

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 2.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1866.

NO. 31.

## CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.	
The Stagnation of Business.....	97
Congress and the Loan Bill.....	97
The Rate of Interest in England..	98
The Trade of the Mississippi.....	99
The New Haven Railroad and the Schuyler Frauds.....	100
THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, For- eign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, Na- tional Banks, etc.....	106
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities...	109
THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.	
Epitome of Railway News.....	120
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	122-23
The Fenian Movement.....	100
Latest Monetary and Commercial News from England.....	102
Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	104
Commercial Epitome.....	111
Exports and Imports.....	111-12
Cotton Trade.....	114
Breadstuffs.....	113
Dry Goods Trade.....	113
Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	117
Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List...	121
Insurance and Mining Journal....	124
Advertisements.....	125-25

## The Chronicle.

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

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Agents make no Collections. Money paid to them will be at the risk of the person paying it.

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

Postage is paid by subscribers at their own post-office. It is, on the CHRONICLE, 20 cents per year, and on the DAILY BULLETIN \$1 30 in advance.

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

### THE STAGNATION OF BUSINESS.

THE general complaint in financial circles is that business is dull, and that in several important departments industrial and commercial enterprise is for the present almost arrested. Among the causes of this torpor a permanent place must be given to the incertitude as to the future course of prices. If the policy of contracting the currency is to be carried forward, then there must inevitably be a general "shrinkage" of prices and on a falling market nobody wants to buy. Every man in business is anxious to curtail his engagements not knowing what changes may be impending in prices and in private and public confidence. The agitation respecting the financial policy of the government is thus producing wide-spread depression and probably there will be no positive improvement until the course of the Treasury in reference to the currency is definitely marked out and settled by Congress.

As usually happens in cases similar to the present, an unusual amount of unemployed funds is held by capitalists

and merchants who are anxious to have their means at command. Thus larger sums of money are offering in Wall Street every day than the very limited business now doing can find employment for. The money market is plethoric with capital seeking temporary borrowers and the deposits in the banks rise and fall in a very embarrassing and spasmodic manner, as the dealers are able to withdraw to lend their funds for a day or two on call. These and kindred symptoms have awakened some apprehension lest a panic should supervene. But, really, such cautious circumspection affords the very best ground of confidence. For the panic which every body expects never comes. And the short credits which are now in vogue are among the very best safeguards against such financial disasters.

### CONGRESS AND THE LOAN BILL.

It seems to be generally agreed that Mr. Morrill's loan bill in its original shape cannot pass and that Congress will have to make some important modifications to render it acceptable to the nation, or adapted for its purpose. It may, therefore, be well for us in the present stage of the discussion to keep distinctly in mind the leading objections which influence public opinion against the bill. Its faults are partly faults of omission. For instance, it prescribes no definite practical plan for restoring the currency. And yet the incalculable evils and dangers of our depreciated paper money are so ably expounded in Mr. McCulloch's recent report, that it might reasonably have been expected that any bill introduced with his sanction would have as its corner stone a clear positive provision on which the country might rely that our active paper money shall, under no circumstances whatever, receive any increase; but that it shall if possible be diminished at least 100 millions during the current fiscal year. Secondly, it makes no provision for the imperative immediate paying off of the mischievous part of the call loans, which exceed 100 millions, and as is well known are to-day more in the way of contraction and more conducive to inflation than all the rest of the short-dated obligations of the Government put together. Thirdly, the bill gives no guarantee that the compound interest notes, whose influence on the circulation is at present contractive and beneficial, shall not be converted into an expanding and inflating machinery by new active notes being paid out of the Treasury in place of old inert ones which have lost their inflating power. This has been done to some extent on the plea of saving interest. Under the new bill the practice might continue.

Such then are some of the sins of omission, with which the

framers of the new loan bill stand charged before the tribunal of public opinion. But this is far from being the whole case against them. The bill, if it does not go far enough where its services are wanted, goes in other directions too far. Like some powerful solvent, it applies itself to the crystallized debt, and reduces every part of it to a state of flux. Not only Seven-thirties and other Government obligations which would remain quiet and give us no trouble for two years or more are to be at will let loose upon us, and called in for liquidation; but all our 20 and 40 years securities, the entire mass of our bonded debt, may at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury be subjected to a similar mobilizing process. Any species of Government debt funded, semi-funded or unfunded may at will be paid off by the issue of one or a dozen other species of bonds. And these new bonds may be negotiated here or abroad at any price which the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time choose to fix.

These "plenary powers" have naturally elicited considerable discussion. And it has been very earnestly contended that no financial minister in any country has ever asked for, and none has ever been trusted with, such unlimited power over the public and private credit. It has also been urged that not only is there neither precedent nor law in this country for such powers, but there is no necessity for their exercise; and that in this session of Congress the work really requiring to be done is simple, and in the present and prospective state of our own and of foreign money markets, a very much less ambitious and less sweeping measure will answer every purpose. At present it is obviously our business to deal with no other parts of the public debt than those which imperiously force themselves on our care and require to be provided for this year, leaving to future legislation, and to larger experience the task of dealing with the future and larger obligations which mature in 1867, 1868 and later.

This advice which comes from men whose experience entitles them to a hearing, has, in combination with other obvious causes, suggested a number of more or less important amendments to Mr. Morrill's bill, all of which, we doubt not will receive due attention from the Committee of Ways and Means before any measure is reported to the House. One of these suggested modifications of the bill is now under discussion in the daily press of this city; and it has, on that account, attracted a larger share of public attention than some others of superior claims.

The novel feature of it is the authorization of a new description of gold-bearing six per cent bonds, to run 30 years. These bonds it is proposed to negotiate at not less than par, and they are not to be sold for money, but are to be exchanged for seven-thirties, compound notes, and certificates of indebtedness. These are to be valued at par and interest; and in the case of the Seven-thirties the time of conversion is to be limited to six months from the passage of the law.

It is claimed that this amendment gets rid of some of the more obvious defects of Mr. Morrill's bill. No foreign loan is authorized, no vague indeterminate powers are conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, the bill has a definite purpose to fund certain government paper, and it prescribes the precise kind of bond which shall be offered in exchange, fixing the price both of the new securities and of the old ones, which they are designed to absorb and withdraw from the hands of the public. Hence, its promoters urge that "the terms of the bargain to be offered by the government would be easily understood, and its advantages would be offered equally to all among the people who might desire to make the exchange. The wisdom of the law itself, not the discretion of the official who is to execute the law, decides the con-

ditions of funding; the law gives all needed information, and lays down the terms and the times, leaving nothing to the discretion of the Secretary, and thus avoiding chronic uncertainty and feverishness in the money market, and the gambling which this begets. No new loans for money would be put on the market; this would promote steadiness in the value of government bonds. The bargain for funding the outstanding notes would not be made between the Secretary and the people, through secondary agents chosen by him; but the bargain is to be made directly between the government and the people, through no agency but the provisions of the law itself."

But it may be asked why, in time of peace, we should offer to pay 6 per cent for 30 years, absolutely, when in the darkest hour of the war we never offered to guarantee this high rate of interest for more than 5 to 20 years? We are told indeed, that it is necessary that more valuable bonds than the Five-twenties should be offered in order to induce the holders of the Seven-thirties to exchange them. If this be so we had better not exchange them. They will give us no trouble for many months to come. The first series of 300 millions of these notes does not fall due till the 15th of August, 1867, and the remainder have nearly a year longer to run. Before that time arrives the improvement of the public credit and the growth of our national wealth will enable us to "shake down" all our floating securities, and we shall probably find the Seven-thirties and the Five-twenties into which, by law they are fundable, will be worth considerably higher prices than the 30-year sixes would now command if, as is proposed, 1,100 millions of them were, at short intervals, "dumped" on the market. In finance, as well as in matters of far higher import, it holds true that "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Let us be content to deal with our semi-funded debt as it comes due, and not embarrass to-day's work by complicating it with the work which belongs to the distant future.

We have only to add as our last objection to this proposed amendment that, like the bill it professes to amend, it makes no provision for paying off the demand loans and disregards altogether the work of contracting the currency; in fact, it proposes to leave all that most wants doing, and to do nothing but what can be better legislated for at a future session of Congress.

There are, as we have intimated, several other distinct amendments, some of which are open to but little objection. We refrain from discussing them at present, however, as it is not improbable that a new bill will be drawn in Committee, on the basis of not attempting too much in the way of disturbing or anticipating the payment of semi-funded obligations, and of devoting the financial strength of the Treasury, for the most part, to the far more important and more conservative task of currency reform.

#### THE RATE OF INTEREST IN ENGLAND.

A curious contrast is afforded by the money market reports which cross each other's path between this country and England. Here, for some time past, money has been rapidly growing easier, while in London it is as rapidly growing more stringent. This state of things is unparalleled, and its causes will well repay investigation. More than one plausible theory has been started to explain the anomaly, and the one which seems to find most favor in England is that the high rate of discount there is caused by the dangerous extension of the credits given by British houses to their American customers. Now, to us, on this side the Atlantic, this explanation loses all its plausibility. For our most experienced financial authorities tell us that as far as the most extensive patient investigation can throw light on such a question

they know that there never was a time when our importing merchants paid more promptly and were less embarrassed by foreign claims. Moreover, if there were any such large amount of floating indebtedness as is claimed, our 5 per cent money market would not keep the money here when 8 per cent or more was bid for it at home. Our foreign exchanges again, and other unmistakable evidences of the course of trade and of the balance of credit, seem to show that since the outbreak of the war our floating British mercantile debt has seldom been in a more satisfactory condition.

It must be admitted, indeed, that for this happy turn in our foreign exchanges we are largely indebted to our cotton exports, of which the amount received at the port of Liverpool was no less than 196,149 bales from 6th October to 31st December, 1865. It is quite true that last year we imported more largely than in 1864 of British manufactures, while we sent in return less corn, flour, and provisions, less of petroleum, gold and silver, to balance the account. But it is reported that our exports of cotton in 1865 was 462,000 bales, against 197,000 bales in 1864; and this item will fully make up for our other deficiencies in exports, the respective values being \$75,000,000 and \$40,000,000 in gold. Nor is this all: our stock of cotton is probably 1,200,000 bales, and the prospects are that during the next six months, before our new stock is gathered, we shall export, on an average, 100,000 bales a month, giving us a credit in England, and offsetting our current obligations to the extent of \$90,000,000 for the half year, in addition to the value of all the breadstuffs, petroleum, and other produce which we may export.

Whether we look, therefore, at our present position or at the probable course of trade for the next six months, we may safely conclude that there is no foundation whatever for the statement that has been made by the *London Times*, and that the cause of the rise in the Bank of England rate is to be sought rather in the excessive flow of the precious metals to the East, than to any complications arising or likely to arise out of credits and commerce here in the West.

It is, perhaps, right in this connection to mention the report which is current here, that certain British firms have exported goods heavily to Southern ports on their own account, and have had to borrow money in London in consequence of being disappointed in their returns. This class of venturers is of necessity very limited in amount, and we can find probably *half a dozen* New York merchants seeking accommodation here from this cause, to every *one* in London. The presence of a few such cases in an excited state of the public mind might lend a coloring of plausibility to an otherwise improbable story.

**THE TRADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.**

THE events of the last four years appear to have almost obliterated the consciousness that we have a great natural outlet for commerce in the far South. Gradually the products which have been wont to flow on the bosom of the "Father of Waters" to the ocean, have been directed to the railroads and canals which feed the Atlantic cities; and almost unconsciously New York has been transacting an enormous trade which geographical distribution has assigned to New Orleans. This fact is well illustrated by the following, showing the gross earnings of the principal railroads leading from the Mississippi River to Chicago, and from Chicago eastward, for the years 1860-65, both inclusive. The returns for 1860 show the trade as it was before the river was closed; during 1861, the river being open part of the year, and all business paralyzed during the first months of the war, the full effect of the change is not seen. In 1863 the tide towards New York had fully set in, and has continued to increase un-

til within the last three months of 1865. Allowance, of course, however, should be made, in examining this statement, for the higher freight charges asked during our currency depreciation:

Years.	Illinois Central	Pit'bg, F.W. & Chic.	Chic. & Alton.	C. B. & Rock I.	Michigan Central.	Michigan Southern
1860.....	\$2,664,848	\$2,335,354	\$938,641	\$1,181,003	\$2,025,142	\$2,068,896
1861.....	2,899,612	3,031,787	1,098,464	1,261,050	2,124,314	2,189,077
1862.....	3,445,827	3,745,310	1,225,001	1,423,439	2,650,702	2,647,833
1863.....	4,571,023	5,132,934	1,673,706	1,959,267	3,143,945	3,302,541
1864.....	6,329,447	7,120,465	2,543,416	3,095,470	3,966,946	4,110,154
1865.....	6,337,586	8,433,394	3,703,118	3,223,088	4,521,046	4,951,441

The cause of this temporary derangement of trade and transportation having ceased to exist, we may expect a steady return of affairs to their former condition. It is of consequence to the merchants of this city and to the great transportation companies that they should comprehend just how much traffic belongs to the Mississippi; because a very important portion of that "reconstructed" trade will have to be taken out of their own hands.

In 1860 the foreign commerce of New Orleans reached the immense aggregate of \$130,735,357. In the trade with foreign ports 1,393 vessels cleared from that port, with a tonnage of 894,353. Included in the exports were 922,000,000 pounds of cotton; 890,230 lbs of hams and bacon; \$314,200 value of hides; 11,055,000 lbs of lard; 1,909,155 lbs of tallow, and \$7,434,909 of tobacco. Ever since the opening of the war, a large portion of the supply of cotton has come over the roads of the interior, at a heavy cost for transportation. Since the beginning of November the receipts by railroad at New York have averaged 2,680 bales per week; beside which, probably, equal to one-third of that amount has been brought over the interior lines into Pennsylvania and New England. The augmenting supply of steamers on the Mississippi, and the restoration of the Southern railroads may be expected to early divert this important branch of traffic almost entirely from the central trunk routes. The opening of active communication between New Orleans and the ports of Europe, South America, and the West Indies, will also afford facilities for the export of a certain amount of Western produce which, during the rebellion, has found its way to the ocean only over the railroads; and the high rates of freight now generally charged by the roads will materially stimulate that diversion of traffic.

The imports of New Orleans have always been unimportant as compared with its exports. In 1860 the total foreign imports amounted to \$22,922,777. Included in the receipts were the following commodities:

Coffee, lbs.....	47,687,642	Railroad do, cwt.....	478,572
Cotton goods.....	\$2,423,550	Sheet do, lbs.....	1,116,564
Prunes, lbs.....	362,888	Molasses, gals.....	1,996,809
Raisins, lbs.....	1,810,098	Sugar, lbs.....	14,285,369
Glass, sq ft.....	2,401,374	Salt, bush.....	3,991,934
Bar iron, cwt.....	63,377	Soda ash, lbs.....	5,585,180
Hoop do, lbs.....	3,275,084	Spirits, gals (about).....	900,000
Pig do, cwt.....	130,067	Wines, gals, do.....	3,500,000

A certain proportion of these articles were distributed in the Southern States; but an important amount was also sent to Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities for sale in the Southwest; for as many of the commodities are bulky and were brought to New Orleans as ballast at low rates of freight, and were also carried up the Mississippi cheaply for the same reason, they could be placed at the Southwestern centres at a lower cost than if sent by way of the Atlantic ports. The same considerations may be expected to operate in favor of the future diversion of this class of foreign trade to the Mississippi; and as the articles are mostly of a bulky character, the amount of transportation thus likely to change route will constitute an important deduction from the traffic of the eastern and central trunk roads and canals. The suspension of the Louisiana supply of sugar, which in 1860 was 302,205,000 pounds, and of molasses, which for the same year was 14,535,000 gallons, has necessitated a large increase in the importation of those articles; and the increased amount consequently sent from

New York to the interior has caused a large addition to the westward traffic of the roads. When it is considered that the Louisiana product of these commodities has ordinarily been equal to half the importation of them, it will be apparent that when that State resumes a liberal cultivation of the sugar cane, a large amount of this branch of trade must again revert to the Mississippi. Ordinarily, one half of our large importation of salt has entered at New Orleans and other southern ports; but during the rebellion the Western States have had to rely upon a supply coming over the central routes of transportation. This important branch of freight will also in due time revert to its former channel.

It is desirable that all interested in the trade of this port and in the large transportation corporations of the central and western states should anticipate the changes which must follow the restoration of the normal trading relations between the several sections of the Union. It would, however, be unreasonable to expect that the full effect of these changes will be immediately developed. They must be worked out gradually, the chief condition being the progress of the cotton crop; for without an adequate supply of Southern produce, there can be no basis for the supplying of the western markets through Southern cities and Southern transportation routes. Much also must depend upon the supply of the necessary shipping facilities on the Mississippi and its river connections. The following comparison shows the great disparity between the present tonnage of the ports connected with the Mississippi and that existing in 1860:

Ports.	—Regist'd tonnage.—		Ports.	—Reg. tonnage.—	
	1860.	Dec. 1865.		1860.	Dec. 1865.
Cincinnati .....	33,900	30,497	Pittsburg .....	60,784	33,598
Galena .....	6,251	2,297	St. Paul .....	368	3,088
Louisville .....	34,551	14,100	St. Louis .....	64,683	86,532
Memphis .....	7,668	9,849	Wheeling .....	17,006	9,538
Nashville .....	4,595	1,183			
New Orleans .....	228,243	15,860	Total .....	460,599	208,642
Paducah .....	2,550	2,100	Decrease .....		251,957

With this large decrease of tonnage, it is clear that much capital must be invested in providing the means of transportation, before the Mississippi can recover its former position as a leading artery of commerce.

#### THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD AND THE SCHUYLER FRAUDS.

THE long-pending legislation in this case has just been terminated by the final judgment of the New York Court of Appeals, awarding some \$900,000 to the holders of the certificates of stock fraudulently issued in 1854, by Robert Schuyler, the transfer agent and president of the company. The case is chiefly interesting from the fact that the great principle is now settled by the highest court in this State that railroad and other corporations are bound by the fraudulent acts of their own agents. This principle is of the highest possible importance to the purchasers and holders of the shares and bonds of incorporated companies, and the decision which has been arrived at meets with general approval. It will be remembered that the amount of the certificates issued by Schuyler before he absconded to Europe with his ill-gotten gains was \$2,100,000. About two years ago the holders of most of these shares wearied with the delay of a ten years lawsuit compromised their claims by accepting one share of genuine stock for two of the spurious. The capital of the company was raised from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 to provide the means for this arrangement. The following circular has just been issued showing that an additional increase of capital is to be made to \$5,000,000 by the issue of new stock which is offered to registered stockholders at 75 cents on the dollar in the proportion of four new shares to every ten held to-day the 27th inst. :—

*To the Stockholders of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company:*  
The Court of Appeals having affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company against Robert Schuyler and others, whereupon this company is called upon to pay judgments to a large amount; therefore it was, at a meeting of the board this day,  
*Resolved*, That in order to pay these judgments, the capital of this company be increased to five million dollars, allotting to each stockholder forty per cent.

in stock in addition to the amount standing in his name on the books of this company, on Saturday, January 27th instant, by the payment to the company of seventy-five dollars on each share so allotted.

*Resolved*, That notice be given to the stockholders of the action of this board, requesting them to notify the company of their acceptance of the additional stock, on or before the 20th day of February.

*Resolved*, That seventy-five dollars, in cash, be paid on each share on or before Tuesday, the 20th day of February, when, on such payment, certificates of full paid stock will be issued therefor. A discount at the rate of six per cent per annum will be allowed to parties paying in advance of the above date, and that the books be closed after January 27th until February 21st.

*Resolved*, that the Committee of Adjustment, raised December 26th, be requested to carry out the above resolution.

It is believed by the board that the above plan is the best that can be adopted for the interests of the stockholders, as it increases the stock in place of increasing the bonds, and, consequently, the mortgage upon the property. While the board are disappointed at the result, and feel that a great injustice has been done to the original stockholders, yet they cannot but congratulate them upon the prospect of getting rid of litigation.

The board have no complaint, having tested the questions at issue in the highest court, from whence there is no appeal. The loss is heavy, yet we cannot but hope that the stockholders will be remunerated, and enjoy in peace that which has been threatened, day by day, to be taken from them. The property of the company is valuable, and, in the opinion of persons capable of judging, could not be replaced to-day for the capital and bonds outstanding when this arrangement shall have been completed, namely, five millions of capital and two millions of bonds.

G. B. CARHART,  
WILSON G. HUNT,

JAMES J. ROOSEVELT,  
E. C. SCRANTON,

GEO. N. MILLER,

Committee of the Board of Directors of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, January 22d, 1856.

The anticipation has been generally entertained that a heavy fall in the price of the stock would be produced if the case terminated unfavorably to the company. So far, however, this anticipation has not been realized, and it is even contested by some persons that the removal of the oppression uncertainty which have hung threateningly over the company will rather enhance than decrease the value of their property. It will be observed that the stockholders who choose to accept the new stock offered to them at 75, are required to notify the Secretary of the Company before the 20th February.

#### THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

THE organisation existing in this country, Ireland and Canada, known as the Fenian fraternity has been occupied through its representative bodies in this city in determining where the seat of power existed, and what constituted regularity in its membership. One President had been superseded by the Senate, and another appointed in his place. Instead, however, of acquiescing gracefully in this action the deposed President demanded the adjudication of the matter by the Fenian Congress, and appears to have met with its approval. Meanwhile the Senate has convened and voted to support the new President, and appealed to the Brotherhood to sustain their proceedings. We have, therefore, practicably two associations pledged to overthrow British supremacy in Ireland, liberate Canada from the iron thralldom of the Mother Country and establish "free institutions" generally.

Of the merits of this controversy we do not care to speak. It has accomplished a schism among our Irish population, which is likely to result, in all our principal cities, in feuds, violence and riot. Already in New York, men's lives have been threatened, and protection required from the police, because of doubts expressed as to the propriety of the conduct of one or the other of the Presidents. The attempt to execute some of these menaces would result in decisive measures on the part of the civil authorities.

We took the occasion some weeks ago to animadvert upon this subject, declaring that the apprehensions exhibited by the British government in relation to the fraternity were not warranted. There was no good reason for suppressing newspapers or arresting Fenians. The tendency of the association was to perish of its own imbecility. The Irish character is unstable, oscillating, and lacks the element of circumspection as a result. The Fenian organisation is too fragile to elaborate suitable material for revolution. It may crown the purposes of designing men, masking their operations under the pretext of securing Irish independence; but it cannot be successful even in keeping the secrets of the order. The British Government like the American press, can learn their councils in ample time to ensure their defeat. The

Order indeed can hardly maintain more than an ephemeral existence.

A few months ago, the readers of THE CHRONICLE will remember, the rumor was current that more than one hundred thousand Fenians had been enrolled in Ireland, and several times that number in America. The exposition of the financial operations of the Order did indeed show that a large fund had been contributed on the bonds of the New Republic. Such seeming success was, however, the signal for schism, and now this boastful army is divided, each faction alone intent on supporting its favorite for President, while the funds of the Brotherhood are being disbursed, as it is said, not for the Fenian army and navy, but at hotels and on yachts and other kindred investments. There were, however, those who augured danger from these early manifestations of strength. Reports were current that large stacks of arms had been accumulated and drills held at regular periods. In former movements for Irish liberation the Presbyterians have not participated; but eloquent rumor now declared that as the New Republic would guaranty freedom of conscience, large numbers of them had become members of the organisation. The British Cabinet seems to have been apprehensive that the Federal authorities were secretly fomenting the conspiracy in the hope that in the general distraction, Canada might, without difficulty, be absorbed by the United States. Accordingly vessels of war were dispatched to this side of the Atlantic, several prominent Fenians were transported, and James Stephens, the "Head Centre" was arrested with the evident purpose of making him an example. Stephens had the good fortune to make his escape, and being at large alarms the British authorities more than he would at the head of a formidable army.

It is not many years since the subordinates of that government had an opportunity to test the prowess of the great Head Centre. He actually on one occasion commanded two hundred patriotic men in an attack upon a stronghold in a remote corner of Ireland. Five policemen held his forces at bay all of one night, and put them to route in the morning. It may be presumed that he has acquired no extraordinary courage or military skill since that period; and in case that he has not, it will require an immense Fenian army to be recruited from all the nations, with such a champion, to endanger seriously the British rule in Ireland.

We can hardly imagine what disposition the Fenians, in the event of success, could make of their conquest. The king of Siam when making to his unlucky courtier the present of the white elephant, could embarrass him no more completely than the actual possession of Ireland would confound the liberators. It has been declared that those Irish peers who voted in the last century for the union of the two Kingdoms, were guilty of selling their country. Those who made this charge were generally men who had no country to sell, and were the more disposed accordingly to act the part of demagogues. If the descendants of these men should ever acquire possession of Ireland, they could neither keep the country, nor maintain in it a stable government. The Celtic, or as Napoleon calls them, the Latin nations, do not seem to affect a free commonwealth. Rome was never anything but a tyranny; France twice leaped from democracy to imperialism; and Ireland would lose as little time in establishing a despotism. The good sense of all reflecting men will, therefore, lead them to entertain no sympathy for the Fenian movement, or apprehension of its success.

Secret organizations have existed in all countries at different periods of time, and while human nature remains unchanged, will continue. The sacerdotal orders of the old world were afflicted in this manner, and many of the schools

and *aire seis* of philosophy received accessions by initiation and oaths of secrecy. The Chaldeans and Brahmins of the East, the Essenes of Judea, and Theapentists, Pythagoreans, Free Masons, Romancary, and Illuminatists, and others that may be named, are examples; omitting all mention of the mysteries of Isis, the Cabriri, Orpheus, Eleusis, and the Bona Dea of the ineffable name. These associations are generally formed upon some central idea, and their mysterious character adds to their power of fascination. But we doubt whether they do more than affiliate men of similar convictions and keep up a general enthusiasm. It may be true that in the event of actual hostilities they might aid the party with which they happened to be associated, but we do not believe that they would be able to initiate a downright revolution.

In this country we have had considerable experience with these matters. The Masonic lodges, in our own revolution, incidentally and indirectly furthered its progress in many ways; but beyond that, except in a few alleged instances of capital punishment on delinquent members, the institution has been harmless. We have also had the United Americans and the Society of the Star Spangled Banner, organizations which sprung up like mushrooms, ramified throughout every State of the Union, elected Mayors and Governors, Members of Congress and of State Legislatures, and then broke down in the effort to make a President. Our adopted citizens, whose ascendancy the organizations attempted to overthrow, were greatly alarmed at their formidable dimensions; but familiarity soon wore away their fright, and now Irish and Germans fraternize cordially in the same political parties with their famed "Know-Nothing" adversaries. The Lone Star Lodges on the acquisition of Cuba and Hunter's Lodges to effect the liberation of Canada are not yet forgotten.

During the rebellion the different political parties formed secret associations like the Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, States Rights Associations, Strong Bands, and Union Leagues. The organizations which were supposed to be arrayed against the Government miscarried in all their measures for obtaining control over it or its overthrow. The Union League itself exerts but an imperceptible influence upon public policy. The fly created about as much sensation on the horn of the ox.

England, too, had a little experience with her Chartists who fell to pieces of their own accord, and "Young Ireland," which perished at Slievegammon. Fenianism is but another outbreak, just as imposing and threatening, and just as sure to miscarry and become ridiculous. Secret political societies are ephemeral of necessity; and however frequently instituted are sure to fall speedily to pieces and become forgotten. They do not raise up statesmen and warriors for an emergency. The Golden Circle in this country failed in its conspiracy to overthrow the American Republic, and the Union League to terminate the rebellion. There is as little prospect that the Fenian Association will disturb the Government of the United Kingdom, much less establish an Irish Republic over the sea. In a brief time the adventure will become effete and degenerate into a public laughing-stock. The appellation of Fenian will dwindle to a nickname, and the organization itself will become a bugbear so ridiculous that men will be ashamed to confess that it had ever alarmed them. The Brotherhood, now severed into two factions, deadly hostile to each other, will probably be dispersed in a brief time, and then the Cabinet at London will discover, as we long since asserted would be the case, that their fears were groundless and absurd.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1866.

The year upon which we have just entered opened unsatisfactorily as regards the Money Market; the Directors of the Bank of England, at their first weekly meeting, having been compelled to advance the minimum rate of discount to eight per cent. The public were not prepared for such a step on the part of the Bank authorities, but the changes exhibited in the weekly statement fully justify the alteration which has been made. The rate for money during the last fortnight has, therefore, been augmented to the extent of two per cent. The leading feature in this week's bank return is the increase of £2,224,373 in the amount of private securities held by the establishment, thus indicating a very active demand for money. The reserve of notes and coin has been diminished by £1,611,519, and there is also a decrease of £296,919 in the stock of bullion. The rate now current for money is two per cent higher than at the commencement of last year, when the stock of bullion held by the bank was £13,933,592, and private securities amounted to £21,711,507, the reserve being £8,068,252. The present period, therefore, as far as the Money Market is concerned, compares unfavorably with last year; but, as regards the general condition of the country in a commercial point of view, the prospect now is certainly more encouraging than the future presented to the mercantile body at the commencement of 1865. At the opening of the year, owing to the large losses experienced in 1864, great caution had become imperatively necessary on the part of merchants here in entering into extensive engagements; and the uncertainty which prevailed in the minds of most persons as to the probable results of the approaching campaign in America, had the effect of reducing the transactions in many articles of commerce to a very narrow limit, prices at the same time being very fluctuating and sensitive. This contraction of trade had its natural effect on the Money Market, viz: a fall in prices. During the first six months the quotations steadily declined, till on the 14th of June, the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England fell to three per cent; the stock of bullion held by the establishment increasing shortly afterwards to £16,407,666. This was the lowest rate for money touched, as well as the largest supply of bullion held, during the year. At the close of July and during the months of August and September, the demand for money, as harvest work was in progress, during which about £3,000,000 was drawn from the metropolis to meet the wants of the farming community, became more active, and the quotations rose about one per cent higher. The close of September and the month of October were periods of great stringency in the Money Market, prices, in the course of ten days, having advanced to the extent of 2½ per cent. This important rise was caused by the great activity in the cotton trade, resulting in an advance in prices of from 2d. to 6d. per pound, as well as by the great demand for manufactured goods, oils and metals on the part of American buyers. Indeed the great revival in our trade with America is undoubtedly the prominent feature in our commercial history of 1865; for during the closing six months, the various markets in which American houses were purchasers became extremely active, so that prices attained a high and very remunerative point. Cotton goods, woollen goods, and all goods, metals, and oils participated extensively in this animation, the advance in their value being, as regards many articles, of a most important nature. The changes in Bank rate last year were sixteen in number, the lowest quotation being three, the highest seven per cent. The following table shows the date of these alterations, and the position of the Bank at the time:

Date.	Bank rate.	Circulation of Notes.	Stock of Bullion.	Reserve of Notes & Coin.	Amount of Securities.
January 12.....	5½	£21,012,778	£14,097,390	£ 8,265,105	£30,957,880
January 26.....	5	20,614,794	14,317,215	8,821,200	29,173,458
March 1.....	4½	20,381,080	14,801,367	9,518,082	30,424,109
March 29.....	4	20,388,744	15,358,999	10,057,678	32,271,054
May 3.....	4½	22,072,011	14,679,974	7,726,574	31,356,348
May 24.....	4	21,330,490	15,299,268	9,087,353	30,800,717
May 31.....	3½	21,422,198	15,838,491	9,577,896	31,400,265
June 14.....	3	21,191,106	16,045,669	9,966,274	30,093,662
July 26.....	3½	22,590,254	14,503,679	7,082,109	32,278,160
August 2.....	4	23,203,757	14,457,648	6,641,318	32,151,027
September 27.....	4½	22,033,528	13,960,819	7,108,174	33,003,525
September 29.....	5				
October 4.....	6	23,321,786	13,183,837	5,105,677	34,651,489
October 7.....	7				
November 22.....	6	21,074,103	14,465,032	8,531,072	28,842,665
December 27.....	7	20,864,161	13,403,102	7,591,267	32,495,414

The advance in the Bank rate has already had the effect of contracting the operations of merchants, and the principal markets closed Saturday with a quiet, but by no means heavy, appearance. Several articles have slightly declined in price; nevertheless, as a rule, holders of produce and manufacturers are indisposed to force sales, or to accept any material reduction; in fact, the trade of the country at the present moment is in a very healthy state, and is now only reduced to a state of inactivity by the high rates demanded for accommodation. Throughout the manufacturing districts the orders for goods to be given in, are said

to be very large, and are only delayed until the state of the Money Market will allow of more certainty as regards profit to the operator. At the same time American buyers are purchasing largely, and as great confidence prevails throughout the mercantile community here as to the future of America, and as the principal American buyers in our markets require, at the present time, longer credit than customary, the revival of trade now has necessarily a tendency to create a more stringent market for money than would have been the case were American merchants transacting business on the usual terms. Large amounts also of 5-20 bonds continue to be received here in payment of produce and manufactures, on which our own merchants obtain advances to meet some of their engagements. This being the case, it seems tolerably certain that the value of money in the immediate future must continue to rule high. The Directors of the Bank will undoubtedly lower their quotations when the state of their resources will allow of such a movement; but an easier rate for money will undoubtedly lead to considerable animation in the various branches of trade, so that they will eventually be compelled to again advance their terms. According to present appearances, it seems that during the current year, the changes in the rate of discount will be numerous, but that the quotation will not fall below five per cent.

Last year was quite as fertile in new companies as its predecessor; the number brought forward was 287, against 282 in 1864, and 263 in 1863. The total for the last three years is therefore 832, several of which have turned out very successfully, whilst as many have undergone the process of winding up. The authorized capital, as regards last year's undertakings, amounted to £106,995,000; the first issues being to the extent of £12,174,790. The deposit money paid was £12,174,790. Including the new issues of old companies, shares, called up, and premiums, together with the amounts call on the six foreign loans, viz: the Austrian for £14,600,000, the Peruvian for £9,000,000, the Brazilian for £5,000,000, the Ottoman 5 per cent. £3,636,363, the Ottoman 6 per cent. for £6,000,000, and the Italian loan for £8,000,000—the deposit money demanded of the public in the last twelve months has been of the following extent:

New companies—Deposits.....	£12,174,790
New issues by old companies, called up, and premiums.....	7,919,140
Foreign loans, called up.....	20,231,663
Total.....	£40,325,593

This large sum has naturally been one of the principal causes of the great tightness in money during the last six months; the heavy amounts continually required to meet the constant calls having compelled investors and speculators to enter the money market, and obtain advances at a high rate. The value of our National Debt has also suffered a deterioration to the extent of two per cent, partly from the fact that stock has been sold to meet the demands of these new companies, whilst, at the same time, numerous individuals have withdrawn a portion of their capital from Government securities in order to obtain the augmented rate of interest offered elsewhere.

Annexed are the returns of the circulation of the private and joint stock Banks for each of the four weeks ending November 11 and December 9:—

	Nov. 11.	Dec. 9.
Bank of England.....	£21,864,805	£20,803,248
Private bonds.....	3,133,928	2,977,276
Joint Stock Banks.....	2,892,421	2,789,657
Scotland.....	4,696,625	4,903,980
Ireland.....	6,887,925	6,691,240
Total.....	£39,475,764	£38,165,401

As compared with the four weeks ending December 10, 1864, the above figures shew an increase of £951,359 in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of £2,047,078 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

During the past week, owing to the continued outflow of bullion from the bank, and the rise in the bank rate of discount, the market for all our national securities has been in a very inactive state, and an almost general fall has taken place in prices. Railway shares have also been somewhat depressed, whilst most foreign securities have slightly declined in value. On the other hand, joint stock bank shares, which, in consequence of the active demand for, as well as increased value of money, are at the present moment realizing large profits, have ruled firm; enhanced prices having been obtained as regards the principal undertakings of that nature. Subjoined is a statement showing the daily prices of the chief home and foreign stocks and shares for the week. Consols closed to-day, Wednesday, 86½@87.

For week ending January 6.	Mon. Tues Wed Thur Frid. Sat.					
	Holiday.					
Consols.....		87½	87½	87	87½	87½
Brazilian 5 per cents, 1865.....		75	75	74½	74	74
Mexican 3 per cent.....		22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
1864.....		20%	..	20%	..	..
Peruvian 5 per cents, 1865.....		29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
Alliance bank.....		2 dis				
British and Californian.....		47	47	47	47	47
British North America.....		14	1 dis	1 dis	13½	13½ d
London of Mexico and South America.....		3½ p	48	3 pr.	47½	2 pr.
London and Brazilian.....		54%	54%	54%	54	54
Union of London.....						

The demand for money was active during the past week. At the bank, a full enquiry has been experienced, whilst in the open market, great firmness prevailed, the rates current in Lombard street being fully equal to those at the Bank of England. The following were the quotations for the best paper in the open market on Saturday:

30 days' bills.....	8 per cent.
60 days' ".....	8 " "
3 months' bills.....	8 " "
4 " ".....	8 " "
6 " ".....	8½ to 9 per cent.

The present week affairs have assumed a decidedly more satisfactory appearance, and advances have been obtained on the best commercial paper as low as 7½; the more general quotation however being 7½ to 7¾.

The value of money on the Continent has followed to some extent the rise line. The principal changes are at Paris and Amsterdam, at which cities a rise of one per cent has taken place. The Bank of France rate, however, is still three per cent below ours, so that unless the quotation for money is again raised at Paris we may anticipate withdrawing supplies of bullion from that quarter. The last return published by the Bank of France is unfavorable, inasmuch as it shows a decrease of about £1,000,000 in the stock of bullion, and an increase of £2,840,000 in bills discounted. The quotations for money at the leading Continental cities are as under:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris..... per cent	5	5	Turin..... per cent	5	4½ 5
Vienna.....	5	5	Brussels.....	5	5½
Berlin.....	7	6½	Madrid.....	9	
Frankfort.....	5½	5	Hamburg.....		6½
Amsterdam.....	6½	6½	St. Petersburg.....	6	6½ 7

In the early part of the week the market for American Securities exhibited considerable firmness, but it has since participated in the dullness of other departments of the Stock Exchange. The prices for each day during the past week are shown in the following statement. Fifty-twenties closed yesterday at 64@64½.

For week ending January 6.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5'20's, '82.		65½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Virginia State 5 per cents		50	50	50	50	50
do do 6 do		41	41	41	41	41
Atlantic & Great Western, Newport section, 1st mortgage, 1880.		78	78	78	78	78
do Pennsylv., 1877.		74	74	74	74	74
do do 1882.		74	74	74	74	74
Erie Scrip, 6 per cent.	1½ p.	1 p.				
Illinois Central, 1875, 6 per cent.		81	81	81	81	81
do do 7 per cent.		70	70	70	70	70
do do \$100, all paid.		78½	77½	77½	77	77½
Marietta & Cincinnati.		73	73	73	73	73
Panama Railway, 2d mort, 1872.		102	102	102	102½	102½
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, 2d mort.		85	85	85	85	85
do do \$50 shares.		34	34	34½	34	34
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mort, 1881, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.		75	75	75	74½	74½

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have issued their prospectus of the new loan for the Argentine Republic. The amount of the loan is £2,500,000, but in consequence of the present condition of the money market only one half will at present be offered to the public. The price of issue is 75, the rate of interest being 6 per cent, with a sinking fund of one per cent per annum. The proceeds of the loan are to be applied to warlike purposes, viz: to meet the expenses of the war now being carried on between the above State and Paraguay.

The rise in the rate of discount has had the effect of slightly depressing the market for cotton, but not to any serious extent. The trade at the opening of the week exhibited considerable buoyancy, and long stapled produce changed hands at ¼ to ½d per lb. advance. During the last few days the demand has become much less active, yet the closing prices Saturday were without material variation from Saturday last. The market has been kept in a healthy state by the firmness prevailing in most descriptions of manufactured goods at Manchester, so that holders are quite indisposed to force sales, or to accept any material reduction in values.

Since the close of the week, however, a fall of ¼d. to ½d per pound has taken place. But taking into consideration the fact that the imports for the last four days amount to nearly 40,000 bales, and that the sales now current are high, the decline is of but little importance. Indeed, a fall of ¼d. to ½d per pound from the late highest point, under a strong importation and a tight money market, undoubtedly indicates a healthy position of the staple in question. The market has, in fact, been buoyed up by the satisfactory state of the Manchester market, the demand for grains being tolerably active at mostly full prices. Cloth, however, is quieter, but shows only a slight depreciation in value from last week. The following are the present prices of cotton at Liverpool:

AMERICAN.						
	Fair.	Mid.	Good Ord.	Fair.	Mid.	Good Ord.
	THIS DAY.			LAST YEAR.		
Balecs otton.....	21½	20	19	Boweds.....	26½	25
Texas.....	22	20½	19	Mobile.....	26½	25
Orleans.....	22½	20½	19	Orleans.....	26½	25

EAST INDIAN.						
	Fair.	Mid.	Fair.	Mid.	Fair.	Mid.
	THIS DAY.			LAST YEAR.		
Broach.....	17½	16½	15	18½	17½	15½
Dholerah.....	17½	16½	15	19	18	16
Oomrawuttee.....	17½	16½	14½	18½	17½	15½
Comptah.....	17½	16	15	18	17	15½

During the year just concluded, the market was in a most sensitive state. In the early months, and up to the close of August spinners, speculators and exporters operated cautiously, and prices declined materially, but the great increase in the American demand for goods, coupled with the uncertainty which prevailed as to the probable extent of the supplies in the Southern States, was the cause of great activity in the article, so that prices experienced a rapid rise to the extent, on the average of about 4d per lb. During the concluding months the quotations declined; but, taking into consideration the high point which had previously been attained, not to any important degree. The actual consumption in Great Britain last year was 2,034,800 bales, being an increase of 428,410 bales as compared with 1864. The comparison is as follows:

	American.	East India & China.	Brazil, Egypt, &c.	Total.
1865.....	281,100	1,049,600	704,100	2,034,800
1864.....	150,730	958,740	488,920	1,605,390

There was also an increase in the export demand by 158,400 bales, as will be seen in the subjoined statement:

	American.	East India & China.	Brazil, Egypt, &c.	Total.
1865.....	60,200	677,700	153,000	890,900
1864.....	53,880	589,930	88,670	732,480

The total quantity imported at Liverpool was 2,034,800 bales, show-

ing an increase from the preceeding year of 428,410 bales. The figures stand thus:

	American.	East India & China.	Brazil, Egypt, &c.	Total.
1865.....	281,100	1,049,600	704,100	2,034,800
1864.....	150,730	958,740	488,920	1,605,390

I am unable to forward you any official statement of imports and exports for the twelve months, as the last returns issued by the Board of Trade only extend to the close of the month of November. Unfortunately, the returns for the twelve months are, from some unaccountable cause or other, delayed to a period when they become more curious than useful, inasmuch as they come to the hands of the mercantile public not before the close of February. The figures I subjoin, however, may be useful as showing here in detail the extent of our imports and exports from old as well as new countries. India, it will be observed, has declined; we may say, naturally, considering that our imports from that country ought to have been augmented considerably under the present very remunerative prices. But it seems that India, now that America is likely to compete too freely with her, has determined on withdrawing herself from the cultivation of cotton, and on embarking with more earnestness in the cultivation of indigo, and especially oilseeds, to which her soil is so well adapted, and which returns to the grower a large share of profit for the capital embarked, the risk incurred, and the labor employed. China shows a large decrease, viz.: of rather more than 50 per cent; and as both China and Japan are now purchasers of cotton at Bombay and Calcutta, it is pretty certain our supplies from those quarters for the future have ceased. Egypt continues to increase the production of the staple in question, but it seems probable that with a future reduction in price, which must take place in the ratio, probably, of the extension of the cultivation in the Southern States, that she will determine on devoting more attention to the production of cereals, and less to that of cotton. Alexandria during the last few years instead of being an important shipping port for wheat and beans, has been compelled to purchase largely at the Black Sea and neighboring ports in order to secure for the population of Egypt the necessary supply of wheat. The following are the tables from the Board of Trade returns:

IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN ELEVEN MONTHS.

From.	1863. bales.	1864. bales.	1865. bales.
United States.....	46,201	119,095	433,773
Bahamas and Burmuda.....	214,216	329,990	156,607
Mexico.....	147,722	198,046	521,213
Brazil.....	182,977	288,380	390,798
Turkey.....	68,382	153,637	186,573
Egypt.....	701,847	912,227	1,323,092
British India.....	2,964,278	3,784,562	3,422,830
China.....	235,244	691,594	315,886
Other countries.....	150,986	29,365	388,431
Total.....	4,720,853	6,767,896	6,946,153

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN ELEVEN MONTHS.

To.	1863. bales.	1864. bales.	1865. bales.
Russia, Northern port.....	152,678	222,346	276,013
Prussia.....	98,681	15,141	44,074
Hanover.....	54,430	49,663	14,688
Hanse Towns.....	359,770	481,786	653,703
Holland.....	359,844	401,821	382,464
Other countries.....	909,438	882,021	1,077,617
Total.....	1,934,841	2,052,778	2,398,559

The prices current for cotton at Liverpool, as regards middling qualities of produce, in each of the last four years, are as follows:

	1863. d.	1864. d.	1865. d.	1866. d.
Middling Mobile.....	24½	27½	26½	20½
Orleans.....	24½	28	29½	20½
Pernambuco.....	23	27½	25	20½
Egyptian.....	23½	27½	24	21½
Broast.....	16½	20½	15½	15

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, ETC., AT LIVERPOOL.

	Import week ending Jan. 4.		Export w'k end'g Jan. 4.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
America..... bales.	4,368	43,163	240	2,340
Brazil, Egypt, &c.....	18,832	10,313	781	2,373
East India.....	22,944	13,835	3,216	8,262
Total.....	46,144	67,311	5,337	12,975
Stock, Jan 4.	1865. 402,630	1866. 496,260	1865. 10,850	1866. 35,110

The imports and deliveries of cotton into and in India during the past week of each of the last three years, as well as the latest statement of stocks, were as under:

	1864. bales.	1865. bales.	1866. bales.
Imports.....	15,769	5,763	4,703
Deliveries.....	6,440	3,518	2,854
Stock.....	53,827	111,923	36,716

The quantity of East India cotton now estimated afloat is 289,765 bales, against 249,625 bales last year.

Owing, in a very great measure, to the dampness of the weather and the consequent poor condition in which produce is brought to market, the wheat trade has opened with great inactivity, and a fall of quite 1s. per quarter has taken place in prices. Yesterday, however, large samples changed hands steadily, and holders were disposed to insist on full terms; but the market, as regards all descriptions of produce, was certainly a most unsatisfactory one, and the amount of business transacted was very moderate. Besides the cause to which I have alluded above, this inactivity may be attributed to the fact that business has not as yet been entirely reopened since the holidays, and to the far more weighty fact, that of the demand of money. Our imports of produce continue very moderate, both from America and the Continent, but it may be observed that we have recently received several parcels of flour from your side, an article which has, at the present time, become quite a scarce commodity in our market. That we shall require considerable supplies of wheat is certain, because the harvest in this country last year was deficient both in quantity and in point of

quality, as compared with its two immediate predecessors. There is, however, a fair supply of old wheat in the country, and the prolific harvests of 1863 and 1864 have, to some extent, compensated for the deficiency of last season. But, at the same time, our imports of wheat and flour have fallen off considerably, and the range of prices does not increase them. For instance, the imports of wheat for ten months last year were rather more than 3,500,000 cwts., and of flour 1,100,000 cwts. less than in 1864, and with a falling off in our home produce, it seems certain that a rise in prices must occur during the next six weeks or two months, in order to attract the necessary supplies from foreign countries. I cannot see, however, that there is room for a rise of any important extent, but I think that the finest new English white wheat may advance to 55s. and new red to about 50s. per quarter. These prices would indicate an advance from the present rates of about 5s. per quarter. The average price of English wheat in England and Wales, last week, was 46s. 11d., against 37s. 10d. in 1864, and 40s. 5d. in 1863, 45s. 7d. in 1862, and 61s. 4d. in 1861. The following table shows the extent of our importations during the first eleven months of the last three years:

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1863. Cwts.	1864. Cwts.	1865. Cwts.
<b>Wheat—</b>			
From Russia.....	4,156,143	4,711,510	7,127,624
Prussia.....	3,798,236	4,592,982	5,034,306
Denmark.....	344,253	710,131	603,691
Schleswig-Holstein and Lanen- berg.....	164,151	249,113	250,782
Mecklenberg.....	368,229	620,498	603,532
Hanse Towns.....	249,756	484,288	456,692
France.....	120,337	554,497	1,663,502
Turkey, Wallachia & Moldavia	387,673	445,966	562,541
Egypt.....	2,229,353	366,870	10,063
United States.....	8,318,330	7,836,020	1,016,531
British North America.....	2,020,889	1,164,627	294,316
Other countries.....	451,859	406,579	921,651
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>22,729,209</b>	<b>22,143,081</b>	<b>18,557,281</b>
<b>Indian Corn.....</b>	<b>12,523,795</b>	<b>5,695,627</b>	<b>6,233,446</b>
<b>Flour—</b>			
From Hanse Towns.....	269,262	307,376	222,889
France.....	1,059,674	1,659,504	2,356,943
United States.....	2,474,195	1,737,417	236,526
British North America.....	837,005	472,760	166,663
Other Countries.....	116,162	113,257	156,070
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,756,298</b>	<b>4,290,314</b>	<b>3,139,091</b>

The following table shows the extent of our export trade with America, as far as relates to the principal articles of British and Irish produce, during the past eleven months of each of the last three years:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	
Alkali.....	£326,631	£346,771	£419,299	Iron, wro't	£105,274	£244,813	£143,663
Beer & ale.....	29,859	40,478	47,270	Steel.....	477,171	462,947	309,197
Coals.....	166,182	126,849	104,974	Copper, w't	7,687	14,983	38,248
Cotton piece goods.....	1,416,440	1,632,685	2,414,200	Lead, pig..	41,896	231,282	140,954
Cotton thread.....	226,976	179,495	169,701	Tin plates..	691,403	627,618	865,957
Earthenware & porcel'e.	323,577	380,413	401,079	Oil seed.....	3,634	47,074	53,835
Haberdash'ry	585,104	745,514	809,810	Salt.....	25,647	34,506	59,828
Hardware and cutlery—				Silk pc goods	93,050	73,349	67,015
Knives, &c	68,083	111,097	142,938	handch'fs	3,750	17,270	2,907
Anvils, vi- ces, saws..	65,159	85,162	86,648	ribbons..	23,748	28,183	36,942
Man of Ger- man silver.	239,401	254,163	312,288	oth. art's	74,445	75,459	108,518
Linen piece goods.....	1,779,389	2,308,847	3,097,554	oth. ma- terials..	16,011	37,567	41,093
Linen thread.....	179,560	176,661	133,339	Spools, Brit..	12,163	11,079	14,789
Metals—				Wool.....	40,654	37,242	19,410
Iron, pig... 120,951	209,917	167,820	Woolen cloth	610,722	699,528	484,618	
“ bar, &c 445,379	703,601	200,346	“ carp's	229,186	278,601	329,597	
“ rail'd. 375,420	800,067	387,874	“ shawls	68,074	61,309	29,731	
“ cast'gs 18,227	14,073	4,811	Worsted st'fs				
“ hoops. 159,139	218,170	93,979	of wool only				
			and of wool				
			mixed with				
			oth. mat'ls	1,717,356	2,006,970	3,221,240	

The last return issued by the Veterinary Department of the Board of Trade in reference to the disease amongst horned stock in Great Britain is the least unfavorable that has been published. The statement is for the week ending Dec. 30, and during that period 7,693 beasts were attacked by the disease. Since government commenced to report cases, it appears that 73,549 head of stock have been attacked, of which 13,931 have been killed, 41,491 have died, and 7,045 have recovered. At present the appearance of the disease has the effect of contributing to a comparatively low price for butchers' meat; but the ultimate consequences of the disease must, without doubt, operate disastrously to the whole country. Just now the grazing community is exceedingly alarmed, and is forwarding to market beasts which they would, under other circumstances, have detained at home for one year, two, and even three years longer. Many of these beasts are disposed of at very low prices, and as a recent order in Council forbids the conveyance of stock forwarded to market back to the grazing districts, the only alternative is to sell them at a low price to the butcher, who turns them into sausages. The public—the unthinking public—congratulated itself that it was enabled to secure its Christmas supplies of beef at a tolerably low rate; but these low rates will, without doubt, be succeeded by very high quotations, unless, indeed, the foreign grazer supply us not only with large numbers, but full weight during the ensuing spring. The imports of cattle during the past eleven months of last year were 196,030 beasts against 141,778 beasts; 763,084 against 412,469 sheep; 117,766 calves against 68,777 calves; and 368,602 pigs against 300,216 pigs last year. As regards the state of the markets for colonial and foreign grocery produce, there is but little to say. The high rate of money, coupled with the holiday appearance in most departments, has had the effect of limiting transactions generally, whilst the tendency of prices has been rather in favor of the buyer. The stocks in London are as follows:

	1865.	1866.
Sugar.....	110,814	84,410
Coffee.....	11,349	12,612
Rice.....	45,005	34,441

Metals, oils, and tallow have also participated in the general quietness; and there is a tendency, which certainly appears by no means permanent, unless, indeed, money should become even dearer, to lower

rates. On Wednesday the quarterly meeting of the members of the tin plate trade was held, and as the demand for plates had been, as well as customers, very active, it was resolved to advance prices 2d per box. I C charcoal plates are now quoted at 33s per box, delivered at Liverpool.

The arrivals of coal into London last year, by land and water carriage, reach the enormous total of 5,903,271 tons, against nearly 5,400,000 tons in 1864.

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. 18, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Jan. 19:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$1,967,200	\$1,043,235	\$572,608	\$3,902,895
Gen'l merchandise.	2,745,676	1,367,605	2,093,907	2,547,788
<b>Total for the week</b>	<b>\$4,712,876</b>	<b>\$2,410,840</b>	<b>\$2,666,515</b>	<b>\$6,450,683</b>
Prev. reported....	7,302,581	5,431,554	2,032,821	6,867,188

Since Jan. 1st.... \$12,016,457 \$7,842,394 \$4,699,336 \$13,317,871

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 15th.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week....	\$4,235,591	\$2,871,565	\$1,064,905	\$4,860,386
Prev. reported....	6,133,743	4,390,653	4,502,544	9,095,150

Since Jan. 1... \$10,369,339 \$7,262,218 \$5,566,849 \$13,955,536

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 20, 1866:

Jan. 18—Schooner Charles Thompson, Ponce—			
American silver.....			5,785
“ 20—Steamer Arago, Havre—			
Gold bars.....			248,000
“ 20—Steamer Borussia, Hamburg—			
Silver bars.....			154,135
Gold bars.....			137,500
German silver.....			1,000
“ 18—Steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool—			
Gold bars.....			80,374
Specie.....			59,100

Total for the week..... \$685,894  
Previously reported..... 1,192,530

Total since Jan. 1, 1866..... \$1,878,424

Same time in	1865.	1858.
1865.....	\$1,970,437	\$4,688,542
1864.....	4,262,608	1,087,285
1863.....	2,432,031	92,834
1862.....	2,024,872	18,815
1861.....	37,754	1,468,302
1860.....	432,962	529,159
1859.....	1,837,996	3,194,314

INTERNAL REVENUE IN NEW YORK.—The receipts on account of internal revenue in the city of New York since October, 1862, show a total of \$64,222,056, and so rapid has been the increase that more than one half the whole, or \$37,156,411 were collected in the year 1865. The following are the aggregates in each district of the city for 1863, 1864, and 1865:

	1863.	1864.	Increase.
2d dist.....	\$1,399,881 62	\$4,876,907 73	\$3,474,026 11
4th dist.....	2,169,138 58	4,020,762 14	1,756,567 57
5th dist.....	508,987 30	1,054,017 21	545,929 91
6th dist.....	1,190,976 97	2,899,881 54	1,708,804 57
7th dist.....	453,261 48	955,336 67	502,125 19
8th dist.....	1,700,300 42	3,394,679 25	1,892,879 83
9th dist.....	489,558 98	944,137 68	454,578 70
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$7,911,105 35</b>	<b>\$18,242,773 22</b>	<b>\$10,331,667 87</b>
	1864.	1865.	Increase.
2d dist.....	\$4,873,907 73	\$10,269,871 55	\$5,425,963 86
4th dist.....	4,020,762 14	8,466,158 50	4,445,396 36
5th dist.....	1,054,017 21	1,827,381 63	773,364 42
6th dist.....	2,899,881 54	4,300,378 96	1,400,497 52
7th dist.....	955,336 67	1,626,384 91	670,998 24
8th dist.....	3,592,650 25	8,558,657 52	4,965,977 27
9th dist.....	944,137 68	2,077,578 47	1,133,440 79
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$18,242,773 22</b>	<b>\$37,156,411 58</b>	<b>\$18,913,638 36</b>
Collections in 1862 (three months).....			\$911,765 99
“ 1863 (calendar year).....			7,911,105 35
“ 1864.....			18,242,773 22
“ 1865.....			37,156,411 58
<b>Collections in three years and three months.....</b>			<b>\$64,222,056 14</b>

New York has 1,000,000 inhabitants, and a valuation of \$600,000,000; hence, on the average, every man, woman and child has paid last year to the General Government \$37, or 6 per cent. of the valuation. This is exclusive of the payment for stamps consumed by the people of this city.

The internal revenue collections of the whole country in the fiscal years since the excise law went into operation have been as follows. The year begins on July 1, and ends on the 31st day of June:

1862-1863	\$41,003,192 93
1863-1864	116,850,672 44
1865-1866	211,119,529 17

Should the rate of increased for the current year, to July 1, be the same as that of last year over the previous one, and taking the New York returns as an index, the highest estimate of revenue from internal sources will have been attained.

**CALIFORNIA GOLD RECEIPTS.**—The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Henry Chauncy, from Aspinwall on the 12th inst., arrived here on the morning of 19th inst. The following is her treasure list:

Panama R. R. Co.	\$10,033 04	Eugene Kelly & Co.	\$8,250 00
Atlantic M. S. Co.	1,656 31	Eugene Kelly & Co.	76,000 00
D. B. Allen	6,684 05	Lees & Waller	328,635 24
J. & W. Seligman	70,800 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	11,500 00
H. Cohen & Co.	33,700 00	To order	95,760 50
Smith, Martin & Co.	26,735 23		
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	50,435 06	Total	\$799,706 54
Aug. Belmont & Co.	79,517 11		

FROM ASPINWALL.

S. L. Isaacs & Ash	\$1,650 00
Hoadley, Eno & Co	1,000 00
Total	\$2,650 00
Total	\$802,356 54

The receipts by steamship from California since the commencement of the year have been as follows:

Date	Steamship	Amount
January 12	New York	\$685,610
January 19	Henry Chauncy	799,706
Total to date 1866		\$1,485,316
Total to date 1865		1,532,369

Diminution of Receipts in 1866..... \$47,053

**OHIO STATE DEBT.**—The funded debt of Ohio shows a decrease of \$1,985,258 89 during the four years ending November 15, 1865. The amounts in 1861 and 1865 compare as follows:

FOREIGN DEBT.		
Loan of 1856, (interest ceased)	\$1,166 33	\$
Loan of 1860, 6 per cent.	6,198,325 27	562,268 56
Loan of 1865, 5 per cent.	1,025,000 00	1,009,500 00
Loan of 1870, 6 per cent.	2,183,531 93	2,183,531 93
Loan of 1875, 6 per cent.	1,600,000 00	1,600,000 00
Loan of 1881, 6 per cent.	4,095,309 47	4,095,309 47
Loan of 1886, 6 per cent.	2,400,000 00	2,400,000 00
Loan of 1868, 6 per cent.	379,866 00	379,866 00
Total foreign debt	\$13,787,889 53	\$12,230,475 96
DOMESTIC DEBT.		
Stock of 1849, (interest ceased)	\$1,765 00	\$ 1,765 00
National Road Bonds, (interest ceased)	60 36	60 36
Loan of 1863, 6 per cent.	275,385 00	
Loan of 1845, 6 per cent.	250 00 00	
Loan of (Union) of 1866, 6 per cent (int'st ceased)	300,204 32	500 00
Loan of (Union) of 1868, 6 per cent.	281,969 13	276,213 13
Loan of (Union) of 1871, 6 per cent.		400,000 00
Total domestic debt	\$1,109,383 81	\$681,538 49
Aggregate foreign and domestic debt	\$14,897,273 34	\$12,912,014 45

These figures present a highly satisfactory condition of affairs. Not only has the State furnished the means for its own defense during the late four years war, and sustained its credit by the prompt payment of interest on its indebtedness, but it has actually redeemed nearly \$2,000,000 of the principal of the public debt, and the balance to credit of the sinking fund at the end of the last fiscal year was \$328,611 11, a sum nearly sufficient to pay all the interest that may accrue during the current year, without the aid of the actual income of the fund.

**MICHIGAN STATE DEBT.**—The State Treasurer in his report to the Legislature makes the following exhibit of the State's indebtedness:

	Interest.	Due	Amount.
Renewal Loan Bonds	6	Jan 1, 1878	\$216,000 00
Two million Loan Bonds	7	do 1868	250,000 00
do do	6	do 1873	500,000 00
do do	6	do 1876	500,000 00
do do	6	do 1883	750,000 00
St. Marie Canal Bonds	6	do 1873	100,000 00
War Loan Bonds	7	do 1886	1,122,000 00
War Bounty Loan Bonds	7	May 1, 1890	345,000 00
Total funded debt			\$3,783,000 00
Adjusted bonds, past due		\$4,000 00	
Full paid \$5,000,000 loan bonds, past due		12,000 00	
War loan bonds (\$100 and \$50) called in		400 00	
Unrecognized \$5,000,000 loan bonds, \$140,000 adjustable for		80,999 80	97,399 80
Total funded and fundable debt			\$3,880,399 80
TRUST FUND DEBT.			
Primary school fund		\$1,144,239 50	
University fund		264,871 47	
Normal school fund		39,204 23	
Railroad deposits		2,157 32	1,450,472 52
Total liabilities of State			\$5,330,872 32

**KING'S COUNTY (N. Y.) WAR EXPENSES.**—The following statement prepared for the State Bureau of military statistics exhibits an account of all moneys expended in the county for war purposes to the 31st December, 1865, together with the sources from which the moneys were received.

The amounts paid were as follows:

1861 For relief to families of volunteers, with interest on loans	\$202,074 01
1862 For bounties, relief and interest	597,253 68
1863 For bounties, &c., and services of National Guard	708,322 83
1864 For bounties, &c.	2,843,255 84
1865 For bounties, &c., principal on loans and services of National Guard	1,327,781 84
Total	\$5,678,687 75

The following were the sources from which the moneys were obtained:

From county taxes in 1861-65, inclusive	\$1,396,783 85
From county loans 1862-65, inclusive	3,033,564 30
From State Paymaster-General to reimburse county for expenses incurred under call of troops Dec. 19, 1864, \$1,261,535, in New York State bonds; net proceeds of sale of same and premium on loans	1,248,399 66
Total	\$5,678,687 75
The funded debt of the county Dec. 31, 1865, was	\$2,464,000 00
The floating debt, same date, was	544,504 30
Total	\$3,008,504 30
Amount bearing 6 per cent interest	\$1,787,000 00
do 7 do	1,221,504 30
Total	\$3,008,504 30

**MACKEREL INSPECTED IN MASSACHUSETTS.**—The inspection of Mackerel the past year, says the Boston *Shipping List*, shows a falling off of 18,000 bbls compared with 1864, while the quantity of No. 1 is 50,000 bbls more than last year, and the inspection of 1's largely exceed any previous year since 1852. The inspection of 2's is less than half the quantity inspected in 1864, while the No. of 3's have been about the same. Notwithstanding the falling off in bbls, the superior quality of the Mackerel caught the past year, will make their value quite equal to any previous year. The following are the returns of the Inspector General:

	Bbls. No. 1.	Bbls. No. 2.	Bbls. No. 3.	Bbls. No. 4.
Beverly	94½	21	1	12½
Boston	17,080½	12,635½	6,670½	4½
Chatham	2,697	914½	514½	4
Cohasset	3,434½	1,963½	3,726½	6
Dennis	1,929½	1,157½	916	28
Gloucester	99,174½	28,378½	13,995½	1,081
Harwich	3,470½	1,341½	1,860½	½
Hingham	2,169½	1,671	96	..
Nantucket	558½	240	1,121½	188½
Newburyport	4,755½	2,467½	4,949½	246½
Provincetown	6,509½	5,756½	2½	..
Rockport	3,912½	1,587½	7½	..
Truro	7½	6½	4,085½	..
Wellfleet	7,928½	5,222		
Total	153,723½	63,562½	39,266½	244½

MACKEREL REINSPECTED IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1865.

Boston	22,660½	18,857½	7,523½	14½
Gloucester	1,235½	401½	204½	..
Newburyport	376½	44½	..	..
Total	24,272½	19,304	7,727½	14½

The inspection each year since 1852 have been as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Total.
1865	153,723½	63,562½	39,266½	244½	256,797
1864	103,383½	137,746½	33,212½	14½	274,357
1863	67,985½	136,075½	102,601½	280	306,942
1862	81,902½	78,388½	100,011	562½	260,864
1861	70,877½	100,286½	22,486	633½	194,283
1860	58,828½	122,837	50,578½	3,440½	235,705
1859	61,330	12,160½	22,207½	4,118½	99,815
1858	75,347	21,929	32,332½	1,992½	131,602
1857	91,917½	49,795½	42,952½	724	185,388
1856	89,333½	76,819½	47,989½	178	214,392
1855	29,187½	91,125½	90,000½	1,338½	211,952
1854	30,095½	46,242½	55,133½	3,378½	135,349
1853	49,010½	24,583½	39,987	19,843½	133,340
1852	96,610½	74,793½	47,960½	2,164	217,540

The inspection of other pickled Fish has been as follows:

No. 1 Salmon	798	Herring	2,230½	Fins and Napes	254½
No. 2 "	95½	Cod	177	Halibut heads	20
No. 3 "	44	Sword Fish	894½	Trout	285½
Alewives	511	Haddock	510½		
Shad	26½	Blue Fish	644	Total	7,653½
Manhaden	630	Tongues & Sounds	532½		

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.
Illinois State Bonds	1,174-5-6-7-S.	\$1,000 each.	—	Refer to James L. Berrien, 383 Broome St.
U. S. 5-20s.	29,873, 29,884, 27,913, 52,931, 11,999, 52,935.	\$100 each.	First series.	Refer to B. R. Hudson, Auriesville, Montgomery Co., N. Y.
do do	43,200.	\$1,000.	do do	
do do	15,560.	\$500.	do do	
U. S. 7-30s.	195.	\$1,000.	do do	
do do	80,757-58-59-60.	\$500 each.	Second do	

The following dividends are announced—

## DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. O. T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
<b>Insurance.</b>				
Republic Fire Insur. Co. ....	3½	Jan. 19.	Company's Office	—
International Insurance Co. ....	8½	Feb. 1.	Company's Office	—
Astor Fire Insurance Co. ....	5	Feb. 1.	Company's Office	—
Broadway Insurance Co. ....	5	Feb. 1.	Company's Office	—
<b>Railroads, etc.</b>				
Del. & Raritan Canal and Camden & Amboy Rail- road & Trans. Co. ....	10	Feb. 15.	{ Offices in N. Y. { and Philadel... }	—
New York Central .....	8	Feb. 20.	{ Duncan, Sher- { man & Co., NY { Albany C. B'k. }	{ Jan. 31 to Feb. 28
Wyoming V. RR. & Coal Co	5	Feb. 17.	Company's Office	Feb. 1 to Feb. 17.
<b>Banks.</b>				
Corn Exchange Bank .....	5	Feb. 1.	At Bank.	Jan. 22 to Feb. 1.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Jan. 26.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—The market exhibits a slight reaction from the extreme ease prevailing during late weeks. There is a perceptible increase in the demand for mercantile accommodation. Both the banks and private bankers are extending their purchases of paper; but still confine their operations to the most approved names, disfavoring the large amount of credits being issued by jobbers in new branches of trade. The request of some western firms for renewal of their notes has created a degree of caution respecting merchandise paper connected with that section. The weakness of the Liverpool cotton market, connected with the condition of affairs at London, has also produced a certain amount of caution toward parties in the cotton trade; but with these exceptions, the loan market shows the same general features of confidence that have hitherto existed. There is still very little western produce paper in the market. The large stock of pork in Cincinnati lies dormant, owing to prices there being nearly equal to those of New York: but so soon as packers show a disposition to meet the views of buyers here, an active westward movement of capital may be anticipated. The domestic commission merchants are employing a large amount of bills, which are readily taken at rates ranging from 6½@9 per cent.

The growing demand for discounts has diminished the balances available for call loans, and the rates to street borrowers are a shade firmer. We hear of no transactions below 5 per cent, and a fair proportion of call loans are supplied at 6 per cent. Although there has been an increased activity in stocks, the demand from the brokers has been strictly moderate. The last banks' statement shows a moderate increase in loans and a decrease in deposits and legal tenders; which shows the reaction from the late extreme ease above indicated. Prime bills are current at 6½@7½ per cent; "good" at 8@9 per cent; and a wide range of less known paper at 10@15 per cent.

The following are the rates for the various classes of loans;

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans .....	5 @ 6	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months .....	7½ @ 8
Loans on bonds & mort. ..	6 @ 7	do single names .....	8 @ 9
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months .....	6½ @ 7½	Lower grades .....	10 @ 15

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.**—The downward movement in railroad shares commenced two weeks ago, and temporarily checked last week, has been continued, and the list shows an average decline of 3@4 per cent. Speculative holders appear to have made no effort to raise the fall, but have readily sold out, apparently from a conviction that, in the fear of the recent falling off in earnings, and the less hopeful prospects of the roads, late values could not be longer sustained. The street is less subject than usual to speculative combinations, and the fall in prices is less due to clique operations than to natural causes. The tone of the market is still weak, and although prices now average about 8 per cent lower than at the opening of January, dealers do not appear confident that the bottom has been reached. There is, however, a very large outstanding "short" interest, which may serve as the basis of an upward reaction. The depression is fostered by the general uncertainty that

overhangs financial affairs; and unless there should be an early revival of confidence, it is quite possible that prices may fall below the real dividend value of stocks. The passing of the loan bill is looked to as likely to produce a more settled market. The following are the closing quotations for leading stocks compared with those of last Saturday:—

	Jan. 20.	Jan. 26.
Canton Co. ....	45	44½
Cumberland Coal .....	46	43¾
Mariposa .....	14	13½
Quicksilver .....	41¾	36¾
New York Central .....	93¾	91
Erie, ex div .....	84¾	83¾
Hudson River .....	103¾	101½
Reading .....	101¾	98¾
Michigan Southern .....	70¾	67¾
Michigan Central .....	125	116
Cleveland and Pittsburgh ..	85¾	78
Northwestern .....	31¾	28¾
" preferred .....	57¾	54¾
Rock Island .....	102¾	97¾
Fort Wayne .....	95¾	93¾
C. & Toledo .....	105¾	105

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**—Governments generally have been dull and unsettled during the week. The uncertainty as to the financial measures to be adopted by Congress, the apprehension that Mr. McCulloch may prevail upon Congress, to authorize a foreign loan; and the *Hibernia's* news of a delicate condition of finances at London, have combined to produce a general indisposition to buy government securities. At the same time, the heavy decline in railroad stocks has produced an idea that they may become relatively cheaper than governments, producing an exchange of the latter for the former; which again has tended to foster a suspension of operations. Gold interest bonds are especially depressed, Five-twenties of 1862 have declined ¾, and and close weaker than any other securities. The 2d issue are ¼ lower. Seventies have held their own firmly until the close of the week, when the price yielded ¼@½. The representations made to the Committee on Ways and Means, in favor of an early funding of all the short obligations of the government, produces an expectation that Seven-thirties will soon be convertible into a long six per cent bond, which tends strongly to sustain their value. Sixes of 1881 maintain their late price. Certificates of Indebtedness are in good demand for the employment of balances, and remain at 98¾. Compound interest notes are in active demand from the National banks, for keeping up their reserve.

The following are the closing quotations for the leading securities:

	Jan. 20.	Jan. 26.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup. ....	103¾	103¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons ..	102¾	102¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 .....	101¾	101¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 .....	101¾	101¾
U. S. 10-40's .....	92¾	92¾
U. S. 7-30's 1st series .....	99	98¾
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series .....	98¾	98¾
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series .....	98¾	98¾
U. S. 1 yr's certificates .....	98¾	98¾

**THE GOLD MARKET.**—The general course of the market has been steady. The uncertainty as to whether Congress will adopt the clause in the new loan bill authorizing a direct foreign loan keeps the market somewhat in suspense, and it is quite probable that the determining of that point of the bill will produce a slight change in the premium. The demand for customs duties has been large. The foreign bankers appear to be generally disposed to keep a good supply of specie, in view of the possibility of increasing monetary difficulties at London; and some of them have bought freely during the week. The low rates of exchange have not prevented the shipment of a considerable amount of gold. Bullion has been procurable on easy terms, so that, with the high rate of interest at London, shippers have been able to realise a slight percentage above shipments; while some have probably remitted in this form more with a view to credit than profit. The shipments on Saturday last amounted to \$680,109, chiefly in bullion; and on Wednesday the Scotia took out \$336,964. The following are the highest and lowest quotations for gold for the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Jan. 20.....	139	138 1/2	Jan. 24.....	139 1/2	139 1/2
Jan. 22.....	139 1/2	138 3/4	Jan. 25.....	139 1/2	139 1/2
Jan. 23.....	139 1/2	138 3/4	Jan. 26.....	139 1/2	139 1/2

The following are the current quotations for the leading foreign coin:

	Buying.	Selling.
Sovereigns.....	\$6 80	\$6 85
Spanish Doubloons.....	16 00	16 10
Mexican Dollars.....	1 40	1 43
Napoleons.....	5 35	5 40
Thalers.....	10 90	11 00
Bank England Notes.....	6 80	6 85

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

	Custom-house. Receipts.	Sub-Treasury. Payments.	Sub-Treasury. Receipts.
January 15.....	\$562,844 56	\$1,198,734 06	\$2,387,468 60
January 16.....	539,272 54	803,947 33	2,088,076 81
January 17.....	600,391 64	608,293 61	2,793,330 49
January 18.....	441,189 83	1,009,615 68	1,724,769 82
January 19.....	337,829 71	1,051,399 20	3,119,102 46
January 20.....	263,840 66	726,133 46	2,981,174 93

Total.....\$2,754,368 94 \$5,398,128 23 \$14,099,913 11  
Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Jan. 15.... 75,485,284 88

Deduct payments during the week..... 5,398,128 24

Balance on Saturday evening.....\$84,181,069 76  
Increase during the week..... 8,695,784 88

Total amount of gold certificates issued \$2,706,400. Included in the receipts of customs were \$825,000 in gold, and \$1,928,641 in gold certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Oct. 7....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,335,221	69,898,621	dec 1,073,544
" 14....	1,991,742	21,552,912	19,367,370	67,713,079	" 2,185,542
" 21....	2,561,530	21,530,488	18,799,937	64,973,528	" 2,739,550
" 28....	1,932,368	39,363,735	34,547,904	60,157,697	" 4,815,831
Nov. 4....	2,687,656	24,798,070	20,717,008	55,076,645	" 5,081,051
" 11....	2,433,163	11,484,939	14,784,631	58,376,337	incr 3,299,692
" 18....	2,535,485	21,211,285	22,791,744	59,957,797	" 1,581,459
" 25....	1,949,799	10,188,786	18,411,038	68,180,049	" 8,222,252
Dec. 2....	2,231,767	14,616,299	23,695,742	77,259,601	" 9,079,551
" 9....	1,752,256	25,302,305	18,865,048	70,822,344	dec 6,437,257
" 16....	2,134,363	16,150,457	24,387,645	79,050,532	incr 8,237,188
" 23....	1,841,075	17,302,808	15,660,224	77,416,949	dec 1,642,583
" 30....	1,654,875	19,817,205	18,306,097	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
" 13....	2,334,694	8,341,643	15,837,971	75,485,284	inc 7,496,327
" 20....	2,754,368	5,398,128	14,093,013	84,181,069	inc 8,695,784

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The rates of sterling exchange are kept low by the large supply of cotton bills drawn here and at the Southern ports. Excepting petroleum bills, the supply of all other kinds of sterling exchange is very limited. The late advices from London have tended to induce remittances by to-morrow's steamer, causing a slight differing of rates to-day. Prime bankers 60 days' sterling has sold mostly at 108 1/2, with exceptions at 108 3/4. The transactions in francs are nominal. The following are the closing quotations for the several classes of foreign bills, compared with those of the three last weeks:—

	Jan. 5.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.
London Com'l....	108 1/2 @ 108 1/2	108 @ 108 1/2	107 1/2 @ 108 1/2	107 1/2 @ 108 1/2
do do bank's	109 @ 109 1/2	108 1/2 @ 109	108 1/2 @ 108 1/2	108 1/2 @ 108 1/2
do do s.s.	110 1/2 @ 109 1/2	108 1/2 @ 109	108 1/2 @ 108 1/2	109 1/2 @ 108 1/2
Paris.....	520 @ 516 1/2	520 @ 516 1/2	522 1/2 @ 517 1/2	522 1/2 @ 517 1/2
do s.s.....	513 1/2 @ 512 1/2	515 @ 513 1/2	516 1/2 @ 513 1/2	516 1/2 @ 513 1/2
Antwerp.....	520 @ 517 1/2	521 1/2 @ 518 1/2	522 1/2 @ 518 1/2	522 1/2 @ 518 1/2
Swiss.....	517 1/2 @ 516 1/2	520 @ 517 1/2	521 1/2 @ 518 1/2	520 1/2 @ 518 1/2
Hamburg.....	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2	36 @ 36 1/2	36 @ 36 1/2
Amsterdam.....	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 41	46 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Frankfort.....	40 1/2 @ 41	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Bremen.....	79 @ 79 1/2	78 1/2 @ 79 1/2	78 1/2 @ 79	78 1/2 @ 78
Berlin.....	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2	71 @ 71 1/2	71 @ 71 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. 20, 1866:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legals. Tender.
New York.....	\$6,405,356	\$2,810,659	\$556,484	\$8,924,790	\$2,408,816
Manhattan.....	5,992,624	938,193	14,032	5,018,227	1,952,338
Mechanics.....	6,623,315	1,299,374	404,234	4,467,018	2,748,633
Union.....	5,722,664	278,243	317,642	4,403,344	1,452,768
America.....	4,810,278	158,820	434,233	3,449,144	1,800,628
Phenix.....	7,681,431	1,343,470	3,365	7,984,964	3,787,081
City.....	3,983,064	240,418	192,833	3,266,598	918,697
Tradesmen's.....	4,809,861	259,160	.....	2,925,432	1,225,701
Fulton.....	3,075,074	32,691	271,136	2,087,875	701,708
Chemical.....	2,030,323	289,456	23,434	2,234,517	801,240
Mercht. Exchange..	4,921,211	1,157,681	21,215	5,285,641	2,253,433
National.....	2,786,703	104,743	334,504	1,818,754	497,050
Butch. & Drovers..	2,568,810	307,281	370,840	960,754	348,068
Mech's & Trad's*..	2,243,874	80,447	23,521	2,029,912	294,596
Greenwich.....	1,699,386	78,811	.....	1,454,092	442,768
	935,268	14,779	7,572	820,889	209,530

Leather Manf.....	3,074,739	334,627	130,000	2,290,939	1,167,654
Seventh Ward.....	774,211	48,858	104,576	618,755	355,934
State of N. Y.....	5,501,614	415,234	13,826	4,603,588	2,439,853
Amer. Exchange....	9,920,116	826,153	272,514	6,989,944	4,180,682
Commerce.....	19,411,933	1,187,451	2,436,475	7,451,410	3,026,500
Broadway.....	7,122,197	133,006	814,893	7,283,168	2,827,778
Ocean.....	3,500,407	101,321	476,343	3,190,333	800,150
Mercantile.....	3,248,283	73,138	298,950	3,005,169	1,148,218
Pacific.....	2,024,044	26,139	105,473	1,738,354	525,197
Republic.....	4,872,953	481,235	535,950	4,094,196	1,848,234
Chatham.....	2,047,934	127,811	132,324	2,123,044	678,231
People's.....	1,376,504	57,289	7,774	1,822,314	809,963
North Amer.....	2,269,901	109,948	297,003	2,698,542	1,097,934
Hanover.....	2,360,262	84,992	197,734	1,704,921	664,072
Irving.....	1,904,667	25,334	189,900	1,576,769	423,884
Metropolitan.....	10,457,665	95,218	841,461	6,149,547	1,725,009
Citizens.....	1,368,052	26,916	112,495	1,219,017	462,459
Nassau.....	2,059,756	181,138	4,897	1,998,429	962,238
Market.....	2,618,654	125,420	416,000	2,193,570	910,904
St. Nicholas.....	2,700,303	36,232	578,589	1,431,126	657,666
Shoe and Leather..	3,200,000	132,759	490,000	2,388,839	964,000
Corn Exchange....	3,596,470	54,193	29,947	2,486,362	453,000
Continental.....	4,474,550	166,160	473,130	2,581,177	818,000
Commonwealth....	3,060,704	55,299	218,427	3,425,636	1,295,000
Oriental.....	1,197,212	23,079	126,766	1,057,202	386,300
Marine.....	1,857,369	97,491	221,370	1,589,947	883,900
Atlantic.....	1,111,302	49,253	85,068	1,052,318	310,883
Imp. and Traders..	4,075,864	52,460	476,956	3,415,920	1,081,821
Park.....	13,745,351	375,038	999,500	13,771,703	8,967,226
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,624,027	16,412	254,216	1,625,493	806,145
Grocers.....	974,489	26,565	61,783	962,232	867,201
North River.....	1,622,245	37,294	1,318,919	1,427,300	375,919
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	833,702
Fourth National..	16,618,401	105,431	2,089,338	12,383,620	3,848,629
Central.....	12,400,653	22,708	1,295,078	12,945,653	4,386,968
Second National..	1,211,535	19,115	269,706	943,375	338,031
Ninth National...	5,599,627	52,778	863,425	6,611,086	2,235,497
First National....	2,367,920	52,009	401,044	8,277,603	1,890,370
Third National...	3,305,020	40,316	795,676	2,495,592	901,876
Dry Dock.....	122,778	5,974	14,706	190,521	85,000
Bull's Head.....	983,147	9,146	114,848	1,063,514	.....
Manufacturers'....	553,871	22,417	86,714	389,320	131,162
Totals.....	\$239,377,726	15,265,372	20,475,707	198,816,248	72,799,892

\*No report—same as last week.

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

Loans.....	Inc. \$1,439,533	Deposits.....	Inc. 1,049,249
Specie.....	Inc. 1,754,196	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 1,402,470
Circulation.....	Inc. 1,312,790		220,061

The statement, on the whole, shows a tendency to recede from the extreme ease in monetary matters which has prevailed for some weeks.

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Oct. 7....	228,520,727	18,470,134	10,970,397	188,504,486	58,511,752	572,708,282
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	559,166,864
Oct. 28....	219,965,639	14,910,561	12,923,735	173,624,711	46,427,027	575,945,500
Nov. 4....	220,124,961	13,724,268	13,289,381	173,538,674	47,778,719	563,524,873
Nov. 11....	224,005,572	11,995,201	13,825,209	174,199,442	47,913,888	588,441,862
Nov. 18....	224,741,853	12,449,989	14,333,163	173,640,464	47,737,560	508,757,650
Nov. 25....	225,345,177	12,349,542	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....	228,572,934	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	396,231,041
Jan. 6 '66.	233,185,059	15,778,741	18,588,423	195,482,254	71,617,487	870,

	Jan. 22.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 8.
Capital .....	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000
Loans .....	92,665,111	92,959,364	92,245,129
Specie .....	1,040,114	1,029,105	1,031,327
Legal Tender Notes .....	20,750,698	20,438,014	19,914,065
Deposits .....	20,300,639	40,939,870	41,718,132
Circulation (National) ...	22,034,642	21,946,595	21,806,180
Circulation (State) .....	1,215,675	1,273,948	1,328,793

The amount due from other banks was \$11,876,766, and the amount due to other banks \$14,666,197.

The National Louisiana Bank, of New Orleans, was the only additional bank designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of the public moneys.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following national bank were authorized under the national banking system during last week:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Plantation Bank .....	Richmond .....	\$200,000
First Bank .....	Grinnell, Iowa .....	50,000

Total .....	\$250,000
Previously authorized capital .....	407,409,203

Whole number national banks now authorized is 1,028, with a capital of .....	\$407,759,203
Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week is given at .....	2,723,410
Previously .....	241,926,620
Total .....	\$245,926,510

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
Jan. 20, " .....	1,628	407,759,203	245,866,510

It must be taken into account, in making this comparison with last week, the returns of the Third National Bank, and for the first time included. Exclusive of the returns of that bank the changes are as follows:

Loans .....	Inc. \$1,134,573	Deposits .....	Dec. \$1,046,343
Specie .....	Dec. 1,627,572	Legal Tenders .....	Dec. 1,121,941
Circulation .....	Inc. 574,112		

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 3, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued .....	£27,029,675
Government debt .....	£11,015,100
Other securities .....	3,634,900
Gold coin and bullion .....	12,379,675
	£27,029,675

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital .....	£14,553,000
Rest .....	3,296,558
Public deposits .....	7,579,437
Other deposits .....	14,727,958
Seven day & other bills .....	445,432
	£20,602,385
Government securities .....	£9,890,950
Other securities .....	24,731,687
Notes .....	5,253,240
Gold and silver coin .....	726,508
	£40,602,385

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

An increase of circulation of .....	£1,257,706
A decrease of public deposits of .....	904,906
An increase of other deposits of .....	1,492,020
A decrease of government securities of .....	150
An increase of other securities of .....	2,224,373
A decrease of bullion of .....	296,919
An increase of rest of .....	42,484
A decrease of reserve of .....	1,611,519

The following is the return of the Bank of France made up to the 4th inst. The return for the previous week is added:

	DEBTOR.		Jan. 4, 1866.		Dec. 23, 1865.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Capital of the bank .....	182,500,000	0	182,500,000	0		
Profits, in addition to capital .....	7,044,776	2	7,044,776	2		
Reserve of the bank and branches .....	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14		
New reserve .....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0		
Notes in circulation and at the branches .....	948,145,275	0	879,683,575	0		
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces .....	8,434,215	99	7,111,840	14		
Treasury account .....	69,302,700	78	120,258,385	94		
Accounts current at Paris .....	146,864,853	3	144,012,926	94		
Ditto in the provinces .....	34,117,872	0	27,823,078	0		
Dividends payable .....	11,573,343	75	730,161	82		

Various discounts .....	1,884,848	94	14,598,628	7
Re-discounts .....	2,074,992	92	2,074,992	9
Surplus of receipts not distributed .....				
Sundries .....	24,555,123	33	7,933,839	89
	1,462,603,751	90	1,419,877,955	55

CREDITOR.			
Cash and bullion .....	418,677,363	77	443,860,475
Commercial bills overdue .....	484,204	73	333,948
Ditto discounted in Paris .....	363,227,619	39	323,791,776
Ditto in the branches .....	361,517,983	0	330,978,670
Advances on bullion in Paris .....	7,711,500	0	11,308,670
Ditto in the provinces .....	9,022,200	0	8,202,900
Ditto on public securities in Paris .....	13,427,000	0	13,314,700
Ditto in the provinces .....	7,378,700	0	6,836,100
Ditto on obligations and railway shares .....	30,817,900	0	30,665,000
Ditto in the provinces .....	20,931,580	0	20,434,480
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris .....	661,400	0	644,100
Ditto in the provinces .....	455,850	0	456,250
Ditto to the State .....	60,000,000	0	60,000,000
Government stock reserve .....	12,980,750	14	12,980,750
Ditto other securities .....	36,449,737	91	36,449,737
Securities held .....	100,000,000	0	100,000,000
Hotel and property of the bank & branches .....	8,374,755	0	8,380,667
Expenses of management .....	5,860	0	3,000
Sundries .....	10,423,347	93	11,237,100
	1,462,663,751	90	1,419,877,955

The return shows a decline of 25,183,000f. in the coin and bullion compared with the previous week. A larger fall might have been expected, considering that on the one hand the discounts increased 69,975,000f, and that the rate of interest was 3 per cent lower than at London. In the circulation of notes there is an augmentation of 69,975,000f and in deposits of 9,146,000f.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.	MARKET.			
			Bid.	Ask.		
(Marked thus * are not National.)	Par of Share.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.		
America* .....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	130
America (Jer. City) ..	25	100,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	—	103
American .....	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65	4	
American Exchange ..	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	110½
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	226
Broadway .....	25	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	—	
Brooklyn* .....	50	200,000	Quarterly	Jan. '66	4	
Bull's Head .....	25	800,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	
Butchers & Drov .....	25	2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	6	103
Central .....	100	200,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	6	
Central (Brooklyn) ..	50	450,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	7	130
Chatham .....	25	300,000	Quarterly	Jan. '66	6	
Chemical .....	100	400,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	
Citizens' .....	25	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	6	
City .....	100	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	
City (Brooklyn) .....	50	10,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	104
Commerce .....	100	750,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	100
Commonwealth .....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	95
Continental .....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65	5	112½
Corn Exchange .....	100	200,000	Quarterly	Jan. '66	15	
Croton .....	100	200,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	3½	
Currency .....	30	259,150	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	4	100
Dry Dock* .....	50	250,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	
East River .....	100	150,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	
Eighth .....	100	500,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	10	210
Fifth .....	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	97½
First .....	100	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	165
First (Brooklyn) .....	30	160,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5½	
Fourth .....	20	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65	5	
Fulton .....	100	200,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	6	
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg) ..	25	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	
Gallatin .....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	6	
Greenwich .....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	6	
Grocers' .....	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	4	98
Hanover .....	100	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	
Importers & Trad .....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65	5	180
Irving .....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65	5	
Leather Manufact'rs ..	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65	5	130
Long Isl. (Brook) .....	50	210,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	100
Manhattan .....	30	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	
Manufacturers' .....	100	400,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	6	
Manufac. & Merch .....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	6	110
Marine .....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	
Market .....	25	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	6	100
Mechanics' .....	50	500,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	100
Mech. Bank. Assoc. ..	50	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	
Mechan. & Traders' ..	25	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	
Mercantile .....	100	3,000,000	June and Dec.	Dec. '65	5	110½
Merchants' .....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	99½
Merchants' Exch. .....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	6	120
Metropolitan* .....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	
Nassau .....	100	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	
Nassau (Brooklyn) * ..	50	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65	5	
National* .....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	112
New York .....	100	200,000	April and Oct.	Jan. '66	9	150
New York County .....	100	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	6	
New York Exchange ..	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	108
Ninth .....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	112
North America .....	50	400,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	6	
North River .....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65	4	95
Ocean .....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65	5	
Oriental .....	50	422,700	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5	150
Pacific .....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	7	150
Park .....	25	412,500	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	112
Peoples' .....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	4	95
Phoenix .....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65	5	112
Republic .....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '66	5	104
St. Nicholas' .....	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Jan. '66	—	
Seventh Ward .....	100	300,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	
Second .....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	103
Shoe & Leather .....	100	200,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	6	
Sixth .....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	104½
State of New York .....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	
Tenth .....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	11

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JANUARY 26.)

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

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Princ- pal Due, MARKET (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (e.g., American Gold Coin, Bonds of 1847-1861), State Securities (e.g., Alabama, California, Connecticut), and Municipal Securities (e.g., Albany, N.Y., Alleghany City, Pa., Baltimore, Md.).





1864.			1865.			1864.			1865.			1864.			1865.		
Value.	Quant.	Value.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	
Earth'ware	1,205,473	36,668	1,130,236	Rhubarb..	8,844	306	58,616	tons.....	228,464	869	44,461	Linseed.....	914,447	117,934	503,399		
Glass.....	382,109	148,100	339,201	Saffron...	16	2,776	Iron, pig, t'n	803,788	25,780	385,678	Soap.....	150,676	19,351	65,927			
Glassware..	181,540	7,391	200,989	Safflower..	4,632	5	8,864	Iron, rail'r'd	3,687,970	246,404	1,558,334	Spices—					
Glasplate..	425,524	3,681	531,110	Safflower				bars.....	3,687,970	246,404	1,558,334	Cassia.....	12,254		220,005		
Graphite,				ext.....	3,744	19	3,101	Iron, sheet,				Cinnamon..	2,678		11,985		
&c.....	834	2	104	Santonine		3	3,018	tons.....	383,979	2,872	160,078	Cloves.....	78,170		2,269		
Cigars.....	788,237		955,091	Saltpetre.	122,091	124	109,083	Iron tubes.	148,403	23,595	128,350	Ginger.....	53,972		50,508		
Coal, tons..	693,268	323,656	860,542	Salammo-				Iron, other,				Mace.....			22,382		
Corks.....	230,159	130	123,488	nia.....		10	843	tons.....	3,427,850	24,130	1,134,393	Mustard...	12,140	22	18,133		
Chronograp's	837	71	6,640	Sarsap'la.	35,929	381	9,534	Iron bridg.		2	49,889	Nutmegs...	78,617	30	97,435		
Cotton, bales	11,157,449	43,660	5,825,084	Scam'm'ny	7,203		1,816	Lead, pigs.	2,682,319	222,594	1,232,939	Pepper.....	286,394	50	149,711		
Clocks.....	14,107	336	61,595	Senna.....	2,587	27	2,342	Lead ore..	32,595			Pimento...	39,090		5,383		
Cocoa, bags.	150,966	6,518	131,738	Shellac...	87,392	1,265	49,345	Met. goods	474,116	2,553	447,368	Oth spices.			532		
Coffee, bags	14,543,955	717,073	12,834,059	Soda, bi-				Nails.....	57,919	868	15,248	Stationery, &c.—					
Drugs, &c—				carb.....	206,323	67,100	198,854	Needles...	147,335	387	193,262	Books.....	327,716	3,938	488,977		
Acids.....	14,107	1,506	172,465	Soda, sal..	109,874	15,819	86,132	Nickel.....	124,168	101	48,556	Engravi'n's	89,209	345	93,747		
Alkali.....	8,598	508	7,722	Soda, caus-				Old metal.	392,050	50	215,716	Paper.....	236,790	3,021	319,469		
Albumen...		30	3,694	tic.....	151,949	7,873	170,816	Plated w're	14,079	75	18,117	Oth station	181,640	1,560	221,778		
Aloes.....	7,493	60	5,948	Soda, ash.	680,056	30,263	783,416	Platina...	96,554	58	82,572	Statuary...	85,074	95	66,231		
Alum.....	8,077	1,133	20,404	Soda, hyd.				Percussion				Sugar, hlds.					
Aluminous				sulph.....	817			caps.....	64,261	298	50,418	bbls & tes.	12,988,667	324,455	15,508,582		
cake.....	4,279	120	4,167	Sponges...	47,468	1,311	67,195	Saddlery...	53,383	251	55,214	Sugar, bxs &					
Amo'a carb	881	48	2,608	Sugar lead	31,640	115	8,383	Steel.....	2,012,197	97,577	1,624,755	bags.....	2,950,089	450,932	6,467,791		
Ammonia...	46,645	224	9,517	Sulph mor-				Spelter, lbs	326,540	486,024	226,985	Tar.....	106,278	1,323	4,814		
Am. sal....	19,697	517	29,138	phia.....	1,290		450	Silverw'e..	8,097	48	8,848	Teazles.....	2,240				
Am. sulph..	5,127	157	7,374	Sumac.....	151,087	27,515	123,306	Tin plates,				Trees & piats	24,946		20,849		
Annatto....	17,755	592	10,797	Sul. copper		178	13,196	bxs.....	2,904,646	624,919	3,659,956	Thistles...	1,377				
Anilil. dye.		22	5,795	Sul. Alum.		12	238	Tin slab, lb.	556,778	153,024	1,256,667	Tea.....	8,172,072	563,990	7,089,714		
Aniline col-				Sul. zinc..		392	12,607	Wire.....	49,332	6,409	95,289	Twine.....	24,842	183	8,266		
ors.....	137,238	73	87,236	Velonia...	791			Zinc.....	370,675	28,465	163,614	Toys.....	427,246	6,818	334,321		
Arrowroot.	12,464	514	8,881	Ton qu a				Lith. stone..	3,689		2,635	Tobacco...	625,472	32,646	859,534		
Asphaltum.	2,976	267	5,237	beans.....	11,070	55	6,695	Machinery...	213,836	2,242	234,750	Tomatoes...	2,826		2,080		
Argols....	220,386	1,682	164,730	Ultram'ne.	1,776		492	Lamps.....	2,285			Turpentine..	2,431	14	1,169		
Assafoetida.	4,134			Van. beans	29,482	115	30,315	Marble and				Turp spirits	294,824				
Arsenic....	2,811	140	4,612	Verdigris.	5,320		1,125	mfd do...	94,269	3	99,315	Waste.....	586,808	12,985	483,684		
Aum.....		50	917	Vermill'n.	48,395	1,100	82,007	Matches....	1,895	758	2,658	Whalebone..	61,844	109	227,723		
Bark, Peruv	267,521	5,322	152,054	Vinegar...		25	494	Macaroni...	17,346	2,295	5,163	Wax.....	23,159	5	4,373		
Bals. Tolu.	3,197			Whiting...		711	933	Moss.....				Woods—					
Bal. copav.			5,445	Wormseed	4,041			Molasses...	3,496,790	138,554	3,299,425	Box wood..	1,886				
Bismuth...	12,578	20	28,351	Yel. ochre.	14,634	1,320	4,122	Oil paintings	209,482			Brazil wo'd	6,406		75,092		
Bitumen...		61	2,392	Yel. berries	7,455			Oakum.....	2,455			Camwood...	240		1,792		
Blea powd.	433,090	19,780	270,111	Drugs, un-				Onions.....	10,167		19,855	Camph w'd			2,610		
Blue vitrol.			2,537	spec.....	217,939		285,973	Paper hang's	30,455	193	16,664	Cedar.....	211,067		65,665		
Borax.....		328	8,104	Emery.....	15,202	481	5,622	Pearl shells..	5,342			Cork.....	68,148		62,399		
Brim'g, tns	224,218	8,963	213,910	Fancy goods.	1,749,028		3,547,815	Perfumery...	103,756	938	130,099	Ebony.....	5,817				
Barytes...	408	424	2,448	Fans.....	12,613		8,599	Personal ef-				Fustic.....	32,332	29,540	72,821		
Castor oil.	6,690	633	9,365	Feathers...	284,601	46	170,017	fects.....	202,602	82	404,298	India wood	16,635		278		
Camphor..	114,818	2,387	58,038	Fire crackers	41,847	2,700	77,943	Plaster.....	20,709		30,309	Lima wood	16,635				
Camomile..	1,572		1,516	Fish.....	502,472	2,815	1,035,448	Pitch.....	560			Lign' vitae.	12,836		24,714		
Canthari's.	5,749	58	2,935	Flax.....	115,016	12,440	370,934	Pipes.....	208,047		286,673	Logwood..	330,937	563,227	255,064		
Card' moms	3,419			Flour.....	5,074			Potatoes....	90,080		166,018	Mahogany.	84,356		246,000		
Carmine...	3,988	11	5,233	Furs, &c....				Provisions..	215,289	344	136,408	Palm leaf..	79,508				
Chalk.....	1,895	333	7,643	Felting....	21,308	486	46,425	Rags.....	643,054	33,564	846,146	Ratan.....	91,542		37,388		
Chlorodine			1,409	Hatters'				Rice.....	591,775	630	621,934	Rosewood..	139,532		72,825		
Cream tar.	150,487	186	231,516	goods.....	746	72	19,086	Rope.....	42,137	556	87,392	Sapanwood	2,960		3,245		
Chrome yel			199	Furs.....	2,053,780	6,356	2,794,445	Quartz rock.	3,759			Spruce....	8,605				
Chicory...	88,746	2,156	34,559	Fruits—				Rosin.....	56,788	812	7,854	Willow....	26,809		29,756		
Cochineal.	243,430	2,415	432,768	Bananas...	41,963		45,546	Sago.....	2,616	1,398	19,362	Oth woods	103,456		264,861		
Cubebs....	19,234		1,555	Citron.....	70,911	40	22,244	Salt.....	448,199		282,761	Wool, bales.	9,428,409	59,615	4,863,826		
Cudbear...	91,186	624	46,598	Currants...	189,772		59,536	Shells.....	1,501			Oth miscell.	52,583		79,432		
Cutch.....	3,306	2,487	18,409	Dried fruits	15,510	100	92,575	Seeds unspec	145,457		243,082						
Divi Divi.	1,533		7,220	Dates.....	3,178		2,498	Castor seed..	40,817								
Dye stuffs.	1,283	100	512	Figs.....	24,462		59,439										
Flor sulph.	8,011			Lemons...	199,579		255,672										
Gentian r't.	1,585			Nuts.....	637,127		662,732										
Gambier...	2,624	5,717	70,349	Oranges...	437,043		331,397										
Gum arabic	223,221	4,467	254,411	Prs'dginger			507										
Gum crude	198,732	8,250	284,571	Pine-apples	61,508		62,465										
G. copaiva	61,567	976	34,820	Plums.....	60,078		116,003										
G. lowrie.	85,413	427	10,363	Prunes....	58,196		76,433										
Gum copal.	4,782	2,586	59,935	Raisins....	373,244		830,313										
Gum myra.			7,459	Sauces & pr	158,417		178,860										
Gum gedda	1,174			Grapes....	2,440		7,196										
G. tra, canth	522			Other fruits			2,268										
Glue.....	230	23	2,652	Furniture.	16,736	133	24,982										
Gypsum...		50	882	Grain.....	155,936		223,230										
Indigo.....	706,806	6,545	947,069	Grindstones.	16,004	245	9,071										
Iodine.....	23,684	74	22,500	Gunny cloth.	51,562	4,608	120,936										
Iodine pot.	22,088	205	37,456	Guttapercha.	47,016	402	19,173										
Ipecac....	49,696	117	26,169	Guano.....	7,218	2,338	7,226										
Ipecacu'ha.		52	12,995	Hair.....	379,598	3,376	491,747										
Ins'ct pow.	2,228		6,524	Hair cloth..	131,514	381	155,795										
Ising'lass.	1,183	3	1,508	Hemp.....	1,533,949	116,106	1,732,979										
Jalap.....	12,331	69	14,776	Honey.....	127,798	1,940	72,436										
Lac dye....	15,220	321	12,973	Hops.....	17,443	2,209	95,574										
Leeches...	6,761	208	7,988	India rubber.	1,196,781	26,763	1,133,421										
Licorice r't	48,433	4,588	19,284	Ivory.....	37,637	2,456	251,347										
Lic paste..	363,893	9,650															

the news by the Hibernia caused a further decline of one cent, although some decline in the Liverpool market had been anticipated. Quotations became very irregular and unsettled, with a strong disposition to realize on the part of many, and lots could be picked up at prices considerably under current quotations. We hear of a full line being offered at 4c decline from bids for the same line last week. At to day's market there was rather more steadiness, with a fair business. Sales of the week 16,000 bales. The following are closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	42	42	43	43
Good Ordinary.....	43	44	45	45
Low Middling.....	45	45	46	47
Middling.....	47	47½	48	48
Good Middling.....	50	51	52	52
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.....	5,447	North Carolina.....	1,535
Texas.....	4,109	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c..	1,352
Mobile.....	3,208	Per Railroad.....	4,132
Savannah.....	3,350	Florida.....	211
South Carolina.....	171		
Total for the week.....			23,515
Previously reported.....			642,813
Since July 1, 1865.....			666,328

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

To Liverpool.....	bales	9,840
To Fleetwood.....		1,661
To Hamburg.....		792
To Havre.....		789

Total for the week.....	13,082
Previously reported.....	214,933

Since July 1st, 1865..... 228,015

The question as to the probable amount of Cotton we shall have for export the next six or eight months becomes of great interest in view of the discussion now being carried on in England with respect to the American trade. We gave a statement on the first of January as to the stock on hand at that time at the different ports, showing it to be about 600,000 bales. Probably the same figures will represent the present stock. The amount which has already come forward is about as follows:

From	Before 1st Sept.	Since 1st Sept.	Total to date.
North and South Carolina.....	25,829	64,000	89,829
Georgia and Florida.....	21,340	152,000	176,340
Mobile.....	75,300	248,000	323,300
New Orleans.....	198,350	365,000	563,350
Texas.....	19,818	93,000	112,818
Memphis, Nashville, N.York & all North			
Of which—Received at New York....	72,321	87,000	159,321
“ Estimated at other points....	.....	.....	100,000
	415,958	1,009,000	1,524,958

This would leave still to come forward before the next crop, according to the general estimate of the supply, about five or six hundred thousand bales, and give us about eleven or twelve hundred thousand bales to meet the home consumption and the export demand.

It is difficult to state with certainty the amount our spinners are using. We have returns from the Massachusetts cotton mills for the year ending last May, and their consumption, according to those returns, was, for that year, one hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred bales. We think that a liberal estimate for the consumption of of the mills for this year would be five hundred thousand bales; or say, three hundred thousand bales to the first of August, leaving over one hundred thousand bales a month for export, which, at \$150 in gold per bale, would amount to \$15,000,000 a month.

The receipts of cotton at the different ports the past few weeks have been fair, but not so large as was anticipated by some. The deliveries at Mobile from the Bigbee and Warrior have been liberal, but at New Orleans there has been a falling off. This is probably owing partly to the bad condition of the roads, to the recent holidays, and to the fact that the Red River has been insufficient to allow the larger boats to go up. The following has been the course of receipts at New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston for the four

weeks ending Jan. 12th. We give later dates for New Orleans and Mobile below:

	Dec. 22d.	29th.	Jan. 5.	12th.
New Orleans.....	19,271	23,359	21,848	20,912
Mobile.....	16,413	13,841	13,175	15,753
Galveston.....	3,812	6,447	4,928	6,624
Total, bales.....	39,466	43,647	31,951	43,289

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Receipts for the week, 18,000 bales. Sales of the week, 28,000 bales. Middlings, 50c. Stock on hand, 181,000 bales. New York sight 1¼c. dis.

MOBILE, Jan 13th.—Cotton statement:

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1865.....	bales	24,290
Received this week.....	15,702	.....
Received previously.....	231,943	247,645
		271,985
Exported this week.....	17,489	.....
Exported previously.....	165,553	.....
Burned and lost.....	3,467	186,509
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....		85,426

MOBILE, Jan. 20.—Receipts for the week, 13,000 bales. Sales of the week, 10,000 bales. Middling 75c. Stock on hand, 80,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 13th.—Cotton statement -

	This year.	1860-61.
Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1865.....	13,857	3,168
Received at this port this week.....	6,624	3,720
Received previously.....	80,474	67,768
Received at other ports.....	12,991	12,051
Total.....	113,946	86,707
Exports to Great Britain.....	21,419	26,181
do France.....	911	1,044
do Other Continental ports.....	.....	3,525
do New Orleans.....	32,478	13,084
do New York.....	26,604	20,594
do Boston.....	2,636	8,919
	87,048	73,348
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	26,898	13,358

APALACHICOLA, FLA., Dec. 30.—Cotton statement:

Receipts from May 1st, to Sept. 1, 1865.....	12,650	
do Sept. 1st, to Dec. 23, 1865.....	52,806	
do Dec. 23, to Dec. 30, 1865.....	3,173	
	68,629	
Exported to New York.....	36,636	
do Liverpool.....	5,489	
do New Orleans.....	976—	
	43,101	
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	bales	25,528

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20.—Market dull at 48@49c for middling.

	Uplands.	Sea Island.
Stock on hand Sept. 1.....	3,724	281
Received this week.....	7,378	378
Received previously.....	98,409	4,485
Total receipts.....	109,511	5,144
Exported this week.....	8,127	551
“ previously.....	92,490	3,865
Total exports.....	100,617	4,416
Stock on hand.....	8,894	728

CHARLESTON, Jan. 20.—Receipts for the week, 545 bales upland and 113 bales Sea Island. Exports, 6,952 bales upland and 440 bales Sea Island. Middling, 49c. Stock on hand, 2,732 bales upland and 89 bales Sea Island. New York sight, 1 p. c. dis. Freight to Liverpool ¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13th.—The stringent and uncertain state of the Money Market has had a very prejudicial effect on cotton, and American being very freely offered was in some cases forced down 1d to 1½d per lb. At this reduction buyers came forward, and the market became steady at a recovery of ¾d to ¾d. Manchester was depressed in the beginning of the week, but has shown more firmness with the improvement in our market.

QUOTATIONS.

	Ordinary & Middling.	Fair & Good Fair.	Good & Fine.
Upland.....	18½@19½d	21½@..d	..@..d
Mobile.....	18½@19½d	21½@..d	..@..d
New Orleans.....	18½@20d	22@..d	..@..d
Texas.....	18½@19½d	21½@..d	..@..d
Sea Island.....	30@33d	40@50	60@75d

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation.	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1865.
American.....	12,770	4,970	2,830	20,570	36,600	3,040
Brazilian.....	1,760	2,780	.....	4,540	9,360	3,690
West Indian... ..	1,710	30	890	2,630	4,610	720
Egyptian.....	3,200	610	140	3,950	11,670	8,500
East Indian... ..	13,140	3,310	1,880	18,330	42,530	25,270
China & Japan. . . .	120	60	.....	180	800	8,840
Total.....	32,700	11,760	5,740	50,200	105,570	50,060

	IMPORTS			STOCKS	
	This week.	This Year.	1865.	This year.	1865.
American.....	23,411	66,574	11,404	182,290	31,350
Brazilian.....	1,570	6,587	11,549	31,600	24,400
West Indian....	1,836	2,405	2,790	7,390	6,230
Egyptian.....	9,670	14,397	21,179	35,640	42,250
East Indian....	9,311	23,146	24,675	131,220	317,880
China & Japan..	..	..	14,990	4,060	88,180
Total.....	45,798	113,109	86,587	392,200	510,290

**BREADSTUFFS.**

There has been a better demand for flour the past week. The purchases for the Southern States are quite liberal; and, the regular trade, and more favorable intelligence from Great Britain, have served to strengthen the market.

Wheat has been in better milling demand, but the sales of the week are only about 14,000 bushels. Prices are now twenty cents per bushel below the highest prices of December, without stimulating the export demand.

Corn has further declined, with a moderate export demand. Holders have had to contend with lower prices in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Oats have been active for the past three or four days, with a recovery of two or three cents per bushel.

Rye was dull. Barley has declined. Peas continue nominal.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ...per bbl.	\$6 90 @ \$7 35
do Extra State.....	7 75 @ 8 25
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 40 @ 8 75
do Extra Western, common to good.....	7 80 @ 10 10
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis....	10 25 @ 14 25
do Southern, supers.....	8 80 @ 9 85
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	10 00 @ 15 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 00 @ 11 25
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 50 @ 6 20
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 40 @ 4 85
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....per bushel	1 40 @ 1 70
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 50 @ 1 75
do Red Winter.....	1 80 @ 2 25
do Amber State and Michigan.....	2 30 @ 2 50
Corn, Western Mixed.....	80 @ 85½
do Western Yellow.....	86 @ 88
Rye.....	90 @ 1 08
Oats, Western.....	41 @ 56
do State.....	56 @ 60
Barley.....	90 @ 1 20
do Malt.....	1 30 @ 1 40
Peas, Canada.....	1 25 @ 1 30

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

**RECEIPTS.**

	1866.		1865.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour bbls . . . . .	22,600	79,540	32,140	125,355
Corn Meal, bbls..	9,840	16,650	9,925	27,440
Wheat, bush . . . . .	12,355	32,310	.....	4,100
Corn, bush . . . . .	58,480	125,390	40,640	87,925
Rye, bush . . . . .	125	375	775	1,180
Barley, &c., bush.	6,325	18,355	9,965	20,240
Oats, bush.....	58,420	114,250	54,875	238,710

**FOREIGN EXPORTS.**

	1866.		1865.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls . . . . .	16,830	79,570	37,775	71,450
Corn Meal, bbls .	1,775	5,195	5,970	10,015
Wheat, bush . . . . .	.....	50,275	.....	26,340
Corn, bush . . . . .	102,950	343,585	12,765	18,190
Rye, bush . . . . .	.....	15,420	.....	.....

**EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS TO G. BRITAIN AND IRELAND FROM SEPT. 1, 1865.**

From	1866.		1865.	
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	
New York, to Jan. 19, 1866 .....	86,292	1,118,564	3,439,110	
New Orleans, to Jan. 12, 1866 .....	300	.....	7,790	
Philadelphia, to Jan. 16, 1866 .....	3,800	.....	154,065	
Baltimore, to Jan. 16, 1866 .....	.....	.....	274,633	
Boston, to Jan. 19, 1866 .....	.....	.....	.....	
California and other ports, to Jan. 16, 1866 .....	7,032	57,377	5,000	
Total .....	97,424	1,175,941	3,880,598	
To about same period, 1865 .....	59,327	1,448,008	73,359	
do do 1864 .....	399,180	5,978,107	239,459	
do do 1863 .....	502,886	13,281,396	3,690,617	

**TO THE CONTINENT.**

From	1866.		1865.	
	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New York, to Jan. 19, 1866...	2,406,106,091	.....	57,333	14,592
Other ports, to latest dates....	1,090	.....	.....	40
Total .....	3,496,106,091	.....	57,333	14,632
To about same period, 1865...	12,639	.....	68,521	.....
do do 1864...	25,551	13,965	185,188	2,119
do do 1863...	62,118	90,349	782,578	15,669

MILWAUKEE.—Receipts of flour and grain for the week ending Satur-

day, Jan. 20, since January 1st, and the corresponding time last year were:

	Last w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	Set '65.
Flour, bbls.....	3,018	10,206	6,607
Wheat, bus.....	50,433	352,762	129,255
Oats, bus.....	14,131	50,933	46,745
Corn, bus.....	4,520	12,673	32,127
Rye, bus.....	2,519	3,242	6,881
Barley, bus.....	2,450	11,715	10,358

Shipments of flour and grain for the week ending Saturday, January 20, since January 1st, and the corresponding time last year, were:

	Last w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	Set '65.
Flour, bbls.....	6,029	21,797	5,187
Wheat, bus.....	3,038	12,560	.....
Oats, bus.....	..	380	1,300
Corn, bus.....	..	650	4,595
Rye, bus.....	..	..	..
Barley, bus.....	1,272	3,123	150

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Jan. 20:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago .....	15,834	80,243	77,317	62,897	1,674	9,005
Milwaukee....	3,018	50,433	4,508	11,131	620	2,939
Toledo.....	5,180	19,788	18,829	22,025	616	415
Detroit.....	1,895	1,719	6,210	.....	1,146	.....
Cleveland....	5,523	9,163	26,320	4,187	.....	650
Totals.....	31,480	161,346	133,184	100,222	4,056	13,000
Pre. week....	32,920	263,197	185,835	140,559	14,043	16,342

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—At Tuesday's market there was more inquiry for wheat at the decline of Friday; but flour and Indian corn were without any improvement. Yesterday some sales of Wheat were made at better prices than were obtainable on Tuesday. At to-days market there was a more general demand for wheat, and on the low qualities of American, of which the late receipts have largely consisted, and which had been much pressed, there was a recovery of 1 to 2d per cental. Flour was still difficult to sell. Indian corn was in better request and sold readily at an advance of 6d per quarter.

**QUOTATIONS,**

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, extra State.....per bbl.	26	@	27	0
do Canadian.....	27	0	@	30
do Sour and heated.....	23	0	@	25
Wheat, Chicago and Milwaukee.....per 100 lbs.	8	10	@	9
do Amber Iowa.....	10	0	@	10
do Red and Amber winter.....	10	0	@	10
do White—Western.....	10	0	@	10
Indian Corn, Yellow.....per 480 lbs.	29	9	@	.....
do White.....	31	0	@	31
do Mixed.....	29	6	@	29
Peas, Canadian.....per 504 lbs.	38	0	@	.....
Oatmeal, Canadian.....per 240 lbs.	26	0	@	27

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

FRIDAY, P. M., Jan. 26, 1866.

The Dry Goods trade has continued dull throughout the week. Jobbers have made great efforts to dispose of their surplus stocks at a concession of five to seven per cent. but without bringing any demand. Agents have few goods on hand, the manufacturers preferring to keep them at their mills rather than press them upon the stagnant market. Winter trade is over and Spring trade is very backward. The only demand there is is on the part of small dealers to supply their immediate wants. Everybody is waiting for the break which most suppose inevitable in all classes of merchandize. Waiting, but is still held in abeyance by the unsettled state of the financial world.

With the dull trade and decline in cotton the prices we give are entirely nominal, though agents refuse to make any change. Should the present condition of the market continue they will be materially lower, and perhaps very soon may be ten or twelve per cent below the nominal quotations of to-day.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are inactive in agents' hands. Jobbers have pressed sales to some extent rather than risk their large stocks in an uncertain future, and have made sales of Standards as low as 29 cents in hopes to create a demand, but for a few pieces only at a time, fearing that speculators would buy at their offerings. But there are no buyers at that figure even. We repeat our figures of the last two weeks as those still given by agents and the only ones to be had in the absence of sufficient demand to determine a market. Standards are quoted 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,



PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

Pot, 1st sort..... 100 lb 7 75 @ ..
Pearl, 1st sort..... @ ..

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

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cent ad val.
American yellow..... lb 45 @ 46

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 cent.
Rio Grande shin..... ton 85 00 @ ..

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

Butter has been in moderate request only, principally for home consumption, and prices are declining. Cheese is in light demand.

Butter—
N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine. 35 @ 37
do do fair to good 25 @ 35
do do Firkins, good to fine.. 35 @ 40
do do 1/2 fir. tubs, strictly fine 33 @ 40
Western, good to choice... 80 @ 33
Pa., common to medium... 25 @ 32
do firkins, finer kinds, yellow 81 @ 36
West. Reserve, good to fine, yel. 80 @ 33
do com. to medium 25 @ 30
Southern Ohio..... 25 @ 30
Canada, uniform and fine..... 27 @ 30
do ordinary, mixed..... 26 @ 30
Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis., g. to f. yel. 25 @ 23
do com. to med. 25 @ 23
Cheese—
Factory made dairies..... 17 @ 17 1/2
Farm dairies..... 17 @ 17 1/2
do do common..... 14 @ 15
English dairy..... 19 @ 25
Vermont dairy..... 16 @ 17 1/2

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.
Sperm..... @ ..
do, patent..... @ 52
Refined sperm, city..... 40 @ 42
Stearic..... 33 @ 34
Adamantine..... 22 1/2 @ 25

Cement—Rosendale..... bbl @ 2 25

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

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb bushel.
Liverpool Orrel..... ton of 2,240 lb @ 16 00
Liverpool House Cannel..... 22 00 @ 23 00
Anthracite..... 12 00 @ 12 50

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

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

The market is firm and higher for prime, but quiet for lower grades.
Rio, prime, duty paid..... gold 20 1/2 @ 21
do good..... 20 @ 20 1/2
do fair..... 18 @ 18 1/2
do ordinary..... 17 @ 17 1/2
do fair to good cargoes..... 19 @ 20
Java, mats and bags..... 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2

Maracaibo..... 21 1/2 @ 23
Laguayra..... 21 @ 23
St. Domingo..... 17 1/2 @ 18

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper, 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 30 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 is quiet and a little easier.
Sheathing, new..... lb @ 55
Sheathing, &c., old..... 34 @ 35
Sheathing, yellow..... @ 40
Bolts..... @ 55
Braziers..... @ 55
Baltimore..... 88 @ ..
Detroit..... 39 @ ..
Portage Lake..... 38 1/2 @ ..

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2, other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.
Manila, Amer. made..... lb 23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Tarred Russia..... @ ..
Tarred American..... @ 19
Bolt Rope, Russia..... @ 30

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

Cotton—See special report.

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

Acid, Citric..... (gold) @ 65
Alcohol..... per gall. @ 4 46
Aloes, Cape..... per lb 25 @ 26
Aloes, Socotrine..... 85 @ ..
Alum..... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Annato, fair to prime..... 60 @ 65
Antimony, Regulus of..... 16 @ 16
Argols, Crude..... 24 @ 25
Argols, Refined..... (gold) 22 1/2 @ 29
Arsenic, Powdered..... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Assafetida..... 25 @ 40
Balsam Capivi..... @ 95
Balsam Tolu..... (gold) 85 @ 90
Balsam Peru..... (gold) @ 1 50
Bark, Calisaya..... @ ..
Berries, Persian..... @ 55
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle..... 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Bi Chromate Potash..... 24 @ ..
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags..... (gold) 28 @ 30
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar..... 40 @ 42 1/2
Bleaching Powder..... 5 @ 5 1/2
Borax, Refined..... 32 @ 39 1/2
Brimstone, Crude..... per ton 67 50 @ 72 50
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... per lb 4 1/2 @ 5
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur..... 5 1/2 @ 6
Camphor, Crude, (in bond)..... (gold) 30 @ 31
Camphor, Refined..... 1 10 @ 1 12
Cantharides..... @ 1 60
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... 24 @ 25
Cardamoms, Malabar..... @ 3 50
Castor Oil, Cases..... per gallon 3 50 @ 3 52 1/2
Chamomile Flowers..... per lb 50 @ 60
Chlorate Potash..... (gold) 36 @ 38
Caustic Soda..... 9 @ 9 1/2
Cobalt, Crystals..... in kegs. 112 lbs 93 @ ..
Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold) 93 @ 1 03
Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) 80 @ 85
Copperas, American..... 2 @ ..
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) 31 1/2 @ 32
Cubebs, East India..... @ 50
Cutch..... 11 @ 12
Cuttlefish Bone..... lb @ ..
Epsom Salts..... @ 4
Extract Logwood..... @ 12
Flowers, Benzoin..... per oz. 60 @ 80
Flowers, Arnica..... @ ..
Folia, Buchu..... bales @ ..
Gambier..... per lb 9 @ 9 1/2
Gamboge..... 1 00 @ ..
Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls..... @ 45
Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 90 @ 1 10
Gum Arabic, Picked..... (gold) 62 1/2 @ ..
Gum Arabic, Sorts..... 42 @ 44
Gum Benzoin..... (gold) @ 55
Gum Copal Cow..... 8 1/2 @ 40
Gum Gedda..... @ 20
Gum Damar..... 45 @ ..
Gum Myrrh, East India..... @ 50

Gum, Myrrh, Turkey..... 50 @ 60
Gum Senegal..... @ 55
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... 35 @ 40
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... 85 @ 1 00
Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 3 30 @ 3 50
Iodine, Resublimed..... 5 50 @ ..
Ipecacuanna, Brazil..... 3 82 @ 3 89
Jalap..... 2 50 @ 2 55
Juniper Berries..... @ 6
Lac Dye..... 25 @ 55
Lic. Ice Paste, Calabria..... 42 @ ..
Liccorice, Paste, Sicily..... 23 @ 24
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... 33 @ ..
Licorice Paste, Greek..... 36 @ ..
Madder, Dutch..... (gold) 9 @ 9 1/2
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 9 1/2 @ 10
Manna, large flake..... @ 1 25
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo..... 3 90 @ ..
Oil Anise..... 7 00 @ 4 00
Oil Cassia..... 4 75 @ 5 00
Oil Bergamot..... 10 25 @ 11 00
Oil Lemon..... 5 50 @ 6 00
Oil Peppermint, pure..... 4 00 @ 4 25
Opium, Turkey..... 8 00 @ 8 25
Oxalic Acid..... @ 44
Phosphorus..... 95 @ ..
Prussiate Potash..... 42 @ 46 1/2
Quicksilver..... @ 1 20
Rhubarb, China..... 6 50 @ 8 00
Rose Leaves..... @ ..
Salaratus..... @ 15
Sal Ammoniac, Refined..... (gold) 10 1/2 @ 11
Sal Soda, Newcastle..... 3 @ 3 1/2
Sarsaparilla, Hond..... @ 55
Sarsaparilla, Mex..... 30 @ ..
Seed, Anise..... per bush. 24 @ 26
do Canary..... 5 50 @ 6 00
do Hemp..... @ 2 75
do Caraway..... per lb 20 @ ..
do Coriander..... @ 18
do Mustard, brown, Trieste..... @ 18
do do California, brown..... @ 15
do do English, white..... @ 15
Senna, Alexandria..... 24 @ ..
Senna, East India..... 35 @ ..
Seneca Root..... 85 @ 90
Shell Lac..... 50 @ 60
Soda Ash (80 cent)..... @ 9
Sugar Lead, White..... 45 @ 47 1/2
Sulphate Quinine, Am..... per oz. 2 57 1/2
Sulphate Morphine..... 9 00 @ ..
Tartaric Acid..... (gold) per lb 56 @ ..
Valerian, English..... @ ..
do Dutch..... @ ..
Verdigris, dry and extra dry..... 80 @ 85
Vitriol, Blue..... 12 1/2 @ 13

Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val.
Ravens, Light..... per pce 16 00 @ ..
Ravens, Heavy..... 22 00 @ ..
Scotch, Gourock, No. 1..... 31 00 @ ..
Cotton, No. 1..... per yard 1 20 @ ..

Dye Woods—Duty free.
Camwood..... (gold) per ton @ 150 00
Fustic, Cuba..... 35 00 @ ..
Fustic, Tampico..... @ ..
Fustic, Savanilla..... (gold) 24 00 @ ..
Fustic, Maracaibo..... do 23 00 @ 24 00
Logwood, Campeachy..... (gold) 20 00 @ ..
Logwood, Hond..... 33 00 @ ..
Logwood, Tabasco..... (gold) 25 00 @ 26 00
Logwood, St. Domingo..... 25 00 @ 27 00
Logwood, Jamaica..... 26 00 @ 27 50
Limawood..... 120 00 @ 125 00
Barwood..... (gold) 30 00 @ ..
Sapan Wood, Manila..... @ 70 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val.
Prime Western..... per lb 80 @ 85
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 for Cod is dull; Mackerel is steady.
Dry Cod..... per cwt. 7 00 @ 9 25
Dry Scale..... per bbl. 6 75 @ 7 50
Pickled Scale..... per bbl. @ ..
Pickled Cod..... per bbl. 8 75 @ 9 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore..... 22 50 @ 23 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax..... 20 00 @ 22 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay..... 18 00 @ 18 25
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore..... 18 00 @ ..
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay..... 16 25 @ 17 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax..... @ 16 25
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large..... @ ..
Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax..... @ 14 75
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass..... 14 50 @ 14 75
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1..... @ 36 00
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1..... per hf. bbl. @ ..
Shad, Connecticut, No. 2..... @ ..
Herring, Scaled..... per box 58 @ 60
Herring, No. 1..... 48 @ 50
Herring, pickled..... per bbl. 5 50 @ 8 00

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

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

The market is very quiet with a downward tendency
Raisins, Seedless..... per cask @ ..
do Layer..... per box 4 25 @ 4 30
do Bunch..... 4 15 @ ..
Currants..... per lb 15 @ 15 1/2
Citron, Leghorn..... 44 @ 46
Prunes, Turkish..... 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Dates..... 14 1/2 @ 15
Almonds, Languedoc..... @ ..
do Provence..... 30 @ 32
do Sicily, Soft Shell..... 26 @ 27
do Shelled..... 50 @ 52 1/2
Sardines..... per box 1 00 @ ..
do..... per hf. box 48 @ ..
do..... per qr. box 22 @ 23

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 furs and skins such as Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, Fish, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, and White with prices for North and East and Western regions.

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 American window glass sizes and prices, including 6x8, 8x11, 11x14, 12x19, 18x22, 20x31, 24x31, 25x36, 30x46, 32x50, and 32x56.

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

Table listing English and French window glass sizes and prices, including 6x8, 8x11, 11x14, 12x19, 18x22, 20x31, 24x31, 25x36, 30x46, 32x50, and 32x56.

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

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

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

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed (cash), per lb 37 @ 83; Buenos Ayres, mixed, 10 @ 12; Hog, Western, unwashed, 10 @ 12.

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping, \$5 @ ..

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$5; 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.)

The market has been moderately active at unchanged prices. Dry Hides—B. A. & Montevideo, per lb gold 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2; Buenos Ayres, 19 @ 20 1/2; Rio Grande, 17 @ 17; Orinoco, 16 1/2 @ 17; California, 17 1/2 @ 18; California, Mexican, 16 @ 16; Porto Cabello, 14 @ 14 1/2; Vera Cruz, 15 @ 16; Tampico, 15 @ 15 1/2; Matamoros, 16 @ 16 1/2; San Juan and Cent. Amer., 15 @ 15 1/2; Maracaibo, 18 1/2 @ 14; Bogota, 15 @ 15 1/2.

Western, 15 @ 18; Dry Salted Hides—Maracaibo, per lb gold, 9 @ 10; Maranham, do, 11 @ 11 1/2; Pernambuco, do, 11 @ 11; Tampico and Metamoros, do, 11 @ 12; Bahia, do, 10 @ 10 1/2; Chili, do, 12 @ 13.

Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, per lb gold, 8 1/2 @ 9; Rio Grande, do, 9 @ 9 1/2; California, do, 9 @ 9; Western, do, 9 @ 12; Coutry sl'ter trim. & cured, do, 10 @ 12 1/2; City do do, do, 12 1/2 @ 13.

Upper Leather Stock—B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, per lb cash, 26 @ 28; Sierra Leone, do, 27 @ 28; Gambia and Bissau, do, 17 @ 19; East India Stock—Calcutta, city sl'ter, per lb cash, .. @ ..; do dead green, do, .. @ ..; do black, dry, do, .. @ ..; do buffalo, gold, 10 @ ..

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. Product of the British North American Provinces FREE. Ox, Rio Grande, per C, 18 00 @ 20 00; Ox, Buenos Ayres, 18 00 @ 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, .. @ ..; Carthagenia, 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.

There is little to report during the week. Prices are steady. Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash), per ton, 48 00 @ 52 00; Pig, American, No. 1, 50 00 @ 52 00; Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold), @ 97 50.

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes, (STORE PRICES) 165 00 @ 175 00; Bar, English and American, Refined, 125 00 @ 130 00; do do do Common, 115 00 @ 120 00; Scroll, 155 00 @ 200 00; Ovals and Half Round, 145 00 @ 155 00; Band, @ 155 00; Horse Shoe, 150 00 @ 155 00; Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch, 127 50 @ 190 00; Hoop, 160 00 @ 225 00; Nail Rod, per lb, 10 @ 11; Sheet, Russia, 33 @ 37 1/2; Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, 7 1/2 @ 10 1/2; Rails, English, (gold), per ton, 57 0 1/2 @ ..; do American, 25 0 1/2 @ ..

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 1/4 cents per lb. Galena, per 100 lb, .. @ ..; Spanish, 9 50 @ 9 65; German, 9 50 @ 9 65; English, 9 50 @ 9 65; Bar, .. @ 12; Pipe and Sheet, .. @ 16.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val. There is little activity in the market, but prices remain steady.

Oak, Slaughter, light, cash, per lb, 34 @ 38; do do middle, do, 41 @ 45; do do heavy, do, 41 @ 46; do light Cropped, do, 44 @ 48; do middle do, do, 43 @ 53; do bellies do, do, 18 @ 20; Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c., Pt do, 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2; do do middle, do, 38 @ 39; do do heavy, do, 39 @ 40; do California, light, do, 35 @ 36; do do middle, do, 38 @ 39; do do heavy, do, 38 @ 39; do Orinoco, etc., Pt, do, 38 @ 34; do do middle, do, 37 @ 38; do do heavy, do, 34 @ 35; do do & B. A., dam'gd all weights, 31 @ 34; do do poor all do, 22 @ 24; do Slaughter in rough, cash, 30 @ 36; Oak, Slaughter in rough, light, do, 30 @ 32; do do mid. & h'vy do, 34 @ 45.

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.

White Pine Box Boards, 22 00 @ 27 00; White Pine Merchant. Box Boards, 29 00 @ 33 00; Clear Pine, 80 00 @ 100 00; Laths, Eastern, per M, 4 25 @ ..; Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k, 55 00 @ 65 00; Cherry Boards and Plank, 80 00 @ 90 00; Oak and Ash, 65 00 @ 70 00; Maple and Birch, 35 00 @ 40 00; Black Walnut, 100 00 @ 125 00.

STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra, per M, .. @ 200 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 @ 19; 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.

New Orleans, per gallon, 1 05 @ 1 25; Porto Rico, 45 @ 80; Cuba Muscovado, 36 @ 50; do Clayed, 35 @ 40; English Islands, 40 @ 50.

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

Cut, 4d. @ 6d., per 100 lb, 7 50 @ ..; 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. (A) cash.)

The market is inactive and prices nominal. Turpentine, N. C., per 280 lb, 8 00 @ ..; Tar, American, per bbl, 3 00 @ 4 00; do foreign, .. @ ..; Pitch, 6 50 @ ..; Rosin, common, 5 25 @ ..; do strained and No. 2, 5 50 @ 9 00; do No. 1, 9 00 @ 14 00; do Pale and Extra (280 lbs.), 15 00 @ 20 00; Spirits turpentine, Am., per gallon, 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.

Olive, 13 bottle baskets, .. @ 5 70; do in casks, per gallon, 1 75 @ 1 90; Palm, per lb, 13 @ 13 1/2; Linseed, city, per gallon, 1 42 @ 1 43; Whale, 1 50 @ ..; do refined winter, 1 60 @ 1 63; Sperm, crude, 2 50 @ ..; do winter, bleached, .. @ ..; do do unbleached, 2 60 @ ..; Lard oil, 1 95 @ 2 00; Red oil, city distilled, 1 00 @ ..; do saponified, .. @ ..; Straits, .. @ 1 35; Paraffine, 28 - 30 gr. deodorized, .. @ 55; Kerosene, .. (free), 75 @ 77.

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

Litharge, American, per lb, .. @ 13; Lead, red, American, .. @ 13; do white, American, pure, in oil, .. @ 16; do white, American, pure, dry, 14 1/2 @ 15; Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, 9 @ 9 1/2; do white, American, No. 1, in oil, 9 1/2 @ 10; Ochre, yellow, French, dry, per 100 lb, 2 75 @ 3 50; do ground in oil, .. @ 8 10; Spanish brown, dry, per 100 lb, 1 50 @ ..; do ground in oil, per lb, 8 @ 9; Paris white, No. 1, per 100 lbs, .. @ 4 75; do do Am., per 100 lbs, .. @ ..; Whiting, American, 4 1/2 @ 5; Vermilion, Chinese, per lb, 16 @ 1 75; do Trieste, gold, 1 25 @ ..; do American, 30 @ 35; Venetian red, (N. C.), per cwt, 5 00 @ 5 50.

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

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

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

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

The market is still unsettled and depressed especially for Pork, with a very light demand. Beef has been quiet.

Table listing various types of Beef (plain mess, new, extra mess, India mess, prime mess, Western, prime, do), Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Beef hams, and Bacon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table listing various types of Goat (Curacao, Buenos Ayres, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoros, Payta, Madras, Cape) and Deer (San Juan, Bolivar, Honduras, Sisal, Para, Vera Cruz, Chagres, Port C. and Barcelona).

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

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

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

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

Sugar—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 3; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 8 1/4; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molato, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

The market has continued dull and prices are 1/2 cent lower.

Table listing various types of Sugar (Porto Rico, Cuba, do fair to good, do fair to good grocery, do prime to choice, do centrifugal, do Melado, Havana, Boxes D. S. Nos. 7 to 9, do do do 10 to 12, do do do 13 to 15, do do do 16 to 18, do do do 19 to 20, do do white), Leaf, Granulated, Crushed and powdered, White coffee, and Yellow coffee.

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

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

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. Table listing Hyson, Common to fair; do Superior to fine; do Ex fine to finest; Young Hyson, Canton made; do Common to fair; do Superior to fine; do Ex fine to finest; Gunpow. & Imper., Canton made; do do Com. to fair; do do Sup. to fine; do do Ex. f. to finest; H. Skin & Twankay, Canton made; do do Com. to fair; do do Sup'r to fine; do do Ex. f. to finest; Uncolored Japan, Com. to fair; do do Sup'r to fine; do do Ex. f. to finest; Oolong, Common to fair; do Superior to fine; do Ex fine to finest; Souchong & Congou, Com. to fair; do do Sup'r to fine; do do Ex. f. to finest; Orange Pecco, Common to fine.

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

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

The market is moderate and prices unsteady.

Table listing various types of Lugs (light and heavy), Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, Selections, Conn. selected wrappers, do prime wrappers, do fair wrappers, do fillers, New York running lots, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, Yara, Havana, fillers, Manufactured (tax paid)—10s and 12s—Best, do Medium, do Common, 1/2 lbs—(dark) Best, do do Medium, do do Common, lbs (Western)—Ex. fine, bright, do do Fine, do do Medium, do do Common, lbs (Virginia)—Ex. fine, bright, do do Fine, do do Medium, do do Common, Navy lbs—Best, do Medium, do Common, Navy 1/2 lbs—Best, do Medium, do Common.

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

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

Table listing various types of Brandy (J. & F. Martell, Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillion & Co., Renault & Co., Jules Robin, Marrette & Co., United Vineyard Propr., Vine Growers Co., Other brands Cognac, Pellevoin freres, A. Seignette, Hivert Pellevoisen, Alex. Seignette, Arzac Seignette), Other brands Rochelle, Rum—Jamaica, St. Croix, Gin—Different brands, Whisky—Scotch and Irish, D mestie—N. E. Rum, Bourbon Whisky, Corn Whisky, Wines—Port, Burgundy Port, Sherry, Madeira, do Marseilles, Sherry d, Malaga, sweet, do dry, Claret, in hds, do in cases, and Champagne.

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

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

There has been less activity, but prices remain quite firm.

Table listing various types of American, Saxony fleece, do full blood Merino, do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino, Extra, pulled, Superfine, No. 1, pulled, California, unwashed, do native, do pulled, Texas unwashed, Peruvian, unwashed, Valparaiso, unwashed, S. American Mestizo, unwashed, do common, unwashed, Entre Rios, washed, do unwashed, S. American Cordova, Donskoi, washed, Persian, African, unwashed, do washed, Mexican, unwashed, Smyrna, unwashed, do washed.

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

Freights—

Table listing various types of Freights (To LIVERPOOL, To LONDON, To GLASGOW, To HAVRE) including Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, Beef, Pork, and Ashes.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR DECEMBER AND THE YEAR.—The following table compares the gross earnings of the several principal lines for the month of December, 1865, and for 1864 :

Table with 5 columns: Railroads, Gross Earn'gs. 1864, Gross Earn'gs. 1865, Earn'gs per week. 1864, Earn'gs per week. 1865. Rows include Atlantic & Great Western, Chicago & Northwestern, etc.

The gross earnings for the year on the same railroads were as follows :

Table with 5 columns: Railroads, Gross Earnings 1864, Gross Earnings 1865, Gross Earn'gs 1864, Gross Earn'gs 1865. Rows include Atlantic & G't Western, Chicago & Alton, etc.

AMERICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY OF ILLINOIS.—This railroad, it appears, is likely to become a reality. The company proposing to construct the work have advertised the grading, masonry, &c., and

intend to commence operations immediately. The road will extend from New Boston, on the Mississippi, to the Indiana State Line, in the direction of Wayne City: The distance to be overcome is about 190 miles on a line intermediate between the Chicago and Rock Island, and the Toledo, Peoria, and Burlington Railroads.

MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS.—The following table shows the earnings, expenses, and profits of the principal railroads of the commonwealth of Massachusetts during the year closing November 30, 1865 :

Table with 4 columns: Railroads, Earnings, Expenses, Profits. Rows include Boston and Maine, Eastern, Boston & Providence, etc.

This shows the average expenses of operating to have been 69.5 per cent. of the gross earnings.

MONTGOMERY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—A company to construct a railroad from Montgomery to Goshen, on the Erie Railway, was formed on the 2d inst., with a capital of \$130,000. The road will be 10 1/2 miles in length, and when completed, will open up the richest section of Orange County to easy access from New York.

NORTHERN CENTRAL AND ERIE RAILROADS.—The Northern Central Railroad, says the Elmira Gazette, have purchased the Northern Division of the Erie Railway (from Elmira to Canandaigua), and during the coming season intend laying the narrow gauge track of the road on that line, so as to enable them to send through trains from Baltimore to Niagara Falls.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table with multiple columns for different railroads (Chicago and Alton, Erie Railway, Michigan Central, etc.) and months (Jan, Feb, Mar, etc.).

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd.			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd.
<b>Railroad.</b>											
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Air Line.....	100	788,047			
Alleghany Valley.....	50	1,947,600				New York Central.....	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3	91 91½
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1¼		New York and Harlem.....	50	5,085,050			
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y. 100		919,153				do preferred.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	90
do do Pa.....	100	2,500,000				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	
do do Ohio.....	100	5,000,000				New York and New Haven.....	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	Jan. 4	
Baltimore and Ohio.....	100	13,188,902	April and Oct.	Oct. 4	112	New York Providence & Boston.....	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 3	117 117
Washington Branch.....	100	1,650,000	April and Oct.	Oct. 5	125	Ninth Avenue.....	100	795,360			
Bellefontaine Line.....	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3		Northern of New Hampshire.....	100	3,068,400	June and Dec.	Dec. 4	93
Belvidere, Delaware.....	100	997,112				Northern Central.....	50	3,344,800	Quarterly.	Nov. 2	89½ 90
Berkshire.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1¼		North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150			65
Blossburg and Corning.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	Dec. 2½		Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000			13	Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.....	100	3,077,000			42
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,830,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	96	Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	21,250,000			24½ 24½
Boston and Maine.....	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	116	do preferred.....	100	2,979,000	January.	Jan. 7	
Boston and Providence.....	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	127	Old Colony and Newport.....	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	100
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5½	130	Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150				Panama (and Steamship).....	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 6	245 50
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3½	200	Peninsula.....	100				
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	366,000				Pennsylvania.....	50	30,000,000	May and Nov.	May. 5	169 110
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	100	850,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3½		Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent.....	100	218,100			
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Philadelphia and Erie.....	50	5,013,054	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	60 65
Burlington and Missouri River.....	100	1,000,000				Philadelphia and Reading.....	50	20,072,323	De. '65	10	98½ 99
Camden and Amboy.....	100	4,174,400	Jan. and July	Feb. 10	114 116	Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n.....	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct.	Oct. 4	106
Camden and Atlantic.....	50	378,455				Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore.....	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct.	Oct. 5	120
do do preferred.....	50	682,600				Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	50	1,770,414			
Cape Cod.....	60	681,665	Jan. and July	Jan. 3½		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	Jan. 2½	92½ 92½
Catawissa.....	50	1,150,000			54 59	Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	100
do preferred.....	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3½	80	Providence and Worcester.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
Central of New Jersey.....	100	6,500,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 2½	120	Racine and Mississippi.....	100				
Central Ohio.....						Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	2,360,700			
Cheshire (preferred).....	100	2,085,925	Jan. and July	Jan. 2½	45	Rensselaer & Saratoga consol.....	50	800,000	April and Oct.	Oct. 4½	
Chester Valley.....	50	871,900			102	Saratoga and Whitehall.....	50	500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. 3	
Chicago and Alton.....	106	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3½	103 104	Troy, Salem & Rutland.....	50	800,000	April and Oct.	Oct. 3	
do preferred.....	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3½	105	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.....	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.....	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	N. 5c & 20s	111½ 112½	Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,233,376			
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100					St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.....	100	2,300,000			28 33
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	1,000,000				do do pref.....	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May. 7	61
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	2,250,000				Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.....	100	2,989,090			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	13,160,927			28½ 28½	do do pref.....	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	
do do pref.....	100	12,994,719	June & Dec.	June 3½	54½ 54½	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.....	100	862,571			
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	6,000,000	April and Oct.	Oct. 5	97½ 97½	Schuylkill Valley.....	50	576,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	100	1,106,125				Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct.	Oct. 4	
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. 5	100	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....	100	2,000,000				Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	750,000	Quarterly.		135 136
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.....	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5		Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.....	100	1,300,130			
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		Terre Haute and Richmond.....	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	Jan. 6	
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	5,253,625	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	78½ 78½	Third Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 5	
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	4,654,800	April and Oct.	Oct. 5	104½ 105	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.....	100				135	do do 1st pref.....	100	1,700,000			
Columbus and Xenia.....	50	1,490,800	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		do do 2d pref.....	100	1,000,000			
Concord.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3½	120	Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50	2,442,350	June and Dec.	June 3	30 38
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	350,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3½		do do preferred.....	50	984,700	June and Dec.	Dec. 3½	
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	500,000				Tioga.....	100	125,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3½	
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....	100	392,900				Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111			
do do pref.....	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec.	Dec. 3	
Connecticut River.....	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	100	Utica and Black River.....	100	811,560	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
Covington and Lexington.....	100	1,582,169				Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,860,000	June and Dec.	Dec. 4	95
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	2,316,705			20	Vermont and Massachusetts.....	100	2,860,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 2	40
Delaware.....	50	406,132	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Warren.....	50	1,408,300	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	95
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.....	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	150	Western (Mass.).....	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 6	128
Des Moines Valley.....	100	1,550,000				Worcester and Nashua.....	75	1,141,650	Jan. and July	Jan. 5½	100
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	952,350				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g.....	50	317,050	Jan. and July	Jan. 1	
do do pref.....	100	1,500,000				<b>Canal.</b>					
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,751,577				Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,343,563			
do do pref.....	100	1,982,180				Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	8,228,595			
Eastern, (Mass).....	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	100	Delaware Division.....	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	61 63
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.....	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 2½		Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 10	136
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua.....	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 2½		Delaware and Raritan.....	100	2,298,400	Jan. and July	Feb. 10	
Elmira and Williamsport.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3½		Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	200,000			
do do pref.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3½		Lehigh Navigation.....	50	4,282,950	May and Nov.	Nov. 5	110
Erie.....	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 4	83½ 83½	Monongahela Navigation.....	50	726,800			
do preferred.....	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 3½	83	Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 6	83
Erie and Northeast.....	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5	120
Fitchburg.....	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	105	North Branch.....	50	138,086			121
Forty-secd St. & Grand St. F'y.....	100	750,000	April and Oct.	Oct. 5		Schuylkill Navigation (consol.).....	50	1,908,207	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 6s	58
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	1,900,000				do preferred.....	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 6	60
do do pref.....	100	5,253,336			50	Susquehanna and Tide-Water.....	50	2,050,070			18 20
Hartford and New Haven.....	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 3		Union.....	50	2,750,000			6
Housatonic.....	100	820,000				do preferred.....	50				8 9
do preferred.....	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		West Branch and Susquehanna.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Hudson River.....	100	6,218,042	April and Oct.	Oct. 4	100½ 100½	Wyoming Valley.....	50	700,000		Feb. 5	116
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	50	617,500				<b>Miscellaneous.</b>					
do do pref.....	50	190,750	Jan. and July	Jan. 3½		American Coal.....	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	66 69
Illinois Central.....	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5	116 116½	American Telegraph.....	100			10	
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50	1,689,900	April and Oct.	Oct. 4		Ashburton Coal.....	50	2,500,000			
Indianapolis and Madison.....	100	412,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Atlantic Mail.....	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July 25	111 119
do do pref.....	100	407,900	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		Brunswick City.....	100				
Jeffersonville.....	50	1,015,907				Bucks County Lead.....	5	200,000			
Joliet and Chicago.....	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1¼		Brooklyn Gas.....	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb.	
Kennebec and Portland (new).....	100				90	Canton Improvement.....	100	5,000,000			43½ 44½
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	835,000				Cary Improvement.....		600,000			
do do pref.....	50	500,000				Central American Trans.....	100	3,214,300			17
Lehigh Valley.....	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	J2½ c-10s	123	Central Coal.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	42 44
Lexington and Frankfort.....	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 2		Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas.....	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	120
Little Miami.....	50	2,981,267	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	118	Consolidation Coal, Md.....	100	6,000,000			
Little Schuylkill.....	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	65 68	Cumberland Coal, preferred.....	100	5,000,000			44½ 45
Long Island.....	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Nov. 2		Farmers Loan and Trust.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
Louisville and Frankfort.....	50	1,109,594	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 2		Harlem Gas.....	50	644,000			

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	1879	96		Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug. 1887	1887	88 1/2	
2d do do do	2,000,000	7	do do 1882	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1874	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch do	400,000	7	do do 1882	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do do 1879	1879	96		1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	1875		
2d do do do	777,500	7	do do 1881	1881			2d do do	1,000,000	8	do do 1884	1884		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do do 1876	1876	96		<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1883	1883			1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1876	1876		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1866	1866	85	86	1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July 1863	1863		77
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov. 1878	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do do 1894	1894		
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc 1867	1867	100	100	Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July 1872	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July 1875	1875	100	100	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug. 1874	1874		95
do do 1850	700,000	6	do do 1880	1880			<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1885	1885	100	100	Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1888	1888		
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July 1866	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1873	1873		95
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do do 70-79	1879			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do do	116,000	7	do do 1870	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1868	1868		
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do do 1870	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1879	1879	101 1/2	
2d do do do	347,000	7	do do				3d do do	6,000,000	7	do do 1883	1883	96	
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct 1880	1880	94 1/2	98
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1867	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec 1888	1888		
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1885	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug 1877	1877			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	1870		
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov. 1871	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882	1882	101	102 1/2
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	1875		96 1/2
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1865	1865	100	100	<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do do	200,000	6	do do 1865	1865			Mortgage	927,000	8	Jan. & July 1870	1870		
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	1870	98	98	<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do do	100,000	6	do do 1870	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct 1868	1868		
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do do 1889	1889			do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July 1865	1865		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July 1873	1873	98	98	Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct 1881	1881		
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Convertible Bonds	693,600	7	Jan. & July 1883	1883		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1877	1877	93	93	<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov 1872	1872			New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July 1883	1883		
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1866	1866			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883	1883		
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July '69-'72	1872			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do do 1870	1870			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July 1876	1876		
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do do 1876	1876		
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883	1883	98	98	<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov. 1889	1889			1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July 1877	1877		
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec. 1893	1893	90	90	<i>Hudson River:</i>						
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	1870	98	100
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July 1873	1873			1st do do	110,000	6	do do 1869	1869		
2d do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879	1879			2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1885	1885	100	
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	1875		
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882	1882			Convertible	1,002,000	7	do do 1867	1867	93	
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	1870			1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov 1870	1870		
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	1875	104	104	2d do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1875	1875		
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1890	1890	90	90	1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct 1875	1875	108	108
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov 1890	1890			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do do 1875	1875		
2d do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1865	1865			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do do 1890	1890		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1885	1885			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July 1876	1876	55	55	1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1866	1866		
Income	1,192,200	7	do do '57-'62	1862	37	37	2d do do	364,000	10	do do 1870	1870		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July '75-'80	1880	90	90	1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1866	1866		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							2d do do	400,000	7	do do 1862	1862		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov. 1877	1877			Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do do 1868	1868		
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1892	1892	93 1/2	94 1/2	<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1882	1882			1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov. 1881	1881		
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July 1883	1883	109	109	1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept 1861	1861		
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do do 1883	1883			2d do do	392,000	7	April & Oct 1873	1873		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1890	1890			<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	April & Oct 1883	1883		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1894	1894			<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct 1870	1870		98
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1898	1898	84	87	2d do do	230,000	6	do do 1861	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do do	250,000	6	do do 1862	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885	1885	91	91	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do do 1885	1885	84	85	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov. 1872	1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov. 1863	1863	80	85	2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1869	1869		
Consol. Sinking Fund Bonds	948,000	6	Quarterly. 1915	1915			<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885	1885	74	74	1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov. 1873	1873		92
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Little Miami:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	1870			1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov 1883	1883		95
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do do 1867	1867	102	102	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct 1877	1877	93	
2d do do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov. 1880	1880	100	100	<i>Long Island:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1870	1870		85
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov 1893	1893			Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov. 1890	1890		
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July 1890	1890			1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1883	1883		
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	do do 1883	1883		

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	1,290,000	7	Jan. & July	1875		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			Second Avenue:						
<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	91½		<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887			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	100	103½	<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		100	1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	92		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	90
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov	1875		73
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873-78			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			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			do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887			<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			Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873			<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885			1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov	1861		
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885			2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867		
<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		
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		
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880			<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
2d do (now stock)							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	75		<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	75		Sterling (£899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	1868-71		
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870			Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875		
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1866-76		
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	1870-80			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	1872-87	77½		1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890		
<i>Panama:</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890		
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		
<i>Peninsula:</i>							Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	70	76	<b>Canal</b>						
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	94½	100	1st Mortgage Bon's		7	Jan. & July	1884		81
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>							do 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			<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
<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 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			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1884		90
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			<i>Morris:</i>						
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876		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		
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882		75
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov	1870		
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	100	100	Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	92½		do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912		83	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878		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		20
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,438,000	8	Jan. & July	1875			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		90
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							<b>Miscellaneous:</b>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,800	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	140,000	7	do	1876			2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	'8		
<i>Rensselaer &amp; Saratoga consolidated:</i>							<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>	</					

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.	
Ætna*	50	200,000	211,492	do	July '66. 5
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.
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	270,827	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66. 5
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	347,723	March and Sep.	Sep. '65. 5
Baltic	25	200,000	192,631	May and Nov.	
Beekman	25	200,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65. 4
Bowery	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec.	Dec. '65. 5
Brevoort	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July.	June '64. 5
Broadway	25	200,000	264,366	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66. 5
Brooklyn (L. I.)	17	153,000	249,764	do	Aug. '65. 10
Capital City (Albany)	100	200,000			
Central Park	100	150,000	159,079	Jan. and July.	July '64. 4
Citizens'	20	300,000	474,177	do	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. '65. 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.	Feb. '66. 5
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. '66. 6
Germany	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	261,198	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	Jan. '66. 5
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	do	Feb. '66. 3 1/2
Irving	25	200,000	228,083	do	Aug. '65. 5
Jefferson	30	200,000	261,536	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			
Lorillard*	25	1,000,000		Jan. and July.	July '65. 10
Manhattan	100	500,000	708,874	do	Jan. '66. 10
Market*	100	200,000	331,793	do	Jan. '66. 3 1/2
Mechanics' (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	185,624	do	July '65. 5
Mechanics' and Traders'	25	200,000	242,320	do	July '65. 6
Mercantile	100	200,000	221,815	do	Jan. '66. 4
Merchants'	50	200,000	293,503	do	July '65. 10
Metropolitan*†	100	1,000,000		do	July '65. 5
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	169,572	do	July '65. 5
Morris (and inland)	100	200,000	233,295		
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	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.	190	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. '66. 4
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	Jan. '66. 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	287,490	581,689	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66. 2

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil	50	85	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany		1 00	Mingo		3 00
Allen Wright			Montana		
Beekman			Mount Vernon	35	53
Bennehoff Reserve			N. Y. & Alleghany	4 10	4 60
Bennehoff Run	18 25	18 50	N. Y. & Philadel.	35	
Bergen Coal and Oil	30	37	N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons.	55	85
Bliven		4 25	New York & Newark	20	30
Blood Farm			Noble Well of N. Y.		
Bradley Oil	36	37	North American		
Brevoort	5 25	6 50	Northern Light	4 00	5 00
Brooklyn	40	1 00	Oceanic	40	48
Buchanan Farm	75	75	Oil City Petroleum		
Bunker Hill	10	25	Oil Creek of N. Y.	1 50	1 60
California		12 00	Pacific		
Central	3 25	3 35	Palmer Petroleum	4 25	4 40
Cherry Run Petrol'm	17	18	People's Petroleum	25	50
Clinton	1 50	2 25	Phillips	60	
Commercial			Pit Hole Creek	10 75	10 85
Commonwealth	60	85	Pit Hole Consol.	3 10	3 80
Consolidated of N. Y.	1 10		President		90
Devon Oil			Rawson Farm		1 50
Emp'e City Petrol'm	40	45	Revenue		
Empire Pit Hole		2 05	Rynd Farm	60	79
Enniskillen			Shade River		
Everett Petroleum		1 00	Southard	75	85
Excelsior	75	79	Standard Petroleum		
First National	33	43	Story & McClintock		
Fountain Petroleum			Success		
Fulton Oil			Tack Petr'm of N. Y.		20
Germany	13	17	Talman		
G't Western Consol.	50	1 00	Tarr Farm		
Guil Farm		45	Terragenta		
Hamilton/McClintock		4 50	Titus Oil		
Heydrick	30	40	Titus Estate		
Heydrick Brothers	45	55	Union	10 00	16 00
High Gate	10	30	United Pe'tl'm F'ms.	35	40
Ivanhoe	2 10	2 50	United States	17 70	17 80
Inexhaustible	15	19	United States Pe-	35	40
Ken. Nat. Pet & Min.			roleum Candle.		
Knickerbocker Pet'm		12	Venango & Pit Hole		
Liberty	10	18	Vesta		
Lily Run	70	95	Watson Petroleu n		
Monongahela & Kan.		1 75	Webster	1 00	1 03
McClintockville			W. Virg. Oil and Coal	10	20
McElhenny			Woods & Wright		
McKinley			Oil Creek		
Manhattan	23	29	Working People's		
Maple Grove		40	Petroleum		

MINING STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
<b>Copper:</b>			<b>Gold:</b>		
Aztec			Benton	40	50
Boston			Consolidated Gregory	13 00	15 00
Caledonia		9 00	Corydon	1 15	1 30
Canada			Gold Min. of Colorado		
Central		47 00	Gunnell	1 20	1 25
Copper Falls			Hope	3 50	4 00
Evergreen Bluff		10 00	Kip & Buell		2 25
Flint Steel River	5 00	7 00	Manhattan		4 00
Hilton	1 00	1 50	Montana		1 50
Huron			Mount Alpine		
Indiana	1 00		New York	50	95
Ile Royale			N. Y. & Nova Scotia		
Knowlton	2 50		Quartz Hill	1 35	1 75
Mendota	2 50		Smith & Parmelee	6 25	7 25
New Jersey Consol.		70	<b>Lead:</b>		
Norwich		1 75	Denbo		

**Insurance Reports.**

**MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.**

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE

**Metropolitan Insurance COMPANY.**

OFFICE.....108 & 110 BROADWAY

ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1865.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1865..... \$319,661 96  
 Premiums received in 1865, as follows:  
 On Marine Risks..... \$537,330 55  
 On Fire Risks..... 844,905 88

Total Premiums.....\$1,701,947 89  
 Premiums marked off as earned from January 1 to December 31, 1865.....\$1,398,532 24  
 Less Return Premiums... 103,186 18

Net earned Premiums..... 1,295,346 06  
 Losses paid during the year:  
 On Marine Risks.\$332,997 07  
 On Fire Risks.... 373,397 57

Total Losses..... \$706,394 64  
 Reserved for losses unadjusted ..... 157,995 99  
 Expenses, Reinsurance, Commissions and Taxes (less interest received)... 275,340 53

Net Profit.....\$155,614 90

**CAPITAL.**

The capital of the said Company actually paid up in cash is..... \$1,000,000 00  
 The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1866..... 644,148 48

Total amount of Capital and Surplus.. \$1,644,148 48

**ASSETS—JANUARY 1, 1866.**

Amount of cash on hand and in bank..... \$170,535 50  
 Amount of cash on hands of agents and in course of transmission..... 73,420 57  
 Amount of U. S. 6's of 1881..... 107,000 00  
 Amount of U. S. 10-40 5 per cent bonds..... 7,009 00  
 Amount of U. S. 5-20 6 per cent bonds..... 13,300 00  
 Amount of U. S. compound interest notes..... 500 00  
 Amount of U. S. 7-30 Treasury notes..... 648,700 00  
 Amount of bank stocks and other miscellaneous securities ..... 13,000 00  
 Amount of loans on bonds and mortgages, being first lien of record, on unincumbered real estate 222,890 00  
 Amount of loans on collateral, payable on demand 181,136 43  
 Amount of other miscellaneous items..... 25,150 75  
 Amount due for fire premiums on policies issued at office..... 32,550 90  
 Amount due from marine premiums on policies issued at office..... 45,395 85  
 Amount of bills receivable for premiums on marine risks.. 92,280 13  
 Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable..... 11,288 35 \$1,644,148 48  
 The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of

**SIX PERCENT.**

on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 5th of March next; also a dividend of

**FIVE PER CENT.**

on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Cash on demand; also a dividend of

**TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.**

in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the Company for the year 1865, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 2d day of April next.

**DIRECTORS.**

James Lorimer Graham, Henry Parish,  
 Robert M. C. Graham, Dudley B Fuller,  
 Edward A. Stansbury, John A. Graham,  
 Joseph B. Varnum, Gilbert L. Beeckman,  
 Bowes R. McIlvaine, Charles P. Kirkland,  
 Frederick H. Wolcott, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,  
 Wm. K. Strong, Watson E. Case,  
 John C. Henderson, Lorrain Freeman,  
 Gustavus A. Conover, Edward Macomber,  
 Martin Bates, J. Lorimer Graham, Jr.,  
 Paschal W. Turney, Samuel D. Bradford,  
 Franklin H. Delano, Geo. W. Hatch,

**OFFICERS:**

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.  
 ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.  
 JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., 2d Vice-President.  
 H. H. PORTER, Secretary.  
 New York, January 23, 1866.

**Bank Reports.**

**National Bank of America,**

**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..... \$500,000  
 CASH CAPITAL..... 100,000

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, 1865, and January, March, May, and July, 1867.

**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

\$9,591,848 77

**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

\$9,591,848 77

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.

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.

**Dividends.**

**New York Petroleum COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

Office of the Company, 78 Broadway, New York.

**FIRST DIVIDEND.**

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

**ONE PER CENT,**

on the Capital Stock of the Company (\$500,000), free of Government Tax, payable on and after February 10th, 1866.

Conversion and Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th day of February, inclusive.

M. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

JANUARY 17th, 1866.

**Home Insurance**

**COMPANY,**

NO. 135 BROADWAY.

New York, Jan. 25, 1866.

A dividend of

**FIVE PER CENT,**

Free of Government Tax,

was

**THIS DAY**

Declared by the Board of Directory, payable on demand.

JOHN MCGEE, 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, 1866.

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 Presi

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. BELLOWS, Agent.

**Empire Line**

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,



Every Saturday.

The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamships  
SAN SALVADOR,

Commander, Joshua Atkins, and  
SAN JACINTO,

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

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

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

San 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
STEEERAGE	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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

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

California Coupons bought at best rates.

Exchange on Dublin and London, £1 and upwards.

On Paris, in 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. 21 Clinton Place.
- JAMES E. WARD, M.D., No. 15 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. 145 Washington street, New York.
- HENRY HARKES, 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**

**IMPLEMENT S,**

**Machinery, & 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 Franklinite 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 Manufacturing 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 descriptions, in different sections of the country, on COMMISSION, having made extensive arrangements for reliable information in relation to the value, location, and advantages of different localities.

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

**The National Land Co.,**

NO. 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Buy and sell MINERAL LANDS in Pennsylvania and other States, and improved and unimproved AGRICULTURAL LANDS in the Southern and Western States, on Commission.

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

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

**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.

**Marine & Fire Insurance.**

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

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

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

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

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1855,

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

**REMOVAL.**

THE OFFICE OF THE

**Germania Fire Insurance**

COMPANY

Has been removed to

THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 175 BROADWAY.

**Insurance.**

**The Mercantile Mutual**

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866.....\$1,366,699

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

The Company has paid to its Customers, up to the present time, Losses amounting to over

EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

For the past nine years the cash dividends paid to Stockholders, made from ONE-THIRD of the net profits, have amounted in the aggregate to

One Hundred and Twenty-one and a half per cent.

Instead of issuing a scrip dividend to dealers, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company will hereafter make such cash abatement or discount from the current rates, when premiums are paid, as the general experience of underwriters will warrant, and the net profits remaining at the close of the year, will be divided to the stockholders.

This Company continues to make Insurance on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks, on the most favorable terms, including Risks on Merchandise of all kinds, Hulls, and Freight.

Policies issued making loss payable in Gold or Currency, at the Office in New York, or in Sterling, at the Office of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., in Liverpool.

**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. A. Schleicher,	William Nelson, Jr.,
Joseph Slagg,	Charles Dimon,
Joe. D. Fish,	A. William Heye,
Geo. W. Hennings,	Harold Dolner,
Francis Hathaway,	Paul N. Spofford,
	ELLWOOD WALTER, President,
	CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Prest.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE**

**Morris Fire and Inland**

INSURANCE COMPANY,

31 PINE STREET, N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1865.

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

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

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

B. C. MORRIS, Pres't.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

**Niagara Fire Insurance**

COMPANY.

NO. 12 WALL STREET.

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

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

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

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

**Insure against Accidents**

THE NATIONAL LIFE & TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000

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

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

**TARIFF OF RATES.**

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

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

REMEMBER THAT 25 CENTS per day insures you for \$5,000. ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary:  
W. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.

**The Mutual Life Insu-**

**RANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.**

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

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, } ISAAC ABBATT,  
                  } THEO. W. MORRIS.  
                  Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

**Banks and Bankers.**

**Tenth National Bank,**

No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository of the Government.

D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

**Central National Bank,**

318 BROADWAY.

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

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

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

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

**JOHN MUNROE & Co.,**

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

**CULVER, PENN & Co.,**

BANKERS,

19 & 21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

Receive Deposits from Banks, 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,

36 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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

**Burnett, Drake & Co.,**

BANKERS,

BOSTON.

GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Brokers' Board.

**Page, Richardson & Co.,**

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

AND JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

ALSO ISSUE

COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

**Dupee, Beck & Sayles,**

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

**First National Bank,**

OF PHILADELPHIA.

(The First National Bank Organized.)

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

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

C. H. CLARK, President.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

GEO. PHELLEE, Manager Loan Dept.

**The Tradesmens**

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

RICHARD BERRY, President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

**Banks and Bankers.**

**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,**  
BANKERS,  
No. 83 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

**L. P. MORTON & Co.,**  
**BANKERS,**  
35 WALL STREET,  
NEW YORK.

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

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

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

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

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

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,**  
BANKERS,  
CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,  
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,

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

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

**Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.**  
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r.

THE  
**NINTH NATIONAL BANK**  
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.  
363 BROADWAY, COR. FRANKLIN.  
J. U. ORVIS, President.  
J. T. HILL, Cashier.  
New York, July 22 1865.

**LOCKWOOD & Co.,**  
BANKERS,  
No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST.

**Dealers in Government and other Securities.**

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

**Galwey, Kirkland & Co.,**  
49 EXCHANGE PLACE,  
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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

W. T. Galwey, J. L. Kirkland, W. B. Dinmore, Jr.

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

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

**Banks and Bankers.**

**Depew & Potter,**  
BANKERS,  
NO. 11 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

Allow interest at the rate of  
**FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM ON DEPOSITS,**  
which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Miscellaneous stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.

HENRY W. POTTER.

CHAUNCERY M. DEPEW,  
(Late Secretary of State.)

**J. C. Morris,**  
NO. 5 WILLIAM STREET,  
Broker in

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS,  
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.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,  
Member New York Stock Exchange.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,  
JOHN R. CECIL.

late Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co.

WM. A. HALSTED.

**Miscellaneous.**

W. GOODMAN, A. P. MERRILL, JR.,  
Mississippi, New York.

**Goodman & Merrill,**  
COTTON FACTORS  
AND

**General Commission Merchants,**

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Wool.  
Agents for the purchase, sale, or lease of Southern Lands.

Will select, examine, make contracts with and forward emigrant laborers to Southern planters.

Will purchase and ship plantation machinery of every description—steam engines, saw mills, grist mills, &c., &c., of latest style and improvement.

Also, railroad equipment and supplies purchased and forwarded without delay.

GOODMAN & MERRILL,  
36 New Street,  
New York City.

**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.

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

**CALDWELL & MORRIS,**  
Successors to Brewer & Caldwell,  
COTTON FACTORS  
AND

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

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

**HOFFMAN & Co.,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
NO. 24 WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK.

Cash advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and Naval Stores, by our friends in New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston,

REFER TO

Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.  
Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, N. Y.  
Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.

**Fire Insurance.**

**GERMANIA FIRE 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. BULKLEY, 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.

**E. H. ASHCROFT,**

No. 82 Sudbury Street,

BOSTON.

Manufacturer of and dealer in

**STEAM AND WATER GAUGES,**

Gauge Cocks, Steam Whistles, Brass Globe Valves, Scotch Glass Tubes, Boiler Pumps, Stock Plates and Dies, Tapps, Ratchet Drills, Low Water Detectors &c., &c.

For circulars address

E. H. ASHCROFT,  
82 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass.

**SMITH'S FERRY & BEAVER CREEK**

**Oil and Salt Company.**

At the annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held January 16th, the following persons were elected Trustees to serve for one year:

MINARD W. WILSON,  
HENRY W. WILSON,  
CHARLES R. BRAIN,  
CHARLES W. MILLER,  
JESSE D. GIBLIN,  
WILLIAM S. SMEETON,  
M. H. BERGEN.

Subsequently, Minard W. Wilson was elected President; M. H. Bergen, Secretary, and Charles R. Braine, Treasurer.

OFFICE—78 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Subscription books are now open at \$2 per share.  
M. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

**Francis & Loutrel,**

**STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,**

45 MAIDEN LANE.

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  
GOLD SILVER, JEWELRY, & MERCHANDISE  
of every description. Also for the collection of notes drafts and bills, bills accompanying goods, etc.