

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 2.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1866.

NO. 28.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.	
Public Debt.....	1
High Prices and Inflated Currency.....	2
Piers and Wharves of New York.....	3
Bank Dividends.....	4
Value of Railroad Stocks.....	5
THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	11
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities.....	14
THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.	
Epitome of Railway News.....	25
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	26-27
Petroleum.....	6
Prices of Gold 1862, '63, '64, '65.....	7
Foreign Intelligence.....	8
Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	9
Commercial Epitome.....	16
Exports and Imports.....	16-17
Cotton Trade.....	19
Breadstuffs.....	20
Dry Goods Trade.....	21
Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	22
Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List.....	28
Insurance and Mining Journal.....	29
Advertisements.....	30-32

The Chronicle.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

[Cavassers for Subscriptions are not authorized to make Collections.]

FOR THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, with THE DAILY BULLETIN, delivered by carriers to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage).....	\$12 00
FOR THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, without THE DAILY BULLETIN, (exclusive of postage).....	10 00
FOR THE DAILY BULLETIN, without THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, (exclusive of postage).....	5 00

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
(Chronicle Buildings.)
60 William Street, New York.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

THE official monthly statement of our National Debt will be found on another page, and among its interesting details we may mention the new gold notes, which have not increased during the month, and are evidently less popular than was anticipated by their promoters. We were told, it will be remembered, that by the gold note policy vast amounts of coin would be gathered in from hoards, and attracted to the Sub-Treasury, where in some mysterious way this borrowed gold was to help the Government credit. So far, however, very little coin seems to have been deposited in this way. And the seven millions of gold deposits now in the Treasury vaults, appear to be chiefly useful as affording to the dealers in specie, free of charge, the facilities for speculation and for safe keeping of coin, which formerly they had to pay heavily for at the Bank of New York.

The compound interest notes next claim attention. They have increased 13 millions since 1st December, and amount now to 180 millions. As the official statement is printed

this month in much less convenient form than usual, and does not show, as heretofore, how large an amount of these compound notes has been destroyed, we have no opportunity of verifying the rumor which is again current in Wall street that Mr. McCulloch, to save the interest already accumulated, is cancelling all the old inert notes that are paid into the Treasury, and supplying their place with new ones. It is to be observed also that the increase in the aggregate amount of compound notes has not arisen from Mr. McCulloch's having converted greenbacks into them as he has legal authority to do. The greenbacks amount still to 426 millions at which sum they have stood for some time past.

The objection has been raised to this method of converting greenbacks into compound notes, that the process involves a considerable loss of interest. But there is an equal or even a greater difficulty attending every other method of contraction; and yet the benefits far outweigh the cost. Moreover this plan has the advantage of having stood the test of experience. It has been tried on a large scale, and so far the successful results have realized the anticipation of Mr. Chase when he made the experiment of issuing compound notes in June 1864. The importance in this point of view of the contracting of our active currency which the conversion into compound legal tenders has effected it is impossible to over-estimate. None of the plans of contraction hitherto proposed have done half as much, and none have operated so imperceptibly and with so little derangement of the credit-machinery or of the business interests of the country.

The third point demanding special notice in the statement before us is the increase of the demand loans. Their amount has now advanced to \$97,257,194, being an increase of nearly 8 millions for the month. It will be remembered that the act of 30th June, 1864, authorized the increase of these call loans to 150 millions. This increase was necessary as a war measure, and to give the necessary elasticity to our financial machinery during the prodigious fiscal efforts of the closing year of the war. There are, however, numerous evils which, since the return of peace, have arisen from the large unwieldy dimensions of these demand loans. The chief objection to them, however, is that they prevent contraction, and favor inflation of the currency. It is reported, and the rumor is welcomed with much satisfaction in financial circles, that Mr. McCulloch intends to announce the cessation of interest at an early day on all call loans above 5 per cent. This conservative movement could not but be attended by the best results. Of course the measure would meet with opposi-

tion. Indeed, the telegraphic correspondence of yesterday's papers says that "the managers of many of the New-York banks have applied to the Secretary of the Treasury to allow them to continue their deposits with the Sub-Treasury upon interest, as has heretofore been done, and to have such deposits count as parts of their reserve fund. The Secretary has the application under consideration, and will soon give his decision." It would, no doubt, swell the profits of the banks to receive the concession for which they ask, and to be thus allowed to augment the aggregate of demand loans; but the effect on the position of the Treasury is only too obvious. The success of Mr. McCulloch's efforts at contraction, and the judicious measures he has hitherto adopted for that purpose, alike forbid us to believe that he would look favorably on any proposition whatever which looks to the increase of the call loans.

We are glad to see that an increase is taking place in the certificates of indebtedness. These securities are extremely scarce, and before the excessive issues which flooded the market with them towards the close of Mr. Chase's administration, they were very much sought after for temporary investment, and commanded high rates. The aggregate now out is \$60,667,000, and this amount might no doubt be gradually increased to 100 millions if the issue could be made at about the present market price. Of all the short-date obligations of the Treasury, the Certificates of indebtedness have probably been productive of the least practical embarrassment to the department. Had a freer use been made of these securities the retiring of 24 millions of maturing five per cent legal tenders would not have necessitated an issue of 13 millions of compound interest notes, or, what is even more objectionable, an increase of 8 millions in the call loans.

We must not dwell, however, on these points of detail. They serve to show that no small amount of financial skill will suffice in those who have to deal with the complicated task of regulating our currency and consolidating our stupendous national debt. The aggregate amount of this burden on our national industry is \$2,716,581,586, or about two-thirds of the annual product of that industry. Mr. J. F. D. Lanier, of this city, in his interesting and very suggestive pamphlet, recently issued, estimates the aggregate wealth of this country at 16,112 millions, and the yearly product at \$4,318 millions. If these figures are assumed as approximately correct, they show that we are in the position of a great farmer or manufacturer who, to get rid of a heavy burden, which for years has checked his enterprise and fettered his progress, has mortgaged his property for a sum which only equals two-thirds of his annual income. Surely such a man would not be regarded by his neighbors—he would not regard himself—as deeply involved in debt. On the contrary, his credit would be improved. For, it would be argued that in getting rid of the incumbrance which had oppressed him, he had imparted to his property a new value equal to all he had expended on it. So is it with Uncle Sam's farm. It is more valuable now that slavery has been banished from its borders. The struggle to shake off the burden has been costly; but the result is well worth all we have spent upon it.

It is in this light that foreign capitalists look upon our national wealth and public credit. In England especially they are absorbing our bonds with an eagerness which is very significant; and as five-twenties have already risen from 38 to 66, so they will speedily advance from 66 to higher rates: for even at par they will offer a much more inviting investment than many of the foreign securities which are competing for and absorbing the unemployed capital of Europe.

HIGH PRICES AND INFLATED CURRENCY.

ALL history proves that prices rise under a debased currency and fall as it is restored. Our experience during the past four years offers a conspicuous example of the uniformity of this general law. Formerly the debasing of the currency was effected by making the coins contain less gold and silver than their normal amount. In modern times the same thing has been done by redundant issues of irredeemable paper money. In France, in Austria, in Russia, in England and in this country, redundant and depreciated paper money has been at various times put in circulation and always with the same effect on prices.

To show the growth and extent of the inflation of nominal values by our greenback irredeemable currency we give below a comparative table of the wholesale prices at this port of the leading articles of foreign and domestic produce from 1859 to the present time. We do not, of course, wish to be understood as urging that the depreciation of our paper money is the sole cause of the advance which has taken place. We have repeatedly stated that the prices of all sorts of commodities are raised by our heavy taxes, by speculation, by a number of circumstances which during the war have either increased the cost of production, or disturbed the relations of demand and supply. No one whose opinion is entitled to credit can overlook these causes of the fluctuation of market values. But the point we raise is that the high prices which have prevailed among us are only partially and in a very subordinate degree accounted for by these minor causes. Beyond and above these all in its influence on values is the depreciation of the currency. Prices have risen far more than they ever could otherwise have done, because the dollar is not worth as much as in specie-paying times. The paper dollar has lost part of its purchasing power. It is not worth its normal value of ten silver dimes. To-day it only represents seven. Next month it may perhaps be worth eight. A year ago it would not purchase five. It requires no mathematical genius to show us that prices expressed in these depreciated paper dollars must be higher and more fluctuating than if expressed in gold dollars. Remembering, then, that depreciation of the currency is the great producer of high prices, let us examine in the light of this principle the course of inflation as shown by the sales in open market from which we have compiled the subjoined table. We give the prices, January 3d, of each of the last eight years:

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c
Ashes, pots.....100 lbs.	5 62½	5 12½	5 00	6 25	8 50	8 50	11 75	9 00
Pearls.....	6 00	5 37½	5 00	6 25	8 25	9 75	13 00	11 00
Breadstuffs—								
Wheat flour, State.. bbl.	4 30	4 30	5 35	5 50	6 05	7 00	10 00	8 75
Wheat, best ex. Genesee	7 75	7 50	7 50	7 50	8 75	11 00	15 00	14 00
Rye flour.....	3 75	4 00	4 00	3 87½	5 45	6 65	9 00	6 10
Corn meal, Jersey.....	3 40	3 90	3 15	3 00	4 00	5 65	8 80	4 25
Wheat, white Ge. bush.	1 40	1 50	1 45	1 50	1 60	1 80	2 60	2 63
White Michigan.....	1 25	1 50	1 45	1 50	1 53	1 83	2 70	2 75
White Ohio.....	1 30	1 45	1 45	1 48	1 53	1 83	2 60	2 63
White Southern.....	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 52	.....	.....	2 75	2 45
Red Western.....	1 20	1 30	1 38	1 42	1 48	1 57	2 45	2 05
Chicago Spring.....	.....	.....	1 18	1 30	1 33	1 48	2 22	1 85
Rye, Northern .. bush.	78	92	75	83	96	1 30	1 75	1 05
Oats, State.....	53	46½	37	42	71	93	1 06	63
Corn, old Western.....	78	90	72	64	82	1 30	1 90	95
Corn, new Southern....	75	80	72½	68	86	.....	.....	.....
Cotton, mid. upland... lb.	12	11	12½	35½	68½	82	1 20	52
Mid. New Orleans.....	12½	11½	12½	36	68	.....	1 21	53
Fish, dry cod..... qtl.	4 00	4 50	3 50	3 50	4 50	6 75	9 00	9 25
Fruit.—Bunch raisins.. bx	2 05	2 52	1 75	3 20	3 50	4 00	5 85	4 40
Currants..... lb	7½	6	4½	9 13@13½	15	21	15	15
Hay, shipping..... 100 lbs	80	1 00	90	77½	85	1 45	1 55	75
Hops..... lb	15	16	25	20	23	33	40	50
Iron—Scotch pig..... ton	25 00	24 50	21 00	23 00	33 50	45 00	63 00	52 00
English bars.....	55 00	53 00	52 00	57 00	77 50	90 00	190 00	130 00
Laths..... per M	2 12½	2 00	1 30	1 25	1 45	1 50	2 40	5 00
Lead—Spanish..... ton	5 50	5 65	5 25	7 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	10 00
Galena.....	5 85	5 77½	5 50	7 12½	8 00	10 50	16 00	.....
Leather—hemlock, sole lb	24	30	10½	20½	27	30 00	42	36
Oak.....	30	30	27	28	33	42	52	39
Lime, com. Rockland.. bbl	75	75	75	65	85	1 35	1 15	1 10
Liquors, brandy, cog'c gal	3 00	3 26	2 00	4 00	5 25	.....	.....	.....
Domestic whiskey.....	24½	26	19½	20½	39	91	2 24	2 27½
Molasses, N. Orleans... gal	37	53	37	53	55	70	1 43	1 15
Naval stores—								
Crude turpentine..... bbl	3 68½	3 43½	2 75	10 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00
Spirits turpentine.... gal	49	44½	35	1 47½	2 60	2 95	2 10	1 05
Common rosin, N. C. bbl	1 55	1 65	1 25	6 00	10 50	30 00	28 00	6 50
Oils—crude whale..... gal	58	52	51	48	83	1 10	1 48	1 60
Crude, sperm.....	1 86	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 75	1 60	2 13	2 50
Linseed.....	65	57	50	86	1 27	1 47	1 50	1 45

Provisions—	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Pork, old mess.....bbls.	17 00	16 37½	16 00	12 00	14 50	19 50	48 00	28 50
Pork, old prime.....	13 00	11 75	10 50	8 50	12 50	14 50	36 25	23 50
Beef, city mess.....	9 00	9 00	6 00	5 50	12 00	14 00	20 50	20 00
Beef, repacked Chicago..	9 50	9 50	9 00	11 00	13 00	15 00	23 00	24 00
Beef hams, extra.....	15 00	14 50	14 00	14 50	15 50	18 30	27 00	35 00
Hams, pickled.....lb	9¼	9¼	8	6	8	11	20	16½
Shoulders, pickled.....	6¼	6¼	5½	4¼	5¼	8½	18	14
Lard.....	11½	10½	10½	8½	10	13	23	19
Butter, Ohio.....	18	16	14	15	22	24	45	30
Butter, State.....	20	20	18	19	22	29	55	48
Butter, Orange County..	25	24	22	22	25	32	63	50
Cheese.....	9	11	10	7	12	15½	20	18½
Rice, good.....100 lbs.	3 50	4 20	4 00	7 00	8 75	10 00	13 00	12 50
Salt, Liverpool, ground..sk	90	1 15	65	86	1 25	1 85	2 27	2 00
Liverpool, fine, Ashton's	1 38	1 95	1 60	1 70	2 15	2 80	4 75	4 10
Seeds, clover.....lb.	9½	8½	8¼	7¼	10¼	12½	27	14
Sugar, Cuba, good.....	7	7¼	6¼	8¼	10	12	19	13
Tallow.....	10	10½	9¾	9¾	10½	12	18	14
Whalebone, polar.....	95	90	88	76	1 65	1 60	2 25	1 55
Wool, fleece.....	36	40	30	50	60	75	95	75

Excluding cotton, iron, rosin, and a few other articles whose fluctuations in value are partly due to other well-known causes, we find the general course of prices tending upwards during the increase of our paper money. That increase reached its highest point some time ago, since which our paper money has been gradually diminishing, and as our paper currency has grown less so prices have fallen too.

And this, as we have said, has everywhere been the general course of prices under a redundant currency. They have a tendency to rise when the currency is depreciated and they fall in proportion as it is restored. But what shall we say of the prices of the immediate future? This is a practical question which in every household in the United States is forcing the anxious attention of our citizens, and creating a public opinion which will make its power felt in Congress, and will control eventually the course of legislation. The belief of many persons is that, as prices are lower now than they were a year ago, so they will continue to go down with little intermission until we have reached the rates of the cheap ante-rebellion times. Others think that the inflation process is not about to terminate so soon, but like many other profitable abuses will make a vigorous fight and die hard at last. Whether this latter opinion is well founded or not, we do not venture to determine. We shall content ourselves with giving some of the reasons urged in its favor.

First, lower prices mean contraction of the currency; and this contraction, it is claimed, involves loss to powerful interests, and will not be carried out to the requisite degree for some time to come. Secondly, instead of Congress having the virtue to lessen the currency, these persons claim that it will be increased by the issue of 65 millions of National Bank notes which are already printing, and by 50 or 100 millions more which are to be authorized by Congress in the present session. Thirdly, it is urged that if no more currency whatever were issued, prices could not be kept down to their present rates. For we have nine hundred millions of paper currency afloat at present, though the country has never been able in time of peace to use more than 200 millions without the most mischievous resulting inflation; and the utmost amount which on a specie basis could be kept afloat would not probably exceed the average amount of 300 millions.

Such are the arguments relied on by those who look for a further advance of prices. Whatever may be the force of their reasoning, it is certain that their anticipations may be prevented by wise and timely action on the part of Congress. Hence, if inflation continues and prices rise, the general discontent will direct itself toward such members as shall have voted so as directly or indirectly to favor redundancy or to impede contraction of our paper money. Each individual member of Congress in this matter is a trustee for the interests of the whole people of the United States, whose prosperity for years to come will depend more on currency reforms than on any other single measure to be discussed during the present session.

PIERS AND WHARVES OF NEW YORK.

WE have read with especial pleasure that portion of the Mayor's Message to the Common Council on Tuesday last with reference to the piers and wharves of New York. It has long been a disgrace as well as an incubus upon its enterprise, that this city, aspiring to gain for itself the commerce of the continent, has not a single warehouse, pier, dock, or wharf, public or private, at which merchandise or passengers can be landed with safety and despatch. Every structure on the margin of the city indicates a place going to decay.

In 1864 this subject engaged the attention of the Chamber of Commerce, and the report made by their Committee is fresh in the memory of our readers. It showed conclusively that the present wharf accommodations were utterly deficient both in character and extent, and demanded immediate action, with a view to devising some plan to furnish the requisite facilities for the immense shipping business daily transacted here.

The Legislature eleven years ago appointed a Commission to investigate this same subject. The late lamented Collector, Hon. Preston King, belonged to it and made a full report, setting forth in eloquent terms the unfitness of the present structures, and the importance of speedily supplying others, adequate for the safety and accommodation of the commerce of the port.

In 1863 the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Wharves, Piers and Slips, made a report to that body which was emphatic in its language, declaring that an unaccountable apathy had governed the authorities of the city ever since its incorporation, in legislating upon this subject. New York, said the committee, although the first of the cities of the Western Hemisphere, the third in the civilized world in point of population and wealth, and possessing commercial advantages far superior to those of any port in either hemisphere, has not a single wharf or pier that is not built of wood in the most imperfect manner; "mere temporary structures, and every one of them a positive detriment to the navigation of the waters of the surrounding rivers, and likely to result in the destruction of the unrivalled natural facilities of the harbor."

This was no false alarm; for the harbor of New York is suffering materially from the stoppage of the current occasioned by the present mode of building the piers, as well as by the encroachments by the "made land" along the water front. Vessels that used to ride to the wharves and out with ease have now to be towed in and out, and dredging is necessary to clear the slips for the occupation of vessels. Nor are these the principal difficulties. The channel of the Hudson is affected by these obstructions, and the river is unable to clear itself of sedimentary matter. Hence its increasing shallowness which is destined to close many miles of its upper part against commerce. Already the People's line of steamers have determined to make Athens their northern terminus, leaving Albany for sailing traffic. The Legislature has expended half a million of dollars to remove the detritus from the overslough, and half a million more, when judiciously expended, will leave it as badly blocked up as ever. The work of reform in this matter must begin at New York; and until her harbor is cleared, expenditures on the upper Hudson will amount to no more than the labor of the Danaid sisters in filling a tub in Pandemonium, which was full of holes. The report of the Committee makes the following emphatic declaration: "Reflection is lost in amazement in contemplating the dire calamities certain to result by reason of negligence or indifference on the part of the municipal authorities of this city, to the vast interests connected with the protection and perpet-

uation of the inestimable natural advantages vouchsafed to us in the formation of the harbor and its adaptation to the accommodation of the boundless enterprise so characteristic of our mercantile marine. Is it not, then, criminal to permit, nay, to authorize and direct the building of structures from the shores of the island out into the stream, * * * which are positive obstructions to the navigation of the adjacent waters; and which, if continued, will inevitably result in the total destruction of the natural and invaluable commercial advantages enjoyed by the city!"

It will not require much time for an intelligent answer to this interrogatory. The piers obstruct the flow of water along the shores and prevent the tide from washing them as it would otherwise. This makes the water in the slips as stagnant as a pool. The sewers have their outlets in this still water, and thus deposit tons of the foulest refuse from the city, privy-deposits from the house-sewers, and the washing of the street-gutters. This mass is thoroughly mixed together as it travels along the main sewers to the rivers where it is emptied, to settle into the slips, to remain and accumulate in enormous volume; thus shallowing the water till its lessened depth compels dredging at an expenditure of about twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

This accumulation of foul matters in the slips is also deserving immediate attention as affecting the health of the city. It consists, as already stated, of the vilest refuse from the city, and when it is emptied into the stagnant water, lies there fermenting and frothing like yeast, all the while setting free gases and odors the most noxious and insupportable. These are taken up by the breeze and carried to every part of the city, creating in warm weather a positive and intolerable nuisance. This deposit of sewerage matter constitutes a cause of mortality that cannot be denounced with too much energy. The most malignant diseases to which mankind are subject, are engendered by it, such as typhus, dysentery, and choleraic disease of every character. The eastern epidemic which has already threatened us at the entrance of our harbor, and is now on its travels from the basin of the Mediterranean to Northern Europe, when it shall have once entered the city, will be propagated and extended beyond our conception by the deadly vapor which is conveyed from the stagnant slips to the houses of the people. One-third at least of the mortality that the pestilence occasions should be attributed directly to the feculent emanations of the slips.

As a source of revenue also, this improvement is desirable. The rent of the docks and slips amount, in their present shape, to about \$240,000 a year, which is paid into the sinking fund; while \$100,000 is annually appropriated for repairs, and the other expenditures reach double that amount. These slips and piers are now leased for nominal amounts to particular persons; whereas if they were placed in the hands of private individuals or corporations to be properly rebuilt they would yield to the city a tax equivalent to a quarter of the expenditures.

The Mayor and his associate commissioners will we doubt not give the subject their immediate attention. The power to erect piers has been conferred upon the city authorities by the State Government, loaded with conditions which checks in a great degree any energetic effort in that direction. Hence the co-operation of the Legislature will be needed. But this may be easily obtained if the proper effort is made. The Mayor is convinced that there must be an entire change of the system of building piers, so as to prevent pestilential accumulations in the slips, as well as encroachment upon the harbor. The plans in use in London and Liverpool, basins excavated into the land, and walls of masonry projecting into the water, will not meet the exigency. The land cannot be

spared for basins, nor have we the water-room for extending the walls of stone. The evils of which we are complaining, the obstructing of the harbor and the pestiferous accumulations of feculent matter, would thus be perpetuated. The commissioners of the Sinking Fund propose, therefore, to select six piers for the purpose of testing by practical application, the system devised by an engineer residing in this city. It consists of iron structures to be placed upon tabular iron columns, three or four feet in diameter, and filled with concrete. This arrangement, it will be seen, enables the tides, which are now virtually shut off by the piers, to flow without obstruction all through the slips up to the very bulk heads, thus effectually removing all the pestilential feculence and other noxious matters which constitute hot-beds of mortal disease. This is an advantage that cannot be appreciated too highly. The deposit of sewerage matter would be rendered almost impossible, about and between the piers, by reason of the free flowing of the tide currents under them, at right angles with the outlets of the sewers through the walls of the bulkheads.

The successful operation of this system will enable the adoption of a further improvement which is included in the proposed plan. Iron warehouses several stories high will be erected upon the piers; the lower story to be open on all sides, and the others enclosed and provided with hoistways, elevators, and all conveniences necessary for loading and unloading vessels. This would to a great extent, supersede the necessity of warehouses on shore, while it would at the same time, facilitate the lauding and transshipping of goods, add to the despatch of business, obviate much of the risk of fire, protect from river-thieves, and dispense with much of the expense of cartage:—adding several fold to the capacity of the port for commercial purposes.

Other nations have been awake to the importance of ample accommodation for commerce. The French Government in 1784 expended fifteen million dollars for docks at Cherbourg alone; and now Napoleon has again lavished money without stint for their repair and enlargement. The expenditure of Great Britain for her docks has exceeded two hundred millions of dollars within fifty years. No agency can contribute so much to the attainment of commercial supremacy as the establishment of a suitable system of docks, piers, and warehouses. New York requires such a system for the maintenance of her trade; she cannot get on without it any more than merchants can do business without stores and offices. We trust, therefore, that our new Mayor and his associates will not rest till a radical change shall have been set in operation, and the Legislature should at once remove all obstacles in the way.

BANK DIVIDENDS.

THE cotton spinners of New England, and the men of iron in Pennsylvania, it seems, are not the only persons who have been making heavy profits in consequence of our inflated credits and over stimulated industry. The bankers and dealers in money have also come in for a considerable share of the general prosperity as will be seen from the following table of the dividends for the past year compared with those of the preceding five years:

Companies.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Latest.
America.....	7	7	7	8	10	10	Jan., 1866..5
American.....	..	..	..	..	..	4	Oct., 1865..4
American Exchange.....	7	3½	6	7½	9	10	Nov., 1865..5
Atlantic.....	..	..	..	..	9	10	Jan., 1866..6
Bowery, (new).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadway.....	10	10	10	11	20	22	Jan., 1866..12
Bull's Head.....	8	8	8	11	12	15	Jan., 1866..4 q'y
Butchers' and Drivers'..	10	10	10	10	10	15	Jan., 1866..5
Central.....	..	..	..	..	6	12	Nov., 1865..6
Chatham.....	7	6½	..	9	10	13	Jan., 1866..7
Chemical.....	10	24	24	24	24	24	Jan., 1865..6 q'y
Citizens'.....	8	8	7½	8	8	14	Jan., 1866..5
City.....	8	8	8	8	12	12	Nov., 1865..6
Commerce.....	7	6	6	7	8	10	Jan., 1866..5
Commonwealth.....	7	6½	6	7	10	10	Jan., 1866..5
Continental.....	7	3	6	7	8	8	Jan., 1866..5

Corn Exchange	7	7	7	7½	9	10	Aug., 1865	.5
Croton, (new)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Currency	..	..	..	..	..	45	Jan., 1866	15 q'y
Dry Dock	8	7½	7	7	7	7	Jan., 1866	.3½
East River	7	7	7	7	8	8	Jan., 1866	.4
Eighth National	..	..	..	..	..	10	Jan., 1866	.5
Fifth National	..	..	..	..	..	8	Jan., 1866	.5
First National	..	..	..	..	30	20	Nov., 1865	10
Fourth National	..	..	..	..	4	9	Jan., 1866	.5
Fulton	10	10	10	10	10	10	Nov., 1865	.5
Gallatin (National)	7	6½	6	8	10	10	Oct., 1865	.5
Greenwich	12	12	12	12	12	12	Nov., 1865	.6
Grocers'	7	7	7	8	10	10	Jan., 1866	.5
Hanover	7	6½	6	6½	9	11	Jan., 1866	.6
Imp. and Traders'	8	7	6½	7½	8	10	Jan., 1866	.4
Irving	7	6	..	3½	8	5	Jan., 1866	.5
Leather Manufacturers	10	10	10	10	10	10	Aug., 1865	.5
Manhattan	10	9	8	10	10	10	Aug., 1865	.5
Manufacturers	5	10	10	7	8	9	Jan., 1866	.5
Manuf'rs & Merchants	..	..	6	8	10	10	Jan., 1866	.5
Marine	6	3½	7	9	12	16	Jan., 1866	.6
Market	7	6½	6	7	8	11	Jan., 1866	.6
Mechanics	8	7½	7	7½	9	15	Jan., 1866	.5
Mechanics' Banking Association	7	7	7	7½	8	10	Nov., 1865	.5
Mechanics & Traders	8	7	7	10	10	10	Nov., 1865	.5
Mercantile	10	9	8	10	10	10	Nov., 1865	.5
Merchants	7	6½	6½	7	9	10	Dec., 1865	.5
Merchants' Exchange	7	6½	6	6½	7½	9	Jan., 1866	.5
Metropolitan	8	7	6	11	9	15	Jan., 1866	.6
Nassau	7	6	6½	7	8	10	Nov., 1865	.5
New York	6	6	6	7½	10	10	Jan., 1866	.5
New York County	7	6½	6	8½	11	16	Jan., 1866	.9
New York Exchange	9	7	7	14	61	9	Jan., 1866	.6
Ninth National	..	..	..	..	..	10	Jan., 1866	.5
North America	7	7	6½	7½	8	15	Jan., 1866	.5
North River	7	6½	3½	7	8½	11	Jan., 1866	.6
Ocean	7	6½	..	6	8	8	Aug., 1865	.4
Oriental	7	6½	6	6½	7½	10	Aug., 1865	.5
Pacific	10	10	10	10	15	20	Nov., 1865	.5
Park	8	8	8	9	20	22	Jan., 1866	.7
People's	7	7	7	7	8	9	Jan., 1866	.5
Phoenix	7	7	6	7	8	10	Jan., 1866	.4
Republic	10	9	..	7½	8	10	Aug., 1865	.5
St. Nicholas	6½	..	3½	7½	8	10	Aug., 1865	.5
Seventh Ward	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
Second National	..	..	..	..	5	10	Nov., 1865	.5
Shoe and Leather	8	8	8	8	8	8	Jan., 1866	.5
Sixth National	..	..	..	..	5	12	Nov., 1865	.6
State of New York	7	6	6½	7½	10	10	Nov., 1865	.5
Tenth National	..	..	..	..	..	10	Jan., 1866	.5
Third National	..	..	..	..	5	9	Jan., 1866	.5
Tradesmen's	8	7	6½	7½	11	16	Jan., 1866	.7½
Union	6	6	7	9	10	10	Nov., 1865	.5

The dividends declared for January, 1866, are not included in the aggregate dividends given for 1865.

It has always been hitherto observed that under the influence of a depreciated currency while the inflation was going on almost all the banks prospered and made immense profits; but when the reaction came and contraction of currency brought a contraction of credits, great numbers of the banks failed. The first half of this circle of results we see reflected in the dividends of 15, 20, 40 and even 60 per cent recorded above. Shall we ever long see the second part of the circle? or will our bankers have judgment and caution enough to foresee and provide against the evil day which may be nearer than the most clear-sighted of us suppose? One of the most suggestive facts relative to the foregoing dividends is that some of the banks having the largest capital and the safest, most judicious management seem to earn the more limited profits. Of the dividends on the 80 millions of banking capital above represented, the smallest institutions carry off the largest prizes.

THE VALUE OF RAILROAD STOCKS.

As yet, we have witnessed none of those injurious effects upon railroad securities which it was predicted, early in the war, would result from the competition of an enlarged issue of national bonds. Many claimed that as the issue of evidences of debt by the Government would largely increase the supply of securities, there must be a resulting reduction in the value of stocks and bonds generally. But there seems to have been a misapprehension as to the limits of the demand. So long as sound securities pay a good rate of interest they are sure to be sought for; and the danger from an increase of such instruments is not so much that their value will depreciate as that they will draw capital away from productive investments.

It has been the cardinal evil connected with the increase of the national debt that it has offered an inducement to withdraw capital from industrial or trading investments into a non-productive loan. In this way, but properly speaking in no other, has the creation of three thousand millions of national securities tended to depreciate the value of other securi-

ties; it has sunk a portion of the capital which was feeding the several interests represented by the various manufacturing, financial and transportation securities—a fact which can be readily confirmed by calling to mind the instances in which parties who formerly employed their capital in business, or lent it to others for that purpose have, now, the same capital invested in government bonds, which they hold idle. This result was inevitable, for the government could only borrow the large amount it required by offering a rate of interest which would compete with the earnings of capital in productive employment. As, therefore, national securities have, in this way, created their own demand, there is no reason for apprehending that they will injuriously compete with railroad or other corporation securities. It is, however, not improbable that, when financial affairs have been so far restored to a sound condition as to lessen the risks of business, there may be a disposition to employ actively capital now invested in national bonds. Such a process would naturally result in producing a decline which, by sympathy, would depreciate the value of all other securities.

It would appear, from these considerations, that railroad stocks are not likely to be materially affected in value by the competition of United States bonds. It is deserving, however, of note, that the issuing of national securities has been productive of changes in the distribution of railroad stocks which affect materially market operations in that class of shares. Railroad stocks are now no longer held by the community generally, but are in the hands chiefly of brokers, and railroad capitalists and managers, who constantly have a large proportion of them under hypothecation with banks and private bankers. This new distribution materially modifies speculative operations in stocks. Speculative cliques have no longer that inevitable dupe, the "outside public," to feed upon; and their operations have degenerated into a system of expert tactics for preying upon each other. Under this new condition of affairs, prices are, perhaps, likely to be more uniform than when the imperfectly informed public were more liable to be drawn into wild speculations.

It cannot, however, be said that because railroad stocks have passed more largely into the control of those connected with the management of the road, we must therefore apprehend a depreciation of their value. The fact of those in the management of the roads having acquired an enlarged interest in them naturally gives a guarantee that their affairs will be conducted with greater efficiency; while it must also be accepted as an emphatic expression of opinion in favor of the future value of this class of stocks, by those most competent to form a judgment. These inferences, however, must be subject to a certain reservation; for, in not a few instances, directors have acquired a large interest in their roads to enable them to promote schemes actually adverse to the interests of the company they represent. The fact that the Express Companies consist mostly of capitalists holding a controlling interest in trunk lines may serve as an illustration of the way in which a road is at times injured by those who hold a large proportion of its stock. While it would be rash to deny that the Expresses are a great public convenience, yet it cannot be disputed that their enormous annual profits prove that the railroad companies grant them needlessly liberal terms, and thereby virtually transfer to those organizations profits which might be obtained in behalf of railway stockholders. So long as this abuse of the power of directors is continued, railroad shares so affected must be deprived of a portion of their rightful value.

The most important consideration affecting the value of railroad securities is the prospect of their future earnings. The immense increase of earnings during the war was due

chiefly to the closing of the Mississippi. The blockade of that important outlet for Western produce not only forced an increased amount of freights over the Eastward routes, but by removing competition enabled the roads to largely enhance their rates of transportation. This temporary monopoly has enabled most of the roads to pay dividends; and their stocks have advanced to a price justifiable only by the prospect of their having reached a permanent dividend-paying basis. Many of the roads have reduced their debts, improved their roadway, increased their rolling stock and placed their works in a generally effective position, which are very material considerations in estimating the value of stocks. The question of chief importance is whether, in spite of these improvements, the reopening of the Mississippi route, when fully provided with steamers, will not remand many of the roads back into a non-dividend-paying condition? The roads connecting with the East will inevitably suffer a diminution in the amount of their traffic; and the river competition will materially reduce the rates of freight. The result of this competition is already showing itself in a decline of the current earnings of the leading roads. At the same time, it is necessary to set off against these disadvantages the fact that the steady decline in prices and the inevitable fall in wages will enable the roads to reduce their running expenses, while the natural expansion of commerce will increase the amount of produce seeking transportation. Certain roads will be subject to damaging competition from the Atlantic and Great Western road, when its arrangements are completed—a circumstance which alone might be considered unimportant, but when associated with the revival of river competition is of much practical consequence.

Upon the whole, these considerations appear to warrant the conclusion that, with energy and economy of management, many of the roads may permanently pay a good rate of interest upon their stock.

PETROLEUM FOR 1865.

The production of Petroleum the past year has not reached the point anticipated for it by the over sanguine. The large amount of capital attracted through brilliant promises during 1864, and the early part of 1865, has received but a poor return. Not only is this seen in diminished exports, but the total receipts have fallen off, showing a diminished production. For instance, the total amount taken for consumption at New York, and exported from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., was as follows for the last three years:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Exported from New York, bbls.....	488,690	533,394	377,162
Taken for consumption.....	314,481	242,187	241,161
Total New York.....	803,171	775,581	618,323
Boston exported.....	51,235	42,307	37,867
Philadelphia.....	134,893	191,003	307,673
Baltimore.....	22,896	23,249	25,608
Portland and elsewhere.....	8,552	1,769	3,737
Total, bbls.....	1,020,747	1,036,915	993,208

We have then here about 750,000 bbls. as the total export of Petroleum for 1865; and taking the export at 47 per cent of the total production (more than the usual average) would give 1,500,000 of bbls. as the production for the year. Or if, on the basis of the consumption at New York, we estimate the consumption at the other points of distribution, we will reach the same conclusion which is very far short of the wild figures which have floated about the country from time to time.

This result may surprise some when they consider the large increase of capital supposed to be employed producing Petroleum the past two years. It should be remembered, however, that, although eleven hundred companies have been formed with an aggregate for capital of 600 million dollars, that capital by no means represents the amount invested; not more than 15 per cent of that amount, or 90 millions of dollars having been paid up. And were we able to deduct from this 90 millions, the large amounts paid for lands, and the still larger amounts secured by those organizing the companies for their expenses and trouble, what a little balance would represent all that really was expended in producing Petroleum.

We give below the exports in detail from New York for the four years past, and the totals from all the other ports:

EXPORT OF CRUDE AND REFINED (INCLUDING NAPHTHA, ETC.), FROM NEW YORK, FOR THE YEARS 1865, 1864, 1863 AND 1862.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
To Liverpool.....	Gallons, 1,781,377	Gallons, 2,156,851	Gallons, 734,755	Gallons, 1,561,987
London.....	1,133,399	2,576,381	1,430,710	376,233

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Glasgow, &c.....	24,181	414,943	368,402	156,140
Bristol.....	.....	71,912	29,124	110,412
Falmouth, E.....	.....	626,176	316,402	509,815
Grangemouth, E.....	.....	425,334	.....	102,292
Cork, &c.....	299,356	1,532,257	3,310,362	1,157,486
Bowling, E.....	195	.....	87,164	.....
Havre.....	791,221	1,774,890	2,324,017	604,330
Marseilles.....	135,765	1,167,893	1,982,075	1,333,752
St. Nazaire & Rouen.....	.....	.....	.....	93,841
Cette.....	210	.....	4,800	.....
Dunkirk.....	2,700	.....	232,803	110,099
Dieppe.....	61,692	46,000	79,551	.....
Antwerp.....	.....	2,692,974	4,149,821	1,593,528
Bremen.....	823,090	903,004	971,905	231,983
Amsterdam.....	452,522	436	77,041	.....
Hamburg.....	229,384	1,486,155	1,186,680	981,766
Rotterdam.....	16,938	757,249	532,926	292,569
Gottenburg.....	81,960	.....	33,813	.....
Cronstadt.....	.....	88,060	400,376	891,359
Stettin.....	.....	.....	.....	53,317
Cadiz and Malaga.....	.....	33,284	58,474	97,782
Tarragona and Alicante.....	.....	33,000	16,823	44,988
Barcelona.....	.....	.....	25,500	5,128
Gibraltar and Malta.....	157	308,450	89,181	72,742
Oporto.....	.....	2,239	17,474	28,205
Naples and Palermo.....	3,990	57,115	7,983	22,615
Genoa and Leghorn.....	21,600	399,674	679,603	666,611
Trieste.....	.....	3,000	165,175	66,371
Alexandria, Egypt.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Lisbon.....	.....	64,662	167,195	93,703
Canary Islands.....	1,295	5,125	3,368	5,244
Madeira.....	430	490	.....	.....
Bilboa.....	.....	.....	2,500	153,818
China and East Indies.....	3,970	36,942	34,333	42,170
Africa.....	655	12,230	25,195	17,090
Australia.....	233,622	304,165	377,384	735,891
Otago, N. Z.....	7,850	5,500	10,810	14,880
Sydney, N. S. W.....	113,750	48,013	97,880	162,923
Brazil.....	54,967	160,152	149,676	291,752
Mexico.....	18,616	69,481	112,966	194,936
Cuba.....	213,680	356,436	418,034	704,627
Argentine Republic.....	7,390	24,470	20,260	67,416
Cisplatine Republic.....	13,217	117,626	78,552	72,852
Chile.....	17,898	66,550	92,550	53,326
Peru.....	56,011	256,407	169,061	110,840
British Honduras.....	.....	440	6,072	2,052
British Guiana.....	9,396	15,104	7,881	5,800
British West Indies.....	18,888	60,931	70,976	108,441
British North American Colonies.....	2,943	16,995	28,902	104,080
Danish West Indies.....	4,102	31,503	8,463	10,947
Dutch West Indies.....	7,117	12,148	26,638	18,309
French West Indies.....	2,382	9,104	16,020	31,118
Hayti.....	4,856	12,064	7,088	13,696
Central America.....	1,764	456	993	5,494
Venezuela.....	1,094	15,455	28,583	39,794
New Granada.....	37,058	107,837	57,490	58,570
Porto Rico.....	25,244	59,439	20,026	43,355
Total.....	6,720,213	19,547,604	21,335,784	14,332,132

TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1862, 1863, 1864 AND 1865.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
From New York..... gallons.	6,720,278	19,547,604	21,335,784	14,339,132
Boston.....	1,071,100	2,049,431	1,696,307	1,428,978
Philadelphia.....	2,800,972	5,395,738	7,760,148	11,891,563
Baltimore.....	174,830	915,866	929,971	973,177
Portland.....	120,150	342,082	70,762	11,088
New Bedford.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Cleveland.....	.....	.....	80,000	81,173
Total export from the U. States.	10,387,701	28,250,721	31,872,972	29,072,018

THE UNITED STATES DEBT.

We give below the statement of the public debt, prepared from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, for October, November 1865, and January 1, 1866:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Denominations.	Oct 31.	Novem. 30.	Jan. 1, 1866.
6 per cent, due December 31, 1867.....	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250
6 do July 1, 1868.....	8,908,341	8,908,342	8,908,342
5 do January 1, 1874.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
5 do January 1, 1871.....	7,022,000	7,022,000	7,022,000
6 do December 31, 1880.....	18,415,000	18,415,000	18,415,000
6 do June 30, 1881.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
6 do June 30, 1861, exc'd for 7.30s	139,331,400	139,252,450	139,230,800
6 do May 1, 1867-82 (5.20 years).....	514,780,500	514,780,500	514,780,500
6 do Nov. 1, 1870-85 (5.20 years).....	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
6 do Nov. 1, 1870-84 (5.20 years).....	44,479,100	50,590,300	50,590,300
5 do March 1, 1874-1904 (10.40s).....	172,770,100	172,770,100	172,770,100
6 do July 1, '81 (Oregon war).....	1,016,000	1,016,000	1,016,000
6 do June 30, 1881.....	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000

Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest \$1,161,137,692 \$1,167,169,942 \$1,167,148,292

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

4 per cent Temporary Loan { 10 days' } \$612,728	{ notice. } \$612,228		
5 do do do { 10 days' } 31,309,710	{ notice. } 21,644,711	\$97,257,195	
6 do do do { 10 days' } 67,185,307	{ notice. } 67,266,168		
6 do Certificates (one year).....	55,905,000	55,921,000	
5 do One and two-years' notes.....	32,536,901	32,536,901	
6 do Three years' com. int. notes.....	173,012,141	167,012,141	
6 do Thirty-year bonds (Central Pacific R.).....	1,258,000	1,898,000	
6 do do (Union Pacific R. R. E. Div.).....	.....	640,000
7.20 do Three years' treasury notes,	300,000,000	300,000,000	
7.30 do do do 1st series	309,000,000	300,000,000	
7.30 do do do 2d series	230,000,000	230,000,000	
7.30 do do do 3d series	230,000,000	230,000,000	
Aggreg. of debt bearing lawful mon. int.	\$1,191,819,787	\$1,177,531,149	\$1,179,475,236

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

7.30 per cent Three-years' Notes.....	\$308,150	\$260,500	\$240,000
do Texas Indemnity Bonds.....	760,000	726,000	726,000
Other bonds and notes.....	305,770	200,980	200,880

Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased..... \$1,373,920 \$1,187,480 \$1,168,880

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes.....	\$400,000,000	\$398,581,194	
do do (in redemp. of the temp loan).....	28,160,569	28,160,202	\$426,231,390
Fractional currency.....	26,057,469	26,108,197	26,000,420
Gold certificates of deposit.....	.....	7,200,440	7,288,140
Currency.....	\$454,878,938	\$460,047,033	\$459,519,950

Uncalled for pay requisitions.....	660,900	509,231	1,220,006	Cash in treasury.....	68,355,578	91,811,520	90,728,822
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.	\$454,868,988	\$460,556,264	\$459,519,950	ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE ON DEBT.			
Amount in Treasury—				Payable in gold.....	\$67,670,340	\$68,032,275	\$68,030,976
Coin.....	\$34,554,987	\$47,224,379	\$45,735,551	Payable in lawful money.....	71,267,738	70,864,680	70,186,131
Currency.....	32,800,591	44,587,141	44,993,271	Aggregate amount of int. payable an.	\$138,938,078	\$138,896,955	\$138,217,107
Total in Treasury.....	\$68,355,578	\$91,811,520	\$90,728,822	not including int. on the 3 years'			
RECAPITULATION.							
Debt bearing interest in coin.....	\$1,161,137,691	\$1,167,169,942	\$1,167,148,292	comp. int. notes, which is payable			
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,191,819,787	1,177,531,149	1,179,475,230	only at maturity.			
Debt on which interest has ceased...	1,373,920	1,187,480	1,166,880	LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			
Debt bearing no interest (currency)...	454,218,038	460,047,033	459,519,950	One and two years' 5 per cent notes...	\$32,536,901	\$32,536,901	\$8,536,900
Uncalled for requisitions.....	660,900	509,231		United States notes (currency).....	428,160,569	426,741,306	426,231,390
Aggregate debts of all kinds.....	\$2,809,210,336	\$2,806,444,835	\$2,807,310,358	Three years' 6 per cent comp. int. notes	217,012,141	167,012,141	180,012,141
				Aggregate legal tender notes in circu.	\$633,126,940	\$626,290,438	\$614,780,431

DAILY HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF GOLD AT NEW YORK—1862-65.

		1862.											
Day of month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
1.....	Holiday	102 1/2-103 1/2	102 1/2-102 1/2	101 1/2-102	102 1/2-102 1/2	S.	108 1/2-109 1/2	115 1/2-115 1/2	116 1/2-117	122 -123 1/2	129 1/2-131 1/2	128 1/2-131 1/2	
2.....		S.	S.	102 -102 1/2	102 1/2-101 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	108 1/2-109 1/2	115 -115 1/2	116 1/2-116 1/2	122 1/2-123	S.	131 -131 1/2	
3.....		103 1/2-103 1/2	102 -102 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	102 1/2-102 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	109 1/2-109 1/2	S.	117 1/2-118	122 1/2-123 1/2	130 1/2-131 1/2	131 -132	
4.....		103 1/2-103 1/2	101 1/2-102	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	Holiday.	114 1/2-115	117 1/2-117 1/2	122 1/2-123	129 1/2-131 1/2	133 -134	
5.....	S.	103 1/2-103 1/2	102 -102	101 1/2-102	103 1/2-103 1/2	103 1/2-104	109 1/2-109 1/2	114 1/2-114 1/2	118 1/2-118 1/2	S.	131 1/2-132 1/2	131 1/2-132 1/2	
6.....		103 1/2-103 1/2	1 1/2 -102 1/2	S.	152 1/2-103 1/2	104 -104 1/2	S.	114 1/2-114 1/2	118 1/2-119 1/2	122 1/2-124 1/2	121 1/2-132	130 1/2-132	
7.....		103 1/2-103 1/2	102 -102 1/2	102 1/2-102 1/2	102 1/2-102 1/2	104 -104 1/2	110 -110 1/2	114 -114 1/2	S.	123 -123 1/2	131 1/2-132	S.	
8.....		103 1/2-103 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 -102 1/2	102 1/2-103	S.	111 1/2-111 1/2	112 1/2-114	118 1/2-119 1/2	124 1/2-124 1/2	132 -132 1/2	131 1/2-131 1/2	
9.....		S.	S.	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	104 1/2-104 1/2	113 1/2-116 1/2	112 1/2-112 1/2	118 1/2-118 1/2	125 1/2-126 1/2	S.	132 1/2-133	
10.....		103 1/2-103 1/2	102 -102	101 1/2-102	103 1/2-103 1/2	104 1/2-104 1/2	115 1/2-117 1/2	S.	118 1/2-118 1/2	127 1/2-129	132 1/2-133 1/2	132 1/2-132 1/2	
11.....		103 1/2-104	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-102	S.	103 1/2-104 1/2	114 1/2-116	112 1/2-113 1/2	118 1/2-118 1/2	128 -128 1/2	131 -132 1/2	132 1/2-132 1/2	
12.....	S.	1 1/4 -104 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-102	103 1/2-103 1/2	104 1/2-105 1/2	113 1/2-114 1/2	113 1/2-114 1/2	118 1/2-118 1/2	S.	131 1/2-132	131 1/2-131 1/2	
13.....		104 1/2-104 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	S.	101 1/2-103 1/2	105 1/2-105 1/2	S.	114 1/2-114 1/2	118 -118 1/2	129 -129 1/2	131 -131	131 1/2-132	
14.....	193 -103	104 1/2-104 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	105 1/2-105 1/2	115 1/2-116 1/2	115 1/2-115 1/2	S.	131 -133	132 -131	S.	
15.....	193 1/2-103 1/2	104 1/2-104 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	105 1/2-105 1/2	116 1/2-117	114 1/2-115 1/2	117 1/2-117 1/2	132 -132 1/2	131 1/2-132	131 1/2-132 1/2	
16.....	192 1/2-102 1/2	S.	S.	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 -103 1/2	S.	116 1/2-117 1/2	114 1/2-114 1/2	116 1/2-117 1/2	S.	S.	132 -132 1/2	
17.....	101 1/2-102	103 1/2-103 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 -103 1/2	106 1/2-106 1/2	117 1/2-117 1/2	S.	116 1/2-117 1/2	128 1/2-129 1/2	130 1/2-130 1/2	132 1/2-132 1/2	
18.....	101 1/2-102	103 1/2-103 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	S.	106 1/2-106 1/2	119 -119 1/2	115 1/2-115 1/2	116 1/2-116 1/2	130 1/2-130 1/2	131 1/2-132	132 1/2-132 1/2	
19.....	S.	103 -103 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	106 -106 1/2	118 1/2-118 1/2	114 1/2-115 1/2	116 1/2-117	S.	130 -131	132 1/2-132 1/2	
20.....	102 1/2-102 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	S.	103 1/2-103 1/2	106 1/2-106 1/2	S.	115 -115 1/2	116 1/2-117	128 1/2-129 1/2	130 1/2-130 1/2	132 -132 1/2	
21.....	102 1/2-102 1/2	1 1/2 -103 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	106 1/2-106 1/2	119 1/2-120	115 1/2-115 1/2	S.	128 1/2-129 1/2	130 1/2-130 1/2	S.	
22.....	102 1/2-102 1/2	109 -103	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	S.	119 1/2-120 1/2	115 1/2-116 1/2	117 1/2-117 1/2	133 -133 1/2	130 1/2-130 1/2	132 1/2-132 1/2	
23.....	102 1/2-102 1/2	S.	S.	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	106 1/2-108	119 -119 1/2	115 1/2-115 1/2	117 1/2-118 1/2	132 1/2-133	S.	132 1/2-132 1/2	
24.....	102 1/2-102 1/2	103 -103 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	108 1/2-108 1/2	117 -118 1/2	S.	118 1/2-119	131 -132	130 1/2-130 1/2	132 -132 1/2	
25.....	103 -103 1/2	103 -103 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	S.	114 1/2-116 1/2	115 1/2-115 1/2	120 -120 1/2	129 1/2-130	129 1/2-130	Christmas	
26.....	103 -103 1/2	102 1/2-103 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	S.	108 1/2-109 1/2	117 -117 1/2	115 1/2-115 1/2	120 1/2-120 1/2	S.	129 1/2-129 1/2	131 1/2-132	
27.....	103 -103 1/2	102 1/2-102 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	S.	104 -104 1/2	109 1/2-109 1/2	S.	115 1/2-115 1/2	121 1/2-121 1/2	130 -131 1/2	129 1/2-129 1/2	131 1/2-132 1/2	
28.....	103 1/2-103 1/2	102 1/2-102 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 1/2-104	109 -109 1/2	116 1/2-117 1/2	115 1/2-115 1/2	S.	131 1/2-132 1/2	129 1/2-129 1/2	S.	
29.....	103 1/2-103 1/2		101 1/2-101 1/2	101 1/2-101 1/2	103 1/2-103 1/2	S.	115 1/2-116 1/2	116 -116	121 1/2-123 1/2	131 1/2-131 1/2	129 -129 1/2	131 1/2-132 1/2	
30.....	103 1/2-103 1/2		S.	102 -102	103 1/2-103 1/2	108 1/2-109 1/2	114 1/2-115 1/2	115 1/2-115 1/2	121 1/2-124	130 1/2-130 1/2	S.	132 1/2-133	
31.....	10 1/2-103 1/2		101 1/2-101 1/2		103 1/2-103 1/2		114 1/2-115 1/2	S.		129 1/2-130		133 1/2-133 1/2	
Month.	103 -103 1/2	102 1/2-104 1/2	101 1/2-102 1/2	101 1/2-102 1/2	102 1/2-104 1/2	103 1/2-109 1/2	108 1/2-120 1/2	112 1/2-116 1/2	116 1/2-124	122 -132 1/2	129 -133 1/2	128 1/2-134	

		1863.											
Day of month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
1.....	Holiday	S.	S.	156 -157 1/2	150 1/2-151 1/2	146 -147 1/2	144 1/2-145	129 1/2-129 1/2	126 1/2-127 1/2	140 1/2-140 1/2	S.	148 1/2-148 1/2	
2.....	133 1/2-134 1/2	156 1/2-159	171 1/2-171 1/2	153 1/2-157	149 1/2-150 1/2	146 1/2-147 1/2	143 1/2-144 1/2	S.	127 1/2-128	142 1/2-143 1/2	145 1/2-146 1/2	143 1/2-148 1/2	
3.....	133 1/2-134 1/2	154 1/2-155 1/2	171 -171 1/2	153 -153 1/2	S.	146 1/2-146 1/2	144 -144 1/2	127 1/2-127 1/2	129 1/2-131 1/2	142 1/2-143 1/2	146 1/2-146 1/2	151 1/2-152 1/2	
4.....	S.	157 -158 1/2	165 -168	151 1/2-155 1/2	148 1/2-150	146 -146 1/2	Holiday.	127 1/2-127 1/2	133 1/2-134 1/2	S.	146 -146 1/2	152 1/2-152 1/2	
5.....	134 1/2-135 1/2	156 1/2-158	157 -158	S.	148 1/2-151 1/2	146 -146 1/2	139 -139 1/2	127 1/2-127 1/2	S.	144 -144 1/2	146 1/2-147 1/2	151 1/2-152	
6.....	134 -134 1/2	15 1/2-158 1/2	150 -154	151 -152 1/2	152 1/2-154	145 1/2-145 1/2	132 -133 1/2	Thanks'g	133 -133 1/2	146 1/2-146 1/2	148 1/2-148 1/2	151 -152 1/2	
7.....	134 -135	156 1/2-157 1/2	154 1/2-155 1/2	145 1/2-147	154 1/2-154 1/2	143 -143	131 1/2-131 1/2	S.	132 -132 1/2	145 1/2-146	S.	148 1/2-148 1/2	
8.....	135 1/2-137	S.	S.	146 1/2-148	149 -150 1/2	142 1/2-142 1/2	131 1/2-131 1/2	S.	132 1/2-132 1/2	146 1/2-147	146 1/2-147 1/2	148 1/2-149 1/2	
9.....	138 -138 1/2	154 1/2-156 1/2	155 1/2-157 1/2	146 1/2-148	S.	142 1/2-142 1/2	132 1/2-132 1/2	126 1/2-126 1/2	131 1/2-131 1/2	148 1/2-148 1/2	145 -145 1/2	148 1/2-149 1/2	
10.....	136 1/2-138 1/2	152 1/2-153 1/2	160 -163	146 1/2-149	S.	140 1/2-140 1/2	132 1/2-132 1/2	126 1/2-126 1/2	132 1/2-132 1/2	148 1/2-148 1/2	145 1/2-145 1/2	151 -151 1/2	
11.....	S.	152 1/2-153 1/2	457 1/2-158 1/2	150 1/2-152 1/2	148 1/2-149	141 1/2-141 1/2	132 1/2-132 1/2	126 1/2-126 1/2	129 1/2-129 1/2	S.	146 1/2-147	150 1/2-150 1/2	
12.....	140 1/2-142 1/2	151 1/2-154 1/2	158 1/2-160 1/2	S.	148 1/2-149 1/2	141 1/2-141 1/2	S.	126 1/2-127	S.	149 1/2-150 1/2	147 -147 1/2	149 1/2-150 1/2	
13.....	142 1/2-144	155 1/2-156	159 -161 1/2	157 -157 1/2	149 1/2-149 1/2	142 1/2-142 1/2	131 1/2-131 1/2	126 1/2-126 1/2	130 1/2-131 1/2	153 1/2-155	147 -147 1/2	150 1/2-150 1/2	
14.....	146 1/2-148	455 1/2-156	157 1/2-158 1/2	155 -155 1/2	149 1/2-150	147 1/2-148 1/2	131 1/2-131 1/2	125 1/2-125 1/2	131 1/2-132 1/2	156 -156 1/2	147 -147 1/2	149 1/2-149 1/2	
15.....	148 1/2-148 1/2	155 1/2-157 1/2	154 1/2-155 1/2	152 -153 1/2	149 1/2-150 1/2	145 1/2-145 1/2	123 1/2-123 1/2	125 1/2-125 1/2	132 1/2-132 1/2	154 1/2-154 1/2			

1865.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for days of the month, showing exchange rates and market data for 1865.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO DECEMBER 3.

The money market exhibited signs of returning buoyancy at the commencement of the week, but the continued drain of specie to the Continent, and the rate of American exchanges, which precluded the arrival of bullion from the United States, checked the upward tendency, and prices receded below last week's quotations.

The Government broker has operated extensively in the market, purchasing consols for the sinking funds. As his purchases have all been completed for the quarter, it is anticipated that a further decline in Government securities will take place.

Prices of railroad, mining and other securities have receded under the pressure to sell, induced by the demand for money. A further decline in foreign securities is noticed, except in the case of United States bonds and other securities, which have advanced.

The new Turkish loan of £6,000,000, in bonds of £20, bearing 6 per cent interest, to be issued at the price of £13 4s, or £66 8s for each £100, is announced. The loan is redeemable at par in 21 years by half-yearly drawings, and special revenues are hypothecated for the payment of principal and interest.

The subscription list of the English and American Bank opened on Monday, and closed in an hour with more than three times the number to be allotted. The rush of applicants was something remarkable.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Ceylon Company (limited), the report was adopted. The profits resulting during the half-year ended the 30th September are estimated at £13,551 10s 7d, which being added to £3,905 11s 8d, brought forward from the last accounts, produces the sum of £17,457 2s 3d, out of which the directors recommend that an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and a bonus of 2 1/2 per cent on the capital represented by the old shares, amounting together to 10s 6d per share, be declared and made payable, free from income tax, on the 21st inst.

At a meeting of the Indian Carrying Company, the report, which was adopted, states, "That the sum to the credit of revenue account, including the balance from last year, is £3,696 0s 7d, (out of which a dividend for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1864, has been paid :) and that the reserve fund set aside out of revenue amounts to £1,500. The directors propose now to pay a dividend, as before, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ending 30th June last, and to carry over the balance to the next account."

The suspension is announced at Sydney of Messrs. Spyer & Co., of that place, and London, with liabilities stated at £30,891, and assets £14,800.

The report of the National Bank of Australia, recommends a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO DECEMBER 23.

The Paris Bourse still continues without animation. But little business is doing, and no new enterprises are announced. Money is gradually becoming easier, in consequence apparently of the limited demand for industrial operations. Government securities are inactive.

The retail dealers of Paris are doing a spirited business in view of the Christmas holidays. But the city still continues unusually dull for this season of the year. It is hoped that after New Years more animation will take place in general business.

The iron trade in France is not very brisk at present, nor is the demand either for home use or for export so good as ironmasters expected last month. It is the general opinion that this dullness is merely temporary, and that a better prospect will shortly open. Ironmasters believe they might easily compete with foreigners were it not for the manner in which the acquits a caution are managed. An acquit a caution is the permission given to a merchant by the Director of Customs to send to any part of France foreign merchandise imported without the payment of duty. It is only granted on condition that the merchandise shall be re-exported within a limited period, either in the state it was imported or after having been transformed. The object of the Government in authorizing this temporary importation was to confer a favor on the French operative; and those engaged in the iron trade complain, not of the principle of the measure, but of the abuses to which it gives rise. They state that these acquits a caution do not serve the French manufacturer as it was said they would, but only enrich some skillful speculators at the expense of the producer. The Committee of Ironmasters have had the matter under consideration for some time. After frequent applications to the superior authorities, the Minister of Commerce has appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, when the principal ironmasters will be examined, and the abuse, if any really exists, remedied.

An extraordinary rise has taken place in France in the price of copper. Contracts for Chilian copper have been made at 297f. 50c per kilogrammes, being a rise of 100f. since the commencement of the difficulties between Spain and Chili.

Although there was a fair average amount of business at Lyons in silk goods during the week the market was not so brisk as during the preceding seven days. This falling off arises chiefly from the great number of sales during the last month; for even when prices were 60 per cent lower than they now are, great activity in the market seldom lasted more than a month.

It is said that the forthcoming report of the Minister of Finance will show a surplus on the ordinary Budget of 80,000,000f., applicable to the extraordinary Budget of Public Works, and that the amortissement fund will once more be active.

According to the statement of the Italian Minister of Finance there is an estimated deficiency of 207 millions of francs in the budget of 1865, and of 265 millions in the budget of 1866. He hopes to diminish this deficit, by means of retrenchments, to the amount of 30 millions, and to tax grain and flour to the extent of 10 per cent, which will yield a revenue of 100,000,000 francs. He also recommends a tax on doors and windows.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

COURSE OF GOLD, DECEMBER, 1865.—The following table shows the fluctuations of gold daily during December, and monthly since Jan. 1, 1865 :

DATE	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing	DATE	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Dec. 1	148	148 1/2	143	143	Dec. 18	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
" 2	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2	" 19	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
" 3	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2	" 20	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
" 4	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	" 21	146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2
" 5	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	" 22	146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
" 6	148 1/2	148 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	" 23	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
" 7	146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	" 24	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
" 8	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	" 25	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
" 9	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	" 26	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
" 10	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2	" 27	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
" 11	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2	" 28	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
" 12	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2	" 29	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
" 13	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	" 30	145 1/2	145 1/2	141 1/2	144 1/2
" 14	145 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2					
" 15	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2					
" 16	146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2					
Month									

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

Month	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing	Month	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
January	226	234 1/2	197 1/2	204 1/2	August	144 1/2	145 1/2	140 1/2	144 1/2
February	202 1/2	216 3/4	198 3/4	202	September	144 1/2	145 1/2	142 1/2	144 1/2
March	200 1/2	201	148 1/2	157 1/2	October	144 1/2	149	144 1/2	146 1/2
April	151	154 1/2	143 1/2	146 1/2	November	145 1/2	148 1/2	145 1/2	147 1/2
May	145 1/2	145 1/2	128 1/2	137 1/2	December	148 1/2	148 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
June	137 1/2	147 1/2	135 1/2	141 1/2	Twelve months	226	234 1/2	128 1/2	141 1/2
July	141	146 1/2	138 1/2	144 1/2					

The following exhibits the fluctuations of gold in each month of the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, covering the whole specie-suspension period :

Year	1862	1863	1864	1865
January	100 @ 103 1/2	133 1/2 @ 160 1/2	151 1/2 @ 150 1/2	197 1/2 @ 234 1/2
February	102 1/2 @ 104 1/2	152 1/2 @ 172 1/2	157 1/2 @ 161 1/2	199 1/2 @ 216 1/2
March	101 1/2 @ 102 1/2	139 @ 171 1/2	159 @ 169 1/2	148 1/2 @ 201 1/2
April	101 1/2 @ 102 1/2	145 1/2 @ 154 1/2	166 1/2 @ 184 1/2	148 1/2 @ 154 1/2
May	102 1/2 @ 104 1/2	143 1/2 @ 152 1/2	168 @ 190	128 1/2 @ 145 1/2
June	103 1/2 @ 109 1/2	140 1/2 @ 148 1/2	193 @ 251	135 1/2 @ 147 1/2
July	108 1/2 @ 120 1/2	123 1/2 @ 145 1/2	222 @ 285	138 1/2 @ 146 1/2
August	112 1/2 @ 116 1/2	122 1/2 @ 129 1/2	231 1/2 @ 261 1/2	140 1/2 @ 145 1/2
September	116 1/2 @ 124 1/2	126 1/2 @ 143 1/2	191 @ 254 1/2	142 1/2 @ 145 1/2
October	122 @ 133 1/2	140 1/2 @ 156 1/2	189 @ 227 1/2	144 1/2 @ 149 1/2
November	129 @ 133 1/2	143 @ 154 1/2	210 @ 260	145 1/2 @ 148 1/2
December	128 1/2 @ 131 1/2	148 1/2 @ 152 1/2	214 @ 242 1/2	144 1/2 @ 148 1/2
Year	100 @ 134	122 1/2 @ 172 1/2	151 1/2 @ 285	128 1/2 @ 234 1/2

In another part of our present issue will be found the details from which the last of the above tables has been derived. These are given for the four years, 1862-65, covering the whole of the specie-suspension period and embrace the daily fluctuations in the New York market.

TREASURE MOVEMENTS.—The following tables are intended to show the principal movements in treasure for the years since 1860 to the end of 1865, and will explain in some degree the causes of the fluctuations in the prices of gold given elsewhere. We insert them, though incomplete, as a necessary accompaniment to the tables of prices. In our next issue they will appear complete.

(1.)—GOLD RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA.

Months.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	\$2,199,532	\$2,337,082	\$939,201	\$2,043,457
February	3,223,392	951,823	1,250,069	914,735
March	1,842,495	1,697,176	1,121,338	1,668,975
April	1,823,317	724,934	854,242	2,307,025
May	1,979,770	776,122	933,770	1,257,651
June	1,909,031	809,176	723,951	750,469
July	1,961,068	726,027	711,645	1,092,820
August	2,070,198	831,113	1,241,155	1,676,177
September	2,642,912	750,259	1,189,159	2,040,446
October	2,317,261	1,032,899	855,378	2,481,088
November	2,463,192	713,021	882,276	1,952,675
December	1,577,948	857,688	2,265,619	.....
Year	\$25,010,116	\$12,207,320	\$12,907,803	\$.....

(2.)—GOLD IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Months.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	\$228,050	\$7,262,229	\$183,658	\$101,906	\$131,790	\$52,268
February	190,175	2,274,067	62,007	213,971	88,150	106,704
March	85,094	5,546,406	89,327	123,616	104,437	243,242
April	49,186	1,953,001	26,152	107,061	285,814	236,492
May	96,069	3,486,812	110,388	197,217	660,092	177,485
June	38,372	5,387,153	61,423	109,997	146,731	249,732
July	64,351	6,996,498	219,001	182,245	128,452	253,640
August	140,750	1,049,552	92,703	113,877	245,858	182,072
September	255,695	1,231,012	121,318	78,231	58,220	194,224
October	1,083,838	639,328	256,676	78,053	129,775	77,942
November	446,798	903,825	109,708	103,144	161,627	236,426
December	6,174,061	353,530	78,316	118,961	114,976	.....
Year	\$8,852,830	\$37,038,413	\$1,390,277	\$1,528,279	\$2,265,522	\$.....

(3.)—GOLD EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Months.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	\$853,562	\$2,059,202	\$2,658,274	\$4,624,574	\$5,459,079	\$3,184,853
February	977,009	2,528,737	3,776,919	3,965,664	3,015,367	1,023,201
March	2,381,663	3,488,926	2,471,223	6,585,442	1,800,559	381,913
April	2,995,502	1,643,262	4,037,675	1,972,834	5,883,077	871,439
May	5,529,936	979,145	5,164,636	2,115,679	6,460,930	7,245,471
June	8,842,080	885,062	9,867,614	1,367,774	5,170,551	5,199,472
July	6,553,985	2,069,591	8,067,337	3,268,881	3,309,887	723,986
August	7,454,813	1,558,824	3,713,532	5,465,261	1,001,014	1,554,398
September	3,758,734	1,642,533	3,058,919	3,480,385	2,835,398	2,494,973
October	2,106,395	1,672,617	6,707,519	6,210,156	2,496,221	2,516,226
November	525,091	1,851,385	6,213,250	5,438,363	7,267,662	2,046,180
December	202,401	2,334,847	3,673,112	5,259,053	6,103,377	.....
Year	\$42,191,171	\$21,714,481	\$59,437,021	\$49,754,056	\$50,803,122	\$.....

(4.)—GOLD PAID FOR CUSTOM DUTIES.

Months.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	\$3,890,166	\$2,059,202	\$3,351,657	\$4,296,357	\$6,179,561	\$4,276,399
February	3,378,043	2,528,737	3,565,464	2,708,004	7,483,511	4,823,214
March	3,477,546	3,488,926	4,626,862	4,298,419	7,670,093	5,471,026
April	2,444,268	1,643,262	4,149,952	3,892,818	14,658,573	6,389,560
May	2,466,463	979,145	4,704,925	3,726,161	3,908,058	8,230,195
June	2,024,193	885,062	4,664,927	3,594,934	3,348,011	7,887,554
July	4,504,076	2,069,591	7,211,818	4,724,076	3,641,302	9,908,190
August	4,493,243	1,557,824	4,762,582	6,028,569	6,272,002	13,190,400
September	3,038,803	1,642,583	5,239,046	7,008,116	4,113,210	13,037,062
October	2,622,078	1,672,617	4,309,420	6,206,704	3,697,335	11,064,409
November	1,794,749	1,851,385	3,003,270	5,114,905	3,487,561	10,138,601
December	1,171,853	2,334,847	2,664,594	5,271,991	3,467,368	8,378,335
Year	\$35,327,481	\$21,714,981	\$52,354,117	\$56,943,454	\$67,926,585	\$102,794,945

(5.)—GOLD INTEREST PAID AT TREASURY.

Months.	1864.	1865.	Months.	1864.	1865.
January	\$3,156,904	\$2,449,290	July	\$1,881,009	\$5,714,367
February	1,114,002	913,429	August	2,106,784	454,575
March	258,116	2,009,665	September	3,113,699	4,117,419
April	5,195,731	163,181	October	1,895,006	5,885,808
May	4,351,598	10,292,800	November	4,032,956	4,243,786
June	2,261,772	1,066,274	December	3,163,406	.....
Total during the year				\$33,126,874	\$.....

(6.)—GOLD IN BANKS AND SUB-TREASURY.

1st day of—	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	\$29,030,031	\$40,970,990	\$37,992,534	\$30,054,450
February	29,656,711	40,394,786	39,963,522	30,342,250
March	31,335,319	41,050,421	43,111,317	34,522,341
April	32,971,999	37,338,770	41,160,843	36,850,985
May	35,730,817	38,465,314	41,026,220	39,896,077
June	38,397,236	40,160,152	36,564,325	42,968,190
July	36,634,118	42,641,085	31,057,550	44,098,091
August	37,391,876	39,644,227	31,898,050	49,731,490
September	37,828,015	38,012,019	33,007,799	52,403,883
October	41,382,201	39,146,457	31,944,614	46,595,964
November	40,804,481	38,370,251	33,955,867	44,565,483
December	38,154,379	36,847,190	28,961,268	50,694,027
Amount Dec. 31, 1865				\$.....

BESON DIVIDENDS.—Joseph G. Martin, of Boston, has prepared the following tables of dividends; all of which are payable about the 1st of January in Boston, excepting Connecticut State sixes, which are payable at Hartford; Agricultural Branch Railroad bonds, at Marlboro', Providence and Worcester Railroad, at Providence, R. I.; and Worcester and Nashua Railroad, at Worcester, and Cape Cod at Hyannis—at the Treasurer's offices. The dividends of the Berkshire Railroad, Granite Railway, Middlesex Mills, and Salisbury Mills are quarterly.

The feature of special prominence in these tables is the large dividends paid by the manufacturing companies the last six months :

RAILROADS.</

MISCELLANEOUS CO.'S.					
1	American Artificial Limb.....	\$300,000	3	4	\$12,000
1	American Insurance.....	300,000	10	10	30,000
1	Boston & New S'boat.....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000
10	Boston & Nova Scotia G'd.....	200,000	5	5	10,000
10	Boston Wharf.....	600,000	3	2	12,000
1	East Boston Gaslight.....	150,000	4	4	6,000
—	Fishing Bounties.....	About	—	—	400,000
1	Franklin Insurance.....	300,000	5	5	15,000
1	Gilberton Coal.....	500,000	—	5	25,000
1	Hard Rubber Truss.....	25,000	4½	3½	875
1	John Hancock Life Insurance.....	100,000	—	7	7,000
1	New England Mutual Ins. P. F.....	200,000	3	3	6,000
1	Massachusetts Hos. L. In.....	Interest	—	—	300,000
1	Merrimac Chemical.....	50,000	5	5	2,500
*	Mt. Pleasant Coal.....	500,000	2	2	10,000
1	North American Insurance.....	200,000	7	8	16,000
1	Pawners' Bank.....	100,700	4	4	4,028
2	Sandwich G. (ex.).....	5,000 shs.	—	—	30,000
1	Suffolk Glass.....	150,000	—	10	15,000
1	Sutherland F. Marble.....	300,000	6	6	18,000
					\$969,403

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

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance December 1, 1865.....	\$58,646,474 55
Receipts during the month :	
On account of customs.....	\$8,378,335 53
“ Loans.....	7,867,466 57
“ Internal revenue.....	350,011 52
“ Coin certificates.....	13,348,920 00
“ Post-office Departm't.....	711,913 37
“ Transfers.....	7,675,328 10
“ Patent fees.....	3,784 30
“ Miscellaneous.....	24,025,289 85
	120,907,473 79
Payments during the month :	
Treasury drafts.....	\$65,359,235 55
Post-office do.....	20,927 29
	65,390,172 84
Balance December 31, 1865.....	\$55,517,300 95
By balance, cr. disbursing accounts, December 1.....	\$13,473,335 55
By receipts during the month.....	18,606,249 64
To payments.....	32,079,585 19
	17,904,068 40
Balance.....	\$14,175,516 79
By balance, cr. interest accounts.....	\$2,828,843 58
By appropriations.....	10,560,141 32
To payments—coin.....	2,783,684 20
“ notes.....	3,872,506 59
	6,656,190 79
Balance.....	\$6,732,794 11
By receipts for customs in December, 1865.....	\$8,378,335 53
do do December, 1864.....	3,467,368 96
Increase do do 1865.....	\$4,910,966 57
By balance, cr. bullion and expense account for Assay Office.....	\$332,515 45
By coin received during the month..	\$686,156 73
By fine bars.....	1,071,014 11
	1,707,170 84
	\$2,039,686 09
To payments in coin.....	\$460,846 31
do fine bars.....	346,502 26
	807,348 57
Balance.....	\$1,232,337 52
By funds in hand, in Assistant Treas- urer's Office... ..	\$76,425,611 85
do Assay Office.....	370,618 61
By fine bars in do.....	817,808 57
By unparted bullion.....	268,888 86
	1,086,192 43
	\$77,882,417 89
Less temporary loan to be reim- bursed.....	\$1,002,897 38
Less due depositors.....	883,679 43
	\$1,886,576 81
Balance.....	\$75,995,841 08

UNITED STATES MINT RETURNS.—The following is a statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of December, 1865 ;

DEPOSITS.		
Gold deposits from all sources.....		\$979,805 26
Silver deposits, including purchases.....		44,079 48
Total deposits.....		\$1,023,884 74
GOLD COINAGE.		
	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles.....	56,105	\$1,122,100 00
Fine Bars.....	12	6,896 97
Total.....	56,117	\$1,128,996 97

SILVER.		
Half Dollars.....	70,800	\$35,400 00
Quarter Dollars.....	2,400	690 00
Fine Bars.....	10	731 26
Total.....	73,210	\$36,791 26
COPPER.		
Cents.....	5,228,000	\$42,280 00
Two cent pieces.....	1,077,500	21,550 00
Three cent pieces.....	1,326,000	39,780 00
Total.....	6,631,500	\$103,610 00
RECAPITULATION.		
	Pieces.	Value.
Gold coinage.....	56,117	\$1,128,996 67
Silver.....	73,210	36,731 26
Copper.....	6,631,500	103,610 00
Total.....	6,760,828	\$1,260,338 25

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

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.	
Foreign coin.....	\$12,000 00
Foreign bullion.....	7,000 00
United States bullion.....	645,000 00
	\$664,000 00
DEPOSITS OF SILVER, INCLUDING PURCHASES.	
Foreign coins.....	\$3,900 00
Foreign bullion.....	16,000 00
U. S. bullion (contained in gold).....	7,000 00
do. (Lake Superior).....	100 00
	27,000 00
Total deposits payable in bars.....	\$225,000 00
do do do coins.....	466,000 00
	691,000 00
Gold bars stamped.....	\$1,323,752 57
Transmitted to U. S. mint for coinage.....	348,569 35

STAY LAW OF VIRGINIA.—The following law, suspending the collection of debts, has been passed by the Virginia Legislature, and signed by the Governor. It is a mere temporary law, intended for the “ protection of debtors until a Stay Law is passed.”

A BILL STAYING THE COLLECTION OF BILLS FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, that no execution, *venditioni exponas*, attachment, or other process to compel the payment of money, or the sale of property for that purpose, shall be issued, or, if heretofore issued, shall be proceeded with, and that no judgment, decree, or order for the payment of money rendered or made during the period that this act is in force, shall operate as a lien upon any estate held or owned, or any interest on such estate by the person or persons against whom such judgment, decree or order may be made. Nor shall there be any sale under a deed of trust, mortgage, pledge, or other security ; nor under any judgment, decree or order for the payment of any money, while this act remains in force, unless by consent of parties ; provided, that no part of this act shall apply to the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, nor the counties of Accomac, Northampton, Norfolk, and Princess Annie ; but the act entitled “ an act staying the collection of debts.” passed January 23d, 1864, and the amendment thereof, passed June 23d, 1864, shall remain in force so far as the said cities and counties are concerned, with the exception, that sales of property may take place, under the judgment and decree of court, in cases where the collection of debts is not the object of such sales.

2. If any execution shall have been levied before the passage of this act, the property levied on shall be restored to the defendant, but shall remain subject to the lien of the execution aforesaid.

3. This act shall be in force from its passage, and shall so continue during the present session of this General Assembly, unless sooner altered, amended or repealed.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK.—As will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, a new bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been established at New Orleans, to be called the Louisiana National Bank. Mr. James Robb, of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co, of New York, is President ; Mr. Frank Williams, recently President of the old Bank of New Orleans, is Vice-President, and Mr. C. N. Jordan, late Cashier of the Third National Bank of New York, is Cashier. Mr. J. F. D. Lanier, of New York, is one of the directors, and the other directors are all of New Orleans, and gentlemen of respectability and abundant means. The bank proposes to confine its operations mainly to dealing in exchange ; and if New Orleans takes the position as regards the business of the country she formerly held, a wide field will exist for the operations of this institution.

In our advertising columns will be found the card of Messrs. Goodman & Merrill. As general commission merchants, the fact of having a member of the firm at the South and another in New York gives these gentlemen extraordinary facilities for transacting a commission business to the best advantage in both places.

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.

The following dividends are announced—

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. CT.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Railroads.				
Norwich & Worcester RR.	5	Jan. 10.	Farmer's Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.	Jan. 4 to Jan. 11.
N. Y., Prov. & Boston RR.	8	Jan. 8.	M. Morgan & Sons, N. Y.	Dec. 27 to Jan. 4.
Paterson & Ramapo RR.	8	Jan. 2.	H. C. Stimson & Co., N. Y.	—
Paterson & Hudson R. RR.	4	Jan. 2.	H. C. Stimson & Co., N. Y.	—
Banks.				
National Broadway Bank	12	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	—
East River National Bank	4	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	—
Fourth National Bank	5	Jan. 8.	At Bank.	Jan. 3 to Jan. 10.
Phoenix National Bank	4	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	—
Nassau Nat. B. of Brooklyn	5	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	—
Atlantic Nat. B. of Brooklyn	6	Jan. 2.	At Bank.	—
Insurance.				
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	5	Jan. 2.	Company's Office	—
Star Fire Insurance Co.	5	Jan. 2.	Company's Office	—
Germania Fire Insurance Co.	5	Jan. 4.	Company's Office	—
Commerce Fire Insur. Co.	5	Jan. 8.	Company's Office	—
National Fire Insurance Co.	8	Jan. 9.	Company's Office	—
Harmony Fire Insurance Co.	5	Jan. 2.	Company's Office	—
United States Fire Ins. Co.	5	Jan. 3.	Company's Office	—
Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	5	Jan. 4.	Company's Office	—
Howard Insurance Co.	5	Jan. 8.	Company's Office	—
Flemans Insurance Co.	5	Jan. 4.	Company's Office	—
Citizens Fire Insurance Co.	10	Jan. 4.	Company's Office	—
Miscellaneous.				
United States Trust Co.	5	Jan. 10.	Company's Office	—

FRIDAY, January 5, 1866., 6 P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The last statement of the Associated Banks shows that, at the close of last week, the banks had increased their legal tenders proper about five millions, while the deposits had increased six millions. The tendency toward increased monetary ease thus indicated has been augmented during the current week, by the payment of dividends, concurrently with a strictly moderate demand for loans. We have, therefore, an unusual abundance of unemployed funds which are seeking employment chiefly at this point there being comparatively little demand for accommodation from the Western countries. The West is largely indebted to the East for merchandize and is not forwarding a corresponding amount of produce, so that the balance of exchange with that section is much in our favor, and may be expected to remain so.

The ease of money at this centre may be expected to increase until the middle of the month, as the result of the disbursement of interest by companies, and the payment of interest upon the last issue of seven-thirties. The supply of currency for active circulation, has been increased during the past month, by the issue of \$13,000,000 of new compound notes, which were chiefly paid out in redemption of the five per cent. notes retired. The obligation of the banks to procure legal tenders to fill up their reserve, on making up their quarterly official statement, has caused an unusual amount of legal tenders to be temporarily held by the banks; the statements, however, having been made up, the national banks will now, as formerly, hold a portion of the accumulation at the disposal of their customers; which will contribute to a still further increase of ease.

With this actual and prospective abundance of surplus funds, it may appear remarkable that the street rate of interest should not have fallen below 6 per cent. and that discounts should remain at unchanged rates. The apparent anomaly is explained by the high rates of interest paid by the Government, and from the fact that national securities are steadily rising in public estimation. Lenders prefer buying Certificates of Indebtedness (which at present pay about 7½ per cent.) or seven-thirties, to investing at 6 per cent. on call, or lending on the best paper at 7 & 8 per cent. A considerable amount is also going into the Sub-Treasury on tempora-

ry loan at 6 per cent. During December the amount deposited in the Treasury reached nearly eight millions. While these inducements are offered by the Government, and the national credit is in the ascendant, it is not probable that money will fall to a very low rate of interest.

The demand for call loans from the brokers has been strictly moderate during the week, the rate having been generally 6 per cent with private bankers. The banks ask 7 per cent., which simply means that they prefer discounting at 7 per cent. to lending on call at a lower rate. A few exceptional transactions have been made, on Government collaterals, at 5 per cent.

Discounts cannot be reported generally active. There is a brisk demand for strictly first-class paper at 7@7½ per cent; but the supply of that grade is limited. Produce paper is still scarce; prime names of that class pass at 8 per cent. Dry goods notes and merchandise paper generally are in abundant supply, but the demand is restricted, and a large amount of good bills remain unsold at 9 per cent. The following are the current rates for loans:

Call loans.....	6 @ -	Choice endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	8 @ 9
Loans on bonds & mort..	6 @ 6½	do single names.....	8 @ 10
Choice endorsed bills, 2 months.....	7 @ 8	Lower grades.....	10 @ 15

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The general expectation that the New Year would open with a brisk speculation in railroad stocks has been wholly disappointed. The ease in money has afforded every facility for extensive operations; but neither "bulls" nor "bears" have cared to venture; the former fearing that the general tone of the market and the indifference of the outside public do not give a reasonable prospect of success, and the latter being afraid of putting out any large line of "shorts" lest the "bears" should "corner" them. Last week the "bears" largely covered their outstanding contracts; a movement which has taken from the opposite side one of the main elements upon which they relied for an advance; and this may partially account for the failure of the "bulls" to attempt any general movement for a rise. During the last two or three days, some of the larger holders have shown some uneasiness and have realised upon a considerable amount of shares; the sales have depressed the market 1@2½ per cent, and have encouraged the "bear" side to put out a fair amount of sellers' options running 10 to 30 days.

Early in the week a feeble attempt was made to put up Erie, New York Central, Michigan Southern, and Cleveland & Pittsburg; which was attended with very limited success and fell through from lack of support. Parties who have bought up large amounts of Cleveland & Pittsburg, to control the election of the new board, have sold the stock in large amounts yesterday and to-day, producing a fall of 1½ per cent. Erie is kept firm by the parties who lately covered the "shorts" upon it, and closes strong at 96¼.

To-day the market has been emphatically dull, under sales to realise, and closes ¾@1 per cent below the latest quotations of last Saturday.

The miscellaneous list is generally quiet, but steady in quotations.

The following table shows the aggregate business at the Stock and Exchange Boards during the six months ending with December:

	Shares of Stock sold.	B'k Shares sold.	Am't Bonds, &c., sold.
July.....	1,237,461	1,686	\$14,759,000
August.....	1,101,256	1,876	11,847,500
September.....	1,171,933	2,372	14,743,000
October.....	2,945,214	1,714	15,542,500
November.....	2,142,985	1,623	13,261,000
December.....	1,862,447	2,608	12,620,000
Total six months.....	10,461,296	11,879	\$82,773,000

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

	Jan. 5, '66.	Dec. 30, '65.
Canton Co.....	45 $\frac{3}{8}$	45 $\frac{3}{8}$
Cumberland Coal.....	44 $\frac{3}{8}$	45
Quicksilver.....	43 $\frac{3}{8}$	
New York Central.....	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{8}$
Erie.....	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	96
Hudson River.....	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	
Reading.....	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
Michigan Southern.....	73 $\frac{3}{8}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$
Illinois Central.....	130 $\frac{3}{8}$	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	81	84 $\frac{3}{8}$
Chicago & Northwestern.....	35 $\frac{3}{8}$	36
preferred.....	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$
Rock Island.....	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$
Fort Wayne, ex div.....	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The demand for government securities has shown a partial abatement during the week. Seven-thirties have not been in such general demand during the latter half of the week, and prices have reacted to a fraction below the closing quotations of last week, having early in the week made an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. Advances brought by the steamer *Hermann* of a rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on Five-twenties in London and of the favorable acceptance of the text of Secretary McCulloch's report, accompanied also with considerable orders for old Five-twenties, had an exhilarating effect upon the market here. Five-twenties of 62 rose to 105 $\frac{3}{8}$, and other gold bonds advanced $\frac{1}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in sympathy; but the market has since reacted, and old Five-twenties close $\frac{1}{8}$ below the quotations of last Saturday. Certificates of indebtedness are in active demand from parties seeking employment for funds they cannot use satisfactorily on the market.

The market closes decidedly dull, and with a drooping tendency on all governments; which appears to arise from a vague apprehension of an early offer of another funding loan.

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

	Jan. 5, '66.	Dec. 30, '65.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.....	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	105
U. S. 5-20's, 1864.....	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	102
U. S. 5-20's, 1865.....	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	102
U. S. 10-40's.....	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$
U. S. 1 yr's certificates.....	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$

The last official statement of the public debt, shows the aggregate outstanding indebtedness (without deducting the amount in Treasury) to have been, on the 1st of January, 1866, \$2,807,310,357, against \$2,806,444,835 on the 30th November, 1865. The principal charges, during December, in the details of the debt are as follows :

Temporary Loan.....	Increase	\$7,734,089
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	Increase	4,746,000
One and Two Year Five per cent notes.....	Decrease	24,000,000
Compound Interest Notes.....	Increase	13,000,000
Gold Certificates of Deposit.....	Increase	87,700

THE GOLD MARKET.—The general course of gold has been downward; having sold down from 145 to 142 $\frac{1}{2}$. The decline appears to be partially attributable to the lightness of the demand for customs, and the payments of coin interest by the Sub-Treasury; but more especially, perhaps, to the improving credit of the Government at home and abroad, and to the orders for Five-twenties brought by the last European steamer. The prospect of enlarged shipments of Cotton, by assuring the prospect of the shipment of gold to Europe, has also tended to depress the premium. At present, the market is considerably over-sold; and it is not improbable that the covering of "short" contracts may produce a temporary reaction; but the prevailing tendency appears to favor a still lower premium.

The shipments on last Saturday amounted to \$245,300, chiefly gold bars, to-day Havre steamship, Europe, took out \$128,400 in bars.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold during the week :

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Dec. 30.....	145	144 $\frac{3}{8}$	Jan. 4.....	143 $\frac{1}{8}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 2.....	144 $\frac{5}{8}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan. 5.....	143 $\frac{3}{8}$	142 $\frac{3}{8}$
Jan. 3.....	144 $\frac{7}{8}$	144			

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

	Custom-house.		Sub-Treasury.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
December 26.....	\$209,501 23	\$7,950,193 01	\$1,025,488 84	
December 27.....	184,496 01	526,445 12	1,239,826 61	
December 28.....	360,363 17	403,434 72	1,771,782 93	
December 29.....	513,188 25	1,619,277 51	3,007,576 95	
December 30.....	382,326 81	9,317,853 84	11,351,121 80	

Total.....\$1,754,875 47 \$19,817,205 20 \$18,396,097 24
Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Dec. 23.... 77,416,949 04

Deduct payments during the week..... 19,817,205 20

Balance on Saturday evening.....\$75,995,841 08
Decrease during the week..... 1,421,107 90

Total amount of gold certificates issued,..... \$1,329,980 00

Included in the receipts of customs were \$544,000 in gold.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Oct. 7....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,335,221	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....	1,932,868	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 6,4 7,257
" 16....	2,134,363	16,150,457	24,387,645	79,050,532	incr 8,237,188
" 23....	1,841,075	17,302,808	15,660,224	77,416,949	dec 1,642,583
" 30....	1,654,875	19,817,205	18,396,097	75,995,841	dec 1,421,107

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The increased supply of New Orleans bills and of bills drawn against cotton shipped from this port, and a fair amount drawn against shipments of Five-twenties, have tended to depress the rate of exchange on London. The chief transactions in prime bankers sterling have been done at 108 $\frac{7}{8}$ @ 109, with exceptional sales at 109 $\frac{1}{8}$. Francs are quiet and the rates rather weak.

The following are the closing quotations :

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108 $\frac{7}{8}$ @ 109 $\frac{1}{8}$	Antwerp.....	5.20 @ 5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	110 @	Swiss.....	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commercial.....	108 $\frac{3}{8}$ @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hamburg.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris, long date.....	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.15	Amsterdam.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 41
Paris, short date.....	5.13 $\frac{3}{8}$ @ 5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Frankfort.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 41
		Bremen.....	79 @ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Prussian thalers.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$

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. 30, 1865 :

Banks.	Average amount of				
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,460,671	\$230,983	\$398,430	\$ 319,260	\$2 450 782
Manhattan.....	5,466,910	83,095	14,162	5,160,722	2,197,238
Merchants.....	7,103,657	1,881,544	349,580	5,522,853	3,568,780
Mechanics.....	5,542,547	315,001	300,948	4,326,931	948,767
Union.....	4,582,559	16,723	378,911	3,655,894	1,821,218
America.....	6,906,442	2,197,206	835	8,067,744	3,558,545
Phenix.....	3,784,914	143,47	151,500	3,205,343	1,035,201
City.....	42 9, 73	632,925		2,910,876	1,132,915
Tradesmen's.....	2,943,677	50,919	262,930	2,441,656	1,182,693
Fulton.....	2,077,408	191,143	23,963	2,050,466	1,639,752
Chemical.....	5,366,071	941,012	21,215	5,561,034	2,664,351
Mercht. Exchange.....	2,703,597	42,728	321,636	1,719,327	534,725
National.....	2,492,306	61,589	243,301	856,963	258,21
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,322,861	61,967	24,811	2,134,937	252,093
Mech's & Trad's.....	1,747,625	77,134		1,333,549	397,858
Greenwich.....	896,063	14,194	7,710	764,570	161,622
Leather Manf.....	2,906,497	180,787	130,000	1,430,401	969,351
Seventh Ward.....	759,083	5,675	104,440	581,397	320,935
State of N. Y.....	5,472,849	50,508	14,288	4,522,900	1,274,865
Amer. Exchange.....	9,528,869	902,442	238,561	6,550,21	4,088,217
Commerce.....	18,549,334	1,247,94	1,807,85	7,980,159	4,264,575
Broadway.....	8,082,704	163,567	815,425	8,111,262	2,466,008
Ocean.....	3,474,768	50,130	473,070	2,798,747	735,371
Mercantile.....	2,965,671	70,029	298,950	2,795,772	1,256,929
Pacific.....	1,950,719	19,320	127,191	1,642,102	574,959
Republic.....	4,518,013	645,599	581,50	3,429,154	575,393
Chatham.....	1,928,584	105,027	131,667	2,098,061	724,84
People's.....	1,427,117	33,154	7,919	1,284,972	276,493
North Amer.....	2,606,034	141,671	257,905	2,365,399	958,608
Hanover.....	2,512,857	77,897	107,666	1,682,142	82,235
Irving.....	1,804,800	19,800	169,900	1,423,506	48,400
Metropolitan.....	9 60 : 161	167,765	80,200	5,905,570	2,297,00
Citizens'.....	1,8 8,647	25,466	118,173	1,084,589	842,918
Nassau.....	2,259,887	130,486	4,908	1,947,029	762,498
Market.....	2,520,269	114,646	404,812	2,059,407	868,639
St. Nicholas.....	2,558,702	28,887	519,023	1,221,852	556,486
Shoe and Leather.....	3,068,000	75,072	480,000	2,196,074	1,033,000

Corn Exchange....	8,377,440	71,561	30,536	2,381,830	331,000
Continental.....	8,936,023	149,590	476,186	2,537,233	993,000
Commonwealth....	2,988,032	52,384	219,427	2,815,591	1,045,640
Oriental.....	1,181,168	21,141	131,101	1,033,487	362,320
Marine.....	1,915,408	60,522	260,000	1,795,188	676,100
Atlantic.....	876,543	39,283	66,966	898,642	2,090
Imp. and Traders..	4,234,451	97,279	473,293	3,483,083	1,151,473
Park.....	12,739,898	219,578	925,400	12,975,284	4,267,773
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,669,086	15,615	214,625	1,746,865	590,067
Grocers.....	952,908	26,565	45,833	864,281	296,850
North River.....	1,653,623	65,986	13,443	1,366,871	312,391
East River.....	819,454	15,568	236,331	549,783	213,180
Man. and Mer.....	1,497,113	19,508	1,215	1,074,779	361,251
Fourth National...	15,277,603	182,055	1,872,433	11,751,903	3,203,894
Central.....	11,886,185	35,770	1,228,358	12,106,783	3,721,286
Second National...	1,062,059	.....	269,716	713,472	270,999
Ninth National....	5,393,221	16,170	870,400	5,948,736	1,954,607
First National....	2,170,589	27,609	361,110	2,789,962	1,576,314
Dry Dock.....	141,028	5,974	15,109	154,496	35,000
Bull's Head.....	852,606	9,160	118,198	959,309	.....
Manufacturers'....	493,466	10,949	80,157	313,588	112,190
Totals.....	\$229,445,730	15,331,769	17,990,680	189,224,861	71,134,996

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

Loans.....	Inc.	\$873,696	Deposits.....	Inc.	6,021,991
Specie.....	Dec.	723,268	Legal Tenders.....	Inc.	17,243,476
Circulation.....	Inc.	361,564			

The large increase in legal tenders is owing to the Clearing House having resolved that all the banks shall include in their returns under this head their U. S. Clearing House Certificates, which represent so much legal tender subject to their call in the Sub-Treasury. Independent of the addition from this source, the increase of legal tenders proper is over five millions. This, with the increase of \$6,021,991 in the deposits, very largely increases the loanable resources of the banks and foreshadows an easy money market.

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

Oct. 7....	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings
Oct. 14....	228,520,727	13,470,134	10,970,397	188,504,486	58,511,752	572,703,232
Oct. 21....	227,541,884	15,890,775	11,722,847	182,364,156	50,459,195	699,348,495
Oct. 28....	224,030,679	1,586,540	12,338,441	174,192,110	46,169,855	559,166,864
Nov. 4....	219,965,639	14,910,561	12,923,735	173,624,711	46,427,027	575,945,500
Nov. 11....	220,124,961	13,724,268	13,289,381	173,538,674	47,773,719	563,524,873
Nov. 18....	224,741,853	12,449,989	14,333,163	173,640,464	47,737,888	582,441,862
Nov. 25....	225,345,177	12,343,512	15,340,523	175,588,073	49,997,271	452,612,434
Dec. 2....	229,197,844	13,431,103	15,867,400	175,523,894	48,220,805	487,045,569
Dec. 9....	227,839,344	15,622,780	16,570,613	176,480,562	48,271,757	420,105,053
Dec. 16....	227,814,356	16,981,435	16,724,725	180,913,753	48,877,556	501,690,808
Dec. 23....	228,572,034	16,055,037	17,629,425	183,021,870	53,891,520	507,237,904
Dec. 30....	229,445,730	15,331,769	17,990,680	189,224,861	71,134,996	396,281,041

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

Capital.....	Dec. 26, 1865.	Jan. 2, 1866.	
Loans.....	\$14,642,150	\$14,642,150	Inc. ... \$290,700
Specie.....	45,850,301	45,641,001	Dec. ... 7,743
Legal tenders.....	898,565	890,822	Inc. ... 524,489
Deposits.....	16,656,740	17,181,229	Dec. ... 1,245,824
Circulation.....	34,117,482	35,342,306	Inc. ... 57,076
	7,169,293	7,226,369	

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	7,056,934	38,347,233
Oct. 10....	49,742,036	1,037,705	7,082,197	37,238,078
Oct. 17....	49,632,319	1,060,579	7,084,667	36,252,038
Oct. 24....	48,959,072	1,052,357	7,074,066	35,404,524
Oct. 31....	48,317,622	1,086,774	7,069,814	34,605,024
Nov. 14....	48,043,189	955,924	7,064,766	34,582,031
Nov. 20....	46,679,961	917,372	7,059,451	34,067,872
Nov. 27....	45,415,040	903,181	7,065,275	34,050,109
Dec. 4....	45,662,762	891,993	7,084,286	34,995,138
Dec. 11....	45,596,327	896,141	7,123,240	34,310,272
Dec. 18....	45,593,293	937,333	7,141,389	34,272,551
Dec. 26....	45,650,301	898,565	7,169,293	34,117,482
Jan. 2....	45,941,001	890,822	7,226,369	35,342,306

BOSTON BANKS.—The last statement of the Boston banks, as compared with the previous weeks, shows the following results:

Capital.....	Jan. 1.	Dec. 25.	Dec. 18.
Loans.....	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000
Specie.....	91,421,477	88,481,540	86,917,722
Legal Tender Notes.....	801,415	657,005	657,831
Deposits.....	19,807,300	19,365,928	18,900,074
Circulation (National)....	38,451,794	38,481,794	36,987,613
Circulation (State).....	21,497,354	21,146,721	20,812,873
	1,404,721	1,480,718	1,550,230

This statement shows an increase in loans of \$2,938,937; in specie of \$144,410; in legal tender notes of \$441,472; in national circulation of \$350,633, and a decrease in State circulation of \$75,997.

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

Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, capital.....	\$1,000,000
Previously authorized capital.....	406,409,203
Whole number national banks now authorized is 1,625, with a capital of.....	\$407,409,203
Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending December 30, is stated at.....	3,611,020
Previously.....	233,760,135
Total.....	\$337,371,155

No additional depositories for public monies have been designated during the week.

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

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Oct. 7,	1,578	399,354,212	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	405,069,203	224,953,975
Dec. 16,	1,623	405,809,203	229,746,085
Dec. 23,	1,624	406,409,203	233,760,135
Dec. 30,	1,625	407,409,203	237,371,155

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	125
American.....	100	500,000	April and Oct...	Oct. '65.....	4	.....
American Exchange.	100	5,000,000	May and Nov...	Nov. '65.....	5	110 111
Atlantic.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	.....
Atlantic (Brooklyn).	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	6	.....
Bowery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broadway.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	12	225
Brooklyn*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	.....	.....
Bull's Head.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.....	Jan. '66.....	3	.....
Butchers & Drov....	25	800,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	.....
Central.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov...	Nov. '65.....	6	108 108
Central (Brooklyn).	50	200,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '65.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	7	133
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	102 105
Commonwealth.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	101 103
Continental.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	10	.....
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug...	Aug. '65.....	5	112
Croton.....	100	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency.....	100	100,000	Quarterly.....	Jan. '66.....	15	.....
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
First (Brooklyn)...	.....	.....	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	10	.....
Fourth.....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept	Sept. '65.....	4	95 97
Fulton.....	30	600,000	May and Nov...	Nov. '65.....	5	165
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	.....
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	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	140
Market.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	6	106
Mechanics'.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	110
Mechanics' (Brook.)	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	.....	100
Mech. Bank. Asso....	50	500,000	May and Nov...	Nov. '65.....	5	100
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	110 117
Merchants' Exch....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	100
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	6	121 122
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	110
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	120
New York County...	100	200,000	April and Oct...	Jan. '66.....	9	.....
New York Exchange.	100	300,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	6	.....
Ninth.....	100</					

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., Thurs., Fri.), and prices. It is divided into sections: National, State, Municipal, Railroad Stocks, and Railroad Bonds. Each section lists various financial instruments and their corresponding market values.

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, MARKET (Bid, Asked), DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, MARKET (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (e.g., Bonds of 1847, 1848, 1860), State Securities (e.g., ALABAMA, CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT), and Municipal Securities (e.g., ALBANY, N.Y., ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa., BALTIMORE, Md.).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Jan. 5.

The general markets start very slowly with the new year. The anticipated activity of demand is thus far not apparent. This is especially true of domestic produce, of which the stocks are in many instances excessive, notwithstanding a strong effort all the fall month to keep back supplies. Foreign goods, as a rule, show better tone, with more business than domestic.

Cotton has been active under speculative influences, but the expected advance has not taken place. Breadstuffs have experienced a week of almost unexampled dullness, and prices show a general decline.

Provisions have materially declined. There has been a vast increase in the packing operations at the West. Telegrams report 16,000 hogs at Chicago yesterday, and nearly an equal number at Cincinnati, and 20,000 to-day at Chicago. The regular trade here is doing very little. The demand from West Indies is below the average, although the decline in lard has brought forward a few orders; while for the South, the demand since cold weather set in has fallen off one-half. The South is evidently in a position to supply its own "hog products." Bacon is going forward to Europe in small lots only. Beef rules very firm, but butter and cheese are drooping.

Groceries have been dull and declining, but Sugar has somewhat recovered tone towards the close. The business in Molasses has been mainly confined to new crop New Orleans, of which the arrivals are moderate. Rio Coffee sold at a decline of half cent gold, and closes unsettled.

Naval Stores continue to arrive in large quantities, but prices are supported by a brisk export inquiry. Oils have been dull and heavy. Hides and Leather have been firm with a fair business. Tobacco has been dull all the week. Petroleum has materially declined under the unfavorable foreign accounts. Whisky is more firm. Wool has been moderately active, but at irregular prices, and coarse wools must be quoted at a further decline.

Freights have become dull for all the leading staples, including cotton, and rates are drooping.

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

Table with columns: Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week, and since July 1. Columns include: This week, Since July 1, This week, Since July 1. Rows include: Ashes, pkgs., Breadstuffs, Flour, bbls., Wheat, bush, Oats, Corn, Rye, Malt, Barley, Grass seed, Flaxseed, Beans, Peas, Corn meal, bbls., B. W. Flour, bags, Cotton, bales, Copper, plates, Copper, bbls., Dried fruit, pkgs., Grease, pkgs., Hemp, bales, Hides, No, Hops, bales, Leather, sides, Lead, pigs, Molasses, hhd's, Naval Stores, Crude turp bbls.

We give below as a comparative statement the receipts of a few leading articles, per all routes, since Jan. 1, 1865, and for 1864:

Table with columns: Since Jan. 1, 1865, Same time 1864, Since Jan. 1, 1865, Same time 1864. Rows include: Cotton, bales, Flour, bbls., Corn meal, bbls., Wheat, bush, Corn, Rye, Barley, &c., bush, Oats, bush, Beef, tes and bbls., Pork, bbls., Bacon, etc., pkgs., Lard, pkgs., Cheese, boxes, etc., Butter, firkins, etc., Rosin, bbls., Crude Turp., bbls.

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

Table with columns: For the week, Since Jan. 1, 1865, Same time 1864. Rows include: Coal, tons, Cotton, bales, Coffee, bags, Molasses, hhd's, ugar, hhd's, bbls & tes.

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

Table with columns: Past week, Since Jan. 1, 1865, Same time 1864. Rows include: Cotton, bales, Flour, bbls, Corn meal, Wheat, bush, Corn, bush, Rye, Beef, tes. & bbls, Pork, bbls, Bacon, 100 lbs, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Ashes-Pots, casks, Ashes-Pearls, casks, Beeswax, lbs, Hops, bales, Rosin, bbls.

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 2, 1866.

Table with columns: Quan. Value, Quan. Value, Quan. Value. Rows include: HAMBURG, BREMEN, DUTCH WEST INDIES, ANTWERP, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, JERSEY, GLASGOW, GIBRALTER, MALTA, BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour, Hams, Butter, and other commodities. Columns include item names, quantities, and values.

Table of market prices for various goods including Iron, Steel, and other commodities. Columns include item names, quantities, and values.

The stock of Pork and Beef at this market, on the 1st inst., was as follows :

Table showing the stock of Pork and Beef, categorized by type (PORK, BEEF) and listing total, last month, and this date values.

CINCINNATI.—The receipts for the week ending Jan. 2 and season were as follows :

Table showing receipts for Cincinnati, categorized by method (By railways, By river, etc.) and listing total and previously reported values.

The receipts thus given last season were greater than the packers' accounts showed that they should have been. As the season usually is out about this time, we cannot give comparisons any longer, more than the whole number packed for some previous years, which were as follows :

Table showing the number of hogs packed in various years (1864-65, 1863-64, etc.) and listing the number packed.

The receipts of hogs on the 4th of January were 13,600 Price, dressed, 12c.

CHICAGO.—The following shows the receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs from the 1st of October for three years :

Table showing receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs in Chicago for three years (1865, 1864, 1863) and listing total live and add dressed values.

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 29, 1865.

Table of imports at the Port of New York, listing various goods like China, Glass, Oil, and other commodities with their quantities and values.

The following shows the weekly shipments of Live Hogs from October 1st for three years :

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Total Live.....	151,070	191,963	238,985
Add Dressed.....	14,344	15,459	20,902
Total.....	165,414	107,422	259,887

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

Receipts from Oct. 1st to date.....	295,474
Shipments " " "	165,414

Balance left for packers and butchers.....	130,060
" " " "	682,238
" " " "	688,142

ASHES.—The movement for 1865, was as follows :

Pot.	1st Sort.	2d Sort.	3d Sort.	Cond.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1865.....	130	83	15	17
Inspected to Jan. 1, 1866.....	9,388	1,843	316	67
Total.....	10,118	1,926	331	84
Delivered to Jan. 1, 1866.....	9,754	1,753	277	65
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1866.....	364	173	54	19
Pearl.				
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1865.....	110	66	1	1
Inspected to Jan. 1, 1866.....	1,671	980	43	..
Total.....	1,781	1,036	44	1
Delivered to Jan. 1, 1866.....	1,746	1,043	41	1
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1866	35	3	3	..

ASHES INSPECTED FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31.

	Pot, bbls.	Pearl, bbls.	Total.
1863.....	12,760	2,308	15,068
1864.....	12,809	3,215	16,024
1865.....	12,214	2,694	14,908

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK DURING 1865.

Destination.	Leaf in hds.	Cases.	Bales.	Strips & Stems.	Pkgs & bxs.	Pounds manuf'd
Great Britain.....	14,561	974	....	1,210	68	234,213
Germany.....	11,814	37,803	12,272	4,090	501	172,173
Spain	8,771	18	....	....	58	2,904
France	7,026	30	1	....	....	....
Italy.....	16,832	177	2,067	....	....	872
Belgium	4,406	466	....	....	....	746
British N. A. Prov..	293	41	15	....	904	50,406
Mediterranean	2,081	627	6	....	292	212,986
West Indies.....	289	225	4,019	....	277	255,716
Africa	670	23	206	....	60	8,015
Holland.....	348	20	114	245	....	37,069
South America.....	568	590	3,333	....	505	108,869
Mexico.....	10	55	1,932	....	168	31,384
Australia.....	5	157	....	....	630	1,360,891
China	7	53	....	....	72	15,550
East Indies .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal.....	317	1	....	5	....	....
Sweden	135	....	....	101	....	....
New Zealand.....	....	....	....	....	....	4,957
Total.....	68,133	41,260	23,965	4,651	3,535	2,496,751

EAST INDIA GOODS.—The following annual statement is from the circular of H. H. Crocker :

GUNNY CLOTH.

	1865.	1864.
Imported in the U. S. from Jan. 1st to date..bales.	3,762	2,070
To arrive in U. S., Dec. 31st.....	578	None.
Loading at Calcutta, last dates for U. S.....	657	None.
Stock in imp. and spec. hands in Boston, Dec. 31st.	11,000	35,752
do do New York do ..	2,200	10,600
Prices current, Dec. 31st.....	28@29c.	22c.cash
Exported from U. S. since Jan. 1st to date.....	None.	11,000
Consumption in do. to Dec. 31st.....	26,000	15,044
Stock in Cotton States.....	4,000	None.
Destroyed here by fire.....	4,015	None
Average monthly consumption.....	2,166	1,254

GUNNY BAGS.

	1865.	1864.
Imported in U. S. from Jan. 1st to date....bales.	11,034	11,149
To arrive do Dec. 31st.....	5,674	698
Loading at Calcutta, last dates to U. S.....	2,847	None
Stock in imp. and spec. hands in Boston, Dec. 31st..	6,000	9,770
do do New York do ..	1,000	1,050
Prices current, Dec. 31st.....	32c.	37@38c.
Consumption in U. S. to Dec. 31st.....	13,000	17,138
Stock in the West and New Orleans.....	2,500	....
Average monthly consumption.....	1,083	1,428

LINSEED.

Price current, Dec. 31st.....	\$2.50 gold.	\$4.70
Imp'd from England in U.S. from Jan. 1 to date. bgs.	25,750	25,000
Consumption in U. S. to Dec. 31st.....	362,000	370,000
Average monthly consumption.....	30,166	30,834

SALTPETRE.

Imported in U. S. from Jan. 1st to date.....bags.	36,796	64,263
On the way to do. Dec. 31st.....	6,788	3,510
Loading at foreign ports last dates for U. S.....	10,690	None.
Stock in imp. and spec. hands in Boston, Dec. 31st..	16,950	22,600
do do New York do ..	4,400	3,000
Prices current, Dec. 31st.....	13c.	23c.
Stock in U. S. Jan. 1st.....bags.	26,000	
Imported do. from Calcutta to Dec. 31st.....	36,796	
do do from other ports, do	2,082	
Total.....	64,888	
Deduct stock in Boston.....	16,950	
do New York.....	4,400	
do Manufacturer' hands.....	4,000	25,350
Bestimated consumption.....	39,538	

JUTE.

	1865.	1864.
Imported in U. States from Jan. 1st to date..bales	17,877	16,550
On the way to United States Dec. 31st.....	4,007	985
Loading at foreign ports last dates for U. States ..	1,026	none
Stock in imp. and speculators hands in Bost. Dec. 31	1,700	3,575
do do New York do ..	150	5,500
Prices current, Dec. 31st, per ton.....gold	\$160	\$275
Stock in United States January 1, 1865.....	9,000	
Imported from Calcutta December 31.....	17,877	
Imported from England do	900	
Total.....	27,777	
Deduct stock in Boston and New York.....	1,850	
do manufacturers' hands.....	6,500	8,350
Estimated consumption.....	19,428	

MANILA HEMP.

	1865.	1864.
Imported in U. States from Jan. 1st to date..bales	134,051	113,948
On the way from Manila, Dec. 31st	25,740	26,456
Stock in imp. and speculators hands in Bost. Dec. 31	none	1,134
do do New York do ..	21,784	18,301
Prices current, Dec. 31st.....gold	11½	18½
Stock in United States in all hands, January 1, 1865.....	38,805	
Imported do from Manila since January 1st.....	134,051	
do do from Europe do	20,503	
Total.....	193,359	
Stocks in United States Jan. 1, 1866.....	49,529	
Destroyed by fire in April and September.....	143,830	14,985

Consumption in U. States for the year 1865..... 128,856
do do do 1864..... 137,632

METALS.—We condense the following from the circular of Winterhoff & Co. :

TIN has been in good demand at a trifling advance. Sales were 1700 slabs Straits at 27½c; 500 slabs Banca at 28c, and 50 tons English at 26 to 26½c. To-day we quote the same prices. The price has scarcely varied one cent during the entire year. The consumption has been very large, and is likely to continue so. Nevertheless there is less wholesale business done than in former years, as all the dealers import English tin. The importations for the month are 125 slabs Banca, 4,200 slabs Straits, 3,700 ingots English. The imports for the year at Boston and New York amount to

42,800 slabs Straits, (12,000 from East Indies,) against 11,500 in 1864, and 18,000 in 1863.
10,750 do Banca and Billiton, against 6,200 in 1864, and 1,500 in 1863.
900 tons English, 27,000 do against 600 tons in 1864, and 850 tons in 1863.
In all..... 80,550 slabs.
Against..... 35,700 do in 1864.

We estimate to-day's stock in first hands at 16,000 slabs Straits.
2,200 do Banca.
50 tons English = to..... 1,500 do
Total in Boston and New York.....19,700 slabs.
Against.....11,490 on Dec. 31, 1864

To the stock of January 1st. 1865.....11,490 slabs.
We add the imports of.....80,550 do
Total.....92,040
And deduct to-day's stock of.....19,700 slabs.

And estimate the deliveries for consumption for 1865 at..... 72,340 slabs.
Against..... 49,160 do in 1864.

SPELTER—Since our last circular there has been a good demand partly on speculation, and the sales are 1,300 tons Silesian and Stolberg, (November to March shipments,) at 6½ cts@7 cents Gold for the former, and 6¼ cts for the latter article. The stock on hand is small, and held at 7½ cents gold. The importations for the month are 850 Silesian. For the year they amount to 2,400 tons, against 3,400 tons in 1864. The stock of foreign is 350 tons, against 1,000 tons 31st Decem-

ber, 1864. The domestic production for the year is estimated at 1,000 tons, and the consumption of all kinds at 3,900 tons, against 4,100 in 1864.

COPPER has been very unsettled. On a rumor from London that Spain had withdrawn her pretensions against Chili, the price declined in the beginning of this month from 45 cts to 37@38 cts for Baltimore, and 39@40 cts for Lake, at which prices 800,000 lbs were sold. Since then there has been but little business done at improving prices. We quote to-day 41½ cts to 42 cts for Baltimore, and 42½@43 cts for Lake. The large holders have not offered their stocks, and look for much higher prices. The Chili blockade continues, and has already lasted long enough to interfere with the supply of the world to such an extent that prices hitherto unknown may be reached during the spring and summer, when the stocks now on hand in Europe are consumed. Our stocks are small, and estimated at 3,000,000 lbs Lake and Baltimore, and 70 tons Chili Pig. The production of the Atlantic smelters has been equal to that of 1865, viz: 12,000,000 lbs. The yield of the mines of Lake Superior this year is estimated at 6,000 tons pure copper, of which 9,000,000 lbs have come East. The following are the estimates of the yield of the Lake Superior mines, viz:

1861.....	7,500 tons.
1862.....	7,500 "
1863.....	7,000 "
1864.....	6,500 " (2,000 lbs.)

We have exported to Europe 800,000 lbs Baltimore Copper and 45 tons Minnesota, and imported about 100 tons American, against 1,600,000 lbs in 1864, (Lake.) On the other hand, we have imported from England about 400 tons English and Chili copper. The direct importations from the west coast consist entirely of Ores and Regulus. The consumption has been very small during the spring and summer. Since August it has, however, increased, and it is at this moment larger than ever, probably 2,500,000 lbs a month. The Chilean trouble has already given an impetus to the mining interests of this country, the most important of which are in California and Arizona. In the former State the mines are being rapidly developed, and the shipments for the first eight months of 1865 from San Francisco amounted to 16,000 tons of Ores, 18 per cent sulphurets.

LEAD has been dull, but firm. The manufacturers are being supplied by their own importations and purchases to arrive, which have come in. The last sales are 200 tons German and Spanish, in store, at 6½ cts, gold.

The importations for the year amount to 13,600 tons, against 27,900 tons in 1864. The receipts of Galena, 800 tons, against 1,300 tons in 1864. The stock in first hands are 1,000 tons foreign, no Galena, against 5,100 tons of all kinds in 1864. The deliveries for consumption are estimated at 18,500 tons, against 24,000 tons in 1864.

The product of the Western mines has fallen off considerably, and seems not to be equal to the consumption of the West, to which section about 800 tons foreign were shipped from this market during the autumn.

From January to September the price remained stationary at 6½ cts. to 8½ cts, gold; then advanced in October about ½ to ¾ ct., at which it has since been steady.

COTTON.

There is renewed discussion respecting the cotton supply, both for the current as well as the next crop year. Messrs. Neill Bros. & Co. have published a supplementary estimate, in which they assert that the higher figure of their previous estimate—2,100,000 bales for the current year—was not too high; and a telegram from Washington, which seems to be semi-official, says the estimate of the Treasury Department is increased from 1,300,000 to 2,000,000 bales. It will be remembered that the former estimate of the Department was contained in a correspondence between Mr. Dudley, the United States Consul at Liverpool, and Mr. McCulloch, and first published, we believe, in November last. Of course these estimates of cotton brokers, or even of the Government, are based upon imperfect data, and later advices may lead to different figures. In October, 1864, Mr. Trenholm, then Secretary of the Southern States, estimated that there was at that time in the South two million bales.

At Mobile, Galveston, and nearly all the other great receiving ports, except New Orleans, the receipts of cotton thus far this season, are nearly or quite up to the average of former seasons. We invite attention in this connection to the statistics of Mobile. The receipts at New Orleans are, it is true, much reduced. This is owing to a variety of causes, which do not argue deficiency in the supply of cotton. The rivers of northwestern Louisiana and southern Arkansas have been scarcely navigable for months, and fully one-half of the deficit at New Orleans has passed up the Mississippi and Ohio, and reached the market through unusual channels. The great quantities of cotton which pass eastward over the Baltimore and Ohio, the Central Pennsylvania, the New York and Erie, and the New York Central railroads, of which 10,000 bales weekly is a low estimate, prove this statement to be correct.

The stocks at the New Orleans, Mobile and other Southern marts, are stated with some degree of accuracy, but the quantity of Cotton at New York seems to us to be greatly understated. The receipts at this market for the past year, are reported at 826,-

700 bales; the exports 222,400, leaving a balance of 604,300 bales, with only the spinning demand. Those who are most familiar with the cotton trade of this city, will not estimate that the spinners have taken over 6,000 bales per week out of this market. The whole consumption of the Northern spinners has not exceeded 10,000 bales per week, and it is a very moderate estimate to say that they have received direct 4,000 bales per week. Therefore, the spinners have taken but little more than 500,000 bales in all, and only 300,000 bales out of this market the past year, which would leave the present stock 300,000 bales, offsetting the quantity burned against the stock a year ago. Consequently the stocks in the principal market of this country cannot now be less than 650,000 bales, as follows: New York, 300,000 bales; New Orleans and Mobile, 250,000 bales; other markets, including Galveston, Memphis, Charleston, Savannah, &c., 100,000 bales. Total 650,000.

The market the past week has been wholly under the influence of a predetermined speculative movement. A large business has been done, and prices have been well supported, with scarcely a variation. Cotton goods have shown an improved tone. The sales of the week amount to 23,000 bales.

The following are closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	42	43	43	43
Good Ordinary.....	46	46	46	47
Low Middling.....	49	49	49	50
Middling.....	51	52	52	53
Good Middling.....	54	54	55	56
Middling fair.....	..	..	..	..

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales
New Orleans.....	1,038	South Carolina.....	997
Texas.....	3,034	North Carolina.....	1,385
Mobile.....	5,721	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c..	722
Florida.....	3,008	Per Railroad.....	5,906
Savannah.....	2,145	Foreign ports.....	141

Total for the week 24,097
Previously reported 576,050

Since July 1..... 600,147
Same time 1864..... 105,725

The exports of cotton from this port for the past week were as follows:

To	Bales.	Total
Liverpool.....	11,173	11,173
Havre.....	2,162	13,335
Bremen.....	946	14,281
Barcelona.....	420	14,701
Glasgow.....	50	14,751

Total for the week 14,761
Previously reported..... 181,902

Since July 1st..... 196,663
Same time last year..... 4,509

NEW ORLEANS.—We have mail dates to the 27th December, but no circulars later than the 23d. Private telegrams report steady receipts—(there is usually a large falling off at the holidays)—and a published telegram quotes middlings 51c., with gold at 144½.

MOBILE.—We have the cotton statement for the week ending Dec. 23d. The receipts during the week were 16,413 bales, as follows: From the Alabama River 4,621 bales; from Bigbee, 3,005; from Warrior, 2,070; and by railroads, 6,717. The exports have been 9,843, viz: To Liverpool 5,018, to New York 4,326, and to New Orleans 499 bales. The stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared is 77,250 bales.

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

Year	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
1865.....	203,918	147,491	77,250
1860.....	282,494	184,486	139,690
1859.....	400,109	220,479	199,736
1858.....	302,528	183,785	109,416
1857.....	169,195	66,345	107,354

A telegram, dated Dec. 30th, quotes middling at 47c.; sales of the week 4,000 bales; receipts of the week 16,413 bales; export of the week 2,843 bales; stock in port 77,250 bales. Gold 147 a 149.

CHARLESTON.—Advices to Dec. 28th report the market quiet at 45 a 46 for middlings.

	Sea Island.	Upland.
Stock on hand Dec. 13, 1865.....	351	10,820
Receipts from Dec. 13 to Dec. 20.....	233	2,100
Receipts from Dec. 20 to 28.....	117	2,979

Total..... 701 15,899
Exports Dec. 13 to Dec. 21..... 271 1,987
do Dec. 21 to Dec. 27..... 409 3,369

Total exports..... 680 5,347
Stock..... 21 10,552

SAVANNAH.—Dates to 29th ult. quote the market firm, at 47 a 48 for middlings.

	Sea Island.	Uplands.
Stock on hand Sept. 1.....	281	3,724
Received this week.....	57	3,631
Received previously.....	3,945	82,092
Total receipts.....	4,283	89,447
Exported this week.....	40	3,648
“ previously.....	3,192	75,712
Total exports.....	3,232	79,360
Stock on hand Dec. 30.....	1,051	10,877

Liverpool advices are to the 27th. The market strong and active—quotations unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.

The past has been one of the duller weeks known in this market; prices have uniformly declined and Flour and Wheat closed with a strong downward tendency. The business to Europe has been limited to a few loads of Corn (freights having declined on opening) and some small parcels of Flour. In the whole week there has been but a single full load of Wheat sold, and business could not be pressed except at a decline of ten cents from the highest point. We have three days' later news from Liverpool. Breadstuffs are reported dull and unchanged, but no prices are given.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western.	per bbl. •	\$7 35 @ \$7 75
do Extra State.....		8 20 @ 8 65
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....		8 75 @ 9 00
do Extra Western, common to good.....		8 20 @ 10 30
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....		10 50 @ 15 00
do Southern, supers.....		8 85 @ 9 90
do Southern, fancy and extra.....		10 00 @ 15 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....		8 25 @ 11 25
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....		5 50 @ 6 25
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....		4 25 @ 4 60
Wheat, Chicago Spring..... per bushel		1 60 @ 1 85
do Milwaukee Club.....		1 65 @ 1 90
do Red Winter.....		1 85 @ 2 25
do Amber State and Michigan.....		2 30 @ 2 45
Corn, Western Mixed.....		90 @ 95
do Western Yellow.....		96 @ 98
Rye.....		95 @ 1 08
Oats, Western.....		46 @ 56
do State.....		56 @ 62
Barley.....		95 @ 1 20
do Malt.....		1 35 @ 1 45
Peas, Canada.....		1 25 @ 1 30

CHICAGO.—The following is a statement of the Receipts and Shipments of Breadstuffs at Chicago for the past four years:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Wheat, bush.....	13,728,116	11,180,344	11,257,196	9,465,618
Corn, bushels.....	29,449,328	25,459,508	13,623,087	25,125,638
Oats, bushels.....	4,188,722	9,139,525	13,653,941	10,378,899
Rye, bushels.....	1,038,915	839,700	960,116	1,166,109
Barley, bushels....	872,053	1,098,346	740,446	1,595,754
Total.....	49,227,044	48,708,483	40,243,786	47,691,018
Add flour into wheat	8,331,953	7,371,420	5,708,955	5,932,805
Total.....	57,558,999	56,079,903	45,952,741	53,623,823

SHIPMENT.

Total shipment of Flour and Grain from Chicago for four years:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Wheat, bushels....	13,808,898	6,341,881	10,515,389	6,777,818
Corn, bushels.....	29,452,610	24,444,147	12,557,925	24,648,153
Oats, bushels.....	3,112,366	7,514,994	14,588,697	9,582,065
Rye, bushels.....	871,796	835,133	793,703	839,227
Barley, bushels....	581,195	668,735	262,145	481,513
Total.....	47,777,865	42,864,890	38,747,859	42,829,176
Add flour into wheat	8,699,245	7,682,455	5,767,430	5,112,635
Total.....	56,477,110	50,548,345	44,515,289	47,941,811

BUFFALO.—The following will show the comparative receipts of flour and grain into Buffalo by Lake and Grand Trunk Railway, for four years:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Flour, bbls.....	2,846,022	2,978,089	2,628,630	1,788,393
Wheat, bush.....	30,435,831	21,210,348	17,677,549	12,437,888
Corn, bush.....	24,288,627	20,026,952	10,478,681	19,840,901
Oats, bush.....	2,624,932	7,322,187	11,682,637	8,494,799
Barley, bush.....	423,124	641,449	465,057	820,563
Rye, bush.....	791,564	422,309	633,727	817,676
Peas, bush.....	78,266	131,820	96,845	61,396
Total grain, bush..	58,642,344	49,845,065	41,044,496	42,473,223
Flour to wheat....	14,230,110	14,890,445	10,142,650	8,941,965
Grand total,.....	72,872,454	64,735,510	51,177,146	51,415,188

RECEIPTS AT TIDE-WATER.—The following comparative table will show the tide-water receipts of flour and grain by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from 1857 to 1865, inclusive:

Years.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857...	835,546	5,763,400	5,515,925	3,966,312	1,727,208
1858...	1,893,903	8,324,966	6,660,893	5,180,312	3,058,417
1859...	903,311	5,110,554	2,492,217	6,739,756	3,305,217
1860...	1,149,100	11,176,000	11,155,500	6,490,900	2,967,600
1861...	1,493,233	39,886,687	23,342,334	5,978,338	2,235,850
1862...	1,826,509	32,667,866	23,709,882	5,990,028	2,562,659
1863...	1,560,800	22,206,900	20,603,600	12,437,500	3,190,500
1864...	1,184,300	15,465,600	10,352,400	12,177,580	3,045,990
1865...	1,114,000	10,579,200	18,699,900	10,847,500	4,351,600

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Jan. 5, 1866.

The activity generally anticipated or hoped for in the Dry Goods Market after the holidays had passed, has not been realized as yet. Trade is very quiet, and a few days continuance will again soften prices. Jobbers report but a light demand for goods, and speculators seem willing to dispose of their recent purchases. Agents are however, holding their goods quite firmly, and seem unwilling to believe in any decline at present. There seems to be nothing to call out any great activity in trade until the Spring business commences, though prices may not materially decline white cotton remains so steady.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are quiet but prices are uniformly steady for standard makes, with a slightly firmer feeling. Appleton A and Atlantic A are quoted at 3½ cents, one half cent higher than quoted last week; Indian Head A, Amory, Lawrence C, Amoskeag A, and Stark A are held at 33½, the same as last week; Indian Head C 48 inch s ll at 50, Nashua fine C 40 inch 32, do D 30, Barrington 40 inch 26, Augusta Mills 4-4 32, do 7-8 26, Indian Head B 30 inch 28, Nashua extra A 36 inch 31½, Wachussetts 33, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 26½, do BB 33 inch 28½, do C 37 inch 30, do N 36 inch 32½, do P 36 22½, Atlantic PA 37 inch 33, do AH 37 inch 33, do heavy shirt AV 30 inch 28, do do AG 27, do fine sheet AL 36½ inch 31, do do PL 36½ inch 31, do D 31, Massachusetts A 4 4 29, do do B 4-4 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 17, Warren 36 inch 29, Auburn 36 inch 23, Indian Queen 36 inch 26, Pittsfield A 36 inch 27, Rocky Point Sheetings 36 inch 28½, Pocassett Canoe 39 inch 34, do K 36 inch 28, do family cot 33 inch 25, do H 28 inch, 21, Appleton B 40 inch 35, do C 27½, do D 30, do W 48 inch 47½, do shirtings E 30 inch 23, do do N 30 inch 28½, Grafton 28 inch 42, Shetucket B 27 inch 21, Manhattan K 27½, Grainteville 4-4 30.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are steady but quiet. The scarcity of some leading makes has caused a little advance, but the demand is light for all kinds and prices will soften if it continues. New York mills are quoted at 50 but there are none to be had. Wamsutta are also quoted at 50 cents by agents on account of the scarcity of fine goods. This is an advance of two cents per yard from last week. Bartlett steam mills 33 inch are held at 35, do do 4-4 40, do do 5 4 45, do do 7-8 32½, Newmarket 33 inch 33, do C 36 inch 37½, Waltham L 72 inch 87½, do K 5-4 57½, do N 90 inch \$1.17½, Amoskeag A 37 inch 39, Aquidnecks 4-4 30, White Rock 36 inch 43½, Kent River 3-4 18, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 40, Aquidnecks 7-8 27½, Canoe 27 inch 20, Wetumpka 4-4 37½, Palace medal 37½, Gold medal 37½, Rockford 4-4 40, Waltham X 33 inch 32½, do W 42 inch 40, do M 81 inch \$1.05.

CORSET JEANS are quiet but steady, prices remaining the same as last week. Indian Orchard, Androscoggin, and Bates each sell freely at 32½ for colored and bleached, Newmarket 32½, Whittenton's 32½ for colored, Uncas 31, Naumkeag 36, and Sateens 40 cents.

COTTON FLANNELS are in very light demand though the market has hardly sufficient tone since the holidays to determine quotations. Columbias are quoted at 27½, Nashua A sell at 30, Falls 27, Suffolk 35, and Slatersville 40.

STRIPES AND TICKS are in moderate demand and prices remain firm. American Stripes sell at 30 cents for 3-3, and 31 for 6-3. Albany Ticks 27 inch 23, Pittsfield 23, Ontario A 41, Amoskeag ACA 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 36, Pacific extra 7-8 47½, Peabody 4-4 35, Sacondale 3 4 21, West Branch 4-4 65, do No. 2 7-8 46, Windsor 7-8 32, Henry Clay 3-4 31, Suwanee 4-4 35, H. Simpson & Son 4x2 checks 34, Louisiana plaids 34, Ringgold fast plaids 32½, Willow Grove 47½.

PRINT CLOTHS have been less active but prices are steady. The sales at Providence are reported at 47,450 pieces; 2,500 pieces 56x50 18 cents; 1,500 do 64x64 20 cents, weight 6-30, on hand; 450 do 64x64 19½ cents, 7 yard goods; 43,000 do 64x64 private terms, to be made.

PRINTS are again quiet with just trade enough to keep samples open. Prices remain nearly as last quoted, Merimack W 28, do D 27, Spragues Nationals, light colors are sold at 25, dark 24, Madder 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, Wanregan fancies 24, do rubies 25, do pinks 25, do purples 25, Garners are held at 28, Amoskeag pink 27, do purple 26, dark 25, light 25, mourning 24, Swiss ruby 25, Duchess B 23, Lowell dark 23½, do light 23½, Wamsutta 22, do light 23, American Print Works madder 26 nett, Empire 19.

GINGHAMS are steady and unchanged. Glasgow 30, Lancaster 32½, Louisiana plaids 34.

JACONETS are in steady request and prices remain firm. White Rock high colors 24, plain 25, Slaters 33.

SILESIA are moderate, and prices are steady at last week's quotations. Social Mill A 40, do. K 45, Indian Orchard 32½, Lonsdale 34.

CAMBRICS are quiet and prices are softening. Federal 19½, Fox-hill Bank 19, Naraganetts 23, do. high colofs 24, Harmony brown three shades 21, fancy brand 18.

COTTON DRILLS are in some request, but prices are nominal. Globe Steam Mills are quoted at 30, Park do. 30, and Unior brown 21.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are in less demand and somewhat unsettled. Light shades for the spring trade are arriving. Manchester delaines are sold at 31, Hamilton Mf. Co. at 30.

LINSEYS are quiet but steady. White Rock sell at 40, Irwin & Stensons 50, Porter & Dickeys 47½.

HOOP SKIRTS are steady and prices are unchanged.

CLOTHS are steady, with, perhaps, a firmer tone to the market. Cotton warps are held at \$2 25 for No. 1, \$2 15 for No. 2, and \$2 05 for No. 3. Utica all wool beavers \$3 50 for light weight, and \$4 for heavy. Glenham Co. C W tricot \$1 75, Union blacks \$2 a \$2 50.

CASSIMERES are called for steadily, but no great activity prevails. Plough Loom and anvil 65. Brodbrook all wool fancies range from \$1 75a\$2 25, Milville \$2 25a\$2 75 for silk mixtures. Merchants' Woolen Co. do. are held at \$2 50 for 3-4 and \$5 6 4; Rochester gray \$1 40; Dighton's cassimere \$2 50 for plain; Suffolk Mills do. \$1 50a\$2 25 for ¼ and \$4 75a\$5 25 for 6-4.

CARPETS are quiet but steady. Lowell Co's Ingrain \$1 60 for superfine; \$1 75 for extra super; and \$2 15 for imperial three-ply. The Hartford Co's \$1 60 for medium superfine, \$1 75 for superfine; \$2 07½ for imperial three-ply and \$2 25 for extra three-ply Brussels \$2 45 for 3 fr; \$2 55 for 4 fr and \$2 65 for 5 fr.

FLANNELS and BLANKETS are very quiet. Prices remain the same Plain scarlet flannel 40a52½, twilled do. 50a72½ for F and U, white do 52½a62½, Shaker do. 72½a82½, blue and mixed twilled 47½a72½, Gilbert's white and colored opera are well sold up. Army standard are nominal at 77½. Harris's white domets are held at 42½a80 for plain and twilled.

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

FOREIGN GOODS are dull and there is but little indication of any improvement at present.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Jan. 4, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 4, 1866.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1,572	\$613,745	250	\$90,187	1,299	\$613,805
do cotton...	1,074	312,839	17	5,058	1,081	337,337
do silk...	480	396,284	107	52,933	438	370,672
do flax...	1,144	245,379	229	62,251	811	179,554
Miscellaneous dry goods.	403	132,745	53	13,903	5736	174,168
Total	4674	\$1,701,012	656	\$224,332	9365	\$1,725,536

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

Manufactures of wool...	240	\$84,343	74	\$30,676	99	\$55,390
do cotton...	202	59,682	67	14,367	163	54,370
do silk...	42	59,973	11	7,793	23	46,768
do flax...	297	72,078	137	32,239	133	39,182
Miscellaneous dry goods.	19	7,427	41	9,428	825	31,423
Total	800	\$283,503	330	\$94,503	1213	\$227,133
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4674	1,701,042	656	224,332	9365	1,725,536
Total th'wn upon mark't	5474	\$1,984,545	986	\$324,835	10608	\$1,952,669

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	747	\$304,847	248	\$78,622	423	\$150,626
do cotton...	579	176,839	280	98,706	130	48,242
do silk...	203	232,199	18	13,482	17	22,014
do flax...	371	73,371	395	117,242	61	37,184
Miscellaneous dry goods.	64	13,228	..	..	29	11,796
Total	1961	\$800,484	941	\$308,052	690	\$269,862
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4674	1,701,042	656	224,332	9365	1,725,536
Total entered at the port.	6638	\$2,501,526	1597	\$532,384	10055	\$1,995,398

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Jan. 4, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	365	\$213,702	Shawls.....	2	1,268
Cloths.....	46	29,058	Gloves.....	4	1,703
Coatings.....	2	601	Worsteds.....	341	162,030
Carpeting.....	236	65,359	Delaines.....	25	13,910
Blankets.....	24	3,053	Hose.....	7	1,935
Total				1,299	\$613,805

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....	469	\$196,492	Emb'd mus'n	27	6,002
Colored.....	143	41,007	Velvets.....	1	193
Prints.....	119	42,764	Laces.....	17	5,964
Ginghams.....	20	6,162	Braids & bds.	25	5,768
Muslins.....	1	981	Hdkfs.....	14	3,230
Total				1081	\$387,337

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....	67	\$96,142	Laces.....	22	23,848
Satin.....	1	1,625	Gloves.....	26	14,879
Crapes.....	1	915	Hdkfs.....	1	717
Velvets.....	1	471	Vestings.....	1	967
Ribbons.....	101	77,922	Raw.....	179	121,288
Total				438	\$370,672

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....	718	\$144,286	Laces.....	3	16,545
Linens & cot.	5	1,875	Hdkfs.....	8	7,151
Total				811	\$179,554

MISCELLANEOUS.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Leath gloves.	30	\$34,366	Clothing.....	31	7,631
Kid gloves...	10	13,362	Embroideri's	23	18,616
Matting.....	5278	25,920	Coll's & cuffs.	3	696
Oil cloth...	7	400	Corsets.....	18	10,126
Total				5733	\$174,168

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	59	\$36,502	Shawls.....	1	1,435
Cloths.....	3	1,494	Worsteds.....	17	6,982
Carpeting.....	3	1,095	Total		
				99	\$55,390

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....	38	\$15,748	Prints.....	18	6,047
Colored.....	98	29,983	Hose.....	9	2,592
Total				163	\$54,370

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....	19	\$43,075	Crapes.....	2	1,607
Total				23	\$46,768

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....	125	\$34,858	Hand'chiefs.	5	3,866
Total				133	\$39,182

MISCELLANEOUS.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Leath. gloves	1	\$1,130	Matting.....	160	408
Total				825	\$31,423

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	39	\$22,451	Worsteds.....	141	66,770
Carpeting.....	10	2,283	Hose.....	1	246
Blankets.....	91	8,306	Total		
				423	\$150,626

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....	35	\$14,331	Ginghams...	2	694
Colored.....	51	19,298	Velvets.....	1	362
Total				130	\$48,242

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....	15	\$26,983	Ribbons.....	1	885
Total				17	\$22,014

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....	82	\$33,955	Hdkfs.....	6	2,666
Total				91	\$37,184

MISCELLANEOUS.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Embroideries	6	2,010	Straw goods.	17	9,074
Total				29	\$11,796

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

Pot, 1st sort..... 100 lb 9 00 @
Pearl, 1st sort..... @ 10 75

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

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

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

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 cent lb. American, gray and white..... 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 @ 41
do Firkins, str. fine, yel. 46 @ 48
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 common to medium 25 @ 30
West. Reserve, good to fine, yel. 30 @ 38
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. 15 @ 30
Cheese—Factory made dairies 17 @ 15 1/2
Farm dairies 16 @ 15
do do common 14 @ 15
English dairy 21 @ 28
Vermont dairy 15 @ 18

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents lb. Sperm..... 52 @ 55
do , patent..... 40 @ 45
Refined sperm, city 33 @ 34
Stearic 22 1/2 @ 26
Adamantine..... 22 1/2 @ 26

Cement—Rosendale..... 2 25

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

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb bushel. Liverpool Orrel..... 16 00 @
Liverpool House Cannel..... 22 00 @ 23 00
Anthracite..... 18 00 @

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents lb. Caracas (gold), (in bond)..... 25 @ 27
Maracaibo (gold)..... @
Guayaquil (gold)..... 18 @ 19

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

Coffee has been quiet 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..... 23 @ 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 lb; manufactured, 30 cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. lb square foot, 3 1/2 cents lb. All cash.

The market for sheathing is steady, but ingot is less firm. Sheathing, new..... 34 @ 55
Sheathing, &c., old..... @ 35
Sheathing, yellow..... @ 40
Bolts..... @ 55
Braziers'..... @ 55
Baltimore..... 41 @ 42
Detroit..... 41 1/2 @ 48
Portage Lake..... 41 @ 42

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents lb. Manila, Amer. made..... 25 @ 26
Tarred Russia..... @ 19
Tarred American..... @ 23
Bolt Rope, Russia..... @

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val. Regular, quarts..... 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 lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 29; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Coppersas, 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents lb; Phosphorus, 20 cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents lb; Quicksilver, 15 cent ad val.; Sal Eratsis, 1 1/2 cents lb; Sal Soda, 1/2 cent lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 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 1/2
Aloes, Cape..... per lb 25 @ 26
Aloes, Socotrine..... @
Alum..... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Annato, fair to prime..... 60 @ 65
Antimony, Regulus of..... @ 16
Argols, Crude..... 24 @ 26
Argols, Refined..... (gold) 24 1/2 @ 29
Arsenic, Powdered..... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Assafetida..... 25 @ 40
Balsam Capivi..... 97 1/2 @
Balsam Tolu..... (gold) 85 @ 90
Balsam Peru..... (gold) @ 1 50
Bark, Calisaya..... @ 55
Berries, Persian..... @ 10
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle..... 9 1/2 @
Bi Chromate Potash..... 24 @
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags..... (gold) 28 @ 30
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar..... 40 @ 42 1/2
Bleaching Powder..... 6 @
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
Castor Oil, Cases..... per gallon 8 55 @ 8 65
Chamomile Flowers..... per lb 50 @ 60
Chlorate Potash..... (gold) 35 @ 36
Caustic Soda..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Cobalt, Crystals..... in kegs. 112 lbs 92 1/2 @ 95
Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) 80 @ 85
Coppersas, American..... 2 @
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) 32 @
Cubebs, East India..... @ 50
Cutch..... 12 @ 13
Cuttlefish Bone..... @
Epsom Salts..... @ 4
Extract Logwood..... @ 12
Flowers, Benzoin..... per oz. 60 @ 80
Flowers, Arnica..... @
Folia, Buchu..... bales @
Gambier..... per lb 9 1/2 @
Gamboge..... 1 00 @
Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls..... @ 45
Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 75 @ 1 05
Gum Arabic, Picked..... (gold) 62 1/2 @
Gum Arabic, Sorts..... 42 @ 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 @ 5
Ipecacuanna, Brazil..... 4 1/2 @
Jalap..... 2 50 @ 2 55
Juniper Berries..... @ 6
Lac Dye..... 25 @ 55
Lic. Paste, Calabria..... 42 @
Liccorice, Paste, Sicily..... 23 @ 24
Liccorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... 33 @
Liccorice Paste, Greek..... 36 @
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 1/2
Quicksilver..... (gold) @ 55
Rhubarb, China..... 6 50 @ 8 00
Rose Leaves..... @
Salaratus..... @ 15
Sal Ammoniac, Refined..... (gold) 10 1/2 @ 11
Sal Soda, Newcastle..... 8 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..... @ 18
do Mustard, brown, Trieste..... @ 18
do do California, brown..... @ 15
do do English, white..... @ 1 1/2
Senna, Alexandria..... 24 @
Senna, East India..... 35 @
Seneca Root..... 1 00 @ 1 06
Shell Lac..... 50 @ 60
Soda Ash (80 cent)..... 6 1/2 @ 7
Sugar Lead, White..... 45 @ 47 1/2
Sulphate Quinine, Am..... per oz. 2 57 1/2
Sulphate Morphine..... 9 00 @
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 cent ad val. Ravens, Light..... per pce 16 00 @ 18 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..... 25 00 @ 27 00
Logwood, Jamaica..... 26 00 @ 27 50
Limawood..... 120 00 @ 125 00
Rarwood..... (gold) 30 00 @
Sapan Wood, Manila..... @ 70 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 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.

There has been but a moderate business done, but prices are steady. 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 50 @ 18 00
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..... @
Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax..... 14 50 @ 14 75
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..... 45 @ 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 lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 cent ad val.

Fruits are still dull with prices softening. Raisins, Seedless..... per cask @ 9 75
do Layer..... per box 4 50 @ 4 60
do Bunch..... 4 30 @ 4 45
Currants..... per lb 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Citron, Leghorn..... 47 @ 49
Prunes, Turkish..... 17 1/2 @ 18
Dates..... 15 @ 15 1/2
Almonds, Languedoc..... 84 1/2 @ 85 1/2
do Provence..... 32 @ 33
do Sicily, Soft Shell..... 23 @ 30
do Shelled..... 52 @ 55
Sardines..... per box 1 00 @ 1 10
do..... per hf. box 48 @ 50
do..... per qr. box 23 @ 25

Table listing various goods such as Figs, Smyrna, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Sicily, Walnuts, French, Dried Fruit, N. State Apples, Blackberries, Black Raspberries, Pared Peaches, Unpeeled 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 listing furs and their prices, categorized by North and East, and Western. Includes items like Beaver, Dark, Pale, Bear, Black, do brown, Badger, Cat, Wild, do House, Fisher, Fox, Silver, do Cross, do Red, do Grey, Lynx, Marten, Dark, do pale, Mink, dark, Musk rat, dark, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, Black, do Striped, do White.

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

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

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

Table listing window sizes and their prices, categorized by (Single Thick)—Discount 10 @ 20 per cent. Includes sizes like 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, 11x14 to 12x18, 12x19 to 16x24, 20x31 to 24x30, 24x31 to 24x36, 24x36 to 30x44, 30x45 to 32x48, 32x50 to 32x56.

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per sq. yd. Calcutta, light and heavy .. per pce 8 1/2 @ 32

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per sq. yd. Calcutta, standard..... yard 28 1/2 @ 29

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. Blasting (A)..... per keg of 25 lb @ 6 50 Shipping and Mining..... @ 6 50 Rifle..... 8 50 @ Sporting, in 1 lb canisters... per lb 48 @ 1 15

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed... (cash)... per lb 37 @ Buenos Ayres, mixed..... 32 @ Hog, Western, unwashed..... 10 @ 12

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping..... 80 @ 85

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb. American, Dressed..... per ton 320 00 @ 330 00 do Undressed..... 225 00 @ 240 00 Russia, Clean..... 350 00 @ 375 00 Jute..... 1 00 00 @ 230 00 Manila..... (gold)... per lb 12 @ Sisal..... 15 @ 15 1/2

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.

Table listing various types of hides and their prices. Includes items like Dry Hides, 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, Dry Salted Hides, Maracaibo, Maranham, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoras, Bahia, Chili, Wet Salted Hides, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Western, Coutry sl'ter trim. & cured, City, Upper Leather Stock, B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Bissau, East India Stock, Calcutta, city sl'ter, dead green, black, dry, buffalo.

Table listing Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba... (duty paid) (gold) per gall. 95 @ 1 00 Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865..... per lb 25 @ 65 do of 1864..... 20 @ 45

Horns—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces FREE. Ox, Rio Grande..... per C @ 18 00 Ox, Buenos Ayres..... 18 00 @ 15 00

Table listing India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Para, Fine..... per lb 1 00 @ 1 05 Para, Medium..... @ 85 Para, Coarse..... @ 65 East India..... @ 43 Carthagea, etc..... @ 45 Guayaquil..... @

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal..... per lb 1 40 @ 2 10 Oude..... 1 00 @ 1 30 Kurpah..... nominal Madras..... 75 @ 1 25 Manila..... 90 @ 1 40 Guatemala..... (gold) 75 @ 1 15 Caraccas..... (gold) 70 @ 90

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, per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

Table listing various types of iron and their prices. Includes items like Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton 50 00 @ 52 00 Pig, American, No. 1..... 50 00 @ 52 00 Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) 90 00 @ 95 00

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes..... (STORE PRICES) 165 00 @ 175 00 Bar, English and American, Refined 125 00 @ 130 00 do do do do Common 115 00 @ 120 00 Scroll..... 155 00 @ 200 00 Ovals and Half Round..... 145 00 @ 155 00 Band..... @ 155 00 Horse Shoe..... 150 00 @ 155 00 Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch..... 127 50 @ 190 00 Hoop..... 160 00 @ 225 00 Nail Rod..... per lb 10 @ 11 Sheet, Russia..... 36 @ 40 Sheet, Single, Double and Treble.. 7 1/2 @ 10 1/2 Rails, English... (gold)... per ton 57 00 @ do American..... 85 00 @ 90 00

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val. East India, Prime..... per lb 8 00 @ 4 00 East India, Billiard Ball..... 8 50 @ 4 50 African, West Coast, Prime..... 8 00 @ 3 25 African, Scivellos, West Coast.. 2 00 @ 2 50

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Galena..... per 100 lb @ Spanish..... 10 00 @ German..... 10 00 @ English..... 10 00 @ Bar..... per lb @ 12 Pipe and Sheet..... @ 16

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 cent ad val. Leather is firm with moderately active demand. Oak, Slaughter, light..... cash. per lb 35 @ 39 do do middle..... do 42 @ 45 do do heavy..... do 42 @ 45 do light Cropped..... do 43 @ 48 do middle do..... do 4 1/2 @ 53 do belies do..... do 19 @ 21 Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c. l't do..... 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2 do do middle do..... 38 @ 39 do do heavy do..... 39 @ 40 do California, light do..... 33 1/2 @ 35 do do middle do..... 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2 do do heavy do..... 38 @ 39 do Orinoco, etc. l't do..... 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2 do do middle do..... 35 1/2 @ 37 do do heavy do..... 33 @ 34 1/2 do do & B. A. dam'gd all weights 31 @ 35 do do poor all do 22 @ 24 do Slaughter in rough... cash. 30 @ 34 Oak, Slaughter in ro gh, light... do 33 @ 36 do do do mid. & h'vy do 37 @ 44

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Rockland, common..... per bbl. @ 1 70 do heavy..... @ 2 00

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..... per M feet 28 00 @ 27 00 Southern Pine..... 55 00 @ 65 00

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.

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

HEADING—white oak, hhd. Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

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

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. There is a moderate demand only, and prices are in buyers favor. New Orleans..... per gall. 1 00 @ 1 15 Porto Rico..... 50 @ 80 Cuba Muscovado..... 88 @ 53 do Clayed..... 85 @ 40 English Islands..... 50 @ 60

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe cents per lb (Cash). Cut, 4d. @ 6d..... per 100 lb 7 50 @ 8 00 Clinch..... 9 @ 10 Horse shoe, forged (8d)... per lb @ 36 Copper..... @ 60 Yellow metal..... @ 41 Zinc..... @ 20

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 firmer, Rosin and Tar are dull.

Table listing 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. City thin oblong, in bbls., in bags, Western thin oblong, in bags.

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1: burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries,) 20 cent ad valorem. Whale oils are steady, others quiet. Olive, 13 bottle baskets..... @ 6 37 1/2 do in casks..... per gall. 1 85 @ 1 90 Palm..... 12 1/2 @ 13 Linseed, city..... per gall 1 43 @ 1 44 Whale..... 1 60 @ do refined winter..... 1 70 @ Sperm, crude..... 2 50 @ do winter, bleached..... do do unbleached..... 2 60 @ Lard oil..... 2 00 @ 2 05 Red oil, city distilled..... 1 00 @ 1 10 do saponified..... Straits..... @ 1 85 Paraffine, 23 — 30 gr. deodorized.. @ 55 Kerosene..... (free)... 82 @ 84

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. Litharge, American..... per lb @ 14 Lead, red, American..... @ 14 do white, American, pure, in oil @ 16 do white, American, pure, dry @ 16 Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1. 9 @ 9 do white, American, No. 1, in oil 9 1/2 @ 10 Ocre, yellow, French, dry per 100 lb 2 75 @ 3 50 do ground in oil..... per lb 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 Spanish brown, dry..... per 100 lb 1 50 @ do ground in oil..... 8 @ Paris white, No. 1..... per 100 lbs @ 4 75 do do Am..... per 100 lbs @ Whiting, American..... 4 1/2 @ 5 Vermilion, Chinese..... per lb 1 65 @ 1 75 do Trieste..... gold. 1 25 @ 1 30 do American..... 85 @ 49 Venetian red, (N. C.)..... per cwt. 5 00 @ 5 50

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

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon. Table listing refined petroleum products and their prices.

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free calcined, 20 cent ad val. Table listing different grades of plaster and their prices.

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

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

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

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

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb. Table listing salt from various locations like Liverpool and Onondaga.

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

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 various types of seeds.

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

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Table listing different grades of silk like Tsatlees, Taysaams, and Canton.

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, Free. Goat are nominal, Deer are in light request.

Table listing various skins from different regions like Curacao, Buenos Ayres, Vera Cruz, and Matamoros.

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

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

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 various spices.

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

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

Table listing various types of sugar and other goods like Porto Rico, Cuba, and Havana with their prices.

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Sicily. Table listing sumac from 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. Green teas are steady, black is inactive. Table listing different grades of tea.

Table listing various types of tea like Gunpowder, Oolong, and Souchong with their prices.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Table listing tin plates and sheets.

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb. Tobacco has been only moderately active but at steady prices.

Table listing various types of tobacco like Lug, Common leaf, and Navy with their prices.

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

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

Table listing various wines and liquors like Brandy, Hennessy, Pinet, and Sherry with their prices.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3.50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val. Table listing different types of wire.

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

Table listing various types of wool like American, Saxony, and Texas with their prices.

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

Table listing various types of freight like Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, and Wheat with their prices.

The Railway Monitor.

CINCINNATI CITY RAILROAD EARNINGS.—For the years ending 31st October the following are the results :

Table with 5 columns: Companies, 1862 (2 months), 1863 (year), 1864 (year), 1865 (year), 1862-65 (38 mos.). Rows include Cin. Street Railroad, City Pas. Railroad, Passenger Railroad, Pendleton & 5th st.R., and Total.

This indicates a traffic of about 6,000,000 passengers per annum, or reckoning the population at 200,000, a traffic equal to the carrying of each inhabitant thirty trips.

TENNESSEE RAILROAD RELIEF.—The Legislature of Tennessee has passed an act appropriating the following amounts in bonds for the relief of the Railroads in that State, viz. :

Table listing railroad names and amounts: Memphis & Charleston... \$300,000, Knoxville & Kentucky... \$250,000, Memphis & Clarkesville... 400,000, Winchester & Alabama... 372,000, McMinnville & Manchester... 100,000, E. Tenn. & Virginia... 150,000, Milwaukee & Northwest'n... 300,000, Miss. & Tennessee... 50,000.

—making a total of \$1,622,000. These amounts it is anticipated will enable them with their other revenues to repair the damages sustained by war.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTS.—A road between Poughkeepsie and Copake, N. Y., to be commenced in the Spring; a road from New Lisbon Coalfields to Marietta, O.; an extension of the road from

Omro via Winneconne to Island City, Wis.; a road from Indianapolis to Vincennes, Ind.; a road from Pella via Newton & Marshalltown to Cedar Falls and St. Paul; etc., etc. At no former time has the spirit of railroad improvement been more active, and it may be inferred that a longer length of new road will be opened in 1866 than in all the last four or five years.

GRAND TRUNK (CAN.) RAILWAY.—The following from the latest report of this Company shows the result of traffic for the year ending June 30, 1865 :

Table with 4 columns: Miles Open, Gross Earnings, Expense & Renewals, Revenue Balance. Rows for 1st half year, 2nd half year, Total 1864-5, Total 1863-4, Increase, and Decrease.

In the last half-year the loss on American currency charged to expense account amounted to £35,849 7s 10d, and the renewals in the second, cost about £20,000 more than in the first half-year. The currency loss on the first half-year was obviated by purchasing with the currency receipts a large amount of Portland City bonds (£111,500) maturing in 1866—a policy which could not be continued in consequence of short reserves.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Track laying which was commenced at Omaha during the summer was completed to the fortieth mile-stone on the 18th December ult., and the tracklayers were to be at Tremont, eight miles further west before the end of 1865.

WESTERN (Mass.) RAILROAD.—It has been determined by this Company to lay a second track between Springfield & Washington. This will complete the road between Boston & Albany and give increased facilities for developing the western traffic.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table with 12 columns of railroad names and 12 columns of monthly earnings from 1863 to 1865. Railroads include Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Erie Railway, Hudson River, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. North and Indiana, Mil. and Prairie du Chien, New York Central, Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago, Rome, Watert'n & Ogdensb., St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute, and Toledo, Wabash & Western.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	97½		Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug	1887	88½	
2d do do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch, do	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	97½		1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	97½		<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	85	86	1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		85
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894		
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	100		Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	100	101½	do do	672,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1874	94½	95
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	100	102	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	100	101	Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	94	95
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	99½	99½
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879		102½
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883	99	99
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,000	7	April & Oct	1880	97	98
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888	93½	
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882		102½
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	99		<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do do	200,000	6	do	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	97½		<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868	98½	
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	95½	96	Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881	95	
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	93	95	<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov	1872			New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883		
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883		
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883	94		<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	91½		1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877		
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	89½		<i>Hudson River:</i>						
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	100	103
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
2d do do	483,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885		101½
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	96	
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882			Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867	95½	96
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	101		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov	1870	80	
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	102	104	2d do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875		
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	84	90	1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875	104	
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov	1890			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
2d do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	85		<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876	50	59	1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62	34½	37	2d do do	364,000	10	do	1870		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	75-80	90		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							2d do do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	94		Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	91	94	<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882			1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trnst Mortgage (S. F.) convert	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	108½	109½	1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
do do inconvert	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	April & Oct	1883		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870	90	100
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898			2d do do	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885			<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	do	1885	82½	82½	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	84	84	2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
Consol. Sinking Fund Bonds	948,000	6	Quarterly.	1915			<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885			1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	90	91
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Little Miami:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	101	103	1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov	1883		95
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867		103	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
2d do do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880		100	<i>Long Island:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	85	
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov	1893			Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1883		
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	do	1883		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	1883		
2d do do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	2,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug	1892		
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							Scioto and Hocking Valley mort	300,000	7	May & Nov.	1888		
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880	98		<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874	98		Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. &			

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	91		<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	103		<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876			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	99		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	95	96	2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov	1875	74	75
<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	85 1/2	85 3/4	3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov	1875		
York and Cumberland Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			<i>Troy Union:</i>						
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Union Pacific:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	85 1/2	86	1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	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	22 1/2	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	550,600	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)					38 1/2	40	<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							Sterling (\$899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-71		
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872			Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875	95 1/2	98
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875			Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-76		
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870			Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-80			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	77	80
<i>Pacific:</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	98	100
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87			<i>York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
<i>Panama:</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov	1870		
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		95
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		95
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug	1872									
<i>Peninsula:</i>							Canal						
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	100 1/2	103	<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	94	94 1/2	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>Philad., Germant. & 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	1884	91	91 1/2
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>Philad., Wilming. & 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	100	101	do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912		93 1/2	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	44	45
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912			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			Miscellaneous:						
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,900	7	Mch & Sept	1888			1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18-		
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888									

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend, Market, COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend, Market. Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are participating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 d. ys.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
Joint Stock Fire:					
Adriatic	25	\$300,000	Jan. and July.		
Aetna*	50	200,000	do	July '65.3%	
Agricultural (Watert'n.)	5	50,000			
Albany	30	150,000			
Albany City	100	200,000			
American*	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July '65.12%	
American Exchange	100	200,000	April and Oct.	April '65.5	
Arctic	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65.5	
Astor	25	250,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.5	
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	March and Sep.	Sep. '65.5	
Baltic	25	200,000	May and Nov.		
Beekman	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.4	
Bowery	25	300,000	June and Dec.	Dec. '65.5	
Brevort	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	June '64.5	
Broadway	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.6	
Brooklyn (L. I.)	17	153,000	do	Aug. '65.10	
Capital City (Albany)	100	200,000			
Central Park	100	150,000	Jan. and July.	July '64.4	
Citizens'	20	300,000	do	Jan. '66.10	
City	70	210,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4 p. sh.	
Clinton	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	July '65.5	80%
Columbia*	100	500,000	do	July '64.3%	
Commerce	100	200,000	do	Jan. '66.5	
Commerce (Albany)	100	200,000			
Commercial	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.5	
Commonwealth	100	250,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65.5	
Continental*	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.5	
Corn Exchange	50	400,000	March and Sep.	Mar. '64.5	
Croton	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July '64.5	50
Eagle	40	300,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65.7%	
Empire City	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July '65.7	
Excelsior	50	200,000	do	July '65.5	102
Exchange	30	150,000	Feb. and Aug.		57%
Far. Joint St'k (Meridian)	100	50,000			102
Firemen's	17	204,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.5	
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	do	Jan. '64.3%	
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	150,000	do	July '65.5	
Fulton	25	200,000	do	July '65.5	
Gallatin	50	150,000	May and Nov.	May '65.6	
Gebhard	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65.5	
Germania	50	500,000	do	Jan. '66.5	
Glenn's Falls	10	100,000			
Globe	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July '65.5	
Goodhue*	100	200,000	do	July '64.4	
Greenwich	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.7	
Grocers'	50	200,000	April and Oct.	Apr. '65.5	
Guardian	—	200,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.3%	
Hamilton	15	150,000	do	Jan. '66.4	
Hanover	50	400,000	do	Jan. '65.5	
Harmony (F. & M.)†	50	300,000	do	Jan. '65.5	
Hoffman	50	200,000	do		
Home	100	2,000,000	do	July '65.8	139%
Hope	50	200,000	do	Jan. '65.5	
Howard	50	300,000	do	Jan. '65.5	150
Humboldt	100	200,000	do	July '65.6	
Importers' and Traders'	50	200,000	do	July '65.6	
Indemnity	100	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '65.5	64%
International	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	May '65.5	
Irving	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.5	
Jefferson	30	200,000	March and Sep.	Sep. '65.6	
King's County (Brooklyn)	20	150,000	Jan. and July.	June '63.3%	
Knickerbocker	40	280,000	do	July '65.5	
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	do	July '65.5	
Lanar	100	300,000	do	July '65.5	
Lenox	25	150,000	do	July '65.4	
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	do	July '65.10	
Lincoln Fund	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July '65.10	
Lorillard*	25	1,000,000	do	July '65.10	
Manhattan	100	500,000	do	July '65.5	
Market*	100	200,000	do	July '65.5	
Mechanics' (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	do	July '65.5	
Mechanics' and Traders'	25	200,000	do	July '65.6	
Mercantile	100	200,000	do	Jan. '66.5	
Merchants'	50	200,000	do	July '65.10	
Metropolitan*†	100	1,000,000	do	July '65.5	
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	do	July '65.5	
Morris (and inland)	100	200,000			
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July '65.7	
National	37½	200,000	do	Jan. '66.8	
New Amsterdam	25	300,000	do	July '65.5	
New World	50	200,000	do	July '63.4	
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.)	100	100,000			
N. Y. E. quitable	35	210,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65.4	
N. Y. Fire and Mar.	130	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.6	
Niagara	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July '65.5	110
North American*	50	1,000,000	do	July '65.4	92
North River	25	350,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65.6	91%
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July '65.5	
Pacific	25	200,000	do	July '65.5	
Park	100	200,000	do	July '64.5	
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	do	July '65.5	97%
People's	20	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '64.5	
Phenix†	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July '65.5	
Relief	50	200,000	do	July '65.5	
Republic*	100	300,000	do	July '65.3%	
Resolute*	100	200,000	do	July '65.5	
Rutgers'	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.7	
St. Mark's	25	150,000	do	Feb. '65.5	
St. Nicholas†	25	150,000	Jan. and July.	July '63.4	
Security*†	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.7	
Standard	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July '65.5	
Star	100	200,000	do	Jan. '66.5	
Sterling*	100	200,000			57
Stuyvesant	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '62.6	
Tradesmen's	25	150,000	Jan. and July.	July '65.5	
United States	26	250,000	do	July '65.5	115
Washington*	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65.4	
Western (Buffalo)	100	200,000	do	Aug. '65.4	
Williamsburg City	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65.5	
Yonkers and New York	100	500,000	do	Jan. '65.5	
Joint Stock Marine:					
Columbian*	100	3,500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.3%	85%
Great Western*	100	1,000,000	do	Jan. '66.3%	
Mercantile Mutual*	100	400,000	do	Jan. '66.3%	
Washington*	100	287,400	do	Jan. '66.3%	

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil	75		Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany		25	Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright		1 50	Mingo		
Beekman			Montana	6 00	7 00
Bennehoff Reserve			Mount Vernon	40	50
Bennehoff Run	17 35	17 50	N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons.		90
Bergen Coal and Oil	30	40	New York & Newark	15	20
Black Creek			Noble Well of N. Y.		
Blood Farm		10 00	Noble & Del. Rock Oil		
Bradley Oil	50	60	North American		
Brevort	6 80	7 00	Northern Light	3 46	
Brooklyn	85	1 00	Oceanic	55	60
Buchanan Farm	75	78	Oil City Petroleum		
California			Oil Creek of N. Y.	2 05	2 15
Cascade			Pacific		
Central		42 50	Palmer Petroleum	3 40	3 60
Cherry Run Petrol m		19	People's Petroleum		
Clinton	1 70	2 25	Phillips		1 00
Commercial			Pit Hole Creek	12 80	12 90
Commonwealth			Pit Hole Consol.		3 25
Consolidated of N. Y.	1 30	1 60	President		1 60
Devon Oil			Rawson Farm		
Emp'e City Petrol m	35	40	Revenue		
Enniskillen			Rynd Farm	70	
Enterprise			Shade River	2 50	3 00
Everett Petroleum		1 00	Southard	65	85
Excelsior	90	95	Standard Petroleum		
First National	42	45	Story & McClintock		
Fountain Petroleum			Success		
Fulton Oil			Tack Petrol m of N. Y.		25
Germania	25	26	Talman		
G't Western Consol.	75		Tarr Farm		
Guild Farm		50	Terragenta		2 50
HamiltonMcClintock	5 50	6 00	Titus Oil		
Heydrick	55	58	Titus Estate		
Heydrick Brothers			Union	10 00	12 00
High Gate		33	United Pet'l m F'ns.	42	45
Ivanhoe	2 00	3 00	United States	23 00	23 50
Inexhaustible			United States Pet-		
Ken. Nat. Pet & Min.			roleum Candle		
Knickerbocker Pet m	16	22	Venango & Pit Hole	11 50	12 00
Liberty	20	20	Vesta		
Lily Run		50	Watson Petroleum		
Monongahela & Kan.	2 60		Webster	1 00	1 08
McClintockville		102	W. Virg. Oil and Coal	15	18
McElhenry			Woods & Wright		
McKinley		1 90	Oil Creek		
Manhattan		33	Working People's		
Maple Grove	30		Petroleum		

MINING STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Copper:			Gold:		
Aztec			Benton		1 00
Boston			Consolidated Gregory	10 85	11 25
Caledonia			Corydon		1 25
Canada			Gold Min. of Colorado		
Central			Gunnell	1 05	1 09
Copper Falls			Hope		
Evergreen Bluff		10 00	Kip & Buell		
Flint Steel River	5 00	6 00	Manhattan		
Hilton		2 00	Missouri and Penn.		
Huron			Montana		1 50
Indiana			Mount Alpine		
Isle Royale	14 50		New York	90	1 20
Knowlton	2 25		N. Y. & Nova Scotia		
Mendota			Quartz Hill	1 70	1 95
New Jersey Consol.			Smith & Parmelee	5 00	5 45
Norwich			Standard		
Ogima		8 00	Lead:		
Ontonagon			Clute		
Pewabic			Macomb		
Quincy			Walkill	1 63	1 65
Rockland	2 50		Coal:		
Superior	2 50		British American		6 00

Advertisement.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF The Central National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

On the morning of the first Monday in January, 1866.

RESOURCES.	
Notes and Bills Discounted	\$9,513,503 63
Indebtedness to Directors	\$300,044 47
Overdrafts	2,074 81
Current Expenses	17,345 52
Due from Banks	1,068,491 63
United States Bonds	2,553,650 00
Cash on hand, viz:	
Specie	\$45,755 09
National Currency	52,683 05
Legal Tenders	4,545,085 00
Checks in Exchange	3,180,866 84
	7,824,389 98
	\$20,979,455 52
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	\$3,000,000 00
Surplus Funds and Profits	354,181 69
Circulation	1,243,042 00
Deposits—	

Steamship and Express C

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.

Empire Line

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,



Every Saturday.
The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamships
SAN SALVADOR,

Commander, Joshua Atkins, and
SAN JACINTO,

Commander, Winslow Loveland,
1,500 Tons Burthen each.

Have been placed on the route to Savannah by the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company of New York, and are intended to be run by them in a manner to meet the first-class requirements of the trade.

The Cabin accommodations of these ships are not excelled by any Steamers on the coast, and although their carrying capacity is large, their draught of water enables them to insure a passage without detention in the river.

San Jacinto, Sat. Nov. 25 | San Salvador, Sat. Dec. 16
San Salvador, " Dec. 2 | San Jacinto, " " 23
San Jacinto, " " 9 | San Salvador, " " 30
Returning, Leave Savannah, every Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Freight received at all times during business hours, at the Company's covered Pier 43 North River, foot of Canal street.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed on the Pier. For further particulars, engagement of Freight or Passage, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

American Line

TO
ENGLAND & BREMEN.



THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD

Steamship Co.'s First-Class Mail Steamship

WESTERN METROPOLIS,

2,600 Tons, 1,000 Horse-Power,

CHAS. HOYER, Commander.

Being thoroughly refitted, for passengers, for the ocean service, will leave for BREMEN, calling at COWES, on the 17th March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD:

FIRST CABIN	\$105 00
SECOND CABIN	62 50
STEERAGE	37 50

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

Another first-class steamship will leave 21st March.

For freight or passage apply to

RUGER BROTHERS, Agents, 45 Beaver st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California Coupons bought at best rates.

Exchange on Dublin and London, £1 and upwards.

On Paris, in s 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 3rd 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. 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.

HERTER BROS., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 107 Mercer street, New York.

Rev. JAMES G. CRAIGHEAD, Editor, No. 5 Beekman street

Portage Lake and Lake Superior SHIP CANAL COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
SECURED BY PUBLIC LANDS.

Ten per Cent Interest—Payable Semi-Annually.

These bonds are issued to aid in the construction of a Ship Canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior, across the promontory of Kewenaw Point, forming a link in the chain of the navigation of Lake Superior, via Sault St. Marie's Canal, with the Lower Lakes. The importance of this enterprise has been recognized by Congress by an act approved March 3, 1865, and confirmed by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, passed March 16, 1865, granting to this company two hundred thousand acres of public lands, located in the rich mineral region of the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan.

THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF BONDS TO BE ISSUED IS LIMITED BY THE COMPANY TO 500,000 DOLLARS.

And secured by a first mortgage on all the franchises, rights, privileges, and tolls of the Canal Company, together with the said two hundred thousand acres of public lands. The bonds are payable in ten years from the 1st July, 1865, with interest at the rate of ten per cent, as authorized by the laws of Michigan, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July, at the Ocean Bank in the City of New York, and are offered for sale at the office of the President of the Company, H. A. TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st; also at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, C. H. CARR, No. 30 Broad-st.

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 SEVEN 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.

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 Franklinitic 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.

Southern Land, Emigra

TION AND PRODUCT COMPANY.

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

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

Tracts from 1,000 to 500,000 acres.

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

Titles guaranteed,

W. H. QUINCY,

Secretary

Miscellaneous.

GEO. FRED. KROLL & Co.,
UNITED STATES LAND AGENCY,
 No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

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

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

The National Land Co.,

NO. 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
 Buy and sell MINERAL LANDS in Pennsylvania and other States, and improved and unimproved AGRICULTURAL LANDS in the Southern and Western States, on Commission.

European Agencies for the sale of properties and to encourage emigration are being established.

A. N. MEYLERT, JOHN BRANNON,
 of New York. of West Virginia.

The Scientific Miracle of
THE AGE.
Pharaoh's Serpents.

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

Two in a Box, 50 cents. Mailed free.
London Stereoscopic and Photographic Co.,
 579 BROADWAY.

JAMES L. WARNER, Manager.
 Liberal discount to the trade.

Treasury Department,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
 Washington, Dec. 30, 1865.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans

in the city of New Orleans, in the Parish of N. O. and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the acts of Congress, entitled "an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, in the city of New Orleans, in the Parish of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 13th day of December, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.

The bank will be in operation by the 20th inst.

The Durango Silver

MINES.

Office: No. 73 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

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, 1855,
 FIFTY PER CENT.

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

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE
Germania Fire Insurance
COMPANY

Has been removed to
 THEIR NEW BUILDING,
 No. 175 BROADWAY.

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

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH WALKER, AARON L. REID,
 JAMES FREEMAN, ELLWOOD WALTER,
 SAMUEL WILLIAMS, 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 SLAGG, CHARLES DIMON,
 JAS. D. FISH, A. WM. HEYE,
 GEO. W. HENNINGS, HAROLD DOLENER,
 FRANCIS HATHAWAY, PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
 ELLWOOD WALTER, President.
 CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-President.
 C. J. DESPAIRD, 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.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretaries,

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 en demand.

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

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

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

Union Bank of London,

in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

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

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

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

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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

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

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 139 BROADWAY,

Seven-thirty Loan Agent.

Gold Bonds and Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

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

THE

NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

363 BROADWAY, COR. FRANKLIN.

J. U. ORVIS, President.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW YORK, July 22 1865.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST.

Dealers in Government and other Securities.

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

Banking and Collecting Office of

J. NELSON LUCKEY,

243 BROADWAY,

Interest allowed on call deposits at the rate of four per cent; on deposits of three months and over, five per cent, and six per cent on deposits of six months and over. Any deposit may be drawn on ten days' notice, and interest allowed the same as deposits on call. Collections promptly made and returned with quick dispatch. Government and other securities bought and sold. Possessing every facility, will execute all orders and commissions at the very best market rates. Refer by permission to S. C. Thompson, Pres. 1st Nat. Bk., N. Y., A. N. Stout, Pres. Nat. Shoe & 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.

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.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

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

CULVER, PENN & Co.,

BANKERS,
19 & 21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
Receive Deposits from Banks, Bank-
ers and others. Orders for the Purchase and
Sale of Government Securities receive particu-
lar attention. Special attention is given to the trans-
action of all business connected with the Treasury
Department.
A. G. CATTELL, Pres't. } Capital,
A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. } \$500,000

The Corn Exchange

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

B. Hutchings Badger,

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

Burnett, Drake & Co.,

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

Page, Richardson & Co.,

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON
AND
JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
ALSO ISSUE
COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchan-
dise in England and the Continent.
TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers
abroad.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,

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

First National Bank,

OF PHILADELPHIA.
(The First National Bank Organized.)
CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
This Bank invites the accounts of Country Banks
and Bankers; will allow four per cent interest on
daily balances, and make collections at most favorable
rates. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all classes dealt in
C. H. CLARK, President.
MORTON McMICHAEL, JR., Cashier.
GEO. PHELLER, Manager Loan Dept

The Tradesmens

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 Govern-
ment Securities bought and sold.
W. T. Galwey, J. L. Kirkland, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.

Lawrence Bros. & Co.,

BANKERS,
NO. 16 WALL STREET, N. Y.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND OTHER
STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
bought and sold on Commission for CASH ONLY.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, as
with Banks.
DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
JOHN R. CECIL,
late Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co.
WM. A. HALSTED.

Miscellaneous.

Jeremiah M. Wardwell,

(of the late firm of Neilson Wardwell & Co.)
Importer and Dealer in Hardware,
and Commission Merchant,
83 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.
All orders entrusted to him will receive prompt at-
tention. Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c.,
solicited. Best of references given if required.

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

Goodman & Merrill,

General Commission Merchants,
Agents for the purchase of RAILROAD
EQUIPMENT and SUPPLIES.
No. 36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

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

CALDWELL & MORRIS,

Successors to Brewer & Caldwell,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
20 OLD SLIP, NEW YORK.
All orders for the purchase of Goods will receive
prompt attention.

A. W. NITSCH,

Sole Consignee for the United States and Canada of
ADOLPHE FLAMANT & CO.'S
Champagne Imperial,
Champagne de Cabinet,
Creme D'Epernay.
Office, 52 Beaver Street, New York.

HOFFMAN & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 24 WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK.
Cash advances made on consignments of Cotton,
Wool, Hides and Naval Stores, by our friends in New
Orleans, Mobile and Galveston,
REFER TO
Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.
Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.

Francis & Loutrel,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
45 MAIDEN LANE.
All kinds of Blank Books, Diaries, Paper and Sta-
tionery.

Fire Insurance.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,

NO. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL.....\$500,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
THIS COMPANY INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL
KINDS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE
ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Vice-Pres.
JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co.,

Hartford, Conn.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Capital.....\$2,250,000
THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.
JONATHAN GOODWIN JR., Asst. Sec'y.
DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH CHURCH DRAYTON HILLYER,
ROBERT BUELE, THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
EBENEZER FLOWER, WALTER KENNY,
ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY, CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
ROLAND MATHER, WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD, GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM, THOMAS K. BRACE,
GUSTAVU- F. DAVIS, ERASTUS COLLINS,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1865,.....\$3,300,439 8
Liabilities,.....123,077
NEW YORK AGENCY,
No. 62 Wall Street.
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Special Notices.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

Germania Fire Insurance

COMPANY.
NEW YORK, 3d January, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a
Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT,
(Free from Government tax,) payable on demand, at
their office, in Germania Building,
No. 175 Broadway.
JOHN EDW. KAHL, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

Hanover Fire Insurance

COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have
declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per
Cent, free from Government tax, payable on demand
at their office, No. 45 Wall Street.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
New York, January 2, 1866.

Copartnership.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR,
(Of the late firm of Babcock & Milnor.)
Is admitted a partner in our firm, from this date.
L. P. MORTON & CO.
New York, Jan. 1, 1866.

MR. HENRY HOWARD STURGIS,
Becomes a partner in our firm from this date.
H. P. STURGIS & CO.
Boston, Jan. 1, 1866.

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.

Citizens Fire Insurance

COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1866.
DIVIDEND—A dividend of TEN per cent, free of
government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.