

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## The Chronicle.

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

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### THE CHRONICLE.

THE current number completes the first volume of the CHRONICLE and offers an opportunity of acknowledging with thanks the numerous expressions of appreciative sympathy received during the first half-year from men of various shades of political opinion in almost every part of the Union.

The task is so difficult of conducting without bias a commercial and financial weekly journal which shall be at once the organ and the trustworthy guide of the mercantile, banking, manufacturing and monetary classes, that all which could be anticipated was a small measure of immediate success. But the result has far surpassed expectation. The circulation of the CHRONICLE during the first six months of its existence has reached a higher point than had been anticipated for it, and it will, we trust, go on increasing in a corresponding ratio.

During the coming year several new features will be introduced with the view to render the CHRONICLE still

richer than heretofore in accurate, practical information; and it will contain a larger mass of important commercial intelligence tabulated, collated and conveniently arranged, in a form suitable for binding, than is to be found in any other American newspaper, and this information the half-yearly index will render doubly useful.

As the foreign trade of this country, from obvious causes is assuming increased importance, it appeared desirable to secure more authentic and accurate reports of such foreign markets as are interesting to our import and export merchants. It is with great pleasure, therefore, we are able to announce that we have secured the services of one of the editors of the leading London financial journal who will hereafter in a weekly letter report these markets specially for the CHRONICLE, besides furnishing such other facts and information with regard to commercial and financial affairs as may be from time to time of interest. This arrangement will enable us to give in each issue the freshest reliable European intelligence. The first letter will be published about the middle of January.

The editorial articles will be prepared by competent writers with great care, and will impartially discuss the leading events connected with our commercial and manufacturing industry, with a view to the examination of these questions in the light of the established principles of political economy and of practical financial science. Our object is to make the CHRONICLE a safe, trusty, useful guide not only to the business man, whose fortune depends on the accuracy of his information, but to statesmen and others who direct the course of our commercial legislation.

### THE RATE OF INTEREST.

As money is now growing easier day by day, the causes of the relief from the partial stringency that has recently prevailed in the loan market are the topic of much discussion among business men, whose interests naturally make them not a little anxious to learn whether the ease will continue or whether we are to have a 7 per cent. money market, attended by spasms, such as have been seen occasionally for some months past. This is a question of no small practical importance both to individual enterprise and to our national commerce and trade; for high and irregular rates of interest derange business, check industry, and when long continued inflict suffering and loss in various ways upon the masses of the people. Now although it may be difficult to give a positive opinion on this point, still an attentive observer cannot fail to discover many indications which seem to fore-

token an easy money market for some time to come. For first there is a growing accumulation of unemployed funds at the financial centres and especially in New York, which being the chief of those centres, is always the first to feel the plethora of disengaged capital. It is true that in Boston, Philadelphia, and the western cities this accumulation is not so apparent, and there is consequently an easier money market here than elsewhere. But by an invariable law money cannot long be easy in New York alone. The whole country soon responds to the impulse and shares the advantage. This beautiful conservative movement, this compensatory diffusion and equalization of pressure or of ease, is at once a cause and a proof of that elasticity and recuperative energy of our financial system which more than once has saved us from many of the worst disasters of panic.

The accumulation just now of loanable funds in the banks of this city is due partly to the cessation for the present of the demand for capital in the South, where almost as much has been absorbed as in the unsettled condition of things can be profitably employed. From other causes also there is in our banks, in our lending institutions, and in the hands of our moneyed men, a large amount of capital awaiting profitable, safe, temporary employment.

But this is not enough. More is necessary to produce an easy money market. We often see instances where there is abundance of capital, but no confidence to lend it. In September and October, 1857, during the first eight weeks of the memorable panic when the loans of our city banks were reduced to the extent of no less than twenty-two millions of dollars, there was abundance of loanable capital, but the trouble was that the owners of that capital had lost confidence. They would not lend it. In twenty-one days the bank deposits fell twenty-five per cent. The expansion of September, 1857, was not very much greater than that of September, 1856, and of September, 1855; but panic during those years was kept off because public confidence was preserved; and the panic of 1857 was developed because public confidence was lost in the shock caused by the suspension on the 24th August of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, with the widespread disasters that event brought in its train. As a monetary panic is caused by a loss of confidence, so monetary ease is caused by an abundance of confidence; but between these two opposite poles in finance there are infinite degrees of variation, and this fact will help us to understand what it is that often produces stringency in the money market when there is an abundance of loanable capital disengaged. And indeed this is in a minor degree the case at present. Abundance of funds are awaiting investment, but capitalists lack confidence. They are hesitating to see what Congress will do in carrying out the contraction policy. Moreover, in the sensitive condition of the public mind, a thousand fugitive rumours, relative to foreign complications, each in itself minute, have had in the aggregate an appreciable effect in impairing that public confidence which is the prime support of the money market. There are some symptoms, however, that this untoward state of things is not likely to last very much longer, and those who trust to these symptoms predict an early return of a permanently easy loan market at six per cent or even lower. The gratifying intelligence brought by the Australasian yesterday of a rise in American securities in London, while consols and other leading stocks were depressed, has also exerted some influence in restoring confidence.

We will only mention one other point which is relied upon by those who look for lower rates of interest. It is the state of the currency. An unusual amount of National Bank notes is being issued, and the withdrawal of the notes

of the old State banks is not going forward so rapidly as a few months ago. The consequence is a plethora of National Bank notes, in the channels of circulation. Greenbacks are less frequently seen among us. The banks and the people are making most of their cash payments in the National Bank currency. We are not objecting to this state of things. We only point out the facts to show their bearing on the loan market. Now, it is well known that as the loan market becomes tight when currency is made scarce, so when the currency is unusually augmented the loan market becomes easy. Hence, Mr. Chase when he wished to make money very easy at the beginning of last year, accomplished it by a large issue of five per cent legal tenders, and when a few months later he was persuaded to check speculation by making money tight, he called in suddenly some twenty millions or more of greenbacks, and produced a panic. Such being the influence exerted on the loan market by the sudden increase or diminution of floating currency, there is no wonder that the addition to the circulation of eight millions of National Bank notes during the last fortnight has attracted attention, and together with the other causes we have referred to, has helped to foster the belief of a fall in the rate of interest.

IS CURRENCY INFLATION FAVORABLE TO EXPORT TRADE ?

We have just received a copy of a very elaborate paper on this question appended to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. This document has been prepared by Dr. William Elder, the statistician of the Department, and its specific object is to show the fallacy of the opinion which some of the inflationists have promulgated that as our foreign exports have, in a single exceptional instance, been larger during the time of bank note inflation, therefore such inflation is favorable to the development of business and the export trade. This fallacy is in such direct opposition to facts as scarcely to merit the laborious reply which Mr. McCulloch has had prepared. Still on other grounds, and as a *resume* of some important aspects of our foreign commerce, the essay will attract attention.

Its main feature is the following table which exhibits the contemporaneous movements of bank circulation, and of foreign exports during the 35 years preceding the war:—

Average domestic exports, per annum, (exclusive of specie,) in millions of dollars.

Groups of years.	Breadstuffs & provisions.	Per cent in-cre or dec.	Cotton.	Per cent in-cre or dec.	All other exports.	Per cent in-cre or dec.	Total expts.	Per cent in-cre or dec.	Av. circul'n per capita.	Per cent in-cre or dec.
1825-32, 8 years..	12.9	.....	28.4	.....	16.4	.....	57.7	.....	\$4 74	.....
1833-36, 4 years..	12.1	D 6.0	55.5	I 95.0	21.8	I 33.0	89.4	I 55.0	7 10	I 49.0
1837-38, 2 years..	9.6	D 20.0	62.4	I 12.0	22.9	I 5.0	94.9	I 6.0	8 35	I 17.0
1839-45, 7 years..	16.2	D 68.0	54.6	D 12.0	17.0	D 26.0	87.8	D 7.0	5 16	D 88.0
1846-47, 2 years..	48.2	I 200.0	42.6	D 22.0	35.3	I 108.0	126.1	I 43.0	5 08	I 1.0
1848-53, 6 years..	30.4	D 37.0	85.0	I 100.0	36.1	I 2.0	151.5	I 20.0	5 34	I 5.0
1854-57, 4 years..	64.1	I 111.0	110.4	I 30.0	63.7	I 76.4	238.3	I 57.3	7 30	I 36.7
1858-60, 3 years..	44.7	D 43.5	161.5	I 46.3	75.8	I 19.0	232.0	I 18.3	6 08	D 16.7

The most cursory examination of this table will serve to show that there is no real connection whatever between the increase of the currency and the increase of our export trade. And it is the special advantage of a comprehensive table like the one given above, that by taking a larger view, it is exempt from some of the objections brought against statistical arguments. A formidable array of garbled statistics it has been said may be cited to prove almost any proposition however absurd. However this may be, the advocates of the fallacy that inflation favors exportation point to the official tables of our domestic exports in the 3 years of inflation which preceded the panic of 1857 in proof this position. But this instance is the only one that can be appealed to, and was the result of the rise of the price of breadstuffs in England and France, owing to the Crimean war, and the consequent blockade of the grain ports of Northern Europe. The war in Europe, not the inflation

here, was the cause of our large exports of breadstuffs.

With regard to our own war, our exports of breadstuffs received their increase of activity when it began, and lost it when the war was over. The expanded state of our currency was a mere accident and contributed not at all to the improvement. The famine in Ireland in 1846-7 produced a somewhat similar state of results. Our exports rose to 42 millions or quite 200 per cent above those averaged in the preceding seven years. And this augmentation took place while our bank circulation was declining.

The conclusion to which the facts lead us, therefore, is that previous to 1860, whenever wheat fell to 41 or 42 shillings per quarter in England, our exports to the United Kingdom were merely nominal, and in proportion as the price rises above this minimum our exports become active. The business, in short, depends on the price which rules in the British markets.

Such is the state of things under a specie currency. Since the suspension of specie payments and the passage of the legal-tender act, however, the derangements in the rates of foreign exchange have introduced complications into our export trade. To illustrate this point the following table is given, showing the official returns of the imports into England of wheat and wheat flour in its equivalent in wheat with its computed real value, and the prices of hams and bacon imported from the United States :

Calendar years.	Wheat. cwt.	Price per qr. s. d.	Price p. cwt.—	
			Hams. s. d.	Bacon. s. d.
1854, '55, '56, and '57.....	20,771,740	71 0	66 1	49 6
1858 and '59.....	5,213,289	47 8	57 9	46 9
1860.....	9,315,125	57 8	68 9	53 5
1861.....	15,610,472	55 2	47 0	48 2
1862.....	21,765,087	50 3	35 5	35 1
1863.....	11,869,179	48 9	33 2	26 11
1864.....	10,077,431	38 0	.....	.....
1865, (8 months).....	907,224	37 3	.....	.....

It will be seen that although in specie-paying times we could not sell our wheat in England below 41 or 42 shillings, yet we sold last year no less than 20 million bushels at an average of 38 shillings. How our farmers could afford to sell such enormous quantities of their produce at prices so much lower than they ever before touched in a foreign market, Dr. Elder attempts to explain as follows :

"The solution is found in the fact that while they sold at a very low price in gold, they were paid in an unusually high price in the currency in use at home, which, being a legal tender, was worth its face value, without any discount or depreciation, in the payment of debts contracted before this period at the gold standard of prices. A vast amount of such debts known to have been discharged in this way. In 1864, when the foreign price of wheat went down to about four shillings and ninepence per bushel, covering freight, insurance, commissions, and all intermediate charges and profits, which still further reduced the gold price to the producers, they could still afford to send to England twenty thousand bushels, the premium upon gold, due to the depreciation of our currency, ranging from 51 to 185 per cent, and all that premium going dollar for dollar, to the extent so applied, in the discharge of old debts. Roughly averaged, the varying premiums of the year were equal to 104 per cent, which quite doubled the farmer's share of the four and ninepence per bushel paid for his wheat in England, when converted into currency at home.

But the agriculturists, owning the farms which they cultivated, and the stock and machinery which they used, had another advantage in the premium, whether they had debts to pay or not. They held their lands, buildings, stock, and implements of husbandry at the gold price of the previous period, and had no expenses of husbandry to meet in the high currency prices of the time, except wages, improvements, repairs, and taxes. These are but a small portion of their investment, and upon all the rest of it its proportion of the premium was clear gain, but in currency, whose purchasing power was measured by the ruling prices, unless invested in government bonds bearing gold interest. Farmers breeding their own stock had a similar profit on the premium to those who owned the lands which they cultivated. The same reasoning applies also to miners, in the proportion that their mines and machinery bear to their total outlay. But to manufacturers their profit of the premium upon foreign sales would only accrue in the proportion of their real estate and machinery bought at the gold prices of the preceding period; all other elements of production to them cost currency prices; and these are so considerable that their exports would bear but little reduction in gold prices—certainly not enough to make or command a foreign market, as we have already seen in the fact the the exports of the leading manufactures of the country actually fell off, while the products of agriculture so greatly increased."

It is obvious that the foregoing explanation is superficial and far from adequate. The facts, however, as they stand

before us add another to the long catalogue of proofs that an irredeemable currency places the commercial industry of any country on a very unfavorable basis, making it a good one for foreign sellers and a bad one for foreign buyers.

### CONGRESS AND HIGH PRICES.

In every country which has suffered from the evils of a depreciated currency, there has come a time when discontent and suffering have spread among the masses of the people, in consequence of the high prices of all kinds of commodities, whether imported from abroad or raised at home. There are indications that we are approaching such a crisis now. Wherever we go the rise in prices is the topic of general complaint. The burden falls heaviest, too, on those who are least able to bear it, on persons of limited means, fixed incomes, large families, on the widow and the orphan, the poor and the helpless. Now, the millions of our fellow citizens who are thus oppressed have a right to claim from Congress such help as Congress can give in this matter, and already the low mutterings of discontent are making themselves heard through the columns of the daily newspapers. "Some little time since," says an evening paper, "we received from a correspondent in one of the towns on the Hudson a rather vehement complaint that that we had become so wholly taken up with questions belonging to the reconstruction of the Union and the relations of the black and white races in the rebel states, that we neglected other matters of great importance, and among them that of the high prices of all the necessaries and comforts of life. Our correspondent looked about him and saw hundreds who, if prices could be lowered to the old standard, would now be in comfortable circumstances, yet who, in consequence of the present state of the markets, are actually suffering the evils of penury. Their means are nominally as great as ever, but when they come to purchase what they have occasion for, they find themselves almost paupers."

It is a very suggestive fact that the people are urging this discussion in the press, and it is being conducted with vigor and intelligence. The *Times* of yesterday, on this subject, asks very pertinently—

"Why is it that it is fully as hard for the honest, hard-working citizen to make both ends meet, in the mere outlay for necessaries, as it was a year ago? In the great home comforts of tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, &c., there is no reduction of price at all corresponding to the improved financial, political and social condition of the country. In the great necessaries of flour, meat and butter there is nothing at all like a proportionate decrease either in the wholesals or retail quotations, while the common article of potatoes is fully as dear to-day as it was at the close of last year. In the dry goods market the same *stiffness* of prices is observable, although there is a certain decline in cotton. Going outside of the domestic expenditure proper, look at the exorbitance of the charges for hack conveyance alone. Accommodation in this branch of business, which would cost \$10 here, could be had in England and in most parts of Western Europe for ten shillings sterling—or about one-fourth the New York current rate. And so it is with nearly everything else in the way of necessaries, comforts or convenience."

The American people are not, like their cousins across the Atlantic, a nation of grumblers. The proper burdens of the war they are able and willing to bear, but they have a right to ask, and they do ask, that these burdens shall not be made more heavy by bad administration and unwise laws.

A more impressive illustration it is impossible to give of the effects of a currency which is unstable, depreciated and fluctuating in its purchasing power. But it may be said that the high prices are partly due to the internal revenue taxes, to speculation, to other causes besides depreciation of the currency. This is true. But it is also true that these minor causes have no very injurious or oppressive influence on prices. The great disturber of values is depreciation, or what is almost the same thing redundancy of the currency. Now this evil is directly within the control of Congress. We repeat that the people expect and demand of Congress that proper steps shall be taken to restore prices. And we mean by this that no authority should be given for the issue

of any more currency by the National Banks under any pretext whatever. Secondly, provision should be made for the funding of the currency by a safe and gradual method; and thirdly, as this process will be of necessity protracted, the greenbacks should slowly and quietly be converted into compound interest notes as a step towards funding them. These are some of the things which Congress could do to bring down prices to a healthy standard.

It is extremely fortunate that the popular demand for some such measures as these has not been made until Congress was in a condition to respond to respond to it with effect.

#### NEW YORK STATE FINANCES.

THE report of the outgoing Comptroller of this State, Hon. Lucius Robinson, has been prepared and printed according to law, but will not be distributed to the members of the Legislature until it assembles on Tuesday next. We are pleased, however, to be able to lay it before the readers of the CHRONICLE to-day in advance of our cotemporaries. Its statements in relation to the financial condition of the State, the canal policy, the increasing expenditure and taxation will attract more than usual notice.

During the last fiscal year ending on the 30th of September, 1865, the receipts into the State Treasury, except for canals, amounted to \$16,273,665 76; and the payments made amounted to \$16,183,095 98—leaving a balance of \$90,569 78. Of these receipts, \$11,912,936 48 only were on account of the "General Fund" for the current expenditures of the State Government; while the payments out of the same fund amounted to \$13,092,330 54—thus creating a deficit to be supplied by the borrowing of \$1,179,394 06. This deficiency arises from the practice which exists in the city of New York of not collecting the State tax at the time when it is required for the uses of the State Treasury, but in the ensuing autumn. Hence on the 30th of September there was due from the city the sum of \$2,667,437 04, which would, if promptly paid, have placed in the Treasury a surplus of \$2,758,006 82, about a million and a half of which would have belonged to the General Fund.

The indebtedness of the State during Mr. Robinson's term of office has been considerably reduced. On the 30th of September, 1860, it amounted to \$33,612,975 85—\$27,107,321 48 for canal construction, and \$6,505,634 37 General Fund debt. On the 30th of September, 1865, the amount was only \$25,475,539 80—of which \$19,424,585 49 were for canal, and \$6,050,539 80 General Fund obligations. In five years the debt has been reduced \$8,137,435 99.

Both Comptroller Robinson and his predecessor, Mr. Deniston, have been very sanguine in reference to the early extinction of this debt. But the Legislature of 1865 provided for the funding of a new indebtedness for the payment of bounties to volunteers under the last call of the President, which was submitted to the people at the last General Election and authorized. This added \$25,566,000 to the State debt, making a total at the present time of \$51,041 539 86.

The canal policy of the State is evidently destined to undergo a thorough examination and perhaps a total revision. During the next year a constitutional convention will be authorized, which will be charged with that duty. It is a question for publicists to determine whether the business of transportation should be under control of the State or of private individuals. In spite of the apparent prosperity at intervals of the public works of New York, they have proved in the long run to be drains upon the Treasury, and must continue henceforth to be so more than ever. The receipts are steadily diminishing while the expenditures are rapidly increasing. Thus in 1863, the year of greatest

prosperity, the income from tolls, &c., was \$5,118,501 35; and the surplus for collection and ordinary repairs, \$770,882, 52. The outlay to meet the requirements of the Constitution in the way of paying interest and replenishing sinking funds to redeem indebtedness, amounted to \$4,347,618 83, leaving "over" \$981,376 17. In 1865 the receipts from tolls for the year ending on the 30th of September amounted only to \$3,577,465 45; while the payments for collection and ordinary repairs ran up to \$1,927,373 59. In a word it cost about twice as much for the State last year to "run the canals" as it did two years previously, while the income has fallen off three-tenths. The amount obtained to pay interest and supply the sinking funds in 1865 was \$1,650,091 86, leaving a deficiency of \$1,716,150 80 to be collected directly from the people by taxation.

The Erie Canal was completed in 1826 at a cost of less than seven million dollars; while by reason of new work being undertaken, large outlays for "extraordinary repairs," etc., the people are now paying over two millions a year by direct taxation, and the canal debt is about three times the original cost, while the West is complaining of the tolls now levied and asking a further enlargement. The question, therefore, with regard to the future canal policy of the State possesses peculiar interest.

The State Prisons seem to have about as bad a balance-sheet as the canals. They show diminution of receipts and increase of expenditure. The total income for the fiscal years was \$211,191 82; expenses \$555,806 03.

The tax-levy for 1866 for the expenses of the State, with unusual economy on the part of the Legislature, will not be less than \$7,250,000—one-half per cent. The increase of taxation has been "so rapid as to be alarming, and indicates the progress of the dangerous heresy, that government has a right to tax the people for any and every purpose." In 1845 the entire State tax was \$361,309 62; in 1855, \$1,751,717 78; in 1865, \$6,067,816 77. Besides this amount are town, county, and school taxes, levied by the local authorities, which amounted in 1845 to \$3,809,218 33; in 1855 to \$9,924,454 52, and in 1865 to \$39,893,628 85. No people on the face of the earth are taxed more severely. Our necessary expenditures for State purposes do not exceed \$1,200,000; and yet we pay six times that amount and the entire taxation for State and local purposes is from two to three per cent. of assessed value of property.

Mr. Robinson refers to "first principles" in regard to this matter of taxation. There is no power of government which is more arbitrary, he declares, and none more oppressive unless it be justly and equitably administered. When government goes beyond its legitimate purposes, the protection of life, liberty and property, the making and enforcement of laws and the administration of justice; when it engages in business which belongs to individuals; when it employs the money of the people in building railroads, canals, or other works for the benefit of private persons, corporations, or local communities; or even where it gives it away for charities which are merely local, in any of these cases it is morally guilty of a seizure of private property which admits of no justification. As the income of real estate and most investments rarely exceed six per cent. on the average, the enormous aggregate of taxes imposed is a virtual confiscation of one half or more of almost every man's property.

In relation to the assessment laws, he recommends no change, except that personal property should be taxed like real estate, making no deductions for indebtedness. It requires protection far more than real estate, and certainly should bear its share of the expense. He intimates that an

income tax or a tax on sales would be preferable to any mode of assessment upon valuations.

The financial exposition made by Mr. Robinson is rather gloomy. He has for four years administered the finances of the State in a period of extraordinary difficulty with a rare fidelity and success. If his views of the situation are correct, the event is not difficult to foresee. The State of New York must follow the example of Ohio and Pennsylvania; abandon her policy of internal improvements and the management of canals to private capitalists, curtail her expenditures, and reform her Legislation. But we must refer our readers for a more full and perfect statement of the subject to the report itself.

**RAILROAD ACCIDENTS AND LEGISLATION.**

The Legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, will very soon assemble for their regular Winter Session. The conclusion of the war will exonerate them from the necessity of further provisions for raising soldiers, and extending to the sick and wounded the comforts demanded by their situation; but they will be charged instead with the duty of adjusting the requisite taxation, so that it will be the least onerous and oppressive, and of looking after other interests which have been, in a measure neglected during the war.

Among the latter the subject of railway management should receive their earliest attention. For almost two years the occurrence of fatal accidents has been so frequent as to excite lively apprehension on the part of the travelling public. It is now winter, and we may expect a new chapter of accidents from broken rails, etc., which will be in perfect keeping with the experience of last winter.

At that period the roads leading from this city were notorious for tedious delays, and those more remote were fully as bad. It does not appear that any precautions have been taken during the last summer to prevent a repetition of such occurrences. Accidents by rail have been more common, and half of them are not published at all. Managers are often careful to prevent them from getting into print, and considerable ingenuity is required on the part of reporters to ascertain the facts for the daily newspapers.

In England the Board of Trade takes cognizance of all such matters, and makes a critical report of every disaster which embraces the names and number of persons injured, and the principal facts. They thus have statistics of the most important character. For example, the following table from their reports, gives the number of killed and injured for six and a half years:

1857.....	776	1861.....	827
1858.....	446	1862.....	560
1859.....	384	1863 (till July).....	169
1860.....	509		
Total.....			3,671

It is computed that about 1,000,000,000 passengers travelled on the English railways in that period, making the number injured average about one in 272,000. Many of these accidents, it may be remarked, could have been prevented. About two-thirds of them were from collisions, and the majority of the others from running off the track.

Unfortunately in this country we have no means of obtaining trustworthy statistics. The mortality and injury are, doubtless, greater than in England; although most of the regulations in respect to the management of trains are better. The whole subject demands thorough investigation, and railway managers, or legislatures in case of their neglect, should endeavor to ascertain, and apply such remedies as lie within their power.

The opinion formerly entertained attributed the majority of our accidents to the excessive speed of trains. This mat-

ter was debated in the British Parliament in 1858, with no other conclusion than that legislative interference would do more harm than good; and that want of punctuality in running trains, their departing behind time, and running at extraordinary speed to make up lost time, deranged the preconcerted running of other trains, and involved the danger of collisions. The use of the signal-rope on the cars, and a telegraph line on every road were also recommended. But further appeals were made to Parliament to enforce a reduction of speed; till in 1863 the question was put at rest by Earls Granville and Hardwicke, and Messrs Milner Gibson and Richard Hodgson, who demonstrated that the fastest trains and the fastest roads were not those upon which the greatest number of accidents occurred, but on the contrary the fewest. This indeed has been the case so far as we have been able to ascertain in the United States. Mr. Hodgson showed further that the popular idea that accidents occurred more frequently at curves was totally erroneous, the truth being that they happened oftener in sections of the road where the line was perfectly straight. See *Hansard's Debates* volume 172, page 599.

Another theory of the cause of railway accidents has been promulgated in this country, and is, to say the least, plausible, if not conclusive. It relates to a disorganisation of the internal constitution of the rails. Iron, subjected to great friction or numerous shocks, parts with its cohesive or molecular attraction, and long before any disintegration is apparent, becomes almost as brittle as glass. The metal of which the rails are composed undergoes this concussion and disintegration by the ordinary wear of the trains; and unless the track is entirely relaid at proper intervals of time, broken rails and wheels will be frequent, with all their murderous results.

The main cause of accidents, it will be thus seen, is defect in the roadway. Railroad proprietors ascribe them to carelessness of persons employed, or "frosty rails," and their statistics seem to prove as much, as a reference to the annual reports of the New York State Engineer and Surveyor on Railroads will show. On this hypothesis the Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a law making the persons employed responsible as for actual crime for all accidents traceable to their neglect. But it is true, nevertheless, that those accidents which involve the greatest number of deaths and injuries are to be attributed to defects in the road-bed, in the rails, bridges, culverts, trestle work, etc. The majority of the accidents that have occurred in the State of New York for the last three years are clearly traceable to the bad condition of the roads.

It is, therefore, plainly the duty of the Legislators to require these evils to be corrected. They should provide for a system of thorough inspection by engineers and metallurgists; and should require by statute the taking up of all the old rails and the laying down of new, at proper intervals and whenever the inspectors shall order. Neglect in this respect should make the companies responsible for all the disasters to life, person or property; and liable to forfeiture of the charters. The protection of life is too important a matter to tolerate further neglect in the matter.

But candor requires us to regard both sides in this controversy. It does not seem to be the interest of the managers to keep their roads in good order, at least in the United States. The fact is that the roads are built on credit, paying exorbitantly for their equipment, and seldom get out of debt. A few land-owners in some "sequestered region" first devise the idea of building them, for the purpose of raising the prices of their property. They become the stockholders, and the roads are conducted for their benefit. Passengers are carried at too low rates of

fare, and freight transported for almost nothing. Dividends are declared every six months, while the travelling public shift as best it can, at the mercy of the officials, without proper conveniences, proper stations, proper refreshments, or proper attention. The system is at fault. The roads too generally have not been built to meet a public want. They were built for the benefit of the land-owners before they were needed; built in debt and kept in debt through the rapacity of the stockholders. Such roads will have accidents, and their passengers will travel in discomfort as well as in peril of their safety.

The New York Central Railroad Company are restricted to a fare of two cents a mile. The debasement of the currency has virtually diminished this rate to a much lower figure. The competing roads must of course carry passengers as cheaply as the Central. Thus the companies are precluded from being able to afford first-class accommodations. etc. Legislation has begun at the wrong end. If any law should be imposed it should relate first to safety of travelling and then to comfort. For these advantages companies have a right to be paid. We trust that the whole subject will be thoroughly canvassed and the travelling community protected by proper legislation.

**IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR 1865.**

WE have prepared the annual statement of the imports of dry goods at the port of New York, giving the description of goods for the year, and also the totals for each month. It will be seen that the figures for this year are considerably in excess of either of the previous four years. The total is ninety-two millions, against seventy-one millions in 1864. the following table shows the description of goods, and the relative totals for the previous three years :

Description of goods.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures—					
Wool.....	\$16,720,931	\$25,718,592	\$29,703,956	\$31,411,965	\$36,053,190
Cotton....	7,192,524	8,501,512	7,913,957	8,405,245	15,449,054
Silk.....	13,334,411	11,568,807	15,534,469	16,194,080	20,476,210
Flax.....	3,580,303	7,666,946	10,381,059	11,621,831	15,521,100
Miscellaneous dry goods.	2,808,520	2,665,370	3,731,106	3,956,630	4,561,586
Total imp'ts.	\$43,636,689	\$56,121,227	\$67,274,547	\$71,589,752	\$92,061,140

The increase this year has been pretty evenly distributed among the different classes of goods, with the exception of cottons, which are in excess. We now give a summary of the imports each month, from which can be seen the course of the trade throughout the year. The returns for the previous four years are added :

Months.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January.....	\$10,956,857	\$2,965,952	\$5,269,181	\$8,184,314	\$2,350,635
February.....	6,782,936	5,344,514	5,027,857	9,437,454	3,723,690
March.....	5,836,076	6,471,901	9,204,581	12,635,127	5,324,599
April.....	2,767,645	3,296,498	4,384,007	5,220,245	3,969,706
May.....	2,489,823	2,944,483	3,612,511	6,081,136	3,931,468
June.....	1,205,382	3,535,102	2,901,423	4,801,703	5,442,062
July.....	1,476,887	5,628,014	4,713,365	6,762,750	7,226,233
August.....	3,536,333	8,707,710	8,316,878	7,529,800	13,462,265
September.....	2,102,064	6,185,193	5,892,712	4,147,449	11,198,257
October.....	1,971,541	3,865,798	6,509,783	2,996,100	12,187,331
November.....	2,506,926	3,710,357	6,071,208	2,235,107	12,657,937
December.....	2,004,219	3,466,405	5,371,041	1,558,567	10,586,951
Total.....	\$43,636,689	\$56,121,227	\$67,274,547	\$71,589,752	\$92,061,140

From this statement it appears that almost three-fourths of the imports for the year were during the last six months. This was the result of the active demand arising at the close of the war, and the light imports of the first half of the year and the last half of 1864. We now give the imports of Dry Goods for each year since 1849 :

Year.	Invoiced value.	Year.	Invoiced value.	Year.	Invoiced value.
1849.....	\$44,435,575	1855.....	\$64,974,062	1861.....	\$43,636,689
1850.....	60,106,371	1856.....	93,362,893	1862.....	56,121,227
1851.....	62,846,731	1857.....	90,534,129	1863.....	67,274,547
1852.....	61,654,144	1858.....	60,154,509	1864.....	71,589,752
1853.....	93,704,211	1859.....	113,152,624	1865.....	92,066,140
1854.....	80,842,936	1860.....	103,927,100		

It will be remembered that the figures here given refer to the foreign cost abroad of these imports in gold, and that the freight and duty, also payable in gold, must be added to determine the cost here in gold.

**Secretary's Report.**

**FINANCES OF NEW YORK—REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.**

Hon. Lucius Robinson, Comptroller of the State of New York, has just completed his fourth annual report to the Legislature. Though particularly devoted to financial matters for the last fiscal year ending on the 30th of September, 1865, it presents also a *re-sume* of the four years during which Mr. Robinson has been in office. We are enabled, in advance of our cotemporaries, to lay it before the readers of the CHRONICLE, who will find it to possess more than the usual interest pertaining to such documents.

REPORT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }  
ALBANY, December 30, 1865. }

To the Legislature:

In obedience to the statute which requires the Comptroller to superintend and manage the fiscal concerns of the State; to exhibit the same to the Legislature; and to suggest plans for the improvement and management of the public revenues, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The rebellion being finally suppressed, and the war ended, it may be proper to refer to the financial as well as the military achievements of the people of this State. They have, during the last four years, sent to the armies and to the navy nearly half a million of men. They have followed them with liberal appropriations to promote their comfort and to provide for the sick and wounded. They have paid immense sums for the militia, for bounties, for arms, clothing, equipments, and for various other military purposes. The money paid from the State Treasury for all these objects amounts to over \$20,000,000. Bonds have also been issued for a still larger sum, and in the towns, cities, and counties the money paid by taxes, and the bonds issued, probably reach still higher figures. It is a moderate estimate to place the whole amount thus raised in the State at \$80,000,000. At the same time that these vast military expenditures were going on, many millions of dollars were raised and paid for the ordinary expenses of government, for educational and charitable purposes, and for the benefit of the canals and other works of internal improvement. In addition to all this the State debt as it existed in 1860 has been reduced to the extent of \$8,137,435 99.

Notwithstanding these heavy drains upon the Treasury, its affairs have moved on smoothly and in perfect order. Every just claim upon it has been promptly met; and it retains an ample sum in hand for all demands likely to arise before the taxes for the current fiscal year shall have been received.

Earnest appeals were made in all my former reports in favor of confining appropriations till the war should be over to objects strictly legitimate and necessary, and in favor of paying debts instead of creating them. If those appeals had been heeded, the financial condition of the State would now have been one of entire ease and independence. But they were not regarded; and after the people have been required to pay vast amounts which might and should have been saved to them, they find themselves at the close of the war suddenly loaded with a new and immense debt, under which they will be compelled to struggle for twelve years to come. They will surely have a right, and it is to be hoped that they will enforce the demand, that other public expenses in the mean time shall be reduced to the lowest practicable amount.

**ACCOUNTS WITH THE TREASURY.**

The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending on the 30th Sept., 1864, on account of all the funds except the canal fund, were.....	\$16,273,665 76
The payments on account of all the funds except the canal fund during the fiscal year were.....	16,183,095 98
Balance in the Treasury September 30, 1865.....	\$90,569 78
In the report from this office, submitted to the Legislature in January, 1865, the receipts on account of the general fund revenue, for the then current fiscal year, were estimated at.....	\$9,703,824 72
The expenses for the same year, including deficiency	9,314,711 15
Estimated surplus September 30, 1865.....	\$389,113 57
The actual receipts from all sources were.....	\$11,912,936 48
The actual payments, including deficiency from the previous year were.....	13,092,330 54
Actual deficiency September 30, 1865.....	\$1,179,394 06

**NEW YORK CITY A YEAR BEHIND.**

At the above date there was due for taxes, mostly from the City of New York, the sum of \$2,667,437.04, which, if paid, as it should have been, before the 30th of September, would have made the balance in the Treasury \$2,758,006.82, and instead of a deficiency in the general fund there would have been a surplus of \$1,488,042.98. As the taxes which were in arrear are now in course of payment, and will all be received in a short time, the latter figures show more correctly what was the real financial condition of the State at the close of the fiscal year. The failure to pay the taxes due from the City of New York arises from the fact that they are not collected until the fall, being nearly a year later than in the other counties. The same delay occurs nearly every year and causes always an apparent deficiency where there should be a surplus.

**ESTIMATES OF REVENUE.**

The receipts on account of the General Fund Revenue for the present fiscal year, ending September 30th, 1866, are estimated at the sum of..... \$10,130,064 85

Estimated payments for the same year, including deficiency..... 9,690,078 64

Estimated surplus, September 30th, 1866..... \$439,986 21

These estimates may vary widely from the actual results by reason of appropriations by the Legislature for purposes not already provided for by law and therefore not taken into account in making the estimates.

THE STATE DEBT.

The funded debt of the State, as it existed on the 30th of September, 1860 was as follows:

Canal debt..... \$27,107,321 48

General Fund debt..... 6,505,654 37

Total..... \$33,612,975 85

The debt as it existed on the 30th of September, 1865, not including the Bounty Debt, was as follows:

Canal Debt..... \$19,424,585 49

General Fund Debt..... 6,050,954 37

Total..... \$25,475,539 86

Showing a diminution of the debt as it existed before the war of \$8,137,435 99.

But for the large bounty loan made during the last year, the State, within a very few years, would have been entirely free from debt. The certificates issued on account of that loan, up to the 10th day of December, 1865, reached the sum of \$25,566,000; to which add the Canal and General Fund Debts as above, \$25,475,539.86, and we have the total debt, December 10th, 1865, \$51,041,539.86.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Robinson proceeds to give an extended exposition of the condition of the several funds of the State, the General Fund, the General Fund Debt, Sinking Fund, the Common School Fund, the United States Deposit Fund, the Literature Fund, the College Land Scrip Fund, and several trust Funds of small amount, which we condense as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

Deficiency of revenue, September 30, 1864, \$863,814.67; amount of warrants drawn for the last fiscal year, \$12,176,010.49; interest on moneys borrowed from the other funds, \$51,987.33; warrants drawn but not paid, September 30, 1864, \$518.05. Total, \$13,092,330.54.

Receipts in the Treasury for the year ending September 30, 1865, \$11,911,635.82; transferred from the School Fund for bonds for lands, \$740,79; warrants unpaid, \$559,87; making a total of \$11,912,936.45, and a deficiency in revenue of \$1,179,394.06.

The estimated revenue of the General Fund for the present fiscal year ending September 30, 1866, is as follows:

The 3 73-80 mill tax, for support of Government, 2 1/2 mills, and for canals 1 33-80 of a mill, \$6,067,816.77; still due from County Treasurers and principally from New York, \$2,667,437.04; auction duty, \$175,000; salt duty, \$75,000; State Prison earnings, \$250,000; arrears and interest of non-resident taxes, \$65,000; other amounts, \$46,850; surplus revenue of the canals, deferred payment with interest, \$752,961.04. Total, \$10,130,064.85.

The estimated payments for expenses of government, etc., for the present fiscal year amount to \$8,510,684 58; to which add the deficiency for the last year of \$1,179,394 06, and we have a total of \$9,690,078 64. This leaves an estimated surplus next October of \$439,981 21. The annual Supply and Deficiency Bill, we presume, will dispose of that remainder.

CONDITION OF THE OTHER FUNDS.

The receipts into the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund for the last fiscal year amounted to \$950,000. The balance due October 1, 1864, was \$209,501 55, and payments were made to the amount of \$581,378 33, leaving a balance of \$159,120 12.

The capital of the Common School Fund on the 1st of October last amounted to \$2,765,760 77. The revenue for the last year, etc., amounted to \$408,267 71; and payments to \$326,560 79, leaving a balance of \$81,706 91. The estimated revenue for 1866 amounts to \$170,681 27, to which will be added \$1,165,000 from the United States Deposit Fund, making a total of \$335,681 27. The appropriations from this fund are as follows: to common schools, \$320,000; teachers' institutes, \$3,000; colored school at Flatbush, \$200; normal school, 4,000; Indian schools, \$4,000—total, \$331,200.

The capital of the Literature Fund amounts to \$270,452 12; the revenue for last year to \$60,257 28, and amount paid from it to \$40,071 52, being a surplus of \$16,186 26. Its revenue for the current year is estimated at \$41,158 46, while the appropriations made from it amount to 43,000.

The United States Deposit Fund consists of the surplus revenue in the U. S. Treasury in 1837 distributed among the several States. Its capital amounted on the 1st of October last to \$4,014,520 71; its revenue to \$256,294 81, from which the payments made amounted to \$256,085. The revenue for the present fiscal year is estimated at \$252,609 36. The appropriations amount to \$265,000, as follows: to common schools, \$165,000; to academies, \$28,000; to capital of School Fund, 25,000; to academies for instruction of teachers, \$18,000; to normal school, \$12,000; to teachers' institutes, \$12,000; transferred to capital \$5,000.

The Long Island Railroad Company Sinking Fund has on hand payable on demand a balance of \$8,333 39.

The Mariner's Fund, consisting of a mortgage of the American Seaman's Fund Society of \$10,000, other moneys \$164 81; due money paid under protest, \$1,169 76—total \$11,334 57.

Of the Soldiers' Allotment Fund only \$54 91 is in the Treasury. The College Land Scrip Fund consists of a Comptroller's Bond for \$64,000 redeemable next July and \$440 in the Treasury.

The balance in the Treasury for the Tonawanda Railroad Sinking Fund, appropriated but not paid, was \$6,000.

The College Land Sinking Fund exhibits a balance of \$2,940 61.

The amount received for the Metropolitan Police Fund was \$2,537,322 43; paid for police purposes, \$2,360,106 59—leaving a remainder of \$177,215 84.

The amount of Indian annuities paid for the year was \$7,361 17.

The receipts from the Canals of the State for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1865, amounted to \$3,577,465 45, of which \$3,518,948 63 were from tolls. The receipts for the previous fiscal year amounted to \$4,346,265 52, showing a decrease of \$768,800 07.

The payments during the same time amounted to \$1,927,373 59, leaving a "surplus revenue" of \$1,650,091 86 to meet the payment of \$1,700,000 required by Article VII. of the Constitution.

FEARFUL CONDITION OF THE CANAL FUND.

Mr. Robinson makes the following remarks in relation to the diminishing receipts and enormous expenditures of the Canals.

The receipts and expenditures upon the canals should attract the attention of tax payers, while the receipts are rapidly diminishing, the expenses are more rapidly increasing. In 1863, the receipts were \$5,118,501.35, and the payments for collection and ordinary repairs \$770,882.52. In 1865, the receipts were \$3,577,465.45, and the payments for collection and ordinary repairs, \$1,927,373.59. In 1863 the surplus to meet the requirements of the constitution was \$4,347,618.83, leaving a remainder of \$981,376.17. In 1865, the amount was but \$1,650,091.86, leaving a deficiency of \$1,716,150.80 to be provided for by taxation. In 1863 the per centage which the cost of maintenance of the canals bore to the amount of tolls was but 15.33; in 1865, it rose to the enormous rate of 54.73—being far greater than it ever was before in any year since the canals went into full operation. And this statement does not include the heavy payments for 'extraordinary repairs,' which would make it much higher. The payments of \$350,000 to the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, and of \$200,000 for the support of Government, of course, cannot be made.

THE COMPTROLLER'S WARNING.

My report to the Legislature in January, 1863, referred to the large revenues of the preceding year, and the extraordinary circumstances which had produced them, and said:

"But it should not be forgotten that the present prosperous condition of the finances can only be maintained by an inflexible adherence to the policy which has produced it. Full revenues will be likely to stimulate applications for new works and more lavish expenditures. It will be a fatal mistake if such applications are successful. There is no certainty that the present prosperity will continue; indeed there is a moral certainty that it will not."

THAT WARNING NEGLECTED.

But the mistake was made. New works were undertaken, vast sums were appropriated for extraordinary repairs. Nothing was saved from the large remainders to provide for future deficiencies. The result of this policy is before us. The people are now paying over two millions dollars in direct taxes for canals in the present year, with a prospect of being called upon for as much more in the next year. It is forty years since the Erie Canal was completed; and the Canal Debt, after all the payments recently made upon it, is almost three times as large as the original cost of that canal, with no reasonable prospect that it will ever be paid except by direct taxation.

These facts and figures are instructive, and are worthy of the attention of those who think that a State can manage the business of transportation better than private individuals, and who are proposing to build new canals and to commence another enlargement of some of the old ones.

THE SINKING FUNDS, ETC.

The accumulations in the sinking fund under sec. 1 of article VII. of the Constitution, have reached an amount which enables that fund to reimburse the sinking fund under sec. 2 of said article for all the deferred payments prior to the present year. This has been done in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution since the close of the fiscal year. But the payment for this year is again deferred.

AUCTION DUTIES.

The receipts from auction duties during the year ending 30th of September, 1865, amounted to the sum of \$194,608 65. There has been a large and steady increase in the revenue from this source, even since the appointment of the present competent and faithful agent. The amount now reported is considerably more than double that which was received four years ago.

THE STATE PRISONS.

The enormous prices of supplies tell very unfavorably upon the accounts from the prisons. They all show diminished receipts with increased expenses. The total receipts are \$211,191 82; the total expenses \$555,806 03. Upwards of \$50,000 of the expenditures were on account of the iron manufacturing business now carried on at the Clinton prison under the act of the Legislature passed last winter. The results of this experiment are understood to be satisfactory to the Inspectors. Their report will, of course, give the particular information needed in regard to it.

The receipts for earnings, and the payments for support merely, at the respective prisons were as follows:

	Earnings.	Support.
Auburn.....	\$80,712 31	\$106,927 85
Clinton.....	28,466 37	92,819 56
Sing Sing.....	102,012 94	211,844 37
	\$211,191 82	\$411,591 78

The items of expenditure not included under the head of support were for repairs, manufacturing, salaries of inspectors, and various other items. The expenses at the Sing Sing prison embrace both the male and female prisons.

EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The expenses of the National Guard have increased rapidly, and show no signs of diminution. The payments on that account during the last fiscal year reached the unprecedented sum of \$643,358 72, being full one-half as much as the entire amount of the other ordinary expenses of the State government.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The amount paid for public printing of all kinds during the fiscal year reaches the enormous sum of \$214,161.50. It is perhaps worthy of serious consideration whether the State should not establish a printing office and do its own printing.

COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.

The condition of this fund is given along with the statements of the other funds in the foregoing pages. No sales were made during the year ending September 30th, 1865. Since that date with the concurrence of all the officers named in the act providing for the sale, except the Chancellor of the University, who is absent from the country, a sale of 100,000 acres has been made to the Hon. Ezra Cornell for \$50,000, for which sum he gave his bond properly secured, and upon the condition that all the profits which should accrue from the sale of the land should be paid to the Cornell University, which he has so munificently endowed.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The managers of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the houses of refuge, and some other State charitable institutions, have requested an increased estimate in their behalf on account of the difficulty which they experience in doing justice to their inmates and paying their expenses, with the present high prices of all commodities.

The same reasons will undoubtedly be urged also in favor of larger appropriations to the almost endless list of local charities. In regard to these I can only repeat views frequently expressed by me and by my predecessors that it is contrary to sound principles to vote money out of the State Treasury for the support of institutions entirely local in their character and operations. They should be maintained by the local authorities. The increasing number and amount of the appropriations to these objects from year to year show how rapidly the error is spreading. If not checked speedily, and with a firm hand, the general taxation for local charities will be likely to become immense. Already the Legislature has found it necessary to pass a separate appropriation bill for these institutions and societies.

TAXATION.

Mr. Robinson is of the opinion that, for the expenses of the State government, a tax of one mill on the dollar ought to be sufficient. He does not venture to place it at that figure. The tax levy, even with unusual economy in appropriations will amount to five mills on the dollar, as follows: General Fund 1 1/4 mills; Schools 1/2 of a mill; Canals ditto; Canal debt of 1859 1/4 of a mill; Bounty loan tax 2 1/2 mills. This is a very high rate, he declares, for a time of peace.

He gives the following table of the aggregate valuations, and the amount of State, county, town, and school taxes in each year for the last twenty years, remarking that it shows an increase so rapid as to be alarming, and indicates the progress of the dangerous heresy that government has a right to tax the people for any and every purpose:

Year.	Aggregate valuation.	State taxes.	Town, county & school taxes.
1845.....	605,646,095	361,309 62	5,809,218 33
1846.....	616,824,955	370,557 44	4,276,904 44
1847.....	632,699,993	302,579 27	4,541,046 33
1848.....	651,619,595	325,638 72	4,569,819 51
1849.....	665,850,737	334,555 96	5,214,425 32
1850.....	727,494,383	364,003 75	5,948,783 58
1851.....	1,077,831,620	578,546 88	6,180,891 38
1852.....	1,168,335,237	292,641 69	6,715,046 39
1853.....	1,266,666,190	1,285,124 88	8,060,097 03
1854.....	1,364,154,625	1,020,926 49	8,615,164 36
1855.....	1,402,849,304	1,751,717 78	9,924,454 52
1856.....	1,430,334,696	1,430,000 02	11,312,845 04
1857.....	1,438,309,713	3,221,775 42	11,941,362 94
1858.....	1,404,907,679	2,457,533 80	12,968,004 78
1859.....	1,404,913,679	2,458,599 10	13,894,687 46
1860.....	1,419,297,520	4,376,167 35	14,579,857 15
1861.....	1,441,767,430	4,505,523 19	15,896,753 00
1862.....	1,449,303,948	5,797,215 79	13,659,072 61
1863.....	1,454,454,817	6,181,432 97	16,865,367 69
1864.....	1,500,999,877	6,754,499 45	33,119,446 11
1865.....	1,550,879,685	6,067,816 77	39,893,623 85

There has been no sale of lands for unpaid taxes, owing to a defect in the law. The legislature did not see fit to take proper action, and the Comptroller accordingly did not think it proper to proceed with the sale.

The County Treasurers generally have paid over the moneys collected by them with commendable promptness. The law subjecting them to the payment of interest in case of delinquency has been an effectual cure of what was formerly a great evil.

The suit against the Chamberlain of the city of New York for moneys withheld by him from the State, has been decided in favor of the State in all the courts through which it has been carried, including the court of last resort.

The tax on the County of Westchester for \$123,385 56 remains unpaid. A judgment has been obtained against the County Treasurer and the county is prosecuting his sureties.

Mr. Robinson goes on to remark:

"There is no power of government which is more arbitrary than that of taxation, and none more oppressive unless it be justly and equitably administered. Productive labor ultimately pays all taxes. The products of the forest, of the mines, of agriculture, of arts and manufactures, all articles of commerce whether from the earth or the sea derive their exchangeable value from the hand of labor. Every individual has a natural right to enjoy all the fruits of his own toil. But government steps in and takes from him a portion of his earnings. This is a necessity. Government cannot otherwise be supported. No objection can be made to it provided that no more be taken than is actually required to carry out the legitimate purposes of government, which are to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, of life, liberty, and property, and to that end to make and enforce laws and administer justice. When the government goes beyond this line, when it engages in business which belongs to individuals, when it takes from the hand of industry the money it has earned and uses it in building railroads, canals, or other works for the benefit of particular persons, corporations or local communities, and even when it gives away the money for charities which are merely local, it is morally guilty of a seizure of private property which admits of no justification.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

Our annual appropriations and tax levies show how widely we have departed from these principles. The necessary expenses of carrying on the government of this State do not exceed \$1,200,000 per annum, and yet the people are required to pay more than five times that amount in taxes; the excess being for objects which are not necessary.

No people in the world is taxed so severely as we are. In addition to the multifarious modes of taxation by the General Government, the direct taxes for State and local purposes in the principal cities are from two to three per cent of the assessed value of real and personal property. In all the counties of the State the rates are becoming enormous and burdensome. As real estate and investments of most kinds will rarely yield an average of more than six per cent per annum, a tax of three per cent is a virtual confiscation of one-half of almost every man's property.

The first step towards remedying this evil must be a return to sound principles. Before the government sends its tax gatherers to invade the domains of private industry, and take away a portion of its earnings it should realize that it is exercising a great prerogative which it has no right to abuse. It should confine its exactions to the smallest amount with which it can fairly carry out the legitimate objects of government. In every appropriation made by the Legislature this rule should be observed.

In the next place all property should be made to bear its just and equal portion of the public burden. At present many hundreds of millions of dollars are exempt, because they are invested in United States securities. This exemption, unless absolutely necessary, was unwise and unjust. It was sure to be looked upon as creating a privileged class, and to excite popular prejudice and hostility. Nevertheless, the exemption having been made there should be no violation of the public faith in regard to it. The evil must be endured until the Government can find a proper mode of remedying it. But it should lose no opportunity of doing that at the earliest possible day.

If the question was an open one it might be insisted that if a State Government has any right to exist, it must have power to tax all its own citizens for whatever property they possess, provided that it does not discriminate against United States securities. But a different doctrine has been established by the Supreme Court, and is insisted upon by Congress. It will not be wise, however, to carry it so far as to raise a sense of injustice among the people. There are, probably, not less than a thousand millions of dollars of United States securities held in the city and State of New York. If this vast amount is to be wholly exempt whilst the poorer holders of other property are compelled to pay the heavy debt which the State has incurred to carry on the war, the question will be very likely to be made an open one, and to be re-argued and resettled. But if the General Government will assume these obligations incurred for its own benefit, it will relieve the States and probably save the discussions which will otherwise ensue.

The objection that the addition of so large an amount to the National Debt might affect the market would be obviated by issuing a special stock to the States, to be held by them, and not to be transferred until after a certain number of years. The interest could be used by the States to pay the interest upon their own war debts, and thus relieve them without embarrassing the General Government.

THE ASSESSMENT LAWS.

Mr. Robinson does not favor much legislation upon assessments. He recommends that personal property be taxed like real estate, making no allowance for indebtedness; and suggests a tax upon incomes, or upon sales as a means of revenue.

THE CURRENCY.

The conclusion of the report is devoted to the condition of the currency. He repeats his former declarations that a redundant and irredeemable currency was one of the greatest evils of the war, and a most oppressive tax upon the people. Let no one hope that it will be easily overcome. The consequences predicted by Mr. Chase have come. There has been an enormous inflation of prices, increase of expenditures, and augmentation of debt. The circulation which was estimated before the war at \$200,000,000, is now about \$800,000,000. On the waves of this mountain sea the business of the country now rides. After citing a prediction in his report of 1863, that the laws of trade would ultimately drive us back to the precious metals as a standard of values; also, the appeal of Secretary McCulloch for a reduction of the present currency, and the

advice of President Johnson to prepare for our delivery from the ever-increasing evils of an irredeemable currency without a sudden revulsion, and yet without procrastination, the report concludes :

These are the honest and truthful words of an enlightened statesman and patriot. We shall act wisely if we follow his counsel. I have no inclination to dwell upon the consequences of disregarding it, but will simply suggest to those who are calling for more paper that one extreme usually follows another, and that if they succeed in carrying this extraordinary inflation much further, they may find themselves suddenly driven to the opposite extreme of an exclusive specie currency. Our hope for a happy deliverance from the financial troubles which lie before us, must be in the wisdom and firmness of the national government, in the good sense, patience, and courage of the people, and above all, in the kind Providence whose hand has led us in safety through all the terrible trials of the last four years.

Respectfully submitted,  
LUCIUS R. BINSON, Comptroller.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO DECEMBER 16.

An unusually large efflux of gold from the Bank of England at the commencement of the week caused a very uneasy feeling in the money and stock markets, and a further decline in prices. The stock market was particularly heavy, and there was a general pressure to realize. Government bonds exhibited considerable sensitiveness, and are quoted at a lower figure than for many years past. There was an increased demand for discounts at the Bank of England, under an impression that an advance would take place in the Bank minimum rate of interest.

In the general discount market and private houses the demand for money exceeded the supply, but the choicest short date paper was taken at the Bank rate of interest, and from 6½ to 7 per cent was demanded and paid in most cases.

The demand for money appears to be chiefly for legitimate purposes, but there can be no doubt that it is also influenced to no inconsiderable extent by political causes. The death of the King of Belgium has induced a vague feeling of distrust, and an anticipation of great changes on the affairs of the Continent.

Foreign shares partook of the general decline, and there was a further reduction in nearly all kinds of foreign securities. Bonds and railroad shares of nearly all kinds were depressed.

Mr. Thomas Baring, M. P., has been elected a director of the Bank of England in the room of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, retired.

The half-yearly report of the Ceylon Company states the available balance, including a previous sum of £3,905, to be £17,457, and recommends an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and a bonus of 2½ per cent, leaving £4,332 to be carried forward.

Natal Government six per cent debentures for £50,000 were offered to public competition by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The biddings amounted altogether to but £24,000, at rates varying from 91 to 101. The minimum was 97, and the sum allotted at and above that price was £20,000. The balance, it is understood, will be disposed of to any persons who may now bid the minimum rate.

A prospectus has been issued of the Treacastle Coal and Iron Company, with a capital of £30,000, to lease and work some coal and iron mines in Glamorganshire.

A submarine cable has just been successfully laid from the south of Ireland to Cape Grisney, by the Victor, one of the fleet of the London Steam Towing Company.

The Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company have declared a dividend at the rate of £12 10s per cent per annum free of income tax for the half-year ended the 30th June last.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the London and River Plate Bank (Limited) the directors' report recommended a dividend of 5 per cent., and a bonus of 5 per cent., which, with the 5 per cent. ad interim dividend already paid for the first six months, will make 15 per cent. for the past year, and leave a sum of £6,144 10s 1d to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

A prospectus has been issued of the Tees and Continental Shipping Company, with a capital of £250,000, to establish lines of steamers from the Tees to Hamburg and Rotterdam.

A prospectus has been issued of the Anglo-Romano Water Company with a capital of £200,000 (£150,000 to be first issued) in shares of £20, to supply Rome with water from the springs at Arsoli under an exclusive concession from the Pontifical Government, the consideration for which is to be £30,000, and a fourth of surplus profits after payment of 10 per cent. The undertaking seems to have been principally promoted by persons connected with the Anglo-Romano Gas Company, a successful undertaking which has been in operation 12 years, and the prospectus expressly states that the directors have subscribed in cash for their respective qualifications.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Union Insurance Company at Edinburgh, it was stated that the new life policies for the year were 955 for £411,180, yielding in premiums £12,417, and that the invested funds amount to £911,155. In the fire department the net revenue was stated to be £56,300.

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. 21, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Dec. 22 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$750,661	\$1,512,545	\$435,780	\$3,304,907
General merchandise	1,667,966	2,916,434	1,736,390	3,158,611
Total for the week	\$2,418,627	\$4,428,979	\$2,172,170	\$6,463,518
Previously reported	166,373,660	177,085,712	201,312,958	205,616,631

Since Jan. 1 .... 168,792,287 181,514,691 203,485,128 212,080,149

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. 26, and since January 1st.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week...	\$2,951,636	\$3,424,351	\$1,619,706	\$3,076,078
Prev. reported..	158,029,558	165,900,456	211,060,319	176,688,521

Since Jan. 1... 155,981,194 169,324,807 212,680,025 179,759,594

Average price of gold for week.. 181½@132½ 151½@152½ 220½@227 145½@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. 23, 1865 :

Dec. 23—Steamer City of Boston, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	\$92,680
Mexican dollars.....	800
“ 23—Steamer Fulton, Havre—	
American gold.....	182,600
“ 23—Steamer Teutonia, Hamburg—	
German silver.....	1,000
Silver coin.....	12,600
Silver bars.....	163,084
“ 23—Steamer Columbia, Havana—	
Spanish gold.....	10,625

Total for the week..... \$463,389

Previously reported..... 29,226,453

Total since Jan. 1, 1865..... \$29,689,842

Same time in	1864.....	1865.....
1864.....	\$49,112,955	\$44,005,487
1863.....	49,151,709	36,838,842
1862.....	59,106,720	27,207,015
1861.....	3,903,285	37,147,350
1860.....	42,161,909	26,362,477
1859.....	69,305,165	24,862,195
1858.....	25,942,343	

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The large increase at this port of the imports of foreign goods and merchandise has been noticed from time to time in our weekly reports. We now give our compilation from the official entries, to the first of November, and thus complete our usual tables for another month. The gain in October upon the corresponding month of the previous year is more than one hundred per cent. Below is the summary of the imports for the month :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Entered for consumption.....	\$11,885,569	\$3,770,526	\$16,353,282
Entered for warehousing.....	4,189,457	5,832,928	5,903,993
Free goods.....	741,888	855,079	795,508
Specie and bullion.....	78,053	129,775	77,942

Total entries at port..... \$16,894,967 \$10,088,308 \$23,134,675

Withdrawn from warehouse.... 4,858,512 5,504,138 4,699,328

The following is our regular summary of the total imports at New York since January 1st. These tables include, of course, all classes of merchandise, as well as every description of dry goods and fancy articles :

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

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Entered for consumption.....	\$93,551,924	\$100,545,269	\$97,310,788
Do. for warehousing.....	49,516,967	94,888,563	64,050,528
Free goods.....	10,967,719	10,606,184	8,337,652
Specie and bullion.....	1,306,174	2,150,646	1,759,701

Total entries at port..... \$155,442,784 \$208,190,662 \$171,458,669

Withdrawn from warehouse.. 43,052,690 62,379,804 72,642,299

It will be seen that the increase thus far has not been sufficient to bring the total up to the figures of last year. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that all of the figures given above represent only the foreign cost of the imports in gold ; the freight

and duty must be added to show their cost as laid upon the market.

The receipts for duties were less in October than for either of the previous two months, but still amounted to nearly eleven million dollars. The following will show the collections at New York for the first ten months in each of the last three years :

	DUTIES RECEIVED AT NEW YORK FROM JAN. 1ST.		
	1863.	1864.	1865.
1st quarter.....	\$12,278,080.92	\$21,314,334.49	\$14,415,083.83
2d quarter.....	11,569,997.05	21,148,915.49	22,280,493.24
3d quarter.....	18,479,997.72	13,907,680.15	34,821,581.79
In October.....	6,238,943.46	3,670,188.38	10,973,513.01
Total from Jan. 1st...	\$48,562,019.15	\$60,041,118.51	\$82,490,671.87

These are most enormous receipts, and are greater in proportion to the total imports, owing to the fact that the goods have been crowded upon the market, and the stock in bond has thus been largely reduced.

Turning to the exports, we find that there has been a gain in October, owing to the shipments of cotton. The figures here given represent the value of the goods shipped in paper currency. The exports in specie are given at their tale value. The following is a comparison of the returns for October :

	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.		
	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic produce.....	\$14,513,454	\$16,740,404	\$20,986,936
Foreign merchandise free.....	925,123	69,965	33,235
Do. dutiable.....	350,614	1,104,229	252,042
Specie and bullion.....	6,210,156	2,517,121	2,516,226
Total exports.....	\$21,219,549	\$20,431,789	\$23,788,469
Do. exclusive of specie.....	15,009,393	17,914,668	21,272,243

The exports for November will show a further very important increase, but not sufficient to bring the total for the year up to the corresponding figures for 1864. We annex a summary of the shipments for ten months :

	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE TEN MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1ST.		
	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic produce.....	\$139,989,435	\$170,592,397	\$128,921,293
Foreign merchandise free..	925,123	1,652,313	805,415
Do. dutiable..	4,582,056	15,065,544	2,993,713
Specie and bullion.....	39,056,650	37,453,782	25,205,342
Total exports.....	\$184,553,264	\$224,764,026	\$157,925,763
Do. exclusive of specie....	145,496,614	187,310,244	132,720,741

This decline is owing, in part, to the appreciation of the paper money in which the shipments are reckoned. We can see in these figures also the disastrous effect on the foreign demand for our cereals, of the heavy speculative movement set on foot by Western operators.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO NATIONAL BANKS.**—The following instructions have been issued to National Banks :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,  
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1865.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of National Banks in making their reports to this office. The books of this Bureau are so arranged that the several items and accounts correspond with the "forms" prepared, and all variations from the prescribed forms in making such reports will increase the labor and multiply the liability to error.

In the preparation of these "forms," it is the intention to secure strict conformity with the law.

#### REPORTS GENERALLY.

Banks will furnish their reports upon the latest forms supplied from this office, and be prompt in forwarding the same. Reports will be expected from associations fully organized, whether they have commenced business or not.

The penalty prescribed in section thirty-four of the National Currency Act will be duly enforced in all cases of failure to comply with its provisions.

The receipt of reports will not be acknowledged, but in cases of non-receipt due notice will be given.

The proper revenue stamps must be affixed to all reports and statements, or they will be returned.

Affidavits to reports and statements must be made before a notary public, justice of the peace, or other officer duly empowered to take acknowledgments of deeds.

#### QUARTERLY REPORTS.

**I. Notes and Bills Discounted.**—This item should include only discounted business paper. Money deposited with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, not subject to sight draft, should be included among "Other U. S. Securities."

**II. Suspended Debt.**—All paper past due, upon which interest has not been paid for a period of six months, as defined in section 38.

**III. Indebtedness of Directors.**—Loans made for the use or benefit

of directors, and for the payment of which they are primarily responsible.

**IV. Overdrafts.**—The amount of overdrafts must be stated as such, and not deducted from the deposits.

**V. Premiums.**—Premium or interest paid on United States bonds and securities should appear under their appropriate heads, and not be included in the face value of the same.

**VI. Balances due to and from Banks.**—When unable, for lack of space, to insert the names of banks and bankers, and the amounts due to or from them, exhibit the same on schedules marked A, B, C, and D, and report the aggregate of each schedule in its place, referring to each by its designation.

**VII. Bonds and Securities.**—All bonds and securities, whether State or national, should be entered at their par value, without regard to premium or interest. (See Premiums.) No bonds should be reported as "Deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes," or for other purposes, until the the Treasurer's receipt for the same has been received by the bank.

Bonds in the hands of government, to be deposited on bonds paid for and not received, may be reported with "other United States Securities."

**VIII. Specie.**—Specie should be reported at its precise amount, without any regard to the premium it may command.

**IX. Capital Stock.**—When the payments on original capital stock have not been fully made and certified to as prescribed in section 14 of the act, or when a bank is preparing to increase its capital stock, but has not yet obtained from this office the certificate of the Comptroller specifying the amount of such increase, and his approval thereof as prescribed in section 13 of the act, such payments should not be reported as capital stock paid in, but should be so entered on the report as to show how much of the capital stock has been officially acknowledged, and how much has been paid for after receiving this acknowledgment.

**X. Surplus Fund.**—The provisions of section 33 must be complied with, and the requisite amount carried to "Surplus Fund."

**XI. Circulating Notes.**—The total amount of notes received from this office must be stated, and all on hand, whether signed or not, so entered.

**XII. State Circulation Outstanding.**—This item is intended only for banks converted from a State to the National system, and having circulating notes of the old State Bank still unredeemed.

**XIII. Lawful Money Reserve.**—In this connection the Comptroller desires to remind the banks that the provisions of the act, in respect to the maintenance of a reserve, are *explicit* and *absolute*; that they cannot be disregarded without an open violation of law; and that it is his duty to see that the reserve be properly maintained.

#### ITEMS TO BE PROTECTED BY "LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE."

1. National bank notes in circulation.
2. State bank notes in circulation.
3. Individual and United States deposits.

#### THE LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE SHOULD BE :

1. Specie.
  2. All United States legal-tender issues, including the interest bearing legal tender notes.
  3. Balances in approved associations, in cities named in section 31, due to banks not located in said cities, to the extent of three-fifths of the required reserve of fifteen per cent.
  4. Balances in approved associations in New York, due to associations in any of the cities named in section 31, to the extent of fifty per cent of the required reserve of twenty-five per cent.
  5. Clearing-house certificates, under section 31 of the act.
  6. Balances due from the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, payable on demand.
- It is necessary that the reserve, authorized to be kept in National Banks, should be in banks selected and approved as redeeming agents.

#### PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.

Each bank must publish its quarterly reports, (see section 34,) and transmit to this office proof thereof, either by forwarding a copy of the paper containing the same, or by a sworn statement of the publishers or their agents. In such publication, the aggregate only of the several items due to and from National Banks and other banks and bankers need be set forth

#### MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

Monthly statements should exhibit the average of "loans and discounts," of "specie," of "other lawful money," of "deposits," and of "circulation," (national) since the last monthly return; the amount of "State circulation outstanding," (of converted banks), and when made by banks not located in cities named in section 31, should further state the precise amount of balance due them by their "approved redeeming agent."

To ascertain the average of any particular item for the month, it will be sufficient if the weekly footings of the items are added together, and the sum is divided by the number of weeks, instead of adding the daily footings and dividing by the number of days.

**XIV. Average of Loans and Discounts.**—(See article 1.)

**XV. Average amount of Lawful Money.**—In computing this average all such United States money as has been prescribed to be a legal tender should be included at its face value.

**XVI. Average Amount of Deposits.**—Government as well as individual deposits, should be included in this average.

**XVII. Average Amount of Circulation.**—This refers only to National Bank notes outstanding.

**XVIII. Amount due and available for the redemption of Circulating Notes.**—This item is not an average, but the actual amount due, at the time of making the report, and should include only such balances as are due a bank from its "approved redeeming agent," together with any balances due from the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, payable on demand.

**XIX. Outstanding State Circulation at date.**—(See article XII. Th

should be the actual amount outstanding at date of statement, and not an average.

F. CLARK,  
Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTE.—These instructions are intended to supersede all others heretofore issued bearing upon the points here presented.

FUNDED DEBT OF PHILADELPHIA.—The funded debt of Philadelphia on 1st July, 1854, was reported at..... \$16,573,614 77

Issued from July 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1858.....	4,383,278 09
do during the year 1859.....	699,400 00
do do do 1860.....	1,022,079 81
do do do 1861.....	1,027,971 06
do do do 1862.....	2,668,800 00
do do do 1863.....	881,931 18
do do do 1864.....	4,904,639 83

Total of all issues.....	\$32,161,714 17
Redeemed from July 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1858.....	\$554,814 90
Redeemed during the year 1859....	115,171 21
do do do 1860....	883,163 81
do do do 1861....	318,908 76
do do do 1862....	164,142 39
do do do 1863....	537,148 00
do do do 1864....	677,881 18
	3,251,229 69

Amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1865.....	\$28,910,484 52
Against which the city holds various valuable properties, stock, bonds, etc, exclusive of property in use by the city, and exclusive also of a stock dividend of Pennsylvania Railroad, which, in 1864, produced \$1,376,924 98 over all costs, and which has cost \$22,705,437 01, and may be valued in round numbers at.....	20,000,000 00

Leaving the actual debt at..... \$8,910,484 52

The debts created before the consolidation of the city are extremely diverse and impossible almost of classification. They are all, however, covered by a sinking fund for \$10,000,000. The new debt has provided a sinking fund for each issue which will retire the principal at maturity. The following table has been contracted to show the objects for which the debt has been created, and also the provision made for its final extinction :

LOANS CREATED SINCE CONSOLIDATION.

Ordinance authorizing.	Purpose of the ordinance.	Amount.		Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Date of maturity.
		Authorized.	Issued.			
Jan. 24, '65.	North'n R.R. subscript'n.	75,000	75,000	6	1 00	Jan. 1, '85
May 13, '55.	do do	75,000	75,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '85
Dec. 7, '55.	do do	525,000	525,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '85
Jan. 29, '55.	Certain obligations.....	96,900	96,900	6	1 00	Jan. 1, '85
Mar. 20, '55.	Gas works No. 1.....	450,000	450,000	6	2 00	July 1, '85
Aug. 23, '55.	Road damages, &c.....	100,000	100,000	6	1 00	July 1, '85
Dec. 11, '55.	Claims against corporation.	1,000,000	1,000,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '86
Feb. 21, '56.	Sun'b'y & Erie R.R. subsc'n	1,050,000	1,050,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '86
Dec. 3, '56.	Claims against corporation.	800,000	800,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '89
Oct. 1, '58.	Construction of culverts...	200,000	200,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '80
Oct. 1, '58.	Claims against corporation.	450,000	450,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '89
Mar. 17, '59.	Extension of Water Works.	221,500	221,500	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '89
Jan. 3, '60.	do do	64,000	64,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '89
May 3, '61.	do do	42,500	42,500	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '89
Mar. 26, '59.	Gas Works No. 2.....	500,000	500,000	6	2 00	July 1, '84
Dec. 10, '59.	Maturing loans.....	700,000	700,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '90
Mar. 19, '60.	Erection of school houses...	100,000	75,000	6	1 20	July 1, '91
May 3, '60.	Bridge at Schuylkill Falls...	100,000	87,400	6	1 20	July 1, '90
July 14, '60.	Chestnut st. bridge No. 1...	200,000	200,000	6	1 20	July 1, '91
Oct. 2, '60.	Gas Works No. 3.....	500,000	500,000	6	2 00	July 1, '84
Dec. 15, '60.	Maturing loans.....	325,000	145,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '92
Jan. 8, '61.	Def. & Vol. Fam. Rel'f No. 1.	1,000,000	1,000,000	6	1 20	July 1, '91
Sep. 20, '62.	do additional	300,000	300,000	6	1 20	July 1, '91
Apr. 25, '63.	do No. 2.....	500,000	500,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '93
Dec. 14, '61.	Deficiencies, liabilities, &c.	1,200,000	1,000,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '92
Sep. 19, '62.	To aid enlist. of volunt'rs.	500,000	500,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '94
Nov. 2, '63.	Immediate defence of city.	500,000	350,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '94
Dec. 31, '63.	Bounties to Volunt'rs No. 1	1,500,000	500,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '92
Mar. 1, '64.	do do No. 1	1,500,000	1,500,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '92
Mar. 28, '64.	do do No. 2	2,000,000	2,000,000	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '94
Sep. 24, '64.	do do No. 3	1,500,000	630,800	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '95
Dec. 1, '64.	School houses.....	1,000,000	.....	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '95
Dec. 22, '64.	Gas Works No. 4.....	1,000,000	.....	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '95
Dec. 24, '64.	Chestnut st. bridge No 2...	25,000	.....	6	1 20	Jan. 1, '95
	Total.....	18,909,900	15,588,100			
	Old funded debt.....	16,573,619	.....			
	Funded debt at date.....	.....	13,322,384			
	Old and new debt.....	32,161,714	28,910,484			

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS—STAMPED CHECKS—The following correspondence appears in the Albany papers :

"UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,  
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ALBANY, December 5, 1865.

"Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue :

"SIR : I have the honor to inquire whether you have given a decision that a receipt for the payment of a sum of money exceeding twenty dollars is exempt from stamp duty, when such payment is made by a check on the bank.

"Yours respectfully,  
"THEODORE TOWNSEND, Collector."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1865.

"Theodore Townsend, Collector Fourteenth District, Albany, N. Y. :

"SIR : I reply to your letter of the 5th instant, that it was formerly held by this office that the receipt given for a stamped check was exempt from stamp duty.

"It is now held, however, that the receipts for a check, note, draft, or order, when received as the payment of a sum of money, or of a debt due exceeding twenty dollars, is subject to a stamp duty, the same as a receipt for money paid.

"Very respectfully,  
"D. C. WHITMAN, Acting Commissioner."

PAYING DEBTS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The following bill having passed both branches of the Legislature of Mississippi over the Governor's veto, is now a law of the State :

STAY LAW.

An Act entitled An Act to modify the Collection Law of this State.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That all laws for the collection of debts on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, open accounts, or any other contract or liability for the payment of money, are hereby suspended until the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, or until otherwise ordered by law, except in cases of official liabilities, and provided, that no creditor shall be deprived of his remedy by attachment or distress, as now provided by law. Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to prevent guardians from collecting such parts of debts due their wards as the Probate Courts having jurisdiction of the same may determine to be necessary to the support and education of such wards.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall not apply to parties who have cases now pending in the courts, and who agree in open court to proceed to trial.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That no execution or venditioni exponas founded upon any judgment or decree, obtained previous to the passage of this act, or upon any judgment hereafter rendered in pursuance of section two of this act, shall be issued for the sale of property, until the time aforesaid, nor shall there be any sales under executions or writs of venditioni exponas now issued or levied.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this law shall not be construed to discharge the lien which has already been acquired by due process of law, nor shall the time during which this law is in force be computed in any case where the statute of limitation comes in question.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall not apply to contracts or liabilities made and entered into after its passage. Provided, such contracts or liabilities are not founded on indebtedness existing prior to the passage of this act, nor shall this act apply to debts due to the school funds of the several townships and counties in this State.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to judgments in detinue and trover, or other judgments for the recovery of money, decrees, in any court of equity, general or special where the judgment or decree is in the alternative, for the property or its value, or for the recovery of damages, and no sheriff or other officer shall execute the same further than the seizing and delivery of the specific property, and any officer who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a trespasser and shall be liable to the party aggrieved thereby in double damages, to be recovered before any court having jurisdiction thereof, and shall be liable to indictment for malfeasance in office, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts coming in conflict with any of the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act be in force from and after its passage.

FRENCH LINES OF TELEGRAPH.—It is stated in the Annales Telegraphiques that since the reformatory law of the 3d of July, 1861, a complete change has taken place in the French telegraphy, and if it has not come into the same common use as in England it is not because of the difference in regime, or because on one side of the channel there is an exclusive administration and on the other a system of liberty. Under the influence of the ancient tariffs despatches between Paris and Bordeaux cost 7f. 10c., between Paris and Marseillies 8f. 70c., between Paris and Strasbourg 6f. Now the charge between any two points in the French territory is 2f. There were considerable difficulties in the way of such a reduction, some of a most serious nature, as proper instruments, wires, and officials had to be in readiness beforehand to meet a press of work, the extent of which could not be calculated beforehand. It is said that on the day when the decree was put in force the number of telegrams was doubled. It was because of the example of France that the other nations of Europe consented to a kilometric charge—without regard to nationality. Thus it is that messages from Paris to Berlin, Rome, Madrid, and Lisbon, which once cost 12f., 13f., 50f., and 15f., now cost only 4f. or 5f. On and after the 1st of January, 1866, telegrams between Russia, Turkey, and other states represented at the International Conference, will share in the same advantages. A despatch from Paris to St. Petersburg now costs 22f. 50c., but will then be 10f. 50c. The charge to Archangle is now 30f., but then it will fall to 10f. 50c. In France, as in Eng-

land, the scale of salaries of instrument clerks is very low, deteriorating the character of the service, and neglecting the interests of the public. M. E. St. Edme, in *Cosmos*, calls attention to this fact, and says it is the only reform which M. De Vougy, the French director general of telegraphs, has failed to carry out.

### The Bankers' Gazette.

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.

#### LOST BONDS.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR.	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
5-20 U. S. B'ds	3,960, 35,058-59-60-61-62-63-64.	\$500 each.	—	Refer to John W. Wilson, 617 North 10th St., Philadelphia.
do do	6,914, 32,771, 56,818-19.	\$50 each.	—	
7-30 U. S. B'ds	35,908, 35,906, 125,433, 127,476.	\$500 each.	—	

The following dividends are announced—

#### DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
<b>Banks.</b>				
National Bank of Commerce	5	Jan. 8.	At Bank.	—
Bank of America	5	Jan. 7.	At Bank.	Dec. 22 to Jan. 5.
Peoples Bank of City of N Y	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	—
Market National Bank	6	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	—
National Bank of N. America	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.
Bulls Head Bank	4	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 22 to Jan. 2.
Continental National Bank	5	Jan. 5.	At Bank.	Dec. 27 to Jan. 6.
Atlantic National Bank	6	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 22 to Jan. 3.
Irving National Bank	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 22 to Jan. 3.
First Nat. B. of Brooklyn	10	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	—
Grocers National Bank	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	—
First National B. of Yonkers	5	Jan. 10.	At Bank.	Jan. 2 to Jan. 10.
Farmers & Citizens National Bank of Brooklyn	5½	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	Dec. 27 to Jan. 2.
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>				
Farmers Loan and Trust Co.	4	Jan. 5.	Company's Office	—
Spring Mountain Coal Co.	5	Jan. 20.	Company's Office	Jan. 10 to Jan. 20.
<b>Insurance.</b>				
Guardian Life Ins. Co.	3½	Jan. 2.	Company's Office	Dec. 25 to Jan. 2.
<b>Railroads.</b>				
Panama RR. Co — Earnings of road	4	Jan. 5.	Company's Office	Dec. 23 to Jan. 5.
do do steamboats	2			
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago RR. on stock	2½	Jan. 16.	Winslow, Lanier and Co.	Dec. 30 to Jan. 17.
on 3d mort. Bonds	3½	Jan. 15.	Mercantile Nat. B	Jan. 1 to Jan. 15.
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens RR.	5	Jan. 2.	Farmer's Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.	—
Terre Haute & Ind. RR.	6	Jan. 2.	Farmer's Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.	—

FRIDAY, December 29, 1865., 6 P. M.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—The general course of monetary affairs has been toward increased ease. Owing to the usual dullness of the holiday season, the demand from the street has been less active, while both the banks and private bankers have had a steady increase of deposits. The statement of the Associated Banks shows a large accession to their loanable resources; and for the last few days lenders have had to seek borrowers. At the same time the anticipation of large disbursements of interest next week has tended to impart ease to the market. Under this changed condition of the market, call loans have declined 1 per cent., the general rate being 6 per cent., and 7 per cent an exceptional rate.

Discounts have not materially changed. There has been less pressure of bills upon the market, and all the prime paper offered has been readily bought up at 7 and 8 per cent.,—9 per cent. being now almost an unknown rate for A 1 bills. Produce paper is still comparatively scarce: the offerings of pork bills being especially light. Merchandize bills are very abundant and are scrutinized closely. Discounters show, upon the whole, more confidence in paper than a few weeks ago. It is generally taken for granted that there will be no disturbance of the markets by any further funding measures, for some time to come; and paper maturing within three months is taken with more confidence.

The prospect for next month is generally regarded as favoring a very easy market. The requirements of the West for accommodation are not likely to be important, business there being generally dull and the banks in an easy condition. To the large disbursements of interest by corporations at the beginning of the month, will be added on the 15th,

\$8,395,000 of currency interest upon the third series of Seven-thirties, so that an unusual abundance of money is likely to be realized. The following are the current rates of interest:

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

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**—Governments continue to be the favorite security with investors. The demand for all kinds of bonds and for Treasury notes is very general from all parts of the country, and the price tends steadily upward. The gold interest bonds have risen 1 a 1½ per cent. during the week, except 6's of 1881, on which the rise has only been ¾. The inability of bankers and other lenders of money to employ all their funds in loans is inducing them to buy freely of one year certificates, the price of which has risen ½ per cent.; at the closing price of to-day, 98¾, they pay 7½ per cent., which constitutes them a valuable security. Seven-thirties are also bought up freely by the same class of investors; the second series has advanced ¾ and the third 7/8. Ten-forties are in better demand, and have advanced from 92¼ to 93¾.

The steamship Australasian, arrived to-day, reports that the receipt of the President's Message in London had a favorable effect on United States securities. Five-twenties rose to 64½ a 64¾, and closed quite firm. Orders to a limited extent were sent out to this side. The effect of the Australasian's news was to put up quotations here, for old Five-twenties ¼ per cent., and to produce a generally firmer tone in governments.

The following are the closing quotations for leading national securities, compared with those of last Saturday:

	Dec. 23.	Dec. 29.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.	107½	107½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons	103½	104½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 "	100½	102
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 "	100½	102
U. S. 10-40's, "	92½	93½
U. S. 7-30's 1st series	98½	98½
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series	98	98½
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series	97½	98½
U. S. 1 yr's certificates	97½	98½

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.**—The stock market has been dull as usual during the holidays. Speculative operations have been very much deferred in anticipation of a brisk speculation movement next week, which has tended to depress prices somewhat. During the past half of the week the market was decidedly weak and some of the railroad stocks declined sharply; but later a stronger tone has come over the market, and prices have advanced slightly above the closing figures of last week. The tone of business appears to be altogether too buoyant to encourage any bear movement; and the probability is that next week will witness active operations for higher prices. The abundance of money and the prospect of the market remaining easy for some time will afford important facilities to the bull side of the street, add to which they will be aided by a large amount of short contracts falling due within the next fifteen or twenty days. The market closes firm at an advance of ½@1 per cent. upon the latest quotations of last week.

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

	Dec. 23.	Dec. 29.
Cumberland Coal	44½	44½
Quicksilver	43½	44½
Mariposa	14½	14½
New York Central	95½	96½
Erie	95½	96½
Reading	107½	106½
Michigan Southern	74½	74½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84	83
Northwestern	35½	35½
preferred	61½	61½
Cleveland & Toledo	113	113
Rock Island	109	108
Fort Wayne	105½	106½

Railroad bonds remain very dull owing to the decided

preference given to Government securities. Bank stocks are firm and held out of the market in anticipation of the January interest. State stock are steady, but not active. The miscellaneous list is quiet, but decidedly firm, quotations being generally a fraction above those of last week. The speculations in some of the minor coal stocks appear to have lost their interest.

**THE GOLD MARKET.**—The course of gold has been unusually regular, the price having fluctuated between 145½ and 145¼, until this morning when the favorable news of the Australasian put down the quotation gradually to 145, at which figure the market closes. The demand for customs is very light, and for export merely nominal. Some moderate shipments are expected to-morrow, but Wednesday's steamer took out no specie. The shipments by steamers sailing last Saturday amounted to \$452,764.

The Assistant Treasurer has not been a seller of gold during the week. On Thursday next gold interest falls due to the extent of \$9,736,218, including the following bonds:

Six per cent., maturing 1867.....	\$282,915
Six per cent., maturing 1868.....	267,250
Five per cent., maturing 1874.....	500,000
Five per cent., maturing 1871.....	175,550
Six per cent., maturing 1880.....	552,450
Six per cent., maturing 1881.....	7,927,573
Oregon war loan.....	30,480

Total interest.....\$9,736,218

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

Dec. 23.....	Highest 145½	Lowest 145¼	Dec. 28.....	Highest 145½	Lowest 145¼
Dec. 26.....	145½	145¼	Dec. 29.....	145½	145¼
Dec. 27.....	145½	145¼			

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

	Custom-house Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.
December 18.....	\$367,300 59	\$7,308,199 00	\$5,514,638 52
December 19.....	341,389 76	2,746,331 15	3,273,869 05
December 20.....	349,950 65	1,414,978 23	1,839,426 08
December 21.....	373,207 32	3,298,597 81	1,387,533 58
December 22.....	210,444 31	607,315 10	1,164,964 16
December 23.....	198,782 37	1,927,886 76	2,479,792 86

Total.....\$1,841,075 00 \$17,302,808 15 \$15,660,224 25

Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Dec. 18.... 79,059,532 94

Deduct payments during the week..... 17,302,808 15

Balance on Saturday evening.....\$77,416,949 04

Increase during the week..... 1,642,583 90

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$1,960,780. Included in the receipts of customs were \$617,000 in gold, and \$1,224,075 in gold certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	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....	1,932,368	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 3,299,692
" 18....	2,535,485	21,211,285	22,791,744	59,957,797	" 1,581,459
" 25....	1,949,099	10,188,786	18,411,038	68,180,049	" 8,222,252
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	24,887,645	79,050,532	incr 8,237,188
" 23....	1,841,075	17,302,808	15,660,224	77,416,949	dec 1,642,583

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**—The demand for sterling exchange continues quite moderate, the importers having mostly completed their payments on account of fall importations and not having yet commenced to remit on account of the spring imports. The supply of bills consists largely of New Orleans paper, the amount of produce bills being less than usual for this month. Commercial bills are comparatively firm. The improvement in Five-twenties abroad, reported by the Australasian, has produced an easier market to-day, and rates close about ¼ lower for sterling.

The following on the closing quotations:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	109¼ @ 109¼	Antwerp.....	5.18% @ 5.16%
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	110¼ @ 108¼	Swiss.....	5.15% @ 5.16%
Commercial.....	108¼ @ 108¼	Hamburg.....	36% @ 36%
Paris, long date.....	5.16% @ 5.15	Amsterdam.....	40% @ 41
Paris, short date.....	5.12% @ 5.11¼	Bremen.....	79% @ 79%
		Prussian thalers.....	71% @ 71%
		Frankfort.....	40% @ 41

**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. 23, 1865:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,376,506	\$2,155,703	\$308,000	\$7,679,632	\$2,026,400
Manhattan.....	5,466,310	878,284	14,166	4,700,839	1,883,380
Merchants.....	6,997,477	1,378,724	837,296	5,244,570	1,011,983
Mechanics.....	5,867,328	311,628	292,653	4,145,002	970,992
Union.....	4,598,300	201,625	332,252	3,374,575	493,685
America.....	6,964,250	2,101,894	8,390	8,074,289	8,195,089
Phoenix.....	3,569,197	172,720	101,359	2,882,357	977,867
City.....	3,679,738	639,225	.....	2,509,605	755,367
Tradesmen's.....	2,948,162	50,041	285,754	2,400,818	1,077,464
Fulton.....	2,051,429	190,715	24,049	2,078,418	625,877
Chemical.....	5,278,324	962,511	21,215	5,655,420	1,273,053
Mercht. Exchange.....	2,707,341	51,256	818,049	1,621,215	415,734
National.....	2,438,193	262,322	228,540	874,967	325,571
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,259,550	61,959	24,994	1,837,031	384,458
Mech's & Trad's.....	1,739,310	76,128	85,647	1,345,267	398,867
Greenwich.....	777,588	14,195	7,760	777,266	171,014
Leather Manf.....	2,907,177	153,656	124,667	1,943,338	217,666
Seventh Ward.....	741,947	49,850	104,411	559,818	330,367
State of N. Y.....	5,515,762	633,889	14,413	4,291,719	591,011
Amer. Exchange.....	9,365,730	895,684	228,500	6,378,326	1,771,612
Commerce.....	18,441,823	1,466,387	1,730,015	7,866,259	2,795,170
Broadway.....	8,116,458	176,030	815,688	8,457,512	2,893,884
Ocean.....	3,909,256	51,174	444,188	2,595,553	773,482
Mercantile.....	3,707,451	62,083	298,950	2,593,254	419,772
Pacific.....	2,020,356	13,264	128,304	1,678,812	301,705
Republic.....	4,795,012	368,595	520,438	3,464,422	774,585
Chatham.....	1,898,626	101,770	132,250	1,939,024	605,058
People's.....	1,440,142	37,031	7,966	1,399,727	241,436
North Amer.....	2,326,030	124,277	270,439	2,291,479	932,521
Hanover.....	2,548,942	80,024	102,906	1,677,321	433,409
Irving.....	1,803,834	24,834	179,900	1,432,594	401,167
Metropolitan.....	9,795,499	131,839	868,400	5,537,169	1,832,000
Citizens'.....	1,332,901	25,176	113,396	1,062,640	814,929
Nassau.....	2,299,470	141,480	4,905	2,010,738	459,751
Market.....	2,615,305	122,967	398,373	2,019,667	734,330
St. Nicholas.....	2,472,929	25,604	501,365	1,150,589	538,908
Shoe and Leather.....	3,090,000	79,235	430,000	2,095,729	977,000
Corn Exchange.....	3,439,166	102,157	30,692	2,510,100	421,000
Continental.....	3,505,950	133,645	478,109	2,102,213	757,000
Commonwealth.....	3,043,138	49,974	219,427	3,519,932	1,330,665
Oriental.....	1,217,455	21,141	122,485	1,001,490	284,600
Marine.....	1,838,187	59,022	200,000	1,537,887	534,000
Atlantic.....	909,440	39,315	65,320	897,381	194,948
Imp. and Traders.....	4,295,987	114,251	428,159	3,452,732	581,275
Park.....	12,423,286	191,886	914,000	12,167,437	3,798,274
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,665,843	16,506	210,833	1,445,843	484,257
Grocers.....	963,252	26,565	42,833	848,583	272,082
North River.....	1,624,003	57,722	13,880	1,307,271	313,754
East River.....	836,590	15,725	239,020	516,034	191,116
Man. and Mer.....	1,367,886	21,949	1,215	988,090	306,386
Fourth National.....	15,071,606	192,738	1,913,288	11,105,945	2,770,801
Central.....	11,992,784	6,685	1,217,126	11,878,369	3,475,874
Second National.....	1,078,410	.....	269,716	756,212	344,597
Ninth National.....	5,382,917	24,618	894,120	5,540,418	1,748,818
First National.....	2,256,529	33,990	861,110	2,542,696	1,342,675
Dry Dock.....	144,498	5,970	15,116	148,642	22,000
Bull's Head.....	864,890	9,140	118,319	939,152	.....
Manufacturers'.....	512,200	23,021	70,961	818,937	74,921
Totals.....	\$228,572,034	16,055,037	17,629,125	183,021,870	53,891,520

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

Loans.....	Dec. \$757,678	Deposits.....	Inc. 2,108,117
Specie.....	Inc. 926,398	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 5,003,964
Circulation.....	Inc. 904,400		

The returns show a general contraction of business, and foreshadow a revival of speculation, the loanable resources of the banks being very largely increased.

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	188,504,486	58,511,752	572,708,232
Oct. 14....	227,541,884	15,890,775	11,722,847	182,364,156	50,459,195	699,348,495
Oct. 21....	224,030,679	13,586,540	12,338,441	174,192,110	46,169,855	559,166,864
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	13,289,381	173,538,674	47,778,719	563,524,873
Nov. 11....	224,005,572	11,995,201	13,825,209	174,199,442	47,913,888	588,441,862
Nov. 18....	224,741,853	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	15,622,770	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	501,690,808
Dec. 23....	228,572,034	16,055,037	17,629,425	183,021,870	53,891,520	507,237,904

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

	Dec. 18.	Dec. 26.	
Capital.....	\$14,642,150	\$14,642,150	No change.
Loans.....	45,589,293	45,650,301	Inc. \$61,008
Specie.....	937,333	898,565	Dec. 38,768
Legal tenders.....	16,557,391	16,656,740	Inc. 99,349
Deposits.....	34,272,551	34,117,482	Dec. 155,068
Circulation.....	7,141,389	7,169,293	Inc. 27,904

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits
Oct. 3.	49,924,281	1,092,755	7,056,984	38,347,233
Oct. 10.	49,742,036	1,037,705	7,082,197	37,238,078
Oct. 17.	49,682,319	1,069,579	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.	47,043,189	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	34,995,138
Dec. 11.	45,596,327	896,141	7,123,240	34,310,272
Dec. 18.	45,598,293	937,333	7,141,389	34,272,531
Dec. 26.	45,650,301	898,565	7,169,293	34,117,482

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following bank is the only new organization under the national banking system made during last week:

Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, New York City.....	\$600,000
Previously authorized capital.....	\$405,809,20
Whole number national banks now authorized is 1,624, with a capital of.....	\$406,400,203
Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending December 23, is stated at.....	\$4,014,050
Previously.....	229,746,085
Total.....	\$233,760,135

The following national bank has been designated as an additional depository of the public moneys: Georgia National Bank of Atlanta, Georgia.

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

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Oct. 7.	1,578	399,354,212	194,182,630
" 14.	1,592	401,406,013	197,798,380
" 21.	1,597	402,071,130	200,925,780
" 28.	1,600	402,573,793	203,877,355
Nov. 4.	1,605	403,308,793	207,212,930
" 18.	1,610	403,741,893	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
Dec. 23.	1,624	406,109,203	233,760,135

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 13, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£27,887,690
Government debt.....	£11,015,100
Other securities.....	3,634,900
Gold coin and bullion.....	13,237,690
	£27,887,690
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital....	£14,553,000
Rest.....	3,221,496
Public deposits.....	7,081,336
Other deposits.....	14,219,882
Seven day & other bills	458,969
	£39,574,683

The return, compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:

	£27,887,690	Decrease	£147,580
Circulation issue.....			
Circulation active.....	20,553,450	Decrease	201,740
Public Deposits.....	7,081,336	Increase	461,693
Other Deposits.....	14,259,781	Increase	1,612,882
Government Securities in banking department.....	9,841,100	No change.	
Other Securities in banking department.....	21,615,630	Increase	2,337,833
Coin and Bullion in both departments.....	14,021,403	Decrease	448,214
Seven day and other bills.....	458,969	Decrease	12,160
The Rest.....	3,221,496	Increase	28,944
Notes in reserve.....	7,334,240	Decrease	245,840
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department.....	8,117,953	Decrease	246,474

The following is the return of the Bank of France made up to the 14th inst. The return for the previous week is added:

	DEBTOR.		Dec. 14 1865		Dec. 7, 1865.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000	0	182,500,000	0		
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776	2	7,044,776	2		
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14		
New reserve.....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0		
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	875,567,525	0	864,683,325	0		
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	6,754,362	74	7,519,014	44		
Treasury account.....	104,501,681	37	100,360,620	25		
Accounts current at Paris.....	155,570,908	19	161,917,580	55		
Ditto in the provinces.....	24,308,637	0	24,451,463	0		
Dividends payable.....	832,271	75	856,864	75		

Various discounts.....	13,340,722	65	12,658,221	37
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623	17	1,427,623	17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	752,993	36	752,993	36
Sundries.....	11,719,619	41	12,406,407	1
	1,410,426,870	70	1,402,684,639	6

CREDITOR.

Cash and bullion.....	434,523,440	79	438,474,118	52
Commercial bills overdue.....	164,853	39	685,226	65
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	329,435,280	31	323,350,554	36
Ditto in the branches.....	321,073,185	0	315,254,796	0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	13,684,300	0	13,990,100	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	8,494,700	0	9,375,300	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	13,143,400	0	13,308,000	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	7,505,300	0	7,998,400	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	30,002,200	0	29,829,100	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	19,526,780	0	19,396,780	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	621,500	0	611,100	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	439,050	0	435,550	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.....	190,000,000	0	100,000,000	0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	8,371,389	0	8,397,412	0
Expenses of management.....	2,410,262	86	2,393,453	21
Sundries.....	11,601,741	40	9,754,260	27
	1,410,426,870	80	1,402,684,639	6

The variations between this return and that of the previous week are not important—an augmentation of 11,903,000f in discounts, and 10,884,000f in the circulation of notes; and a decline of 3,951,000f in the coin and bullion, and 6,490,000f the deposits.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are not National.)	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
	Par of Share.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
America*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5	
American.....	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65.....	4	
American Exchange.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	5 108	100
Atlantic.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5 100	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	—	
Bowery.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	12 220	
Broadway.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	—	
Brooklyn*.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.	Jan. '66.....	3	
Bull's Head.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5	
Butchers & Drov.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	6 107	107½
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	7	
Chatham.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	7 130	
Chemical.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.	Jan. '66.....	6	
Citizens'.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5	
City.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	6	
City (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	—	
Commerce.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5 109	109
Commonwealth.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5 103	106
Continental.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	10 97	100
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.....	5 112	
Croton.....	100	200,000	Quarterly.	Jan. '66.....	15	
Currency.....	100	100,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	3	
Dry Dock*.....	30	200,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	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. '65.....	10 207	212
First (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	—	
Fourth.....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	Sept. '65.....	4 100½	100½
Fulton.....	30	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	5	170
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg).....	20	160,000	March and Sept.	Sept. '65.....	—	
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65.....	5	
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	6	
Grocers'.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5	
Hanover.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	6 105	
Importers & Trad.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	4 96	
Irving.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5 105	
Leather Manufact'rs.....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.....	5 174	
Long Isl. (Brook.).....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.....	5	
Manhattan.....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.....	5 130	140
Manufacturers'.....	30	210,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	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.	Jan. '66.....	6	
Mechanics'.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5	
Mechanics' (Brook.).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	—	100
Mech. Bank. Asso.....	50	500,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	5	105
Mechan. & Traders'.....	25	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	5	
Mercantile.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	5	
Merchants'.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec.	Dec. '65.....	5	112
Merchants' Exch.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5 102	
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	6 119	120
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	5	
Nassau (Brooklyn)*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	4	
National*.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65.....	5	
New York.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5 105	
New York County.....	100	200,000	April and Oct.	Jan. '66.....	9	
New York Exchange.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	6 121	
Ninth.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5 101	102
North America.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5	
North River.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	6	
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.....	4 90	
Oriental.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.....	5	
Pacific.....	50	422,700	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	5 155	
Park.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	7	160
Peoples'.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5	
Phoenix.....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5	100
Republic.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.....	5 108	110
St. Nicholas'.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '66.....	5 99½	
Seventh Ward.....	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Jan. '66.....	—	
Second.....	100	300,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	—	
Shoe & Leather.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5	101
Sixth.....	100	200,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	6	
State of New York.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	5 101	
Tenth.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....		

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29.)

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

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, MARKET (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (e.g., American Gold Coin, Bonds of 1847-1861), State Securities (e.g., Alabama, California, Connecticut), and Municipal Securities (e.g., Albany, Alleghany City, Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Dubuque, Hartford, Jersey City, Louisville, Marysville, Milwaukee, Newark, New Bedford, New London, Newport, New Haven, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, Rochester, Sacramento, St. Louis, San Francisco, Wilmington).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 29.

It will not be expected that the past week should afford any important facts for consideration with respect to mercantile affairs. It is holiday week, when established houses are settling their accounts and speculators do not seek new ventures. And yet there has been no especial dullness. In reviewing the course of trade for the week, we find some points of interest.

Cotton has been active and buoyant. Flour and Wheat have advanced; but coarse grains have been dull and heavy.

Provisions have shown firmness; but without much activity, except in Pork, which has been under speculative influences. A large demand to fill maturing contracts carried up prices, but the pressure of buyers being relieved to-day, there was a relapse of about a dollar a barrel. Other hog products have been inactive, but remain steady. The packing season in the West is far behind previous years; but is now progressing with average activity.

Groceries nearly all show lower prices. The advices from Rio report a decline in Coffee, with large shipments to this market, under which prices have become unsettled. Sugars have so far declined as to stimulate a little demand, but without improvement in prices. Molasses has been somewhat crowded upon the market at declining prices. Rice has been dull and heavy. Spices with little doing, are unchanged.

Naval Stores have arrived freely, and with a slight yielding in prices. Spirits Turpentine and Common Rosin have been largely dealt in, partly for export, indeed Rosins have slightly improved on the prices of early in the week. The stock of Tar is accumulating and prices drooping.

Oils have been dull, uniformly tending downward. Petroleum has receded in price, and closes very heavy under the unfavorable character of the foreign advices by the Australasian. Tallow, also, is dull and heavy. Tobacco has been moderately active especially in the low grades of Kentucky, &c.

Hides and Leather are firm but quiet. Building materials are dull and drooping. Hops were more active to-day at full prices East India Goods are dull, except Calcutta Linseed of which 5,000 bags sold to-day at \$2 50. Wool has been active, but at lower prices for coarse fleeces. Foreign Wools dull. Whisky has declined. Metals have shown firmness as respects prices, but the transactions have been on but a moderate scale. Freights have been quiet. The shipments to Liverpool are much reduced, but this is owing mainly to the scarcity of fr ight-room. There are large quantities of Cotton and Flour seeking freight, but no room seems to be immediately available.

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

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

	This week.	Since July.	This week.	Since July 1.
Ashes, pkgs.....	264	6,507	Spirits turpentine	1,625
Breadstuffs—			Rosin.....	14,477
Flour, bbls.....	21,970	2,204,541	Tar.....	12,487
Wheat, bush.....	45,97	7,510,427	Pitch.....	1,784
Oats.....	14,852	6,371,313	Oil cake, pkgs.....	1,712
Corn.....	34,737	13,840,353	Oil lard.....	360
Rye.....		935,832	Oil, Petroleum.....	20
Malt.....	1,325	346,484	Peanuts, bags.....	26,518
Barley.....		2,336,101	Provisions—	745
Grass seed.....	1,220	21,639	Butter, pkgs.....	4,256
Flaxseed.....		76,040	Cheese.....	439,882
Beans.....	335	41,582	Cut meats.....	1,884
Peas.....	150	130,160	Eggs.....	785
Corn meal, bbls.....	2,693	64,666	Pork.....	734
Corn meal, bags.....	3,908	64,371	Beef, pkgs.....	769
B. W. Flour, bags.....	497	12,896	Lard, pkgs.....	257
Cotton, bales.....	31,229	596,470	Lard, kegs.....	926
Copper, plates.....	430	4,178	Rice, pkgs.....	414
Copper, bbls.....	322	8,607	Rice, pkgs.....	102
Dried fruit, pkgs.....	576	4,694	Starch.....	860
Grease, pkgs.....	18	2,380	Stearine.....	68
Hemp, bales.....	65	3,041	Spelter, slabs.....	
Hides, No.....	6,226	212,785	Sugar, hnds & bbls.....	2,724
Hops, bales.....	79	8,876	Tallow, pkgs.....	8,875
Leather, sides.....	28,547	968,720	Tobacco.....	3,334
Lead, pigs.....		16,317	Tobacco, hnds.....	1,269
Molasses, hnds.....	1,892	7,989	Tobacco, hds.....	874
Naval Stores—			Whisky, bbls.....	62,983
Crude turp bbls.....	448	24,759	Wool, bales.....	32,107
			Dressed Hogs, No.....	903
			Rice, rough, bush.....	648
				2,852

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Coal..... tons	2,445	316,562	245,312	Sugar..... boxes	7,186	416,459	281,118
Cotton..... bales	145	43,015	75,285	and bags.....	20,165	553,966	604,972
Coffee..... bags	32,817	685,940	764,983	Wool..... bales	11	57,646	115,784
Molasses..... hnds	2,443	137,296	117,338				
Sugar..... hnds, bbls & tcs.....	4,585	268,649	201,550				

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

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.		Past week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Cotton, bales	7,440	207,658	26,113	Crude Turp.			
Flour, bbls	14,790	1,347,927	2,022,677	Spirits Turp.			
Corn meal.....	2,028	118,546	101,852	pent'e.bbls	4	1,062	503
Wheat, bush	29,560	2,265,066	11,330,251	Tar.....		6,222	1,645
Corn, bush.....	48,258	4,156,118	773,530	Tallow, pkgs	1,000	146,265	240,624
Rye.....		169,296		Tobacco, pgs.	1,654	166,034	157,585
Beef, tcs & bbls	1,706	91,226	83,230	Oil—Sperm,			
Pork..... bbls	1,631	115,344	128,191	gallons.....	13,085	565,080	1,324,785
Bacon, 100 lbs	3,628	321,927	891,139	Oil—Whale..		16,301	453,-31
Lard.....	1,973	316,895	528,713	Oil—Petrol'm			
Cheese.....	3,971	496,876	497,112	galls.....	346,353	3,859,867	20,388,810
Butter.....	358	80,921	143,500	Oil—Lard gals	582	33,639	461,010
Ashes—Pots, casks.....		8,488	8,692	Seed, clvr.bgs	824	17,705	22,596
Ashes—Pearls casks.....		724	1,912	Staves..... M	64	12,848	15,333
Beeswax..... lbs	3,267	227,616	439,543	Oil Cake, 100			
Hops..... bales	1	12,405	22,035	lbs.....	10,953	635,982	675,678
Rosin..... bbls	1,023	52,640	1,762	Whaleb'e lbs	11,464	252,432	452,784

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

	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.		Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Cotton, bales.....	792,675	256,795	Spirits turp, bbls	18,462	8,339
Flour, bbls.....	3,650,490	4,108,360	Tar, bbls.....	19,452	27,203
Corn meal, bbls.....	280,815	372,110	Ashes, pkgs.....	17,210	15,690
Wheat, bush.....	9,162,080	13,077,455	Tobacco—domes. pkg	190,930	256,715
Corn, ".....	15,505,905	7,338,675	" foreign, do.	26,410	24,080
Rye, ".....	888,135	486,020	Tallow, pkgs.....	12,580	36,355
Barley, &c., bush.....	2,992,785	2,313,865	Wool, dom., bales.....	136,580	164,910
Oats, bush.....	8,710,625	11,400,455	Wool, for., bales.....	56,045	101,590
Beef, tcs and bbls.....	102,630	210,030	Hops, bales.....	28,090	52,095
Pork, bbls.....	218,120	339,425	Whisky, bbls.....	60,721	284,770
Bacon, etc., pkgs.....	104,505	265,575	Leather, sides.....	2,124,900	2,245,400
Lard, pkgs.....	100,330	207,99	Oil—sperm, bbls.....	34,632	64,114
Cheese, boxes, etc.....	615,615	562,600	" whale, ".....	75,973	71,767
Butter, firkins, etc.....	658,470	520,480	" petrol., ".....	558,545	692,265
Rosin, bbls.....	133,632	18,093	" lard, ".....	5,420	11,520
Crude Turp., bbls.....	29,150	12,417	Whalebone, lbs.....	590,500	655,900

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 26, 1865.

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
<b>DANISH WEST INDIES.</b>		
Corn meal, pkg 226	5,137	Flour, bbls 2,482
Flour, bbls 1,213	9,725	Corn, bush 46,894
Bread, pkgs 35	96	Bacon, lbs 292,291
Pk codfish, bbl 120	1,080	Lard, lbs 13,500
Pork, bbls 90	2,225	Bellies, lbs 25,090
Butter, lbs 1,250	475	Tallow, lbs 100,000
Lard, lbs 1,250	325	Cheese, lbs 290,256
Cheese, lbs 1,200	300	Butter, lbs 26,744
Hams, lbs 290	73	Flocks, bale 1
D'd fish, bxs 75	38	Oil cake, lb 657,562
Nails, kegs 10	95	Sul acid ore, tn 100
Bacon, lbs 400	100	Sew mach, cs 49
Coal oil, galls 100	80	Nails, bxs 2
Agl implts, pkg 45	65	Tobacco, hnds 186
Staves 20,000	180	Seed, bags 120
Hoops 10,000	310	Beef, tcs 400
Oats, bgs 100	192	Furs, bales 80
Mfd iron, pkgs 1	100	Tongues, firks 47
Tea, pkgs 6	223	Sperm oil, gls 3,042
Beans, bush 100	260	Rosin, bbls 200
Corn meal, bbls 50	225	Miscellaneous 95
Drugs, pkgs 13	364	Beeswax, lbs 2,267
Photo mtl, cs 3	158	
Hops, bales 1	106	
Corn, bush 364	370	
Carriage, No 1	120	
Hats, bxs 3	275	
Miscellaneous 792		
	\$23,219	
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Petroleum, galls 170,972	111,264	Flour, bbls 107
Rosin, bbls 513	3,663	Clover seed, bg 104
Bark, hnds 30	737	Hardware, bxs 53
Fustic, tons 40	911	Mfd wood, pkgs 4
Staves 18,000	600	Oats, bush 9,610
Sew mach, cs 1064	32,752	Staves, No 6,000
Segars, cs 44	29,258	Sperm oil, gl 10,043
Clover seed, bg 730	13,913	
Lard, lbs 46,102	8,362	
Apples, bbls 70	480	
Tobacco, bals 252	7,876	
Clocks, cs 100	1,228	
Hardware, cs 5	130	
Drugs, pkgs 8	1,320	
Mf tobacco, lb 14,081	1,269	
D'd apples, bbs 20	530	
Pimento, bgs 20	140	
Shoe pegs, bbls 70	300	
Cotton, bales 781	170,600	
Beeswax, bbls 5	7,242	
Skins, bales 4	1,850	
Guts, bbls 12	170	
Tobacco, cs 75	3,995	
Wine, cs 60	500	
Whalebone, lb 6584	10,525	
Miscellaneous 268		
	\$409,903	
<b>DUTCH EAST INDIES.</b>		
Flour, bbls 1,000	10,500	
Beef, bbls 620	13,250	
Pork, bbls 150	4,600	
Bread, pkgs 280	4,450	
Furniture, bxs 190	6,500	
	\$39,300	
<b>LIVERPOOL.</b>		
Cotton, bals 4,508	1015,967	
Wheat, bush 21560	33,195	
	\$60,207	
<b>BRITISH WEST INDIES.</b>		
Hardware, cs 3	977	
Flour, bbls 1,781	16,394	
Corn meal, bbl 515	2,266	
	\$67,604	
<b>CORK.</b>		
Staves, No 24,000	2,500	
Oak, sticks 326	10,094	
	\$12,594	
<b>BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.</b>		
Flour, bbls 3,747	32,054	
Apples, bbls 2	20	
Tobacco, hnds 25	5,020	
Glassware, cs 55	985	
Corn meal, bbls 183	828	
Brandy, pkgs 56	1,242	
Wine, cs 110	482	
Pork, bbls 85	2,550	
Tea, pkgs 216	2,295	
Mfd tobac, lb 4,793	1,344	
Segars, cs 2	440	
Lard, lbs 6,400	1,280	
Cotton, bales 7	1,500	
Onions, bbls 13	42	
Miscellaneous 125		
	\$41,306	
<b>BRITISH AUSTRALIA.</b>		
Carriages, pcs 56	12,252	
Agl implts, pkg 74	8,700	
Mfd wood, pkg 97	1,715	
Hardware, cs 376	23,166	
Lobsters, bxs 150	675	
Books, cs 3	100	
Glassware, cs 83	7,106	



**COPPER** very firm; Chili Slab £99 10s. Tough Cake and Tile £116, best Selected £119, Sheathing £121. Yellow Metal Sheathing 10 d per lb.

**RICE**—Very little enquiry; 700 bags good white Bengal sold at 15s 3d, and about 3,000 bags soft grain; also 175 tons Moongby to arrive at 12s 6d, without guarantee.

**SPICES**—Pepper: Black; 300 bags sold at 3½d for Singapore, and 3¼d for Penang; 850 bags White sold chiefly at 3½d@5½d for Singapore, 5½d@5¼d for mid Penang and 6¼d for good bold.

**SUGAR**—The market has been quiet but very steady, and the available supply is extremely limited.

**TEA** market quiet, with a moderate business doing. New Oolongs command full prices. Green Teas without important change. New season's Congou rather lower. Good Common Congou 1s 1d@1s 1½d per lb.

**LIVERPOOL**.—Dates by the Australasian are to the 16th December. We quote;

**BEEF**—Slow sale at 80s@120s for new prime mess.

**PORK**—Irish is again lower. Prime Mess 75s@85s.

**BACON** continues to decline without inducing demand. Cumberland Cut 55s@56s.

**LARD**—Very little doing 70s@74s.

**CHEESE**—Dull at a decline of 1s to 2s, fine 65s.

**BUTTER**—Inactive. Nominal.

**TALLOW**—The improvement of last week is lost, and in London P. Y. C. closes at 49s spot.

**OILS**—Sperm retails at £120 for Winter bagged.

**PETROLEUM**—Prices have receded to 3s 2d to 3s 3d for Refined Pennsylvanian on spot, and 3s to 3s 1d for arrival. Spirits dull at 1s 8d.

**COTTON.**

The intelligence of increased receipts at the Southern ports caused a rather dull opening on Tuesday last, but the news by the City of Washington caused an advance of one cent and a large business, and the improvement was fully sustained by the Australasian's advices of to-day. The vigor with which Liverpool operators enter that market has completely overcome all feelings of distrust in this. The accounts from the South report heavy rains, and a general improvement in the navigability of streams, so that we shall not be kept long in suspense respecting the quantity of cotton to come forward. Trade in Cotton goods is dull, but a decided revival is looked for after the holidays.

The Christmas season has passed off at the South without any of those disturbances from the blacks which were apparently anticipated by many. There was, indeed, no pretence of disorder, except such as was provoked by the dissolute whites. It is apparent from this that planting will be resumed at the proper season with a good degree of vigor.

The shipments of cotton from this port have fallen off somewhat within the past few days. The market has been somewhat relieved, by the previous activity, from the pressure of such lots as were difficult to hold, and the close to-day was very strong.

The following are closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	42	42	43	43
Good Ordinary.....	46	46	46	47
Low Middling.....	49	49	49	50
Middling.....	51½	52	52	53
Good Middling.....	54	54	55	56
Middling fair.....	..	..	..	..

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales
New Orleans.....	2,486	South Carolina.....	532
Texas.....	988	North Carolina.....	3,077
Mobile.....	5,275	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c..	1,288
Florida.....	3,451	Per Railroad.....	4,485
Savannah.....	3,612	Foreign ports.....	115

Total for the week ..... 25,804  
Previously reported ..... 550,746

Since July 1..... 576,050  
Same time 1864..... 101,035

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

To Liverpool.....	bales.	4,508
Hamburg.....	"	781
Queenstown.....	"	1,621
Havre.....	"	510
Bordeaux.....	"	8
B. N. A. Colonies.....	"	7

Total for the week..... 7,440  
Previously reported..... 174,462

Since July 1st..... 181,902  
Same time last year..... 4,500

Sales of the past week..... 28,000  
Stock on hand Dec. 22..... 212,000

**NEW ORLEANS**.—Mail dates are to Dec. 20.—Arrivals since the 15th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 9,024 bales, Mobile 149, Florida 306 Texas 279, Tennessee and North Alabama 1,675; together with 11,508 bales. Cleared since the 15th instant for Liverpool 6,589 bales, Havre 1,955, New York 1,779, Boston 19; together 10,342 bales. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared on the 19th instant 148,760 bales. Sales for three days 6,750 bales. We noticed in our last report that there had been a decided falling off in the receipts proper, which embraced only 11,271 bales for the week, against 22,402 for the previous week, since which they have been more liberal, amounting to 10,774 bales, against 5,286 and 10,708 for the corresponding periods ending on the 12th and 5th inst. The market closed irregular and somewhat unsettled.

Ordinary.....	40@42
Good ordinary.....	44@45
Low middling.....	47@48
Middling.....	50@..

The following is a statement of the comparative arrivals, exports and stocks of Cotton at New Orleans, for ten years, from September 1, each year, to Dec. 20:

Year.	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1865.....	327,521	262,000	148,760
1864.....	16,713	14,591	6,696
1863.....	49,677	44,014	7,324
1862.....	2,117	3,985	....
1861.....	1,789	....	11,907
1860.....	933,645	669,408	338,171
1859.....	1,057,099	700,775	482,346
1858.....	945,799	606,502	369,627
1857.....	690,770	358,550	339,535
1856.....	862,344	488,734	380,605

**MOBILE**.—The receipts of the week ending December 16, were 10,898 bales, and the exports were 4,527 bales, as follows: to Liverpool, 1,750 bales; to New York, 1,777 bales, and 1,000 to New Orleans, leaving a stock on hand of 70,580 bales.

**SAVANNAH**.—Mail dates to the 23rd December, quote middlings 47a48c.

	Sea Island.	Uplands.
Stock on hand Sept. 1.....	281	3,724
Received since Dec. 16.....	193	5,397
Received previously.....	3,788	75,161

Total receipts.....	4,262	84,282
Exported this week.....	136	1,524
" previously.....	3,064	72,687

Total exports.....	3,200	74,211
Stock on hand Dec. 22.....	1,062	10,071

The *Herald* says: "This is a much larger stock than was anticipated but a considerable portion of it is on shipboard, and will be cleared during the coming fortnight. All the rivers are now in good boating order, and abundant facilities exist to transport cotton to this port with dispatch.

**GALVESTON**.—We have the regular weekly Cotton statement for Dec. 9:

	This Year.	1860-6
Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1865.....	bales 13,857	3,168
Received this week.....	5,667	3,226
Received previously ..	56,021	52,539
Received at other ports.....	7,777	6,962
Total.....	83,322	65,895
Exported to Great Britain.....	13,515	11,689
Exported to other Continental ports.....	....	816
Exported to New Orleans.....	22,570	8,676
Exported to Philadelphia.....	....	17,249
Exported to New York.....	23,214	6,379
Exported to Boston.....	1,125	....
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	60,454	44,809
	22,868	21,806

**LIVERPOOL**.—Dates are to the 16th December. We quote from the regular weekly circular of Friday morning:

The Cotton Market was quiet on Friday and Saturday, waiting further American advices, and a concession was submitted to of about ¼d per lb. On Monday the demand revived upon accounts per "Persia" of diminished receipts in the American ports, and with further advices since to the same effect, although accompanied by lower quotations, a large business has been transacted daily. Prices have rallied, and the week closes with animation, partly attributable to the Bank rate not having been raised.

Sea Island has been in good request at previous rates. American, after receding ¼d. per lb in the early part of the week, became decidedly firmer, and closes at ¼d. per lb. above last week in the ordinary add middling qualities. The transactions "to arrive" have during the last few days been very large, prices corresponding to the Market on the spot; the last quotations were this day, for New Orleans middling, ship named 21½d. and 21½d per lb.; Upland middling at sea, from Savannah 21½d.; Bales, ship named, from New York 21½d. The sales of the week amount to 80,390 bales, including 11,770 on speculation, and 22,260 declared for export, leaving 46,860 bales to the trade.

On Friday and Saturday the market was buoyant; sales, two days, 15,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	19 ..	18½ 19½	19 20	30 ..
Good Ordinary.....	19½ 20	20 20½	20½ 20½	.. ..
Low Middling .....	20½ 20½	21 ..	21 21½	.. ..
Middling .....	21 21½	21½ 21½	21½ 21½	33 ..
Good Middling.....	21½ ..	21½ 22	22 ..	.. ..
Middling Fair.....	22 ..	22½ ..	22½ ..	.. ..
Fair.....	.. ..	22½ ..	23 ..	40 ..

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American .....	10,160	5,190	4,980	20,330	392,930	254,510
East Indian.....	19,910	11,640	5,320	36,870	1,956,620	1,446,110
Brazilian .....	6,670	3,900	420	10,990	339,410	202,030
Egyptian .....	6,090	450	480	7,020	499,400	331,540
Other Sorts.....	3,530	1,080	570	5,180	398,840	426,660
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>46,360</b>	<b>22,260</b>	<b>11,770</b>	<b>80,390</b>	<b>3,587,200</b>	<b>2,660,850</b>

IMPORTS.

	This week.	This Year.	1864.	This day.	1864.
American.....	17,840	399,299	192,868	126,960	22,310
East Indian .....	27,794	1,064,700	1,151,564	119,200	335,780
Brazilian.....	14,211	320,603	203,414	47,320	22,710
Egyptian.....	4,556	393,353	291,255	38,610	14,510
Other Sorts.....	4,097	235,540	364,492	21,000	91,960
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>68,498</b>	<b>2,413,599</b>	<b>2,203,593</b>	<b>348,090</b>	<b>487,220</b>

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour and wheat have steadily improved throughout the week. The receipts of flour have now begun to fall off, and although the stock is known to be large, the business of holders compel buyers to meet advancing prices. Yesterday and to-day there have been large quantities of flour offered for shipment to Liverpool, partly on consignment, and partly on orders received by the City of Washington, but the ship-owners have refused the rate offered—2s per bbl.—and have asked 2s 4d a 2s 6d. This difference has checked the business, but can only cause delay. It is not easy, at present, to say whether this movement will strengthen or weaken the market. Much depends upon the course of the Liverpool market. All the Western markets have been firm.

Wheat is five cents a bushel higher, and the shippers for Great Britain have retired from the market. The only business for Liverpool the past week have been in white Canada, at \$2.50 per bush. The millers buy sparingly, but holders no not press sales.

Corn has ruled dull. The deliveries of Jersey and Delaware corn have supplied the local trade, and shippers have done but little. We notice large deliveries of corn at New Orleans. Rye has been firm. Oats and barley have been dull and drooping.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ... per bbl.	\$7 40 @	\$7 85
do Extra State.....	8 35 @	8 85
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 90 @	9 15
do Extra Western, common to good.....	8 30 @	10 60
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	10 75 @	15 00
do Southern, supers.....	8 30 @	10 60
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	10 25 @	15 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	9 00 @	10 15
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	8 50 @	11 50
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 25 @	4 75
Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs.....	3 75 @	4 50
Wheat, Chicago Spring..... per bushel	1 65 @	1 85
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 70 @	1 90
do Red Winter.....	1 80 @	1 95
do Amber State and Michigan.....	1 85 @	2 30
Corn, Western Mixed .....	90 @	97
do Western Yellow .....	2 35 @	2 43
Rye, .....	95 @	1 10
Oats, Western.....	.. @	..
do State.....	49 @	56
Barley.....	60 @	63
do Malt.....	1 30 @	1 45
Beans, new white.....	2 30 @	2 80
Peas, Canada .....	1 30 @	1 35

The following is a statement of the export of breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from September 1, 1865 :

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bbls.	Corn, bush.
New York, Dec. 22, 1865 .....	66,918	969,527	2,968,139
New Orleans, Dec. 15, 1865....	300	.....	7,790
Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1865....	2,200	.....	72,003
Baltimore, Dec. 19, 1865.....	.....	.....	106,050
California and other ports, Dec. 19, 1865.....	2,801	57,377	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>72,219</b>	<b>1,026,904</b>	<b>3,153,982</b>
To about same period, 1864....	51,061	1,380,953	73,359
To about same period, 1863....	385,604	4,918,718	239,459
To about same period, 1862....	353,451	12,289,363	3,374,412

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
From N. Y. to Dec. 22, 1865	2,406	76,813	50,333	14,349
From other ports, to latest dates .....	17	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>76,813</b>	<b>50,333</b>	<b>14,349</b>
To about same period, 1864....	9,018	.....	68,012	.....
To about same period, 1863....	24,043	13,965	135,188	.....
To about same period, 1862....	48,639	81,012	708,033	12,260

CHICAGO.—The receipts of Flour and Grain during the week ending Dec. 23, 1865, were as follows :

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Rye, bus.	Barley, bus.
Total .....	17,751	79,060	73,595	65,924	11,966	7,510
Cor. week '64	10,165	77,525	33,119	147,301	9,150	4,260

The shipments of Flour and Grain last week were as follows :

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Total.....	24,123	14,071	.....	6,836	1,400	2,449
Cor. week '64	6,452	5,632	10,136	23,773	.....	.....

LIVERPOOL.—Dates are to the 16th. A circular of the 15th says :

The imports this week are large of French Flour, but not important of other articles. The trade since Tuesday has ruled quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. At to-day's market there was a small attendance, and business in both Wheat and Flour extremely limited at Tuesday's currency, but where sales were pressed lower rates had to be taken. Oats ruled steady, but Oatmeal declined 6d per load, with the demand very restricted. Beans, Peas, and Barley brought full rates. Indian Corn was more enquired for, and late quotations were fully supported. On the 16th the market was dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Flour nominal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat—Red Chicago.....(per 100 lbs.)	9	8	to	10 0
do Milwaukee and Iowa.....	10	0	to	10 4
do Western Winter.....	10	0	to	10 4
Indian Corn—Mixed.....(per 480 lbs.)	29	6	to	30 6
Yellow.....	30	6	to	31 0
White.....	32	0	to	33 0

FARMER'S DELIVERIES.

Week ending 9th November, 1865.....	72,986	qrs. at	46s. 5d
Same time 1864.....	96,245	"	38s. 6d

IMPORTS.

	Wheat, qrs.	Flour, bbls.	Corn, qrs.
United States and Canada.....	14,881	1,597	14,189
Total for week.....	46,717	3,668	48,411
Total since 1st January.....	513,270	97,473	383,947
Same time 1864.....	1,466,998	569,575	342,041

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Dec. 27, 1865.

The Dry Goods market has been moderately active during the week, notwithstanding this is the holiday season, and near the opening of a new year. The numerous changes contemplated, and the desire to begin square with the first of the month, naturally tended to postpone operations for the time, and a much lighter business was expected than has been done. Jobbers are quietly picking up leading goods in anticipation of a liberal demand early in the month, and a consequent stiffening of prices. Speculators have bought up to some extent also, and the market closes quite firm at a half cent advance on standard brown goods.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been steadily called for and the stock of standard grades is small. Trade has been all that could be expected at this time. Prices for standards have advanced as stated above ¼ cent, and are steady at 33½. Amory 37 inch sells at 33½, Indian Head A, 37 inch 33½, do B 30 inch 28, Nashua extra A 36 inch 31, Wachussetts 33, Amoskeag A and Stark A 33½, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 26½, do BB 33 inch 28½, do C 37 inch 30, do N 36 inch 32½, do P 36 inch 22½, Atlantic, heavy, A 37 inch 33½, do P A 37 inch 33½, do A H 37 inch 33½, do heavy shirt, AV 30 inch 27½, do do AG 26½, do fine sheet, AL 36½ inch 30, do do PL 36½ inch 30, Massachusetts A 4 4 inch 30, do do B 4-4 inch 31, Medford 32, Newmarket Manuf. Co. 33 inch 28, do do 36 inch 30, do do heavy D 36 inch 33½, do do C 39 inch 32½, Bristol 40 inch 24, G. Washington by 36 inch 31, Griswold 3-4 inch 18, Warren 36 inch 29, Auburn 36 inch 23, Indian Queen 36 inch 25, Pittsfield A 36 inch 26, Rocky Point Sheetings 36 inch 27½, Augusta Mills 4-4 30, Pocassett Canoe 39 inch 34, do K 36 inch 28, do family cot 36 inch 25 do H 28 inch 21, Appleton A 36 inch 33½, do B 40 inch 37½, do C 27½, do D 29½, do W 48-inch 45, do shirtings E 30 inch 23, do do N 30 inch 28.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are steady and firmly held,

especially for leading makes. Most standard grades are sold ahead at value. New York Mills is firm and would sell quick at 50 cents to a large amount were they on hand. Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch are held at 35, do do 44 inch 38½, do do 5 4 inch 45, do do 7-8 32½, Newmarket 33 inch 31½, do 36 inch 37½, Waltham L 72 inch 87½, do K 5-4 inch 57½, do N 90 inch \$1.17½, Amoskeag A 37 inch 39, Aquidnecks 4-4 30, White Rock 36 inch 42½, Kent River 3-4 19, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 37½.

CORSET JEANS are quiet but steady. The stock is not large, but there is no particular activity to strengthen prices. Amoskeag brown 30 inch are selling at 37½, Newmarket colored 32½, Indian Orchard 32½.

COTTON FLANNELS are quiet, and few sales are made, though prices are well sustained. Columbia are quoted at 29, and Nashua A 30.

STRIPES and TICKS are in steady demand and firmly held. Amoskeag A C A ticks 80, do. A 60, B 55, C 50, and D 45, Amoskeag stripes are sold at 50. Atlantic ticks 36 inch 62½, do. 7-8 47½, Chattanooga 3-4 26, Concord 4-4 35, Passaic 7-8 32, Pacific extra 7-8 47½, Peabody 4-4 35, Sacondale 3-4 20, West Branch 4-4 45, do. No. 2 7-8 37, Windsor 7-8 32, Henry Clay 3-4 31, Suwanee 4-4 35; H. Simpson & Son, 4 x 2 checks 34, Louisiana plaids 34, Ringgold, fast plaids 31.

PRINTING CLOTHS have been in active request, and prices continue firm. The sales at Providence were 100,500 pieces; 64x64 were held at 20; 6,000 pieces 56x60, sold at 17½, to be made; 2,000 do. 56x60, 18, on hand; 20,000 do. 60x64, 18½, to be made; 10,000 do. 60x64, 19, to be made; 5,000 do. 60x64, 19½, to be made; 12,000 do. 64x65, 19, early in the week, to be made; 15,000 do. 60x64, 19½, to be made; 14,000 do. 64x64, 19½, to be made; 6,000 do. 64x64, 20, on hand; 3,000 do. 44x44, 88 inches wide, light, 21; 7,500 do. 64x64, 25, 34 inches, up to July.

PRINTS have been moderately active, and but for the holidays must have been so active as to force prices to a much higher figure. Spragues, Nationals, light colors are sold at 25, dark 24, Madders Rubies 27, Blue and White 28, Blue and Orange 29, Canary Y 26. Solid colors 27, Black and Green 27, Shirting prints 32, Columbia, full madders 22, Concord madders 22½, Glen Cove full madders 19, Greene Co. fancies 24, do. rubies 25, do. figured green 25, Wauregan fancies 24, do. rubies 25, do. pinks 25, do. purples 25, Garlers are held at 27, 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 nett.

GINGHAMS have been quite steady and firm. Glasgow are sold at 28, Lancaster 30, an advance of 1½ per cent. Louisiana plaids 34.

HOOP SKIRTS are active at steady prices. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, are quoted at 87½ to \$1.05; Empress Trail, \$1.25; S. T. & A. T. Meyer's IXI, Skirts, 1½ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 55 to 75; 3-inch tapes, 30 to 40 hoops, 70 to \$1.10.

MOUSLIN DELAINES are steadily called for, and the stock does not accumulate. Prices, however, are steady. Atlantic Delaine Co sell at 27, Coburgs 31, Manchester Company 31, do all wool 52½, Hamilton 30.

LINSEYS are quiet at last week's quotations.

CLOTHS are dull and unchanged.

CASSIMERES have been sold to close stocks, and some light grades for spring use have been disposed of for Southern and California markets.

CARPETS are sold up closely, and the demand is fully up the present supply. Prices unchanged.

FOREIGN GOODS are more active, but not so much so as Domestic Goods. Dress Goods continue in request and Spring styles are coming into store quite freely, while freights are low. The Auction sales are poorly attended and assortments less attractive.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Dec. 28, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 28, 1865.						
	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1,273	\$485,752	144	\$42,736	1251	\$504,105
do cotton...	297	110,888	44	18,824	1083	337,002
do silk...	184	161,802	30	26,922	390	285,295
do flax...	874	234,351	362	84,472	1530	293,877
Miscellaneous dry goods.	181	62,581	45	12,636	361	110,928
Total.....	2809	\$1,055,284	625	\$185,590	4615	\$1,531,207

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

Manufactures of wool...	102	\$33,948	150	\$60,073	181	\$80,299
do cotton...	39	9,277	54	18,978	195	61,370
do silk...	10	12,642	15	13,748	26	49,213
do flax...	120	25,748	150	38,748	203	51,189
Miscellaneous dry goods.	14	1,432	1223	17,612	10	2,452
Total.....	285	\$83,047	1592	\$149,159	615	\$244,523
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2809	1,055,284	625	185,590	4615	1,531,207
Total th'wn upon mark't	3094	\$1,133,331	2217	\$334,749	5230	\$1,775,730

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	399	\$137,205	238	\$110,650	896	\$363,868
do cotton...	175	57,386	50	21,671	712	242,099
do silk...	26	32,772	62	76,836	86	119,046
do flax...	170	41,030	260	87,943	823	207,239
Miscellaneous dry goods.	8	9,629	83	14,383	3066	44,257
Total.....	778	\$271,542	693	\$311,483	5583	\$976,527
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2809	1,055,284	625	185,590	4615	1,531,207
Total entered at the port.	3587	\$1,326,826	1318	\$497,073	10198	\$2,507,734

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Dec. 28, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Woolens.....	283	\$159,765	Shawls.....	19	8,603	Worsted yarn	28	6,478
Cloths.....	20	12,412	Worstedes.....	318	149,997	Lastings.....	11	4,344
Carpeting.....	147	40,794	Hose.....	20	6,382	Braids & bds.	60	30,038
Blankets.....	157	17,464	Delaines.....	27	13,892	Cot. & worst.	161	53,436
Total.....						1,251	\$504,105	
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.								
Cottons.....	267	\$100,549	Emb'd mus'n	8	1,894	Gloves.....	47	15,882
Colored.....	198	45,948	Velvets.....	4	7,204	Spool.....	75	23,774
Prints.....	76	32,163	Laces.....	19	9,698	Hose.....	369	96,088
Ginghams.....	3	1,855	Braids & bds.	14	5,914	Total ..	1083	\$337,002
Muslins.....	8	2,704	Hdkfs.....	3	503			
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Silks.....	73	\$123,674	Gloves.....	4	6,231	Silk & worst.	9	10,369
Crapes.....	7	4,429	Hdkfs.....	1	244	Silk & cotton.	16	13,824
Velvets.....	5	3,035	Raw.....	241	82,777	Silk & linen..	1	197
Ribbons.....	22	18,236	Strings.....	7	3,926	Total.....	309	\$285,295
Laces.....	18	13,391	Braids & bds.	6	4,812			
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Linens.....	1375	\$251,953	Hdkfs.....	25	17,134	Hemp yarn...	82	9,258
Laces.....	5	4,134	Thread.....	43	11,503	Total.....	1530	\$293,877
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Leath gloves.	18	\$52,212	Clothing.....	83	21,890	Straw goods.	62	16,006
Kid gloves...	3	1,237	Embroider's	50	24,821	Feath & flow.	28	4,708
Matting.....	48	964	Coll's & cuffs.	4	1,939	Susp. & elas.	9	4,630
Oil cloth...	3	104	Corsets.....	43	19,367	Total.....	361	\$110,928

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Woolens.....	56	\$23,938	Blankets.....	2	392	Lastings.....	2	987
Cloths.....	9	4,109	Shawls.....	1	663	Cot & worst.	43	16,424
Carpeting.....	7	1,963	Worstedes.....	61	31,818	Total.....	181	\$80,293
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.								
Cottons.....	67	\$24,702	Ginghams...	5	1,294	Hose.....	52	13,329
Colored.....	69	20,405	Velvets.....	1	531	Total.....	193	\$61,370
Laces.....	4	1,109	MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	15	\$30,167	Laces.....	1	1,134	Silk & worst.	3	3,947
Ribbons.....	5	3,400	Brads & bds..	1	709	Silk & cotton.	1	856
Total.....						26	\$49,213	
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Linens.....	198	\$49,528	Handk'chiefs.	1	911	Thread.....	4	750
Total.....						203	\$51,189	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Kid gloves...	1	\$173	Oil cloth.....	2	200	Cravats.....	4	1,204
Matting.....	1	74	Embroideries	2	801	Total.....	10	\$2,452

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Woolens.....	196	\$102,560	Shawls.....	9	6,134	Worst. yarn...	4	1,035
Cloths.....	22	10,932	Worstedes.....	280	114,238	Lastings.....	4	1,857
Carpeting.....	47	13,060	Gloves.....	1	83	Braids & bds.	1	357
Blankets.....	115	10,503	Hose.....	1	439	Cot. & worst.	216	102,620
Total.....						896	\$363,868	
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.								
Cottons.....	167	\$78,737	Emb'd mus	7	3,691	Braids & bds.	2	641
Colored.....	344	99,493	Velvets.....	1	578	Hdkfs.....	5	3,038
Prints.....	79	22,082	Shawls.....	2	514	Spool.....	4	1,798
Ginghams...	54	18,723	Laces.....	5	1,519	Hose.....	42	11,285
Total.....						712	\$242,099	
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Silks.....	40	\$72,403	Laces.....	8	5,768	Braids & bds.	2	2,436
Crapes.....	6	6,990	Gloves.....	2	3,512	Silk & worst.	2	1,387
Velvets.....	3	3,678	Cravats.....	4	6,635	Total.....	86	\$119,046
Ribbons.....	18	15,388	Hose.....	1	849			
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Linens.....	813	\$199,890	Hdkfs.....	2	1,906	Thread.....	6	1,358
Laces.....	2	4,085	Total.....			823	\$207,239	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Leath. gloves	2	\$2,420	Oil cloth.....	8	844	Coll's & cuffs.	2	3,054
Kid gloves...	1	193	Clothing.....	29	5,996	Straw goods.	274	11,334
Matting.....	2746	14,312	Embroideries	10	5,120	Susp. & elas.	3	1,022
Total.....						3066	\$44,275	

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

Pot, 1st sort..... per 100 lb 9 00 @ ..
Pearl, 1st sort..... 11 00 @ ..

Of 209 lb and upward..... per lb .. @ 11 1/2

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.
American yellow..... per lb 48 @ 49

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

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

Butter has been in only moderate request, principally for home consumption, though prices are quite steady. Cheese is in fair demand.

Butter—
N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine. 44 @ 46
do do fair to good 37 @ 40
do Firkins, str. fine, yel. 46 @ 48
do do 1/2 fir. tubs, strictly fine 48 @ 50
do do com. to good. 40 @ 45
Pa., fine dairy packed, yellow .. 38 @ 40
do firkins, finer kinds, do .. 33 @ 35
do do common to medium..... 25 @ 30
West. Ke erve, good to fine, yel. 30 @ 33
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 @ 33
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..... 21 @ 23
Vermont dairy..... 15 @ 18 1/2

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.
Sperm..... 40 @ 42
do , patent..... 52 @ ..
Refined sperm, city..... 33 @ 34
Adamantine..... 22 1/2 @ 26

Cement—Rosendale..... per bbl .. @ 2 28

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.
One inch and upward..... per lb 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 bushel.
Liverpool Orrel..... per ton of 2,240 lb .. @ 16 00
Liverpool House Cannel..... 22 00 @ 23 00
Anthracite..... 13 00 @ 13 50

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.
Caracas..... (gold) (in bond)..... per lb 27 1/2 @ 28
Maracaibo..... do .. @ ..
Guayaquil..... (gold) do .. 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 1/2 @ ..
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..... 25 @ 29

Maracaibo..... 21 1/2 @ 24
Laguayra..... 21 @ 23 1/2
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..... per lb .. @ 55
Sheathing, &c., old..... 35 @ ..
Sheathing, yellow..... 40 @ ..
Bolts..... 55 @ ..
Braziers'..... 55 @ ..
Baltimore..... 41 @ 42
Detroit..... 41 1/2 @ 43
Portage Lake..... 41 @ 42

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.
Manila, Amer. made..... per lb 25 @ 26
Tarred Russia..... @ ..
Tarred American..... @ 19
Bolt Rope, Russia..... @ 30

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

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafoetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 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 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 per cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anise, Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val.; Sal Eratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 per cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 per cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FREE. 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 25 @ 26
Aloes, Socotrine..... 85 @ ..
Alum..... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Annato, fair to prime..... 65 @ 70
Antimony, Regulus of..... 16 @ ..
Argols, Red..... (gold) .. @ 28 1/2
Argols, Refined..... (gold) 28 1/2 @ 29
Arsenic, Powdered..... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Assafoetida..... 25 @ 40
Balsam Capivi..... 97 1/2 @ ..
Balsam Tolu..... (gold) 85 @ 90
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 @ 30
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar..... 40 @ 42 1/2
Bleaching Powder..... 6 @ ..
Borax, Refined..... 30 @ 32
Brimstone, Crude..... (gold) per ton 45 00 @ ..
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... per lb 4 1/2 @ 5
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur..... 6 @ 6 1/2
Camphor, Crude, (in bond)..... (gold) .. @ 28
Camphor, Refined..... .. @ 1 30
Cantharides..... .. @ 1 60
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... 24 @ 25
Cardamoms, Malabar..... 3 50 @ 3 50
Castor Oil, Cases..... per gallon 5 55 @ ..
Chamomile Flowers..... per lb 50 @ 60
Chlorate Potash..... (gold) 35 @ 36
Caustic Soda..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Cobalt, Crystals..... in kegs. 112 lbs .. @ ..
Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold) 92 1/2 @ 95
Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) 80 @ 85
Copperas, American..... .. @ ..
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) 33 1/2 @ ..
Cubebs, East India..... .. @ 50
Cutch..... 12 @ 13
Cuttlefish Bone..... lb .. @ ..
Epsom Salts..... .. @ 4
Extract Logwood..... .. @ 12
Flowers, Benzoin..... per oz. 60 @ 80
Flowers, Arnica..... .. @ 30
Folia, Buchu..... bales .. @ ..
Gambier..... per lb 9 1/2 @ ..
Gamboge..... 1 60 @ ..
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 @ 44
Gum Benzoin..... (gold) .. @ 55
Gum Copal Cow..... 37 1/2 @ 40
Gum Gedda..... .. @ 20
Gum Damar..... 45 @ ..
Gum Myrrh, East India..... .. @ 50

Gum, Myrrh, Turkey..... 50 @ 60
Gum Senegal..... .. @ 55
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... 85 @ 40
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey .. 85 @ 1 00
Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 8 05 @ 3 25
Iodine, Resublimed..... 5 50 @ ..
Ipecacuanna, Brazil..... 4 1/2 @ 5
Jalap..... 2 50 @ 2 55
Juniper Berries..... .. @ 6
Lac Dye..... 25 @ 55
Lic. ice 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 lb 24 @ 26
do Canary..... per bush. 5 50 @ 6 00
do Hemp..... .. @ 2 75
do Caraway..... per lb 20 @ ..
do Coriander..... .. @ 13
do Mustard, brown, Trieste .. @ 13
do do California, brown .. @ 15
do do English, white .. @ 20
Senna, Alexandria..... 24 @ ..
Senna, East India..... 35 @ ..
Seneca Root..... 1 00 @ 1 06
Shell Lac..... 50 @ 60
Soda Ash (80 per cent)..... 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Sugar Lead, White..... .. @ 6 1/2
Sulphate Quinine, Am..... per oz. 9 00 @ 2 57 1/2
Sulphate Morphine..... .. @ ..
Tartaric Acid..... (gold) per lb 59 @ 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 @ 13 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 @ 24 00
Logwood, Campeachy..... (gold) 20 00 @ ..
Logwood, Hond..... 33 00 @ ..
Logwood, Tabasco..... (gold) 25 00 @ 26 00
Logwood, St. Domingo..... 26 00 @ 28 00
Logwood, Jamaica..... 26 00 @ 27 50
Limawood..... 120 00 @ 125 00
Barwood..... (gold) 30 00 @ ..
Sapan Wood, Manila..... .. @ 70 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val.
Prime Western..... per lb .. @ 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.
Cod are inactive and nominal. Mackerel is firm and steady. Herring is dull.
Dry Cod..... per cwt. 7 00 @ 9 25
Dry Scale..... per bbl. 6 75 @ 7 50
Pickled Scale..... per bbl. .. @ ..
Pickled Cod..... per bbl. 8 75 @ 9 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore .. 22 50 @ 23 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax..... 20 00 @ 22 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay..... 17 00 @ 17 25
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore .. 18 00 @ ..
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay..... 16 00 @ 16 25
Mackerel, N. 2, Halifax..... @ 16 00
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large .. 12 50 @ 13 00
Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax..... @ 14 50
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass..... 14 00 @ 14 50
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1..... .. @ 37 00
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1, per hf. bbl. .. @ ..
Shad, Connecticut, No. 2..... .. @ ..
Herring, Scaled..... per box 55 @ 58
Herring, No. 1..... 48 @ 53
Herring, pickled..... per bbl. 5 00 @ 8 00

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

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/2; Filbers and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 per cent ad val.
Fruits are very dull with light transactions.
Raisins, Seedless..... per cask .. @ 10 50
do Layer..... per box 4 70 @ 4 75
do Bunch..... 4 60 @ 4 65
Currants..... per lb 15 @ 15 1/2
Citron, Leghorn..... 47 @ 49
Prunes, Turkish..... 18 @ 19
Dates..... 15 @ 15 1/2
Almonds, Languedoc..... 36 @ 38
do Provence..... 32 @ 34
do Sicily, Soft Shell..... 30 @ 31
do Shelled..... 52 @ 56
Sardines..... per box 1 00 @ 1 02
do .. per hf. box 48 @ 50
do .. per qr. box 23 @ 24

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

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

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Table with columns for North and East, and Western, listing various furs like 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, 8 cents per lb.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 10 @ 2, per cent.)

Table listing window sizes and prices, such as 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, 11x14 to 12x18, 12x19 to 16x24, 18x22 to 20x30, 20x31 to 24x30, 24x31 to 24x36, 25x36 to 30x44, 30x46 to 32x48, 32x50 to 32x56, and Above.

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick)—Discount 10 @ 30 per cent.

Table listing window sizes and prices, such as 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, 11x14 to 12x18, 12x19 to 16x24, 20x31 to 24x30, 24x31 to 24x36, 24x36 to 30x44, 30x45 to 32x48, and 32x50 to 32x56.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

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

Hides are in better demand and firmer. Dry Hides—

Table listing hide types and prices: B. A. & Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, Orinoco, California, California, Mexican, Porto Cabello, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, San Juan and Cent. Amer., Maracaibo, Bogota.

Table listing Western goods: Dry Salted Hides, Maracaibo, Maranham, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoros, Bahia, Chili.

Table listing Wet Salted Hides: Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Western, Coutry s'l'ter trim. & cured, City.

Table listing Upper Leather Stock: B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Bissau.

Table listing East India Stock: Calcutta, city s'l'ter, dead green, black, dry, buffalo.

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

Table listing Hops: Crop of 1865, do of 1864.

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

Table listing Ox, Rio Grande, Ox, Buenos Ayres.

Table listing India Rubber: Para, Fine, Para, Medium, Para, Coarse, East India, Carthagea, etc, Guayaquil.

Table listing Indigo: Bengal, Oude, Kurpah, Madras, Manila, Guatemala, Caraccas.

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

Iron has been steady with light sales.

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

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

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

Table listing Lead: Galena, Spanish, German, English, Bar, Pipe and Sheet.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 cent ad val. Leather is firm with good demand. Oak is scarce.

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

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

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

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

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

Table listing HEADING—white oak, hhd., Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free. Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, do foot, do St. Domingo, ordinary logs, do Port-au-Platt, crotches, do Port-au-Platt, logs, do Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Honduras (American wood), Cedar, Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Florida, Rosewood, Rio Janeiro, do Bahia.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New crop New Orleans is in market, but prices rule low.

Table listing Molasses: New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, do Clayed, English Islands.

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

Table listing Nails: Cut, 4d. @ 6d., Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (8d), Copper, Yellow metal, Zinc.

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

Turpentine is lower and dull, Rosin quite steady, and Tar quiet.

Table listing Naval Stores: Turpentine, N. C., Tar, American, do foreign, Pitch, Rosin, common, do strained and No. 2, do No. 1, do Pale and Extra (250 lbs.), Spirits turpentine, Am., Oakum—Duty free, Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls., do in bags, Western thin oblong, in bags.

Table listing Oil Cake: City thin oblong, in bbls., do in bags, Western thin oblong, in bags.

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

Oils are quiet and Lard and Red Oils dull and lower. Olive, 13 bottle baskets, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, city distilled, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 28 — 30 gr. deodorized, Kerosene, (free).

Table listing Oils: Olive, 13 bottle baskets, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, city distilled, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 28 — 30 gr. deodorized, Kerosene, (free).

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

Table listing Paints: 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, Ocre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brown, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do do Am., Whiting, American, Vermillion, Chinese, do Trieste, do American, Venetian red, (N. C.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, Free. Skins have materially declined and are dull.

Table listing various types of Goat, Deer, and other animal skins with their prices.

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

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

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

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

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

The market is dull, and prices nominal at the decline. Table listing Porto Rico, Cuba, Havana, and other sugar products.

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

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

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. The market is quiet with light transactions. Table listing Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and H. Skin & Twankay.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing Banca, Straits, English, Plates, Oolong, and Orange Pecco.

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb. Tobacco has been moderately active at steady prices. Table listing Lugs, Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, Selections, Conn. selected wrappers, do prime wrappers, do fair wrappers, do fillers, New York running lots, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, Yara, Havana, fillers, Manufactured (tax paid)—10s and 12s—Best, do Medium, do Common, 1/2 lbs—(dark) Best, do Medium, do Common, lbs (Western)—Ex. fine, bright, do do Fine, do do Medium, do do Common, lbs (Virginia)—Ex. fine, bright, do do Fine, do do Medium, do do Common, Navy 1/2 lbs—Best, do Medium, do Common, Navy 1/2 lbs—Best, do Medium, do Common.

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

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

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

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

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 8 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

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

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

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

# The Railway Monitor.

**RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR NOVEMBER.**—The following statement compares the gross earnings of the principal railroads for the month of November 1864 and 1865:

Railroads.	1864.	1865.	Difference.	
Atlantic & Great Western	381,810	731,270	Inc.	349,460 91.5 p. c.
Chicago & Alton	307,803	294,864	Dec.	12,939 4.2 "
Chicago & Milwaukee	90,940	93,397	Inc.	2,457 2.7 "
Chicago & Northwestern	716,378	749,191	Inc.	32,713 4.5 "
Chicago & Rock Island	336,617	261,141	Dec.	75,476 22.4 "
Cleveland & Pittsburg	220,062	220,138	Inc.	76 0.0 "
Detroit & Milwaukee	27,598	32,661	Inc.	5,063 18.7 "
Erie	1,224,909	1,451,217	Inc.	226,308 18.4 "
Housatonic	37,119	43,157	Inc.	6,038 16.3 "
Illinois Central	657,141	624,957	Dec.	32,184 4.9 "
Marietta & Cincinnati	96,908	114,512	Inc.	17,604 18.2 "
Michigan Central	405,510	447,669	Inc.	42,159 10.4 "
Michigan Southern & N. Indiana	448,934	498,421	Inc.	49,487 11.0 "
Milwaukee & St. Paul	229,313	383,772	Inc.	154,459 67.3 "
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	149,099	226,840	Inc.	77,741 52.1 "
Norwich & Worcester	53,727	60,098	Inc.	6,371 11.8 "
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	691,556	713,472	Inc.	21,916 3.2 "
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	202,966	207,098	Inc.	4,132 2.0 "
Toledo, Wabash & Western	220,209	361,610	Inc.	141,401 64.2 "

The increase of the Atlantic & Great Western and of the Toledo, Wabash & Western, the first and last on the above list, is due in a great measure from increased mileage, the former being 507 miles against 322 miles in 1864 and the latter 484 against 242 miles, being just double. On this basis, the Atlantic & Great Western earned in 1864 \$1,186 and in 1865 \$1,442 per mile, being an increase of 21.6 per cent, and the Toledo, Wabash & Western in 1864 \$919 and in 1865 \$747, being an actual decrease of 18.7 per cent.

Otherwise the Chicago & Northwestern, the Erie, the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien alone have made any material increase. The Chicago & Alton, the Chicago & Rock Island and the Illinois Central—all extending from the Mississippi to Chicago—have each lost ground, a fact which we adverted to last month and attributed to the resumption of traffic

on the Mississippi River and the deflection of the commercial movement to the South.

On the whole, the month of November has been financially a poor one for railroads. If the amount of traffic were shown it would probable exhibit a still more deplorable result. The New York Central made a fair show, but it had to charge 56-100th of a cent per mile on its freight more than the year previous to do it.

**ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN LEASES.**—The Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Erie companies have taken alarm at the doings of the Atlantic & Great Western Company and dragged the offender before the Supreme Court of the State with the view of obtaining an injunction restraining all further proceedings toward forming a great broad gauge through route across the Keystone State. Not only do they seek to interrupt proceedings in this direction, but they also call upon the defendants to annul the leases already signed and delivered. They recite that the party which proposes to construct the broad gauge line have already leased and taken possession of the Morris & Essex railroad extending through the State of New Jersey, from Hoboken on the Hudson to near Easton on the Delaware river—a distance of 80 miles; and the Cattawissa railroad, which starts from the Schuylkill Valley near Pamaqua and extends westward to Milton, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, a distance of 65 miles; and thence the road is to continue to the Alleghany and a junction with the existing line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, several short roads existing and contemplated to aid in the accomplishment of the defendant's projects. The construction of this line, it is claimed, will not only materially injure the corporation asking the injunction, but will also direct a large portion of the Western trade from the city of Philadelphia and throw it into New York. Thus the battle has begun and promises to become a heated contest.

## COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.			Cleveland and Pittsburg.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)
\$109,850	\$100,991	\$261,903	\$232,208	\$273,875	\$541,005	\$140,024	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$123,808	\$139,414	\$180,048
101,355	154,418	252,583	202,321	317,839	482,164	130,225	175,482	246,331	115,594	170,879	202,857
104,372	195,803	288,159	221,709	390,355	499,296	122,512	243,150	289,403	125,211	202,857	202,857
122,084	162,723	263,149	240,051	421,363	468,358	126,798	185,013	186,172	140,952	193,919	193,919
132,301	178,786	312,316	280,209	466,830	585,623	144,995	198,679	227,260	152,662	203,514	215,568
145,542	206,090	343,985	366,100	565,145	747,942	170,937	243,178	311,180	160,569	210,314	210,314
149,137	224,257	315,944	281,334	480,710	702,692	139,142	224,980	232,728	182,655	214,533	226,047
157,948	296,546	391,574	296,169	519,306	767,508	160,306	271,140	288,095	182,085	264,637	243,417
170,044	320,381	399,603	473,186	669,605	946,707	210,729	331,494	384,290	181,935	242,171	243,413
170,910	320,879	355,077	551,122	729,759	923,886	216,030	324,865	300,707	180,246	248,292	223,846
156,869	307,803	294,804	435,945	716,378	749,191	196,435	326,617	261,141	181,175	220,062	220,062
153,294	252,015	—	407,688	563,401	—	201,134	321,037	—	180,408	201,169	—
1,673,706	2,770,484	—	3,988,042	6,114,566	—	1,959,367	3,095,470	—	1,917,100	2,512,315	—
Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Erie Railway.			Hudson River.			Illinois Central.			Marietta and Cincinnati.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$845,695	\$984,837	\$908,311	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	\$299,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	\$38,203	\$77,010	\$98,112
839,949	934,133	886,039	425,047	472,240	418,711	271,085	416,588	522,555	53,778	74,409	86,626
956,443	1,114,508	1,240,626	366,802	356,626	424,870	275,643	459,762	592,276	60,540	89,901	93,563
948,059	1,099,507	1,472,120	270,676	278,540	311,540	289,224	423,797	491,297	64,306	72,389	82,186
848,783	1,072,293	1,339,279	244,771	281,759	351,759	334,687	406,373	454,604	35,326	83,993	73,842
770,148	1,041,975	1,225,528	202,392	253,049	310,049	407,992	510,100	590,061	40,706	78,697	110,186
731,243	994,317	1,152,803	190,364	273,726	—	343,929	423,578	527,888	58,704	91,809	106,651
687,092	1,105,364	1,364,126	219,561	306,595	—	511,305	586,964	661,548	52,864	94,375	112,155
816,801	1,301,005	1,345,456	268,100	361,600	—	478,576	799,236	706,739	77,112	93,078	120,057
965,294	1,222,568	1,406,385	302,174	340,900	—	496,433	661,391	621,849	83,059	90,576	117,604
1,024,649	1,224,909	1,451,217	295,750	340,738	—	437,679	657,141	624,957	76,764	96,908	114,512
1,035,321	1,334,217	—	484,550	507,552	—	424,531	602,402	—	68,863	95,453	—
10,469,481	13,429,643	—	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	4,571,028	6,329,447	—	710,225	1,038,165	—
Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Michigan Central.			Mich. So. North and Indiana.			Mil. and Prairie du Chien.			New York Central.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)
\$242,073	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$248,784	\$256,600	\$395,986	\$67,130	\$102,749	\$98,183	\$920,272	\$921,831	\$957,869
245,858	278,848	279,137	230,508	304,445	366,361	76,132	115,135	74,283	790,167	936,587	613,381
236,432	348,802	344,228	257,227	338,454	413,322	44,925	88,221	70,740	867,590	1,059,028	955,659
238,495	338,276	337,240	268,613	330,651	366,245	88,177	140,418	106,689	911,395	1,105,664	1,346,734
236,453	271,553	401,456	264,835	267,126	353,194	106,967	186,747	146,943	839,126	1,004,435	1,255,521
206,221	265,780	365,663	241,236	315,258	402,122	111,260	212,209	224,838	841,165	1,029,736	1,122,701
193,323	263,244	329,105	189,145	278,891	309,083	71,587	139,547	177,159	818,512	1,055,793	1,162,024
215,449	346,781	413,501	238,012	358,862	474,706	69,353	113,399	170,554	840,450	1,273,117	1,495,751
308,168	408,445	476,661	308,106	402,219	484,173	155,417	168,218	228,025	1,079,551	1,450,076	1,524,434
375,488	410,802	490,693	375,567	404,568	521,636	205,055	178,526	310,594	1,041,522	1,227,113	—
339,794	405,510	447,669	332,360	448,934	498,421	138,342	149,099	226,840	1,045,401	1,187,505	—
306,186	376,470	—	348,048	411,806	—	112,913	117,013	—	1,157,818	1,116,829	—
3,143,945	3,966,946	—	3,302,541	4,110,154	—	1,247,258	1,711,281	—	11,069,853	13,367,714	—
Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago.			Rome, Watert'n & Ogdensb.			St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wabash & Western.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)
\$337,350	\$290,676	\$684,260	\$35,047	\$38,778	\$	\$109,808	\$100,872	\$170,078	\$86,321	\$79,735	\$144,084
366,598	457,227	696,738	31,619	54,735	—	110,603	147,485	153,903	91,971	95,843	139,171
461,965	611,297	886,511	36,912	60,006	—	120,310	160,497	202,771	103,056	132,896	155,753
462,987	588,066	738,107	43,058	60,361	—	123,115	157,786	169,299	132,111	123,987	144,001
427,094	525,751	601,238	44,835	72,452	91,172	113,798	149,855	177,625	134,272	127,010	138,738
395,845	532,911	650,311	—	—	—	123,049	155,730	173,722	152,585	156,338	194,524
350,753	506,640	612,127	49,673	71,352	89,978	118,077	144,942	162,570	105,554	139,626	171,725
407,077	625,547	718,016	51,281	84,483	103,627	130,378	218,236	218,553	116,379	214,114	374,534
463,509	675,360	759,405	—	—	—	153,470	234,194	269,459	120,595	375,534	379,981
505,814	701,352	807,332	76,136	83,946	131,885	144,736	203,735	222,924	151,052	221,570	375,524
466,300	691,556	713,472	—	—	—	143,748	202,966	207,098	134,563	220,209	361,610
487,642	914,082	—	—	—	—	162,921	204,726	—	111,339	265,154	—
5,132,934	7,120,465	—	594,300	827,615	—	1,554,913	2,084,07				

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.	
<b>Railroad:</b>														
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>														
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	97		<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug	1887	88½		
2d do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Mortgage Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874			
Eastern Coal Fields Branch	400,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds							
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	97		<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875			
2d do	777,500	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage, convertible	1,000,000	8	do	1864			
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	97		2d do							
2d do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>	84,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876			
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>														
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	85	86	1st Mortgage							
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863			
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>														
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	100		1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894			
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	100	101½	<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>							
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	100	102	1st Mortgage, 1st section							
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	100	101	1st do							
<i>Belleville Line:</i>														
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>							
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872			
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug	1874	94½	95	
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>							
2d do do	347,000	7	do				Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888			
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>														
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>							
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	94	95	
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877			<i>Erie Railway:</i>							
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>														
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	99½		
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>														
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	99		2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879		105	
1st do do	200,000	6	do	1865			3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883	97½	99	
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	97½		4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	95	97½	
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888	94		
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>							
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>														
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	95½	96	Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>														
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	93½	94	<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>							
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov	1872			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,968,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882	99		
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>														
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	93		
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			<i>Grand Junction:</i>							
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870			
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>														
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883	94		<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>							
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	91½		1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868	98½		
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	89½		do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865			
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>														
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>							
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881	95½		
<i>Catawissa:</i>														
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882			Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883		75	
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>														
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	101		<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>							
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	102		New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883			
<i>Central Ohio:</i>														
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	84	90	<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>							
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov	1890			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883			
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>							
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	85		1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876			
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876	50	59	2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876			
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62	34½	37	<i>Housatonic:</i>							
<i>Cheshire:</i>														
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	75-80	90		1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877			
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>														
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov.	1877			<i>Hudson River:</i>							
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892			1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870		103	
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	86		do	110,000	6	do	1869			
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>														
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	113½		1st do	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885		101	
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885			
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			3d do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	94		
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>														
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867	93½		
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>														
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	87	89	<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>							
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>														
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885	82½	83	1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov	1870	80		
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885			2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875			
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	80		<i>Illinois Central:</i>							
Consol. Sinking Fund Bonds	948,000	6	Quarterly.	1915			1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875		107	
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885	85		1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875			
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>														
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100		Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890			
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>														
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867			<i>Indiana Central:</i>							
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>														
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov	1893			2d do	364,000	10	do	1870			
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>														
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>							
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>														
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sej	1864			2d do	400,000	7	do	1862			
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858			
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashland:</i>														
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880	98		<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>							
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874	98		1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881			
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>														
2d Mortgage	1,157,000	7	M'ch & Sej	1873	92		<i>Jeffersonville:</i>							
2d do convertible	1,728,500	7	do	1875	89		1st Mortgage	187,000	7	Mch & Sept	1861			
4th do	1,108,740	7	Jan. & July	1892	79	80	2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873			
<i>Cleveland and Toledo:</i>														
Sinking Fund Mortgage	1,802,000		Jan. & Jul.	1885	98		<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>							
<i>Connecticut River:</i>														
1st Mortgage	250,000		M'ch & Sej	1878			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	April & Oct	1883	96		
<i>Connecticut and Passumpsic River:</i>														
1st Mortgage	800,000	6	J'ne & Dec	1876	90	92½	<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>							
<i>Cumberland Valley:</i>														
1st Mortgage Bonds	161,000	8	Ap'l & Oct	1904			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870	90	100	
2d do do	109,500	8	do	1904			2d do	230,000	6	do	1861			
<i>Dayton and Michigan:</i>														
1st Mortgage	283,000	8	Jan. & Jul.	1867			3d do	250,000	6	do	1862			
2d do	2,655,500	8	do	1881	85		<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>							
3d do	642,000	7	do	18—			1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872			
Toledo Depot Bonds	162,500	7	do	18—			2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			
<i>Delaware:</i>														
1st Mortgage, guaranteed	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1875			<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>							
<i>Delaware, Lackawanna and Western:</i>														
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1875	102	102	1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	90	91	
2d do	600,000	7	M'ch & Sej	1881	102½	102½	<i>Little Miami:</i>							
Lackawanna and Western	900,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	100		1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov	1883		95	

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	91½		<i>Terre Haute and Richmond:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	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			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	104½		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	98	100	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	91		2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		
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	85½	85½	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	85¼	86	1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
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	99	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861	79	81
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	95	98	2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	22½	23
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	94	98	<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	20	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)						39½	<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	82	82	Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875	95½	98
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	82		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	98	100
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87		75	<i>York and 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									
<i>Peninsula:</i>							<b>Canal</b>						
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	72		<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>						
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							1st Mortgage Bonds		7	Jan. & July	1884	80	
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	100¼	103	<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	94	94½	1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
2d do sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6	do	1885		
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	97		1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	80	88
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
<i>Philadel., Germant. &amp; Norristown:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	92	95	Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1864	91	91½
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880		91	Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			<i>Morris:</i>						
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886	115	116	Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	95
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			<i>North Branch:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
<i>Philadel., Wilming. &amp; Baltimore:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872	85	
Mortgage Loan	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	75	76
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	103		do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	96		Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	44	45
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	86½		Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	22	23
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875	80		<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875	61		1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	87	88
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>													
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			<b>Miscellaneous:</b>						
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888			1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			2d do	2					

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
<b>Railroad.</b>											
Albany and Susquehanna	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Air Line	100	788,047			
Alleghany Valley	50	1,947,600				New York Central	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	96 3/4 96 3/4
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1 3/4	91	New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050			
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153				do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
do do Pa.	100	2,500,000				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	
do do Ohio	100	5,000,000				New York and New Haven	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	Jan. 4	114 1/2 115
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,903	April and Oct	Oct. 4	111 1/2 115	New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 3	122 1/2 125
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	127	Ninth Avenue	100	795,360			
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		Northern of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	Dec 4	88 1/2 90
Belvidere, Delaware	100	997,112				Northern Central	50	3,341,800	Quarterly.	Nov 2	88 90
Berkshire	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 1 1/2		North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150			61 62
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec.	Dec. 2 1/2		Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July 4	100
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000			11 1/2 13	Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	3,077,000			41 42
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	Dec. 3 1/2	94 95	Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000			28 1/2 28 1/2
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	118 1/2 120	do preferred	100	2,979,000	January.	Jan 7	70
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	125 126	Old Colony and Newport	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	100 100
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4 1/2	130 132	Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150				Panama (and Steamship)	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 6	235 40
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	180	Peninsula	100				
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000				Pennsylvania	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May 5	113 1/2 113 1/2
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2		Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent	100	218,100			
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5	190	Philadelphia and Erie	50	5,013,054			60 1/2 61
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000				Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,072,323		De. 65-10	106 1/2 106 1/2
Camden and Amboy	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	125 126	Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4	106 1/2 106 1/2
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455				Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5	119 120
do do preferred	50	682,600				Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,770,414			
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,136	Quarterly.	Jan. 2 1/2	105 1/2 106
Catawissa	50	1,150,000			43 43 1/2	Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4	94 100
do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	72 75	Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2	
Central of New Jersey	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 2 1/2	118 120	Racine and Mississippi	100				
Central Ohio						Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,360,700			
Cheshire (preferred)	100	2,085,925			48 49	Reading and Columbia	50	501,890			
Chester Valley	50	871,900			102 104 1/2	Rensselaer and Saratoga	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July 4	
Chicago and Alton	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	104 1/2 105	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
do preferred	100	2,425,200	Feb and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	109	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,376			
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	N. 5 & 20s	113 1/2 114	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000			39 43
Chicago and Great Eastern	100					do do pref	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May 7	70
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	100	1,000,000				Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,989,090			
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	2,250,000			53	do do pref	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	
Chicago and Northwestern	100	13,160,927			35 1/2 35 1/2	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571			
do do pref.	100	12,994,719	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	61 1/2 61 1/2	Schuylkill Valley	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July 5	
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	107 1/2 107 1/2	Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct		66
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	1,106,125				Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	70
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. 5	98 100	Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly.		130 136
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000			12	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130			
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	125	Terre Haute and Richmond	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	Jan. 6	
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan.		Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	Oct.	
Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	5,253,625	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 4	82 1/2 82 1/2	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5	113 113 1/2	do do 1st pref	100	1,700,000			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100				125	do do 2d pref	100	1,000,000			
Columbus and Xenia	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 5		Toledo, Wabash and Western	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 3	42 45
Concord	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	121	do do preferred	50	984,700	June and Dec	Dec. 3 1/2	65
Concord and Portsmouth	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	126	Tioga	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	500,000				Troy and Boston	100	607,111			
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	892,900				Troy and Greenbush	100	274,400	June and Dec	Dec. 3	
do do pref.	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July 3	74	Utica and Black River	100	811,560	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
Connecticut River	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July 4	103 1/2	Vermont and Canada	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	Dec. 4	94 95
Covington and Lexington	100	1,582,169				Vermont and Massachusetts	100	2,214,225		Jan. 2	43 44
Dayton and Michigan	100	2,316,705			20	Warren	50	1,408,300	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	93 1/2 95
Delaware	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July 3		Westchester and Philadelphia	50	684,036			
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	165 170	Western (Mass.)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	137 1/2 140
Des Moines Valley	100	1,550,000				Worcester and Nashua	83 1/2	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July 3	100
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	952,350				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July 1	
do do pref.	100	1,500,000				<b>Canal.</b>					
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,751,577				Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,343,563			
do do pref.	100	1,982,180				Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595			
Eastern, (Mass)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	99 1/2 100	Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	62 63
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 1/2		Delaware Junction (Pa.)	100	398,910			
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 2 1/2	52 53	Delaware and Raritan	100		Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
do do pref.	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2	82 86	Lancaster and Susquehanna	50	200,000			
Erie	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	95 1/2 96	Lehigh Navigation	50	4,282,950	May and Nov	Nov. 5	109 110 1/2
do preferred	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	85 1/2 87	Monongahela Navigation	50	726,800			
Erie and Northeast	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6	82 83
Fitchburg	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July 3	106	do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	120 121
Forty-secd St. & Grand St. F'y	100	750,000	April and Oct	Oct 5		North Branch	50	128,086			121
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	1,900,000			30	Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,903,207			53 54
do do pref.	100	5,253,836				do preferred	50	2,838,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	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				40 42
Hudson River	100	6,218,042	April and Oct	Oct. 4	108 1/2 108 1/2	West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5	
Huntingdon and Broad Top	50	617,500				Wyoming Valley	50	700,000	May & No	Nov. 4	112 116
do do pref.	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2		<b>Miscellaneous.</b>					
Illinois Central	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 & 10s	121 1/2 132 1/2	American Coal	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	72
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50	1,689,900	April and Oct	Oct. 4	99	American Telegraph	100				10
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	131 1/2 133
Jeffersonville	50	1,015,907				Brunswick City	100				
Joliet and Chicago	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1 1/2	91	Bucks County Lead	5	200,000			
Kennebec and Portland (new)	100				70 90	Brooklyn Gas	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug.	200
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	835,000				Canton Improvement	100	5,000,000			45 1/2 45 1/2
do do pref.	50	500,000				Cary Improvement		600,000			
Lehigh Valley	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	Oct. 2 1/2	136 139 1/2	Central American Trans	100	3,214,300			28 38
Lexington and Frankfort	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Central Coal	100	2,000,000			54 55
Little Miami	100	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July 5	113 118	Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4	120
Little Schuylkill	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July 3	56 58	Consolidation Coal, Md.	100	6,000,000			
Long Island	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Nov. 2	76	Cumberland Coal, preferred	100	5,000,000			

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are participat- ing, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 d'ys.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
<b>Joint Stock Fire:</b>					
Adriatic	25	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July.	
Etna*	50	200,000	211,492	do	July '65.3½
Agricultural, (Watert'n).	5	50,000	122,248		
Albany	30	150,000	187,467		
Albany City	100	200,000	200,645		
American*	50	200,000	440,084	Jan. and July.	Jly '65.12½
American Exchange	100	200,000	203,363	April and Oct.	April '65.5
Arctic	50	500,000	529,167	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65.5
Astor	25	250,000	270,827	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.5
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	347,723	March and Sep.	Sep. '65.5
Baltic	25	200,000	192,631	May and Nov.	
Beekman	25	200,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.4
Bowery	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec.	Dec. '65.5
Brevoort	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July.	June '64.5
Broadway	25	200,000	264,366	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.6
Brooklyn (L. I.)	17	153,000	249,764	do	Aug. '65.10
Capital City (Albany)	100	200,000			
Central Park	100	150,000	159,079	Jan. and July	July '64.4
Citizens'	20	300,000	474,177	do	July '65.10
City	70	210,000	306,652	Feb. and Aug.	Aug 4 p. sh.
Clinton	100	250,000	289,454	Jan. and July.	July '65.5
Columbia*	100	500,000	495,466	do	July '64.3½
Commerce	100	200,000	229,835	do	July '65.4
Commerce (Albany)	100	200,000	239,144		
Commercial	50	200,000	269,319	Jan. and July.	July '65.5
Commonwealth	100	250,000	282,243	April and Oct.	Oct. '65.5
Continental*	100	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July.	
Corn Exchange	50	400,000	299,038	March and Sep.	Mar. '64.5
Croton	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July.	July '64.5
Eagle	40	300,000	401,922	April and Oct.	Oct. '65.7½
Empire City	100	200,000	246,853	Jan. and July.	July '65.7
Excelsior	50	200,000	255,112	do	July '65.5
Exchange	30	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.	57½
Far Joint St'k (Meridian)	100	50,000	72,880		102
Firemen's	17	204,000	262,121	Jan. and July.	July '65.5
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	141,396	do	Jan '64.3½
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	150,000	169,340	do	July '65.5
Fulton	25	200,000	230,229	do	July '65.5
Gallatin	50	150,000	162,744	May and Nov.	May '65.6
Gebhard	100	200,000	225,241	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65.5
Germania	50	500,000	590,147	do	July '65.5
Glenn's Falls	10	100,000	159,602		
Globe	50	200,000	224,667	Jan. and July.	July '65.5
Goodhue*	100	200,000	221,062	do	July '64.4
Greenwich	25	200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.7
Grocers'	50	200,000	214,373	April and Oct.	Apr. '65.5
Guardian	—	200,000		Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.3½
Hamilton	15	150,000	167,778	do	Jan. '66.4
Hanover	50	400,000	491,869	do	July '65.6
Harmony (F. & M.)†	50	300,000	403,183	do	July '65.5
Hoffman	50	200,000		do	
Home	100	2,000,000	2,929,628	do	July '65.8
Hope	50	200,000	214,017	do	Jan. '65.5
Howard	50	300,000	433,998	do	July '65.10
Humboldt	100	200,000	234,925	do	July '65.5
Importers' and Traders'	50	200,000	213,413	do	July '65.6
Indemnity	100	150,000	159,054	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '65.5
International	100	1,000,000	1,079,164	Jan. and July.	May '65.5
Irvine	25	200,000	228,083	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.5
Jefferson	30	200,000	261,586	March and Sep.	Sep. '65.6
King's County (Brook'n)	20	150,000	113,325	Jan. and July.	June '63.3½
Knickerbocker	40	280,000	323,115	do	July '65.5
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	157,483	do	July '65.5
Lamar	100	300,000	358,142	do	July '65.5
Lenox	25	150,000	184,916	do	July '65.4
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	298,778	do	July '65.10
Lincoln Fund	50	1,000,000			
Lorillard*	25	1,000,000		Jan. and July.	July '65.10
Manhattan	100	500,000	708,874	do	July '65.10
Market*	100	200,000	331,793	do	July '65.5
Mechanics' (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	185,624	do	July '65.5
Mechanics' and Traders'	25	200,000	242,320	do	July '65.6
Mercantile	100	200,000	221,815	do	July '65.5
Merchants'	50	200,000	293,503	do	July '65.10
Metropolitan*†	100	1,000,000		do	July '65.5
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	169,572	do	July '65.5
Morris (and inland)	100	200,000	233,295		
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	July '65.7
National	37½	200,000	249,874	do	July '65.8
New Amsterdam	25	300,000	348,467	do	July '65.5
New World	50	200,000	203,224	do	July '63.4
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.)	100	100,000	110,905		
N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000	253,079	Jan. and July.	July '65.8
N. Y. Fire and Mar.	100	200,000	262,076	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.6
Niagara	50	1,000,000	1,164,291	Jan. and July.	July '65.5
North American*	50	1,000,000		do	July '65.4
North River	25	350,000	388,919	April and Oct.	Oct. '65.6
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	150,000	170,982	Jan. and July.	July '65.5
Pacific	25	200,000	244,289	do	July '65.5
Park	100	200,000	217,876	do	July '64.5
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	163,247	do	July '65.5
People's	20	150,000	135,496	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '64.5
Phoenix†	50	500,000	664,987	Jan. and July.	July '65.5
Relief	50	200,000	249,750	do	July '65.5
Republic*	100	300,000	481,551	do	July '65.3½
Resolute*	100	200,000	232,191	do	July '65.5
Rutgers'	25	200,000	208,016	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.7
St. Mark's	25	150,000	159,336	do	Feb. '65.5
St. Nicholas†	25	150,000	156,707	Jan. and July.	July '63.4
Security*†	50	1,000,000	1,241,874	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.7
Standard	50	200,000	263,035	Jan. and July.	July '65.5
Star	100	200,000	200,559		
Sterling*	100	200,000	205,070		57
Stuyvesant	25	200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '62.6
Tradesmen's	25	150,000	180,310	Jan. and July.	July '65.5
United States	26	250,000	343,663	do	July '65.5
Washington*	50	400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.4
Western (Buffalo)	100	200,000	303,213		
Williamsburg City	50	150,000	159,226	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65.5
Yonkers and New York	100	500,000	566,543	do	Jan. '65.5
<b>Joint Stock Marine:</b>					
Columbian*	100	3,500,000		Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.3½
Great Western*	100	1,000,000	3,177,437	do	Jan. '66.3½
Mercantile Mutual*	100	640,000	1,322,469	do	Jan. '66.3½
Washington*	100	287,400	581,689	do	July '65.3½

PETROLEUM IN ENGLAND.—It may seem strange; says an English journal, to state that the soil of England abounds with oil in many parts, and the discoveries of modern science are turning it to profitable account. Geologists know that greasy shale exists in many parts of the country, and to an immense depth, from this clay shale oil can be abstracted by distillation at a considerable profit. We have often seen water that has exuded from shale rock covered with an oily film. After it has stagnated a short time the film has been oil. Since the discovery of oil springs in America, enterprise in England has improved upon the discovery, and turned the hitherto barren shales to profitable account. In Ireland, in Scotland, and in Wales, oil works for the abstraction of petroleum from shale, bog, and coal are being erected, and it is probable that England will soon be independent of foreign supply. It has long been known that the Irish peat from bogs contained a substance from which candles could be made. Distillation has produced petroleum. In the shale above and about the iron ores there is abundance of oil. In the cannel coal of Flintshire, and in the shale of the coal mines oil has been found, and there is no doubt that other beds of cannel coal, in various parts of the country, will be found richly productive of oil. This discovery is one of the striking traits of modern progress. The whale fisheries are nearly abandoned as being unproductive, and at this crisis petroleum, which has laid concealed, has come into extensive view, and promises to be productive of great wealth to those concerned in its production. In Wales, a large trade has sprung up in rock oil; a public company has been formed, paying ten per cent. upon capital employed in producing oil from coal and shale, and private enterprise is entering into the production upon a large scale, and working profitably upon small holdings. A ton of coal, worth 29s. per ton, will, by distillation, produce 80 gallons of crude oil, worth 1s. 9d. per gallon, at little cost; the 80 gallons will, by refining, produce 40 gallons of fine oil, 30 gallons of thick oil, and 8 gallons of grease, at a cost of about ten per cent. The produce is being converted to a variety of uses—railway grease, paraffin candles, machine oil, etc., at a low rate. Oil works are being erected at Rosedale to extract oil from the iron shale, and we doubt not it will be attended with great success.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil	50		Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany			Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright	80	90	Mingo		
Beekman			Montana		2 00
Bennehoff Reserve			Mount Vernon	35	50
Bennehoff Run	15 90	16 00	N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons.	80	83
Bergen Coal and Oil	35	48	New York & Newark	26	29
Black Creek			Noble Well of N. Y.		2 00
Blood Farm		10 00	Noble & Del. Rock Oil		
Bradley Oil	62	65	North American		
Brevoort	8 25	9 40	Northern Light	2 75	
Brooklyn			Oceanic	40	42
Buchanan Farm	78	79	Oil City Petroleum		
California			Oil Creek of N. Y.	1 70	1 75
Cascade			Pacific		
Central	39 10	40 00	Palmer Petroleum	2 00	2 80
Cherry Run Petrol'm	20	23	People's Petroleum	22	40
Clinton	1 55	2 00	Phillips		
Commercial			Pit Hole Creek	13 70	13 80
Commonwealth	70		Pit Hole Consol.	2 70	3 90
Consolidated of N. Y.	1 25	1 60	President		
Devon Oil			Rawson Farm	25	50
Emp'e City Petrol'm		50	Revenue		
Enniskillen	1 25		Rynd Farm	65	70
Enterprise			Shade River		
Everett Petroleum	60	1 00	Southard		95
Excelsior	80	95	Standard Petroleum		
First National	49	54	Story & McClintock		
Fountain Petroleum		1 20	Success		
Fulton Oil			Tack Petr'm of N. Y.		30
Germania	28	29	Talman		
G't Western Consol.	50	1 10	Tarr Farm		
Guild Farm	20		Terragenta		
Hamilton/McClintock	5 50	7 50	Titus Oil		
Heydrick	45	55	Titus Estate		
Heydrick Brothers		70	Union	13 00	15 00
High Gate	20	30	United Petr'm F'ms.	35	40
Ivanhoe		2 75	United States	27 35	27 50
Inexhaustible			United States Pe-		
Ken. Nat. Pet & Min.	50		roleum Candle		
Knickerbocker Pet'm	10	20	Venango & Pit Hole	11 50	18 00
Liberty		30	Vesta		
Lily Run	60	1 00	Watson Petroleu n	10	
Monongahela & Kan.		1 50	Webster	97	1 00
McClintockville			W. Virg. Oil and Coal	18	20
McElhenny			Woods & Wright		
McKinley			Oil Creek		
Manhattan		45	Working People's		
Maple Grove		50	Petroleum		

MINING STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
<b>Copper:</b>			<b>Gold:</b>		
Aztec			Benton		75
Boston			Consolidated Gregory	10 50	11 25
Caledonia		10 00	Corydon		
Canada	70		Gold Min. of Colorado		
Central	40 00	46 00	Gunnell	1 00	1 10
Copper Falls			Hope		3 50
Evergreen Bluff			Kip & Buell		5 00
Flint Steel River		10 00	Manhattan	2 50	4 00
Hilton		2 00	Missouri and Penn.		
Huron			Montana		

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

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

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

Countries.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 o. cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama ...	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton ...	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail .....	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail. ...	*32	
do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21	

**Steamship and Express Co's.**

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.

OFFICE OF  
**Wells, Fargo & Co.,**  
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO.,  
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or Freight Office on dock, foot of Canal street.

Steamers will sail on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

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

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

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

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

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

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

California Coupons bought at best rates. Exchange on Dublin and London, £1 and upwards.

Exchange on Paris, in sums to suit. For sale by  
**WELLS, FARGO & CO.**

**Miscellaneous.**

**COAL AT COST!**

Buy your Stock in an Established Company.

**The Consumers' Benefit Coal Co.,**

OFFICE, 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., (ROOM 50.)

Has been organized nearly six months, and has delivered to the Shareholders all the Coal they are entitled to up to the present time; and it has given entire satisfaction. References given on application at the office of the Company, where a list of subscribers who have been supplied can be examined.

**SHARES, \$10 EACH.**

Each share of stock entitles the holder to purchase one ton per year AT ACTUAL COST of mining, transportation, and delivery. At present prices of coal, the PROFIT to shareholders is equal to a **Dividend of 40 per Cent on their Stock.**

A few more subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company during the present season, and order for a portion of the Coal taken at the same time.

Twelve shares entitle the holder to one ton per month, or fifty shares one ton per week, or that ratio.

REFER BY PERMISSION.

- JAMES O. SMITH, M.D., No. 81 Clinton Place.
- JAMES E. WARD, M.D., No. 18 East 83d Street.
- ROBERT BUOK, Cashier Pacific National Bank, No. 470 Broadway.
- DANIEL C. ROBBINS, Brooklyn, of McKesson & Robbins, Druggists, No. 91 Fulton street, New York.
- JOHN H. WHITE, Brooklyn, of White & Bohm, Grocers, No. 245 Washington street, New York.
- HENRY HARMES, Hoboken, Grocer, No. 256 Washington street, New York.
- M. R. CASE, Jersey City, of Reeve, Case & Banks, Grocers, Nos. 67 and 69 Front street, New York.
- GEO. DAVIS, office No. 1 Cortlandt street, New York.
- Messrs. J. W. BRICHER & Co., No. 129 West 29th street, New York.
- HEETER BROS., No 547 Broadway, and No. 107 Mercer street, New York.
- Rev. JAMES G. CRAIGHEAD, Editor, No. 5 Beekman street.

**Mexico! Mexico!**

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

**Republic of Mexico.**

**TWENTY-YEAR COUPON BONDS,**

IN SUMS OF

**\$50, \$100, \$500 & \$1,000.**

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

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

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered.

Subscriptions received and full particulars communicated by

JOHN W. CORLISS & CO.,

No. 57 Broadway, New York.

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

**Union Trust Company,**

OF NEW YORK,

73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR ST.

CASH CAPITAL..... **\$1,000,000**

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

**TRUSTEES.**

- ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
- JOHN V. L. PRUYN, } Vice-Presidents.
- ANDREW V. STOUT, }
- A. A. Low, 31 Burling Slip.
- Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., 54 Wall Street.
- Edward B. Wesley, 22 William Street.
- William R. Travers, 19 William Street.
- Andrew Carrigan, 51 Chambers Street.
- Horace F. Clark, 65 Wall Street.
- J. Boorman Johnson, 91 Broadway.
- James K. Waterbury, Brooklyn, E.D.
- Freeman Clark, Rochester, N.Y.
- Amasa J. Parker, Albany, "
- Allen Munroe, Syracuse, "
- Wm. F. Russell, Saugerties, "
- Daniel C. Howell, Bath, "
- Benj. H. Hutton, 145 Duane Street.
- Francis Skiddy, 101 Wall Street.
- David Dows, 20 South Street.
- Daniel Develin, 237 Broadway.
- Henry E. Davies, 43 Wall Street.
- Henry K. Bogert, 49 William Street.
- George W. Culyer, Palmyra, N.Y.
- Peter Cagger, Albany, "
- Alfred A. Howlett, Syracuse, "
- James Forsyth, Troy, "
- Jonathan W. Freeman, Troy, "
- John Magee, Watkins, "
- W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Crushers and Pulverizers,**

**FOR WET OR DRY WORKING,**  
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD  
MANUFACTURED BY THE

**BOSTON MILLING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**

105 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address—

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

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

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

**GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.**

COAL AT ACTUAL COST TO SHAREHOLDERS which is now being delivered at their residences from the yard of the company, West 37th street.

SHARES, TEN DOLLARS,

which entitles the party to ONE TON of Coal per year, at the actual cost, for every share subscribed. See prospectus of the company.

OFFICES:

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

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

The following are among the many stockholders who have received and are now using the coal supplied by the above company, at \$8 50 per ton:

- L. Mendleson, 76 Nassau street, N. Y.
- Henry Klinker, No. 8 Pearl street, N. Y.
- J. F. Shulthies, 10 Stanton street, N. Y.
- E. Graef, 37 and 39 Bowery, N. Y.
- Mr. C. Wetherbee, 124 East 14th street, N. Y.
- G. F. Wygant, 485 Third avenue, N. Y.
- D. Brinckman, 81 Broad street, N. Y.
- D. A. Woodworth, No. 9 Beekman street, N. Y.
- Hy. Simmons, No. 2 Front street, N. Y.
- Horatio Howarth, 166 Washington street, N. Y.
- John Renfer, 44 Greenwich street, N. Y.
- Bradley & Reeves, 10 State street, N. Y.
- Chr. Roes, 244 Cherry street, N. Y.
- James Costello, 510 1/2 Pearl street, N. Y.
- Mitchel Bros., 17 and 19 Fulton Market, N. Y.
- D. Combs, 16 and 18 Fulton Market, N. Y.
- M. A. Schroder, 79 Montgomery street, N. Y.
- Wm Augustin, 68 Greenwich street, N. Y.
- F. Wohlers, 43 Whitehall street, N. Y.
- Henry Heins, corner 22d street and 11th avenue.
- E. H. Loshe, Columbia street, Brooklyn.
- T. B. Sidebotham, 433 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn.
- Jos. Sloper, 133 Marshall street, Brooklyn.
- M. Morrow, 273 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
- H. B. L. Herr, 546 Columbia street, Brooklyn.
- L. E. L. Briggs, 25 Hicks street, Brooklyn.
- F. W. Brodie, 66 Sands street, Brooklyn.

**Insurance.**

**Marine & 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.**

**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.

**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 so issued, loss payable here in Gold coin, when preferred.

**TRUSTEES.**

- JOSEPH WALKER,**
- JAMES FREELAND,**
- SAMUEL WILLETS,**
- ROBERT L. TAYLOR,**
- WILLIAM T. FROST,**
- WILLIAM WATT,**
- HENRY EYRE,**
- CORNELIUS GRINNELL,**
- E. E. MORGAN,**
- HER. V. SCHLEICHER,**
- JOSEPH SLAGO,**
- JAS. D. FISH,**
- GEO. W. HENNINGS,**
- 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. HEYE,**
- 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, N. Y.

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.

**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.

**Insure against Accidents**

**THE NATIONAL LIFE & TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.**

243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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.

**The Mutual Life Insu-**

**RANCE 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**

**Banks and Bankers.**

**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,**

**BANKERS,**

No. 83 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

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

**BANKERS,**

**35 WALL STREET,**  
**NEW YORK.**

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the

**Union Bank of London,**

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

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

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

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

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama ...	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton ...	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail .....	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail. ...	*32	
do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21	

**Steamship and Express Co's.**

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. BELLOWES, Agent.

OFFICE OF  
**Wells, Fargo & Co.,**  
 NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO.,  
 NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

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

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight must be delivered on dock foot of Canal street. Bills of Lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual Package Express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M., on sailing days. Our Letter Bags will close at 11 1/2 A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, a letter bag will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel, and on the dock foot of Canal street.

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

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

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

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

**Miscellaneous.**

**COAL AT COST!**

Buy your Stock in an Established Company.

**The Consumers' Benefit Coal Co.,**

OFFICE, 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., (ROOM 50.)

Has been organized nearly six months, and has delivered to the Shareholders all the Coal they are entitled to up to the present time; and it has given entire satisfaction. References given on application at the office of the Company, where a list of subscribers who have been supplied can be examined.

**SHARES, \$10 EACH.**

Each share of stock entitles the holder to purchase one ton per year AT ACTUAL COST of mining, transportation, and delivery. At present prices of coal, the PROFIT to shareholders is equal to a **Dividend of 40 per Cent on their Stock.** A few more subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company during the present season, and order for a portion of the Coal taken at the same time.

Twelve shares entitle the holder to one ton per month, or fifty shares one ton per week, or that ratio.

**REFER BY PERMISSION.**

- JAMES O. SMITH, M.D., No. 81 Clinton Place.
- JAMES E. WARD, M.D., No. 16 East 83d Street.
- ROBERT BUCK, Cashier Pacific National Bank, No. 470 Broadway.
- DANIEL C. ROBBINS, Brooklyn, of McKesson & Robbins, Druggists, No. 91 Fulton street, New York.
- JOHN H. WHITE, Brooklyn, of White & Bohm, Grocers, No. 245 Washington street, New York.
- HENRY HARMES, Hoboken, Grocer, No. 256 Washington street, New York.
- M. E. CASE, Jersey City, of Reeva, Case & Banks, Grocers, Nos. 67 and 69 Front street, New York.
- GEO. DAVIS, office No. 1 Cortlandt street, New York.
- Messrs. J. W. BRIGHER & Co., No. 129 West 29th street, New York.
- HERTER BROS., No 547 Broadway, and No. 107 Mercer street, New York.
- Rev. JAMES G. CRAIGHEAD, Editor, No. 5 Beekman street.

**MEXICO! MEXICO!**

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

OF THE

**Republic of Mexico.**

**TWENTY-YEAR COUPON BONDS,**

IN SUMS OF

**\$50, \$100, \$500 & \$1,000.**

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

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

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered. Subscriptions received and full particulars communicated by

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,

No. 57 Broadway, New York.

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

**Union Trust Company,**  
**OF NEW YORK,**

73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR ST.

**CASH CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000**

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

**TRUSTEES.**

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, { Vice-Presidents.

ANDREW V. STOUT, }

- A. A. Low, 31 Burling Slip.
- Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., 54 Wall Street.
- Edward B. Wesley, 22 William Street.
- William R. Travers, 19 William Street.
- Andrew Carrigan, 51 Chambers Street.
- Horace F. Clark, 65 Wall Street.
- J. Boorman Johnson, 91 Broadway.
- James K. Waterbury, Brooklyn, E.D.
- Freeman Clark, Rochester, N.Y.
- Amasa J. Parker, Albany, "
- Allen Munroe, Syracuse, "
- Wm. F. Russell, Saugerties, "
- Daniel C. Howell, Bath, "
- Benj. H. Hutton, 145 Duanne Street.
- Francis Skiddy, 101 Wall Street.
- David Dows, 20 South Street.
- Daniel Develin, 237 Broadway.
- Henry E. Davies, 43 Wall Street.
- Henry K. Bogert, 49 William Street.
- George W. Culyer, Palmyra, N.Y.
- Peter Cagger, Albany, "
- Alfred A. Howlett, Syracuse, "
- James Forsyth, Troy, "
- Jonathan W. Freeman, Troy, "
- John Magee, Watkins, "

**W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary**

Miscellaneous.

Crushers and Pulverizers,

FOR WET OR DRY WORKING,  
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD  
MANUFACTURED BY THE

**BOSTON MILLING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**

105 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address—

**JACOB J. STORER,**

General Agent and Treasurer,  
105 State Street, Boston.

Or **CHARLES H. GARDNER,**

16 Courtlandt Street, Boston.

COAL \$8 50 PER TON.

**GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.**

COAL AT ACTUAL COST TO SHAREHOLDERS which is now being delivered at their residences from the yard of the company, West 37th street.

SHARES, TEN DOLLARS,

which entitles the party to ONE TON of Coal per year, at the actual cost, for every share subscribed. See prospectus of the company.

OFFICES:

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

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

The following are among the many stockholders who have received and are now using the coal supplied by the above company, at \$8 50 per ton:

- L. Mendleson, 76 Nassau street, N. Y.
- Henry Klinker, No. 8 Pearl street, N. Y.
- J. F. Shulthies, 10 Stanton street, N. Y.
- E. Graef, 37 and 39 Bowery, N. Y.
- Mr. C. Wetherbee, 134 East 14th street, N. Y.
- G. F. Wygant, 435 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 Renefer, 44 Greenwich street, N. Y.
- Bradley & Reeves, 10 State street, N. Y.
- Chr. Roes, 244 Cherry street, N. Y.
- James Costello, 510 1/2 Pearl street, N. Y.
- Mitchel Bros., 17 and 19 Fulton Market, N. Y.
- D. Combs, 16 and 18 Fulton Market, N. Y.
- M. A. Schroder, 79 Montgomery street, N. Y.
- Wm Augustin, 68 Greenwich street, N. Y.
- F. Wohlers, 43 Whitehall street, N. Y.
- Henry Heins, corner 22d street and 11th avenue.
- E. H. Loshe, Columbia street, Brooklyn.
- T. B. Sidebotham, 433 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn.
- Jos. Sloper, 133 Marshall street, Brooklyn.
- M. Morrow, 273 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
- H. B. L. Herr, 546 Columbia street, Brooklyn.
- L. E. L. Briggs, 25 Hicks street, Brooklyn.
- F. W. Brodie, 66 Sands street, Brooklyn.

Insurance.

Marine & 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.

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.**

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

TRUSTEES.

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

OFFICE OF THE

Morris Fire and Inland

INSURANCE COMPANY,  
31 PINE STREET, N. Y.

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.**

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.**

Insure against Accidents

**THE NATIONAL LIFE & TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.**

243 BROADWAY, N. Y.  
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.**

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**

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ISSUE

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**J. U. ORVIS, President.**  
**J. T. HILL, Cashier.**  
NEW YORK, July 22 1865.

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**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 Canadas.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

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AMERICAN BANKERS,  
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

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No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Cred for Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits.

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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. GATTELL, Pres't. } Capital,  
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**The Corn Exchange**

NATIONAL BANK,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

**B. Hutchings Badger,**

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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.  
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114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

AND

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TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

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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

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NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

RICHARD BERRY, President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

**Banks and Bankers.**

**Galwey, Kirkland & Co.,**

49 EXCHANGE PLACE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Railway Shares, Bonds, and Government Securities bought and sold.

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**Chicago and Alton R.R.**

Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds:

Joliet and Chicago Railroad—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds:

Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds:

Dubuque Southwestern Railroad—Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds:

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad—Coupons; and

Detroit and Pontiac Railroad—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1866,

Will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange Place, New York, on the 2d day of January, less government tax.

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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.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,

No. 47 Exchange Place,

NEW YORK, December 25, 1865.

**The United States**

PETROLEUM COMPANY

have this day declared a Cash Dividend of Twenty-five (25) per cent, payable on THURSDAY, January 4, 1866.

The Transfer Books will close on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., and re-open on MONDAY, January 8, 1866.

By order, P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

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

**CALDWELL & MORRIS,**

Successors to Brewer & Caldwell,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

20 OLD SLIP, NEW YORK.

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Sole Consignee for the United States and Canada of

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Champagne de Cabinet,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.

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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 DRAYTON HILLYER,

ROBERT BUELE THOS. A. ALEXANDER,

EBENEZER FLOWER, WALTER KENEY,

EL'PHALET A. BULKELEY, CHAS. H. BRAINARD,

ROLAND MATHER, WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,

SAMUEL S. WARD, GEORGE ROBERTS,

AUSTIN DUNHAM, THOMAS K. BRACE,

GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, ERASTUS COLLINS,

EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1865,.....\$3,800,499 8

Liabilities,.....128,077

NEW YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

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

UNITED STATES LAND AGENCY,

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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.

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Two in a Box, 50 cents. Mailed free.

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