £21 5s@£21 10s.

TIN market quiet, without important change in prices. 13,673 pkgs sold at auction this week, nearly all without reserve. Good common Congou 1s 1½d per lb.

SPELTER steady at £22 2s 6d.

TIN firm. Blocks 102s, Bars 103s, Refined 105s. Banca 97s 6d@98s, Straits 96s 6d.

LIVERPOOL.—We condense the following from Liverpool dates to the 9th December.

ASHES—Business is checked by the high prices now asked. Retail sales of Pots, at 42s, and Pearls at 38s per cwt. NAVAL STORES—Rosin: the market has been very quiet; a few small lots of French sold at 16s@20s per cwt; 25 tons of French Spirits of Turpentine on private terms. PETROLEUM—About 5,000 barrels have this week changed hands, at prices varying from 3s 4d@3s 7d per gallon on spot, and 3s 1d@3s 4d for arrival. Small sales of Spirit at 1s 8d@1s 9d per gallon.

LARD—Rather more enquiry at 73s@74s per cwt. for European. TALLOW—The demand here this week has been moderate, at 50s per cwt for good South American. In London they have had rather a fluctuating market. Early in the week prices declined, but have since gradually advanced about 1s per cwt over our last quotations, yesterday's closing prices being 49s 9d on spot; 50s 3d January to March, and 51s 9d for March only. BEEF—Good qualities of old Beef continues in fair request without change in prices. The high rates required for New prevent business. New Prime Mess 75s@85s; do India Mess 70s@105s.

PORK—The stock of American is quite exhausted. New Irish is now taking its place. BACON—The market is dull and prices are again lower, without leading to any transactions of importance. Cumberland Cut 57s@58s. BUTTER is in very limited demand, and difficult of sale. Prices however remain nominally unchanged, viz.: 114s@120s per cwt for Fine. CHEESE—A slow sale for anything but choice dairies, which realise 62s@67s per cwt, according to condition; Secondary and Medium qualities are rather easier to buy.

COTTON.

The reports of a large falling off in the receipts at New Orleans and Mobile, with diminished receipts at this market, and heavy export orders, have given us a strong, active and buoyant market since Monday, with an advance of fully two cents per pound. The shipments have averaged about 3,000 bales daily, mostly for Liverpool, and it is understood that the export orders are unlimited on the basis of 19d for middling in the Liverpool market.

There is some disagreement respecting the cause of the falling off

in receipts. It should be remembered, however, that there have not, as yet, been sufficient rains to swell the tributary streams of the South to good navigable condition. Hence, a large portion of Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, continues to be shut out from the markets. Besides, the whole Autumn has been extremely favorable to maturing and gathering the crop of cotton, and this circumstance has delayed the period for sending it forward. For this reason we anticipate a revival of deliveries at the ports after the holidays.

The movement for a rise in manufactured cottons has been feebly supported, and the close is dull.

The market for cotton to-day, was very firm, with very little on sale, and an upward tendency. We quote:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	41	41	41	42
Good Ordinary.....	45	45	46	47
Low Middling.....	48	48	49	50
Middling.....	51	51	52	52
Good Middling.....	53	53	54	55
Middling fair.....	..	..	..	..

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales
New Orleans.....	4,319	South Carolina.....	1,020
Texas.....	..	North Carolina.....	1,218
Mobile.....	897	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c..	1,553
Florida.....	749	Per Railroad.....	5,641
Savannah.....	2,088	Foreign ports.....	80

Total for the week.....	18,065
Previously reported.....	532,681

Since July 1.....	550,746
Same time last year.....	98,170

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

To Liverpool.....	bales. 13,097
To Bremen.....	499

Total for the week.....	13,596
Previously reported.....	160,866

Since July 1st.....	174,462
Same time last year.....	4,479

Sales of the past week.....	30,000
Stock on hand Dec. 22.....	215,000

The Western markets have all relapsed, and close dull.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16—Receipts for the week, 14,000 bales. Sales of the week, 17,000 bales. Middling, 50c. Stock on hand, 148,000 bales. Sight on New York, par.

MOBILE, Dec. 16.—Receipts for the week, 11,000 bales. Sales of the week, 5,000. Middling, 47c. Stock on hand, 71,000 bales.

SAVANNAH.—The latest dates report Cotton firm at 48a49c. for middlings. The Savannah River was still low, and navigable by only the smallest boats.

	Uplands.	Sea Island.
Stock Sept. 1.....	3,724	281
Received this week.....	3,669	101
Received previously.....	66,718	3,039
Total received.....	74,111	3,421
Exports past week.....	3,001	83
Previously reported.....	69,686	2,781
Total exported.....	72,687	3,064
Stock Dec. 15.....	1,424	357

CHARLESTON.—The market was unsettled, tending upward. Middling 46a48c.

	Sea Island.	Upland.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865.....	362	1,610
Receipts from Sept. 1 to Dec. 6.....	1,292	33,703
Receipts from Dec. 7 to 13.....	291	2,263
Total.....	1,945	37,576
Exports Sept. 1 to Dec. 7.....	1,410	26,016
do Dec. 7 to Dec. 14.....	184	743
Total exports.....	1,594	26,756
Stock.....	351	10,820

LIVERPOOL.—We have dates to the 9th, the market closing quiet, awaiting later advices from the United States. The following is from the weekly circular of the 8th:

Early in the week the market was very animated under an active demand from spinners, who were quickly followed by speculators, and on Monday the sales reached 30,000 bales, at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb. This advance was fully supported on Tuesday, when the sales were reported to be 20,000 bales. At Manchester market that day, the large advance demanded for both goods and yarn checked the demand, and but a moderate business resulted; and this check was sensibly felt here on Wednesday, when the market opened very quietly at easier prices, but on receipt of City of Washington's news, about noon, reporting steady prices

at New York and New Orleans, and a slight off in receipts at latter port, prices rallied, and at close were much the same as the previous day. Estimated sales 100,000 bales. Yesterday this slight improvement was lost, and prices gave way $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb, the sales amounting to 7,000 bales. To-day the market is again very quiet, with prices rather in favor of the buyer. Sales estimated at 7,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

	Ordinary & Middling.	Fair & Good Fair.	Good & Fine.
Upland.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @21 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	.. @..d
Mobile.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @21 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	.. @..d
New Orleans.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @21 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	23 @..d	.. @..d
Texas.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @21 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @..d	.. @..d
Sea Island.....	30 @33d	40 @40	60 @70d

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation.	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	10,260	5,360	7,150	22,770	372,600	250,200
Brazilian.....	3,480	3,120	1,970	8,570	328,420	199,370
West Indian.....	520	1,560	1,000	3,800	105,500	41,310
Egyptian.....	6,840	250	1,330	8,420	492,380	326,810
East Indian.....	23,720	17,100	13,690	54,510	1,919,750	1,420,560
China & Japan.....	1,020	730	..	1,750	288,260	380,180
Total.....	45,840	28,120	25,140	99,100	3,506,810	2,618,430

IMPORTS.

	This week.	To this date 1865.	To this date 1864.	This day.	Same date 1864.
American.....	18,264	381,559	189,734	120,530	23,280
Brazilian.....	7,899	806,396	196,657	40,180	18,370
West Indian.....	3,417	105,584	52,821	12,190	7,200
Egyptian.....	3,184	888,797	286,429	35,760	13,850
East Indian.....	7,556	1,036,906	1,146,851	122,230	348,270
China & Japan.....	..	125,859	306,289	8,340	83,580
Total.....	40,318	2,345,101	2,178,781	339,230	493,570

STOCKS.

COTTON IN EUROPE.—The following are estimated stocks of Cotton in Europe at the end of November, 1865, 1864 and 1863, and on 1st January, 1865:

	1865.	November 30—1864.	1863.	1st Jan., 1865.
Liverpool.....	356,210	500,000	259,250	466,800
London.....	46,480	115,690	64,050	109,060
Havre.....	36,000	61,200	25,300	48,540
Rest of Continent.....	17,000	15,930	11,559	23,600
Total.....	455,690	692,870	340,150	648,000

BOMBAY.—The exports of Cotton from Bombay from Jan. 1 to Nov. 8 were as follows:

Destination.	1864.	1865.
London.....	bales. 16,352 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,414 $\frac{1}{2}$
Liverpool.....	757,529 $\frac{1}{2}$	832,338
Total, Great Britain.....	773,882	850,752 $\frac{1}{2}$
Continent.....	49,923 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,931
America.....	706	800
China.....	..	8,714 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand total.....	824,511 $\frac{1}{2}$	878,198

BREADSTUFFS.

The receipts, except of Flour, have nearly ceased; freights to European ports, (Liverpool especially), have declined, the reports from the Liverpool market have been moderately favorable; and, with some little speculative feeling, the tone of the market for Breadstuffs has ruled very strong. Without important changes, the tendency has been somewhat in favor of the seller. Yet no general activity can be reported, this fact being accounted for by the approach of the holidays.

Flour has come forward freely over the railroads, fully equal to the wants of the market, and trade has been but moderate—confined mainly to standard qualities of extra State, which have slightly advanced. Western Flours have been very irregular and to close lots on the wharf, inside prices have been accepted. The market closed weak, except for good grades of extra State. The transactions the past week embrace extra State for export at \$8 25.

Wheat has brought advanced prices, especially for good to choice Spring, which has been taken more freely by our local millers. The export movement has been very limited, and to-day millers were disposed to hold off, the market closing heavy, with no buyers at our outside quotations, which have been realized only for choice wheats.

Corn has been steady in demand; yesterday the purchases for export were very large. To-day an advance of one cent was asked for prime, but was not paid, although Liverpool freights were again a farthing lower. The demand is but moderate for consumption, and partially supplied by bag lots from New Jersey. We notice some export of Corn from Baltimore to Ireland.

Oats have been fairly active, and prices have been gradually

hardening, but with no advance to quote. The business of the week embraces shipments to London. Rye has become quiet and unsettled. Barley and Barley malt firm and firmly active. Canada Peas quiet.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western.	per bbl.	\$7 10 @ \$7 60
do Extra State.		8 10 @ 8 60
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.		8 60 @ 8 85
do Extra Western, common to good.		7 90 @ 10 60
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.		10 75 @ 15 00
do Southern, supers.		8 85 @ 10 15
do Southern, fancy and extra.		10 25 @ 15 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.		8 15 @ 11 25
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.		5 50 @ 6 25
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.		4 25 @ 4 60
Wheat, Chicago Spring.	per bushel	1 65 @ 1 85
do Milwaukee Club.		1 75 @ 1 90
do Red Winter.		1 90 @ 2 25
do Amber State and Michigan.		2 32 @ 2 40
Corn, Western Mixed.		90 @ 97
do Western Yellow.		@ 1 00
Rye,		95 @ 1 10
Oats, Western.		50 @ 58
do State.		62 @ 63
Barley.		1 00 @ 1 25
do Malt.		1 30 @ 1 45
Beans, new white.		2 30 @ 2 80
Peas, Canada.		1 30 @ 1 35

The stocks of leading articles of Breadstuffs are now estimated as follows:

Flour, bbls.	750,000
Wheat, bushels.	3,000,000
Corn, bushels.	5,000,000
Oats, bushels.	4,000,000

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

	RECEIPTS.			1864.	
	Past week.	Prev. week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week end.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 20.
Flour bbls	94,295	124,325	3,613,285	51,930	4,084,125
Corn Meal, bbls.	3,695	4,665	278,515	6,705	368,630
Wheat, bush.	9,590	526,685	9,160,095	100	13,077,235
Corn, bush.	28,575	384,765	15,487,020	19,275	7,221,065
Rye, bush.	2,780	81,305	888,135	315	485,805
Barley, &c., bush.	16,025	142,865	2,990,105	5,875	2,208,840
Oats, bush.	25,205	378,210	8,682,840	18,435	11,377,425

	EXPORTS.			1864.	
	Past week.	Prev. w.k.	Since Jan. 1.	Week end.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 20.
Flour, bbls.	49,120	28,670	1,332,230	24,210	2,003,190
Corn Meal, bbls.	2,790	2,985	116,520	310	100,155
Wheat, bush.	91,430	76,065	2,225,610	59,490	11,302,430
Corn, bush.	330,110	224,930	4,107,860	4,090	767,995
Rye, bush.	13,800	.....	169,295	.....	.....

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the weekly receipts of flour and grain at the places indicated for the week ending Dec. 16:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago.	13,373	115,234	58,050	76,718	11,365	8,385
Milwaukee.	4,946	115,302	1,705	14,651	2,816	1,497
Toledo.	9,499	12,140	31,780	2,875	660	.....
Detroit.	5,654	8,102	11,515	1,148	419	.....
Cleveland.	6,137	4,142	3,679	11,706	1,717	550
Totals.	39,606	202,920	106,729	107,098	16,978	12,432
Previous week.	57,727	646,620	130,226	120,303	106,189	21,086

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

	RECEIVED.		SHIPPED.	
	Week. 1865.	Week. 1864.	Season. 1865.	Season. 1864.
Flour, bbls.	13,373	10,982	1,068,147	1,125,957
Wheat, bush.	14,967	71,498	8,462,633	11,198,782
Corn, bushels.	58,050	26,821	24,373,006	13,167,818
Oats, bushels.	76,718	118,910	8,207,009	14,070,861
Rye, bushels.	8,385	3,225	1,046,292	960,168
Barley, bushels.	11,006	6,680	1,414,388	756,009

	RECEIVED.		SHIPPED.	
	Week. 1865.	Week. 1864.	Season. 1865.	Season. 1864.
Flour, barrels.	13,171	12,442	944,393	1,127,523
Wheat, bushels.	5,087	1,723	6,771,450	10,509,916
Corn, bushels.	7,600	14,909	24,276,126	12,201,773
Oats, bushels.	3,584	42,320	8,769,203	13,247,826
Rye, bushels.	7,405	2,230	717,795	752,899
Barley, bushels.	1,440	916	459,586	223,771

SHIPMENTS OF BREADSTUFFS FROM TOLEDO.—The shipments of flour and grain by lake and railroad since January 1 to December 16, 1865, were:

Flour, bbls.	1,023,696
Wheat, bush.	8,960,083
Corn, bush.	1,353,172
Oats, bush.	599,137

GRAIN IN STORE AT OSWEGO.—The following statement shows the amount of grain in store and afloat at Oswego, on Saturday, December 16, 1865:

Wheat, bush.	736,978
Corn, bush.	64,910
Oats, bush.	34,899
Barley, bush.	56,019
Rye, bush.	24,035
Peas, bush.	558
Total bushels.	917,394

LIVERPOOL.—Dates to the 9th of December make the following report:

At Tuesday's Market there was rather less activity than on the previous day, in consequence of the flat report from London, but Wheat was 2d per cental and Flour 1s. per sack dearer than our last Circular quotations. There was an active demand for Indian Corn, and prime samples brought 81s 6d per qr, being an advance of 1s 9d to 2s per qr on the week.

At to-day's Market there was but a limited attendance of buyers, and a quiet trade in Wheat and Flour at Tuesday's prices. Indian Corn was freely offered at a decline of 6d to 9d per qr.

QUOTATIONS.

Flour, nominal.	
Wheat, Chicago and Milwaukee.	per 100 lbs. s. d. 10 0 @ 10 4
Do. Amber Iowa.	" 10 4 @ 10 8
Do. Red and Amber Winter.	" 10 5 @ 10 9
Indian Corn, Yellow.	per 480 lbs. 31 0 @ . . .
Do. White.	" 31 6 @ 33 0
Do. Mixed.	" 30 0 @ 30 6
Peas, Canadian.	per 504 lbs. 39 0 @ 39 6
Oatmeal, Canadian.	per 240 lbs. 25 0 @ 27 0

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Dec. 22, 1865.

The increased activity noticed last week has continued up to this time, especially among agents; jobbers are doing less business comparatively, owing to the near approach of the holidays, but trade is fair in all departments and goods are becoming scarce and prices advancing. This scarcity is in part the result of the increased trade, but more particularly perhaps to the operations of speculators. Jobbers are making some additions to their stock in anticipation of a brisk trade after the holidays.

Standards have advanced from three to ten per cent. during the week, and this has had the effect to frighten operators a little, and may cause buyers to hold back their orders except as far as may be necessary to supply their immediate demands.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been fairly active but very irregular, and there is a growing scarcity for leading makes and prices have advanced. Light eights are less changed, Amoskeag A Lawrence C Indian Head A, Appleton A, and Amory are held at 33 cents, Indian Head B 27, do E 48 inch 45, Nashua Extra A 36 inch 31½, do fine C 40 inch 32½, Wachussetts sheetings 32½, Indian Orchard W 26, do B B 33 inch 27, do C. 27 inch 30, do N 36 inch 31, and A 40 inch 32. Atlantic A P A and A H sell at 33, do heavy shirtings A V 30 inch 27½, do A G 26½, do fine sheetings A L 36½ inch 26, and P L 36½ inch 30, do shirting P E 33 inch 28, do D 30 and E 26.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been more active and the stock is reduced and prices have advanced. Speculators have taken up large quantities of these goods. New York mills are now held at 50 cents, an advance of five cents from last week. Waltham L 72 inch 95, do X 33 inch 30, do W 42 inch 35, do K 57½, do M 81 inch \$1 05, do N 90 inch \$1 15½, O. J. Rathbun ¼ 30, Amoskeag A 37 inch 39, Uxbridge imperial 37½, Auburnville 35, and White Rock 40.

CORSET JEANS continue steady, but the sales are not large. Prices are the same as last week. Indian Orchard 32½, Amoskeag brown 37½.

COTTON FLANNELS are dull, the season for their sale is passed, and the demand is light and prices nominal. Columbia are offered at 27½, Nashua A 30.

STRIPES and TICKS are firmer and called for steadily. Leading styles are well sold up. Amoskeag ticks A C A are quoted at 80, do. A 60, B 55, C 50, and D 45. Amoskeag stripes 50, Keystone ticks 30, Sacondale 21, Windsor 32, Concord 33, Ashland stripes 20, Logan 22½, Ripka 25, and Canonicus 20½, Albany ticks 22, American stripes 3-3 30, 6-3 31.

DENIMS and COTTONADES are in light demand and prices not very firm. Amoskeag denims 28 inch are offered at 55, Manchester 27 inch 40, the same as last week.

PRINT CLOTHS have been more active and firmly held. The sales at Providence were 216,000 pieces at 17½ a 19½ for 64x64 on hand.

PRINTS are not as active as last week. Prices have advanced, and jobbers are not anxious to fill up at this time. Garners are held at 27c, Amoskeag pink 26, do. purple 25, dark 24, light 25, mourning 23½. Swiss ruby 25, Duchess B 22, Lowell dark 22½, do. light 23½, wamsutta 21, do. light 22, American Print Works madder 26, Merrimacks are withdrawn, Columbia full madders 22, Concord madders 22, do. purples 23, Glen Clove full madders 19, Greene Co. fancies 24, do. rubies, figured green and plain 25, Wau-regan fancies 24, do. rubies, pinks and purples 25, Spragues 32, solid colors 26, Canaries 25, Orange Polkas indigo black, green, yellow, madder, rubies 26, shirtings 26, indigo blue and white 27, do. blue and orange 28, German plaids 27, Nationals 24, London mourning 22½, and Patent Alcans at 20a26.

GINGHAMS are in good demand at steady rates. Glasgow 28½, Lancaster 28½.

JACONETS are more called for and prices are firmer. Slaters 23, White Rock 24 for high colors, 23 for plain do.

SILESIA are in good supply, and sales have been pressed. Brookfield sell at 25, Indian Orchard 32.

CAMBRICS are inactive, but prices remain steady, Saratoga and Milton Mills each sell at 18. Federal 20, and Naragansett 22½.

HOOP SKIRTS are moderately active at steady prices. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½ to \$1.05; Empress Trail, \$1 25; S. T. & A. T. Meyer's IXL Skirts, 1½ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 55 to 88; 3-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 70 to \$1.10.

MOUSLIN DELAINES continue in good demand. Hamilton Company sell at 30. Atlantic Delaine Co. at 27, Cobourgs 31, Manchester Co. 31, do all wool 52½.

LINSEYS are abundant, and sales are light. Laurel Dale is quoted at 37½. White Rock 40, Porter Dickey's No. 65 50. Rob Roys 35, Super Extra 35, and Highland Mills all wool 35.

CLOTHS are quiet, and sales are for immediate use only. Quotations are nominal. 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 \$4 00 for heavy. Glenham Co. C. W. Tricot \$1 75, Union Blacks \$2a\$2 50.

CASSIMERES and SATINETTS are more called for, especially spring styles. Plough Loom and anvil 65. Brodbrook all wool fancies range from \$1 75a\$2 25, Milville \$2 25a\$2 75 for silk mixtures. Merchants' Woollen Co. do. are held at \$2 50 for 3-4 and \$5 6-4; Rochester grey \$1 40; Dighton's cassimere \$2 50 for plain; Suffolk Mills do. \$1 50a\$2 25 for ½ and \$4 75a\$5 25 for 6-4.

CARPETS are steadily called for and the stock is small. The Lowell Co's Ingrain are \$1.60 for superfine; \$1.75 for extra super; 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 \$2.25 for extra three ply. Brussels \$2.45 for 3 fr; \$2.55 for 4 fr and \$65 for 5 fr.

FLANNELS and BLANKETS are in light request especially for flannels. Blankets are dull and nominal. Plain scarlet flannel 40a52½, twilled do. 50a72½ for F and C, white do. 52½a62½, Shaker do. 72½a82½, blue and mixed twilled 47½a72½, Gilbert's white and colored opera are well sold up. Army standard are nominal at 77½. Harris's white domets are held at 42½a80 for plain and twilled.

AMERICAN LINEN is in good demand. American Linen Co's B bleached Huckabucks 25, J Brown 23, T bleached crash 20½, A Brown 18½, B do. 16.

FOREIGN GOODS have been quiet notwithstanding the firmness in domestic goods. The auction sales have been poorly attended and goods were generally sold at lower figures.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Dec. 21, 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...	1,291	\$479,390	491	\$111,001	1674	\$681,531	
do cotton...	440	143,274	45	11,827	1792	613,092	
do silk...	301	328,214	59	34,626	408	369,356	
do flax...	529	155,644	518	122,791	1539	403,630	
Miscellaneous dry goods.	305	82,911	150	36,766	993	181,114	
Total	2866	\$1,080,533	1263	\$317,011	6411	\$2,249,726	

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

Manufactures of wool...	179	\$58,743	229	\$83,566	148	\$66,898
do cotton...	107	33,746	129	40,928	207	68,823
do silk...	17	13,738	18	22,972	40	63,565
do flax...	157	35,743	374	95,306	181	59,070
Miscellaneous dry goods.	536	7,633	415	21,724	576	15,216
Total	993	\$149,603	1165	\$264,566	1152	\$274,572
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2866	1,080,533	1263	317,011	6411	2,249,726
Total th'wn upon mark't	2859	\$1,239,136	2428	\$581,587	7563	\$2,524,298

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	433	\$174,830	98	\$32,396	944	\$399,727
do cotton...	282	98,647	23	10,266	1035	333,689
do silk...	68	77,606	9	11,186	92	89,310
do flax...	224	57,323	237	62,265	761	215,010
Miscellaneous dry goods.	59	14,606	18	2,656	714	17,445
Total	1065	\$423,012	385	\$118,769	3546	\$1,055,181
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2866	1,080,533	1263	317,011	6411	2,249,726
Total entered at the port.	3931	\$1,512,545	1649	\$435,780	9957	\$3,304,907

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Dec. 21, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	320 \$174,129	Gloves.....	2 11,633
Cloths.....	70 38,639	Worsted yarn	46 4,846
Carpeting.....	350 77,467	Lastings.....	8 4,555
Blankets.....	141 16,643	Hose.....	17 5,847
Shawls.....	10 4,593	Delaines.....	2 820
		Merinos.....	2 1,177
Total			1674 \$681,534
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Cottons.....	732 \$294,151	Emb'd mus'n	25 15,057
Colored.....	319 83,780	Velvets.....	13 5,015
Prints.....	195 74,155	Laces.....	27 12,030
Ginghams.....	3 765	Braids & bds.	49 16,400
Muslins.....	8 1,713	Hdkfs.....	15 4,751
		Gloves.....	20 7,393
		Spool.....	161 43,727
		Hose.....	225 55,155
Total			1792 \$614,092
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Silks.....	84 \$135,993	Shawls.....	1 1,268
Crapes.....	1 607	Gloves.....	6 7,729
Plushes.....	5 5,202	Cravats.....	3 2,821
Velvets.....	6 5,958	Hdkfs.....	1 514
Ribbons.....	46 40,715	Hose.....	1 530
Laces.....	12 11,521	Raw.....	190 120,560
Total			408 \$369,356
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Linens.....	1328 \$333,944	Laces.....	13 14,695
Linen & cot.	38 12,238	Hdkfs.....	34 23,350
		Thread.....	57 14,307
		Hemp yarn...	69 5,096
Total			1539 \$403,630
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Leath gloves	22 \$31,335	Clothing.....	33 5,006
Kid gloves...	7 4,365	Embroider's	54 30,737
Matting.....	449 4,423	Coll's & cuffs.	1 215
Oil cloth....	10 1,059	Millinery....	1 245
		Corsets.....	34 11,782
		Straw goods.	236 67,569
		Feath & flow.	126 12,899
		Susp. & elas.	25 11,479
Total			998 \$181,114

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	41 \$20,342	Shawls.....	2 3,282
Cloths.....	9 4,047	Worsted yarn	52 21,397
Carpeting.....	7 1,734	Worst. yarn..	5 1,398
Blankets.....	7 1,332	Lastings.....	1 784
			148 \$66,898
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Cottons.....	87 \$30,914	Ginghams...	2 570
Colored.....	89 28,963	Emb'd mus..	5 2,278
Prints.....	12 2,715	Spool.....	2 201
			207 \$63,823
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Silks.....	25 \$52,112	Cravats.....	3 1,701
Ribbons.....	11 9,826		
Total			40 \$64,565
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Linens.....	168 \$53,275	Handk'chiefs.	6 4,194
Linen & cot.	4 905		
Total			181 \$59,070
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Leath. gloves	2 \$1,256	Embroideries	5 2,883
Matting.....	561 3,635		
		Straw goods.	8 7,443
Total			576 \$15,216

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	165 \$83,912	Blankets....	73 7,425
Cloths.....	36 16,967	Shawls.....	5 3,459
Carpeting....	65 13,909	Worsted yarn	364 179,099
		Delaines.....	2 557
		Lastings.....	4 2,217
		Cot. & worst.	250 92,187
Total			944 \$399,727
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Cottons.....	302 \$108,220	Muslins.....	8 2,225
Colored.....	528 160,219	Emb'd mus..	1 651
Prints.....	66 17,970	Velvets.....	4 2,257
Ginghams...	15 4,970	Laces.....	29 7,770
			1035 \$333,689
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Silks.....	29 \$41,202	Gloves.....	1 2,515
Ribbons.....	37 28,878	Cravats.....	2 524
Laces.....	9 7,615	Silk & worst.	3 2,130
			92 \$82,310
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Linens.....	699 \$188,559	Laces.....	2 1,427
Linen & cot.	5 1,327	Hdkfs.....	20 20,578
		Thread.....	6 1,743
		Hemp yarn...	19 4,376
Total			761 \$215,010
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Matting, rols.	680 \$3,569	Corsets.....	18 4,335
Embroideries	1 1,161	Straw goods.	9 6,955
Coll's & cuffs.	1 165	Feath & flow.	1 454
		Susp. & elas.	4 816
			714 \$17,445

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

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

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

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

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

Pot, 1st sort..... 100 lb @ 10 00
Pearl, 1st sort..... 11 25 @ ..

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

Beeswax—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.
American yellow..... 48 @ 49

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

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 per lb.
American, gray and white..... 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 1/2 fir. tubs, strictly fine 48 @ 50
do do com. to good. 40 @ 46
Pa., fine dairy packed, yellow .. 38 @ 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 .. 17 1/2 @ 19
Farm dairies .. 16 @ 18 1/2
do do common .. 14 @ 15
English dairy .. 23 @ 25
Vermont dairy .. 15 @ 18 1/2

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.
Sperm .. 42 @ ..
do patent .. 52 @ ..
Refined sperm, city .. @ ..
Stearic .. 33 @ 34
Adamantine .. 23 @ 26

Cement—Rosendale..... 2 28 @ ..

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.
One inch and upward..... 8 1/2 @ 9

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

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.
Caracas (gold), (in bond)..... 27 1/2 @ 28
Maracaibo (gold)..... @ ..
Guayaquil (gold)..... 19 @ 20

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

Coffee has been quiet but prices have been maintained during the week.
Rio, prime, duty paid..... gold. 20 @ ..
do good..... 19 1/2 @ 20
do fair..... 18 1/2 @ 19
do ordinary..... 17 1/2 @ 18
do fair to good cargoes..... 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Java, mats and bags..... 23 @ 29

Maracaibo..... 20 @ 28 1/2
Laguayra..... 20 @ 23
St. Domingo..... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2

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

Sheathing, new..... 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, 3; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.

Manila, Amer. made..... 25 @ 26
Tarred Russia..... @ ..
Tarred American..... 19 @ ..
Bolt Rope, Russia..... 30 @ ..

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

Cotton—See special report.

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

Acid, Citric..... (gold) @ 60
Alcohol..... per gall. @ 4 60
Aloes, Cape..... per lb @ 26
Aloes, Socotrine..... @ 85
Alum..... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Annato, fair to prime..... 65 @ 70
Antimony, Regulus of..... @ 16
Argols, Red..... (gold) @ 29
Argols, Refined..... (gold) @ 29
Arsenic, Powdered..... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Assafetida..... 25 @ 40
Balsam Capivi..... 1 00 @ ..
Balsam Tolu..... (gold) @ 85
Balsam Peru..... (gold) @ 1 50
Bark, Calisaya..... @ 1 75
Berries, Persian..... @ 55
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle..... 9 1/2 @ 10
Bi Chromate Potash..... 24 @ ..
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags..... (gold) @ 28
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar..... @ 40
Bleaching Powder..... 6 @ ..
Borax, Refined..... 30 @ 32
Brimstone, Crude..... (gold) per ton @ 45
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... per lb @ 4 1/2
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur..... 6 @ 6 1/2
Camphor, Crude, (in bond)..... (gold) @ 28
Camphor, Refined..... @ 1 30
Cantharides..... @ 1 60
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... 24 @ 25
Cardamoms, Malabar..... @ 3 50
Castor Oil, Cases..... per gallon @ 3 55
Chamomile Flowers..... per lb @ 50
Chlorate Potash..... (gold) @ 35
Caustic Soda..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Cobalt, Crystals..... in kegs. 112 lbs @ 92 1/2
Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold) @ 95
Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) @ 80
Copperas, American..... @ 2
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) @ 3 1/2
Cubebs, East India..... @ 50
Cutch..... 12 @ 13
Cuttlefish Bone..... @ ..
Epsom Salts..... @ 4
Extract Logwood..... @ 12
Flowers, Benzoin..... per oz. @ 60
Flowers, Arnica..... @ 30
Folia, Buchu..... bales @ ..
Gamboge..... per lb @ 9 1/2
Gamboge..... @ 1 00
Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls..... @ 45
Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 75 @ 1 05
Gum Arabic, Picked..... (gold) @ 62 1/2
Gum Arabic, Sorts..... @ 42
Gum Benzoin..... (gold) @ 55
Gum Copal Cow..... @ 37 1/2
Gum Gueda..... @ 20
Gum Damar..... @ 45

Gum Myrrh, East India..... @ 50
Gum Myrrh, Turkey..... 60 @ ..
Gum Senegal..... @ 55
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... 35 @ 40
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... 85 @ 1 00
Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 3 05 @ 3 25
Iodine, Resublimed..... 5 50 @ ..
Ipecacuanna, Brazil..... 4 1/2 @ 5
Jalap..... 2 50 @ 2 55
Juniper Berries..... @ 6
Lac Dye..... 25 @ 55
Lic. Paste, Calabria..... 42 @ ..
Liccorice, Paste, Sicily..... 23 @ 24
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... 33 @ ..
Licorice Paste, Greek..... 30 @ ..
Madder, Dutch..... (gold) 9 @ 9 1/2
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 9 1/2 @ 10
Manna, large flake..... @ 1 25
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo..... 70 @ ..
Oil Anise..... 3 50 @ 3 62 1/2
Oil Cassia..... 4 75 @ 5 00
Oil Bergamot..... 10 25 @ 11 00
Oil Lemon..... 5 50 @ 6 00
Oil Peppermint, pure..... 4 00 @ 4 25
Opium, Turkey..... 8 70 @ ..
Oxalic Acid..... @ 44
Phosphorus..... 95 @ ..
Prussiate Potash..... 42 1/2 @ 43
Quicksilver..... (gold) 65 @ 70
Rhubarb, China..... 6 50 @ 8 00
Rose Leaves..... @ ..
Salaratus..... @ 15
Sal Ammoniac, Refined..... (gold) 10 1/2 @ 11
Sal Soda, Newcastle..... 3 1/2 @ ..
Sarsaparilla, Hond..... @ 55
Sarsaparilla, Mex..... @ 30
Seed, Anise..... per bush. @ 24
do Canary..... per bush. 5 50 @ 6 00
do Hemp..... @ 2 75
do Caraway..... per lb @ 20
do Coriander..... @ 18
do Mustard, brown, Trieste..... @ 18
do do California, brown..... @ 15
do do English, white..... @ 20
Senna, Alexandria..... 24 @ ..
Senna, East India..... 35 @ ..
Senece Root..... 1 00 @ 1 06
Shell Lac..... 50 @ 60
Soda Ash (80 per cent)..... 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Sugar Lead, White..... @ 62 1/2
Sulphate Quinine, Am..... per oz. @ 9 00
Sulphate Morphine..... per lb @ 59
Tartaric Acid..... (gold) @ 60
Valerian, English..... @ ..
do Dutch..... @ ..
Verdigris, dry and extra dry..... 80 @ 85
Vitriol, Blue..... 15 @ 15 1/2

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

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

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

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

The fish market has been very quiet during the week.
Dry Cod..... per cwt. @ 8 00
Dry Scale..... per bbl. @ 6 75
Pickled Scale..... per bbl. @ ..
Pickled Cod..... per bbl. @ 8 75
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore..... @ 22 50
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax..... @ 20 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay..... @ 17 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore..... @ 18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay..... @ 16 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax..... @ 16 00
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large..... @ 12 50
Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax..... @ 14 50
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass..... @ 14 00
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1..... @ ..
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1..... per hf. bbl. @ ..
Shad, Connect cut, No. 2..... @ ..
Herring, Scaled..... per box @ 55
Herring, No. 1..... @ 48
Herring, pickled..... per bbl. @ 6 50

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

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/2; Filbers and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 per cent ad val.
Raisins, Seedless..... per cask @ 11 25
do Layer..... per box @ 4 85
do Bunch..... @ 4 70
Currants..... per lb @ 15 1/2
Citron, Leghorn..... @ 46
Prunes, Turkish..... @ 19
Dates..... @ 15
Almonds, Languedoc..... @ 37
do Provence..... @ 33
do Sicily, Soft Shell..... @ 30
do Shelled..... @ 53
Sardines..... per box @ 1 00
do per hf. box @ 50
do per qr. box @ 23 1/2

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 including Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, Fisher, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, and White.

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

Table listing American Window sizes (1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities) and their prices.

Table listing English and French Window sizes (1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities) and their prices.

Table listing Gunny Bags (Duty, valued at 10 cents or less) and Gunny Cloth (Duty, valued at 10 cents or less).

Table listing Gunpowder (Duty, valued at 20 cents or less) and its various types.

Table listing Hair (Duty FREE) and Hay (North River, in bales).

Table listing Hemp (Duty, Russian, Manila, Jute, etc.) and its prices.

Table listing Hides (Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins) and their prices.

Table listing Western goods (cash) and Dry Salted Hides (Maracaibo, Maranham, Pernambuco, etc.).

Table listing Honey (Duty, 20 cents per gallon) and Hops (Duty: 5 cents per lb).

Table listing Horns (Duty, 10 cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces FREE) and Ox (Rio Grande, Buenos Ayres).

Table listing India Rubber (Duty, 10 cent ad val.) and its various grades.

Table listing Indigo (Duty FREE) and its various types.

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

Table listing Bar Swedes, assorted sizes, and other iron products.

Table listing Ivory (Duty, 10 cent ad val.) and its various types.

Table listing 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 Leather (Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val.) and its various types.

Table listing Lime (Duty: 10 cent ad val.) and its various types.

Table listing Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc. (Duty, 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 Spruce, Eastern, Southern Pine, White Pine Box Boards, White Pine Merchant Box Boards, Clear Pine, Laths, Eastern, Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k, Cherry Boards and Plank, Oak and Ash, Maple and Birch, Black Walnut.

Table listing STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra, pipe, heavy, pipe, light, pipe, culls, hhd., extra, hhd., heavy, hhd., light, hhd., culls, bbl., extra, bbl., heavy, bbl., light, bbl., culls, Red oak, hhd., heavy, hhd., light.

Table listing Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood (Duty free) and their various types.

Table listing Molasses (Duty: 8 cents per gallon) and New crop New Orleans in market.

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

Table listing 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)).

Table listing Oil Cake (Duty: 20 cent ad val.) and its various types.

Table listing 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).

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

Table listing various pigments and dyes 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, and Residuum prices.

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

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

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

Table listing various meats including Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and Shoulders with prices.

Rags—(Domestic). Table listing White, City colored, and Country mixed rags.

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents; paddy 10 cents. Table listing Carolina and East India rice.

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents; bulk, 18 cents. Table listing various salt types like Turkeys Islands, Liverpool, and Onondaga.

Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents. Table listing Refined pure and Crude saltpetre.

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent. Table listing Clover, Timothy, Flaxseed, and Linseed.

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

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk. Table listing various silk types like Tsatles, Taysaans, and Canton.

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

There are no sales of goat skins this week to make prices.

Table listing various types of Goat skins from Curacao, Buenos Ayres, Vera Cruz, etc.

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

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

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15. Table listing Cassia, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, and Cloves.

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents. Table listing English, German, and American steel.

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

Table listing various types of sugar including Porto Rico, Cuba, Havana, and refined sugar.

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

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

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. The market is quiet with light sales.

Table listing various types of tea including Hyson, Gunpow, Oolong, and Souchong.

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

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

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

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

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 including Brandy, Cognac, Whisky, and Sherry.

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 wire.

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. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.

The wool market is still dull and heavy, especially for low grades.

Table listing various types of wool including American, Saxony, and Texas wool.

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

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

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

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

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

Table listing Freights to other ports: Ashes, pot and pearl.

The Railway Monitor.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH OF PACIFIC (MO.) RAILROAD.—A corporation is in process of formation with the intention of buying out the Southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, and extending it to the northern boundary of Texas, where it will be met by the Texas Central Railroad, a part of which is now under construction in a northerly direction from Galveston. The whole, line, when laid, will be nine hundred miles long, and will place St. Louis and Galveston in direct communication.

RENO AND PITHOLE RAILROAD.—Work upon this railroad is being pushed with vigor, in the hope to put it through to Pithole before the frosts make the work of grading difficult, if not impracticable. Several miles of track are already laid at the Reno end of the line, and the track-layers follow rapidly the graders and trestle builders.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.—By orders of the Court the Receivers of this road are directed to pay the first back coupons due on the first mortgage bonds, payment of which was withheld some time ago, when the semi-annual interest, was merely stamped upon the bonds, instead of being paid to the holders of the coupons, whether detached or not.

FLORIDA RAILROAD.—The lines of this State were comparatively intact by the late war. The Pensacola and Georgia is in fair running order from Quincy to Lake City, and the cars thereon are run tri-weekly. On the Hudson Central the cars make weekly trips between Lake City and Jacksonville. The Florida Railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, it is expected, will be in operation by the new year. The Pensacola and Georgia Railroad is operated west only as far as Quincy, but it is hoped that no long time may elapse before the line is completed to the Chattahoochee.

HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.—There is evidently a determination in

the right quarters to do something towards the completion of this road. This determination was very apparent among the stock holders at their annual meeting last month. It has been estimated that it will cost \$4,000,000 to complete it to Greensburg and a connection with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; about \$2,000,000 to complete it to Pittsburg, and between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 to complete it to Uniontown and connect it with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad. Should the road be completed to any one of these points it will be one of the most direct south and west routes of travel, and contribute largely to the facilities between Philadelphia and the Ohio valley.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL ROAD makes up its balance-sheet for the six months ending Nov. 30, as follows :

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Surplus income June 1, 1865 (\$708,385), Received for six months (2,457,806), Total (\$3,166,191), Less (10 per cent div. and taxes July 1, Expenses and U. S. tax, Interest, Sinking Fund, Five per cent dividend and tax), Balance surplus income (\$279,835).

The operating expenses have been charged with \$40 000 for grain house, \$30,000 for a new freight-house, and \$50,000 for losses by the fire in October, which will reach \$200,000 over the insurance or 3 per cent on the stock.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—This canal has been closed for the season, and the water drawn off, preparatory to deepening it so as to carry water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. The canal will be deepened from nine to fourteen feet, for a distance of twenty-eight miles.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

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

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable, Principal payable), MARKET (Bid, Ask'd), DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable, Principal payable), MARKET (Bid, Ask'd). Rows include various railroad and canal bonds such as Atlantic and Great Western, Erie Railway, and many others.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	51 1/2		<i>Terre Haute and Richmond:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	92	92	1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883			<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883		91	1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	102		<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	104 1/2		1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		75
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872			1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	90		2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		76
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		76
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	'73-'78			1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
<i>Northern Central:</i>							2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	88 1/2	89	3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			<i>Troy Union:</i>						
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Union Pacific:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	85 1/2	86	1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1896		
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887	102	115	Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	98 1/2	100	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861	79	81
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	96	98	2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	22 1/2	23
3d do (do do)	500,000	6	do	1885		98	<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	30	30	1st Mortgage	934,600	6	Jan. & July	1883	88	90
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							<i>Warren:</i>						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875	95	
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880	91	92	2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
2d do (now stock)						39 1/2	<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							Sterling (\$899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	'68-'71		
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872			Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875	95 1/2	98
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875			Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'66-'76		
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870			Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	'70-'80			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	77	80
<i>Pacific:</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	100	100
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'87			<i>York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
<i>Panama:</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		95
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		95
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			Canal						
<i>Peninsula:</i>							<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	70		1st Mortgage Bond		7	Jan. & July	1884	80	
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880		98 1/2	1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	94	95	<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
2d do sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885		
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	90
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	97 1/2	90	<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880			Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1884	92	94
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	91	95	<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880		91	<i>Morris:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	90
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886	115 1/2	116	<i>North Branch:</i>						
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872	85	
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	78	
Mortgage Loan	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	103		Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	45	46
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	95		Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	86 1/2		<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	22	23
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875	80		1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	92
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875	61		Miscellaneous:						
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							<i>Maryposa Mining:</i>						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	'8		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,600	7	Mch & Sept	1888			<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>						
2d do	250,												

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.			
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd		
Railroad.						New York and Boston Air 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	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	96%	96%	
Alleghany Valley	50	1,947,600				New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050	Jan. and July	Jan. 4			
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1%		do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3			
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	114%	115	
do do Pa.	100	2,500,000				New York and New Haven	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	Jan. 4			
do do Ohio	100	5,000,000				New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 3			
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Oct. 4	113%	115	Ninth Avenue	100	795,360				
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	127		Northern of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	Dec 4	88%	90
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3			Quarterly.	Nov 2		89%	90		
Belvidere, Delaware	100	997,112				Northern Central	50	3,344,800			61%	61%	
Berkshire	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 1%		North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150					
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec.	Dec. 2%		Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,800	Jan. and July	July. 4	41	42	
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000			11%	13	Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	3,077,000			28%	28%
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	Dec. 3%	91	95	Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000	January.	Jan. 7	70	
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July. 4	118%	120	do preferred	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	102%	105
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	125	126	Old Colony and Newport	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July. 4		
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4%	130	130	Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4		
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150				Panama (and Steamship)	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 6	240		
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3%		175	Peninsula	100	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	113%	115
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000					Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent	100	218,100			61	62
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July. 3%			Philadelphia and Erie	50	5,013,054		De. '65 10	106	106%
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		190	Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,072,323		Oct. 4	105	105%
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000					Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n.	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5	119%	125
Camden and Amboy	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	124%	126	Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5		
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455					Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,770,414				
do do preferred	50	682,600					Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	Jan. 2%	105%	105%
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July. 3%			Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	84	100
Catawissa	50	1,150,000			45	46	Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July. 4%		
do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	72	75	Racine and Mississippi	100	501,890				
Central of New Jersey	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 2%	118	120	Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,360,700				
Central Ohio	100	2,085,925			47	48	Reading and Columbia	50	501,890				
Cheshire (preferred)	100	871,900			102	104%	Rensselaer and Saratoga	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July. 4		
Chester Valley	50	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	106	106	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb'g	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July. 5		
Chicago and Alton	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3%	106	106	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,376				
do preferred	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	N. 5c & 20s	113%	114	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000				
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510					do do pref.	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May. 7	67	74
Chicago and Great Eastern	100	1,000,000			61	70	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,989,090				
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	100	2,250,000			35%	35%	do do pref.	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	13,160,927			61%	65%	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571				
Chicago and Northwestern	100	12,994,719	June & Dec.	June. 3%	107	107%	Schuykill Valley	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July. 5		
do do pref.	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5			Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 3	66	
Chicago and Rock Island	100	1,106,125			98	100	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		70
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. 5	12		Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly.		137	140
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	2,000,000			12		Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130				
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	125	125	Terre Haute and Richmond	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July. 6		
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	6,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan.			Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	Oct.		
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan.	95%	95%	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000				
Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	5,253,625	Jan. and July	Jan. 6	103	103%	do do 1st pref.	100	1,700,000				
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5			do do 2d pref.	100	1,000,000				
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July. 5	57%	59	Toledo, Wabash and Western	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 3		
Columbus and Xenia	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3%			do do preferred	50	984,700	June and Dec	Dec. 3%		69
Concord	50	392,900					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			20		Troy and Greenbush	100	274,400	June and Dec	Dec. 3		
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July. 3	75		Utica and Black River	100	811,560	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	93	95
do do pref.	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July. 4	104		Vermont and Canada	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	Dec. 4	42%	43
Connecticut River	100	1,582,169					Vermont and Massachusetts	100	2,214,225	Jan. and July	July. 3	93%	95
Covington and Lexington	100	2,316,705					Warren	50	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July. 3		
Dayton and Michigan	100	406,132	Jan. and July	July. 3			Westchester and Philadelphia	50	684,036				
Delaware	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	175		Western (Mass)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July. 4	137%	140
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	100	1,550,000					Worcester and Nashua	83 1/2	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	100	
Des Moines Valley	100	952,350					Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July. 1		
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	1,500,000					Canal.						
do do pref.	100	1,751,577					Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,343,563				
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,982,180			99%	100	Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595				
Eastern, (Mass)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July. 3			Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	62	
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct.			Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	144	146
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2%			Delaware Junction (Pa.)	100	398,910				
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 2%			Delaware and Raritan	100	200,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		
do do pref.	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July. 3%	87		Lancaster and Susquehanna	50	200,000				
Erie	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	96%	97	Lehigh Navigation	50	4,282,950	May and Nov	Nov. 5	112%	115
do preferred	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	85%	86	Monongahela Navigation	50	726,800				
Erie and Northeast	100	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5			Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6		82
Fitchburg	50	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July. 3	106		do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	100	
Forty-secd St. & Grand St. F'y	100	750,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5			North Branch	50	138,086				
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	1,900,000			31		Schuykill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,207			56	60
do do pref.	100	5,253,836			55	55	do preferred	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3%	66	67
Hartford and New Haven	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3			Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,050,070			18	20
Housatonic	100	820,000					Union	50	2,750,000			2	5
do preferred	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July. 4			do preferred	50	500,000			34	40
Hudson River	100	6,218,042	April and Oct	Oct. 4	108%	108%	West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July. 5	108	112
Huntingdon and Broad Top	50	617,500					Wyoming Valley	50	700,000	May & Nov.	Nov. 4		
do do pref.	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July. 3%			Miscellaneous.						
Illinois Central	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 & 10s	131	133	American Coal	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	68	74
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50	1,689,900	April and Oct	Oct. 4	99		American Telegraph	100					
Indianapolis and Madison	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July. 3			Ashburton Coal	50	2,500,000				
do do pref.	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July. 4			Atlantic Mail	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July. 25		
Jeffersonville	50	1,015,907					Brunswick City	100					
Joliet and Chicago	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1%	90		Bucks County Lead	5	200,000				
Kennebec and Portland (new)	100	835,000			70	90	Brooklyn Gas	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug.	45	45
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	500,000					Canton Improvement	100	5,000,000				
Lehigh Valley	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	Oct. 2%	137	140	Cary Improvement	100	600,000				

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are partici- pating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 d'ys.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
Joint Stock Fire:					
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July.	
Etna*.....	50	200,000	211,492	do	Jan. 3%
Agricultural, (Watert'n).....	5	50,000	122,248		
Albany.....	30	150,000	187,467		
Albany City.....	100	200,000	200,645		
American*.....	50	200,000	440,054	Jan. and July.	Jan. 12%
American Exchange.....	100	200,000	203,363	April and Oct.	Apr. 5
Arctic.....	50	500,000	529,167	Jan. and July.	Jan. 5
Astor.....	25	250,000	270,827	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	347,723	March and Sep.	Sep. 5
Baltic.....	25	200,000	192,631	May and Nov.	
Beekman.....	25	200,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4
Bowery.....	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec.	June 10
Brevoort.....	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July.	July y
Broadway.....	25	200,000	264,366	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 6
Brooklyn (L. L.).....	17	153,000	249,764	do	Aug. 10
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000			
Central Park.....	100	150,000	159,079	Feb. and Aug.	
Citizens'.....	20	300,000	474,177	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 10
City.....	70	210,000	306,652	Feb. and Aug.	Aug 4 p. sh.
Clinton.....	100	250,000	289,454	Jan. and July.	July 5 80%
Columbia*.....	100	500,000	495,466	do	do
Commerce.....	100	200,000	229,835	do	July 4
Commerce (Albany).....	100	200,000	239,144		
Commercial.....	50	200,000	269,319	Jan. and July.	July 5
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000	282,243	do	July 5
Continental*.....	100	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July.	July 7
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000	299,038	March and Sep.	Sep. 6
Croton.....	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July.	July 50
Eagle.....	40	300,000	401,922	April and Oct.	Oct. 4
Empire City.....	100	200,000	246,853	Jan. and July.	July 7
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	255,112	do	July 5 102
Exchange.....	30	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 57%
Far Joint St'k (Meridian).....	100	50,000	72,880		102
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	262,121	Jan. and July.	July 5
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	141,396	do	do
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn).....	10	150,000	169,340	do	July 5
Fulton.....	25	200,000	230,229	do	July 5
Gallatin.....	50	150,000	162,744	May and Nov.	May 6
Gebhard.....	100	200,000	225,241	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
Germany.....	50	500,000	590,147	Jan. and July.	July 5
Glenn's Falls.....	10	100,000	159,602		
Globe.....	50	200,000	224,667	Jan. and July.	July 5
Goodhue*.....	100	200,000	221,062	do	July 5
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 7
Grocers'.....	50	200,000	214,373	March and Sep.	Sep. 5
Guardian.....	—	200,000		Jan. and July.	
Hamilton.....	15	150,000	167,778	do	July 4
Hanover.....	50	400,000	491,869	do	July 6
Harmony (F. & M.)†.....	50	300,000	403,183	do	July 5
Hoffman.....	50	200,000		do	do
Home.....	100	2,000,000	2,929,628	do	July 5 139%
Hope.....	50	200,000	214,017	do	July 5
Howard.....	50	300,000	433,998	do	July 10 150
Humboldt.....	100	200,000	234,925	do	July 5
Importers' and Traders'.....	50	200,000	213,413	do	July 6
Indemnity.....	100	150,000	159,054	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5 64%
International.....	100	1,000,000	1,079,164	April and Oct.	April 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. 5
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000	323,115	Jan. and July.	July 5
Lafayette (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	157,483	do	July 5
Lamar.....	100	300,000	353,142	do	July 5
Lenox.....	25	150,000	184,916	March and Sep.	Sept. 4
Long Island (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	293,778	Jan. and July.	July 10
Lincoln Fund.....	50	1,000,000			
Lorillard*.....	25	1,000,000		Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
Manhattan.....	100	500,000	708,874	Jan. and July.	July 5
Market*.....	100	200,000	331,793	do	July 10
Mechanics' (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	185,624	do	July 5
Mechanics' and Traders'.....	25	200,000	242,320	do	July 6
Mercantile.....	100	200,000	221,815	do	July 5
Merchants'.....	50	200,000	293,503	do	July 10
Metropolitan*†.....	100	1,000,000		do	July 5
Montauk (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	169,572	do	July 5
Morris (and inland).....	100	200,000	233,295		
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	July 7
National.....	37 1/2	200,000	249,874	do	July 6
New Amsterdam.....	25	300,000	348,467	do	July 5
New World.....	50	200,000	203,224	do	
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.).....	100	100,000	110,905		
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000	253,079	Jan. and July.	July 8
N. Y. Fire and Mar.....	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. 6 91%
Northwestern (Oswego).....	50	150,000	170,982	Jan. and July.	July 5
Pacific.....	25	200,000	244,289	do	July 7 115
Park.....	100	200,000	217,876	do	
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000	163,247	Feb. and Aug.	
People's.....	20	150,000	135,496	Jan. and July.	July 5
Phoenix.....	50	500,000	664,987	May and Sept.	May 5
Relief.....	50	200,000	249,750	Jan. and July.	July 5
Republic*.....	100	300,000	481,551	do	July 3%
Resolute*.....	100	200,000	232,191	do	July 5
Rutgers'.....	25	200,000	208,016	Feb. and Aug.	August 7
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000	159,336	do	Feb. 5
St. Nicholas†.....	25	150,000	156,707	do	Aug. 4
Security*†.....	50	1,000,000	1,241,874	do	Aug. 7
Standard.....	50	200,000	263,085	Jan. and July.	July 5
Star.....	100	200,000	200,559		
Sterling*.....	100	200,000	205,070		57
Stuyvesant.....	25	200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug.	
Tradesmen's.....	25	150,000	180,310	Jan. and July.	July 5
United States.....	26	250,000	343,665	do	July 5 115
Washington*.....	50	400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4
Western (Buffalo).....	100	200,000	303,213		
Williamsburg City.....	50	150,000	159,226	Jan. and July.	July 5
Yonkers and New York.....	100	500,000	566,543	do	Jan. 5
Joint Stock Marine:					
Columbian*.....	100	3,580,000		Jan. and July.	Jan. 12 85%
Great Western*.....	100	1,000,000	3,177,437	do	July 3%
Mercantile Mutual*.....	100	640,000	1,323,469	do	July 3
Washington*.....	100	267,400	561,689	do	July 3%

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts	Value.	COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts.	Value.
Atlantic.			N. Y. Mutual.		
(6 p. c. Feb.)	\$	Per cent.	(6 p. c.)	\$	Per cent.
Scrip of 1864.....	2,599,520	@	Scrip of 1859.....		@
" 1865.....	2,705,060	@	" 1860.....		@
Columbian.			" 1861.....		@
(6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1862.....		@
Scrip of 1862.....		30 @	" 1863.....	121,460	@
" 1863.....	255,000	@	" 1864.....		@
" 1864.....	350,000	27% @	" 1865.....		@
" 1865.....		@	Orient Mutu- al. (6 p. c. Mar.)		
Commercial.			Scrip of 1859.....	138,570	@
(6 p. c. July.)			" 1860.....	131,270	@
Scrip of 1859.....	83,120	95 @	" 1861.....	105,770	@
" 1860.....	81,120	90 @	" 1863.....	100,830	@
" 1861.....	48,660	85 @	" 1864.....	53,610	@
" 1862.....	84,120	80 @	Pacific Mutu- al. (6 p. c.)		
" 1863.....	78,700	75 @	Scrip of 1861.....		@
" 1864.....	126,540	72 @	" 1862.....		@
" 1865.....	103,850	70 @	" 1863.....		@
Gt Western.			" 1864.....	180,790	@
(6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1865.....		@
Scrip of 1861.....		@	Sun Mutual.		
" 1862.....		@	(6 p. c. Nov.)		
" 1863.....	435,404	@	Scrip of 1862.....	129,000	@
" 1864.....		@	" 1863.....	234,000	@
" 1865.....		@	" 1864.....	195,000	@
Mercantile.			" 1865.....	549,000	@
(6 p. c. Feb.)			Union. (6 p. c.)		
Scrip of 1858.....	90,730	60 @	Scrip of 1859.....	102,440	98 @ 100
" 1859.....	136,300	@ @	" 1860.....	180,650	90 @ 92
" 1860.....	80,130	@ @	" 1861.....	177,330	87 @ 89
" 1861.....	42,700	@ @	" 1862.....	130,180	83 @ 85
" 1862.....	69,470	@ @	" 1863.....	153,420	99 @ 81
" 1863.....	111,580	@ @	" 1864.....	125,670	75 @ 77
" 1864.....	86,620	@ @	" 1865.....	185,540	71 @ 73
" 1865.....	101,340	39 @	Washington Marine. (7 p. c.)		
Mutual of Buffalo (7 p. c.)			Scrip of 1863.....	10,000	65 @
Scrip of 1862.....		@	" 1864.....	30,000	45 @
" 1863.....		@	" 1865.....	30,000	30 @
" 1864.....	24,915	@			
" 1865.....		@			

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....	50	80	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany.....		25	Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright.....		2 00	Mingo.....		
Beekman.....			Montana.....		
Bennehoff Reserve.....			Mount Vernon.....		55
Bennehoff Run.....	16 00	16 05	N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons.		98
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	25	40	New York & Newark	28	30
Black Creek.....			Noble Well of N. Y.		
Blood Farm.....		10 00	Noble & Del. Rock Oil		
Bradley Oil.....	49	53	North American.....		
Brevoort.....	9 25	10 00	Northern Light.....	3 00	5 50
Brooklyn.....			Oceanic.....	47	55
Buchanan Farm.....	76	79	Oil City Petroleum.....		
California.....			Oil Creek of N. Y.....	1 70	1 80
Cascade.....			Pacific.....		
Central.....	34 50	34 75	Palmer Petroleum.....	2 00	2 75
Cherry Run Petrol'm.....	19	25	People's Petroleum.....	20	40
Clinton.....	1 25	1 50	Phillips.....		
Commercial.....			Pit Hole Creek.....	14 90	15 00
Commonwealth.....			Pit Hole Consol.....	2 80	3 20

AGGREGATE STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

We take from the *Tribune* the following valuable table of the aggregate manufactures produced in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860. It was prepared by Edward Young, of Philadelphia, who had charge of the statistics of manufactures in the United States Census Office, until it was turned over to the Land Office :

States and Territories.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Cost of raw material.	Average No. of hands employed.		Annual cost of labor.	Annual Value of Product.		Per cent increase.	Value of annual product per capita
				Males.	Females.		In 1860.	In 1850.		
Maine.....	3,810	\$22,044,020	\$21,553,066	21,827	9,792	\$8,368,691	\$38,193,254	\$24,661,057	54.4	\$60 78
New Hampshire.....	2,592	23,274,094	20,539,857	18,379	13,961	8,110,561	37,586,453	23,164,503	62.2	115 27
Vermont.....	1,883	9,498,617	7,608,858	8,563	1,934	3,004,986	14,637,807	8,570,920	70.8	46 45
Massachusetts.....	8,176	132,792,327	135,053,721	146,268	71,153	56,960,913	255,545,922	157,743,994	62.	207 58
Rhode Island.....	1,191	24,278,295	19,858,515	20,795	11,695	8,760,125	40,711,296	23,117,688	84.	233 14
Connecticut.....	3,019	45,590,430	40,909,090	44,002	20,467	19,026,196	81,924,555	47,114,585	73.8	178 04
Total in New England States ..	20,671	257,477,783	245,523,107	262,824	129,002	104,231,473	468,599,287	283,372,747	65.36	149 46
New York.....	22,624	172,895,652	214,813,061	177,885	53,227	65,446,759	379,170,939	237,597,249	59.45	97 61
New Jersey.....	4,173	40,521,048	41,429,100	43,198	12,829	16,277,337	76,306,104	39,851,256	91.4	113 54
Pennsylvania.....	22,363	190,053,904	153,477,698	182,593	39,539	60,369,165	290,121,188	155,044,910	87.1	99 32
Delaware.....	615	5,452,887	6,028,918	5,465	956	1,905,754	9,892,902	4,649,296	117.78	89 59
Maryland.....	3,083	23,230,608	25,494,007	21,630	6,772	7,190,672	41,735,157	33,043,892	26.3	60 74
District of Columbia.....	429	2,905,865	2,884,185	2,653	495	1,139,154	5,412,102	2,690,258	101.	72 08
Total in Middle States.....	53,287	435,061,964	444,126,969	433,424	113,819	152,328,841	802,638,392	472,876,861	69.67	96 3 1
Ohio.....	11,123	57,295,303	69,800,270	65,749	9,853	22,302,989	121,691,148	62,692,279	94.1	52 01
Indiana.....	5,323	18,451,121	27,142,597	20,563	732	6,318,335	42,803,469	18,725,423	128.5	31 69
Michigan.....	3,443	23,803,226	17,635,611	22,144	1,046	6,735,047	32,658,356	11,169,002	192.4	43 59
Illinois.....	4,268	27,548,563	35,558,782	22,459	479	7,637,921	57,580,886	16,534,272	248.3	33 63
Wisconsin.....	3,064	15,831,581	17,137,334	14,641	773	4,268,703	27,349,467	9,293,068	199.9	35 89
Minnesota.....	562	2,388,310	1,904,070	2,104	19	712,214	3,373,172	58,300	56.86	19 69
Iowa.....	1,939	7,247,130	8,612,259	6,142	165	1,922,417	13,971,325	3,551,783	293.3	20 70
Missouri.....	3,157	20,031,220	23,849,941	18,628	1,053	6,669,916	41,782,731	24,024,418	71.3	35 35
Kentucky.....	3,450	20,256,579	22,295,759	19,587	1,671	6,020,082	37,931,240	21,710,212	74.7	32 82
Kansas.....	344	1,084,985	1,444,975	1,700	35	880,346	4,357,408	.....	.....	30 79
Nebraska Territory.....	107	266,575	237,215	334	2	105,332	607,328	.....	.....	21 01
Total in Western States.....	36,785	194,212,543	225,618,813	194,051	15,828	63,573,307	384,606,530	168,058,757	123.8	37 53
Virginia.....	5,3 5	26,935,560	30,840,531	32,606	3,568	8,544,117	50,652,124	29,602,507	71.1	33 62
North Carolina.....	3,639	9,693,703	10,2 3,223	12,104	2,113	2,639,441	16,878,698	9,111,050	83.	16 80
South Carolina.....	1,230	6,931,7 6	5,193,851	6,096	898	1,380,027	8,615,195	7,045,477	23.	12 24
Georgia.....	1,890	10,890,275	9,986,532	9,492	2,083	2,925,148	16,925,564	7,082,075	139.	16 09
Florida.....	185	1,874,125	874,568	2,297	157	619,840	2,447,969	668,335	266.	17 43
Alabama.....	1,459	9,098,181	5,439,963	6,792	1,097	2,132,940	10,588,566	4,529,876	133.3	10 93
Louisiana.....	1,744	7,151,172	6,738,486	7,873	916	3,633,679	15,587,473	6,779,417	130.	22 01
Texas.....	983	3,272,450	3,367,372	3,333	111	1,162,756	6,577,202	1,168,538	462.	10 88
Mississippi.....	973	4,384,492	3,146,636	4,572	203	1,618,320	6,590,687	2,912,068	126.	8 55
Arkansas.....	518	1,316,610	1,280,503	1,831	46	554,240	2,880,573	537,908	435.	6 61
Tennessee.....	2,572	14,426,261	9,416,514	11,582	946	3,370,657	17,957,225	9,725,608	84.9	16 20
Total in Southern States.....	20,631	\$95,974,585	86,543,152	93,583	12,138	28,681,195	155,531,281	79,161,859	96.47	17 08
California.....	8,468	22,043,066	27,051,474	49,169	57	28,492,287	68,253,228	12,862,522	430.	179 90
Oregon.....	309	1,337,233	1,431,952	968	10	635,266	2,976,761	2,236,640	33.	56 73
Utah Territory.....	148	443,356	439,512	380	9	231,701	490,153	291,220	204.9	22 35
Washington Territory.....	52	1,296,209	502,021	866	4	453,601	1,406,921	.....	.....	121 35
New Mexico Territory.....	82	2,008,3 0	367,892	1,044	30	341,306	1,249,123	249,010	405.	13 35
Total in Pacific States & Ter'ies..	9,059	27,128,240	29,793,051	52,427	110	30,064,151	74,786,186	15,639,392	378.	129 42
Aggregate in United States in 1860..	140,433	1,009,855,715	1,031,605,022	1,041,349	270,897	379,178,966	1,885,861,676	\$1,019,106,616	85.5	\$59 97
Aggregate in United States in 1850..	123,025	533,245,351	555,123,822	731,137	235,922	236,755,464	1,019,106,616	.....	.....	.....
Increase.....	17,408	\$476,610,364	\$476,481,270	310,212	44,975	\$142,423,502	\$866,755,060	.....	.....	.....
Increase per cent.....	.....	89.5	85.9	.....	.....	.....	85.5	.....	.....	.....

Omitting the Southern or non-Manufacturing States the annual value of Manufactures per capita is \$77 45.

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- 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 Front street, N. Y.
- Horatio Howarth, 166 Washington street, N. Y.
- John Renefar, 44 Greenwich street, N. Y.
- Bradley & Reeves, 10 State street, N. Y.
- Chr. Roes, 244 Cherry street, N. Y.
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- T. B. Sidebotham, 433 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn.
- Jos. Sloper, 133 Marshall street, Brooklyn.
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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.

Insurance.

SUN Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS,)

49 WALL STREET.

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

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

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

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

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.

EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

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

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, } ISAAC ABBATT,
 } THEO. W. MORRIS.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS

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 RATHBONE BROTHERS & Co. in Liverpool, or London, if desired.

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

TRUSTEES.

- JOSEPH WALKER,
- JAMES FRELAND,
- SAMUEL WILLETS,
- ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
- WILLIAM T. FROST,
- WILLIAM WATT,
- HENRY EYRE,
- CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
- E. E. MORGAN,
- HER. V. SCHLEICHER,
- JOSEPH SLAGG,
- JAS. D. FISH,
- GEO. W. HENNING,
- FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
- AARON L. REID,
- ELLWOOD WALTER,
- D. COLDEN MURRAY,
- E. HAYDOCK WHITE,
- N. L. MCCREADY,
- DANIEL T. WILLETS,
- L. EDGERTON,
- HENRY R. KUNHARDT,
- JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
- WILLIAM NELSON, JR.,
- CHARLES DIMON,
- A. WM. HEYK,
- HAROLD DOLENER,
- PAUL N. SPOFFORD.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President.

CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-President.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

MORRIS FIRE AND INLAND Insurance Company,

31 Pine Street.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1865.

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

CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, 885,040.57

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

B. C. MORRIS, Pres't.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

Insure against Accidents

THE

NATIONAL LIFE

AND

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.

243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000

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

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

TARIFF OF RATES.

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

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

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

ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

W. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.

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.

Insurance.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Capital.....\$2,500,000

Cash Capital and Accumulation.....2,550,000

Banks and Bankers.

Tenth National Bank,

No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository of the Government.

D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Central National Bank,

318 BROADWAY.

Capital.....\$3,000,000.

Has for sale all descriptions of Government Bonds—City and Country accounts received on terms most favorable to our Correspondents.

Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canada.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

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. Orders for the Purchase and Sale of Government Securities receive particular attention. Special attention is given to the transaction of all business connected with the Treasury Department.

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'S 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. 53 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,
CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,
For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

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

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, COR. FRANKLIN.
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 & Leather Bk., N. Y., W. H. Johnson, Pres. Han. Bk., N. Y., James Buell, Pres. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bk., N. Y., S. K. Green, Pres. 3d-av. Savings Bk., N. Y., N. L. Buxton, Irving Savings Bk., N. Y., Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Ex-Mayor, N. Y., Hon. James Harper, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.

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. Maury, 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.

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.

W. GOODMAN, Miss. A. P. MERRILL, JR., N. Y.

Goodman & Merrill,

General Commission Merchants,

Agents for the purchase of RAILROAD

EQUIPMENT and SUPPLIES.

No. 36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

SAM'L B. CALDWELL. B. C. MORRIS, JR.

CALDWELL & MORRIS,

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'Epervay.

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.

Alexander Whilldin & Sons,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

Fire Insurance.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. 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,..... \$3,800,489

Liabilities,..... 123,077

DRAYTON HILLYER,

THOS. A. ALEXANDER,

WALTER KENNY,

CHAS. H. BRAINARD,

WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,

GEORGE ROBERTS,

THOMAS K. BRACE,

ERASTUS COLLINS,

NEW YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

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.

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 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.

Southern Land, Emigra

TION AND PRODUCT COMPANY.

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

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

Tracts from 1,000 to 500,000 acres.

Cotton Plantations, Farms, Mineral and Timber Lands, etc. Iron Works and Furnaces, Coal Lands, Silver Mines, etc.

Titles guaranteed.

W. H. QUINCY,

Secretary