

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## The Chronicle.

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### WALL STREET RUMORS

AMONG the rumors by which the prevailing dullness in Wall street has been, in some degree, disturbed there are only two which claim attention. The first refers to the Seven-thirty Treasury notes. These notes are very popular, and receive their name from the fact that they bear interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per annum; this rate was chosen for the sake of ease in calculating the amount of accrued interest, which amounts to two cents a day on every hundred dollars. Each note is furnished with coupons, one of which for half a year's interest is payable every six months. The aggregate amount outstanding is 830 millions, of which 300 millions fall due August 15, 1867; 300 millions June 15, 1868; and 230 millions 15th July, 1868. Thus in the summer of 1868 no less than 530 millions of these notes fall due, and at maturity the holders have the option of claiming Five-twenty bonds for the face of their notes or of receiving full payment in legal tender money. Now the report is, that Mr. McCulloch, if the pending loan bill passes

Congress in a suitable form, will endeavor to avert the distant embarrassment which might be caused to the Treasury, and will get these Seven-thirty notes funded before they mature. That such a project has been urged upon the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury there is no doubt; but its success is problematical, for, at present, any such action would obviously be premature and might impede the movements of the Treasury in other more important directions.

The second rumor to which we have referred connects itself with the payment of the call loans, now in the Treasury, which amount to about 100 millions of dollars, the greater part bearing interest at six per cent. As the ordinary interest of money in open market is now five per cent., or even lower, it is urged that these mischievous temporary deposits should be at once reduced, or at least that no more than four per cent. shall in any case be paid on any part of them. This measure appears to be very favorably regarded, and if it be adopted, the 25 millions of Clearing House Certificates used by our banks in making their exchanges, would of course be made to bear interest at not more than four per cent., instead of five per cent., as heretofore.

### THE DELAY IN REPORTING THE NEW LOAN BILL.

THE Committee of Ways and Means have shown a wise discretion in deferring action on the new contraction bill until our most experienced financial authorities in the great commercial and financial cities had an opportunity of expressing their opinion on its provisions. Scarcely ever in the history of this country has Congress been called to act on a more important financial measure. The credit of the government, the prosperity of our commerce, the growth of our industrial wealth, the development of our vast resources,—every thing which has made us to surpass other nations in productive power and material well-being is closely connected with, and may be seriously compromised by, a financial enactment which, by touching the commerce of the country, touches the pocket of every man in it, whether rich or poor. It is not to be wondered at therefore, if a growing and intense anxiety is everywhere manifested regarding this bill among all classes of our people.

One of the complaints we hear made of the bill at present is that, as reported, it lacks unity of purpose and is too vague and indefinite. The amount to be borrowed under it for instance is nowhere fixed. In no previous loan bills, even during the prodigious expenses of the war, has Congress ever failed to limit the borrowing power to a specific amount. But although we know exactly how much we shall require

to borrow, the measure fixes no limits to the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue securities or to pledge the credit of the nation.

Moreover, he is to emit bonds not only for the purpose of retiring United States notes and other floating obligations, but he may exchange any bonds authorized by this act for any other bonds of the United States. Now this last provision is interpreted to refer to the five-twenties, and to the sixes of 1881, which securities it is urged should be transformed into one consolidated fund. The magnitude of this change may be inferred from the fact that five-twenties amount to \$665,370,800, and the sixes of 1881 to \$282,645,800, both bearing interest at 6 per cent in coin.

Another explanation of this wide and far reaching authority connects it with the foreign loan and assumes that being intended for European application it is not designed to be put in operation in this country. The capitalists of Germany and England who hold some 350 millions of our five-twenties would, it is urged, be willing to exchange these 6 per cent. bonds for five per cents. if the latter were to be made to run positively forty years. Such a negotiation, if successful, might effect an annual saving of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions a year in interest alone. How far these designs may lurk under the provisions of the bill no one claims to know. Some adequate explanation, however, is due to Congress. If any such schemes are to be provided for by legislation, the fact should be fully stated so that all the mists of incertitude may be cleared away and the people may know exactly what is to be the financial policy of the Government.

For our own part, however, we can scarcely believe that either of these plans is seriously entertained or could be at present realized. The time for changing the interest on our bonds from 6 to 5 per cent., or even lower, will assuredly come. But before that change is possible Congress will have abundant time to consider the best methods of accomplishing the work. And the bill before us is intended for a very different purpose. That part of the first section, therefore, which authorizes the exchanging of bonds, except it can be sustained by more adequate reasons, will run imminent risk of being struck out. The objects to be accomplished by the present Congress in this part of its financial legislation are of the highest possible moment, and the country cannot afford to run the risk of having them thwarted by complications with schemes of doubtful practicability and more than doubtful policy.

#### RESUMPTION AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

THE fundamental great fault of our paper currency is its redundancy. Too much of it is afloat, and the over issue has caused its depreciation. Whatever diversity of opinion obtains in the public mind on other monetary questions, on this point there is none. We all believe that the first thing to be done, with a view to currency reform, is currency contraction. Before we can hope to resume coin payments, the volume of our paper money must be reduced. How much of it must be withdrawn, none of us are wise enough to say. We shall find out by experience. But the best evidence at command seems to point to the conclusion that the amount of our paper currency will not usually exceed 350 or 400 millions in time of specie payments. Whatever may hereafter prove to be the normal amount, however, we know that a very large part of the paper currency now afloat must, as soon as possible, be demonetized and got out of the way.

Some people argue as if this contraction of our paper money were a work of the future, a voyage not yet begun, a perilous enterprise for which we have no precedents to guide us. But, really, the process of contraction has been going

on around us for several months past; and it has proceeded so gradually and quietly that we have scarcely suspected, as we have seen gold fall, and merchandize fall, and most of the necessaries of life fall, that to the other causes of this decline of prices was added one greater and more permanent than them all—the appreciation of our currency, the gradual contraction of its volume, the increasing growth of its purchasing power.

It is a noteworthy and very gratifying fact, that this contraction has been effected without any of those spasms which usually attend such changes, and is altogether due to the compound interest notes which have fully justified Mr. Chase's anticipations, when he was first induced to issue them in June, 1864. They have proved to be at once the most powerful, the most satisfactory, and the most elastic of all the methods which have ever been devised for checking the inflation and contracting the volume of a depreciated paper money.

Of these compound notes there are at present outstanding 180 millions; most of which have now ceased to circulate as money. The volume of our active currency has thus been lessened to a corresponding extent, and the contraction of the currency has produced and will continue to produce, as it goes on, a powerful effect on prices.

Nor is this result mysterious or incapable of rational explanation. It is in perfect accordance with the well-known principles of monetary science. For, as the best authors tell us, there are two things which chiefly govern the depreciation of paper money, first its quantity and secondly its activity. If we wish to diminish the depreciation of our currency we must diminish either its quantity or its activity or both.

Such, then, is the problem to be solved in the restoration of our currency. We shall lessen its depreciation in proportion as we either lower its quantity or retard its activity. Let us see how this has been done by the compound interest notes. These notes, when first issued, move as quickly from hand to hand as ordinary greenbacks; but as interest accrues they circulate slowly, because they are legal tender only for their face, and the holder, if he pays them out, loses the interest. After a few months they accumulate in the vaults of banks and elsewhere, and do not emerge from their retreat to join the current of the circulation except when some stringency or pressure in the money market summons them. And at length, when they are sufficiently fat with interest, they slumber in their hiding place, no matter how severe the pinch and monetary spasm may be. Here, then, we have the problem of contraction completely solved. We see a legal tender note passing through all the stages of diminishing activity, until at last it is, for all practical purposes, as completely demonetized and fixed as the United States bonds themselves.

Here, then, is the machinery for contracting our currency. It is a plan which is now in operation. It has stood the test of experience. What remains to be done is to use it wisely. Let the whole mass of greenbacks be gradually, slowly converted into compound interest notes falling due at different dates. Let these compound notes be funded into long bonds on liberal terms during their third year; and finally let the banks continue to use these notes as a part of their reserve until maturity, but not afterwards. In other words let these notes cease to be legal tenders at maturity.

This method of contraction by means of the compound notes as a step to funding, is not a new and risky scheme. It is the settled policy of the Treasury. We have been acting on it with the very best results, nor can we deviate from it without danger.

**THE OWNERSHIP OF STOLEN SECURITIES.**

AMONG the numerous questions of disputed ownership of lost or stolen bonds, none recently raised has been of more interest than that which is reported in the Washington correspondence of yesterday's papers. The following is the statement, as it appeared in the *Herald*:

"A case was recently brought before the Treasury Department for decision of considerable interest to holders of certificates of indebtedness and other government securities. The holder of a thousand dollar certificate mailed it to the department for redemption without filling the blank space making it payable to the order of a particular person. It was stolen from the mail, and sold finally to a party in Boston, the blank filled by this holder, and the certificate forwarded to the department the second time. Both parties forwarding it for redemption promptly notified the department, and on its final arrival each claimed its possession. The department hold that by neglecting to fill the blank the New Yorker lost possession, and awarded its payment to the Boston holder."

It may, at first sight, be questioned whether the Treasury Department was justified in deciding the question of ownership, or whether this point should not have been left for a court of law to determine. But the ruling of the courts is so uniform on this point that there is no doubt but the Treasury Department acted rightly in the business. The certificate is payable to the bearer just as a bank bill, or a greenback treasury note. The chief point of interest in this case is, however, the view it gives of the carelessness of the man who mailed the document to Washington for redemption without properly cancelling it. Had he written across the face of the certificate, as is usual, the words, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and signed his name to this endorsement, the security would have been of no value whatever to any other person but himself; it would have been paid to nobody else; and he would have had a claim on the Department for the amount, even if the security itself was never found. It was also a proof of carelessness to send by mail, in any case, a valuable document which is negotiable like a bank note by personal delivery. A prudent man would send such papers by Express, as the companies are, in all cases of loss, responsible for the full amount.

**BRITISH AND NEW YORK RAILROADS.**

THE two series of tables which follow present certain statistics relating to the results of railroad operations in the United Kingdom and the State of New York in a form easy of comparison. The tables relating to the United Kingdom are constructed from the returns made annually to the British Board of Trade, and those relating to New York from the returns made to the State Engineer and Surveyor. Both cover the decennial period 1855-64:

BRITISH RAILROADS.						
Fiscal years.	Miles of road.	Stock, bonds & float, debts.	Passengers carried.	Operations accounts.		
				Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
1855.....	8,280	£297,534,709	118,595,135	£21,507,599	£10,299,709	£11,207,890
1856.....	8,777	307,595,086	129,347,592	23,165,491	10,837,456	12,328,035
1857.....	9,094	315,157,258	139,008,883	24,174,610	11,240,339	12,934,271
1858.....	9,542	325,375,507	139,193,699	23,956,749	11,663,225	12,293,524
1859.....	10,002	334,362,928	149,807,148	25,743,502	12,593,213	13,150,289
1860.....	10,433	348,130,127	163,433,572	27,766,622	13,187,368	14,579,254
1861.....	10,869	362,327,338	173,773,218	28,565,355	13,843,339	14,722,016
1862.....	11,551	385,218,438	180,485,727	29,128,558	14,268,409	14,860,149
1863.....	12,322	404,215,802	201,699,466	31,156,397	15,027,234	16,129,163
1864.....	12,789	425,463,438	229,348,664	34,015,564	16,000,308	17,915,256

1855-64.....	103,589	£3,505,450,631	1,624,743,109	£269,180,447	£128,965,498	140,214,949
1855-64 (dolls.)....		\$17,527,253,153		\$1,345,902,235	\$644,827,490	\$701,074,745

Dividing the above figures by the miles of road, the following are the resulting averages:

1855.....	£35,939	14,323	£2,597	£1,244	£1,353
1856.....	35,327	14,855	2,660	1,244	1,316
1857.....	34,855	15,395	2,659	1,236	1,423
1858.....	34,099	14,587	2,516	1,223	1,293
1859.....	33,436	14,980	2,573	1,253	1,315
1860.....	33,369	15,669	2,661	1,264	1,397
1861.....	33,386	15,938	2,628	1,273	1,355
1862.....	33,350	15,625	2,522	1,235	1,287
1863.....	32,004	16,612	2,528	1,219	1,309
1864.....	33,270	17,933	2,660	1,251	1,409
1855-64 (ten y's)...	£33,840	15,698	£2,598	£1,245	£1,353
1855-64 (dolls.)....	\$169,200		\$12,990	\$6,225	\$6,765

NEW YORK RAILROADS.						
Fiscal Years.	Miles of road.	Stock, bonds & float, debt.	Passengers carried.*	Operating accounts.		
				Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
1854-55.....	2,632	\$144,835,217	10,917,618	\$20,590,650	\$12,102,961	\$8,487,689
1855-56.....	2,632	144,351,597	11,101,912	23,331,077	13,649,565	9,681,512
1856-57.....	2,641	144,683,596	12,558,559	23,098,819	14,547,910	8,550,909
1857-58.....	2,644	145,482,573	10,250,073	19,720,203	12,613,052	7,107,156
1858-59.....	2,644	144,770,933	10,133,059	19,504,974	12,043,302	7,356,632
1859-60.....	2,701	146,918,712	10,305,978	20,477,599	12,652,676	7,824,923
1860-61.....	2,782	149,411,782	9,684,189	21,211,243	13,766,066	7,445,177
1861-62.....	2,829	146,208,113	12,870,455	27,163,119	16,029,914	11,133,205
1862-63.....	2,852	145,954,380	10,765,681	33,704,142	20,337,480	13,366,712
1863-64.....	2,852	151,861,768	14,192,056	41,807,104	29,193,748	12,613,356
1855-64.....	27,209	\$1,464,278,676	113,079,680	\$250,508,935	\$156,941,625	\$93,567,311

Dividing the above figures by the length of the roads, the following results are obtained:

1854-55.....	\$55,029	4,146	\$7,821	\$4,600	\$3,221
1855-56.....	54,843	4,218	8,848	5,186	3,662
1856-57.....	54,783	4,755	8,746	5,509	3,237
1857-58.....	55,023	3,877	7,459	4,770	2,689
1858-59.....	54,754	3,834	7,339	4,557	2,782
1859-60.....	54,414	3,817	7,584	4,686	2,898
1860-61.....	53,707	3,479	7,624	4,948	2,676
1861-62.....	51,692	4,549	9,601	5,666	3,935
1862-63.....	51,176	3,775	11,813	7,131	4,687
1863-64.....	53,949	4,976	14,659	10,237	4,422
1855-65.....	\$53,816	4,156	\$9,207	\$5,768	\$3,439

From the foregoing tables we have the following comparative results per mile:

COMPARATIVE RESULTS.					
British Railroads...	\$169,200	15,698	\$12,990	\$6,225	\$6,765
New York Railroads...	53,816	4,156	9,207	5,768	3,439
Difference in favor of British.....	\$115,384	11,542	\$3,783	\$457	\$3,326

\* This item is introduced solely to correspond with the British table. It is of no practical value, as the number, though act ally the same, would, of necessity, be reduced by the constant consolidation taking place. To be statistically effective the *mileage* of passengers ought to have been presented.

One of the most striking results of operating railroads in the United Kingdom is the moderation and uniformity of the expenditures. The average cost of operations, covering repairs, material and labor of all kinds, for the ten years 1855-64 was £1,245 or \$6,225 per mile, £1,273 having been the highest and £1,219 the lowest in any one year. The average earnings in the same years was £2,598 or \$12,990 per mile, varying from £2,661, the highest, to £2,516 the lowest points. The result has been an average profit of £1,353 (52 per cent of gross earnings) per mile, or *four* per cent on the average cost of a mile of road. From these figures it is evident that the expenditures have been economized to a practical minimum and an ascertained sum. The variations from these averages through ten years have been too slight to admit of questioning their permanence.

In America, or at least in New York, the average profits from operations for the ten years included in the tables have been only 37½ per cent. The average earnings per mile were \$9,207, and the average cost of operating \$5,768. To whatever this higher cost is due, whether the nature of the constructions operated on, or a want of economy, or both, the fact is no less important. But still, with the lower rate of profits the capital invested in American railroads earns, in relation to the investment, nearly 6½ per cent. It is not supposed, however, that this rate goes wholly to capital, as it is the practice of companies in this country to use earnings, (and in many cases a very large portion of them.) to extend or improve their properties. In Great Britain, on the contrary, new works and improvements are the basis of new capital, the whole of earnings going to the capital that has made them.

The territory occupied by the railroads of the United Kingdom and the State of New York is far from being of equal extent. The total area of the British Islands is 120,000 square miles and of New York 46,000 square miles, or in the relative proportion of 1000 to 383. Taking the average mileage of existing railroads for the ten years, this would give to the United Kingdom *one* mile of railroad to every 11.5 square miles of territory and to New York *one* mile to every 16.9 square miles.

The density of population is also largely in favor of the United Kingdom, which in 1860 contained 29,293,312 inhabitants or 244 to the square mile, while New York contained only 3,880,735 or 84 to the square mile—the difference being about 3 to 1 in favor of the former. But the insular condition of the British territory precludes what New York enjoys—a transit commerce of vast extent.

In the United Kingdom railroads and their accessory structures have been built for all time. In New York they have been constructed to meet successive emergencies with-

out looking to the far future. The one presents solidity and grandeur, the other comparative weakness and insufficiency. The sequel of these opposite conditions is, that while the British can operate their railroads at the highest speed, we have to be satisfied with the lowest; and again, while renewals and repairs are the bane of American railroads, they are known to the British as accidental rather than incidental. The cost per mile of British railroads, however, has been more than three times as much as those of New York, and such roads could only have been constructed by a people having large unemployed or badly remunerated capital. Here capital is scarce and profitably employed, and could not possibly have been diverted to a single purpose without prejudice to the general welfare.

#### SOUTHERN LABOR.

At last the clouds are clearing away from the much perplexed problem of negro labor. The first of January, the day on which yearly contracts for services are usually made in the Southern States, put the question to every negro in the South whether he intended to live a life of idleness or that of an honest laborer.

The nature of the response is naturally watched with deep interest; for great consequences, social, political and commercial, depend upon it. If the negro refused to work, then woe betide the South; its homes must be in danger; its fields lie uncultivated; its capital be rendered unproductive; and starvation and ruin could be averted by no earthly power. If the freedmen should show themselves willing to engage their services, then the great question of industrial reconstruction is settled; the negro has vindicated himself against the oft exaggerated charge of indolence; an assuring promise of colored civilization is given to the world, and North and South are alike revived by the prospect of a comparatively liberal supply of the great staples of Southern commerce.

It is very gratifying to find that the reports from the South almost universally represent the negroes as willing to contract for a year's services. The demand for labor varies very much in different localities. On the tracks of the late contending armies there is little else than ruin and destruction; and deserted dwellings and homesteads in ashes afford poor chances for the employment of labor. The negroes, however, appear to have instinctively forsaken these deserted sections and to have crowded where the chances for employment are better; so that, in the districts that have not been disturbed by the armies, there is much less probability that there will be any scarcity of labor than that it will be superabundant. From the beginning, we have apprehended that the misfortune would be not in the insufficient supply of willing laborers, but in the deficiency of means for employing all seeking work; and the general tenor of advices goes to indicate that much inconvenience, if not suffering, will ultimately arise from such an unfortunate condition of affairs. The ruin of not a few of the planters whose property has been over-run by the armies, will convert a certain portion of those who were formerly employers of labor into competitors with their former laborers, and will thereby tend to produce the surplus of labor we have indicated; and although this tendency may not prove very important, yet it deserves consideration.

It is not to be presumed that, with the large area of devastated plantations, the destruction of plantation buildings, the loss of planting appliances, and the scarcity of horses and mules, anything approaching the former acreage of land, will be immediately placed under cultivation. The most that can be reasonably anticipated is that the lands least injured by the war will be cultivated to the utmost of their capacity.

So much, however, may be anticipated with confidence; for, although the planters may be generally poor, yet, the sure prospect of highly remunerative crops will enable them to make arrangements with the representatives of Northern capital for the use of any required amount of means. Reports from Tennessee represent that a very large amount of Northern and Western capital is flowing into the State for loan to planters, or to be employed by its owners personally, or in association with the owners of estates. From inquiry recently made, by the editor of the *Nashville Union*, of the several members of the State Legislature, it was ascertained that the prospects of production in that State for the present year are highly encouraging. The negroes were reported to be found generally willing to work, and employers eager to hire them; all the improved land in Tennessee was likely to be laid under crops, and Northern capital was so abundant that it was flowing across the State line, for investment in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and even Arkansas. The prospects in all other sections cannot be deemed equally flattering; but there can be no doubt that everywhere the rule will obtain that where there are plantations capable of being immediately worked to advantage, capital will be forthcoming and labor will find employment.

It would be too much to expect that harmonious relations will be at once universally established between the freedmen and the late slave-holding class. It will require years to perfect the work now just begun. The planter cannot forget at once his deep seated prejudices, and while providing all that is necessary for the comfort of his former slaves will be quite likely to exhibit a harshness of demeanor which the negro, with his exaggerated notions of independence, will sharply resent. In this way, much ill-feeling, and perhaps not unfrequent trouble, are likely to arise between master and servant for a considerable period. On the other hand, there are many prudent and humane planters, who will regard generosity and forbearance as the best treatment; and reliance must be placed upon the good results of their policy for ultimately bringing about a better feeling between the white and colored population generally.

The improving aspect of the labor question has an important bearing upon the prospects of the next cotton crop. It can now be no longer regarded as a debateable question whether there is sufficient available labor in the South for raising even a large crop. None will pretend that the supply of cotton will be limited by the insufficiency of labor. The question of supply turns rather upon such conditions as the area of lands in condition for immediate appropriation to cotton planting, the quantity and quality of seed available, and the supply of capital. As the prospect favors the realization of thrice the ordinary rate of profit upon the cotton crop, it is reasonable to conclude that almost no available land capable of growing cotton will be used for other crops. With this large absorption of land, labor and capital in cotton growing, it is difficult to conceive how the crop of 1866 can fail to exceed the estimates hitherto generally entertained.

#### TREASURE MOVEMENTS DURING THE REBELLION.

IN our last issue we gave a comprehensive exhibit of the movements of treasure, at New York, for each month of the last seven years; the fluctuations of which deserve careful analysis, as illustrating the monetary derangements connected with the war and the supply of the precious metals at its close.

The first result of the outbreak of hostilities was to draw a large amount of specie from abroad. The prospect of a limitation of the business of the country induced a contraction of importations; and, having a large surplus of produce

for exportation, our exports so far exceeded our imports that, in 1861, we imported \$37,088,413 of specie, seven times the average amount of the two preceding years. This large accession of coin would have materially strengthened the banks in aiding the government and might have enabled us to surmount easily the first financial demands of the war, had it not been that the failure of confidence throughout the country caused a rapid and extensive withdrawal of money from this centre. Credit was suddenly curtailed; and the result was that the circulating medium was needed everywhere to supply the place of the usual forms of individual promises-to-pay; while the banks of the interior partly from mistrust of the ultimate ability of the New York banks to meet their obligations and partly because they were pressed by depositors for coin, withdrew their balances from the banks of this city. Not a few cautious individuals and most of the foreign bankers took the same course, so as to be prepared for any possible adverse contingency. The result of these movements was that, in 1861, \$68,408,112 of specie was returned from this market into the interior and into hoards, nearly \$27,000,000 of the amount going in the month of December. The receipts from California during that year were at about an average rate, amounting to \$34,485,949. The whole movement for the first year of the war, 1861, may be thus summarised:

In the Banks and Sub-Treasury, Jan. 1, 1860.....	\$30,100,000	
Received from California.....	34,485,949	
Imported from foreign ports.....	37,088,413	
Received from inland and hoards.....	.....	
Total supply for 1861.....	4,236,250	\$100,674,362
Exported to foreign ports.....	68,408,113	
Returned inland and into hoard.....	.....	
Total withdrawn.....	.....	\$72,644,362
In Banks and Sub-Treasury Dec. 31, 1861.....	\$29,030,000	
Loss during 1861.....	1,070,000	

The large withdrawals of gold at the close of 1861 precipitated the suspension of the banks; which was followed by a gathering in of their balances from the interior, producing a return current of specie to this centre. This movement continued throughout 1862, and for the year the amount gathered in from hoards and drawn from the interior amounted to \$43,907,957. The return current was stimulated by the issue of United States notes, Demand notes, and 7-30 Treasury notes, of which, combined, there was outstanding, on the 30th June, 1862, \$272,496,550. The issuing of this large amount of paper currency lessened the requirements for coin as a circulating medium, and treasure was, consequently, free to follow its tendency to gravitate toward this centre. The passing of the legal tender act was followed by a general withholding of coin from circulation; which still further aided the return current. The effect of these issues of currency was to steadily force up the premium on gold, which, at the beginning of July reached 10, and at the close of December 33. Gold and silver coin being then no longer a currency, but practically an article of merchandize, and being non-productive to its holders, it naturally returned to this point, where, for the purposes of customs duties, exportation, and speculation, it was in active demand. Under these circumstances it was not remarkable that of the sixty-eight millions withdrawn into hoards and inland during 1861 forty-four millions should have been recovered from those sources in 1862; nor was it singular that, during the whole of the latter year, not one dollar was withdrawn to those sources. The disturbance of confidence exhibited its natural results in the extraordinary export, during 1862 of \$59,437,021 of specie; foreign capitalists calling home their balances held here, foreign bankers sending abroad their gold for safe keeping, while even domestic capitalists sent out large amounts of coin from the same motive; a movement which, owing to a decrease of produce exports, there was no favorable balance of foreign exchanges to obviate. The fol-

lowing statement will indicate the movement of treasure during 1862:

In the banks and Sub-Treasury Jan. 1, 1862.....	\$29,030,000	
Received from California.....	25,079,787	
Imported from foreign ports.....	1,390,277	
Received from inland and hoards.....	43,907,057	
Total supply for 1862.....	.....	\$100,408,021
Exported to foreign ports.....	\$59,437,021	
Returned inland and to hoards.....	.....	
Total withdrawn.....	.....	\$59,437,021
In banks and Sub-Treasury Dec. 31, 1862.....	\$40,971,000	
Gain during 1862.....	11,941,000	

The year 1863 was chiefly remarkable for the reduction in the receipts from California, resulting from the dangers of capture by rebel privateers. The receipts from that source for the year amounted to only \$12,207,320, about one-third the average Pacific supply. The receipts from abroad were merely nominal, aggregating for the year \$1,528,279. The supply from the interior and from hoards continued to flow in steadily, from the causes above indicated, commencing with \$1,509,382 for January, and closing with \$5,427,748 for December, and aggregating for the year \$33,040,001. The exports to foreign countries amounted to \$49,754,056, and would have reached a much larger sum but for the fact that large amounts were shipped from San Francisco to Europe on New York account. During this year, also, there was no movement whatever into hoards or to the interior, the general disposition apparently being to realise upon gold rather than to hold it idle. This fact is worthy of special note, as it wholly disproves the oft reiterated assertion that the unsettled condition of the finances, and the advancing premium on gold induced an extensive hoarding of coin. The truth is, that during the second and third years of the war—1862 and 1863—\$8,536,946 more was drawn from hoards and inland than was withdrawn into those sources in the first year. The movement of treasure during 1863 was as follows:

In the banks and Sub-Treasury Jan. 1, 1863.....	\$40,971,000	
Received from California.....	12,207,320	
Imported from foreign ports.....	1,528,279	
Received from inland and hoards.....	33,040,001	
Total supply for 1863.....	49,754,056	\$87,746,590
Exported to foreign ports.....	.....	
Returned inland and to hoards.....	.....	
Total withdrawn.....	.....	\$49,754,056
In banks and Sub-Treasury Dec. 31, 1863.....	\$37,992,534	
Loss during 1863.....	2,978,466	

In 1864, the supply from California continued on the same limited scale as in the previous year; while the imports from foreign countries were still merely nominal; the receipts from both sources aggregating only a little over fifteen millions. The receipts from the interior and from hoards reached \$30,294,221; but as there were withdrawals in that direction amounting to \$2,599,508, the net accessions from those sources were only \$27,691,723; or less than in 1863 by \$5,348,268.

It is worthy of note that during July, when the passing of the Stevens gold bill put up the price of gold to 285, there was a large influx from hoards and inland; and that during August and September, when the price fell steadily to 190, the receipts from those sources declined to a merely nominal amount; while in October, when the price reacted to 227, the same supplies rose to much above the average rate. These facts furnish another indication that gold was most freely thrown upon the market when the price was advancing. The following statement exhibits the movement of treasure at this port for the year 1864:

In the banks and Sub-Treasury Jan. 1, 1864.....	\$37,992,534	
Received from California.....	12,907,803	
Imported from foreign ports.....	2,265,522	
Received from inland and hoards.....	30,291,221	
Total supply for 1864.....	.....	\$83,457,080
Exported to foreign ports.....	\$50,803,122	
Returned inland and to hoards.....	2,599,508	
Total withdrawn.....	.....	\$53,402,630
In banks and Sub-Treasury, Dec. 31, 1864.....	\$30,054,450	
Loss during 1864.....	7,938,034	

At the opening of 1865, the rebel cruisers had ceased to

haunt the track of the Aspinwall steamers and the receipts of gold from California, therefore, steadily augmented, the monthly arrivals having averaged, for the first two months of the year, \$1,478,596, and for the two last months \$2,649,479. The total receipts for the year, however, are but little more than half those of 1859. As the year opened with gloomy prospects for the rebellion, the opinion became general that the future course of the gold premium must tend steadily downward. There was, consequently, a general desire to convert gold into greenbacks. This disposition predominated throughout the year, and hence gold has continued to flow in freely from the interior and from hoards, the aggregate receipts from those sources being \$37,532,311. During September and October a large increase in the imports of merchandize and disappointment as to the amount of the exports of produce, had the effect of producing anticipations of a large export demand for specie, while the requirements of importers, for duties, were vastly beyond all precedent. This again produced a disposition to hoard, and during those two months \$7,620,901 was hoarded and taken into the interior. The lightness of the imports during the first half of the year, and the large export of Government and other securities to Europe having tended to keep foreign exchange easy, the export of specie has been comparatively light, being about twenty millions below the average. The exports, indeed, have been only \$6,334,887 more than the combined receipts from California and from foreign ports, while in 1864 the exports were \$35,629,797 above the supply from those sources. The treasure movement of last year was as follows:

In banks and sub-treasury, Jan. 1, 1865.....	\$30,054,450	
Received from California.....	21,531,786	
Imported from foreign ports.....	2,137,011	
Received from inland and hoards.....	37,532,311	
<b>Total supply for 1865.....</b>	<b>\$91,255,558</b>	
Exported to foreign ports.....	\$30,003,688	
Returned inland and to hoards.....	7,620,901	
<b>Total withdrawn.....</b>	<b>\$37,624,584</b>	
In banks and Sub-treasury, Dec. 31, 1865.....	\$53,630,974	
Gain, during 1865.....	23,576,524	

The present condition of the banks and Sub-Treasury, as respects treasure, is one of unusual strength, the supply held at the close of 1865 being thirteen millions larger than at the same period of any of the last seven years. It must not, however, be hence concluded that the country is stronger in coin and bullion than formerly. The following statistics afford evidence that the increase of the supply at large is apparent rather than real. The figures represent the aggregate for the seven years ending December 31, 1865:

In banks and Sub-Treasury, Jan. 1, 1859.....	\$32,233,000	
1859-65—Received from California.....	180,385,636	
1859-65—Imported from foreign ports.....	56,078,253	
1859-65—Received from inland and hoards.....	182,765,623	
<b>Total supply for seven years 1859-65.....</b>	<b>\$451,462,510</b>	
1859-65—Exported to foreign ports.....	306,141,169	
1859-65—Returned inland and to hoards.....	91,690,357	
<b>Total withdrawn in seven years.....</b>	<b>\$397,831,526</b>	
In banks and Sub-Treasury, Dec. 31, 1855.....	\$53,630,986	

From these figures it will be seen that our exports to foreign countries, during the seven years, have exceeded our receipts from California and from foreign sources by \$69,677,280. The receipts from hoards and inland have exceeded the amount returned to those sources by \$91,075,246. Of this net amount of withdrawals from the interior and hoards, \$69,677,280 has gone abroad, and the remainder represents the increase during the seven years in the amount held by the banks and Sub-Treasury. The important question whether the country at large, exclusive of California, has lost gold during the seven years depends upon whether the interior and the hoards have been replenished from sources independent of New York, to an extent equal to the net drain therefrom to this city. As that problem is one incapable of solution, from lack of the necessary data, it is im-

possible to indicate satisfactorily whether the supply in the country has augmented or decreased during the seven years.

### ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. No. 12.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

The main line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad extends from Richmond (Philadelphia) to Pottsville, Carbon county, a distance of 92.00 miles.

This main line forms the grand trunk over which a large number of other roads, spreading over the eastern coal fields of Pennsylvania, find an outlet to the seaboard. These are mainly owned or leased and operated by the Reading Company, and in fact form the radii of a system of which the main line is the converging point and center. The following table gives the length of single track in each of these roads, with the sidings and equivalent total mileage of the whole system:

Railroads.	Main & Side-branches.	Sidings.	Total miles.	Railroads.	Main & Side-branches.	Sidings.	Total miles.
Phila. and Reading	198.50	96.96	295.46	Union	3.47	0.61	4.08
Willow Street	3.50	.54	4.04	Good Spring	9.10	1.72	6.51
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon	5.00	7.98	12.98	Lorberry Creek	5.62	0.89	10.82
Mount Carbon	7.83	2.07	9.90	East Mahanoy	10.00	1.61	11.61
Lebanon Valley	84.88	11.31	96.19	Port Kennedy	0.78	.....	2.78
Chester Valley	21.50	1.80	23.30	West Reading	1.74	.....	1.74
Schuylkill Valley	25.23	1.71	26.94	Mine H. & Schuylkill Haven	83.12	44.78	132.90
Little Schuylkill	32.83	16.37	49.20	Other roads (new)	3.30	8.95	12.25
Mill Creek	15.03	4.67	19.70				
<b>Total miles of track.....</b>	<b>516.43</b>	<b>201.97</b>	<b>718.40</b>				

—and since the close of the fiscal year 1864-65, the East Pennsylvania Railroad, extending from Reading to Allentown, 36 miles, has come under the company's control, and is to be extended to Easton to form with the Lebanon Valley Line a direct communication between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers.

The equipment owned by the company is very complete and costly. At the commencement of the last fiscal year the schedule was as follows:

Locomotive engines of all classes.....	216
Coal cars—8-wheel (3 iron).....	3,137
do 4-wheel (2,964 iron).....	5,151
Freight cars—8-wheel (294 house, 17 cattle, and 535 platform).....	846
do 4-wheel (202 house, 114 platform, etc.).....	394
Passenger cars, 8-wheel.....	58
Baggage cars, 8-wheel.....	16
Mail and express cars, 8-wheel.....	7
All other cars.....	566
<b>Total number of cars.....</b>	<b>10,175</b>
—equivalent to 14,336 four-wheel cars.	

### CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The financial condition of the company, according to the annual balance sheets for the last ten years, is shown in the following table:

Fiscal year.	Share capital.	Capital and Bonds and mortgages.	Liabilities. Dividend fund.	Total, incl. sundries.	Cost of company's property.
1855-56.	\$11,375,541	\$7,097,450	\$629,347	\$19,262,720	\$19,163,151
1856-57.	11,759,149	6,808,600	137,112	19,500,106	19,322,122
1857-58.	11,737,041	12,195,950	111,314	24,044,305	23,811,916
1858-59.	11,548,922	12,195,950	228,069	24,211,053	24,070,835
1859-60.	11,548,929	12,008,150	425,905	24,353,896	24,161,889
1860-61.	11,548,929	12,411,600	780,742	25,225,483	25,126,389
1861-62.	11,548,929	12,136,100	990,966	25,528,164	25,528,164
1862-63.	13,213,227	10,667,328	2,171,259	26,013,828	25,460,544
1863-64.	20,072,323	7,271,879	372,050	27,716,253	25,469,544
1864-65.	20,240,673	6,961,879	1,079,265	28,281,817	25,469,544

The large increase in the share capital noticeable in the accounts for the three last years, is mainly due to the conversion of bonds and the payment of dividends in stock. The decrease in the funded debt is accounted for by said conversions, but also to a great extent by the action of the sinking funds.\*

\* In relation to these movements the President's report for 1865 contains the following: At the annual meeting in 1860 the stockholders created a sinking fund (\$140,000) in addition to similar appropriations required by the terms of various mortgages. The following year the Board of Managers recommended, and the stockholders authorized, the establishment of another sinking fund, which, with those already in existence, had for its object annual deductions from income account equal to the liquidation of the bonded debt at or before its maturity. This debt then amounted to \$11,496,700, of which \$5,086,500 matured in 1866. The fund so created amounted in the following year to \$27,373,41, and it was expected that it would increase each year until the debt was extinguished. Since that date the bonded debt has been diminished by conversion and purchase \$5,131,400. For this reason the Board of Managers regard so large an annual appropriation, in addition to the sinking funds created by the terms of the mortgages, quite unnecessary. They believe it to be a wise policy, and one which should be continued, to purchase the bonds when they can be had on favorable terms; but they recommend that the compulsory feature of the sinking funds thus voluntarily provided by the stockholders should be abolished, and that it be left to the discretion of the managers to purchase bonds when and as suitable occasions offer.

OPERATING ACCOUNTS.

The business of the road since the completion of the main line has been yearly as follows:

Year ending Nov. 30.	Passengers.		Equivalent "through" tonnage.			Total: tons of 2000 lbs.
	Total number.	Equal to "through"	Coal: tons of 2240 lbs.	Merch'dise: tons of 2000 lbs.	Mat'ls: tons of 2000 lbs.	
1843	56,554	26,424	218,711	17,534	54,787	322,125
1844	66,503	33,979	421,785	20,472	160,138	659,299
1845	63,719	33,146	814,279	26,039	102,408	1,046,812
1846	86,641	45,155	1,188,258	74,971	101,471	1,515,473
1847	97,463	49,604	1,360,681	71,718	165,493	1,770,916
1848	105,728	55,509	1,235,044	58,123	118,576	1,570,531
1849	95,577	49,097	1,097,762	51,204	145,503	1,429,564
1850	92,726	46,041	1,351,507	63,625	157,450	1,743,684
1851	127,590	57,593	1,650,270	63,807	219,731	2,145,132
1852	155,164	69,579	1,650,912	75,769	81,217	2,122,171
1853	211,819	92,657	1,582,248	107,853	174,161	2,076,197
1854	266,631	105,219	1,987,854	140,801	187,591	2,582,567
1855	277,617	111,822	2,213,292	154,384	247,478	2,909,667
1856	282,200	106,205	2,088,903	198,886	236,700	2,815,760
1857	291,679	107,039	1,701,692	184,617	182,512	2,126,881
1858	285,651	104,519	1,542,646	187,729	170,603	2,405,314
1859	379,406	126,076	1,632,932	324,609	196,104	2,819,898
1860	385,304	129,978	1,946,195	438,523	160,084	2,348,906
1861	368,651	140,451	1,639,535	324,958	171,499	3,260,953
1862	396,416	150,974	2,310,990	451,733	234,071	4,391,877
1863	576,861	211,970	3,065,261	652,363	242,908	4,606,286
1864	1,048,501	342,252	3,065,577	807,106	.....	.....
1865	.....	335,359	3,090,814	846,103	.....	.....

The traffic receipts and expenses, and the net revenue from operations yearly from 1843 to 1865, twenty-three years have been as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Gross Receipts			Total.*	Operating Expenses.†	Revenue or Profits.
	Coal.	Passengers.	Merch'dise.			
1843	\$278,840	\$71,895	\$37,927	\$394,318	\$214,923	\$179,395
1844	445,509	92,362	49,293	597,613	329,442	268,171
1845	886,939	103,411	60,588	1,060,380	570,726	489,654
1846	1,600,677	141,749	137,584	1,889,714	862,320	1,027,394
1847	1,698,664	156,701	136,220	2,002,946	1,100,606	902,540
1848	1,386,605	174,959	117,458	1,692,566	1,212,029	480,527
1849	1,648,900	155,908	106,347	1,933,590	1,022,245	910,345
1850	2,071,731	148,739	125,822	2,366,766	1,169,455	1,197,311
1851	2,018,871	152,432	123,672	2,294,975	1,394,290	900,684
1852	2,150,877	168,430	138,964	2,480,626	1,340,797	1,139,829
1853	2,254,694	225,763	180,612	2,688,288	1,329,511	1,358,777
1854	3,253,823	272,368	231,627	3,781,641	1,771,201	2,010,439
1855	3,664,095	301,952	325,851	4,291,898	1,941,041	2,350,857
1856	3,242,458	288,427	348,699	3,879,584	1,979,019	1,900,565
1857	2,412,923	322,612	329,986	3,065,521	1,601,753	1,463,769
1858	1,865,695	309,142	335,915	2,510,752	1,382,720	1,128,031
1859	1,883,685	365,720	474,888	2,724,293	1,478,477	1,245,816
1860	2,328,158	333,359	599,620	3,312,546	1,688,562	1,625,984
1861	2,111,023	338,905	406,321	2,905,339	1,492,933	1,412,906
1862	2,879,420	403,564	523,416	3,911,330	1,816,055	2,095,775
1863	4,897,200	566,520	673,143	6,252,902	2,916,159	3,336,743
1864	7,203,775	609,881	953,776	9,269,341	4,961,190	4,308,151
1865	8,627,292	1,065,847	1,165,277	11,142,519	6,330,248	4,812,271

\* Including "mail" and "miscellaneous," not included in any of previous columns.  
† Including drawbacks, renewals, &c.

The receipts and expenses per passenger and per ton, carried 92 miles or "through" in each of the past seven years, have been as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Passengers.		Merchandise, ton.		Coal, ton.	
	Receipts.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Expenses.
1859	\$2 52.9	\$1 52.7	\$1 41.9	\$0 74.7	\$1 15.3	\$0 42.3
1860	2 57.5	1 38.0	1 19.9	0 53.0	1 24.9	0 48.8
1861	2 41.3	1 34.5	1 25.4	0 70.2	1 24.7	0 41.0
1862	2 67.3	1 10.4	1 15.8	0 53.0	1 24.6	0 35.8
1863	2 67.3	0 91.3	1 03.2	0 50.3	1 59.8	0 47.0
1864	2 65.8	1 13.7	1 18.2	0 63.0	2 35.0	0 51.0
1865	2 70.9	1 42.5	1 37.7	0 79.4	2 79.1	1 06.9

The following are the principal payments made in the past ten years from profits:

Fiscal years.	Interest on bonds.	Sinking fund.	New works.	Dividends.	
				Preferred.	Common
1856	\$424,431	\$100,000	.....	\$124,144	\$770,530
1857	419,406	100,000	.....	108,626	385,425
1858	739,701	150,000	.....	108,626	.....
1859	735,321	150,000	.....	108,626	.....
1860	731,121	150,000	.....	108,626	.....
1861	740,366	150,000	.....	108,626	699,788
1862	742,381	386,581	.....	108,626	816,299
1863	687,436	210,830	1,436,933	108,626	.....
1864	502,154	392,020	2,022,663	232,770	2,355,359
1865	409,230	431,230	1,339,245	155,180	1,864,887

GENERAL RESULTS.

The following table gives the cost of the company's property and the results of operations for the years 1843-1865 both included, as measured by the mileage of the main line of the road, viz.: 92 miles, the other roads owned or leased by the company being considered merely as accessories to this grand trunk:

Fiscal years.	Cost of property per mile.	per mile of road.			Rates of dividends paid.
		Gives earn'gs.	Opera'g expenses.	Profits from earn'gs.	
1842-43	\$77,383	\$4,286	\$2,336	\$1,950	nil.
1843-44	102,156	6,496	3,581	2,915	..
1844-45	111,699	11,718	6,204	5,514	..
1845-46	125,342	20,653	9,373	11,280	10s.
1846-47	131,694	21,771	11,961	9,810	12s.
1847-48	156,483	18,397	13,174	5,223	nil.
1848-49	177,370	21,018	11,122	9,896	..
1849-50	177,449	25,695	12,711	12,984	6c.
1850-51	180,973	21,945	14,177	10,768	nil.
1851-52	186,326	26,963	14,574	12,389	6c. & 8s.
1852-53	200,697	29,220	14,451	14,769	3c.
1853-54	206,568	41,104	19,252	21,852	10s.
1854-55	208,295	42,169	21,511	20,655	4c. & 8s.
1855-56	210,023	33,321	17,410	15,911	8c.
1856-67	.....	.....	.....	.....	4c.

1857-58	258,825	27,291	15,029	12,262	nil.
1858-59	261,639	29,612	16,070	13,542	..
1859-60	262,629	36,000	18,332	17,668	..
1860-61	274,199	31,585	13,936	17,649	7s.
1861-62	277,480	42,519	19,739	27,780	7s.
1862-63	276,833	67,966	31,697	36,269	7s.
1863-64	276,833	100,754	53,926	46,828	15s.
1864-65	276,833	121,114	68,807	52,307	10c. v. s.

The following table shows the

MARKET PRICE OF STOCK

at the New York Stock Exchange for the five years ending Nov. 30, 1865:

Months.	1860-1.		1861-2.		1862-3.		1863-4.		1864-5.	
	29% @ 36%	30% @ 34%	74% @ 77%	111% @ 122%	112% @ 137%	111% @ 118%	103% @ 117%	163% @ 116%	88% @ 114%	89% @ 111%
December	37% @ 46	35 @ 42	41 @ 44	89% @ 92	115% @ 132%	130% @ 154	125 @ 165	88 @ 95	125 @ 147	90% @ 107%
January	38% @ 47	40 @ 44	86% @ 91	88 @ 95	125 @ 147	138% @ 145	98 @ 108%	113% @ 124	132% @ 133%	105% @ 116%
February	39 @ 46	41 @ 41	86% @ 91	88 @ 95	125 @ 147	138% @ 145	98 @ 108%	113% @ 124	132% @ 133%	105% @ 116%
March	29% @ 44	42 @ 45	88 @ 95	125 @ 147	138% @ 145	98 @ 108%	113% @ 124	132% @ 133%	105% @ 116%	114% @ 119%
April	29% @ 44	42 @ 45	88 @ 95	125 @ 147	138% @ 145	98 @ 108%	113% @ 124	132% @ 133%	105% @ 116%	114% @ 119%
May	30% @ 32	45% @ 49	94 @ 120	125 @ 147	138% @ 145	98 @ 108%	113% @ 124	132% @ 133%	105% @ 116%	114% @ 119%
June	30% @ 33	50 @ 60	89 @ 114	125 @ 147	138% @ 145	98 @ 108%	113% @ 124	132% @ 133%	105% @ 116%	114% @ 119%
July	33 @ 39	54% @ 59	95 @ 111	125 @ 147	138% @ 145	98 @ 108%	113% @ 124	132% @ 133%	105% @ 116%	114% @ 119%
August	35 @ 37	56 @ 62	113% @ 124	125 @ 147	138% @ 145	98 @ 108%	113% @ 124	132% @ 133%	105% @ 116%	114% @ 119%
September	34% @ 36	56 @ 70	112 @ 122	115 @ 134	132% @ 133%	105% @ 116%	114% @ 119%	113 @ 117	113 @ 117	113 @ 117
October	36% @ 37	69 @ 79	119 @ 128	115 @ 134	132% @ 133%	105% @ 116%	114% @ 119%	113 @ 117	113 @ 117	113 @ 117
November	34 @ 36	73% @ 78	119 @ 127	115 @ 134	132% @ 133%	105% @ 116%	114% @ 119%	113 @ 117	113 @ 117	113 @ 117
Year	29% @ 47	30% @ 79	74% @ 128	111 @ 116	88 @ 137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MARINE LOSSES—DISASTERS IN 1865.

DURING the year 1865, disasters have been reported at New York to 1,490 vessels of all classes. Of these about 500 were total losses. The latter part of the year has been particularly noted for the value of the vessels lost. A large number of steamers principally engaged in the coasting business have materially increased the list and unfortunately added a great loss of life to the loss of property.

It will be seen from the following statement that the total disasters exceed those of either of the last five years. In fact no season since 1854 has equalled this in marine losses, although the increased strength of our Marine Insurance Companies will render the loss comparatively light to them.

NUMBER OF DISASTERS REPORTED AT NEW YORK DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS INCLUDING TOTAL AND PARTIAL.

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
1861	49	232	182	168	322	953
1862	44	233	219	189	325	1,010
1863	71	340	217	206	474	1,308
1864	46	280	119	165	290	900
1865	75	197	260	357	591	1,490
Total	285	1,232	997	1,085	2,002	5,651

The amount of loss during 1865 is \$20,000,000 distributed in great part between New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other American Underwriters, whilst a portion will fall on owners and foreign Underwriters. The following statement will show approximately the value of the losses each month for five years with the totals.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF LOSSES.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
January	\$2,930,600	\$1,825,600	\$1,430,200	\$1,650,000	\$960,000	\$8,796,400
February	2,403,700	1,529,200	1,175,000	2,350,000	673,000	8,130,900
March	2,618,500	2,340,800	1,340,000	1,460,000	1,947,000	9,736,300
April	1,617,550	1,416,300	1,950,000	1,830,000	944,000	7,757,850
May	2,825,600	1,735,700	2,100,000	960,000	740,000	8,361,300
June	923,500	960,000	2,230,000	650,000	560,000	5,323,500
July	932,500	647,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	620,000	5,849,500
August	5					

in a heavy sea. They are also difficult of landing in a heavy surf. Most of these objections appear successfully met by the raft alluded to.

Literature.

*Annual Financial Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department.* Transmitted to the Legislature of New York January 4, 1866. Published at the Evening Journal Office, Albany.

The annual financial exhibit of the Auditor of the Canal Department presents any but a hopeful condition of the canals of New York. That officer has always acted steadily upon the principle that the canals ought, as contemplated by the Constitution of the State, to pay their own expenses, the interest of the debt incurred for their construction and enlargement, and contribute for the early redemption of the principal. This they have not done; and the revenues are fast diminishing. The following is the condition of the finances for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September, 1865:

Tolls	\$3,516,248 63
Other receipts	60,516 82
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,577,465 45</b>
Payments during the year	1,927,373 59
Leaving a surplus	\$1,650,091 86

As the amount required for the interest and sinking fund of the old canal debt is \$1,700,000, it will be perceived that there is a deficiency, indeed, the canal revenues fall short \$1,716,150 80 of the amount required for them by the Constitution, of which \$1,240,000 must be supplied by taxation.

The net tolls of 1865 were \$1,667,264 20 less than those of 1864 and \$2,677,526 97 less than those of 1863. The gross receipts, total expenses, etc., of the canals for the last four years were as follows:

Year.	Gross receipts.	Expenses.	Net receipts.
1862	\$4,854,989 67	\$ 973,298 32	\$4,081,591 35
1863	5,118,501 35	770,882 52	4,347,618 83
1864	4,346,265 52	1,028,909 46	3,317,356 06
1865	3,577,465 45	1,927,373 59	1,650,091 86

This enormous increase of expenditure to near two millions and deficiency of revenue cannot be very encouraging to the men entrusted with the management of the finances. During the year there were extensive breaks which interrupted navigation, while adding largely to the cost of repairs. The expenses for the three divisions were as follows:

Eastern Division—W. I. Skinner, Commissioner	\$563,348 75
Middle Division—B. F. Bruce, Commissioner	680,154 56
Western Division—F. A. Alberger, Commissioner	521,553 66
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,765,056 97</b>

Of this amount, \$515,633 was expended to repair breaks.

The State indebtedness chargeable on the canals amounts to \$19,424,585 69—as follows:

Due in 1846	\$ 5,163,000 00
Created in 1854	11,667,000 00
Borrowed for deficit	392,585 00
Liquidated in 1859	2,202,000 00
The annual interest is	1,105,249 28

The appendix to the report contains a table from which we extract the following statement of the cost and revenues of the Erie and Champlain canals from their first commencement in 1817 till Sept. 30, 1865:

Borrowed for construction	\$8,271,831 00	Received of Sales of land	107,430 18
“ “ enlargement	14,528,000 00	“ interest on investm'ts, &c.	3,962,146 26
“ deficiencies	12,603,844 10	“ Rent of surp's water	90,411 03
“ “ enlargm't & complet'n.	10,506,000 00	“ Surplus tolls from lateral canals	1,518,496 17
Received of tolls	88,030,782 22	“ Other items	1,859,610 52
“ taxes	11,144,223 53		
“ Vendue duty	3,592,039 05		
“ Salt duty	2,055,458 06		
“ Steamboat tax	73,509 99		

The whole amount of receipts, premiums, etc., are footed up at \$162,971,728.69. The payments are as follows:

Loans for construction	\$8,079,085 50	Paid by Canal debt	13,797,678 77
“ enlargement	12,385,000 00	“ General fund debt	5,884,416 66
“ deficiencies	5,963,194 10	“ For Genesee Valley Canal, &c.	7,666,817 78
“ temporary purposes	2,462,500 00	“ General fund	4,688,716 13
“ Premiums on purchases and invest't of stock	486,749 03	“ Deficiencies in lateral canals	6,132,283 00
Interest on construction debt	6,330,884 46	“ Superintendents of Repairs	13,438,220 66
“ enlargement debts	8,104,009 85	“ Collectors and Inspectors	1,494,160 54
Paid by Canal Comm'rs on construction	13,053,799 54	“ Weighmasters	287,461 07
Paid by Canal Comm'rs on enlargement	32,102,529 01		

The whole amount of payments thus made is footed up at \$159,116,670.61—being a balance to the credit of the State of \$3,855,058.08 to the credit of the Erie and Champlain canals. Another table, No. 79, shows the receipts and expenditures of all the State canals. Omitting details, we note that the entire receipts from 1817 till Sept. 30, 1865, from canals, tolls, etc, amount to \$186,445,817.01; payments \$182,522,836.87.

Received from loans, &c.	\$56,331,755 29	Paid on loans	\$36,025,094 32
“ tolls	93,943,119 60	“ interest on loans	35,701,128 53
“ direct tax	11,144,223 53		

The tonnage for 1860 was 4,650,214; for 1861, 4,507,635; for 1862, 5,598,785; for 1863, 5,557,692; for 1864, 4,852,941. The figures for 1865 are not all received.

The Auditor discusses the difficulties of western producers and shippers in relation to the cost of transportation. He insists that the New York canal route is, after all, the cheapest route of transit. We can, however, enlarge the capacity of the locks and improve the water ways, so as to carry steamers of from 400 to 600 tons burthen, reducing trips to six days. But no debt, he declares, should be contracted to subject the people to taxation. It should be reimbursed, principle and interest, from the revenue of the work. By 1868 our canal stock debt can be wiped out, leaving a margin for more heavy and new work.

For the Niagara Ship Canal project, Mr. Benton has no words of encouragement. He declares that it will tend not to increase the business of transportation in New York, but to carry commerce away from the State. We may consider this matter more fully at a subsequent time.

An important proposition of the Auditor, is to place the whole management of the Canals under one Superintendent, instead of continuing them under supervision of three Commissioners. This impresses us favorably. Railroad companies manage in this manner, and the State ought to be as wise in its business as private corporations.

It would seem that lateral canals, extraordinary repairs, and exorbitant prices are contributing to make our canal policy more awful. A remedy ought to be devised and boldly applied.

*Essays on the Supernatural Origin of Christianity, with Special Reference to the Theories of Renan, Strauss, and the Talingen School.* By Rev. GEORGE P. FISHER. New York: Published by CHARLES SCRIBNER, 1866.

The appearance of this learned and able work by Professor Fisher will be welcomed with unusual pleasure by the theological student and the earnest believer in evangelical Christianity. It follows properly after Hurst's History of Rationalism, taking up a department of the subject which that book had left comparatively unnoticed. The accumulating pressure of the doctrines of the Rational School upon the Congregational Church, Professor Stuart having opened the way for it, has evidently aroused the leading writers in that denomination to gird themselves for combat, to arrest the progress of the intruder before skepticism shall permeate the entire body of the church. This evidence that interest is taken in subjects vital to the best interests of humanity, and to the welfare of society, is most gratifying.

Professor Fisher holds the chair of Church History in Yale College, and is abundantly able to treat his subject. Regarding the principal question in the controversy to be a historical one, instead of beginning by insisting upon the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, he makes it his first aim to substantiate the great facts which are recorded in the New Testament as being common ground with the skeptic. Establishing the credibility of the Gospels in these particulars, he then utters the first great proposition—that God has made a supernatural revelation; and then directs attention to the teachings of Christ. Afterwards he proceeds to demonstrate the genuineness of the Gospel of John, and to review the recent discussions upon the origin of the other three gospels. The next chapter is a reply to the theory of Paur, that there were two great parties in the Apostolic Church, that of Peter and another of Paul.

He next explains the character of Ebionitism; refutes the mythical theory of Strauss, the legendary theory of Renan, and the opinions of Theodore Parker. This done, the residue of the work is devoted to topics better understood by common readers, such as the function of the Christian miracles, the testimony of Christ concerning himself, the personality of God, etc. The book is an able one, and will be read with general interest.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Jan. 11, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Jan. 12 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$1,074,124	\$1,043,235	\$572,608	\$1,901,921
Gen'l merchandise.	2,606,182	1,367,605	2,093,907	1,969,930
<b>Total for the week</b>	<b>\$3,680,306</b>	<b>\$2,410,840</b>	<b>\$2,666,515</b>	<b>\$3,871,851</b>
Prev. reported....	3,623,275	6,431,554	2,032,821	4,103,468
<b>Since Jan. 1st....</b>	<b>\$7,303,581</b>	<b>\$8,842,394</b>	<b>\$4,699,336</b>	<b>\$7,975,519</b>

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry-goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending January 8th.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week....	\$3,131,189	\$2,474,055	\$1,905,726	\$5,003,593
Prev. reported....	6,002,559	1,916,598	2,596,818	4,915,557
<b>Since Jan. 1... ..</b>	<b>\$9,133,748</b>	<b>\$4,390,653</b>	<b>\$4,502,544</b>	<b>\$9,095,150</b>

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statement of the imports and exports for the week.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York, for the week ending January 13, 1866 :

Jan. 10—Steamer Australasian, Liverpool—		
Gold bars.....		\$222,100
Foreign gold.....		3,600
" 13—Steamer Herman, Bremen—		
German silver.....		1,000
For Southampton—		
Gold bars.....		126,132
Silver bars.....		98,251
American silver.....		8,400
Foreign gold.....		9,300
" 18—Steamer City of London, Liverpool—		
Gold bars.....		124,710
Specie.....		47,000
<b>Total for the week.....</b>		<b>\$640,503</b>
Previously reported.....		552,027
<b>Total since Jan. 1, 1866.....</b>		<b>\$1,192,530</b>

Same time in	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
1865.....	\$1,640,604	3,791,523	1,051,784	1,477,169	15,799	173,562	1,270,607
1864.....	1858.....	1857.....	1856.....	1855.....	1854.....	1853.....	1852.....
	\$3,444,174	305,990	42,642	.....	1,452,202	529,159	1,874,762

DEBT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The amount of bonds and temporary loans outstanding June 1, 1865, was as follows :

Six per cent Coupon Bonds.....	\$1,607,100
Eight per cent. Notes.....	2,356,020
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,963,120</b>

The funded outstanding was :	
June 1, 1862.....	\$535,100
" 1863.....	994,100
" 1864.....	1,294,100
" 1865 (as above).....	1,607,100

The progress of the temporary loan has been as follows :			
Year ending.	Borrowed.	Repaid.	Balance.
June 1, 1862.....	\$247,500	\$60,200	\$187,300
" 1863 .. .. .	239,300	60,900	356,700
" 1864.....	655,340	156,775	864,265
" 1865.....	2,305,889	814,134	2,356,020

The following shows the total funded and floating debt :			
Year ending.	Funded.	Floating.	Total.
June 1, 1862.....	\$535,100	\$187,300	\$722,400
" 1863.....	994,100	365,700	1,359,800
" 1864.....	1,294,100	864,265	2,158,365
" 1865.....	1,607,100	2,356,020	3,963,120

The Hon. Peter Sansbory in transmitting to us the reports for the year ending June 1, 1865, remarks : " We have made up no statement since, and it would be true only for the day, if we did, as we are constantly funding our debt. The amount of bonds now (August 19) out is about \$1,650,000, bearing six per cent interest, and the amount of notes \$2,500,000, bearing eight per cent interest."

BOSTON BANKS.—The following is a statement of the Boston Banks, their dividends for 1864 and 1865, and the highest and lowest

prices of the stock of each, for the same years, which we have prepared from the circular of Joseph G. Martin, of Boston :

BANKS.	Capital, Jan'y, 1866.	Dividends.				Price.	
		1864.		1865.		1864.	1865.
		April.	Oct'r.	April.	Oct'r.	Highest and lowest.	Highest and lowest.
Atlantic National.....	\$750,000	3	4	4	5	94 -110	97 1/2 -111
Atlas National.....	1,000,000	4	4	10	5	99 1/2 -121 1/2	97 -120
Blackstone National.....	1,000,000	5	5	5	5	103 1/2 -120	105 -117
Boston National.....	750,000	3	4	4	4	90 -102	96 1/2 -103
(Old) Boston National par 50	900,000	4	4	4	20	63 - 94 1/2	60 - 83
Boylston National.....	500,000	5	5	5	6	113 -125	117 1/2 -123
Broadway National.....	200,000	4	4	4	5	94 -104	98 -103
City (National).....	1,000,000	4	4	4	4	102 -123	98 1/2 -108 1/2
Columbian National.....	1,000,000	3 1/2	3 1/2	3*	15	104 -131	105 -140
Commerce (Nat. Bank of).....	2,000,000	4	4	5	5	100 -117 1/2	105 -116
Continental National.....	500,000	4	4	5	5	97 1/2 -105	101 -106
Eagle (National).....	1,000,000	4	4	4	9†	109 -135	110 -163 1/2
Ellet National.....	1,000,000	4	4 1/2	5	5	98 1/2 -108	103 1/2 -112
Exchange (National).....	1,000,000	5	5	5	6	118 -150	125 1/2 -134
Faneuil Hall National.....	1,000,000	5	5	5	5	120 -140	115 -169
First National.....	1,000,000	5	5	6	6	102 -125	120 -136
Freeman's National.....	400,000	4	4	4	25	97 1/2 -115	104 -130
Globe National.....	1,000,000	4	4	20	12	128 -141	118 1/2 -150
Hamilton National.....	750,000	8	6	0	7	127 -156 1/2	112 1/2 -174
Hide and Leather (Nat'l).....	1,000,000	4	5	5	6	105 -115 1/2	115 1/2 -130
Howard National.....	750,000	4	4	4	5	98 1/2 -112 1/2	93 1/2 -113
Market National.....	800,000	4	20	4	4	\$72 -103 1/2	98 1/2 -106
Massachusetts Nat'l... p. 250	800,000	4	4	10	5	106 -135	107 -160
Maverick National.....	400,000	3 1/2	3 1/2	5	5	90 -105 1/2	92 1/2 -107
Mechanics' National.....	250,000	4	4	4	5	108 -114	100 -124
Merchants' National.....	3,000,000	3 1/2	4	5	5	99 1/2 -114 1/2	102 -118 1/2
Mount Vernon National.....	200,000	4	4 1/2	10	5	97 -110	101 1/2 -116
New England National.....	1,000,000	4	5	5	5	112 -125	110 -125
North National.....	1,000,000	3	4	5	5	96 1/2 -114 1/2	96 1/2 -105
North America (Nat. B'k of).....	1,000,000	3 1/2	3 1/2	25‡	4 1/2	97 -110	95 -125
Pawners' (div. July & Jan.).....	100,700	3	4 1/2	4	4	85 -104 1/2	94 1/2 -102 1/2
Republic (Nat. B'k of the).....	1,000,000	3 1/2	4	5	5	\$72 -103 1/2	102 1/2 -115
Revere (National).....	1,000,000	4	4	10	6	104 1/2 -118	115 -130
Second National.....	1,000,000	4	5	7 1/2	7 1/2	112 1/2 -130 1/2	124 -140 1/2
Shawmut National.....	750,000	4	4	4	5	96 -106 1/2	99 -107
Shoe and Leather National.....	1,000,000	5	6	5	6	129 -156 1/2	123 1/2 -150
State National§.....	2,000,000	3 1/2	13 1/2	4	4	63 - 90	67 -108
Suffolk National.....	1,500,000	5	5	0	5	114 -242	113 -123
Third National.....	300,000	new	8 1/2	4	4	95 -101 1/2	97 -109
Traders' National.....	600,000	3	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	90 1/2 -103	88 1/2 -105
Tremont National.....	2,000,000	4	4 1/2	4	5	114 1/2 -148	105 -146
Union (National).....	1,000,000	10	4	4	10	112 1/2 -140	110 -140
Washington National.....	750,000	4	4	6	6	100 -125 1/2	107 -125
Webster (National).....	1,500,000	4	4	8	5	100 -115	102 -115

\* Columbian, 3 per cent in gold, April, 1856. † Eagle, actual sale at auction, Sept. 23. ‡ North America, 25 per cent in stock; no cash dividend April, 1865. § State, par 100, since May; previously, 60. ¶ Third National, for first ten months. Pawners' Bank, surplus over 8 per cent given to charity.

A large number of these banks (now all National) have paid extra dividends the past two years (on re-organization under the United States law,) which we give in detail below :

- Atlas, 10 per cent, regular and extra, April, 1865.
- Blackstone, 20 per cent, in stock, December, 1864.
- Boston, 20 per cent, December, 1864, and 20 per cent, regular and extra, Oct. 2, 1865.
- Boylston, 25 per cent, in stock, April 1, 1865.
- Broadway, 12 per cent, in stock, December, 1864.
- City, 10 per cent, in gold (selling at 235), Dec. 13, 1864.
- Columbian, 15 per cent, regular and extra, Oct. 2, 1865.
- Eagle, 9 per cent, regular and extra, Oct. 2, 1865.
- Exchange, 20 per cent, Jan. 2, 1865.
- Faneuil Hall, 50 per cent, April 1, 1865.
- Freeman's, 25 per cent, regular and extra, Oct. 2, 1865.
- Globe, 20 per cent, April 1, and 12 per cent, Oct. 2, 1865, regular and extra.
- Hamilton, 8 per cent, regular and extra, April 1, 1864, and 60 per cent, March 1, 1865.
- Hide and Leather, 5 per cent, Jan. 10, 1865.
- Howard, 12 1/2 per cent, in stock, March 1, 1865.
- Market, \$20 per share of \$70, in stock, and no cash dividend Oct. 1, 1864; then assessed \$10 per share, raising the par from \$70 to \$100.
- Massachusetts, 10 per cent, regular and extra, April 1, and 10 per cent April 29, 1865.
- Mechanics', 20 per cent, April, 1865.
- Mount Vernon, 10 per cent, regular and extra, April 1, 1865.
- Mutual Redemption, 20 per cent, in stock, October, 1864.
- New England, 25 per cent, Feb. 6, 1865.
- North, 16 2-3 per cent, in stock, Nov. 21, 1864.
- North America, 25 per cent, in stock, and no cash dividend April 1, 1865.
- Revere, 10 per cent, regular and extra, April 1, 1865.
- Second National, one new share to nine old, October, 1864.
- Shawmut, 10 per cent, March 6, 1865.
- Shoe and Leather, 25 per cent, March 1, 1865.
- State, \$8 per share, regular and extra, October, 1864. \$6 2-3, in stock, May, 1865; and par raised from \$60 to \$100, giving two new for three old shares.
- Suffolk, 123 per cent, Jan. 10, 1865.
- Tremont, 33 1/2 per cent, in stock, Feb. 1, 1865.
- Union, 6 per cent, April 1, 1864, and 10, regular and extra, Oct. 2, 1865.
- Webster, 8 per cent, regular and extra, April 1, 1865.

TRADE OF MONTREAL.—From a report of the trade of Montreal we make the following extracts :

It is with unusual satisfaction that we this year make up and lay before our readers our annual statistical report of the trade of the city. It is the record of twelve months of uncommon, perhaps of unexampled prosperity in every branch of industry and commerce. This prosperity is doubtless due to a variety of causes, among which we may notice chiefly the caution with which our merchants operated in the beginning of the year.

Its grandfulness and volume were both greatly enhanced by two accidents, which vastly increased the demand for every kind of commodity. One of these was the occurrence, after many bad seasons, of a harvest of rare plenty, such, however, as it is perhaps natural to expect in a given cycle of years. The other, of a more completely artificial character, was the bareness of the American markets of almost all kinds of goods, simultaneously with a sudden and immense augmentation in consumption, owing to the opening of the ports of the South upon the conclusion of the war. American traders finding themselves unable to

supply the large and sudden demand upon their own stocks rushed into our market and swept it clear of all descriptions of merchandise.

The total value of goods entered in Montreal in 1864 was, \$25,651,738  
And in 1865 was..... 19,843,448

Decrease of importation in 1865..... \$5,808,290

In spite of this large falling off in importations, the decline in customs duties has been inconsiderable. The amount of duties collected was in 1864..... \$3,963,992  
And in 1865 was..... 3,378,686

Decrease in 1865..... \$585,306

Turning to our shipping trade we are pleased to notice a marked improvement in the tonnage which has arrived in our port:

	1864.	1865.
Tonnage from sea.....	134,758	142,046
River craft.....	420,694	625,550
	555,452	767,596

The exports from Montreal also exhibit a considerable increase, and in order to render the account perfectly accurate, we have sought for information from the outports of Coaticook, St. Johns, and other frontier places of entry, all of which are really dependents of Montreal, and ought, therefore, to be included in any statements of the business of this city. The following is a synopsis of this branch of the business of the year:

EXPORTS OF GOODS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.

	1864.	1865.
From Montreal, including Rouse's Point and St. Albans.....	\$5,654,185	\$5,361,184
From Coaticook.....	1,453,200	2,044,353
From St. Johns.....	2,829,308	3,319,000
Goods not the produce of Canada per return published elsewhere.....	2,056,881	2,223,585
Total.....	\$11,993,575	\$12,948,152

This large increase, it will be observed, is wholly in the American trade; that by sea having fallen off. It has been made up largely of shipments of lumber, cattle and other descriptions of produce enumerated in the Reciprocity Treaty, for which produce the demand of the United States was greatly influenced by the same exceptional state of things, which, as already noted, caused the great exportation of foreign goods, brought hither for Canadian consumption. Whether the treaty will or will not be renewed, is still a matter of uncertainty, though recent indications makes it more than ever improbable that it will be; and should it cease after the end of the term for which it was originally negotiated, we have still to see how far the effects of the change may be injurious to our interest. That it will be injurious is undoubtedly the general and reasonable opinion of the best informed persons; but, without being at all disposed to undervalue one of the wisest acts of statesmanship ever negotiated by any two governments, we need not forget that the world is wide, and full of consumers for the produce of our industry, and even if our neighbors have, during the last ten years, taken very largely our raw material, it was because they wanted to buy them just as much as we wanted to sell them. There can be no trade without mutuality; and if we do not find the market to which we have been accustomed at our own doors, we shall merely have to exert our energies in another direction, and offer our woods, breadstuffs, &c., elsewhere, until the Americans see how much they lose by destroying a commerce where they have enjoyed a full half share of the profits.

The Bankers' Gazette.

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

LOST BONDS.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR.	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
U. S. 7-30s	3,112.	\$1,000.	First Series.	Refer to W. P. O'Connor, 266 Mulberry St.
do do	117,625-98, 131,847, 75,649, 18,645, 122,728.	\$100 each.	do do	
do do	280 804.	\$50.	do do	
do do	181,930.	\$100.	Third do	
do do	83,399, 183,938, 205,338.	\$50 each.	do do	Refer to J. Tausig & Brother, 9 Delancy St., N Y
do do	45,362-3-4-5, 572,032.	\$100 each.	First do	
do do	188,556, 297,782, 245,695-6.	\$100 each.	Second do	
do do	111,974, 188,463, 99,759-60, 233,045	\$100 each.	Third do	
do do	243,873-4.	\$50 each.	First do	Heimann Nathan. Refer to J. King & Sons, 13 Exchange Alley, Liverpool.
do do	63,027, 95,203.	\$50 each.	Third do	
U. S. 5-20s	24,857.	\$1,000.	Issue of '62.	
do do	19,466, 22,584-5.	\$50 each.	do do	
do do	4,323.	\$500.	Registered.	E. Terry, Jay Cook, Fisk & Hatch
do do	18 949-50, 24,502, 92,184.	\$1,000 each.	Issued to—	

The following dividends are announced—

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. O'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
<b>Insurance.</b>				
Manhattan Insurance Co....	10	Jan. 12.	Company's Office	—
Commerce Ins. Co. of Albany	5	Feb. 1.	Company's Office	—
Rutger's Fire Insur. Co.....	5	Feb. 1.	Company's Office	—
Resolute Fire Insurance Co.	3½	Jan. 12.	Company's Office	—

Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.	8	Jan. 20.	Company's Office	—
Lafayette Fire Ins. Co. of B	5	Jan. 15.	Company's Office	—
<b>Banks.</b>				
Pacific National Bank.....	5	Feb. 2.	At Bank.	—
<b>Railroads, etc.</b>				
Cleveland, Col. & Cinc. RR.	5	Feb. 1.	Usual places.	Jan. 20 to Feb. 2.
Del. & Hudson Canal Co....	8	Feb. 1.	7 Nassau St.	Jan. 11 to Jan. 29.
N. Jersey RR. & Transp. Co	5	Feb. 1.	2 Nassau St.	Jan. 17 to Feb. 2.
Erie RR. Co—Pref. stock	2½			
Common stock	4	Feb. 5.	Company's Office	Jan. 20 to Feb. 7.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Jan. 19.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The abundance of money has not, as was anticipated, produced a demand for it. Speculation is dull and the street demand for loans very limited. The banks and private bankers have very large unemployed balances which they are unable to put out on temporary loan at any rate, however low. Money is hawked around the street at 4 per cent. but without finding borrowers; and the prospect is that matters will continue in much the same condition until the improved activity which usually sets in about the beginning of February. The supply has been increased by the payment of the January interest on Seven-thirties. An increased demand is expected from the West for the movement of the pork crop. The opening of the Spring business at the South may also be expected to draw a considerable amount of currency into that section; and in anticipation of these movements bankers are disposed to keep a good proportion of their loans subject to call. It would be possible to employ a much larger amount of money in discounts, the offerings of agents and jobbers' paper being very large; but lenders prefer confining their discounts very much to the best class of paper and keeping their affairs in an easy condition so as to provide for any possible contingency.

The general rate on call loans is 5 per cent., with exceptions both at 4 and 6 per cent. Prime paper is readily taken at 6½@7½ per cent.; 4 months bills classed "good" are current at 8@9 per cent.; for the least known names and paper not of first-class standing the rates vary widely, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. The following are the rates for the various classes of loans:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans.....	4 @ 6	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	7½ @ 8
Loans on bonds & mort..	6 @ 6½	do single names.....	8 @ 9
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.....	6½ @ 7½	Lower grades.....	10 @ 15

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The movement in Stocks continues to be almost exclusively speculative and confined to brokers and professional operators. The outside public prefer investing their surplus means in Government securities to taking ventures in stocks; indeed the successes of speculation and the losses of inexperienced dabblers appear to have produced a very general impression in the public mind that, to the uninitiated, Wall Street speculation affords much better chances for losing money than for making it; and the result is that speculation is now little else than a changing of securities between brokers.

The course of speculation, during the week, has been irregular. The week opened with an effort to put up the market, by the same combination which last week availed themselves of the unsettling tendency of the new loan bill for putting down prices. The effort, however, has been only very partially successful, owing to the general lack of sympathy with an upward movement and the prevailing impression that the future earnings of the roads may not support even present quotations. There is a general caution respecting putting out options, especially sellers'; and probably no important movement will be undertaken until time has elapsed for further ascertaining the probable course of future earnings. The decline of last week has to a considerable extent met the views of those who have thought the market was too high, and no important further decline, from ordinary causes, would appear to be immediately probable.

This morning prices generally ranged lower than the closing quotations of last week; but at the afternoon boards the

market strengthened under brisk speculative operations, and prices rose from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent: upon the whole, however, prices are a fraction lower than on Saturday last.

The miscellaneous list is dull, but firmer than railroads.

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

	Jan. 19, '66.	Jan. 13, '66.
Canton Co.....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cumberland Coal.....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mariposa.....	14	13
Quicksilver.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York Central.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie.....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading.....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan Central.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	105
Michigan Southern.....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago & Northwestern preferred.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32
Rock Island.....	57	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fort Wayne.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
	95	95

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The market for governments has been dull throughout the week, partly from the absence of further quotations from Europe, and partly from the suspense attending the discussion of the important measures embodied in the proposed new loan bill. Much importance is attached to the proposal to authorize a foreign loan, and some uneasiness is felt respecting its possible bearing upon outstanding Five-twenties. It would be a relief to the market to know that Congress declined to accept that clause of the bill, Yesterday and to-day an impression that the Secretary of the Treasury will urge the adoption of that authorization has depressed Five-twenties, and this afternoon it would be impossible to sell any important amount of the 1st issue at over 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ . A very general impression exists, that it is the purpose of Mr. McCulloch to convert Seven-thirties into a long bond before maturity, and possibly at an early day. We are not aware that this supposition is based upon any adequate authority; but it has certainly induced a large amount of buying on that class of securities, under which the price has appreciated to within 1 per cent of par.

Seven-thirties are steadily increasing in favor as a short investment. The people at large give them a preference, and Savings Banks and other permanent institutions buy them freely. The several series are  $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. above the closing prices of last week. Certificates are active at 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Gold interest bonds are  $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$  below the closing figures of last Saturday.

The following are the closing quotations for the leading securities:

	Jan. 19, '66.	Jan. 13, '66.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
U. S. 10-40's, ".....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	99	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	99	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	99	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 1 yr's certificates.....	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE GOLD MARKET.—The gold premium has been disturbed by an apprehension of the authorization of a foreign loan, and by the increasing supply of cotton bills. The Secretary of the Treasury seems to adhere with some tenacity to his request for authority to negotiate a loan at London and Frankfort, and foreign bankers here represent that such a loan would meet with important success. The price of gold, therefore, naturally fluctuates with the varying prospects of the retention of that clause in the loan bill. A delagation of capitalists is now in Washington to protest against the issuing of a foreign loan, what has been their reception we are not aware; but there are evidently some among the larger holders of gold who expect that the loan will be authorized; for yesterday and to-day large amounts of gold have been thrown upon the market, and the price has fallen 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  since Wednesday.

The demand for customs duties is increasing.

The export of treasure last Saturday amounted to \$414,803, chiefly in gold bars.

To-day the Henry Chauncy, from Aspinwall, brought \$892,356 in treasure.

The market closes weak at 138.

The following are the highest and lowest quotations for gold for the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Jan. 13.....	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan. 17.....	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 15.....	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan. 18.....	140	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 16.....	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan. 19.....	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

	Custom-house.		Sub-Treasury.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Payments.	Receipts.
January 8.....	\$425,402 12	\$1,757,499 39	\$2,477,897 12	
January 9.....	318,627 01	1,520,708 53	1,412,423 45	
January 10.....	320,885 55	2,017,330 04	3,255,192 12	
January 11.....	470,304 48	1,311,523 32	2,681,445 81	
January 12.....	340,970 20	368,299 23	3,118,110 45	
January 13.....	458,505 25	1,365,783 09	2,792,902 24	

Total.....\$2,334,694 59 \$8,341,643 60 \$15,837,971 19

Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Jan. 8.... 67,988,957 29

\$83,826,928 48

Deduct payments during the week..... 8,341,643 60

Balance on Saturday evening.....\$75,485,264 88

Decrease during the week..... 7,496,327 59

Total amount of gold certificates issued \$3,206,180. Included in the receipts of customs were \$764,500 in gold, and \$1,578,194 in gold certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury			Changes in Balances.
		Payments.	Receipts.	Balances.	
Oct. 7....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,335,221	69,898,621	dec 1,073,544
" 14....	1,991,742	21,552,912	19,367,370	67,713,079	" 2,185,542
" 21....	2,561,580	21,530,488	18,799,937	64,973,528	" 2,739,550
" 28....	1,932,368	39,363,735	34,547,904	60,157,697	" 4,815,831
Nov. 4....	2,687,656	24,798,070	20,717,008	55,076,645	" 5,081,051
" 11....	2,433,163	11,484,939	14,784,631	58,376,237	incr 3,299,692
" 18....	2,535,485	21,211,285	22,791,744	59,957,797	" 1,581,459
" 25....	1,949,999	10,188,786	18,411,038	68,180,049	" 8,232,252
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 6,477,257
" 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 1,642,533
" 30....	1,654,875	19,817,205	18,396,097	75,995,841	dec 1,421,107
Jan. 6....	2,107,341	23,868,750	15,861,866	67,988,957	dec 8,006,883
Jan. 13....	2,334,694	8,341,643	15,837,971	75,485,264	inc 7,496,327

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The prevailing tendency of the market has been towards lower rates. This has been especially observable during the latter half of the week, when large supplies of cotton bills have been received from New Orleans. Good commercial sterling bills are offered at 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @108 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Prime bankers' sterling was quoted at 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @108 $\frac{1}{2}$  this morning; but sales have been made during the day at 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The following are the closing quotations:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	Antwerp.....	5.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	Swiss.....	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commercial.....	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 108 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hamburg.....	36 @ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris, long date.....	5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amsterdam.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris, short date....	5.15 @5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Frankfort.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Bremen.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 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 Jan. 13, 1866:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Average amount of		
			Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legals. Tender.
New York.....	\$6,239,336	\$3,825,347	\$419,000	\$9,685,074	\$2,882,157
Manhattan.....	5,473,714	9,857,8	14,040	5,130,142	2,020,429
Merchants.....	6,809,529	1,437,991	381,830	4,596,849	2,894,433
Mechanics.....	5,684,118	285,189	303,596	4,005,727	1,257,686
Union.....	4,631,776	201,289	352,972	3,613,485	1,591,413
America.....	7,481,95	1,798,638	3,375	7,850,962	3,863,166
Phenix.....	3,849,635	232,061	175,583	3,263,428	1,027,064
City*.....	4,111,975	588,547	.....	2,967,901	1,022,489
Tradesmen's.....	3,074,217	47,095	232,059	1,972,658	501,304
Fulton.....	2,026,311	245,198	23,724	2,187,323	697,037
Chemical.....	4,994,957	1,081,384	21,215	4,998,831	2,166,856
Mercht. Exchange..	2,794,227	100,864	328,172	1,829,884	498,743
National.....	2,523,693	325,170	353,372	985,298	45,966
Butch. & Drovers..	2,310,745	75,167	23,809	1,892,931	237,896
Mech's & Trad's*..	1,732,971	77,184	.....	1,326,252	348,512
Greenwich.....	980,602	14,281	7,590	719,256	179,324
Leather Manf.....	3,000,259	346,329	130,000	2,311,991	1,514,220
Seventh Ward.....	761,272	58,623	104,350	604,643	531,593
State of N. Y. ....	5,190,420	330,232	14,010	4,839,904	3,765,161
Amer. Exchange...	9,882,878	870,904	252,592	7,027,875	4,483,706
Commerce.....	19,472,785	1,877,931	2,322,100	8,556,750	3,298,980
Broadway.....	7,885,988	155,446	815,112	8,173,401	2,564,012
Ocean.....	3,546,347	106,614	475,156	2,978,443	911,201
Mercantile.....	3,257,121	69,962	298,950	3,108,414	1,183,820
Pacific.....	1,829,664	28,809	111,559	1,710,413	667,125

Republic.....	4,781,827	279,558	535,950	8,752,608	978,660
Chatham.....	1,973,198	128,305	132,500	2,072,956	619,497
People's.....	1,886,957	59,434	7,602	1,292,651	305,060
North Amer.....	2,283,641	141,198	296,282	2,889,237	1,098,543
Hanover.....	2,526,258	91,718	177,247	1,708,668	573,480
Irving.....	1,910,334	26,167	189,900	1,616,205	456,000
Metropolitan.....	10,827,252	159,127	842,500	6,424,753	2,214,500
Citizens'.....	1,405,866	26,839	112,657	1,275,890	519,569
Nassau.....	2,118,106	230,492	4,907	2,078,400	832,054
Market.....	2,601,523	123,193	414,833	2,187,109	824,187
St. Nicholas.....	2,619,783	49,643	563,977	1,472,953	731,247
Shoe and Leather..	3,156,000	126,854	490,000	2,336,213	1,142,000
Corn Exchange.....	3,442,466	59,763	30,134	2,180,056	479,000
Continental.....	8,874,972	163,729	467,925	2,488,887	968,000
Commonwealth.....	3,100,881	89,520	219,427	3,568,823	1,435,332
Oriental.....	1,185,909	21,141	122,947	1,061,388	408,796
Marine.....	1,892,831	78,774	221,300	1,866,658	839,800
Atlantic.....	1,070,783	50,590	78,658	957,977	304,677
Imp. and Traders..	4,198,702	104,208	476,841	3,638,762	1,063,406
Park.....	13,937,267	402,325	999,500	13,511,543	3,695,864
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,634,229	16,764	233,347	1,550,996	685,679
Grocers.....	944,866	26,565	59,000	1,012,271	431,436
North River.....	1,648,212	49,340	13,215	1,447,406	319,555
East River.....	848,975	19,699	199,500	602,841	226,501
Man. and Mer.....	1,474,606	18,102	1,215	1,126,779	333,702
Fourth National...	16,288,158	176,222	1,962,283	12,694,360	3,207,298
Central.....	12,537,760	33,838	1,284,015	12,295,100	3,613,784
Second National...	1,207,293	21,104	269,706	947,251	313,962
Ninth National...	5,899,990	72,649	890,700	6,572,990	2,470,345
First National...	2,220,976	31,860	367,824	3,266,923	1,948,696
Dry Dock.....	133,009	5,972	14,873	147,948	44,000
Bull's Head.....	958,071	9,149	116,113	1,036,321	...
Manufacturers'.....	616,747	15,833	86,371	870,701	122,527
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$234,933,193</b>	<b>16,852,568</b>	<b>19,162,917</b>	<b>197,766,999</b>	<b>73,019,957</b>

\*No report—same as last week.

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

Loans.....	Inc. \$1,753,134	Deposits.....	Inc. 2,284,747
Specie.....	Inc. 1,074,097	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 1,402,470
Circulation.....	Inc. 574,489		

The statement is, on the whole, favorable to continued monetary ease. The large increase in the specie line is due partly to the bringing of gold out of hoards, under the recent fall of the premium.

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings
Oct. 7.....	223,520,727	13,470,134	10,970,397	188,504,486	58,511,752	572,708,232
Oct. 14.....	227,541,884	15,890,775	11,722,847	182,364,156	50,459,195	699,348,495
Oct. 21.....	224,030,679	15,586,540	12,338,441	174,192,110	46,169,855	579,166,864
Oct. 28.....	219,965,639	14,910,561	12,923,735	173,624,711	46,427,027	575,945,500
Nov. 4.....	220,124,961	13,724,268	13,289,381	173,538,674	47,778,719	563,524,873
Nov. 11.....	224,005,572	11,995,201	13,825,209	174,199,442	47,913,888	588,441,862
Nov. 18.....	224,741,853	12,449,989	14,333,163	173,640,464	47,737,560	503,757,650
Nov. 25.....	225,345,177	12,343,542	15,340,528	175,588,073	49,997,271	452,612,434
Dec. 2.....	229,197,844	13,431,103	15,867,400	175,523,894	48,220,805	487,045,569
Dec. 9.....	227,839,344	15,622,780	16,570,613	176,480,562	48,271,757	420,105,053
Dec. 16.....	227,814,356	16,981,435	16,724,725	180,913,753	48,877,556	501,690,808
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
Jan. 6, '66.	233,185,059	15,778,741	18,588,428	195,482,254	71,617,487	370,617,523
Jan. 13, '66.	234,933,193	16,852,568	19,162,917	197,766,999	73,019,957	608,082,337

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

	Jan. 8, 1866.	Jan. 15, 1866.	Inc. ...
Capital.....	\$14,642,150	\$14,642,150	
Loans.....	46,774,150	47,350,428	Inc. \$476,278
Specie.....	982,685	1,107,186	Inc. 183,501
Legal tenders.....	17,236,320	17,267,412	Inc. 31,092
Deposits.....	36,618,004	36,947,700	Inc. 329,696
Circulation.....	7,319,528	7,357,972	Inc. 38,444

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.....	49,682,319	1,060,579	7,084,667	36,252,038
Oct. 24.....	48,959,072	1,052,357	7,074,066	35,404,524
Oct. 31.....	48,317,622	1,086,774	7,069,814	34,605,024
Nov. 14.....	48,043,189	955,924	7,064,766	34,582,031
Nov. 20.....	46,679,961	917,372	7,059,451	34,067,872
Nov. 27.....	45,415,040	903,181	7,065,275	34,050,109
Dec. 4.....	45,662,762	891,993	7,084,266	34,995,138
Dec. 11.....	45,596,327	896,141	7,123,240	34,310,272
Dec. 18.....	45,598,293	937,333	7,141,389	34,272,551
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
Jan. 8.....	46,774,150	983,685	7,319,528	36,618,004
Jan. 15.....	47,350,428	1,007,186	7,357,972	36,947,700

BOSTON BANKS.—The last statement of the Boston banks, as compared with the preceding, shows an increase in loans of \$714,235; in legal tender notes of \$513,949; in national circulation of \$140,415, and a decrease in specie of \$2,212; in deposits of \$778,262, and in State circulation of \$54,845.

The following are the footings as compared with the two previous reports:

	Jan. 15.	Jan. 8.	Jan. 1.
Capital.....	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000
Loans.....	92,959,864	92,245,129	91,421,477
Specie.....	1,029,105	1,031,327	801,415
Legal Tender Notes....	20,438,014	19,914,065	19,807,300
Deposits.....	40,939,870	41,718,132	38,451,794
Circulation (National)...	21,946,595	21,806,180	21,497,354
Circulation (State).....	1,273,948	1,328,793	1,404,721

NATIONAL BANKS.—No new National Banks were organized during last week. The whole number authorized now stands 1,626, with a total capital of \$407,509,203. Amount of circulation issued to the National Banks for last week is stated at \$2,832,055; previously, \$240,094,565—total \$242,926,620. No additional depositories of public money were designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Oct. 7.....	1,578	399,354,212	194,182,630
" 14.....	1,592	401,406,013	197,798,380
" 21.....	1,597	402,071,130	200,925,780
" 28.....	1,600	402,573,793	203,877,355
Nov. 4.....	1,605	403,308,793	207,212,930
" 18.....	1,610	403,741,893	214,110,815
" 25.....	1,612	403,916,893	217,384,440
Dec. 2.....	1,613	404,609,493	221,557,150
Dec. 9.....	1,619	405,059,203	224,953,975
Dec. 16.....	1,623	405,809,203	229,746,085
Dec. 23.....	1,624	406,409,203	233,760,135
Dec. 30.....	1,625	407,409,203	237,371,155
Jan. 6, 1866.....	1,626	407,509,203	240,094,565
Jan. 13, ".....	1,626	407,509,203	252,926,620

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are not National.)	Par of Share.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
		Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.	
America*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	5 133	134	
America (Jer. City).....	25	100,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 100	103	
American.....	100	500,000	April and Oct..	Oct. '65.....	— 4	—	
American Exchange.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov..	Nov. '65.....	5 110	112	
Atlantic.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 6	—	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 6	—	
Bowery.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	12 225	—	
Broadway.....	25	300,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	—	—	
Brooklyn*.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.....	Jan. '66.....	— 4	—	
Bull's Head.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 5	—	
Butchers & Drov.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 4	—	
Central.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov..	Nov. '65.....	6 108	108 1/2	
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 6	—	
Chatham.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 7	135	
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.....	— 5	—	
Commerce.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 5	104 105	
Commonwealth.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 5	98 101	
Continental.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 5	97 97	
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug. '65.....	— 5	113	
Croton.....	100	200,000	Quarterly.....	Jan. '66.....	— 15	—	
Currency.....	100	100,000	Quarterly.....	Jan. '66.....	— 3 1/2	—	
Dry Dock*.....	30	200,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 4	—	
East River.....	50	259,150	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 5	—	
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	210	
First (Brooklyn).....	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 10	—	
Fourth.....	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 5	97 98	
Fulton.....	30	600,000	May and Nov..	Nov. '65.....	— 5	150 165	
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg).....	20	160,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	— 5 1/2	—	
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct..	Oct. '65.....	— 5	— 110	
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	108	
Importers & Trad.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July..	Jan.			

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN 'ARY 19.)

Table with columns for Securities, dates (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.), and prices. It is divided into sections: National, State, Municipal, Miscellaneous, Railroad Stocks, and Railroad Bonds.

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principl Due, MARKET (Bid, Asked). Includes sections for National Securities, State Securities, and Municipal Securities, listing various bonds and their market values.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Jan. 19, 1866.

Trade throughout the city is exceedingly dull. The stagnation which prevails is only paralleled by the state of trade subsequent to some great panic, or during the first year of the late war. From all sides come accounts of the exhaustion which follows over-trading. All are sellers; few care to buy.

The importers of dry goods are putting goods into the auction rooms thus early. Cotton after an active week closes flat and depressed. Breadstuffs have been very dull with an irregular decline.

The Provision market has been excited, and prices have undergone strong speculative fluctuations. The deficiency in the Pork packing at the West has been made the basis of large speculative orders for Pork and Lard. There has not been sufficient Bacon offering for any important operations. Beef has also felt the influence of a light packing season, and has ruled firm, with a good degree of activity and an upward tendency. A portion of the advance has been lost in the past two days, and the close is dull and unsettled. Buyers seem to have imbibed some distrust respecting the capacity of the market to pass to consumption the considerable lots of new Pork and Lard that are now close at hand.

Groceries have been less active, but with little change, until today, when there was a large business done in Coffee—the sales of Rio amounting to 10,000 bags, with some lots of West Indies. Sugars were more active, but at rather easier prices. Molasses was in good demand. A large movement in Cassia and some other spices was reported, but particulars did not transpire.

Metals and East India goods have been dull and drooping. Naval Stores have come forward freely, and with some decline have been taken more freely for export. Oils have been dull and drooping. Petroleum is in large supply and the market quite depressed. Hides and Leather have been very firm. Tobacco dull. Wool has taken quite an active turn at steady prices.

Freights have been dull except in the shipments of cotton to Liverpool, which have been very active—the engagements for the week amounting to about 14,000 bales.

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

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JAN. 1.					
	This week.	Since Jan. 1.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.
Ashes, pkgs.....	111	363	Spirits turpentine	1,690	2,488
Breadstuffs—			Rosin.....	14,583	23,464
Flour, bbls.....	22,289	75,307	Tar.....	4,278	5,733
Wheat, bush.....	12,349	30,250	Pitch.....	82	82
Oats.....	46,730	92,791	Oil cake, pkgs.....	667	4,951
Corn.....	64,979	92,744	Oil lard.....	150	211
Rye.....		250	Oil, Petroleum.....	24,941	66,847
Malt.....	8,000	19,000	Peanuts, bags.....	230	605
Barley.....	382	712	Provisions—		
Grass seed.....	5,627	9,267	Butter, pkgs.....	9,225	25,190
Flaxseed.....	350	350	Cheese.....	930	6,017
Beans.....	1,040	3,407	Cut meats.....	675	2,495
Peas.....	100	1,500	Eggs.....	842	2,397
Corn meal, bbls.....	375	1,243	Pork.....	3,218	6,705
Corn meal, bags.....	15,404	24,610	Beef, pkgs.....	309	2,880
B. W. Flour, bags.....	558	1,594	Lard, pkgs.....	2,176	5,298
Cotton, bales.....	30,747	59,903	Lard, kegs.....	698	754
Copper, plates.....	486	760	Rice, pkgs.....	229	358
Copper, bbls.....	151	453	Starch.....	3,324	6,849
Dried fruit, pkgs.....	210	616	Stearine.....		113
Grease, pkgs.....	54	211	Spelter, slabs.....		
Hemp, bales.....	54	90	Sugar, hhds & bbls.....	128	128
Hides, No.....	3,130	16,671	Tallow, pkgs.....	59	268
Hops, bales.....	156	532	Tobacco.....	2,326	5,861
Leather, sides.....	44,025	114,112	Tobacco, hhds.....	90	769
Lead, pigs.....		416	Whisky, bbls.....	1,699	4,865
Molasses, hhds, bbls.....	877	1,389	Wool, bales.....	1,584	3,649
Naval Stores—			Dressed Hogs, No.....	15,268	27,577
Crude turp bbls.....	1,165	2,668	Rice, rough, bush.....	428	428

The following table shows the exports from this port of some leading articles of commerce for the past week, since January 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pots, bbls.....	83	83		Spts Turp. bbls.....	316	488	1,120
Ashes, Pearls, bbls.....	10	10		Rosin, bbls.....	50	1,817	317
Beeswax, lbs.....	4,904	5,624	26,942	Tar, bbls.....	1,490	1,500	50
Breadstuffs—				Pitch, bbls.....	18	130	86
Flour, bbls.....	27,673	55,237	35,202	Oil cake, lbs.....	2,435,166	3,596,005	1,796,067
Rye flour, bbls.....	30	100		Oils.....			
Corn meal, bbls.....	553	2,742	4,032	Petrol., gals.....	520,701	974,435	116,618
Wheat, bus.....	24,151	50,284	36,341	Whale, gals.....	156	328	279
Rye, bush.....	15,419	15,419		Sperm, gals.....	21,653	10,365	10,365
Corn, bush.....	83,969	240,546	5,368	Lard, gals.....		853	133
Oats, bush.....	2,432	2,541	1,785	Provisions.....			
Barley, bus.....				Pork, bbls.....	1,152	3,146	4,480
Peas, bush.....	595	4,758	1,470	Bacon, lbs.....	490,558	766,825	617,626
Candles, bxs.....	1,271	2,656	2,944	Beef, bbls.....	293	636	1,821
Cotton, bales.....	12,379	18,918	509	Beef, tcs.....	754	1,740	1,892
Hay, bales.....	1,725	4,540	794	Butter.....	27,482	106,325	396,374
Hops, bales.....		30	876	Cheese.....	300,218	705,266	1,851,358
Naval Stores—				Lard.....	626,903	1,386,200	699,222
Crude Turp. bbls.....	3	35		Staves M.....	479,091	590,251	188,650
				Tallow.....	252,484	610,500	1,220,552
				Tobacco, pkgs.....	2,172	4,688	8,746
				Tobacco, mf.....			
				lbs.....	20,925	47,039	163,206
				Whalebone.....	5,252	32,422	2,000

The following table shows the foreign imports of some leading articles of commerce at this port for the past week, since January 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.
Buttons.....	95	313	139	Iron, RR bars.....	10,454	13,052	4,715
Coal, tons.....	68	2,824	6,828	Lead, pigs.....	495,497	889,864	2,326
Cocoa, bags.....	14,691	23,725	23,368	Spelter, lbs.....	7,283	19,677	4,420
Coffee, bags.....	33	33	5,711	Steel.....	170,286	325,716	91,987
Cotton, bales.....				Tin plates, bxs.....	437	1,899	1,294
Drugs, &c.....				Tin slabs, lbs.....	800	2,105	1,752
Bark Peruv.....	530	530	367	Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls.....	2,324	8,249	2,478
Blea powders.....	39	39		Sugar, boxes and bags.....	688	1,986	21,315
Brimstone, tons.....	53	56	195	Tea.....	1,750	2,710	50
Cochineal.....		10	5	Tobacco.....	244	292	116
Cream Tartar.....				Wines, &c.....			
Gambier.....	40	745	22	Champagne, bask.....	1,002	1,254	165
Gums, crude.....	79	114	130	Wines.....	1,757	2,269	266
Gum, Arabic.....	101	200	258	Wool, bales.....	355	549	2,078
Indigo.....	307	682		Articles reported by value.....			
Madder.....	114	383	35	Cigars.....	\$5,071	\$33,077	\$5,247
Oil, olive.....	3,887	3,915		Corks.....	1,795	2,420	
Opium.....	7	47		Fancy Goods.....	89,351	121,313	31,964
Soda, bi-carb.....	2,900	5,828		Fish.....	46,773	62,319	14,947
Soda, sal.....	1,804	2,965	254	Fruits, &c.....			
Soda, ash.....	640	738	484	Lemons.....	1,372	9,960	
Flax.....	834	834		Oranges.....	2,438	5,514	5,756
Furs.....	82	327	167	Nuts.....	19,367	25,950	1,205
Gunny cloth.....	997	997		Raisins.....	25,997	74,369	2,212
Hair.....	215	307	132	Hides, undressed.....	73,982	195,475	182,908
Hemp, bales.....	2,978	10,229	98	Rice.....			5,511
Hides, &c.....				Spices, &c.....			
Bristles.....	8	88	32	Cassia.....			
Hides, dressed.....	250	613	68	Ginger.....	114	114	
India rubber.....		623	1,304	Pepper.....	757	3,302	
Ivory.....	178	178	4	Saltpeter.....		4,076	184
Jewelry, &c.....				Woods.....			
Jewelry.....	21	37	25	Fustic.....	227	697	12,183
Watches.....	15	44	22	Logwood.....	790	5,819	11,052
Linseed.....	14,687	15,335		Mahogany.....	2,184	8,473	6,068
Molasses.....	853	1,402	2,233				
Metals, &c.....							
Cutlery.....	68	184	97				
Hardware.....	164	317	45				

EXPORTS

EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 16, 1866.

	Quan.	Value.		Quan.	Value.		Quan.	Value.
HAMBURG.			Rosin, bbls.....	300	2,200	Broom corn, bbls.....	22	440
Rosin, bbls.....	1,900	13,947	Oil cake, lbs.....	788,378	18,829	Ext. logwood, bxs.....	50	249
Cotton, bbls.....	121	25,950	Mfd wood, pkgs.....	99	100	Mfd tobacco, lbs.....	1511	960
Ext. Logwood, bxs.....	1,000	3,900	pkgs.....	26	3,000	Tobacco, hhds.....	20	4,081
Pork, bbls.....	200	4,550	Clocks, bxs.....	570	8,607	Tea, pkgs.....	155	3,064
		\$48,347	Cutlery, cks.....	1	350	Gin, pkgs.....	97	4,770
BREMEN.			Drugs, pkgs.....	3	178	Rum, punch.....	20	2,000
Dried apples, bbls.....	78	1,750	Furs, cs.....	4	4,950	Alcohol, pipes.....	6	554
Ess. oils, cs.....	9	1,260	Beef, tcs.....	4	160	Petroleum, galls.....	2992	1,776
Cotton, bales.....	425	100,350	Silk waste, bbls.....	1	400			\$75,586
Tobacco, drums.....	619	6,200	Sew mach, cs.....	24	2,129			
Beeswax, lbs.....	2704	990	Books, cs.....	3	800			
Mahogany, clothes.....	616	1,775	Miscellaneous.....	945				
Tobacco stems, hhds.....	62	4,907						
Whalebone, lbs.....	5252	8,009	LONDON.					
Skins, bbls.....	1	682	Cheese, lbs.....	185,293	31,757	Spermacitti, lbs.....	6875	2,750
Clover Seed, bgs.....	118	1,626	Flour, bbls.....	1,695	14,462	Flour, bbls.....	1,695	14,462
Cedar, log.....	375	5,500	Oil cake, lbs.....	1,646,788	36,947	Flour, bbls.....	1,695	14,462
Mfd. wood, cs.....	9	900	Staves.....	13,900	1,800	Rosin, bbls.....	1,011	16,307
Tobacco, cs.....	2	45	Rosin, bbls.....	1,011	16,307	Petroleum, galls.....	91420	41,669
Muskets, cs.....	3	150	Lard, lbs.....	35,000	5,800	Lard, lbs.....	35,000	5,800
Tobacco, bbls.....	178	8,720	Beef, tcs.....	720	32,128	Beef, tcs.....	720	32,128
		\$142,864	Bacon, lbs.....	68,500	11,750	Bacon, lbs.....	68,500	11,750
DANISH WEST INDIES.			Tobacco, hhds.....	78	15,760	Tobacco, hhds.....	78	15,760
Pickled C. Fish, lbs.....	60	570	Mfd tobacco, lbs.....	8160	1,295	Mfd tobacco, lbs.....	8160	1,295
Hake, qtls.....	100	527	Oxide zinc, casks.....	50	2,000	Oxide zinc, casks.....	50	2,000
Flour, bbls.....	50	449	Pork, bbls.....	50	1,508	Pork, bbls.....	50	1,508
Candles, bxs.....	100	407	Oars.....	1070	1,556	Oars.....	1070	1,556
Feed, pchs.....	20	430	Beeswax, lbs.....	2,200	1,150	Beeswax, lbs.....	2,200	1,150
Wagon.....	1	243	Roots, bags.....	9	980	Roots, bags.....	9	980
Staves.....	3,200	2,320	Corn, bush.....	11,500	11,040	Corn, bush.....	11,500	11,040
Hoops.....	4800	277	Pork, tcs.....	74	3,250	Pork, tcs.....	74	3,250
Miscellaneous.....	154							
		\$5,377						
LIVERPOOL.			CORK.					
Cotton, bales.....	11062	2,604,469	Petroleum, galls.....	153701	102,150			
Flour, bbls.....	4772	41,304						
Corn, bush.....	69575	68,240	GIBRALTAR.					
Wheat, bush.....	24151	42,650	Petroleum, gals.....	68479	42,846			
Cheese, lbs.....	1							





freedom with which holders met the demand. On Thursday, the market became dull, and the improvement of Tuesday was lost. The liberal receipts at the ports, dullness in exchange, and a slight decline in gold, were the principal causes of the downward course of the market. The market to-day was very dull with a downward tendency. The sales of the week are about 28,000 bales. The following are closing quotations :

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	44	44	45	45
Good Ordinary.....	46	46	47	48
Low Middling.....	47	47	47	48
Middling.....	51	51½	52	53
Good Middling.....	54	55	56	57
Middling fair.....	..	..	..	..

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales
New Orleans.....	4,613	North Carolina.....	1,825
Texas.....	4,789	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c..	334
Mobile.....	6,468	Per Railroad.....	5,008
Savannah.....	4,599	Foreign ports.....	460
South Carolina.....	2,611		
Total for the week.....			31,207
Previously reported.....			611,606

Since July 1, 1865..... 642,813

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

To	Bales.
Liverpool.....	11,062
Havre.....	771
Bremen.....	425
Hamburg.....	121

Total for the week..... 12,379  
Previously reported..... 202,532

Since July 1st..... 214,933

We referred last week to the favorable advices we were receiving with regard to the prospects of the cotton planting. Our information this week is even more encouraging. The efforts to overcome the anticipated obstacles have succeeded, and we have the promise from many portions of the South of more extensive planting than ever before. The good conduct of the negro population during the holidays, surprised many, while the general disposition now exhibited to make contracts for the year is gratifying to all. On this labor subject a correspondent from Savannah says :

It was feared, during the first of the two holiday weeks, that the freedman would decline to enter into contract for service; but we were mistaken. He refused to talk of work or think of work while Christmas was on him—that was a season for relaxation, for gossip and fun—he would not desecrate it, or depart from his invariable custom of full and entire enjoyment. And he did not. But when the second week came and he saw the end of his holiday approaching, he began to set himself to work to procure a good place for the coming twelve months, and ere the week had expired, few were left to complain of the want of laborers or servants. Here, in this section, Saturday and Sunday saw hundreds passing through the country, soliciting employment. During the first week, I tried in vain to hire a man by the hour, to feed my horses and cut the necessary wood for my family. On Sunday, not a half hour elapsed without some one calling to get work and contract for the next year. They knew the necessity for their labor, to themselves as well as to employers, and when their time had come, they sought it.

The contracts made seem to have been very favorable to the planter. One writer says:

Every agreement that I have heard of engages them to an entire surrender of their time to the labor and interests of the employer, and a penalty for time lost, or a forfeiture for all time given, if they throw up the contract. These restrictions would appear potent enough to induce faithful and persistent labor on their part.

There appears to be a fear among some as to the quality of the seed to be planted. Much of it is said to be several years old. On this point our advices are not so full; but so far as we have received information, it is satisfactory.

A telegram from New Orleans under date of the 16th, says the joint receipts of cotton at that port and Mobile during the previous week were 36,000 bales, being a decrease of 3,000 bales as compared with the preceding week. The stocks in both markets had also slightly declined, the total last week being 268,000 bales, and the present week 266,000. Freights at New Orleans to Liverpool quoted at 11-16ths; at Mobile ¼d.

The following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last is to the close of last week :

Receipts at the ports in the United States.....	976,000
Export to Great Britain.....	408,000
" France.....	41,000
" other Foreign Ports.....	14,000
Total Exports.....	463,000
Stock on hand.....	563,000
Of which during last week included in the above:	
Receipts at the Ports.....	56,000
Exports to Great Britain.....	26,000
" France.....	5,000
" other Foreign Ports.....	.....
Total Exports.....	31,000

We subjoin some further details of the Southern markets :

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10th.—Arrived since the 5th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 9,779 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama 600, Mobile 83, Texas 1,004, Florida 3; together 11,469 bales. Cleared since the 5th instant, for Liverpool 5,949 bales, Boston 2,707, New York 2,337; together 10,993 bales. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard not cleared on the 9th instant 181,827 bales.

The comparative arrivals, exports and stocks of Cotton at New Orleans, for ten years, from September 1, each year, to Jan. 10th, are as follows :

Year.	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1865-66.....	397,700	298,112	181,827
1864-65.....	22,228	20,434	6,369
1863-64.....	55,086	52,012	4,705
1862-63.....	2,673	4,645	.....
1861-62.....	3,223	2,127	11,214
1860-61.....	1,164,506	893,641	344,799
1859-60.....	1,370,045	884,246	511,821
1858-59.....	1,143,426	715,315	458,341
1857-58.....	813,797	469,703	351,415
1856-57.....	1,021,331	632,590	396,736

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Receipts for the week, 21,000 bales. Sales of the week, 16,000 bales. Middlings, 49c. Stock on hand, 187,000 bales. Freight to Liverpool, 11-16d.

GALVESTON.—We have the regular statement for the week ending Dec. 30 :

	This Year.	1860-61
Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1865..... bales	13,857	3,168
Received this week.....	6,447	2,683
Received previously ..	69,099	62,388
Received at other ports.....	10,529	10,328
Total.....	99,932	78,567
Exported to Great Britain.....	16,816	21,079
Exported to other Continental ports.....	.....	2,394
Exported to New Orleans.....	27,951	11,091
Exported to New York.....	27,246	19,860
Exported to Boston.....	1,766	8,919
	73,779	63,343
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	26,153	15,224

MOBILE, Jan. 6th.—The following is the cotton statement for the week :

Stock on hand 1st September, 1865..... bales	24,290
Received since Saturday.....	14,175
Received previously.....	217,768
	231,943
	256,233
Cleared this week.....	11,839
Cleared previously.....	153,714
Burned October 5th and 6th, about.....	3,467
	169,020

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared Jan. 5, 1866.. 87,213

MOBILE, Jan. 13.—Receipts for the week 15,000 bales. Sales of the week, 8,000. Middling 47c. per pound. Stock on hand, 80,000 bales. Freight to Liverpool, ¼d. Sight on New York, 1½ per cent. dis.

MEMPHIS.—Dates of the 10th estimate the stock of Cotton at 21,700 bales. The shipments during the previous week were 6,129 bales, against 6,236 bales the previous week. The shipments during the last four months from this port were as follows: September, 18,330 bales; October, 28,324; November, 17,522; December, 22,723. Market firm at 41c.@44c.

CHARLESTON.—Dates are to the 13th. Middlings had advanced to 48½@50, but closed dull and somewhat nominal.

	Sea Island.	Upland.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865.....	362	1,610
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865 to Jan. 3, 1866...	2,296	43,660
Receipts from Jan. 4 to Jan. 10, 1866.....	90	1,881
Total.....	2,748	46,651
Exports Sept. 1, 1865 to Jan. 4, 1866.....	2,318	36,302
do Jan. 5 to Jan. 11, 1866.....	14	1,210
Total exports.....	2,332	37,512
Stock.....	416	9,139

SAVANNAH.—Dates to the 13th. Market steady at 47@49 for mid. dlings.

	Uplands.	Sea Island.
Stock on hand Sept. 1.....	3,724	281
Received this week.....	5,008	3,516
Received previously.....	94,377	4,388
Total receipts.....	102,133	4,766
Exported this week.....	5,008	349
" previously.....	87,482	3,516
Total exports.....	92,490	3,865
Stock on hand Jan. 13.....	9,643	901

LIVERPOOL.—We have no later advices than last week.

BREADSTUFFS.

THE market has been extremely dull and depressed the past week. The export movement is very small, and the trade buys so sparingly that their wants are nearly supplied by the limited receipts by rail and coastwise vessels.

Flour has declined and was very flat and depressed to-day, with a downward tendency. The export orders are rarely above \$7 50 for good lines of extra State; and the excessive stock begins to be pressed for sale. Holders, however, are generally asking half a dollar above the shipping orders, and give way slowly. Some trade brands have declined a dollar a barrel.

Wheat is irregular; fine reds are scarce, and a small but steady milling demand supports full prices. White wheats and inferior Reds are scarcely saleable except at a large decline from late prices. Present quotations are nominal. Private telegrams to-day report the failure of a large holder of wheat in Milwaukee.

Corn has further declined, with a limited business for export. The receipts of new corn from the Atlantic coast nearly supply the local consumption.

Oats have further declined, under competitive operations among the trade, and prices have been wholly unsettled. There have been some further shipments to London. Rye has been firm. Barley more active. Barley Malt steady. Canada Peas nominal.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western. . . . .	per bbl.	\$6 85 @ \$7 15
do Extra State. . . . .		7 65 @ 8 10
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio. . . . .		8 85 @ 8 60
do Extra Western, common to good. . . . .		7 70 @ 9 85
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis. . . . .		10 00 @ 14 25
do Southern, supers. . . . .		8 75 @ 9 85
do Southern, fancy and extra. . . . .		10 00 @ 15 00
do Canada, common to choice extra. . . . .		7 85 @ 11 15
Rye Flour, fine and superfine. . . . .		5 50 @ 6 25
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine. . . . .		4 25 @ 4 80
Wheat, Chicago Spring. . . . .	per bushel	1 50 @ 1 75
do Milwaukee Club. . . . .		1 60 @ 1 80
do Red Winter. . . . .		1 85 @ 2 25
do Amber State and Michigan. . . . .		2 30 @ 2 55
Corn, Western Mixed. . . . .		84 @ 88½
do Western Yellow. . . . .		88 @ 90
Rye. . . . .		95 @ 1 08
Oats, Western. . . . .		42 @ 50
do State. . . . .		52 @ 58
Barley. . . . .		95 @ 1 25
do Malt. . . . .		1 30 @ 1 40
Peas, Canada. . . . .		1 25 @ 1 30

The movement at this market has been as follows:

	1866.		1865.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour bbls. . . . .	25,055	56,940	45,045	93,215
Corn Meal, bbls. . . . .	4,020	6,810	8,100	17,515
Wheat, bush. . . . .	5,895	19,955	1,450	4,100
Corn, bush. . . . .	52,305	66,910	23,170	47,285
Rye, bush. . . . .	.....	250	55	405
Barley, &c., bush. . . . .	9,180	12,030	6,985	10,275
Oats, bush. . . . .	28,275	55,830	110,855	183,845

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	1866.		1865.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls. . . . .	29,705	62,740	25,650	33,675
Corn Meal, bbls. . . . .	545	3,425	3,325	4,045
Wheat, bush. . . . .	24,150	50,275	7,495	26,340
Corn, bush. . . . .	83,970	240,555	4,910	5,430
Rye, bush. . . . .	.....	15,420	.....	.....

CHICAGO.—The receipts of flour and grain during the week ending January 13 were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total. . . . .	21,817	108,116	147,350	111,931	12,490	11,659
Cor. week 1865. . . . .	10,106	143,036	48,783	307,990	15,376	17,877

The shipments of flour and grain for the week ending January 13 were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total. . . . .	11,920	20,861	29,484	19,679	5,153	926
Cor. week 1865. . . . .	1,337	.....	19,539	50,750	1,900	400

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Jan. 13:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago. . . . .	21,817	108,116	147,350	111,922	5,657	12,490
Milwaukee. . . . .	3,692	139,860	10,108	18,233	6,276	3,183
Toledo. . . . .	3,581	12,931	23,681	7,808	500	.....
Detroit. . . . .	3,830	2,290	4,796	2,596	1,610	669
Cleveland—No report.						

Total. . . . .	32,920	263,197	185,835	140,559	14,043	16,342
Prev. week. . . . .	25,065	277,554	115,081	180,781	6,803	19,800

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Jan. 19, 1866.

The Dry Goods trade is still in an unsettled condition. The recovery in the price of gold and the firm tone of the market for the raw material has given strength to the market, and encouraged holders of goods in the belief that prices would be maintained. There have been, however, few transactions during the week and

those not of a nature to determine the market. Jobbers have to some extent endeavored to break the market by reducing prices, but have not succeeded, and will have to replace their stock at higher figures. Agents are firm and the stocks are not as yet large, and there seems to be a probability that prices will be maintained for the present. There are but few buyers in market, and a reduction even would not create any great activity at this time. The country is pretty well supplied with goods, and merchants do not care to increase their stocks in the present uncertain condition of financial affairs.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are improved in tone during the last few days and prices are firm, though nominally unchanged. There has been considerable trade for the season and it is probable that prices will be steady for the present. Standards are held at 33½. That is the price for Appleton A, Atlantic A, Indian Head A, Amory, Lawrence C, Amoskeag A, and Stark A, Indian Head E 48 inch sell 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, Wauchussetts 33, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 26, do BB 33 inch 28, do C 37 inch 30, do N 36 inch 32, do P 36 22½, Atlantic P A 37 inch 33½, do A H 37 inch 33½, heavy shirt A V 30 inch 28, do do A G 27, do fine sheet AL 36½ inch 30, do PL 36½ inch 30, 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 33, do do C 39 inch 32½, Bristol 40 inch 24, G. Washington heavy 36 inch 31½, Griswold 3-4 16, Warren 36 inch 28, Auburn 36 inch 24, Indian Queen 36 inch 27, Pittsfield A 36 inch 27, Rocky Point Sheetings 36 inch 28, Pocasset Canoe 39 inch 34, do K 36 inch 28, do family cot 33 inch 25, do H 28 inch 21, Appleton B 40 inch 37, do C 24, do D 30, do W 48 inch 47½, do shirtings E 30 inch 23, do do N 30 inch 28, Grafton 28 inch 21½, Shetucket B 27 inch 22½, Manhattan K 27, Graniteville 4-4 30.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are steady, but not active; prices for leading makes are firm and goods are wanted as fast as made. Poorer grades are more quiet. New York mills are firm at 50 cents, and Wamsutta 47½ and sold as fast as produced. Bartlett steam mills 5 4 45, do. 7 8 32½, Newmarket 33 inch 33, do. C. 36 inch 37, Waltham L 72 inch 87½, do K 5 4 57½, do. N 90 inch \$1 15, Amoskeag A 37 inch 39, Aquidnecks 4-4 30, 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, Waltham X 33 inch 32½, do. W 42 inch 40, do. M 81 inch \$1 05, White Rock 36 inch 42½, Rockdale 4 4 40, do. 7-8 33, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 37.

CORSET JEANS are not active, but prices are steady at last week's quotations. Indian Orchard, Audroscooggin, and Bates are steady at 32½ for colored and bleached, Newmarket 32, Whittenton's 32½ for colored, Uncas 31, Naumkeag 36, and Sateens 40 cents.

COTTON FLANNELS are in very light demand and nominal. Columbias are quoted at 27½, Nashua A at 30, Falls 27, Suffolk 35, and Slatersville 40.

STRIPES and TICKS have been moderately active for the week, and prices are firm but unchanged. 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 24, Concord 4-4 35, Passaic 7-8 33, Pacific extra 7 8 45, Peabody 4-4 35, Sacondale 3-4 21, West Branch 4-4 65, do. No. 2 7-8 37, 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 very quiet during the week with no sales reported.

PRINTS have been very quiet, and there seems no prospect of any immediate change. There are a great variety of styles in market especially adapted to the spring trade, but buyers are loth to take hold during the present unsettled condition of monetary matters. Our quotations are nominal. Merrimack 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. Garners are held at 28, Amoskeag pink 27, do. purple 26, dark 25, light 25, mourning 24½, Swiss ruby 27, Duchess B 23, Lowell dark 23½, do. light

23½, Wamsutta 22, do. light 23, American Print Works madder 26 nett, Empire 19, Columbia full madders 23, Concord madders 23, do. purples 23, do. pinks 23, do. plain shades 24, Glen Cove full madders 20, Greene Co. fancies 25, do. rubies 26, do. figured green 26, Wauregan fancies 25, do. rubies 26, do. pinks 26, do. purples 26.

GINGHAMS have been in better demand, and the prices are steady and firm. Lancaster 32½, Glasgow 30½, and Willow Brook 36.

JACONETS are steady at last week's quotations. Lonsdale bring 23c., Warren and White Rock each 25, Slater's 23 for plain and 25 for high colors.

CAMBRICS are steadily called for and for good styles are firm. Poorer grades are dull. Saratoga 18, Milton mills 18, Federal 20, Foxhill bank 19, Naragansett 23, do high colors 24, Harmony brown 21, Fancy brand 18.

DRILLS are not abundant for heavy goods while lighter are in good supply. Globe mills are quoted at 30, Stark and Laconia 33½.

HOOP SKIRTS are steady at last week's quotations. S. T. & A. T. Meyer's IXL 1½ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c. to 73c.; 3 inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c. to \$1 12. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic—20 to 50 Hoops, 87½c. to \$1 05; Empress Trail, \$1 25.

MOUSIN DE LAINES are in steady moderate demand, and spring styles are called for and exhibited to Southern trade to some extent. The Manchester and Pacific each bring 30c. Pacific Co.'s robes de chambre sell at 37½a40c, chintz figured armures 32½, printed merinoes 34; 74 coburgs 40a42½; Atlantic Delaine Co.'s coburgs 38c for 28 inch, 45 for 30 inch fine, and 55 for 30 inch extra fine.

CLOTHS are in good demand for fine grades, though prices are nominal. Cotton warps \$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 \$2a\$2 50.

FANCY CASSIMERES are the most active of the woolen trade, but the heavy stock held over throughout the country has had a depressing effect upon the market generally. Dighton's silk mixed cassimeres spring weight sell at \$2 12½a\$2 37½; Suffolk mills fancy ½ do. \$1 75, and 6-4 do \$3 50; Rochester Grey do. \$1 35; Fullerton & Co.'s fancy do \$1 62½a\$2; Saxon Woollen Mills diagonal do. \$1 75; Mapleville Woollen Mills double and twist do \$1 87½; Spring Mills fancy do. \$1 08½; Centreville black and white checks \$1 50, Dean & La Monte's fancy \$1 50a\$1 75; Baltie Woollen Co.'s do. \$1 50a\$1 87½; plough, loom and anvil 67½c net.

CARPETS are steady and firmly held. 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 are in less demand and prices are tending downwards. Plain scarlet flannel 40a52½, twilled do. 50a72½ for F and C, white do. 52½a62½, Shaker do. 72½a82½, blue and mixed twilled 47½a72½. Gilbert's white and colored opera are well sold up. Army standard are nominal at 77½. Harris's white domets are held at 42½a80 for plain and twilled.

AMERICAN LINEN is in steady 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 still quiet, though there is an increasing call for spring dress goods from the South.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Jan. 18, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 18, 1866.			
	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	2,555 \$1,189,819	318 \$107,016	1865 \$910,757
do cotton...	2,245 430,267	260 61,426	1331 474,123
do silk...	717 769,540	66 51,719	538 593,911
do flax...	1,014 298,912	712 117,789	1297 461,630
Miscellaneous dry goods.	585 174,076	203 59,450	2232 187,605
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6116 \$2,862,614</b>	<b>1559 \$397,400</b>	<b>7263 \$2,633,023</b>

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING

THE SAME PERIOD.					
Manufactures of wool...	533 \$213,790	395 \$159,641	584 \$275,957		
do cotton...	551 172,420	468 132,247	694 218,641		
do silk...	100 130,639	53 50,590	142 193,691		
do flax...	516 118,533	821 159,888	463 130,089		
Miscellaneous dry goods.	25 13,309	105 27,497	35 21,354		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1725 \$648,691</b>	<b>1842 \$529,863</b>	<b>1918 \$839,732</b>		
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	6116 2,862,614	1559 397,400	7263 2,633,026		
<b>Total th'wn upon mark't</b>	<b>7811 \$3,511,305</b>	<b>3401 \$932,463</b>	<b>9181 \$3,472,758</b>		

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	125 \$44,080	153 \$49,550	1312 \$555,254
do cotton...	39 12,149	21 8,579	965 331,148
do silk...	42 59,141	2 834	183 186,533
do flax...	28 8,444	138 34,863	640 172,212
Miscellaneous dry goods.	24 2,494	6 4,833	67 24,622
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>256 \$126,308</b>	<b>320 \$98,709</b>	<b>3117 \$1,269,869</b>
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	6116 2,862,614	1559 397,400	7263 2,633,026
<b>Total entered at the port.</b>	<b>6374 \$2,938,922</b>	<b>1879 \$496,109</b>	<b>10380 \$3,902,895</b>

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Jan. 18, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens.....	408 \$266,164	661 311,995	103 61,770	103 61,770	61,770
Cloths.....	70 42,593	1 736	393 161,203	393 161,203	161,203
Carpeting.....	139 38,172	8 2,373			
Blankets.....	28 6,068	39 8,718			
Shawls.....	7 5,393	8 4,525			
					<b>Total.. 1865 \$910,757</b>
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	609 \$239,583	5 2,339	12 5,674	12 5,674	5,674
Colored.....	276 80,971	25 8,797	62 19,022	62 19,022	19,022
Prints.....	99 31,815	69 35,913	118 31,378	118 31,378	31,378
Muslins.....	5 743	36 11,166			
Emb'd mus'n	5 3,779	10 2,943			
					<b>Total .. 1331 \$474,123</b>
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	151 \$232,418	5 3,606	15 12,951	15 12,951	12,951
Crapes.....	15 8,944	1 1,256	37 29,963	37 29,963	29,963
Ribbons.....	138 112,488	3 610			
Velvets.....	4 1,578	116 96,969			
Laces.....	43 38,479	10 9,649			
					<b>Total.....538 \$598,911</b>
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	1028 \$380,923	2 905	59 15,552	59 15,552	15,552
Linens & cot.	45 1,5923	54 43,179	109 5,148	109 5,148	5,148
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>1297 \$461,630</b>
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves.	17 \$21,307	58 41,734	330 39,437	330 39,437	39,437
Kid gloves.	12 15,786	2 1,003	30 12,666	30 12,666	12,666
Matting.....	1507 8,703	2 423			
Oil cloth.....	2 216	29 12,387			
Clothing.....	46 8,658	97 25,300			
					<b>Total.....2232 187,605</b>

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens.....	91 \$45,742	38 24,766	105 34,766	105 34,766	34,766
Cloths.....	27 14,606	299 149,716			
Carpeting.....	7 2,745	4 1,869			
Blankets.....	10 846	3 901			
					<b>Total.....584 275,957</b>
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	229 \$82,796	2 670	3 1,050	3 1,050	1,050
Colored.....	294 80,786	12 2,669	10 5,860	10 5,860	5,860
Prints.....	87 25,971	4 1,074	35 12,921	35 12,921	12,921
Emb'd mus..	21 5,894				
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>694 \$218,641</b>
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	54 \$115,130	24 23,385	8 5,352	8 5,352	5,352
Velvets.....	3 3,541	2 2,022	1 892	1 892	892
Ribbons.....	35 27,866	9 11,032	6 4,471	6 4,471	4,471
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>142 \$193,691</b>
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	426 \$120,058	2 1,847	21 4,659	21 4,659	4,659
Linen & cot..	1 177	6 2,849	7 499	7 499	499
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>463 \$130,089</b>
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Kid gloves....	2 \$3,509	9 6,678	7 7,874	7 7,874	7,874
Matting.....	6 463	3 1,542			
Clothing.....	3 4,060	5 2,228			
					<b>Total..... 35 \$21,354</b>

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens.....	213 \$111,319	62 7,529	3 782	3 782	782
Cloths.....	17 7,925	33 16,921	2 1,380	2 1,380	1,380
Carpeting.....	113 28,344	525 227,827	344 153,327	344 153,327	153,327
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>1,312 \$555,254</b>
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	227 \$90,124	13 4,206	2 539	2 539	539
Colored.....	307 98,012	22 8,181	13 4,506	13 4,506	4,506
Prints.....	378 124,499	3 1,081			
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>965 \$331,148</b>
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	84 \$150,893	17 8,733	2 2,059	2 2,059	2,059
Crapes.....	2 2,650	1 655	11 5,054	11 5,054	5,054
Ribbons.....	16 16,489				
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>133 \$186,533</b>
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	617 \$167,7553	10 771	12 3,669	12 3,669	3,669
Linen & cot.	1 119				
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>640 \$172,312</b>
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leather Glov.	2 2,577	5 8,048	14 3,517	14 3,517	3,517
Matting.....	1 44	1 189	2 471	2 471	471
Straw goods .	42 9,776				
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>67 \$24,622</b>

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Pot, 1st sort; Pearl, 1st sort.

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

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val. American yellow.

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

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val. Pilot; Navy; Crackers.

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Butter (N.Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine; do do fair to good; do Firkins, good to fine; do do fir. tubs, strictly fine; Western, good to choice; Pa., common to medium; do firkins, finer kinds, yellow; West. Reserve, good to fine, yellow; do com. to medium; Southern Ohio; Canada, uniform and fine; do ordinary, mixed; Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis., g. to f. yellow; do do com. to med.) and Cheese (Factory made dairies; Farm dairies; do do common; English dairy; Vermont dairy).

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.

Sperm; do, patent; Refined sperm, city; Stearic; Adamantine.

Cement—Rosendale.

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

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; Liverpool House Cannel; Anthracite.

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb. Caracas; Maracalbo; Guayaquil.

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

The market has been steady with an improved tone, and closes steady.

Rio, prime, duty paid; do good; do fair; do ordinary; do fair to good cargoes; Java, mats and bags.

Maracalbo; Laguayra; St. Domingo.

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

The market for sheathing is steady, while ingot is a little firmer.

Sheathing, new; Sheathing, &c., old; Sheathing, yellow; Bolts; Braziers'; Baltimore; Detroit; Portage Lake.

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

Manila, Amer. made; Tarred Russia; Tarrad American; Bolt Rope, Russia.

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val. Regular, quarts; Short Tapers; Mineral; Phial.

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 per cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30 per cent ad val.; Calisaya Bark, 30 per cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 80 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 per cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val.; Opium, \$2.50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val.; Sal Eratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 per cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2.50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 per cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Many of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

Acid, Citric; Alcohol; Aloes, Cape; Aloes, Socotrine; Alum; Annato, fair to prime; Antimony, Regulus of; Argols, Crude; Argols, Refined; Arsenic, Powdered; Assafetida; Balsam Capivi; Balsam Tolu; Balsam Peru; Bark, Calisaya; Berries, Persian; Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle; Bi Chromate Potash; Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags; Bird Peppers—Zanzibar; Bleaching Powder; Borax, Refined; Brimstone, Crude; Brimstone, Am. Roll; Brimstone, Flor Sulphur; Camphor, Crude, (in bond); Camphor, Refined; Cantharides; Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk; Cardamoms, Malabar; Castor Oil, Cases; Chamomile Flowers; Chlorate Potash; Caustic Soda; Cobalt, Crystals, in kegs, 112 lbs; Cochineal, Honduras; Cochineal, Mexican; Copperas, American; Cream Tartar, prime; Cubebs, East India; Cutch; Cuttlefish Bone; Epsom Salts; Extract Logwood; Flowers, Benzoin; Flowers, Arnica; Folia, Buchu; Gambier; Gamboge; Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls; Ginseng, Southern and Western; Gum Arabic, Picked; Gum Arabic, Sorts; Gum Benzoin; Gum Copal Cow; Gum Gedda; Gum Damar; Gum Myrrh, East India.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Maracalbo; Laguayra; St. Domingo; Copper; Cordage; Corks; Cotton; Drugs and Dyes.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Gum, Myrrh, Turkey; Gum Senegal; Gum Tragacanth, Sorts; Gum Tragacanth, white flakey; Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng.; Iodine, Resublimed; Ipecacuanna, Brazil; Jalap; Juniper Berries; Lac Dye; Lic. Paste, Calabria; Licorice, Paste, Sicily; Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid; Licorice Paste, Greek; Madder, Dutch; Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do; Manna, large flake; Nutgalls Blue Aleppo; Oil Anise; Oil Cassia; Oil Bergamot; Oil Lemon; Oil Peppermint, pure; Opium, Turkey; Oxalic Acid; Phosphorus; Prussiate Potash; Quicksilver; Rhubarb, China; Rose Leaves; Salaratus; Sal Ammoniac, Refined; Sal Soda, Newcastle; Sarsaparilla, Hond.; Sarsaparilla, Mex.; Seed, Anise; do Canary; do Hemp; do Caraway; do Coriander; do Mustard, brown, Trieste; do do California, brown; do do English, white; Senna, Alexandria; Senna, East India; Seneca Root; Shell Lac; Soda Ash; Sugar Lead, White; Sulphate Quinine, Am; Sulphate Morphine; Tartaric Acid; Valerian, English; do Dutch; Verdigris, dry and extra dry; Vitriol, Blue.

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val. Ravens, Light; Ravens, Heavy; Scotch, Gourock, No. 1; Cotton, No. 1.

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood; Fustic, Cuba; Fustic, Tampico; Fustic, Savanilla; Fustic, Maracalbo; Logwood, Campeachy; Logwood, Houd.; Logwood, Tabasco; Logwood, St. Domingo; Logwood, Jamaica; Limawood; Barwood; Sapan Wood, Manila.

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val. Prime Western; do Tennessee.

Fish—Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon, \$3; other pickled, \$1.50 per bbl; on other Fish, Pickled, smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb. Produce of the British North American Colonies, FREE.

The market has been inactive and is dull for Cod. Mackerel is quiet but firm.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Dry Cod; Dry Scale; Pickled Scale; Pickled Cod; Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore; Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax; Mackerel, No. 1, Bay; Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore; Mackerel, No. 2, Bay; Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax; Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large; Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax; Mackerel, No. 3, Mass.; Salmon, Pickled, No. 1; Shad, Connecticut, No. 1; Shad, Connecticut, No. 2; Herring, Scaled; Herring, No. 1; Herring, pickled.

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. Jersey.

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/2; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 per cent ad val.

Fruits are still dull and prices declining.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Raisins, Seedless; do Layer; do Bunch; Currants; Citron, Leghorn; Prunes, Turkish; Dates; Almonds, Languedoc; do Provence; do Sicily, Soft Shell; do Shelled; Sardines; do; do.

Table listing various goods such as Figs, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Walnuts, and Dried Fruit with their respective prices.

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

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Table listing various furs and animal skins such as Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, Fisher, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, and White with prices.

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 4x30, 2 1/2; all over that, 3 cents per lb.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 15 @ 25 per cent.)

Table listing various window glass sizes and prices, including American Window and English and French Window.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table listing various types of hides such as Western, Dry Salted Hides, Maracaibo, Maranham, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoros, Bahia, Chili, Wet Salted Hides, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Western, and Coutry sl'ter triun. & cured.

Table listing Upper Leather Stock such as B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Sissau, and East India Stock such as Calcutta, city sl'ter, dead green, black, dry, and buffalo.

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba, (duty paid), (gold) per gall. @ 1 40

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.

Table listing Ox, Rio Grande per C @ 18 00 and Ox, Buenos Ayres per lb @ 15 00

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Para, Fine per lb 1 10 @ 1 15 Para, Medium .. @ 1 05 Para, Coarse .. @ 90 East India .. @ .. Carthagena, etc. .. @ .. 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, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

Trade has been light and Scotch Pig is a little lower. Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton 48 50 @ 50 00 Pig, American, No. 1 .. 50 00 @ 51 00 Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) 90 00 @ 95 00

Table listing various iron products such as Bar Swedes, Bar, English and American, Reined, do do do Common, Scroll, Ovals and Half Round, Band, Horse Shoe, Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch, Hoop, Nail Rod, Sheet, Russia, Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, Rails, English, (gold), and do American.

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val. East India, Prime per lb 3 00 @ 4 00 East India, Billiard Ball .. 3 50 @ 4 50 African, West Coast, Prime .. 3 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 lb @ .. Spanish per 100 lb 9 6 1/2 @ 9 75 German .. 9 6 1/2 @ 9 75 English .. 9 6 1/2 @ 9 75 Bar .. @ .. 12 Pipe and Sheet .. @ .. 16

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val. Leather is moderately active at steady prices.

Table listing various types of leather such as Oak, Slaughter, light, middle, heavy, do light Cropped, do middle, do belies, Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c., do middle, do heavy, do California, light, do middle, do heavy, do Orinoco, etc., do middle, do heavy, do do & B. A, dam'gd all weights, do do poor all do Slaughter in rough, Oak, Slaughter in ro, light, do do do mid. & h'vy do

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 various types of wood such as 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, and Black Walnut.

STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra per M. @ 00 00 do pipe, heavy .. @ 250 00 do pipe, light .. @ 200 00 do pipe, culls .. @ 120 00 do hhd., extra .. @ 250 00 do hhd., heavy .. @ 200 00 do hhd., light .. @ 125 00 do hhd., culls .. @ 100 00 do bbl., extra .. @ 175 00 do bbl., heavy .. @ 150 00 do bbl., light .. @ 110 00 do bbl., culls .. @ 70 00 Red oak, hhd., heavy .. @ 110 00 do hhd., light .. @ 100 00 HEADING—white oak, hhd. .. @ 150 00

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free. Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot .. 50 @ 75 do St. Domingo, ordinary logs .. 17 @ 20 do Port-au-Platt, crotches .. @ .. do Port-au-Platt, logs .. 14 1/2 @ 20 do Nuevitas .. 18 @ 25 do Mansanilla .. 18 @ 23 do Mexican .. 17 @ 25 do Honduras (American wood) .. 15 @ 18 Cedar, Nuevitas .. 12 @ 15 do Mansanilla .. 12 @ 15 do Mexican .. 10 @ 11 do Florida, per cubic ft. .. @ .. Rosewood, Rio Janeiro per lb 5 @ 8 do Bahia .. 2 50 @ 5 00

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. There is a moderate demand only, and prices are in buyers favor.

Table listing various types of molasses such as New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, do Clayed, and English Islands.

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

Table listing various types of nails such as Cut, 4d. @ 6d. per 100 lb 7 50 @ 8 00 Clinch .. 9 @ 9 1/2 Horse shoe, forged (Sd) .. 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.)

There has been more doing but with free receipts prices have a downward tendency. Turpentine, N. C. per 280 lb 8 00 @ 8 25 Tar, American .. per bbl. 3 00 @ 4 00 do foreign .. @ .. Pitch .. 6 50 @ .. Rosin, common .. 5 87 1/2 @ 6 00 do strained and No. 2 .. 6 25 @ 9 00 do No. 1 .. 10 00 @ 14 00 do Pale and Extra (280 lbs) .. 15 00 @ 18 00 Spirits turpentine, Am. per gall. 95 @ 1 02 1/2

Oakum—Duty free per lb. 11 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls. per ton 52 00 @ 53 00 do in bags .. 48 75 @ 49 00 Western thin oblong, in bags .. 48 50 @ 49 00

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 28 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 cent ad val; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries), 20 cent ad valorem.

Table listing various types of oils such as Olive, 13 bottle baskets, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 28 - 30 gr. deodorized, and Kerose.

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent per lb; dry ochres, 56 cents per 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, \$1 50 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 cent ad val; China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion, 25 cent ad val; white chalk, \$10 per ton.

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

Table listing various commodities like Carmine, China clay, Chalk, and Chrome yellow with their respective prices.

Table for Petroleum with sub-sections for crude and refined oil, and naphtha.

Table for Plaster Paris, listing different grades and their prices.

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

Pork has been unsettled and irregular but moderately active, and prices on the whole are well kept up.

Table for various types of Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and Shoulders with prices.

Table for Rags (Domestic) including white, seconds, city colored, and canvas.

Table for Rice, listing different grades and their prices.

Table for Salt, listing various grades and their prices.

Table for Saltpetre, listing crude and refined grades.

Table for Seeds, listing linseed, hemp, and grass seeds.

Table for Shot and Drop and Buck.

Table for Silk, listing different grades and their prices.

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

Table for various types of Goat and Deer skins.

Table for Soap, listing different grades.

Table for Spelter, listing foreign and domestic grades.

Table for Spices, listing mace, nutmegs, cassia, ginger, and cloves.

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under.

Table for different types of Steel, including English, German, and American.

Sugar—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard.

Sugars are less active and the advance noticed last week is partly lost.

Table for various types of Sugar, including Porto Rico, Cuba, and Havana.

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Sicily.

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

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. Tea is in steady demand and prices are firm.

Table for various types of Tea, including Hyson, Gunpow, and Oolong.

Table for Tin, listing different grades and their prices.

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

Table for various types of Tobacco, including Lugs, Navy, and Havana.

Table for Whalebone, listing different grades and their prices.

Wines and Liquors—Liquors—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon.

Table for various types of Wines and Liquors, including Brandy, Whisky, and Champagne.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb.

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 3 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents.

Table for various types of Wool, including American, Saxony, and Merino.

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb; sheet 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table for various types of Freight, listing different destinations and their prices.

# The Railway Monitor.

**NEW YORK CITY RAILROADS AND THE SIX CENTS FARE.**—An important action against the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company came up for argument in the Superior Court this week, at a special term held by Judge McCunn, involving in a somewhat novel form the right of a city railroad corporation to charge passengers six cents fare for conveying them along the route. The plaintiff, Mr. Money Penny, rode on the cars of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company several times, and was on each occasion required to pay the conductor six cents. He took a note of each occurrence of this sort, and finally brought an action against the corporation, under the act of 1857, which imposes on railroad companies, for charging more than three cents fare for any distance less than a mile, a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered by the party so charged and compelled to pay. The total amount thus sought to be recovered as penalties is \$1,100. The plaintiff, in each case of riding on the cars, sets up that he rode less than a mile, and therefore that his case is brought within the statute. The defendant, in answer to this complaint, pleaded a license from the Common Council of this city to charge five cents for carrying passengers, and to this the plaintiff demurred.

The counsel for the plaintiff took the ground that the defence of a license was clearly untenable, as the city Corporation could not grant any right in contravention of the express terms of a statute from which the defendant derives its corporate existence. All statutes granting a rate of compensation should be construed strictly, and rights obtained under them were not to be enlarged.

Judge McCunn took the papers in the case, and said he would give the question the most careful attention, and render a decision at an early date.

**ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.**—On the

1st of January a special train of ten passenger cars over this new line arrived at East St. Louis. The length of the road as contemplated is about 185 miles, and is already completed viz.: from Petersburg in Menard County to Monticello in Madison County, 88 miles. Near the latter place it connects with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and thence uses that line into East St. Louis. Hitherto it has been operated from Jacksonville, as a centre—a north train running to Petersburg and a south train running to an ever receding terminus. The trains between Jacksonville, on the Toledo, Wabash and Western line, and St. Louis, will now be run regularly. The next link to be completed is that between Petersburg and Washington (on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad); thence to Tonica (on the Illinois Central Railroad), and finally to a junction with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, between La Salle and Ottawa. The line traverses a fine agricultural country, and has many important connections.

**MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.**—The extension of the western branch of this road from Sun Prairie to Madison is to be commenced in the early spring, and completed by the 4th of July. The distance between the points to be connected is only twelve miles. This improvement will materially shorten the distance from Milwaukee to Madison, as compared with the distance by the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway, and may eventually become a part of the through line between the lake and the Mississippi to the exclusion of the eastern division of that line.

**PLATTE COUNTY RAILROAD.**—The Governor of Missouri has taken possession of this road in consequence of default in the payment to the State of \$300,000. The road has been sold under the law passed in 1864, and so much was to have been paid on the 1st of January or the property forfeited. The Governor has appointed a State Agent to operate the road until it can be sold again.

## COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.			Cleveland and Pittsburg.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)
\$109,850	\$100,991	\$261,903	\$232,208	\$273,875	\$541,005	\$140,024	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$123,808	\$139,414	\$180,048
101,355	154,418	252,583	202,321	317,839	482,164	130,225	175,482	246,331	115,394	170,879	—
104,372	195,803	288,159	221,709	390,355	499,296	122,512	243,150	239,403	135,211	202,857	—
122,084	162,723	263,149	240,051	421,363	468,358	126,798	185,013	186,172	140,952	193,919	—
132,301	178,786	312,316	280,209	466,830	585,623	144,995	193,679	227,260	152,662	203,514	215,568
145,542	206,090	343,985	366,100	565,145	747,942	170,937	243,178	311,180	160,569	210,314	—
149,137	224,257	315,944	281,334	480,710	702,692	139,142	224,980	232,728	132,655	214,533	226,047
157,948	296,546	391,574	296,169	519,306	767,508	160,306	271,140	238,095	182,085	264,637	243,417
170,044	320,381	399,602	473,186	669,605	946,707	210,729	331,494	384,290	181,935	242,171	243,413
170,910	320,379	355,077	551,122	729,759	923,886	216,030	324,865	300,707	180,246	243,292	223,846
156,869	307,803	294,804	435,945	716,378	749,191	196,435	336,617	261,141	181,175	220,062	220,138
153,294	241,582	224,022	407,688	563,401	546,609	201,134	321,037	190,227	180,408	201,169	—
1,673,706	2,543,416	3,703,118	3,988,042	6,114,566	—	1,959,267	3,095,470	—	1,917,100	2,512,315	—
<b>Erie Railway.</b>			<b>Hudson River.</b>			<b>Illinois Central.</b>			<b>Marietta and Cincinnati.</b>		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$845,695	\$984,837	\$908,341	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	\$299,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	\$38,203	\$77,010	\$98,122
839,949	934,133	886,039	425,047	472,240	418,711	271,085	416,588	522,555	53,778	74,409	86,626
956,445	1,114,508	1,240,626	366,802	356,626	424,870	275,643	459,762	592,276	60,540	89,901	93,503
948,059	1,099,507	1,472,120	270,676	278,540	311,540	289,224	423,797	491,297	64,306	72,389	82,186
848,783	1,072,293	1,339,279	244,771	281,759	351,759	334,687	406,373	454,604	35,326	83,993	73,842
770,148	1,041,975	1,225,528	202,392	253,049	310,049	407,992	510,100	590,061	40,706	78,697	110,186
731,243	994,317	1,152,803	190,364	273,726	—	343,929	423,578	527,888	58,704	91,809	108,651
687,092	1,105,364	1,364,126	219,561	306,595	—	511,305	586,964	661,548	52,864	94,375	112,175
816,801	1,301,005	1,345,456	268,100	361,600	—	478,576	799,236	706,739	77,112	93,073	120,057
965,294	1,222,568	1,406,385	302,174	340,900	—	496,433	661,391	621,849	82,059	90,576	117,604
1,024,649	1,224,909	1,451,217	295,750	340,738	—	437,679	657,141	624,957	76,764	96,908	114,512
1,035,321	1,334,217	—	484,550	507,552	—	424,531	603,402	497,402	68,863	95,453	—
10,469,481	13,429,643	—	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	4,571,028	6,329,447	—	710,225	1,038,165	—
<b>Michigan Central.</b>			<b>Mich. So. North and Indiana.</b>			<b>Mil. and Prairie du Chien.</b>			<b>New York Central.</b>		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)
\$242,073	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$243,784	\$256,600	\$395,986	\$67,130	\$102,749	\$98,133	\$920,272	\$921,831	\$957,869
245,858	273,848	279,137	230,508	304,445	366,361	76,132	115,135	74,233	790,167	796,587	613,231
236,432	348,802	344,228	257,227	338,454	413,322	44,925	88,221	70,740	867,590	1,059,028	955,659
233,495	338,276	337,240	268,613	330,651	366,245	88,177	140,418	106,689	911,395	1,105,664	1,346,734
236,453	271,553	401,456	264,835	267,126	353,194	106,967	186,747	146,943	839,126	1,004,435	1,255,521
206,221	265,780	365,663	241,236	315,258	402,122	111,260	212,209	224,838	841,165	1,029,736	1,132,701
193,328	263,244	329,105	189,145	278,891	309,083	71,587	139,547	177,159	818,512	1,055,793	1,162,024
215,449	346,781	413,501	298,012	358,862	474,706	69,353	113,399	170,554	840,450	1,273,117	1,495,751
308,168	408,445	476,661	308,106	402,219	484,173	155,417	168,218	223,025	1,079,551	1,450,076	1,524,434
375,488	410,802	490,693	375,567	404,568	521,636	205,055	178,526	310,594	1,041,522	1,227,113	—
339,794	405,510	447,669	332,360	448,934	498,421	138,342	149,099	226,840	1,045,401	1,187,505	—
306,186	376,470	328,869	348,048	411,806	366,192	112,913	117,013	—	1,157,818	1,116,829	—
3,143,945	3,966,946	—	3,302,541	4,110,154	—	1,247,258	1,711,281	—	11,069,853	13,367,714	—
<b>Pittsburg, Ft. W., &amp; Chicago.</b>			<b>Rome, Watert'n &amp; Ogdensb.</b>			<b>St. Louis, Alton &amp; T. Haute.</b>			<b>Toledo, Wabash &amp; Western.</b>		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)
\$337,350	\$290,676	\$684,260	\$35,047	\$38,778	\$ —	\$109,808	\$100,872	\$170,078	\$86,321	\$79,735	\$144,084
366,593	457,227	696,738	31,619	54,735	—	110,603	147,485	153,903	91,971	95,843	139,171
461,965	611,297	886,511	36,912	60,006	—	120,310	160,497	202,771	103,056	132,896	155,763
462,987	588,066	738,107	43,058	60,361	—	123,115	157,786	169,299	132,111	123,987	144,001
427,094	525,751	601,238	44,835	72,452	91,172	113,798	149,855	177,625	134,272	127,010	138,738
395,845	532,911	650,311	—	—	—	123,949	155,730	173,722	152,585	156,398	194,524
350,753	506,640	612,127	49,673	71,352	89,978	118,077	144,942	162,570	105,554	139,626	177,725
407,077	625,547	718,016	51,281	84,453	103,627	130,378	218,226	218,553	116,379	244,114	374,534
463,509	675,360	759,405	—	87,515	131,885	153,470	234,194	269,459	120,595	375,534	379,981
505,814	701,352	807,382	76,136	83,946	—	144,736	203,735	222,924	151,052	221,570	375,534
466,300	691,556	713,472	—	—	—	143,748	202,966	207,098	134,563	220,209	371,610
487,642	914,082	571,000	—	—	—	162,921	204,726	—	111,339	265,154	—
5,132,934	7,120,465	—	594,900	827,915	—	1,554,913	2,084,074	—	1,439,793	2,050,322	—

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend (Periods, Last p'd), Market (Bid, Askd). Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879		97½		Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug 1887		88½	
2d do	2,000,000	7	do 1882				Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1874			
Eastern Coal Fields Branch, do	400,000	7	do 1882				<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do 1879		97½		1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			
2d do	777,500	7	do 1881				2d do	1,000,000	8	do 1884			
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do 1876		97½		<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1883				1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1876			
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1866		85	86	1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July 1863		79	
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	672,600	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	99	100	
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do 1870				2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1879	102		
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do	6,000,000	7	do 1883	98		
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1867				Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July 1870			
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1885				<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug 1877				1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882	100	102½	
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov. 1871				Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July 1870			
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							<i>Great Western (Ill.):</i>						
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1865	99			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct 1868	98½		
1st do	200,000	6	do 1845				do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July 1865			
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	97½			<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
2d do	100,000	6	do 1870				Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct 1881	90		
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do 1889				Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July 1883			
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July 1873	95½	96		New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July 1883			
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1877	93	94		1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883			
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov 1872				<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>Housatonic:</i>						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1866				1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July 1877			
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July 69-72				<i>Hudson River:</i>						
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do 1870				1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870			
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883	94			1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov 1870	80		
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov. 1889	91½			2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1875			
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec. 1893	89½			<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage, convertible</i>						
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July 1873				1st do Sterling	7,975,500	7	April & Oct 1875	106		
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879				Redemption bonds	2,896,500	6	do 1875			
<i>Catawissa:</i>							<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882				1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>2d do</i>						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870				1st Mortgage	364,000	10	do 1870			
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	104			<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1890	84	90		2d do	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov 1890				Real Estate Mortgage	400,000	7	do 1862			
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1865				<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1885	85			1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov. 1881			
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July 1876	50	59		<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Income	1,192,200	7	do 57-62	34½	37		1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept 1861			
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>2d do</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July 75-80	90			392,000	7	April & Oct 1873				
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Skf Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov. 1877	93½	93½		1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	April & Oct 1883			
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1892	85			<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1882	85			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct 1870	90	100	
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>2d do</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July 1883	109½			230,000	6	do 1861				
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do 1883				250,000	6	do 1862				
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1890				<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage, Eastern Division</i>						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1894				2d do do	903,000	7	May & Nov. 1872			
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							<i>1,000,000</i>						
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1898	85	85		<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885	91	91		1,465,000	6	May & Nov. 1873	90	91		
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do 1885	83½	84		<i>Little Miami:</i>						
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov. 1863	80			1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov 1883		95	
Consol. Sinking Fund Bonds	948,000	6	Quarterly. 1915				<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885	70			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct 1877			
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Long Island:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	98	100		Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1870	85		
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							<i>Extension Bonds</i>						
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do 1867		103		225,000	7	May & Nov. 1890				
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov. 1880		100		<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov 1893				1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1883				
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							<i>1st do</i>						
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July 1890				41,000	7	do 1883				
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							<i>1st Memphis Branch Mortgage</i>						
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1873				300,560	7	do 1883				
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep 1864				<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do	648,200	8	do 1875				1st Mortgage, dollar	2,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug 1892	84½	84½	
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							<i>Scioto and Hocking Valley mort</i>						
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1880	98			300,000	7	May & Nov. 1888				
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do 1874	98			<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>							<i>Dollar, convertible</i>						
2d Mortgage	1,157,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1873	90			do do	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug 69-72			
3d do convertible	1,728,500	7	do 1875	85			Sink. Fund. do	215,000	8	April & Oct 1882			
4th do	1,108,740	6	Jan. & July 1892	70	77		4,328,000	8	do 1882	111	112		
<i>Delaware and Toledo:</i>							<i>Michigan South. &amp; North. Indiana:</i>						
Sinking Fund Mortgage	1,802,000		Jan. & July 1885	96	97		1st Mortgage, sinking fund	4,822,000	7	May & Nov. 1885	94		
<i>Connecticut River:</i>							<i>2d do</i>						
1st Mortgage	250,000		M'ch & Sep 1878				2,194,000	7	do 1877	90	91		
<i>Connecticut and Passumpsic River:</i>							<i>Goshen Air Line Bonds</i>						
1st Mortgage	800,000		J'ne & Dec. 1876	90	92½		682,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1868				
<i>Cumberland Valley:</i>							<i>Milwaukee &amp; Prairie du Chien:</i>						
1st Mortgage Bonds	161,000	8	Ap'l & Oct. 1904				1st Mortgage, sinking fund	443,000	7	Jan. & July 1891			
2d do do	109,500	8	do 1904				<i>Milwaukee and St. Paul:</i>						
<i>Dayton and Michigan:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
1st Mortgage	283,000	8	Jan. & July 1867				4,600,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1893	76			
2d do	2,655,500	8	do 1881		85		2d do	1,000,000	7	April & Oct 1893			
3d do	642,000	7	do 18—				<i>Mississippi and Missouri River:</i>						
Toledo Depot Bonds	162,500	7	do 18—				1st Mortgage, convertible	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1875			
<i>Delaware:</i>							<i>2d do sinking fund</i>						
1st Mortgage, guaranteed	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1875				400,000	8	do 1876				
<i>Delaware, Lackawanna and Western:</i>							<i>1st do</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July 1875		102		590,000	8	do 1876				
2d do	600,000	7											

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	1,200,000	7	Jan. & July	1875		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	51	92	<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	91	92	1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883			<i>Terre Haute and Richmond:</i>						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883			1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	103 1/2		<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876			1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872			1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		75
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	93	94	1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	90	92
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	75	75
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	75	
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	'73-'78			Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
<i>Northern Central:</i>							<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85 1/2	85 3/4	1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			<i>Troy Union:</i>						
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	85 1/2	86	do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887	102	115	<i>Union Pacific:</i>						
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	98	99	Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	95	98	<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	94	98	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861	79	81
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	20	30	2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	22 1/2	23
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			1st Mortgage	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1883	88	90
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			<i>Warren:</i>						
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875	95	
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880	91	92	<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
2d do (now stock)					38 1/2	40	1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	79		<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	79		Sterling (\$899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	'68-'71		
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870			Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875	95 1/2	98
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'66-'76		
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	'70-'80			Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
<i>Pacific:</i>							<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'87			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	77	80
<i>Panama:</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	98	100
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			<i>York &amp; Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		95
<i>Peninsula:</i>							Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		95
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	75		<b>Canal</b>						
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	96 1/2	100	1st Mortgage Bonds		7	Jan. & July	1884	80	
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875			<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885		
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	97		<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	80	88
<i>Philadel., Germant. &amp; Norristown:</i>							<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			2d do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880			Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	92	95	<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1884	91	91 1/2
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880			<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886	115	116	<i>Morris:</i>						
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	95
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							<i>North Branch:</i>						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
<i>Philadel., Wilming. &amp; Baltimore:</i>							<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
Mortgage Loan	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872	85	
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	75	76
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Pittsburg, Fl. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912		101	Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	92		do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	81		Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	44	45
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	22	
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,428,000	8	Jan. & July	1875	80		1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	87	88
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							<b>Miscellaneous:</b>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,600	7	Mch & Sept	1888			<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>						
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
Convertible Bonds	140,00												

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are partici- pating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 d'ys.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
<b>Joint Stock Fire:</b>					
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July.	July '66..5
Aetna*.....	50	200,000	211,492	do	do
Agricultural, (Watert'n). 5	50,000	122,248			
Albany.....	30	150,000	187,467		
Albany City.....	100	200,000	200,645		
American*.....	50	200,000	440,084	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66..5
American Exchange.....	100	200,000	203,363	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 3/4
Arctic.....	50	500,000	529,167	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65..5
Astor.....	25	250,000	279,827	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65..5
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	347,723	March and Sep.	Sep. '65..5
Baltic.....	25	200,000	192,631	May and Nov.	Aug. '65..4
Beekman.....	25	200,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug.	Dec. '65..5
Bowery.....	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec.	June '64..5
Brevoort.....	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July.	Aug. '65..6
Broadway.....	25	200,000	264,366	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65..10
Brooklyn (L. I.).....	17	153,000	249,764	do	do
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000			
Central Park.....	100	150,000	159,079	Jan. and July	July '64..4
Citizens'.....	20	300,000	474,177	do	Jan. '66..10
City.....	70	210,000	306,652	Feb. and Aug.	Aug 4 p. sh.
Clinton.....	100	250,000	289,454	Jan. and July.	July '65..5
Columbia*.....	100	500,000	495,466	do	July '64.3 1/2
Commerce.....	100	200,000	229,835	do	Jan. '66..5
Commerce (Albany).....	100	200,000	239,144	eb. and Aug.	Feb. '66..5
Commercial.....	50	200,000	269,319	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66..5
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000	282,243	April and Oct.	Oct. '65..5
Continental*.....	100	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66..7
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000	299,038	March and Sep.	Mar. '64..5
Croton.....	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July.	July '64..5
Eagle.....	40	300,000	401,922	April and Oct.	Oct. '65.7 1/2
Empire City.....	100	200,000	246,853	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66..5
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	255,112	do	Jan. '66..5
Exchange.....	30	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.	44 1/2
Far Joint St k (Meridian) 100	50,000	72,880			102
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	262,121	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66..5
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	141,396	do	Jan. '66.3 1/2
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn) 10	150,000	169,340		do	July '65..5
Fulton.....	25	200,000	230,229	do	Jan. '66..5
Gallatin.....	50	150,000	162,744	May and Nov.	May..6
Gebhard.....	100	200,000	225,241	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65..5
Germania.....	50	500,000	590,147	do	Jan. '66..5
Glenn's Falls.....	10	100,000	159,602		
Globe.....	50	200,000	224,667	Jan. and July.	July '65..5
Goodhue*.....	100	200,000	221,062	do	July '64..4
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65..7
Grocers'.....	50	200,000	214,373	April and Oct.	Apr. '65..5
Guardian.....	—	200,000		Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.3 1/2
Hamilton.....	15	150,000	167,778	do	Jan. '66..4
Hanover.....	50	400,000	491,869	do	Jan. '66..5
Harmony (F. & M.)†.....	50	300,000	403,183	do	Jan. '66..5
Hoffman.....	50	200,000		do	Jan. '66..5
Home.....	100	2,000,000	2,929,628	do	July '65..8
Hope.....	50	200,000	214,017	do	Jan. '65..5
Howard.....	50	300,000	433,998	do	Jan. '66..6
Humboldt.....	100	200,000	234,925	do	July '65..5
Importers' and Traders' 50	200,000	213,413		do	July '65..6
Indemnity.....	100	150,000	159,054	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '65..5
International.....	100	1,000,000	1,079,164	Jan. and July.	May '65..5
Irving.....	25	200,000	228,083	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65..5
Jefferson.....	30	200,000	261,586	March and Sep.	Sep. '65..6
King's County (Brook'n) 20	150,000	113,325		Jan. and July.	June '63.3 1/2
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000	328,115	do	July '65..5
Lafayette (Brooklyn) 50	150,000	157,483		do	Jan. '66..5
Lamar.....	100	300,000	358,142	do	Jan. '66..5
Lenox.....	25	150,000	184,916	do	July '65..4
Long Island (Brooklyn) 50	200,000	298,778		do	Jan. '66..5
Lincoln Fund.....	50	1,000,000		Jan. and July.	July '65..10
Lorillard*.....	25	1,000,000		do	Jan. '66..10
Manhattan.....	100	500,000	708,874	do	Jan. '66.3 1/2
Market*.....	100	200,000	331,793	do	July '65..5
Mechanics' (Brooklyn) 50	150,000	185,624		do	July '65..6
Mechanics' and Traders' 25	200,000	242,320		do	Jan. '66..4
Mercantile.....	100	200,000	221,815	do	July '65..10
Merchants'.....	50	200,000	293,503	do	July '65..5
Metropolitan*.....	100	1,000,000		do	July '65..5
Montauk (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	169,572	do	July '65..5
Morris (and inland).....	100	200,000	233,295		
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66..7
National.....	37 1/2	200,000	249,874	do	Jan. '66..8
New Amsterdam.....	25	300,000	348,467	do	July '65..5
New World.....	50	200,000	203,224	do	July '63..4
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.) 100	100,000	110,905			
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000	253,079	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66..4
N. Y. Fire and Mar.....	130	200,000	262,076	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65..6
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000	1,164,291	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66..6
North American*.....	50	1,000,000		do	Jan. '66..5
North River.....	25	350,000	388,919	April and Oct.	Oct. '65..6
Northwestern (Oswego) 50	150,000	170,982		Jan. and July.	July '65..5
Pacific.....	25	200,000	244,289	do	Jan. '66..5
Park.....	100	200,000	217,876	do	July '64..5
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000	163,247	do	July '65..5
People's.....	20	150,000	135,496	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '64..5
Phoenix.....	50	500,000	664,987	Jan. and July.	July '65..5
Relief.....	50	200,000	249,750	do	July '65..5
Republic*.....	100	300,000	481,551	do	July '65.3 1/2
Resolute*.....	100	200,000	232,191	do	Jan. '66.3 1/2
Rutgers'.....	25	200,000	208,016	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66..7
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000	159,336	do	Feb. '65..5
St. Nicholas.....	25	150,000	156,707	Jan. and July.	July '63..4
Security*.....	50	1,000,000	1,241,874	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65..7
Standard.....	50	200,000	263,035	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66..5
Star.....	100	200,000	200,559	do	Jan. '66..5
Sterling*.....	100	200,000	205,070		57
Stuyvesant.....	25	200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '62..6
Tradesmen's.....	25	150,000	180,310	Jan. and July.	July '65..5
United States.....	26	250,000	343,665	do	Jan. '66..5
Washington*.....	50	400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65..4
Western (Buffalo).....	100	200,000	303,213		
Williamsburg City.....	50	150,000	159,226	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66..5
Yonkers and New York 100	500,000	566,543		do	Jan. '66..5
<b>Joint Stock Marine:</b>					
Columbian.....	100	3,500,000		Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.3 1/2
Great Western*.....	100	1,000,000	3,177,437	do	Jan. '66.3 1/2
Mercantile Mutual*.....	100	640,000	1,322,469	do	Jan. '66.3 1/2
Washington*.....	100	287,400	681,689	do	Jan. '66.3 1/2

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....	50	75	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany.....		25	Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright.....			Mingo.....		
Beckman.....			Montana.....		5 50
Bennehoff Reserve.....			Mount Vernon.....	35	60
Bennehoff Run.....	19 95	20 05	N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons.		90
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	30	36	New York & Newark	25	28
Black Creek.....			Noble Well of N. Y.		
Blood Farm.....		10 00	Noble & Del. Rock Oil		
Bradley Oil.....	46	48	North American.....		
Brevoort.....	6 50	7 25	Northern Light.....	5 50	7 00
Brooklyn.....	35	50	Oceanic.....	35	60
Buchanan Farm.....	76	78	Oil City Petroleum.....		
California.....		10 00	Oil Creek of N. Y.....	1 75	1 80
Cascade.....			Pacific.....		
Central.....	3 50	4 00	Palmer Petroleum.....	4 60	4 70
Cherry Run Petrol'm	19	22	People's Petroleum.....	20	
Clinton.....	1 75	1 90	Phillips.....	50	75
Commercial.....			Pit Hole Creek.....	12 00	12 10
Commonwealth.....			Pit Hole Consol.....	2 80	3 00
Consolidated of N. Y.	1 20	1 60	President.....		1 00
Devon Oil.....			Rawson Farm.....		
Emp'e City Petrol'm	35		Revenue.....		
Enniskillen.....	1 50	2 00	Rynd Farm.....	82	85
Enterprise.....			Shade River.....	2 70	2 85
Everett Petroleum.....	50	1 00	Southard.....	75	90
Excelsior.....	85	95	Standard Petroleum.....		
First National.....	44	49	Story & McClintock		
Fountain Petroleum.....			Success.....		
Fulton Oil.....			Tack Petr'm of N. Y.		
Germania.....	22	25	Talman.....		
G't Western Consol.	50	1 00	Tarr Farm.....		
Guild Farm.....			Terragenta.....		
HamiltonMcClintock	4 80	5 00	Titus Oil.....		3 50
Heydrick.....	40	45	Titus Estate.....		
Heydrick Brothers.....	45	75	Union.....	10 00	
High Gate.....		30	United Pe't'm F'ms.	41	45
Ivanhoe.....	2 15	2 30	United States.....	21 50	22 00
Inexhaustible.....	15	18	United States Pe-		
Ken. Nat. Pet & Min.			troleum Candle.....		
Knickerbocker Pet'm	12	15	Yenango & Pit Hole		
Liberty.....		50	Vesta.....		
Lily Run.....	75		Watson Petroleum	15	
Monongahela & Kan.		2-00	Webster.....	1 05	1 10
McClintockville.....			W. Virg. Oil and Coal	16	20
McElhenny.....			Woods & Wright		
McKinley.....		1 90	Oil Creek.....		
Manhattan.....		45	Working People's		
Maple Grove.....			Petroleum.....		

MINING STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
<b>Copper:</b>					
Aztec.....			Benton.....	30	50
Boston.....			Consolidated Gregory	14 50	15 50
Caledonia.....		9 00	Corydon.....	1 05	1 25
Canada.....		1 00	Gold Min. of Colorado		
Central.....		47 00	Gunnell.....	1 16	1 20
Copper Falls.....			Hope.....		4 00
Evergreen Bluff.....		19 00	Kip & Buell.....		2 25
Flint Steel River.....	5 00		Manhattan.....		
Hilton.....	1 00		Missouri and Penn.		
Huron.....			Montana.....		1 50
Indiana.....			Mount Alpine.....		
Ile Royale.....			New York.....	65	75
Knowlton.....			N. Y. & Nova Scotia		
Mendota.....			Quartz Hill.....	1 50	1 70
New Jersey Consol.....					

**Bank Reports.**

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
**Ninth National Bank,**  
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, January 9, 1866.

The Election was held this day, and the undersigned were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year. For this renewed and flattering expression of confidence on the part of the Stockholders, the Directors return their thanks.

The following is a Statement of the condition of the Banks:

STATEMENT.

In explanation we will say, that during the fiscal year, we have paid two Dividends of Five per cent each, and the government taxes.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, 1866,

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts .....	\$3,596,645 63
Government securities .....	1,884,625 54
Furniture and fixtures .....	13,000 00
Specie and legal tender .....	2,382,294 66
Checks and bills on other banks .....	959,171 71
Due from banks and bankers .....	756,111 23
	<b>\$9,591,848 77</b>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock .....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus profit after paying dividend ..	192,204 56
Dividends unpaid .....	53,336 58
Circulation .....	894,940 00
Deposits .....	7,451,367 63
	<b>\$9,591,848 77</b>

And now exhibit an actual  
SURPLUS,  
Over and above all losses, expenses, and dividends,  
of

NINETEEN PER CENT  
On the  
CAPITAL STOCK.

From the earnings of the last six months we have taken \$50,000, that is Five per cent on the Capital Stock, and applied it to the extinguishment of the premium account; and although the Stockholders do not get this Five per cent in a dividend, yet it is represented in the United States Stocks held by the Bank.

During the past year, your Bank became a member of the New York Clearing House Association, by a unanimous vote of that body.

We are able to report, that your Bank has well fulfilled its patriotic mission, of aiding the placing of the Government Loans. The amount of subscriptions to the 7-30's, was Forty-three Millions, Two Hundred and Sixty-two Thousand, Three Hundred Dollars, (\$43,262,300), this being the largest subscription taken by any one Bank. To appreciate this result, we would remark, that had nineteen other banks taken each the same amount, the whole loan would have been taken by the twenty.

This gives us opportunity to say, that having served our beloved Country in its hour of peril, we desire now to turn all our efforts to the securing in all legitimate and honorable ways the increase of our business with the community, to that end, we invite the cordial co-operation of each Stockholder.

Our organization is now so well perfected as to give us all much satisfaction, and the relief from so much government business, gives our officers time to attend to individual dealers.

Our Deposits have been large, at times during the year reaching almost Twenty-one Millions of Dollars; but that was during the time the people were rushing to us with patriotic zeal, to offer their money to their Country, now we can take the deposits of the business community; and we hold ourselves in readiness to Discount good business paper, payable at short dates. Such paper being based on the sale of commodities, is in our opinion the safest business a bank can do.

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,  
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,  
GEO. A. WICKS,  
BARNET L. SOLOMON,  
GEO. A. FELLOWS,  
SOLOMON L. HULL,  
CHAS. MINZESHEIMER,  
J. O. WHITEHOUSE,  
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,

Directors.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.  
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

**Bank Reports.**

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION  
OF THE  
**Leather Manufacturers'  
NATIONAL BANK,**

In New York, in the State of New York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1866:

DR.—RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	\$1,267,330 77
Suspended debt .....	4,736 71
Indebtedness of Directors .....	65,472 41
	<b>\$1,337,539 89</b>
Overdrafts .....	201 86
Banking house .....	30,000 00
Current expenses .....	\$13,131 12
Taxes paid .....	10,189 20
	<b>23,320 32</b>
Remittances and other cash items .....	1,760,615 44
Due from National Banks .....	77,127 81
Due from other banks and bankers .....	13,975 48
United States bonds deposited with U. States Treasurer to secure circulation notes .....	200,000 00
United States bonds deposited with U. States Treasurer to secure deposits ..	200,000 00
United bonds on hand .....	\$268,000 00
Other United States securities .....	247,600 00
	<b>515,600 00</b>
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks .....	4,330 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks .....	10,716 00
	<b>15,046 00</b>
Specie .....	215,241 77
Other Lawful Money, viz.:	
Legal Tender Notes .....	\$197,037 34
Compound Interest Notes .....	42,000 00
	<b>\$239,037 34</b>
U. S. Treasurers Clearing House Certificates .....	676,000 00
	<b>915,037 34</b>
	<b>\$5,308,705 91</b>

CR.—LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in .....	\$600,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller .....	130,000 00
Individual Deposits .....	3,789,670 75
United States Deposits .....	678 57
Dividends unpaid .....	730 00
Due National banks .....	216,933 96
Due to other Banks and Bankers .....	125,668 98
Discount .....	\$18,721 50
Exchanges .....	1,130 96
Interest .....	86,760 83
Profit and Loss .....	338,420 36
	<b>445,038 65</b>
	<b>\$5,308,705 91</b>

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—  
I, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Cashier of "THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NICHOLAS F. PALMER,  
Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fourth day of January, 1866.

FREDERIC BULL, Notary Public.

[STAMP.]

**National Bank of Amer-**

**ICA, OF JERSEY CITY,**  
11 EXCHANGE PLACE.

C. G. WEAVER, Pres. G. L. HAWKINS, Cash.  
DIRECTORS.

C. G. Weaver of Winn & Weaver, 61 Barclay St. N.Y.  
F. W. Bacon of F. W. Bacon & Co., 81 John st, N.Y.  
E. H. Arnold of H. Arnold & Co., 162 Fulton st, N.Y.  
Henry L. Day, Oil Merchant, Trenton, N. J.  
J. H. Carpenter, Grocer, 225 Grove st, Jersey City.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .....

CASH CAPITAL .....

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1865.  
The books of subscription to the National Bank of America are now open, at the Banking House, No. 11 Exchange Place, Jersey City, and at Messrs. Winn & Weaver's, 61 Barclay St., New York, for \$100,000 additional capital, payable in installments, as follows: Ten per cent on the 1st days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, 1866, and January, March, May, and July, 1867.

**Dividends.**

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

**Continental Insurance**

COMPANY,

NO. 102 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL .....	\$500,000 00
SURPLUS .....	1,032,889 34
	<b>\$1,532,889 34</b>

Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing on them any liability whatever.

New York, January 9, 1866.

his Company has this day declared

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

OF

SEVEN PER CENT

to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives on and after Thursday, 11th inst.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.  
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE

**Lafayette Fire Insurance**

COMPANY,

No. 347 FULTON-ST.,  
BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

**Lamar Fire Insurance**

COMPANY,

NO. 50 WALL STREET.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free of tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on demand, January 11, 1866.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

**New Amsterdam Fire**

INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A dividend of four per cent, free from government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th instant.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

**North American Fire**

INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 114 BROADWAY.

New York, Jan. 9, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an interest dividend of Five Per Cent, free of Government tax, on the capital stock, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

**Standard Fire Insurance**

COMPANY.

No. 11 WALL STREET.

New York, Jan. 9, 1866.

Twelfth Dividend.—The usual semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

**Hoffman Fire Insurance**

COMPANY,

No. 161 Broadway,

New York, Jan. 9, 1863.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th instant.

JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Secretary.

**Niagara Fire Insurance**

COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL STREET.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SIX PER CENT,

(reserving all unexpired premiums), payable on and after Monday, the 15th instant.

J. D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

**Steamship and Express Co's.**

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S  
THROUGH LINE

**To CALIFORNIA,**



TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,  
AND  
CARRYING THE U. S.  
MAIL,

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

**DECEMBER:**

1st—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Farnsworth.

11th—ATLANTIC, Capt. Maury, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Bradbury.

21st—NEW YORK, Capt. Horner, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Watkins.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

*Through Passage Rates, in Currency.*

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

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

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

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

A steamer will be placed on the line January 1st, 1866, to run from New Orleans to Aspinwall, via Havana.

For passage tickets or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River.

F. W. G. BELLOWES, Agent.

**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 Salvador, Sat. Jan. 13	San Jacinto, Sat. Feb. 3
San Jacinto, " " 20	San Salvador, " " 10
San Salvador, " " 29	San Jacinto, " " 17

Returning, Leave Savannah, every Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

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 valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

Another first-class steamship will leave 21st March.

or 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. 51 Clinton Place.  
JAMES E. WARD, M.D., No. 18 East 33d 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

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**

**MACHINERY AND HARDWARE**

FOR THE

**SOUTHERN AND FOREIGN TRADE**

**R. H. ALLEN & CO.,**

189 & 191 Water Street,

New York.

**MEXICO! MEXICO!**

\$30,000,000 LOAN.

OF THE

**Republic of Mexico.**

**TWENTY-YEAR COUPON BONDS,**

IN SUMS OF

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

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

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

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

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

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,

No. 57 Broadway, New York.

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

**Union Trust Company,**

OF NEW YORK,

73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR ST.

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

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

WHICH MAY BE MADE AND WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME.

**TRUSTEES.**

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

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

ANDREW V. STOUT, }

A. A. Low, 31 Burling Slip.

Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., 54 Wall Street.

Edward B. Wesley, 22 William Street.

William R. Travers, 19 William Street.

Andrew Carrigan, 51 Chambers Street.

Horace F. Clark, 65 Wall Street.

J. Boorman Johnson, 91 Broadway.

James K. Waterbury, Brooklyn, E.D.

Freeman Clark, Rochester, N.Y.

Amasa J. Parker, Albany, "

Allen Munroe, Syracuse, "

Wm. F. Russell, Saugerties, "

Daniel C. Howell, Bath, "

Benj. H. Hutton, 145 Duane Street.

Francis Skiddy, 101 Wall Street.

David Dows, 20 South Street.

Daniel Develin, 237 Broadway.

Henry E. Davies, 43 Wall Street.

Henry K. Bogert, 49 William Street.

George W. Culyer, Palmyra, N.Y.

Peter Cagger, Albany, "

Alfred A. Howlett, Syracuse, "

James Forsyth, Troy, "

Jonathan W. Freeman, Troy, "

John Magee, Watkins, "

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

**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, New York.

**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

**Dry Goods.**

**Gardner, Brewer & Co.,**  
62 Leonard Street, New York, and 57  
Federal Street, Boston,

Agents for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Hamilton  
Woolen Co., Salisbury Mill, Hookset Mills,  
Amoskeag Duck and Bag Mills, Langdon Manufac-  
turing Co., and Stark Mills.

**Goodrich & Foster,**

Domestic Commission Merchants,  
56 AND 58 MURRAY STREET.

**Miscellaneous.**

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

Will purchase and sell REAL ESTATE, of all des-  
criptions, in different sections of the country, on COM-  
MISSION, 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.

**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 cur-  
rency, 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 com-  
plied with before commencing the business of bank-  
ing 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.

**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 pre-  
mium against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks  
on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by  
Fire.

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

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

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

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

**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 se-  
cure to them as favorable terms as any other.

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

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

**TRUSTEES.**

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

**OFFICE OF THE**

**Morris Fire and Inland**

**INSURANCE COMPANY,**

31 PINE STREET, N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1865.

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

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

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

B. C. MORRIS, Pres't.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

**Niagara Fire Insurance**

**COMPANY.**

NO. 12 WALL STREET.

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

SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865..... 270,353

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

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.  
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

**Insure against Accidents**

**THE NATIONAL LIFE & TRAVEL-  
LERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.**

243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000

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

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

**TARIFF OF RATES.**

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

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

REMEMBER THAT 25 CENTS per day insures  
you for \$5,000. ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

W. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.

**The Mutual Life Insu-  
RANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.**

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

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. MCCURDY, Vice-President.

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

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS

**Banks and Bankers.**

**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,**

**BANKERS,**

No. 83 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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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.

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BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

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**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.

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**BANKER,**

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**Seven-thirty Loan Agent.**

Gold Bonds and Stocks of all descriptions bought  
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Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals re-  
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**Government Agency, and Designated  
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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.

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**BANKERS,**

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curities.**

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subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants  
and bankers upon favorable terms.

**First National Bank,**

**OF PHILADELPHIA.**

(The First National Bank Organized.)

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

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

C. H. CLARK, President.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

GEO. PHELLER, Manager Loan Dept.

**The Tradesmen's**

**NATIONAL BANK.**

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

RICHARD BERRY, President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

**Banks and Bankers.**

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

**CULVER, PENN & Co.,**

BANKERS,  
19 & 21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,  
Receive Deposits from Banks, Bankers and others. Orders for the Purchase and Sale of Government Securities receive particular attention. Special attention is given to the transaction of all business connected with the Treasury Department.

A. G. GATTELL, 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,  
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COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Northwest. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities bought and sold on commission, either in New York or Chicago, and carried on margins when desired. New York correspondent and reference.  
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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,**

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON  
AND  
JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.  
ALSO ISSUE  
COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent.  
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JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

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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.

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RAILWAY SHARES, GOVERNMENTS, &c,  
At all the Stock Boards.

REFERENCES:  
B. C. Morris, Galwey, Casado & Teller,  
Harbecks & Co., Caldwell & Morris.

**Lawrence Brothers & 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.  
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Member New York Stock Exchange.  
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,  
JOHN R. CECIL,  
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**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 attention. Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c., solicited. Best of references given if required.

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General Commission Merchants,  
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Cash advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and Naval Stores, by our friends in New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston,  
REFER TO  
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Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, N. Y.  
Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.

**Francis & Loutrel,**

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,  
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All kinds of Blank Books, Diaries, Paper and Stationery.

**Bankers, Merchants,**

And others should send by the  
**HARDEN EXPRESS, 65 Broadway,**  
as they have unsurpassed facilities for the rapid and safe forwarding of  
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of every description. Also for the collection of notes, drafts, and bills, bills accompanying goods, etc.

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**GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,**

NO. 175 BROADWAY, 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 KENEY,  
ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY, CHAS. H. BRAINARD,  
ROLAND MATHER, WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,  
SAMUEL S. WARD, GEORGE ROBERTS,  
AUSTIN DUNHAM, THOMAS K. BRACE,  
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, ERASTUS COLLINS,  
EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.  
Assets, Jan. 1, 1865,.....\$3,800,439 8  
Liabilities,.....123,077

NEW YORK AGENCY,  
No. 62 Wall Street.  
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

**Special Notices.**

**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.

**The Mercantile Agency**

**NEW REFERENCE BOOK.**  
R. G. DUNN & CO. beg to intimate to their subscribers and the public that they have now in press, and will shortly issue, a new and greatly improved  
REFERENCE BOOK,

indicating the Capital and General Credit standing of nearly every merchant, trader and manufacturer in the United States. These estimates and ratings are based upon the Revised Detailed Reports in our thirteen branch and associate offices, and condense an amount of and description of information most essential and most useful to every grantor of credits.  
The issue of the work has been delayed in order to include in it all the numerous changes in firms which occur at the commencement of the year, as also to complete Southern information, which will be found largely augmented in the forthcoming volume.

We shall also issue a smaller edition, containing ratings of all the merchants in the FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES of the United States. This edition will be found particularly useful for manufacturers, commission merchants, importers and others whose business relations are mainly with houses in prominent cities.  
Specimen copies to be seen and terms of subscription made known at the principal office, 293 and 295 Broadway, or at the associate offices of E. Russell & Co., Boston, and branch offices in the following cities: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Louisville, St. Louis, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, and London, England.  
R. G. DUNN & CO.,  
293 and 295 Broadway, N. Y.,  
NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1866.

**The Durango Silver**

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