

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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CONGRESS AND CONTRACTION.

CONSIDERABLE disappointment prevails in financial circles that the loan bill was not taken up in the House of Representatives on Thursday, as the belief is held that the future policy of Mr. McCulloch may receive some important modifications if Congress should fail to approve his plan of paying off and funding the Seven-thirties before contracting the volume of active currency.

The general impression seems to be that the Seven-thirties should be let alone for the present, and that nothing but confusion and disappointment are likely to arise from taking them up before maturity. Certain persons urge, indeed, that we cannot deal with the currency question to advantage till our temporary loans are paid off. This is true of the call loans which are a burden to the Treasury and should for the most part be paid off with as little delay as possible. But it is emphatically untrue of the Seven-thirties, which at present are no cause of embarrassment whatever. These

persons, however, claim that we cannot reduce the volume of the currency while we are selling bonds. This statement is contradicted by facts. Last year we contracted our active currency to a very considerable extent, although during its course we had to make new loans to a larger amount than were ever negotiated in a single year by any nation in the world before. And to that contraction the present decline in prices is largely due.

We trust, then, that Congress will give positive, unmistakable expression to the opinion that the first work to be done is not the funding of notes which fall due in 1867 and 1868, but the reducing of the redundant currency whose inflating influence has exerted and is exerting so mischievous an influence on prices and on general business. Whether any new powers shall be conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury is comparatively a subordinate question. He has already under the acts of June 30, 1864 and March 3, 1865, all the power which is needful to contract and to restore the currency to a healthier condition by converting the greenbacks first into compound interest notes and by gradually and slowly funding them when they have become inert and have ceased to exercise the functions of paper money.

THE INCOME TAX.

ALL fiscal authorities of eminence agree that a tax on incomes is the best that can be levied in a commercial country, and there is little doubt that Congress will resist all attempts made to obtain its repeal or modification. This form of taxation has for 24 years produced a large revenue in England; and it is so well adapted to our own fiscal condition that its services will probably be found as indispensable here as in Great Britain.

One of the advantages of an income tax is that the cost of collection is much smaller than that of any other imposts except stamp duties. It is a cardinal principle of taxation that "the duties should be so adjusted as to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible above what they bring into the Treasury." Now, of the income tax receipts the whole is paid into the Treasury, while in the case of the complicated multitude of our internal taxes we pay much more than the Government receives. A familiar illustration of this may be derived from our street-railroad companies. The excise tax these corporations pay is about fifteen cents for every hundred passengers; but by law they are allowed to charge this tax to the public. They accordingly collect one cent from each person, or one dollar for every fifteen cents they pay to the Government. This tax offers a very

good representative illustration of the costliness of many of our excise taxes which enter into the prices of commodities, and make the people pay several dollars to some speculators or private persons for every dollar that goes into the Treasury. These street railroads charge, as we have said 100 dollars to the public for every 15 dollars they pay to the Government which amounts to the same thing as if they were paid directly by the people 85 dollars commission for the collection of 15 dollars of revenue.

Such is the way in which some of our internal taxes are contrived to enrich the few at the expense of the many, It was by similar methods of indirect taxation that in France, as Sully tells us in his memoirs, the expense of collecting a net revenue of 30 millions of livres in 1598, cost the people the enormous sum of 120 millions; while, under the able administration of Necker, a revenue of 557 millions was collected at an expense of 58 millions. It is claimed as the peculiar advantage of the income tax that it takes no money from the poor man, but draws only from the pockets of the richer members of society, assessing even these according to their relative ability to pay. It aims to make every citizen contribute to the support of the Government in proportion to the income he enjoys under its protection; while, by falling equally on all it does not disturb the distribution of capital, check the natural movement of industrial enterprise, or destroy any of the sources of national wealth. We might probably concede all that is here claimed if it were possible to assess the tax fairly.

But the practical difficulties which oppose such an assessment are so formidable that no satisfactory method has yet been devised for their solution. Hence taxes on income though theoretically equal, are often complained of as unequal, oppressive and vexatious in their practical operation, and these complaints are not without some plausible show of reason.

The objections are first, the difficulty of ascertaining the precise amount of each tax-payer's income, and secondly, the difficulty of laying an equal tax on incomes derived from different sources. To meet the first of these difficulties some inquisitorial interference is necessary into the private affairs of the people. And this inquiry into the most private business of our merchants, bankers and manufacturers, has been rendered still more offensive to good taste, and subversive of good morals, by the publication of the income returns in the daily newspapers. This publication would have been tolerated in no European country, and it has been proved that some persons have purposely falsified their returns either for ostentation or to obtain credit in business or consideration in society. Indeed, we are informed that if the lists of incomes are to be again published next summer it will be likely to do a serious injury to the credit of no small number of business men in our large cities.

The second difficulty to which we referred—that of equitably taxing incomes drawn from different sources, has been often urged, but the problem has never been solved. As it is, our income tax offers the anomaly of demanding precisely the same amount from a lawyer, a merchant, an editor, a clergyman, a physician, or a bank clerk, who may earn an income of \$5,000 a year by his daily labor, as from a capitalist who sits in idleness and derives the same yearly income from sources which are subject to none of the precarious chances which may in a moment annihilate or curtail the income of the less fortunate but equally taxed professional and mercantile classes. Experience proves indeed that it is almost impossible to acquire any accurate information of the true income of farmers whose yearly earnings are partly in money and partly in produce. Are these persons to report their money income? If so, their return includes in some

cases one-half, and in others, some much smaller aliquot part of their true yearly earnings.

It must be admitted, however, that our income tax is very much less open to some of these objections than that of England. The \$600 exemption granted to all tax payers is one of the peculiar advantages of our income tax which greatly tends towards equalization in some directions, while the heavier taxes laid on large incomes produce the same equitable adjustment in others. Both these distinguishing features of our income tax will we trust be left undisturbed by Congress.

THE MONEY MARKET IN NEW YORK AND IN LONDON.

EVERY one practically conversant with monetary business must have had frequent occasion to regret the difficulty of foreseeing the movements of our money market with the same ease as formerly. This difficulty, which is ascribed to the frequent perturbations and exaggerated sensitiveness of our financial system is equally complained of in England where the same difficulty of forecasting the future is due to different causes. Thus, one of the most intelligent and able writers on British monetary questions, the financial editor of the London News, refers to this subject in a recent suggestive article in the following terms:

"One of the most remarkable points in the experience of the past few years has been the entire failure of the old modes of calculation respecting the course of the money market. At one time it seemed to be a settled maxim that a rise in our rate of discount would, as a matter beyond controversy, turn the exchanges in our favor, and draw a corresponding supply of capital from abroad. Nowadays we find that a difference of 8 per cent. in the current interest at Paris and London fails to bring over any appreciable sums, and that the bullion held by the Bank of France is much higher than at the Bank of England, the returns of the past week showing in the former case a total of £15,500,000, and in the latter of only £13,081,834. At the same time, the rate of exchange is adverse to this country and appears likely to become more so. No attempt is made to explain this apparent anomaly, which, indeed, appears not merely in a comparison between Paris and London, but with regard to all the other chief trading centers of the continent. But one conclusion can be drawn from the present position of monetary affairs—that the science of finance cannot be exclusively governed by the laws hitherto so positively laid down. It is perfectly clear that our knowledge of these matters is being constantly added to from day to day, if we will only accept the lessons of experience. No one who has attentively watched the events of the past two years can fail to be convinced that in some, at least, if not all, points our monetary legislation, both in theory and practice, is entirely faulty. No doubt many absurd plans will be proposed for its correction; but even they, futile as they may appear, at least do the service of marking the general dissatisfaction."

Another singular feature in the London money market which arises out of the first, and equally has its counterpart here, is the obstinate preference of capitalists for engagements having the shortest possible course to run. This is shown by the fact that in both cities call loans are cheap and time loans dear. Accommodation almost to any amount can be obtained on the Stock Exchange on moderate terms, while discounts are done at higher rates. "Formerly it was a thing unheard of," says an intelligent observer "that capitalists and lending institutions should make loans on government bonds at low rates, when they could obtain 3 to 5 per cent more for their money by discounting first class mercantile bills. Yet of late nothing has been more common. It has almost invariably happened that during the pressure of the last two years, while commercial paper could not be discounted unless on exorbitant terms, a demand loan on government securities was readily negotiable for a comparatively trifling charge. This fact proves the entire disorganization of the ideas and system which had previously obtained. It has been felt that we are passing through a state of transition; and that the present period is one of inevitable uncertainty. In commercial matters uncertainty means distrust, and consequent withdrawal of credit, and therefore capitalists, always a timid class, have preferred to keep their money comparatively idle, to their own loss and to that of the community at large."

Such then are two of the points in which our money market here resembles that of London. In both these financial centres, as has been shown, we find anomalies which set at defiance the computations based on old time-honored principles and baffle all attempts to forecast the future with trustworthy certainty; and in both, demand loans are sought with avidity by capitalists, while time loans and engagements looking fur-

ther into the future are shrunk from with more or less of distrust and timidity.

Let us now turn to the other side of the picture and examine the aspects in which the two money markets are in contrast to each other.* And among the most prominent of these is the ease enjoyed here while increasing stringency rules in London. A second point of contrast is found in the balance of trade, the state of the foreign exchanges and the drain of specie from the Bank of England. We too have for some time past been losing, though from other causes, our available bank supplies of gold and silver, and the drain at times has been severe. But to us, and to our internal trade and commerce, the loss is not so formidable, nor are its immediate effects on the money market so crushing, because our domestic currency is not disturbed as is that of England by every fluctuation in the foreign exchanges, and by every extraordinary demand for gold to be sent abroad. An important aspect of this much agitated question of specie exportation is well put by the writer we have already quoted. He says:

"The old theory of the balance of trade, although now confessedly inadmissible, still lingers among a portion of the community. A preponderance of imports over exports was at one period looked upon with the greatest alarm, as implying a steady withdrawal of what then passed as the sole wealth of a nation, the precious metals. Later writers have exposed the fallacy, and shown that if gold and silver can be profitably used abroad there is no reason to dread their export, but rather the contrary. The assumption formerly taken for granted, that a so-called adverse balance of trade requires of necessity to be adjusted by a corresponding movement of bullion, has been frequently disproved. For example, the imports of England far exceed the exports, and yet at the same time the annual influx of specie is much larger than the amount we send out.

"The explanation is simply that, being creditors of the greater part of the greater part of the globe, we receive, as it were, an enormous yearly tribute for interest on loans, railway and mine dividends, and the like. If our merchants find it profitable to send large amounts of our specie capital abroad, the fact by no means indicates that the nation is being impoverished. Just now it is worth our while to use large sums in this manner by sending out bullion certain to return sooner or later with increase. Looking upon the question from this point of view, it seems singular that a temporary drain of gold should inspire so much alarm. Taking the matter at the worst, that every ounce exported is as much lost as if cast into the sea, the nation would suffer nothing compared to the losses constantly experienced by English investors in many foreign stocks. The mere fact, however, that capital is withdrawn in the shape of specie instead of other commodities, seems effectually to terrify the community, and, as a frequent consequence, to disturb the whole course of our trade. It appears almost beyond belief that an arrival or shipment of a few hundred thousand pounds in gold, bearing an infinitesimal relation to the property or income of the country, should have such a wide-spread effect."

This writer might have added, however, more explicitly, that the chief reason why the heavy exportation of gold is regarded as of so much importance in Great Britain is because of the currency derangement which that loss of specie produces; for every withdrawal of bullion from the Bank of England causes the withdrawal of notes from circulation, and this reduction of the floating currency necessitates a contraction of credits, the inconveniences of which have not seldom been aggravated by the somewhat capricious action of the Bank of England in the time and manner of raising the rates of discount.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

THE proposition to authorize the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal, opening navigable communication from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, will soon receive the consideration of the Legislature of New York, a bill for that purpose having been noticed the early part of this week.

The project is not to obtain aid from the State Treasury, but simply to obtain corporate powers for the "Niagara Ship Canal Company," with authority to construct a canal some eight miles long, at an estimated cost of about six or seven millions of dollars, of sufficient capacity to pass vessels of from ten to fifteen hundred tons burden around the Falls of Niagara. This was the shape in which the matter was presented in 1864, and it will not be greatly different at the present time. It was then supported by gentlemen not engaged in commercial pursuits, and was vigorously and successfully opposed by the friends of the Erie Canal and Buffalo interest, who had the numerical preponderance. It now enters the arena under more promising conditions, pushed by a gentlemen of rare energy, great force of character, a master of parliamentary strategy, himself a merchant, and thoroughly acquainted with his subject.

The arguments in favor of the measure demand at our hands the most candid notice. Many of our most enterprising forwarding and commission houses earnestly desire its success, and are most decided in their declaration that the opening of the proposed canal would cheapen the transportation of breadstuffs, and other products of the West to this city, and add largely to the volume of our export trade; that it would quadruple the amount of produce sent from the northwestern States to New York and Boston, and actually afford the shortest avenue between the coal mines of Pennsylvania and the Northwest. If these declarations are correct there would seem to be an end of debate. The experience of every civilized country of the old world has demonstrated, that cheap bread was essential to national prosperity. Population decreases, marriages become less frequent, vice is more general, enterprise is crippled, and mortality is much heavier where food is dear. England has sought to obviate the evil by abrogating her Corn Laws; France, by legislation, to restrict the enhancement of prices. It would be well for our local statesmen to consider whether much of the profligacy that exists here, and the death-rates could not be more certainly diminished in number and volume by reducing the prices of food, than by increasing the powers of the police, and passing stupendous health bills. At any rate, it is of vital interest to all our seaport towns to lower the prices of provisions; the exorbitancy of which is fraught with more evil and peril than can be imagined. Cheap bread is a safeguard against revolutions.

We are not of the number of those who apprehend competition with the provincial governments on our northern frontiers. The population of the Canadas is too sparse, and their wealth too limited to warrant them in embarking in the extensive construction of canals. If New York with an equal population and a commercial metropolis already established, is, with a debt of twenty-five millions of dollars, in imminent liability of having to pay that debt, much of it at least, by direct taxation, the statesmen of the British Provinces will hesitate long before they will venture to involve themselves in a similar indebtedness. Bankruptcy would be inevitable. Neither Montreal nor Halifax, with the important advantage of having the shortest route across the Atlantic, could be transferred into an emporium capable of successful competition with New York, Philadelphia or Boston. Yet, unless that should be effected, all the improvements in navigation and transportation in Canada, would only amount to adding commercial facilities for the leading cities of the United States.

Experience has shown that the river St. Lawrence is not an advantageous outlet for trade. A few years ago enterprising western merchants entertained the idea of inter-oceanic commerce with Europe. Vessels were laden at Chicago and other lake ports and sent to England. It was ascertained to be more profitable to employ them in other business. In 1858 ten vessels sailed from Cleveland to Europe. Six of them returned, but the venture was not remunerative. The danger of navigating both the river and the Gulf of St. Lawrence is too great, exceeding that of doubling Cape Horn. Steam vessels adapted to this purpose would hardly cross the ocean, by reason of insufficient capacity for carrying fuel. Besides, half the year the river is bound with ice. To obviate this would require a canal system equal to that of New York, with far less prospect of doing business successfully. We must, therefore, dissent from the declaration of Mr. Benton, Auditor of the Canal Department, that in the event of the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal, the vessels of the large class passing through it would convey the products of the West down the St. Lawrence river to the Atlantic ocean. Trading vessels go from one point to

another when there is most certainty in receiving return cargoes. Freight always rules in favor of the place which imports the most. Legislation cannot turn it into other avenues; the laws of commerce are more potent than statutes.

The forwarders of the city of New York who have given this matter attention, affirm confidently their judgment that all increased facilities of transit add to the volume and profits of their business. The matter is not therefore to be determined with a view to the protection of the commerce of this port or of any other town on the Atlantic seaboard, but on considerations of public policy and statesmanship.

The State government of New York has most occasion for alarm. Alone and single-handed, New York was first to open an avenue of transit from the Northwest to the Atlantic. The capacity of that avenue has since been doubled at an immense cost. In regard to the capacity of the Erie canal, Mr. Benton says in his last Report:

"The carrying capacity of this canal with double locks is equal to 8,000,000 tons the navigation year of seven months: that is 4,000,000 tons each way. We heard no complaint of the need of facilities for transaction, or the lack of capacity in 1860, 1861, and 1864, when the total movement on all the canals of the State ranged from 4,800,000 to 4,500,000 tons, but in 1862 and 1863 when there was a large increase of eastern-bound freight, and the tonnage movement on all the canals was increased to 5,500,000 tons, and before the large class of boats carrying from 200 to 250 tons came into use on the enlarged canals with a draft on the Erie at the single locks. And even then, if the locks had been kept in good working order and well and diligently attended as they could and should have been, there would not have been any delays or detentions, nor any complaints about the capacity of the Erie canal."

Since that time one-sixth has been added to the dimensions of the Erie canal, greatly increasing its facilities for doing business. But the reopening of the commerce on the Mississippi, has diverted freight from the New York canals, and reduced their income to a figure insufficient to meet the requirements of the constitution of the State;—pay the expenses of collection and superintendence, the interest, and a proper amount toward redeeming the principal of the debt incurred for their construction and enlargement. It is natural, therefore, that the Auditor, whose office it is to watch this matter, should be on the alert to detect every indication threatening a further decrease of revenue.

Mr. Israel T. Hatch in a series of papers published in the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, demonstrated with apparent conclusiveness that the accumulation of freight on our railroads during a few weeks in winter, when all our national canals, lakes, and rivers are closed with ice, has been a cause of much complaint; and that from this cause proceeded the demand from the West for increased facilities. This ran up the prices of freights; but he insists that the Niagara ship canal would have furnished no relief whatever. During the last year the business of the canals, owing, as stated, to the re-opening of the Mississippi, has largely diminished; and the railroads the present winter, are actually doing less than half the transportation which they have had for several seasons past.

The logic of all this would seem to indicate that the proposed ship canal was not needed, and that its construction would jeopardise important interests of the State of New York. We have little sympathy with those who complain of the exaction of tolls on our canals. But allowing for all these objections, we do not find them adequate to their purpose.

The law of trade is paramount to all local interests. When the legislative authority of a State or local municipality attempts to interpose in the matter, it transcends the legitimate province of government. It violates the comity existing between the several districts of our country, and actually seeks to hinder their prosperity. The greatness of the United States is largely due to commerce. The colonization of the West, the occupation of the Pacific coast, and the wealth of our Atlantic cities are all to be attributed to its potent agency. The eventual restoration of property, and good government to the States lately in rebellion, de-

pends virtually upon the same means. This being the case, it is impolitic and suicidal to seek to prevent the opening of any avenue of traffic.

It may be a proper question whether it is the province of Government to construct channels for commerce or to engage in business which properly belongs to citizens. But the friends of the proposed ship canal ask no such boon of the State; but only the right of way and permission. After long experience and carefully-matured observation they have arrived at the conviction that their enterprise is necessary. Some may think differently, but that is no adequate reason for preventing them from carrying out this enterprise.

We do not regard the apprehension of Auditor Benton that the effect of the proposed canal would be that the products of the West would go to Europe by the St. Lawrence, to be well-founded. It is not the inter-oceanic trade which is so essential to our prosperity. The great volume of our commerce is between the different parts of our country; and New York owes her greatness, not to legislation or special effort in her behalf, but to her commanding position, which makes her the common centre for the Northern ports of the continent. The western products which come eastward are sent to Europe to but a limited extent. In 1863 out of one hundred and thirty-six millions of bushels of grain coming East, but twenty-two millions, less than one-sixth, went over the ocean. The residue went to New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Granting that the proposed canal conveyed all the breadstuffs required by Europe down the St. Lawrence, the subtraction from the volume of our traffic would hardly be missed. But if the result should be a cheapening of transportation and of the prices of food here, our capitalists could do no more wisely than to advance the means, and our Legislature to grant the authority for its construction. A liberal policy in the long run is the best.

Boston, as well as New York, is deeply interested in the measure. By perfecting its communications with the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, it would enjoy all the benefits of the improvement equally with those derived by New York through the medium of Oswego. We are not surprised, therefore, that the merchants of that city also take a deep interest in the project.

We trust, therefore, that when the project of the ship canal is brought up for consideration, the Legislature will give it careful attention. Such a course will be eminently wise. It is no time for local jealousy or apprehension to interpose obstacles. We shall want before many years every facility that can be obtained. We shall gain nothing by narrowness but every thing by removing obstructions from trade.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

It is not easy to determine very definitely the import of the Emperor Napoleon's allusion to Mexican affairs in his speech to the Chambers. He affirms that the new Government "is being consolidated," that "the malecontents, conquered and dispersed, have no longer a chief," and that "the country has found guarantees of order and security which have developed its resources and raised its commerce with France alone from twenty one to seventy-seven millions." The world at large will place its own estimate upon the extent to which these affirmations accord with facts; but we apprehend there will be a general agreement of public opinion that the Emperor's own statement of the situation leaves him without excuse for a further occupation of Mexico by his forces. Napoleon accepts the logic of the situation in this sense, and hence he announces that preparations are being made for the withdrawal of the French troops. These are the terms in which he asserts this purpose:

"I am coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian to fix the

epoch for the recall of our troops so that their return may be effectuated without compromising the French interests which we have been defending in that remote country."

This important statement leaves in the dark certain matters of which Americans at least would like to have had somewhat explicit information. As, for instance, when this understanding with Maximilian is likely to be concluded; what is to be the date of the "epoch;" whether the withdrawal of the forces is to be gradual, so as to afford Maximilian limited aid for a continued period, or the whole French force is to be promptly called home; what are those "French interests" which are not to be compromised; and in what way they are to be protected. Upon each one of these points hang contingencies of great interest to the American public; and the Mexican problem cannot be considered solved until these now open questions are satisfactorily concluded. Had the Emperor a reputation in diplomacy which would command confidence in a straight forward settlement, many doubts might be dismissed which his cautious and reserved language suggests.

One great point, however, is apparently settled by the Emperor's declaration; after no remote period, imperialism in Mexico is to be left to its local resources. Whether this is to be interpreted as meaning that Napoleon considers Maximilian competent to support himself without help, or whether it implies that the Emperor perceives that events have hopelessly defeated his American policy, are questions of much interest, but as difficult of solution as Napoleonic problems always are. The United States will be disposed to accept the promise of evacuation as a large concession toward the settlement of delicate relations with France. The Emperor's words disperse the slowly rising war cloud; and his flatteringly profuse allusions to this country will be reciprocated in the spirit in which they were intended; so that the *entente cordiale* between the two countries may be considered restored, so far as all the circumstances will permit. It is impossible to conceal the fact that had Napoleon taken any other course, the two nations must sooner or later have drifted into a war, the objects of which would have been, on both sides, altogether disproportioned to the enormous sacrifices incurred. It reflects the highest credit upon the diplomatic ability of Mr. Seward that he should have convinced the French government of this inevitable issue of its intervention if indefinitely protracted, and that he conveyed the unpalatable assurance in a manner not calculated to wound the proverbially sensitive honor of France. Mr. Seward candidly avowed to the Emperor's minister that he could give no guarantee that the exasperation of public feeling in this country would not compel the government to take up arms. The echo of this plain intimation was heard in the legislative chambers of France when Napoleon uttered these remarkable words, "The emotion produced in the United States, by the presence of our troops on the Mexican soil, will be pacified by the frankness of our declarations." If Americans attribute the purpose to withdraw the French troops from Mexico to a prudent desire to pacificate "the emotion" here alluded to, we opine that the public judgment of the world will allow that there is more substantial ground for such an interpretation than mere national vanity. The Emperor doubtless sees that the restoration of the Union, under circumstances which demonstrate our great national power, renders impossible or highly hazardous the achievement of those ulterior aims which induced his intervention in Mexico; he is aware also that the presence of his troops in Mexico exasperates our people not only against France but also against the government of his Mexican protegee; and hence, even at an apparent sacrifice of prestige, he deems it prudent, for the purpose of avoiding possible complications, for the sake of preserving amicable relations with a

country commercially valuable to France, and as a means of inducing us to offer no actual opposition to the consolidation of Maximilian's authority, to concede to the expressed wishes of our government that the solution of the Mexican struggle should be left to Maximilian and the Mexicans.

If the Emperor should in good faith retire from his position of armed intervention, the course of the United States is clear. Having done for Mexico the important service of leaving her to settle with Maximilian single-handed whether or not she will have him to rule over her, we may with good grace leave the situation, thus changed for the better, to work out its own solution. Our diplomacy has placed Juarez upon an equal footing with Maximilian; and if the liberal government cannot recover its ascendancy, it can only be either because the Mexicans are indifferent about who governs them, in which case an Emperor is better for them than a President; or because the people prefer an imperial to a republican form of government. Our dislike to an imperial neighbor may very properly induce us to withhold recognition from Maximilian; but we are not bound either by interest or international obligations to embroil ourselves in our neighbors' affairs. Whatever may be our sympathies, our attitude under the new posture of affairs must be that of strict neutrality.

DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE situation of North Carolina, though one of present embarrassment, cannot long remain so. With a population of one million of people, an area of about thirty millions of acres capable of raising crops of which the South has a monopoly, it must be apparent that, as soon as her labor system is reorganized and her banking and transportation facilities recuperated, taxes which now press heavily will be easily paid.

We are indebted to Mr. Battle, the Treasurer of North Carolina, for a statement of the debt and assets of the State from which we have compiled the following. The amount of the bonds issued previous to the act of secession May 20, 1861, was \$9,749,500, as given in detail below. On these securities there is now past due and unpaid coupons to the amount of about three million of dollars, which the Treasurer proposes to fund into 6 per cent bonds and which will make the total ante-war debt \$12,749,500.

For what purpose issued.	Principal.		When.	Where.	Amount out'g.
	Issued.	Due.			
Bank debts.....		now		R'gh.	\$53,000
F. & Wtn. Plank Road, <i>reg'd</i>	'49-'52	'69-'72	Jan. & July	N. Y.	120,000
Gaston & Weldon, R. R., etc.....	'54-'55	'64-'65	Jan. & July	N. Y.	152,000
North Carolina, R. R.....	'53-'55	'83-'85	Jan. & July	N. Y.	2,000,000
do do.....	1855	1885	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	1,000,000
F. & Centre Plank Road.....	'55-'58	'75-'78	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	31,000
do do.....	'56-'58	'76-'78	Jan. & July	N. Y.	19,000
F. & Warsaw Plank Road.....	'55-'57	'75-'77	Jan. & July	N. Y.	10,000
Tar River.....	1856	1886	Jan. & July	N. Y.	15,000
Insane Asylum.....	'56-'58	'66-'68	Jan. & July	N. Y.	100,000
do.....	1857	1887	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	15,000
do.....	1859	1889	Jan. & July	N. Y.	10,000
Atlantic & North Carolina R. R.	'56-'57	'86-'87	Jan. & July	N. Y.	1,066,500
do do do	1857	1887	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	400,000
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal.	'57-'59	'87-'89	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	350,000
Western R. R.....	'59-'60	'89-'90	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	300,000
do do do	1860	1890	Jan. & July	N. Y.	100,000
Western North Carolina R. R. ...	'56-'60	'86-'90	Jan. & July	N. Y.	530,000
do do do	'57-'60	'87-'90	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	668,000
Wilmington, Char. & Ruth. R. R.	1860	1890	Jan. & July	N. Y.	400,000
do do do	'60-'61	'60-'61	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	650,000
Certain purposes.....	1859	1860	Jan. & July	N. Y.	72,100
do.....	1860	1870	Jan. & July	N. Y.	94,900
do.....	'59-'60	'89-'90	Jan. & July	N. Y.	714,500
do.....	1859	1839	Apr. & Oct.	N. Y.	478,500
Cape Fear & Deep River.....	1860	1890	Jan. & July	N. Y.	100,000
do do (ass'd).....	1855	1865	Jan. & July	N. Y.	100,000
do do (do).....	1856	1876	Jan. & July	N. Y.	100,000
do do (do).....	1855	1885	Jan. & July	N. Y.	100,000

Total issued before May 20, 1861..... \$9,749,500

All of the above bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Against the above debt the State has assets as follows:

Stocks in R. R.'s, &c., viz:	
North Carolina Railroad.....	\$3,000,000
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.....	682,500
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad.....	1,066,000
Western North Carolina Railroad.....	1,418,000
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal.....	350,000
Bonds in R. R. &c. viz:	

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.....	\$20,000
Wilmington, Charleston & Rath. Railroad.....	2,000,000
Western (Coalfield) Railroad.....	600,000
City of Raleigh.....	48,000
Interest on these to January 1, 1866.....	307,623
Balance due on bonds of Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company.....	181,165—3,156,790

Total assets..... \$9,673,290

If we deduct this amount from the debt of \$12,749,500 it leaves \$3,086,210 as the balance of State indebtedness. With regard to these assets the Treasurer states that although some of them are at present unproductive, yet he believes that under the revival of trade and travel they will to a great degree relieve the burden of the public debt.

The following is a list of six per cent bonds in aid of internal improvements issued by the State during the war which will probably be assumed by the new State Government as a part of the debt to be paid:

For what purpose issued.	Principal		Interest		Amount Outstand'g.
	Issued.	Due.	When.	Where.	
Western Railroad.....	1861	1891	Ap. & Oct.	Raleigh	\$200,000
Western N. Carolina RR.....	1861	1891	Ap. & Oct.	Raleigh	220,000
Wilmington, Charleston & Ruth. RR.....	1862	1892	Jan. & Jly.	Raleigh	950,000
Chatham Railroad.....	1863	1833	Jan. & Jly.	Raleigh	249,000

Internal improvements bonds, &c..... \$1,619,000

During the war the State also issued for other purposes the following:

For what purpose issued	Principal		Rate.	Interest		Amount Outstand'g.
	Issued.	Due.		When.	Where.	
Defense.....	1862	1892	6	Jan. & Jly.	Raleigh	\$ 136,500
Ways & Means*.....	1863	1893	6	Jan. & Jly.	Raleigh	6,941,500
Confederate Tax.....	1862	1882	8	Ma. & Sep.	Raleigh	1,364,500
Defense†.....	1862	1882	8	Ma. & Sep.	Raleigh	4,429,000

Total war debt..... \$12,871,500

It is worthy of note that \$1,000,000 of the bonds marked *, and \$500,000 marked † were transmitted to Europe for hypothecation.

From the above it appears that the position of the State finances is at present about as follows:

RECAPITULATION.		
Old debt due and unpaid.....		\$ 364,000
" not matured.....		9,385,500
Coupons past due and unpaid.....		3,000,000
Total ante-war debt.....		\$12,749,500
Add debt for internal improvement during the war.....		1,619,000
Total debt.....		\$14,368,000
Deduct assets.....		9,673,290
Balance.....		\$ 4,694,710

If, therefore, the Treasurer is correct in his belief with regard to the value of the above assets the burden of the debt will prove very light.

THE EMBARRASMENTS OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

THERE appears to be much reason in the complaints of the home shipping trade that they are not able to compete, as formerly, with the ships and shipbuilders of other countries. So long as the competition was between wooden vessels, we had the advantage over the whole world; for the finest ship timber grew near our ship yards, and our mechanics were no where surpassed. But now that the competition is between iron and wood vessels, the case is wholly changed, and our ship builders appear to be no longer in a position to hold their own.

The secret of this disadvantage may be found in the cost of material; for while on the Clyde only £3 per ton is paid for pig iron, the American has to pay for the same iron \$50 currency per ton; the coal consumed in the building of our iron vessels is supplied at about 10s per ton in England, while the American builder pays \$10 per ton. If to this we add that wages in Great Britain are much lower than in the United States, it will at once be seen that these combined advantages in favor of the Tyne or Clyde shipbuilders conclude the question of iron shipbuilding decidedly against us. And as the experience of the last few years has favored the conclusion that iron steamers are preferable to those built of wood, we have little to hope for in falling back upon our wonted supremacy in the building of wooden craft.

In the present attitude of the public mind it is more than doubtful whether the early reduction could be carried in Con-

gress of those high rates of duty which so greatly enhance the cost of iron and necessitate high prices for all the materials used in the building of an iron steamer. It does seem, however, but fair that, if it is no longer possible to build iron vessels here, that the shipping interest should at least be permitted to purchase foreign vessels, to be run under the same privileges as home-built vessels. This right, however, is denied them; so that they are compelled to stand still and see the shipowners of other countries carrying off their trade. Let the following comparison show what large inroads have been made upon our carrying trade, during late years, by foreign vessels:—

Year	Total ton. entered U. S. Per cent. of that from B.N.A. of for. Provinces. ton'ge.		Year	Total ton. entered U. S. Per cent. of that from B.N.A. of for. Provinces. ton'ge.	
	1821	1860		1861	1862	1863	1864
1821.....	734,950	11.3	1856.....	3,872,630	23.3
1826.....	964,270	10.05	1860.....	4,340,771	28.1
1831.....	1,028,660	19.2	1861.....	8,897,850	27.4
1836.....	1,279,424	23.6	1862.....	3,547,646	32.8
1841.....	1,566,987	21.9	1863.....	3,570,495	41.3
1846.....	1,744,270	25.4	1864.....	4,168,691	60.1
1851.....	3,041,106	31.6			

This shows a steady inroad upon the carrying trade of the United States. In 1821, only 11 per cent of the tonnage entered at our ports was foreign; in 1860, the proportion had reached 28 per cent; and in 1863, 41 per cent. It is true that the dangers arising from privateers induced American shipowners to register a large amount of tonnage under other flags, and that this accounts for the increased percentage of foreign tonnage in 1863 and 1864; but the Senate have now passed an act forbidding the re-registration of this transferred tonnage under the national flag, without its being subject to the ordinary disabilities of foreign built vessels owned by our citizens, and hence this large amount of home tonnage, probably one-fifth of the total amount on our national register, may be considered henceforth as foreign.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE appearance of monetary affairs has somewhat improved, but their position is not in a sufficiently satisfactory state to justify the Directors of the Bank of England in making a reduction in the rate of discount. They have, therefore, adhered to the high rate—8 per cent—prevailing at the date of my last letter, whilst, in the open market, the quotations are from one-quarter to one-half per cent below that price. Trade in nearly all departments is suffering from high rates demanded for accommodation. At the same time the demand for export to America has fallen off extensively, as compared with the last two or three months, and those articles in which American buyers are chiefly interested have suffered the greatest amount of depreciation. But the most striking changes are in cotton, metals, oils and tallow, the movements in which are in an unfavorable direction.

The returns issued by the Banks of England and France are favorable and a more satisfactory feeling is shewn in monetary circles on both sides of the channel. Yet from these two statements it appears obvious that the rate of money here must continue to be high for some time to come, and that in the event of a reduction—say of one per cent—taking place in the course of a fortnight, the Bank Directors will again be compelled to return to the present strongest quotations. In condemning this, we must first bear in mind that money at the present moment is three per cent cheaper in Paris than in India. As merchants naturally desire to put their bills discounted in the cheapest market, a large supply has been forwarded to Paris with this object, the result being that our own market has been temporarily relieved, whilst at Paris the open market rate has fully equalled that of the Bank, owing to an increased demand for accommodation. The process now in operation is as follows: English merchants are still largely indebted to India for the cotton they have purchased in excess of the requirements of goods of India merchants, and this balance has to be liquidated by the transmission of coin. Bills are therefore forwarded to Paris for discount, and purchases of silver are made for shipment from Marseilles to the East by the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales Company. The result of this is that our indebtedness is the same as heretofore, the only alternative being a change of creditors, viz, from Indies to French. Under these circumstances, therefore, it does not seem probable that very greatly reduced rates for money can be anticipated for some time

to come, and although a reduction of one per cent is not impossible, such action on the part of the Bank cannot be of long duration.

This opinion receives confirmation in the unfavorable rumors from Bombay in reference to monetary affairs at that port, to the effect that an advance had taken place in the rate of exchange at Bombay on London to 2s. 3d. for rupee, consequently it may be presumed that further, and, in fact, large supplies of silver will be drawn from England and France in payment of our debts to India for her supplies of cotton. Should this prove the case, the whole of our imports of silver from Mexico will be employed for this purpose, in addition to which we shall most probably have to forward gold or bills to France for the purchase of silver for shipment from the port of Marseilles.

Our trade with France is at present in a very satisfactory state, and credit is therefore easily obtained by English and French holders on both sides of the channel. The exports of British and Irish produce from the United Kingdom during the months ending October 31 were large, and were valued at £7,472,188. In the corresponding period in 1864, the declared value of these shipments was £6,678,988, and in 1863, £7,397,726. Imports from France into Great Britain have also been on a more extended scale, the articles in which an increase is observable being chiefly those of which England was deprived during the blockade of the ports in the Southern States, to which we must add the articles wheat and flour. Turpentine and rosin have during the last three years formed an important article of export from the Southern Biscay ports, and both articles have been shipped to this country, with great pecuniary advantages to the exporters. Trade between France and the United States has also been largely augmented since the close of the late war, the declared value of the exports during the past eleven months of 1865 being 84,456,666 francs, whilst the imports were valued at only 34,492,632 francs. The imports of gold coin and bullion from the States during the same period were 5,793,000 francs, and of silver 1,698,000 francs. There appears therefore to be a considerable balance against the United States in favor of France, but even this is only 44,000,000 francs, a comparatively small sum, taking into consideration the great extent of the trade at present being carried on by England, France, America and India. These four countries, indeed, seem, as it were, to be introduced in their commercial relations, prosperity and activity in the one having the effect of extending the trade and employing the surplus capital of the others.

Money is abundant, and the demand for accommodation is decidedly quiet. The bank rate remains as stated, at eight per cent., the quotations in the open market being $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. beneath the official rate, they are as under:

30 day's bills.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	4 months' bills....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
60 day's bills.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	6 months' bills....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
3 months' bills.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to " "		

The discount houses allow 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for money deposited with them on call, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, if with seven, and 7 per cent. if with fourteen days notice of withdrawal.

On the continent the markets are generally firm, scarcely any changes have taken place in the quotations; the rates of discount at the leading cities being as follows:

	Bank rate.	Open market.	Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris..... per cent.	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	Turin.....	5
Vienna.....	5	5	Brussels.....	5
Berlin.....	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Madrid.....	9
Frankfort.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Hamburg.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amsterdam.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Petersburg.....	6

In Home Securities there has been a continued absence of activity, and even of firmness. Consols remain at a low point, and the value of other classes of stock has suffered a slight depreciation. As regards foreign securities, the principal fluctuations have been in Mexican stock, transactions having been effected as low as 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, being a decline for the week equal to five per cent. Bank, railway, and other shares have been dealt in to a limited extent, the changes in prices being for the most part of an unfavorable nature. The subjoined table shows the prices of some of the principal securities each day during the last two weeks:

For the week ending January 20	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Consols.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	87	87	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brazilian 5 per cents, 1865.....	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	75
Egyptian 7 " " 1864.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican 3 per cents.....	22	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peruvian 5 per cents, 1855.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Russian " " 1822.....	70	69	70	69	69	69
" " " 1862.....	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$
" " " 1864.....	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turkish 6 per cents, 1854.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$	93$\frac{1}{2}$
" " " 1858.....	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	90
" " " 1862.....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " 1863.....	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	67	67	67	67
" " " 1865.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alliance Bank.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	28
Brazilian and Portuguese.....	1 dis.	1 dis.	1 dis.	1 dis.	1 dis.	1 dis.
British and Californian.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ds	2$\frac{1}{2}$ ds	2$\frac{1}{2}$ ds	2$\frac{1}{2}$ ds	2$\frac{1}{2}$ ds	2$\frac{1}{2}$ ds
British North America.....	46	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	46	46	46
London of Mexico, and South America.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ds	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ds	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ds	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ds
London and Brazilian.....	1 pr.	pr	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	46
Union of London.....	64	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61$\frac{1}{2}$	61$\frac{1}{2}$	61$\frac{1}{2}$	61$\frac{1}{2}$

For week ending Jan 27.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Consols.....	87	87	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	87	87
Brazilian 5 per cents, 1865.....	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Egyptian 7 " " 2864.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican 3 per cents.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
Peruvian 5 per cents, 1855.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Russian " " 1822.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " 1862.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " 1864.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish 3 per cents.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	41	41	41	41
Turkish 6 per cents, 1854.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Passive Certificates.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14	14
Bank of British Columbia.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	89	89	89
Brazilian and Portuguese.....	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	70	70
British and Californian.....	68	68	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
British North America.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
London of Mexico, and South America.....	46	46	46	46	46	46
London and Brazilian.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ds	2 dis.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ds	2 dis.	2 dis.	2 dis.
New.....	46	46	46	46	46	46
London, B. Ayres & River Plate.....	12pm.	12pm.	13pm.	13pm.	13pm.	13pm.
New.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union of London.....	62	62	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	61 $\frac{1}{2}$

In American securities United States 5'20 6 per cent bonds have chiefly commanded attention. The prices given below represent those current at the close of the market each day of the week, but business has, nevertheless, been done as high as 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ and as low as 66. Virginia 6 per cents have slightly improved; but Erie shares have fallen considerably in value. American securities, in fact, have sympathized with other foreign, as well as home securities, the movement in prices being for the most part, unfavorable. The closing prices of securities each day during the last two weeks are annexed:—

For week ending January 20.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 1882.....	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
do 5 per cent, 1874.....	50	50	50	50	50	50
Virginia 5 per cent.....	41	41	40	41	41	41
do 6 per cent.....	77	77	77	77	77	77
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	76	76	76	76	76	76
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 2d mortgage 1881.....	80	81	80	80	79	79
— Pennsylvania, 1st mortgage 1877.....	74	74	74	74	74	74
do 2d mortgage 1882.....	74	74	74	74	74	74
Erie shares, \$100, all paid.....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 6 per cent convertible bonds.....	76	76	76	76	76	76
Illinois Central, 1875.....	81	81	81	81	81	81
— 7 per cent.....	68	68	68	68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
— \$100 shares, 8 per cent.....	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marietta and Cincinnati.....	73	73	73	73	73	73
Panama, 2d mortgage, 1872.....	102	102	102	102	102	102
Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mort.....	85	85	85	84	84	84
— \$50 shares.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37$\frac{1}{2}$	37$\frac{1}{2}$	37$\frac{1}{2}$	37$\frac{1}{2}$	37$\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage 1881, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.....	75	75	75	75	75	75

For week ending January 27.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 1882.....	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66$\frac{1}{2}$	66$\frac{1}{2}$	66$\frac{1}{2}$	66$\frac{1}{2}$	66$\frac{1}{2}$
do 6 per cent.....	50	50	50	50	50	50
do 5 per cent.....	41	41	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Virginia 5 per cent.....	77	77	75	77	76	76
do 6 per cent.....	77	77	75	77	76	76
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	76	76	76	76	76	76
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 2d mortgage, 1881.....	79	79	79	79	78	78
— Pennsylvania, 1st mortgage, 1877.....	74	74	74	74	74	74
do 2d do 1802.....	74	74	74	74	74	74
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Scrip.....	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75$\frac{1}{2}$	75$\frac{1}{2}$	75$\frac{1}{2}$	75$\frac{1}{2}$	75$\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central, 1875, 6 per cent.....	81	81	81	81	81	81
do do 7 per cent.....	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67$\frac{1}{2}$	67$\frac{1}{2}$	67$\frac{1}{2}$	67$\frac{1}{2}$	67$\frac{1}{2}$
do do 100 dollar shares.....	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent.....	73	73	73	73	73	73
Panama, 8 per cent, 1872, 2d mortgage.....	102	102	102	102	102	102
Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, 2d mortgage, convertible.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
— \$50 shares.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37$\frac{1}{2}$	37$\frac{1}{2}$	37$\frac{1}{2}$	37$\frac{1}{2}$	37$\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.....	75	76	76	76	76	76

A further decline—to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d per pound—has taken place in the value of cotton at Liverpool. American cotton has been dealt in to a fair extent, but owing to the large supply, an offer at a reduction in price of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. Brazil commands very little attention, and has suffered the heaviest fall, for although the quality of this cotton is good, spinners purchase American produce in preference. Hence, it may be suggested, as confirmatory of my previous remarks, that as the supplies of American cotton are increased, those from Brazil will be diminished until Brazil returns to its former position as a limited cotton producing country. Indian cotton shows a fall of from $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. from last week. The total sales amount to 58,000 bales, of which spinners have purchased 39,000, speculators and exporters 19,000. The following qualities were taken for consumption during the first four weeks of the last two years:

Description.	1866.	1865.	Description.	1866.	1865.
American..... bales	61,020	6,220	West Indian..... bales	6,000	1,680
Brazil..... " "	12,410	6,370	East Indian..... " "	50,140	31,390
Egyptian..... " "	16,670	15,750	China & Japan..... " "	500	9,640
Total.....	146,800	70,900			

The estimated stocks are as under:

	1866.	1865.		1866.	1865.
American..... bales	196,890	34,870	West Indian..... bales	8,900	5,800
Brazil..... " "	48,400	25,090	East Indian..... " "	131,340	297,070
Egyptian..... " "	35,190	53,200	China & Japan..... " "	3,800	83,890
Total.....	424,460	489,850			

And the prices current are as follows, so far as relates to "Middling" quality, in each of the last four years :

Table with 5 columns: Year (1863, 1864, 1865, 1866), and rows for Middling Upland, Mobile, Orleans, Pernambuco, Egyptian, West Indian, Brazil, Dholbeck, Camplah.

The Indian Cotton Market has been very inactive, at a decline in prices of 1/4d to 1/2d per lb. Sweet is quoted at 12 1/2d to 18 1/2d, Madras 12d to 17 1/2d, Sands 10d to 14d, Bengal 10d to 13 1/2d, West Indian 16d to 41d, Brazil 15 1/2d to 22d, Smyrna and Greek 12d to 19d per pound.

Table with 3 columns: Year (1864, 1865, 1866), and rows for Imports from Jan. 1 to Jan. 26, Deliveries, Stock, January 26.

The quantity of East India cotton now afloat to Europe is estimated at 394,751 bales, against 282,150 bales last year.

In the early part of the week the Manchester cotton, grain and goods market was active, and considerable business was done for export to the East at full prices. The fall in the raw material at Liverpool has since had a depressing effect, and, in order to transact business of any magnitude, less money must now be accepted.

WATER TWIST FOR EXPORT.

Table with 5 columns: Numbers (6 to 12, 16 to 24, 28 to 32, 38 to 42), and rows for Common quality, Second quality, Best quality.

MULE TWIST FOR EXPORT.

Table with 5 columns: Numbers (6 to 12, 16 to 24, 30, 40), and rows for Common quality, Second quality, Best quality.

Table with 6 columns: Numbers (50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100), and rows for Common quality, Second quality, Best quality.

GOLD END GREY SHIRTINGS, 37 1/2 YARDS.

Table with 6 columns: Reeds (48, 52, 56, 64, 68, 72), Weights, Prices.

Table with 5 columns: Reeds (56, 64, 66, 72), Weights, Prices.

Table with 5 columns: Reeds (56, 64, 66, 72), Weights, Prices.

Quietness is the prevailing feature of other departments of trade in the manufacturing districts, so far as articles of clothing are concerned. As regards prices, however, woolen and silken goods are decidedly firm; and although the business doing is limited, previous quotations are supported.

It is not anticipated that our import of wool from Australia, this year, will exceed that of 1865. The accounts from that colony, although not unfavorable, do not lead us to anticipate a further increase in the clip; but as the supply received in 1865 was the largest on record, the colony cannot be considered to have failed badly if she export a similar quantity of produce.

Table with 5 columns: Year (1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866), and rows for Cotton, Wool, East India ordinary yellow, Donskoi average white fleece, Peru, Cordova, B. Ayres, Australian, Cape.

In metals, the tendency of prices has been in favor of buyers. The principle changes are in Scotch pig iron, which has fallen to 65s 9d cash, mixed numbers; and in English copper, the value of which has been further reduced to the extent of £5 per ton.

Table with 2 columns: Item (COPPER, IRON, LEAD) and Price (£ s d).

Table with 2 columns: Item (SPELTER, TIN, Banca, Sheets, TIN PLATES) and Price (£ s d).

* 1s@1s 6d per box less at the works.

The oil trade has been exceedingly quiet. The alterations in policy, although unfavorable, are not, however, of an important nature. Annexed are the leading quotations:

Table with 3 columns: Year (1866, 1865), and rows for Fish-Sperm, Cod, OLIVE-Gallipoli, SEED-Linseed, Rape, foreign refined, TURPENTINE-French, American, Rough, CAKES, New York, in barrels, in bags, Western.

The Tallow trade has been very quiet, with occasional fluctuations in prices. The latest quotations for St. Petersburg Yellow Candle is 46s 3d per cwt. on the spot, and 46s for January to March delivery.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1863, 1864, 1865, 1866), and rows for Stock, Delivery from June 1, Arrival, Price of Yellow Candle.

The Coffee trade continues active, and Ceylon produce has further improved in value 6d to 1s per cwt. Apart from this the grocery produce markets have shown an occasional tendency to ease, but there are no changes of importance to notice.

Table with 3 columns: Year (1865, 1866), and rows for Sugar, Coffee, Rice.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry-goods) Feb. 1, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Feb. 2:

Table with 4 columns: Year (1863, 1864, 1865, 1866), and rows for Dry goods, General merchandise, Total for the week, Previously reported, Since January 1.

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 Feb. 5:

Table with 4 columns: Year (1863, 1864, 1865, 1866), and rows for For the week, Previously reported, Since January 1.

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 February 3, 1866:

Table with 2 columns: Date (Jan. 30, Feb. 2) and Amount (\$).

Table with 2 columns: Same time in (1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859) and Amount (\$).

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.—The following statistics show the aggregate imports of wines, spirits, etc., at the port of New York for the last seven years:

Table with 3 columns: Year (1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859), and rows for Wines, Champ'e. Ale & P't'r., Cord'ls, Vin'r.

Years.	SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.				Rum. Wh'ky.	
	Brandies		Gins		Punch.	Punch.
	Casks.	Cases.	Casks.	Cases.		
1865	3,950	3,338	822	6,353	955	827
1864	13,037	5,353	1,992	5,688	1,433	817
1863	5,922	2,923	2,079	7,413	543	544
1872	10,055	3,727	8,978	20,503	765	1,587
1861	9,018	9,201	7,925	9,157	1,254	352
1860	29,903	.....	14,698	.....	2,733	2,257
1859	70,480	.....	12,644	.....	3,268	2,096

The total quantities and values entered at the Custom House in 1864 and 1865 are as below :

Description.	1864		1865	
	Pkgs.	Duti'e value.	Pkgs.	Duti'e val'e.
Wines	255,638	\$1,612,509	117,769	\$1,141,250
Champagne	96,590	606,168	65,251	664,638
Ale and porter	11,313	101,607	20,908	93,330
Cordials	1,570	11,577	1,041	5,598
Brandies	17,028	565,648	6,160	164,612
Gin	6,722	78,793	2,763	26,957
Rum	748	60,372	711	32,107
Whisky	772	50,850	1,336	56,795
Total	390,366	\$2,587,724	215,939	\$2,185,307

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.

The following are the receipts of wines and brandies at this port from San Francisco :

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Wines, } Casks	88	62	228	126	155	536	492
Brandies, } Cases	234	183	118	56	125	511	302
Brandies, } Casks	..	56	40	2	10	35	375

DOMESTIC WHISKY.

Receipts in 1865	61,264 barrels.
in 1864	273,252 "
Loss in receipts for 1865	212,018

APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—The following is an official statement just issued of the apportionment of national bank circulation in the various States and Territories, made under section 21, of amendment to currency act, approved March 3, 1865. We add a column showing the circulation that had been issued to the banks on the 1st of October, 1865, also obtained from official sources. It will be seen that several of the States have already largely exceeded the amount apportioned to them :

States and Territories.	Apportion. by Comp. of Cur. accord. to re- presentative population.	Apportion. by Sec. of Treas. ac- cord. to capital and resources.	Aggregate.	Circulation issued before Oct. 1, 1865.
Maine	\$3,000,000	\$2,415,000	\$5,415,000	\$4,761,550
New Hampshire	1,557,000	1,755,000	3,312,000	2,501,800
Vermont	1,504,500	1,485,000	2,989,500	2,244,800
Massachusetts	5,880,000	15,915,000	21,795,000	44,665,180
Rhode Island	834,000	3,960,000	4,794,000	4,837,250
Connecticut	2,197,500	5,025,000	7,222,500	11,223,360
New York	18,538,500	34,935,000	53,473,500	37,548,940
New Jersey	3,210,000	3,480,000	6,690,000	4,763,920
Pennsylvania	13,882,500	12,645,000	26,527,500	29,450,830
Maryland	3,232,000	3,855,000	7,137,000	2,672,400
Delaware	535,500	555,000	1,090,500	434,250
District of Columbia	358,500	300,000	658,500	1,161,000
Virginia	7,624,500	5,895,000	13,619,500	622,100
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	441,750
Ohio	11,173,500	6,450,000	17,623,500	15,479,370
Indiana	6,450,000	3,165,000	9,615,000	8,893,780
Illinois	8,178,000	3,660,000	11,838,000	7,885,035
Michigan	3,565,500	1,635,000	5,200,500	1,723,800
Wisconsin	3,706,500	2,505,000	6,211,500	1,961,400
Iowa	3,223,500	1,185,000	4,408,500	2,064,500
Minnesota	810,000	240,000	1,050,000	1,046,750
Kansas	511,500	135,000	646,500	83,000
Missouri	5,646,000	3,765,000	9,411,000	1,223,700
Kentucky	5,520,000	4,980,000	10,500,000	1,293,550
Tennessee	5,301,000	3,465,000	8,766,000	551,040
Louisiana	3,381,000	7,200,000	10,581,000	180,000
Nebraska Territory	130,500	45,000	181,500	27,000
Colorado Territory	163,500	30,000	193,500	45,000
Mississippi	3,780,000	1,485,000	5,265,000	25,000
Georgia	4,950,500	4,470,000	9,420,500	30,000
North Carolina	4,741,500	2,805,000	7,546,500	.....
South Carolina	3,381,000	4,185,000	7,566,000	.....
Arkansas	2,079,000	645,000	2,724,000	.....
Alabama	4,605,000	2,820,000	7,425,000	.....
Utah Territory	192,000	45,000	237,000	.....
Washington Territory	52,500	30,000	82,500	.....
Oregon	250,500	120,000	370,500	.....
California	1,698,000	1,305,000	3,003,000	.....
Nevada Territory	33,000	15,000	48,000	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	396,000	90,000	486,000	.....
Texas	2,986,000	975,000	3,961,000	.....
Florida	670,500	285,000	955,500	.....
Dakota	12,000	15,000	27,000	.....
Total	149,998,500	149,970,000	299,968,500	190,847,055

TENNESSEE RAILROAD DEBT.—The following act relating to the funding of the bonds and coupons past due, and the resumption of the payment of interest on the railroad debt of the State, has been passed by the Legislature :

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a System of Internal Improvement in this State," passed the 11th of February, 1852.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the act aforesaid be so amended that the Governor of this State be authorized and instructed to issue the six per cent coupon bonds of the State, similar in character in every respect to the bonds issued under the act that this is intended to amend, and maturing at the same time, to amount sufficient to pay off all the bonds and interest past due, as well as that to fall due Jan. 1, 1866, or on any bonds that may fall due during the year 1866, issued or indorsed by the State, that were issued or indorsed previous to the so-called act of secession, passed the 6th day of May, 1861.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, That said bonds shall be dated the 1st day of January, 1866, and be payable on the 1st day of January, 1892.

SEC. 3. Be it enacted, That said bonds shall, in no event, be sold, exchanged or negotiated, at less than their par value; but they may be exchanged for the interest coupons bonds hereby provided to be paid, estimating each at their par value.

SEC. 4. Be it enacted, That the amount of interest now due, or that may be-

come due by Jan. 1, 1866, by any railroad company to the State on bonds issued to or indorsed for said company, shall be charged up to said company on the same terms and conditions of the original loan under the law this is intended to amend, and the State shall have the liens upon each of said roads, their franchise and property, for the prompt and faithful payment of the principal and interest of the bonds hereby authorized to be issued to pay the interest on the bonds said company should have paid interest on, or it has under the law this is intended to amend, for the bonds issued under said law.

SEC. 5. Be it enacted, That the several railroad companies receiving aid under this act shall pay the interest on said bonds, as it matures, in the same manner and under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as they are now required to pay on the bonds issued or indorsed for them under the act this is intended to amend, commencing the payment of said interest on the 15th day of June, 1866.

SEC. 6. Be it enacted, That the law now requiring all railroad companies in this State to pay into the Treasury 2½ per cent per annum as a sinking fund on the amount of their indebtedness to the State, be, and the same is hereby suspended until Jan. 1, 1867, and said companies are relieved from the payment of the sinking fund now past due under said law.

SEC. 7. Be it enacted, That each and every railroad company in this State, who have or may receive aid under this act, or the act this is intended to amend, or any amendment thereto, shall pay to the Treasurer of the State during the year 1867, four per cent on the amount of indebtedness to the State as a sinking fund on said debt, to be paid on the bonds of the State of a like character to those issued or indorsed for said company, with the coupons on the same not matured, said payments to be made semi-annually on the 1st of April and October, and a like amount every year thereafter until the whole of their indebtedness is discharged.

SEC. 8. Be it enacted, That the Governor of the State shall, through the proper State officers, or by himself, or through such other agent or agents as he may appoint for the purpose, have the bonds hereby provided to be issued, negotiated, and the proceeds of the same applied to the payment of the interest now due, or to fall due January 1, 1866, on all bonds issued or indorsed by the State, as hereinbefore provided, or exchange said bonds with the holders of said coupons, so as to pay off and liquidate said interest.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That the expenses of issuing and negotiating said bonds shall be paid out of any money now in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the same be collected from the railroad companies in proportion to the amount issued for the benefit of said companies pro rata.

NATIONAL BANKS—NOTICE RESPECTING BALANCES.—The following notice to the National Banks has been issued from the Treasury Department at Washington :

"It has been represented to this office that a number of National Banks, located in the cities where clearing-houses are in operation, have estimated deposits subject to duty from the balances after exchanges at the clearing house, and not from the balances at the close of the day as required by the regulations.

"As the former method cannot be accepted as correct, and as the return does not upon its face show the method pursued, it has seemed to me proper and necessary, in view of the representations above referred to, that I should address to each bank in such cities an inquiry in respect to this matter.

"Will you, therefore, be good enough to inform me whether, in making up the semi-annual return of your bank for the six months preceding January 1, 1866, you estimated the average of deposits from the balances at the close of the day, or from the balances after the exchanges at the clearing-house,

"In the event that the regulations in this respect were not complied with by you, I have to request that an additional return be furnished, which shall contain a statement of the average of deposits estimated from the balance of deposits at the close of the business of the day, in excess of the average of balances so returned as made up after the exchanges at the clearing-house; and that you remit to this office an amount equal to one-quarter of one per cent. on such difference of computation.

"F. E. SPINNER,
"Treasurer United States."

DRAFT OF A NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.—At the request of Secretary McCulloch, Mr. R. H. Derby has prepared a draft of a new Reciprocity Treaty, which was laid before Congress Tuesday of this week. Its provisions are as follows :

"To extend the present treaty for the further term of one year from the 17th of March next, on the condition that Canada shall repeal all the duties and taxes on salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, furniture, tools, implements, soap, starch, boots, shoes, leather, horseshoes and horseshoe nails, harness, tacks, brads, watches, music and musical instruments, clocks, tin and wooden ware, muslin delaines, coarse shawls, satinets and sheetings and shirtings worth less than one dollar a pound, and raise the internal tax and duty on spirits to at least seventy-five cents per gallon wine measure, and discontinue her free ports on lakes Huron and Superior. The treaty for extension shall also provide that the United States may impose any internal taxes on the productions of the provinces, which they levy upon their own products of the same kind. The President is authorized to appoint two commissioners or envoys to negotiate a treaty with the United Kingdom and the provinces, either jointly or severally, to regulate the commerce and navigation between the respective territories and people of said provinces and the United States, on terms reciprocally beneficial. It is made the duty of the commissioners to provide, if possible, for the permanent security of the fisheries of the United States; to secure the free interchange of the chief products of art and manufacture, as well as the products of the forest and agriculture and other products between the provinces and the United States; to secure, if possible, the discontinuance of any free ports that may endanger revenue, and the assimilation of duties on articles taxed by the two countries and the removal of all charges for lights and compulsory pilotage, and all discriminating tolls and duties, and for improved navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, around the Falls of Niagara, and between Lake Ontario, Montreal and Lake Champlain. All articles produced in any of the provinces, which under the provisions of the treaty for extension, if made, shall be freely admitted into Canada from the United States, shall during the year of extension be freely admitted to the United States from Canada, if produced in that country.

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.	REFER TO WHOM.	
U. S. 7-30s.....	96,106.	\$100.	Aug. 15, '64.	D. Macarthur, Cus. H. Rotunda Marcuse & Salt- zer, 50 Exchange Place, N. Y.	
U. S. 5-20s.....	61,228, 61,275	\$1,000 each.	Third series.		
do do	1,253, 25,314,	\$1,000 each.	Fourth do		
do do	32,053.				
U. S. 7-30s.....	23,221.	\$500.	Second do	C. H. Harris & Co., 13 Broad St. Cobb, Zavalla & Co., 27 Broad St., N. Y.	
do do	6,003.	\$5,000.	Aug., '64.		
do do	57,108-9-10-11-	\$1,000 each.			1st May, '62, payable Fisk & Hatch or bearer.
do do	12-13-14.				
U. S. 5-2's.....	43,322-23.	\$1,000 each.	1st May, '62, payable Fisk & Hatch or bearer.	E. R. Mead, Jr., & Co., 13 & 15 Coenties Slip.	
do do	23,791.	\$500.			
U. S. 10-40s ..	28,730.	—	Payable S.C. Thompson or bearer.		
	21,070.	—			

The following dividends are announced—

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY	RATE P. O. T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Railroads, etc.				
Naugatuck Rk. Co.....	7	Feb. 15	Bridgeport, Conn Henry A. Oak- ley, office of Howard Ins. Co N. Y., and N. Y. State Nat. B'k, Albany.	Feb. 1 to Feb. 16.
Oswego & Syracuse RR. Co.	4	Feb. 20.		—
Insurance.				
Lorillard Fire Insur. Co.....	5	Feb. 1.	Company's Office	—
Washington Ins. Co. onstock	6	Mar. 15.	Company's Office	—
N. Y. Life & Trust Co.—				
Regular.....	5	Feb. 10.	Company's Office	Feb. 6 to Feb. 10.
Extra.....	10			
N. Y. Fire Insurance Co.....	5	Feb. 6.	Company's Office	—
City Fire Insur. Co. 3/4 share	\$3 50	Feb. 12.	Company's Office	Feb. 6 to Feb. 12.
Banks.				
Nat. Bank of the Republic..	5	Feb. 12.	At Bank.	—

FRIDAY NIGHT, Feb. 9.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Monetary affairs are without material change. The balances in the hands of the banks and private bankers are ample for supplying the wants of borrowers, which at present are quite moderate. There is little demand for the purposes of stock speculation, and lenders have to find other employment for balances than in street loans. There is no important movement of currency toward the interior, the balance of exchanges at most points being in favor of New York. On call loans the rate is generally 6 per cent.; with rare exceptions, on Government collaterals, at 5 per cent.

Discounts are rather less active. The difficulty of negotiating anything except first-class paper has checked the making of bills, to a certain extent, and the current supply is of a more select character than of late. For prime bills the rate is most generally 7 per cent.; with exceptions at 7½ per cent. Paper ranking as "good" passes generally at 8@9 per cent.

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

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

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The uncertainty as to the issue of the finance bill, now pending in Congress, has checked transactions in Governments. Prices, however, have been generally firm, except on old Five-twenties, which, from an apprehension of the return of bonds from Europe, have declined ¾. The issues of 1864 and 1865 have advanced ¾@½ per cent. Ten-forties have been in demand, in anticipation of the payment of interest on the 1st of March, and the price closes at ½ advance upon the latest quotations of last week.

The banks are free buyers of compound interest notes, which are convenient as an interest-paying reserve. Certificates of Indebtedness are in more active demand, owing to the Treasury having commenced the payment of Quartermasters' checks half in cash, which will result in a diminished supply of certificates; the price closes at 98¾, having

ranged during the week at 98¾. Seven-thirties have been steady throughout the week, but dull. It is generally taken for granted that the Secretary of the Treasury will make an early offer to fund them into a long bond, and their value is regulated with a view to that probability.

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

	Feb. 3.	Feb. 9.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	104	104½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.....	103½	102½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	102½	102½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	102½	102½
U. S. 10-40's.....	94	94½
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	99½	99½
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	99½	99½
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	99	99½
U. S. 1yr's certificates.....	98½	98½

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The Stock market has been generally dull. The outside public have held aloof, and the brokers have not speculated so freely as of late on their own account. The general uncertainty pervading values has checked the disposition to operate, either for a rise or a fall; and the prevailing feeling is in favor of waiting until the passing of the finance bill by Congress, affords data for forecasting more clearly the probabilities of the future. There have been slight fluctuations in some of the leading stocks, arising out of temporary speculations, but the general range of prices is now about the same as a week ago. The tone of the market is, perhaps, somewhat more confident than a few days ago, owing partly to the market being considerably oversold, and partly to an improvement in the earnings of some of the roads.

Chicago and Alton has been much in demand for investment, owing to an understanding that the Company will early declare an extra dividend.

The last steamer from Europe is understood to have brought home a considerable amount of Erie stock, sent home on speculation.

Railroad stocks have become much more generally distributed during the late decline, and firms are now large holders who, for months past, have refused to hold them, on account of what they considered their high price.

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

	Feb. 3.	Feb. 9.
Cumberland Coal.....	44½	44
Mariposa.....	11	..
Canton Co.....	44	44½
Quicksilver.....	40	40½
New York Central.....	88	88
Erie.....	77½	78
Hudson River.....	100	100½
Reading.....	99	100
Michigan Southern.....	68½	68½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	82½	79½
Northwestern.....	27½	27½
" preferred.....	54	54½
Rock Island.....	99½	101½
Fort Wayne.....	93	92½
Chicago and Alton.....	117	117

THE GOLD MARKET.—There has been a very active demand for gold for custom duties throughout the week, and the premium, acted upon by various rumors, has been rather fluctuating.

The steady growth of confidence in the credit of the Government has a strong tendency to bring down the premium; but the large demand, for payment of duties, unaccompanied by sales from the Treasury, has a counteracting tendency, preventing a fall which, apparently, otherwise must occur. The customs receipts exceed the withdrawals from the banks and Sub-Treasury; from which it would appear that the market is being supplied by withdrawals from hoards and from the interior. Some considerable "short" calls have been made at about 2 points below the regular price, upon the supposition that the Sub-Treasury will sell a certain amount, in order to provide for the payment of the interest on Seven-Thirties, due on the 15th inst.

On Saturday last \$119,908 of gold and silver bars was exported. On Wednesday the Java took out \$364,000 chiefly in gold bars.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Feb. 3.....	140 ³ / ₄	139 ¹ / ₄	Feb. 7.....	139 ¹ / ₄	139 ¹ / ₄
Feb. 5.....	140	139 ¹ / ₄	Feb. 8.....	140 ³ / ₄	139 ¹ / ₄
Feb. 6.....	139 ¹ / ₄	139 ¹ / ₄	Feb. 9.....	140 ³ / ₄	139 ¹ / ₄

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

The transactions for last week at the Custom-House and Sub-Treasury were as follows:

	Custom-house.		Sub-Treasury.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
January 29.....	\$723,746 81	\$1,486,895 08	\$3,515,744 89	
January 30.....	781,093 60	1,052,988 70	2,979,328 59	
January 31.....	510,932 53	577,150 05	4,430,872 41	
February 1.....	362,438 25	743,212 58	1,109,833 53	
February 2.....	561,065 15	748,212 58	1,144,261 00	
February 3.....	408,146 05	1,436,832 25	2,412,753 42	
Total.....	\$3,347,422 44	\$6,044,893 41	\$15,592,793 84	
Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Jan. 29....			89,810,618 28	
			\$105,403,412 12	
Deduct payments during the week.....			6,044,893 41	
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$99,358,518 71	
Increase during the week.....			9,547,909 43	

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$2,081,280. Included in the receipts of customs were \$1,126,000 in gold, and \$2,221,423 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....	2,561,580	21,530,488	18,799,937	64,973,528	" 2,739,550
" 28....	1,932,368	39,363,735	34,547,904	60,157,697	" 4,815,881
Nov. 4....	2,687,656	24,798,070	20,717,008	55,076,645	" 5,081,051
" 11....	2,433,163	11,484,939	14,734,631	58,376,337	incr 3,299,692
" 18....	2,535,485	21,211,285	22,791,744	59,957,797	" 1,581,459
" 25....	1,949,709	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	dec 9,079,551
" 9....	1,752,256	25,302,305	18,865,048	70,822,344	dec 6,477,257
" 16....	2,134,363	16,150,457	24,387,645	79,050,532	incr 8,237,188
" 23....	1,841,075	17,302,808	15,660,224	77,416,949	dec 1,642,583
" 30....	1,654,875	19,817,205	18,396,097	75,995,841	dec 1,421,107
Jan. 6....	2,107,341	23,868,750	15,861,866	67,988,957	dec 8,006,883
" 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
" 27....	3,226,047	9,487,026	15,116,574	89,810,618	inc 5,629,548
Feb. 3....	3,347,422	6,044,893	15,592,793	99,358,518	inc 9,547,908

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The rates of exchange are still depressed through the large surplus of cotton bills. The transactions, during the week, have been on a liberal scale. Nearly three-fourths of the bills are drawn against cotton and petroleum.

The following are the closing quotations for the several classes of foreign bills, compared with those of the three last weeks:

	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.
London Cmm'l....	107 ¹ / ₂ @108 ¹ / ₂	107 ¹ / ₂ @108 ¹ / ₂	107 @107 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂ @107
do bkr's long	108 ¹ / ₂ @108 ¹ / ₂	108 ¹ / ₂ @108 ¹ / ₂	108 @108 ¹ / ₂	107 ¹ / ₂ @107 ¹ / ₂
do do short	109 ¹ / ₂ @110 ¹ / ₂	109 ¹ / ₂ @110 ¹ / ₂	109 ¹ / ₂ @109 ¹ / ₂	109 ¹ / ₂ @109 ¹ / ₂
Paris, long.....	522 ¹ / ₂ @517 ¹ / ₂	522 ¹ / ₂ @517 ¹ / ₂	526 ¹ / ₂ @.....	526 ¹ / ₂ @523 ¹ / ₂
do short.....	516 ¹ / ₂ @513 ¹ / ₂	516 ¹ / ₂ @513 ¹ / ₂	517 ¹ / ₂ @516 ¹ / ₂	522 ¹ / ₂ @520
Antwerp.....	522 ¹ / ₂ @518 ¹ / ₂	522 ¹ / ₂ @518 ¹ / ₂	527 ¹ / ₂ @522 ¹ / ₂	528 ¹ / ₂ @525
Swiss.....	521 ¹ / ₂ @518 ¹ / ₂	520 ¹ / ₂ @518 ¹ / ₂	522 ¹ / ₂ @521 ¹ / ₂	526 ¹ / ₂ @523 ¹ / ₂
Hamburg.....	36 @ 36 ¹ / ₂	36 @ 36 ¹ / ₂	35 ¹ / ₂ @ 36 ¹ / ₂	35 ¹ / ₂ @ 36
Amsterdam.....	46 ¹ / ₂ @ 40 ¹ / ₂	40 ¹ / ₂ @ 40 ¹ / ₂	40 ¹ / ₂ @ 40 ¹ / ₂	40 ¹ / ₂ @ 40 ¹ / ₂
Frankfort.....	40 ¹ / ₂ @ 40 ¹ / ₂	40 ¹ / ₂ @ 40 ¹ / ₂	40 ¹ / ₂ @ 40 ¹ / ₂	40 ¹ / ₂ @ 40 ¹ / ₂
Bremen.....	78 ¹ / ₂ @ 79	78 ¹ / ₂ @ 78 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂ @ 78 ¹ / ₂	77 @ 78 ¹ / ₂
Berlin.....	71 @ 71 ¹ / ₂	71 @ 71 ¹ / ₂	70 ¹ / ₂ @ 71	70 ¹ / ₂ @ 71

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 Feb. 2, 1866:

BANKS.	Average amount of—				
	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal tenders.
New York.....	\$6,768,095	\$1,626,875	\$629,432	\$7,415,817	\$2,074,825
Manhattan.....	5,522,203	850,868	13,997	4,752,864	1,520,123
Mechanics'.....	7,269,358	673,981	469,580	4,519,136	3,108,950
Mechanics'.....	5,582,737	142,294	332,088	3,891,194	1,145,576
Union.....	4,911,477	123,829	448,166	4,032,479	2,254,014
America.....	7,855,939	972,120	3,325	7,135,233	2,751,899
Phenix.....	4,428,106	112,093	177,617	3,549,164	1,015,373
City.....	3,785,828	231,522	.....	2,654,006	660,100
Tradesmen's.....	3,119,596	18,128	385,489	2,040,840	786,682
Fulton.....	2,032,003	222,264	23,258	2,427,816	1,918,144
Chemical.....	5,156,848	1,026,625	21,159	5,081,908	2,272,977
Merch'ts Exchange	2,805,573	68,322	344,840	1,860,901	512,201
National.....	2,671,094	291,493	416,379	935,506	358,021
Butch. & Drovers..	2,137,205	69,887	21,914	1,858,871	416,269
Mech's & Traders..	1,736,479	79,167	.....	1,433,494	451,082
Greenwich.....	916,618	14,779	7,519	729,053	127,009
Leather Manufact's	3,086,354	237,303	130,000	2,522,061	1,245,688
Seventh Ward.....	788,131	84,798	104,493	601,897	325,789

State of N. York...	5,415,337	159,615	13,644	3,977,937	2,349,699
American Exc'ge..	9,899,684	569,233	275,000	6,644,009	4,204,858
Commerce.....	19,560,475	1,116,219	2,526,650	6,822,482	2,296,562
Broadway.....	6,450,647	105,206	814,703	6,248,794	2,154,862
Ocean.....	3,531,893	138,003	561,299	2,974,713	1,002,899
Mercantile.....	3,234,315	48,620	298,950	2,917,768	1,146,171
Pacific.....	2,026,821	23,161	97,979	1,757,398	564,264
Republic.....	5,054,902	280,025	537,741	3,808,207	1,187,411
Chatham.....	1,993,404	108,751	132,500	1,994,129	582,858
People's.....	1,388,837	54,520	7,726	1,354,154	333,743
North America...	2,659,272	73,123	12,706	2,558,432	1,023,219
Hanover.....	2,636,172	68,821	199,825	1,771,898	705,531
Irving.....	1,880,000	23,000	189,900	1,544,539	419,000
Metropolitan.....	10,748,552	59,781	843,950	6,349,121	1,547,500
Citizens'.....	1,296,597	26,085	112,111	1,155,478	423,442
Nassau.....	2,234,191	173,525	4,891	2,003,593	785,106
Market.....	2,581,425	93,359	416,000	2,149,841	877,511
St. Nicholas.....	2,827,677	32,523	712,294	1,347,421	610,117
Shoe and Leather.	3,020,330	94,261	554,500	2,085,970	1,100,000
Corn Exchange...	3,578,450	23,944	29,300	2,490,344	451,000
Continental.....	3,670,350	172,801	479,366	2,495,066	1,120,000
Commonwealth..	2,667,545	90,493	217,927	3,352,031	860,923
Oriental.....	1,273,056	23,046	128,928	1,000,786	265,917
Marine.....	1,793,495	79,033	221,300	2,235,391	1,075,300
Atlantic.....	1,188,492	20,598	91,953	1,089,910	389,780
Imp. & Traders..	4,249,133	40,065	476,041	3,773,946	1,241,005
Park.....	14,219,748	204,341	1,000,000	13,636,019	3,832,986
Mech. Bank'g As'n	1,732,957	15,313	287,255	1,433,351	574,907
Grocers'.....	947,489	26,565	68,000	961,080	392,106
North River.....	1,619,673	30,362	13,150	1,502,847	361,931
East River.....	893,874	7,771	199,500	709,269	278,354
Manuf. & Merch'ts	1,486,108	10,837	1,215	1,050,657	217,822
Fourth National..	16,258,016	64,608	2,406,302	11,286,088	2,951,771
Central.....	13,037,802	21,420	1,400,225	12,624,346	3,594,003
Second National..	1,229,000	.....	269,631	494,517	336,679
Ninth National..	6,007,288	32,679	917,150	6,520,448	1,846,994
First National....	2,236,898	18,016	435,000	2,850,824	1,711,743
Third National....	3,483,609	39,644	798,678	2,449,310	866,939
Dry Dock.....	101,650	5,975	14,340	200,805	30,000
Bull's Head.....	930,479	9,149	114,992	1,012,413	.....
Manufacturers'...	631,600	11,630	82,326	404,123	131,606
Totals.....	\$242,510,332	10,937,474	21,494,234	191,011,695	68,796,250

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

Loans.....	Inc. \$2,102,546	Deposits.....	Dec. 4,000,759
Specie.....	Dec. 2,169,285	Legal Tenders.....	Dec. 1,522,896
Circulation.....	Inc. 528,351		

The statement is regarded as unfavorable. The large decrease in specie is chiefly owing to the withdrawals for the payment of customs' duties.

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	699,848,495
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	575,945,570
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</					

	Feb. 5.	Jan. 29.	Jan. 22.
Capital	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000
Loans	94,578,358	92,877,783	92,665,111
Specie	805,287	1,008,013	1,040,114
Legal Tender Notes	20,568,135	20,544,830	20,750,698
Deposits	40,438,163	39,153,816	40,300,639
Circulation (National) ...	22,325,428	21,599,318	22,034,642
Circulation (State)	1,125,728	1,157,848	1,215,675

The amount due from other banks was \$10,515,232, and the amount due to other banks \$14,002,725.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following additional banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public moneys: First National Chattanooga, Tennessee, and the Lewisburg National Bank, Lewisburg, Pa.

No additional banks were authorized during last week. The amount of circulation issued during last week was \$2,625,340; previously, \$248,734,710; total \$251,360,050.

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

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
October 7	1,578	\$399,354,212	\$194,187,630
" 14	1,592	401,406,013	197,798,380
" 21	1,597	402,071,130	200,925,730
" 28	1,600	402,573,793	203,877,355
November 4	1,605	403,308,793	207,212,930
" 18	1,610	403,741,893	214,110,815
" 25	1,612	403,916,893	217,381,440
December 2	1,613	404,609,493	221,557,150
" 9	1,619	405,059,203	224,953,975
" 16	1,623	405,809,203	229,746,085
" 23	1,624	406,409,203	233,760,135
" 30	1,625	407,409,203	237,371,155
January 6	1,626	407,599,203	240,094,565
" 13	1,626	407,599,203	252,926,630
" 20	1,628	407,759,203	245,866,540
" 27	1,628	407,759,203	248,734,710
February 3	1,628	407,759,203	251,360,050

The quarterly reports from the National Banks on the 1st of January show an aggregate—

Capital stock of	\$403,357,346
Undivided profits	71,972,863
Circulation as above	213,339,530
Deposits, net, (ex. of cash items)	*453,518,440
Old circulation under State laws	45,413,275
Difference due to banks	\$118,502,658
Deducting due from banks	107,912,780
Dividends, &c., unpaid	6,639,165
Total	\$1,204,730,497

* Of which Government deposit \$29,747,236.

On the other side of the account:

Loans	\$498,843,447
United States Stocks	440,380,440
Legal Tenders	187,846,546
Gold and Silver	16,909,363
Other bank notes	20,406,444
State Stocks and other items	24,903,001
Real Estate—banking houses	15,436,296
Total	\$1,204,730,497

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 24, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued,	£26,902,215
Government debt	£11,015,100
Other securities	3,634,900
Gold coin and bullion	12,257,215
Total	£26,902,215
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000
Rest	3,509,714
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt and Dividend Accounts	3,489,945
Other deposits	14,130,091
Seven day & other bills	404,815
Total	£36,037,565
Government securities	£9,865,982
Rest	19,423,203
Notes	5,934,835
Gold and silver coin	813,545
Total	£36,037,565

The return gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,509,714	Increase	£7,018
Public Deposits	3,539,445	Increase	169,450
Other deposits	14,130,091	Decrease	255,118

On the other side of the account:—

Government securities	£9,865,982	Decrease	£4,994
Other securities	19,423,203	Decrease	576,396
Notes unemployed	5,934,835	Increase	507,085

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,972,380, being a decrease of £433,870, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,070,760, showing an increase of £38,926, when compared with the preceding return.

The following is the return of the Bank of France made up to the 25th ult. The return for the previous week is added:

DEBTOR.		Jan. 25, 1866.	Jan. 18, 1866.
		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		972,811,075 0	970,736,975 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces		7,496,373 38	7,758,618 43
Treasury account		67,949,611 8	66,551,514 12
Accounts current at Paris		136,879,090 54	136,033,195 79
Ditto in the provinces		26,849,795 0	29,703,178 0
Dividends payable		3,455,863 75	4,469,584 75
Various discounts		4,063,144 31	3,505,828 87
Re-discounts		2,074,992 92	2,074,992 92
Surplus of receipts not distributed			
Sundries		10,493,046 61	12,827,920 38
Total		1,447,692,548 82	1,449,311,634 42
CREDITOR.			
Cash and bullion		391,378,123 30	387,589,810 79
Commercial bills overdue		270,465 73	290,403 73
Ditto discounted in Paris		381,548,592 99	380,746,508 6
Ditto in the branches		359,085,538 0	362,227,187 0
Advances on bullion in Paris		6,058,500 0	7,218,700 0
Ditto in the provinces		8,631,000 0	8,619,000 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris		12,186,000 0	12,653,400 0
Ditto in the provinces		7,123,100 0	7,443,000 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares		30,075,200 0	31,037,900 0
Ditto in the provinces		20,436,880 9	20,877,080 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris		637,700 0	648,700 0
Ditto in the provinces		455,800 0	466,700 0
Ditto to the State		60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve		12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities		36,449,737 91	36,449,737 91
Securities held		100,000,000 00	100,000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches		8,398,169 0	8,382,613 0
Expenses of management		48,676 57	33,164 95
Sundries		11,195,515 18	11,654,528 84
Total		1,447,692,548 82	1,449,311,634 42

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are not National.)	CAPITAL. Par of Share.	AMOUNT.	DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
			Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
America*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	136
America (Jer. City)	25	100,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	—	100
American	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65	4	—
American Exchange	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	114
Atlantic	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6	102
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6	—
Bowery	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	12	225
Broadway	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	—	—
Brooklyn	50	200,000	Quarterly.	Jan. '66	4	—
Bull's Head*	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	—
Butchers & Drov.	25	800,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	6	108
Central	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6	109
Central (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6	—
Chatham	25	450,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	7	—
Chemical	100	300,000	Quarterly.	Jan. '66	6	500
Citizens'	25	400,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	—
City	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	6	—
City (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	—
Commerce	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	104
Commonwealth	100	750,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	100
Continental	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	101½
Corn Exchange*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5	108
Croton	100	200,000	Quarterly.	Jan. '66	15	—
Currency	100	100,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	3½	—
Dry Dock*	30	200,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	4	—
East River	50	259,150	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	4	100
Eighth	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	—
Fifth	100	150,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	—
First	100	500,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	10	212
First (Brooklyn)	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	10	—
Fourth	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	97½
Fulton	30	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	165
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg)	20	160,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5½	—
Gallatin	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65	5	—
Greenwich*	25	200,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	6	—
Grocers'	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	—
Hanover	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6	108
Importers & Trad.	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	4	100
Irving	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	108
Leather Manufact'rs	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5	180
Long Isl. (Brook.)	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5	—
Manhattan*	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5	140
Manufacturers'	30	210,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	100
Manufac. & Merch.*	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	—
Marine	100	400,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6	—
Market	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6	110
Mechanics'	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	115
Mechanics' (Brook.)	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6	100
Mech. Bank. Asso.	50	500,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	100
Mechan. & Traders'	25	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	—
Mercantile	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	—
Mercants'	50	3,000,000	June and Dec.	Dec. '65	5	110
Mercants' Exch.	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	105
Metropolitan	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6	120
Nassau*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Nov. '65	5	109
Nassau (Brooklyn)	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	—
National	50	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65	5	—
New York	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	110½
New York County	100	200,000	April and Oct.	Jan. '66	9	150
New York Exchange	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6	—
Ninth	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	109
North America	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	106
North River*	50	400,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	6	120
Ocean	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	4	95
Oriental*	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5	—
Pacific	50	422,700	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5	150
Park	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	7	140
Peoples*	25	412,500	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	112
Phoenix	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	4	96½
Republic	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5	109
St. Nicholas'	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5	99
Seventh Ward	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Jan. '66	—	—
Second	100	300,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	—
Shoe & Leather	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	5	102½
Sixth	100	200,				

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.)

SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
American Gold Coin.	140%						Railroad Stocks.						
National.							Brooklyn City.....	10					
United States 6s, 1867.....	124	124%					Central of New Jersey.....	100	114	114			
do do 6s, 1868.....		120				121	Chicago and Alton.....	100	117				
do do 6s, 1868.....							do do preferred.....	100	116%	118			
do do 6s, 1881.....	104	103%	103%	104	104%	104%	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	100					
do do 6s, 1881.....							Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100					
do do 6s, 5-20s.....	103%	103%	103%	103%	103	102%	Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	27%	27%	27%	28	27%
do do 6s, 5-20s.....							do do preferred.....	100	54	54	53%	54	54%
do do 6s, 5-20s (2d issue).....	102%	102%	102%	102%	102%	102%	Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	99%	99%	99	99%	101%
do do 6s, 5-20s do.....							Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.....	100		114			
do do 6s, 5-20s (3d issue).....	102%	102%	102%	102%	102%	102%	Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	82%	81	80	80%	80%
do do 6s, 5-20s do.....		102					Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	106	105	106	106%	
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.....							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	50	145		142	140	
do do 6s, do do.....	101%						Eighth Avenue.....	100					
do do 5s, 1871.....							Erie.....	100	77%	76%	76%	79	79
do do 5s, 1871.....							do preferred.....	100	80	81		81%	80%
do do 5s, 1874.....							Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100					
do do 5s, 1874.....							do do preferred.....	100					
do do 5s, 10-40s.....	94	94%		94%	94%	94%	Harlem.....	50					
do do 5s, 10-40s.....							do preferred.....	50					
do do 6s, Union Pacific R. R. (cur.).....							Hudson River.....	100	100	99%	76%	100%	100%
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes.....	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	Illinois Central.....	100		116%		115%	
do do do do do.....	99%	99%	99	99%	99%	99%	Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50					
do do do do do.....	99	99%	99	99%	99%	99%	Joliet and Chicago.....	100					
do do 6s, Certificates.....	98%	98%	98%	98%		98%	Long Island.....	50					
State.							McGregor Western.....	100					
California 7s, large.....		118		116			Marietta and Cincinnati.....	100					
Connecticut 6s.....				92			do do 1st preferred.....	100					
Georgia 6s.....							do do 2d preferred.....	100					
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.....							Michigan Central.....	100	102	101%	100%	100%	101
do Registered, 1860.....							Michigan So. and N. Indiana.....	100	68%	67	68%	69%	68%
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860.....							do do guaranteed.....	100					
do do do 1862.....							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	100	90%				
do do do 1865.....							do do 1st pref.....	100					
do do do 1870.....					96		do do 2d pref.....	100					
do do do 1877.....							Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	100					
do do do 1879.....							do do preferred.....	100					
do War Loan.....							Mississippi and Missouri.....	100					
Indiana 6s, War Loan.....							Morris and Essex.....	100					
do 5s.....							New Jersey.....	100			135		
do 2s.....							New York Central.....	100	87%	87%	87%	88%	88
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.....							New Haven and Hartford.....	100					
Louisiana 6s.....							Norwich and Worcester.....	100		95			
Michigan 6s, 1873.....							Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	100	25		24%		24%
do 6s, 1878.....							do do preferred.....	100					
do 6s, 1883.....							Panama.....	100			240		243
do 7s, 1868.....							Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	100	92%	92	91%	92%	92%
do 7s, War Loan, 1878.....							Reading.....	50	99	98%	97%	99%	100%
do 7s, Bounty Loan, 1890.....							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.....	100					31
Minnesota 8s.....							do do preferred.....	100					
Missouri 6s.....	76%	79	78%	78%		78%	Second avenue.....	100					
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.).....							Sixth avenue.....	100					
do 6s, (Pacific RR.).....		78		79			Third avenue.....	100					
New York 7s, 1870.....							Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50					
do 6s, 1866.....							do do preferred.....	50					
do 6s, 1867.....													
do 6s, 1868.....							Railroad Bonds:						
do 6s, 1872.....							Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.....			97			
do 6s, 1873.....	92%						do do 2d mort.....						
do 6s, 1874.....							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.....						
do 5s, 1866.....							do do 1st mortgage.....						
do 5s, 1868.....							do do Income.....						
do 5s, 1871.....							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.....						110
do 5s, 1874.....							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage.....						85
do 5s, 1875.....							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund.....						
do 5s, 1876.....							do do Interest.....	82					
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds.....	99%	83	99%	82%	99%	100	do do Extension.....						
North Carolina 6s.....							do do 1st mortgage.....						
Ohio 6s, 1868.....							do do consolidated.....						
do 6s, 1870.....							Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1881.....							do do 3d mortgage, conv.....						
do 6s, 1886.....							do do 4th mortgage.....						
Rhode Island 6s.....							Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund.....			96			
South Carolina 6s.....							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.....						
Tennessee 6s, 1868.....							do do 2d mort.....						
do 6s, Long Loans.....			89%	89%	89%		Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868.....			99%			
do 5s.....							do 2d mortgage, 1864.....						
Virginia 6s, coupon.....	66					65	do 2d mortgage, 1879.....						
Wisconsin 6s, War Loan.....							do 3d mortgage, 1883.....						98
Municipal.							do 4th mortgage, 1880.....						
Brooklyn 6s.....							do 5th mortgage, 1888.....	94					
do 6s, Water Loan.....							Galena and Chicago, extended.....						
do 6s, Public Park Loan.....							do do 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, Improvement Stock.....							Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1st Mortgage.....						
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.....							Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72.....	100	99				
New York 7s, 1875.....							do Consolidated and Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, 1876.....			90				do 2d mortgage, 1868.....						
do 6s, 1878.....							Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869.....	100			100		100
do 6s, 1887.....							do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885.....	100%					
do 5s, 1867.....							do 3d mortgage, 1875.....						
do 5s, 1868.....							do convertible, 1867.....						
do 5s, 1870.....							Illinois Central 7s, 1875.....						
do 5s, 1873.....							Lackawanna and Western Bonds.....						
do 5s, 1874.....							Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage.....						
do 5s, 1875.....							Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72.....						110
do 5s, 1876.....							do do 8s, new, 1882.....						
do 5s, 1890.....							Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund.....					94	
do 5s, 1898.....							do do 2d mortgage, 7s.....	93		90			
do 5s, F. Loan, 1868.....							do do Goshen Line, 1868.....						
Miscellaneous.							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.....		80				
American Coal.....	100	60					do do Income.....						80
Atlantic Mail Steamship.....	100	105					Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants.....				48%		92%
Canton, Baltimore.....	100	43	44		44		New York Central 6s, 1883.....						
Central Coal.....	100		40%		41		do do 6s, 1887.....						
Central American Transit.....	100						do do 6s, Real Estate.....						
Cumber and Coal, preferred.....	100	44%	44%	44%	44%	44	do do 6s, subscription.....						
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	100	135		134	135	135	do do 7s, 1876.....						
Harlem Gas.....	50						do do 7s, convertible, 1876.....						
Manhattan Gas Light.....	50						Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage.....						
Mariposa Mining.....	100	11	11		11%		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.....						
Mariposa Preferred.....	100	15			15%		do do do 2d mort.....	92%					91
Metropolitan Gas.....	100						do do do 3d mort.....						

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

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

Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.			
Wheat, bags. 1305	5,000	Glassware, cs. 10	1,500	Sugar, bxs. 50	2,230	Fire crackers, pkgs. 25	540	CISPLATINE REPUBLIC. Lumber, ft. 424,379	11,321	Petroleum, galls. 5,372	4,297
Flour, bbls. 350	3,000	Potashes, bbls. 20	907	Rope, coils. 30	487	Woodenware, pkgs. 106	515	Books, cs. 2	301	Gin, cs. 100	1,000
Corn, bush. 3249	3,150	HAYRE.		PK'd fish, bbl. 430	4,680	Books, cs. 25	8,859	Photo mat, cs. 2	80	Jewelry, cs. 53	520
Corn meal, bbls. 98	310	Cotton, bals. 2,567	577,619	Tobacco, hhds. 1	564	Dental mat., cs. 1	250	Spts turp. 70	751	Drugs, cs. 268	2,420
\$69,800		Jewelry ashes, bbls. 15	2,500	Hams, lbs. 1,218	485	Tea, pkg. 46	2,567	Petroleum, galls. 9,500	6,481	Fancy goods, cs. 6	390
GLASGOW.		Fish roes, bbls. 127	1,270	Furniture, cs. 20	461	Dry goods, cs. 5	995	Furniture, cs. 73	3,147	Oars, cs. 100	173
Mfd tobacco, lbs. 4734	1,025	Maple, logs. 46	1,176	Linseed oil, gal. 105	151	Clocks, bxs. 19	725	Oysters, cs. 100	300	Preservs, cs. 268	2,958
Rosin, bbls. 460	3,299	Cedar, logs. 165	1,034	Nails, kegs. 5	75	Blacking, pkg. 113	2,779	Manf tobacco, lbs. 2,145	640	Syrup, keg. 30	456
Beef, bbls. 238	9,540	Black walnut, bbls. 15	597	Beans, kegs. 30	57	Ind. Rubber, cs. 1	124	Drugs, pkgs. 104	2,998	Hardware, cs. 16	218
Butter, lbs. 41564	8,000	Beef, bbls. 8	136	Preserves, cs. 7	138	Manf tobacco, lbs. 321	270	Hardware, cs. 21	583	Beans, bbls. 20	110
Bacon, lbs. 4800	624	Pork, bbls. 4	98	Dry C'fish bxs. 152	94	Pepper, bgs. 10	126	Clocks, cs. 2	156	Effects, cs. 8	490
Staves. 12000	5,200	Dry goods, bbls. 5	20,117	Cheese, lbs. 306	81	Segars, cs. 4	1,407	Sew mach, cs. 1	156	Butter, lbs. 5,639	3,040
Lard, lbs. 21400	3,540	Silverware, bx. 1	1,000	Beef, bbl. 11	320	Sad irons, cs. 80	5,123	Matches, cs. 10	123	Carriages, pcs. 7	1,200
Whale oil, Foot's. 33952	2,905	Effects, cs. 4	600	Lumber, ft. 10,000	300	Hops, bales. 1	175	Lamps, cs. 10	123	Bricks, pkg. 4	500
Corn, bush. 50229	45,867	Whalebone, lbs. 11,478	14,159	Miscellaneous. 257	\$96,862	Malt, bbls. 15	200	Varnish, cs. 12	308	Ship stores, pkgs. 270	4,300
Cotton, bales. 344	79,250	Beeswax, lbs. 1,551	698	MEXICO.		Agl implts, pk. 166	4,863	Lard, lb. 1,440	705	Cond milk, cs. 25	375
Machinery, cs. 6	672	Guts, bbls. 4	900	Hardware, cs. 19	(1,028)	Lumber, pcs. 2,914	825	CHINA.		Beef, bbl. 415	6,234
Flour, bbls. 1319	9,500	Oil paintings, cs. 1	3,500	Cheese, lbs. 3,639	946	Lignum vitæ, sticks. 33	470	Ginseng, cs. 310	96,957	Pork, bbl. 100	2,337
Tobacco, hhds. 20	8,212	Sew mach, cs. 13	1,620	Butter, lbs. 4,377	1,577	Cutlery, cs. 46	2,933	Oilcloth, cs. 4	413	Lamps, pkgs. 3	400
Clocks, bxs. 161	2,041	Miscellaneous. 130		Soap, bxs. 200	3,302	Paper, reams 1000	700	Starch, bxs. 10	50	Machinery, pkg. 1	7,600
\$179,675		MARSEILLES.		Corks, bales. 14	277	Hams, lb. 400	152	Codfish, bxs. 30	100	Coal, tons. 450	4,500
Petroleum, galls. 93,372	59,994	Petroleum, galls. 193,415	80,955	Seeds, bxs. 1	160	Safes. 2	325	Groceries, bxs. 36	705	Plank, pcs. 33	230
MALTA.		Staves. 33,609	7,925	Hoop skirts, cs. 10	1,065	Miscellaneous. 1,176				Miscellaneous. 8,214	
Tobacco, hhds. 50	7,405	Tobacco, hhds. 54	18,093	Gun, cks. 2	602	\$362,294				Total. \$5,917,607	
Spirits, bbls. 20	335	CADIZ.		Lard, lbs. 6,077	1,055	IMPORTS					
Alcohol, bbls. 25	597	Tobacco, hhds. 1,933	205,471	Drugs, pkgs. 39	1,135	(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 2, 1866.					
\$8,337		Staves. 33,609	7,925	Sewing mach, cs. 10	1,003	[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]					
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.		Tobacco, hhds. 1,933	205,471	Furniture, cs. 17	753	China, Glass & E. ware—		Oranges. 6,584		Paper. 277	20,145
Flour, bbls. 4866	36,663	Mfd tobacco, lbs. 7,396	524	Lamps, pkg. 7	322	Bottles. 4,550		Prunes. 34,751		Other. 53	7,483
Tobacco, hhds. 20	3,493	Staves. 6,000	600	Stationery, bx. 1	254	China. 390	17,714	Plums. 13,399		Woods—	
Benzine, lbs. 404	133	\$206,595		P'tg mate' l pkg. 3	320	Earth 'nw' e. 640	17,664	Raisins. 96,669		Mahogany. 384	
Staves. 2,400	270	CUBA.		Flour, bbls. 245	2,987	Glassware. 76	5,123	Sauces and p'vs. 4,489		Logwood, M. lbs. 175	834
Pork, bbls. 264	6,243	Flour, bbls. 200	2,100	Machinery, cs. 1	201	Glass plate. 95	17,705	Mathematical. 1	384	Rattan. 3,790	
Drugs, pkgs. 15	220	Onions, bbls. 280	495	Hops, bales. 10	400	Drugs, &c.—		Musical. 84	10,289	Willow. 173	
Tobacco, cs. 1	56	Petroleum, galls. 3,000	2,030	Hams, lbs. 1,020	195	Alkali. 201	1,639	Optical. 6	1,410	Other. 10,926	
Butter, lbs. 22,988	4,816	Ammonia, sal. 25	1,262	Wood' ware, pkg. 1	120	Ammonia. 38	1,157	Jewelry, &c.—		Alabaster orn. 22	585
Corn meal, bbls. 650	2,615	Arrow root. 10	186	Clothing, cs. 17	7,970	Ammonia, sal. 25	1,262	Watches. 28	57,857	Baskets. 186	7,762
Beans, bbls. 25	160	Argols. 60	7,965	Shoes, cs. 34	2,465	Arrow root. 10	186	Leather, Hides, &c.—		Bags. 994	
Lards, lbs. 1,875	333	Annatto. 63	782	Trunks, pkgs. 12	390	Aniline. 1,886	1,886	Bristles. 24	3,961	Boxes. 312	
Petroleum, galls. 4,022	2,289	Alum. 217	1,368	Wire rope bbls. 2	450	Annatto. 63	782	Boots & shoes 1	518	Buttons. 235	56,523
Hams, lbs. 600	72	Bark, Peruv. 34	435	Mjscellaneous. 890	\$30,092	Alum. 217	1,368	Hides, dress- ed. 128	53,321	Building stones. 447	
Sugar, bbls. 3	50	Barytes. 40	157	NEW GRANADA.		Bark, Peruv. 34	435	Hides, undress- ed. 341,254	1,585	Clay. 1,931	
Miscellaneous. 35	206	Blea. powder. 597	9,222	Twine, bales. 2	202	Barytes. 40	157	Horns. 1	1,585	Cheese. 529	4,344
\$37,553		Bismuth. 1	871	Hops, bales. 10	400	Blea. powder. 597	9,222	Liquors, Wines, &c.—		Cigars. 5,759	
Pork, bbls. 157	4,965	Blue Vitrol. 1	917	Hams, lbs. 1,020	195	Bismuth. 1	871	Ale. 375	3,840	Candles. 40	224
Beef, bbls. 110	3,431	Brimst'ne, tms. 731	20,892	Wood' ware, pkg. 1	120	Blue Vitrol. 1	917	Brandy. 223	1,565	Coal, tons. 846	4,135
Pkd codfish, bbls. 25	178	Borax. 50	1,255	Clothing, cs. 17	7,970	Brimst'ne, tms. 731	20,892	Beer. 5	68	Corks. 41	
Corn meal, bbls. 265	1,207	Camphor. 70	1,568	Shoes, cs. 34	2,465	Borax. 50	1,255	Cordials. 300	549	Coal, tons. 846	4,135
Potatoes, bbls. 40	120	Chalk. 130	403	Trunks, pkgs. 12	390	Camphor. 70	1,568	Gin. 170	3,713	Clocks. 5	442
Peas, bbls. 10	71	Cream Tartar. 15	3,328	Wire rope bbls. 2	450	Chalk. 130	403	Porter. 50	339	Cocoa, bags. 280	4,931
Bread, pkgs. 73	326	Chickory. 223	3,427	VENEZUELA.		Cream Tartar. 15	3,328	Rum. 18	1,803	Coffee, bags. 14,941	270,688
Corn, bush. 448	467	Coehineal. 15	5,593	Drugs, pkg. 182	2,025	Chickory. 223	3,427	Whisky. 20	1,702	Emery. 8	1,641
Lard, lbs. 6,785	1,341	Cubebs. 837	837	Codfish, qtl. 168	1,281	Coehineal. 15	5,593	Wine. 4085	47,926	Fancy goods. 86,955	
Butter, lbs. 4,180	1,207	Gambier. 100	407	Coal oil, gal. 2,319	1,241	Cubebs. 837	837	Champagne, bask. 3511	35,446	Feathers. 1,837	
Cheese, lbs. 1,585	377	Gums, crude. 483	7,723	Furniture, cs. 6	739	Gambier. 100	407	Metals, &c.—		Fire Crackers. 3,626	
Candles, bxs. 320	1,242	do arabic. 147	13,400	Soap, bxs. 1,200	2,090	Gums, crude. 483	7,723	Brass goods. 12	2,713	Flax. 307	25,603
Tobacco, hhds. 3	500	do copavi. 37	1,756	D' d fish, bxs. 1,200	640	do arabic. 147	13,400	Chains and an- chors. 91	3,117	Fish. 71,213	
Tobacco, bbls. 20	340	Indigo. 85	12,419	Butter, lbs. 6,878	2,164	Indigo. 85	12,419	Copper. 142	24,692	Furniture. 6	609
Oil meal, lbs. 43,750	1,224	Iodine Pot. 5	900	Flour, bbl. 728	6,814	Iodine Pot. 5	900	Cutlery. 142	10,798	Grind stones. 209	
Shooks and heads. 1,562	1,875	Lac dye. 22	341	Hardware, bxs. 4	184	Lac dye. 22	341	Guns. 60	10,798	Gunny cloth. 25	851
Spts turp. bbl. 1	43	Lic paste. 330	7,421	Hams, lbs. 1,051	252	Lic paste. 330	7,421	Hardware. 355	51,919	Hair. 415	35,031
Flour, bbls. 3,995	35,499	do Root. 3037	11,437	Pork, lbs. 1,051	252	do Root. 3037	11,437	Iron, hoop, tms. 7	339	Hair cloth. 12	5,451
Furniture, cs. 3	96	Madder. 329	47,018	Butter, lbs. 6,878	2,164	Madder. 329	47,018	Iron, pig, tms. 444	6,967	Hemp. 342	16,480
Kerosene, galls. 785	485	Oils. 8	1,063	Flour, bbl. 728	6,814	Oils. 8	1,063	Iron, sheet, tms. 76	4,152	Hops. 69	3,753
Bacon, lbs. 400	92	Oil, cod. 14	267	Hardware, bxs. 4	184	Oil, cod. 14	267	Iron, R.R. bars. 7656	42,472	Ind rubber. 652	37,334
Hardware, cs. 2	60	Oil, ess. 240	20,700	Hams, lbs. 1,051	252	Oil, ess. 240	20,700	Iron, tubes. 2,500	2,500	Ivory. 22	3,729
Cutlery, cs. 8	160	Oil, linseed. 25	1,739	Pork, lbs. 1,051	252	Oil, linseed. 25	1,739	Iron, other, tons. 355	22,219	Machinery. 141	18,284
Onions, bbls. 10	25	Oil olive. 1,363	7,542	Butter, lbs. 6,878	2,164	Oil olive. 1,363	7,542	Lead, pigs. 5935	29,875	Marble & man. 5,118	
Hams, lbs. 260	68	Oil, palm. 62	3,558	Flour, bbl. 728	6,814	Oil, palm. 62	3,558	Metal goods. 54	11,288	Maccaroni. 93	178
Lard oil, galls. 30	59	Orris root. 1,962	1,962	Hardware, bxs. 4	184	Orris root. 1,962	1,962	Needles. 10	7,153	Molasses. 561	11,582
Oats, bush. 90	76	Manna. 83	2,921	Hams, lbs. 1,051	252	Manna. 83	2,921	Old metal. 563	563	Oil paintings. 6	1,218
Bricks. 10,000	200	Nut gals. 649	649	Pork, lbs. 1,051	252	Nut gals. 649	649	Platina. 1	1,057	Plaster. 220	
Drugs, pkgs. 10	100	Paints. 13,710	13,710	Butter, lbs. 6,878	2,164	Paints. 13,710	13,710	Plated ware. 2	407	Perfumery. 67	6,811
Varnish, cs. 5	180	Potash, hyd. 15	1,466	Flour, bbl. 728	6,814	Potash, hyd. 15	1,466	Per Caps. 19	3,463	Pipes. 7,340	
Oars. 42	69	Potash, chlo. 363	363	Hardware, bxs. 4	184	Potash, chlo. 363	363	Saddlery. 12	3,087	Potatoes. 4,370	
Paper, rms. 150	114	do pruss. 21	2,710	Hams, lbs. 1,051	252	do pruss. 21	2,710	Steel. 4,441	54,867	Provisions. 226	
Mill grease, galls. 800	132	Plumbago. 2,705	2,705	Butter, lbs. 6,878	2,164	Plumbago. 2,705	2,705	Spelter, lbs. 220,560	9,937	Rags. 1310	24,205
Mf iron, pkgs. 3	60	Soda, bi car- bonate. 1663	5,620	Flour, bbl. 728	6,814	Soda, bi car- bonate. 1663	5,620	Tin, bxs. 8,581	57,837	Rice. 4,359	
Miscellaneous. 287		do sal. 354	2,295	Hardware, bxs. 4	184	do sal. 354	2,295	Tin, slabs. 2615-	38,088	Rope. 2,839	
\$56,676		do ash. 625	16,592	Hams, lbs. 1,051	252	do ash. 625	16,592	Wire. 635	18,327	Salt. 1,320	
BRITISH GUIANA.		do caustic. 275	6,181	Pork, lbs. 1,051	252	do caustic. 275	6,181	Spices—		Statuary. 9	660
Beef, bbls. 106	2,387	do nitrate. 23,450	23,450	Butter, lbs. 6,878	2,164	do nitrate. 23,450	23,450	Cassia. 15,623	15,623	Seeds. 7,446	
Lard											

Deducting shipments from receipts, the balance indicates about the number left over for packing and butchering.

Receipts from Oct. 1 to date.....	664,520
Shipments " "	219,569
Balance left for packers and butchers.....	444,951
" " " "	1864-5 741,729
" " " "	1863-4 893,273

CINCINNATI.—The receipts of hogs have been light, and the indications now unmistakable that the season is about closing. Most of the packing houses have closed, and the hogs which arrived the past few days have been taken by the city butchers and two or three houses still open. About the first of last month we estimated that 375,000 would be packed here. It is probable it has reached this number now, though our estimate of receipts may go beyond the actual number packed, as the city consumption is included in our receipts. This may be offset to some extent by the dressed hogs brought in by wagons, not by railways.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.—The following are the receipts of Oil, by rail, for the week ending February 3, also from the 1st of January, by river and rail, compared with 1865 :

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total.
Total since January 1	47,121	38,925	82,046
Total to February 3 .....	.....	44,476	87,597
Same time 1865	4,703	11,167	15,875
Increase of 1866.....	38,413	33,309	71,722

The Oil market continues dull.

THE WHALE FISHERY OF 1865.—The following are the statistics of the whale fishery of the United States for 1865 :

The imports of sperm oil falls short of that of 1860, 31,136 barrels. The export is 24,842 barrels less than in 1864. The home consumption for 1865 is 27,666 barrels. The stock on hand January 1, 1866, is 14,582 barrels less than the same time 1865. The average price is \$2 25, against \$1 78 in 1864. The import of sperm oil for 1866 will not probably exceed 20,000 to 25,000 barrels, and with the unprecedented small stock on hand, we do not see how the demand, both in this country and in Europe, can be supplied; nor do we see any good reason why the price should not advance to a considerable further extent.

The import of whale oil is greater than what was anticipated in the early part of the year, and is in excess 4,375 barrels over that of 1864. The stock on hand January 1, 1866, was 10,471 barrels in excess of the corresponding period in 1865. The home consumption in 1865 was 64,107 barrels. The export for the year was comparatively nothing—only 1,660 barrels—10,340 barrels less than in 1864. The import for 1866 will probably not exceed 50,000 barrels. The average price in 1865 was \$1 45, against \$1 28 in 1864.

The import of whalebone is short of that of 1864, 141,100 lbs. The export was 327,900 lbs. less than in 1864. The average price is \$1 71, against \$1 80 in 1864. The stock on hand January 1, 1866, is 23,050 lbs. more than the corresponding period in 1865.

IMPORTS OF OIL FOR SEVEN YEARS.

	Sperm, brls.	Whale, brls.	Bone, lbs.
1865.....	33,243	76,238	619,350
1864.....	64,372	71,863	760,450
1863.....	65,055	62,974	488,950
1862.....	55,641	100,478	763,500
1861.....	68,932	133,717	1,038,450
1860.....	73,702	140,095	1,337,650
1859.....	91,407	190,411	1,923,850

EXPORTS OF SPERM OIL, WHALE OIL AND WHALEBONE FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS.

	Sperm, brls.	Whale, brls.	Bone, lbs.
1865.....	10,158	1,660	202,100
1864.....	45,000	12,000	530,000
1863.....	18,366	11,297	279,394
1862.....	27,976	68,583	1,004,981
1861.....	37,547	49,968	1,145,013
1860.....	32,792	23,007	911,226
1859.....	52,007	8,179	1,717,929

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—Business dull. Sugars—No. 12 at 8½ reals, Muscovadoes 6½@7½ reals; only small lots have come in as yet, and these decidedly inferior to those of former years. Molasses—Muscovadoe at 7½@8 reals, and clayed 6½@7 reals per keg. Freights improving slowly—at 40s@45s to Falmouth; sugar \$1@51 50 per box, and \$5@55 25 per hhd; molasses \$3@3 75 for the United States. Exchange dull at 26 per cent. Abundance of paper in the market. We have 210 vessels in port against 243 in 1865, and 198 in 1864 at this date.

LONDON, January 27th.—Baring's Circular quotes:

COCOA.—620 bags sold at 1s. advance; Trinidad at 67s.@70s. 6d. for ord mixed, and 74s.@37s, for good to fine red; Grenada at 58s. 6d @61s. 6d. for low to good; and Caraccas at 85s.@37s. 6d.

COFFEE in good demand, and prices are 1s. higher, particularly for colory sorts.

COPPER.—A further reduction has been made in the price of Manufactured of £5 per ton. Our quotations now are, Tough Cake & Tile £96, best Selected \$99, Sheathing £101, Y.M. Sheathing 9½d.

CORN.—The market is without change, and only a moderate business doing. Average price of English Wheat for the week ending 20th inst was 45s. 7d. on 58,223 qrs returned. White American Wheat 49s.@51s.; Winter Red 47s.@49s.; Spring 46s.@48s. per qr; American Flour scarce at 26s.@28s. per barrel.

DRUGS, &c.—Castor Oil: 210 cases chiefly sold at 5½d.@5½d. for seconds to fair pale. Turmeric: 600 bags mid Madras realized 20s.@21s. Gum Arabic: 75 chests Bombay mostly sold from 69s.@73s. for mixed

pale and amber, and 53s.@54s. for fair red. 110 chests Gum Olibanum sold from 68s.@69s. for dark yellow, and at 39s. for dark amber.

HEMP.—Russian quiet; St. Petersburg Clean £35 10s.@36. Large sale of parcels damaged in the Katharine Docks have been held this week. Jute steady at former rates: 500 bales cuttings sold at £7 10s.

IRON.—Welsh firm; Rails & Bars £7@7 5s. f.o.b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 66s. cash for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED.—Arrivals 15,074 qrs from Calcutta this week; 65s. is the value of Calcutta on the spot, with a quiet but steady market; nothing offers from Bombay. On the coast a small cargo from Panderma of fine quality sold at 65s. for an outport. No sellers for arrival unless at an advance.

LINSEED and COTTON SEED CAKES in good demand at former prices. New York in barrels £10@10 15s.

OILS.—Fish: Sperm offers at £117; pale southern £49 10s; pale Seal £50; Cod £51 10s.@£52. Linseed steady at 36s 6d for present delivery. Rape dearer; £53 paid for English Brown, £54 asked for Foreign, £55 paid for English Refined, £56 10s.@£57 Foreign Refined; some business for forward delivery in English Brown, £52 being paid for February-March, and £47 10s May, June-July delivery. Olive: £57 is now asked for Gallipoli, £52 paid for Malaga, £53 10s Seville, and £50 15s Mogadore. Cocoa Nut: quotations nominally 52s Cochin, 48s Ceylon, usual prompts. Palm lower, and best quality Lagos quoted 43s 6d.

RICE.—Of 27,000 bags offered in the earlier part of the week only 5,000 bags sold at 10s 9d for old Rangoon, and 4,000 bags since at 11s for new Necranzie, also 1,500 bags Bengal at 13s 6d a 16s for low mid to fine white.

RUM dull.—170 puns sold at 1s 7½d a 1s 8d for fair to good Demerara, and 1s 9d for fine; also 50 puns Mauritius at 1s 6d, and a few Jamaica at 3s 7d.

LEAD quiet.—Common Pig £21 5s a £ 1 15s.

SALTPETRE.—1,760 bags Bengal at auction were all bought in; also 189 casks German manufacture. Yesterday 290 bags Bengal sold at 23s 6d for 9, 94 bags Scinde at 23s a 23s 6d for 2½, and 683 bags Bombay at 20s for 3¾ to 28¾ per cent.

SPICES.—Pepper: black quiet; 4,500 bags Penang were mostly bought in from 3½d@3½d for Trang kind, and from 3½d@3½d for ord; with 1,000 bags Singapore from 3½d@3½d; and 160 bags Tellicherry at 3½d. For white marked firm; 400 bags ord Singapore chiefly brought from 5½@6d. Ginger—70 barrels Jamaica partly realised from 67s@70s for good ord; with 350 bags Bengal from 26s@26s 6d. 800 bags Zanibar cloves brought from 3½d@3½d for common to good.

MOLASSES.—290 puns St. Kitts sold at 14s 6d.

TALLOW.—The market has declined to 46s for St. Petersburg Y. C. on spot and up to March, 46s 6d@46s 9d March, and 48s 6d@49s October to December.

SPELTER firm at £23@£23 10s.

TEA market quiet, with but little business doing. Good common Congou 1s ½d@1s 1d per lb.

TIN steady.—Blocks 102s, bars 103s, refined 105s. Straits 91s@91s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—ASHES. We have again to report small sales at lower rates, 35s per cwt having been accepted for pots, both on spot and to arrive. We hear of no transactions in pearls. BARK.—The sales are 180 bags Baltimore at 7s 3d for 1st class, damaged; and 190 hds Philadelphia at 7s 3d@7s 6d per cwt. NAVAL STORES.—Rosin: the market keeps very steady at 23s per cwt for fine French; 13s 9d@14s per cwt for good common, and 15s for medium. Spirits of Turpentine.—Small sales of French at 47s per cwt. PETROLEUM.—Prices have this week further declined 1@2d per gallon, and the market is very inactive; about 700 barrels sold at 2s 5d@2s 8d per gallon, according to quality; 200 bbls sold at 1s 3d per gallon, in small lots. LARD.—A fair business has been done, but at lower rates, viz.: 63@66s per cwt for American, and 60s for Tuscan. BEEF.—The sales during the week have not been large, but fine qualities of new are in good request at 112@135s per tierce; old has not been so much inquired for. PORK.—The transactions have been limited for want of stock. Some arrivals of new American sold readily at 87s 6d@92s 6d per barrel. BACON.—We have again to quote an advance 1s per cwt, at which improvement in value it meets with a ready sale. Hams have also advanced 1@2s per cwt. CHEESE.—Choice factories sell freely at 67@70s per cwt, making an advance of 2s on the week. Secondary descriptions are also more enquired for. BUTTER.—The market is very dull, and lower for all but the finest qualities, the value of which we still quote at 110@116s per cwt.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA.—The following are the latest dates:

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.—Cotton dull. Shipments for the fortnight 75,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool advanced to 42s. 6d. Goods unaltered. Exchange, 2@2½.

HONG KONG, Jan. 1.—Tea in good demand. Export for the fortnight 7,000,000 lbs. Exchange quiet at 4s. 6d.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26.—Tea advancing. Silk active.

News from Japan states that the Minister's mission to Asaca proved successful. The treaties had been ratified by the Mikado—the ports were to be opened to trade on the 1st of January, and the tariff was to be revised.

COTTON.

The past week has been one of great depression in the Cotton market. A variety of circumstances have contributed to this condition of the trade. The first and most potent is the fact that the "short supply" operators have lost confidence in their own predictions, and some of them have gone to the opposite extreme. Then we have had a steady decline in the English accounts, unexpectedly large receipts at the ports, low and irregular rates of Exchange, and scarcity of freight room to Liverpool.

There is now a pretty general estimate that the supply of Cotton from the surrender of Lee to the next crop, will be two and a quarter million bales. The prospects of the next crop year cannot be said to fully sustain the promises of Christmas and New Year; many of the difficulties which then seemed to have been overcome, have re-appeared in much force, while views as to the best manner of meeting them are quite unsettled.

The transactions at this market have been on a moderate scale, the bids being reduced as the prices declined. Sales of the week 14,000 bales. The market to-day was dull and lower. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	40	40	40	41
Good Ordinary.....	42	42	42	43
Low Middling.....	44	44	44	45
Middling.....	46	46	46	47
Good Middling.....	49	50	51	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.....	2,054	Mobile.....	4,100
Galveston.....	3,895	Apalachicola.....	1,774
Savannah.....	3,990	St. Mark's.....	2,230
Charleston, &c.....	572	Jacksonville.....	631
Wilm'gton, Newberne, &c	3,421	Per Railroad.....	4,852
Norfolk, Baltimore, &c..	1,341		
Total for the week.....			27,860
Previously reported.....			682,292

Since July 1, 1865..... 710,152

The exports of cotton from this port have been as follows, for the last three weeks:

	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.	Feb. 6.
Liverpool..... bales	9,840	5,620	10,867
Havre.....	789	1,074	2,567
Hamburg.....	792	.....	875
Bremen.....	.....	1,565	244
Glasgow.....	.....	.....	344
Valencia.....	.....	42	.....
Fleetwood.....	1,861	.....	.....
For week.....	13,082	8,301	14,897
Previously reported since July 1..	214,933	228,015	236,316
Total exports from New York.....	228,015	236,316	251,213

The total exports from this port each week since September 1, have been as follows:

Week ending.	Week ending.	Week ending.			
Feb. 6, bales.....	14,897	Dec. 12.....	8,674	Oct. 17.....	8,549
Jan. 30.....	8,901	Dec. 5.....	10,756	Oct. 10.....	10,672
Jan. 23.....	13,082	Nov. 24.....	7,249	Oct. 3.....	5,239
Jan. 16.....	12,379	Nov. 21.....	10,645	Sept. 26.....	5,266
Jan. 9.....	5,869	Nov. 14.....	13,875	Sept. 19.....	5,804
Jan. 2.....	14,761	Nov. 7.....	16,512	Sept. 12.....	3,846
Dec. 26.....	7,440	Oct. 31.....	14,621	Sept. 5.....	1,882
Dec. 19.....	13,598	Oct. 24.....	12,587	J'ly 1 to Sep. 1	24,731
Total.....					251,213

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last:

Receipts at the Ports in the United States.....	1,179,000
Export to Great Britain.....	526,000
" France.....	63,000
" other Foreign Ports.....	21,000
Total Exports.....	610,000
Stock on hand.....	573,000
Of which during last week included in the above;	
Receipts at the Ports.....	69,000
Exports to Great Britain.....	37,000
" France.....	13,000
" other Foreign Ports.....	3,000
Total Exports.....	53,000

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Arrived since the 26th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi 11,953 bales; Tennessee 1,467; Mobile 293; Arkansas 310; Texas 484; together 14,507 bales. Cleared since the 26th inst. for Liverpool 7,491 bales, Havre 1,702, Barcelona 323, New York 1,405, Boston 715; together 11,636 bales. Stock in warehouses and on ship-board not cleared on the 30th instant 178,480 bales.

The comparative arrivals exports and stocks of cotton at New Orleans for ten years from September 1 of each year to January 30 are as follows:

Years.	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1865.....	469,761	374,480	178,480
1864.....	27,505	27,264	4,816
1863.....	62,693	53,906	5,418
1862.....	4,694	5,919	.....
1861.....	17,791	9,651	18,258
1860.....	1,445,556	1,173,441	846,049
1859.....	1,627,569	1,089,320	564,271
1858.....	1,344,489	849,689	525,030
1857.....	992,466	518,315	381,472
1856.....	1,140,424	782,092	365,327

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Receipts for the week, 21,000 bales. Exports: to Liverpool, 14,500 bales; to Havre, 1,700 bales. Sales of the week, 22,000 bales. Middlings, 49c. Stock on hand, 180,000 bales. Export to Liverpool on 8d February, 5,200.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Cotton drooping; sales 1,800 bales; Middling 46@47c. Sugar 14½@15c for fair to fully fair. Flour—sales of Superfine at \$8.63@89. Sterling Exchange, 147½. Checks on New York at par.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2.—During the week the transactions were very limited until the 2d inst., when more encouraging advices were received from New York, in consequences of which the demand was somewhat brisk, and middlings closed at 45c. We give the statement for the last two weeks:

	—Week end. Jan. 26.—	—Week end. Feb. 2.—
Stock on hand Sept. 1.....	281	281
Received this week.....	196	533
Received previously.....	4,537	4,733
Total receipts.....	5,014	5,547
Exported this week.....	184	254
Exported previously.....	3,552	3,736
Total exports.....	3,736	3,990
Stock on hand.....	1,278	1,557

Exports the last two weeks are as follows:

	—Week end. Jan. 25.—	—Week end. Feb. 1.—
Liverpool.....	176	56
Boston.....	.....	140
New York.....	8	58
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	.....	.....
Total exports.....	184	254

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—We give below the Charleston Cotton statement for the week ending Feb. 1, adding, for comparison, the statement for the week ending Jan. 10. On the 1st of February the market was quiet and prices nominal; Middling 45@46c.

	—Week end'g Jan. 10—	—Week end'g Feb. 1—
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865..	362	362
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to beginning of week.....	2,296	2,654
Receipts for the week.....	90	142
Total.....	2,748	3,158
Exports since Sept. 1, 1861, to beging of week.....	2,318	2,772
Exports for the week.....	14	104
Total exports.....	2,332	2,876
Stock.....	416	282

GALVESTON, Jan. 27.—We have Galveston dates to the 27th of January, and give below the statement for that week with the week ending Jan. 13, and the corresponding weeks of the year 1861:

	—Week end'g Jan. 13—	—Week end'g Jan. 27—
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865..	13,857	13,857
Received at this port this week	6,624	6,632
Received previously.....	80,474	95,632
Received at other ports.....	12,991	14,097
Total.....	113,946	129,918
Exports to Great Britain.....	21,419	25,043
do France.....	911	911
do Other Conti'l ports.....	3,525	5,940
do New Orleans.....	32,478	34,878
do New York.....	26,604	34,699
do Boston.....	2,636	3,190
Total.....	87,048	98,770
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	26,898	31,148

GALVESTON, Feb. 7.—Cotton: Middling 31c, gold. Freight 1c by sail to New York, and 1½c per steamer, and by steamer to Liverpool 4@½c. A large quantity of empty tonnage is in port.

APALACHICOLA, FLA., Jan. 18.—We give below the statement up to January 18, comparing it with that for December 30, the close of the year 1865:

Receipts from May 1st, to Sept. 1, 1865.....	12,650	12,650
do Sept. 1st, 1865, to date.....	55,973	69,898
Total bales received.....	68,629	82,548
Exported.....	43,101	51,011
Stock bales.....	25,528	31,533

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—Cotton has been very dull all week. Continued large receipts at the American ports, accumulation of stocks here, together with a feeling of uneasiness as to the present future prospects of the Money Market, have caused considerable pressure to sell and great irregularity of prices, but with a constant downward tendency. The market closed very flat on Friday at a decline of fully 3d per lb from our last circular quotations, and on Saturday the sales were only 6,000 bales,—prices easier and drooping.

QUOTATIONS.

	Ordinary & Middling.	Fair & Good Fair.	Good & Fine.
Upland.....	17½@19½d	20½@..d	.. @..d
Mobile.....	17½@19½d	20½@..d	.. @..d
New Orleans.....	17½@19½d	21 @..d	.. @..d
Texas.....	17½@19½d	20½@..d	.. @..d
Sea Island.....	30 @33 d	39 @50	60 @75d

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1865.
American.....	18,820	6,190	2,070	27,080	92,280	6,880
Brazilian.....	3,160	1,600	100	4,890	19,750	8,660
West Indian...	820	150	90	1,060	7,420	1,630
Egyptian.....	3,160	300	90	4,550	20,210	17,480
East Indian...	12,800	5,470	2,420	20,690	80,060	52,420
China & Japan.....	60	60	20	80	1,090	16,920
Total.....	39,700	13,860	4,790	58,350	220,810	103,990

IMPORTS

	This week.	To this date 1866.	To this date 1865.	This day.	Same date 1865.
American.....	22,886	123,789	19,260	196,890	34,870
Brazilian.....	17,317	35,239	17,018	48,400	25,090
West Indian....	390	6,506	3,263	8,900	5,800
Egyptian.....	5,036	40,629	40,629	35,130	53,200
East Indian...	13,618	60,664	31,061	131,340	297,070
China & Japan...	..	..	17,045	3,800	83,320
Total.....	65,247	248,547	128,276	424,460	499,350

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been quite irregular, but, on the whole, the tone has been one of depression and anxiety to realize. Stocks are reduced slowly, and much speculation paper is maturing which there is no encouragement to renew.

Flour, in particular, has been very irregular, medium to good trade brands have been taken freely for the local and coastwise trade, and prices have advanced fully 20@40c per bbl. The shipping grades of Extra State have been very dull, and did not until to-day sympathise with the improvement in other flours, while buyers respond very slowly. Wheat has been in pretty fair milling demand. The common extra flours produced by our city millers, have been much in favor with buyers, and the better grades of spring wheat have been wanted. The whole market has, however, been subject to some speculative depression, to get prices down at the West, and prices at Milwaukee have declined about five cents per bushel, the last quotation being \$1.17 for No. 1 or Amber Club. The best Spring in this market has declined two cents, and No. 2 Spring three our four cents.

Corn continues in full supply, and lower. There are lateral export orders on the market, but the scarcity of freight room prevents their being filled.

Oats have been moderately active, part for export to London, as parties could be got together. It is stated that the London orders are for half a million bushels, and are about one-fourth filled. Rye has been drooping. Barley has done better for prime qualities. Beans and peas unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ...per bbl.	\$7 15 @ \$7 50
do Extra State.....	7 85 @ 8 40
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 50 @ 8 80
do Extra Western, common to good.....	7 90 @ 10 35
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	10 50 @ 14 50
do Southern, supers.....	8 90 @ 10 15
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	10 25 @ 15 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 10 @ 11 35
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 00 @ 5 75
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	3 80 @ 4 40
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....per bushel	1 40 @ 1 70
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 50 @ 1 76
do Red Winter.....	1 80 @ 2 25
do Amber State and Michigan.....	2 30 @ 2 45
Corn, Western Mixed.....	78 @ 84
do Western Yellow.....	84 @ 86
Rye.....	85 @ 1 05
Oats, Western.....	41 @ 56
do State.....	56 @ 58
Barley.....	90 @ 1 20
do Malt.....	1 30 @ 1 45
Peas, Canada.....	1 25 @ 1 30
White beans.....	2 20 @ 2 70

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.....	19,365	130,585	24,475	173,735
Corn Meal, bbls..	8,555	36,355	10,275	46,445
Wheat, bush....	4,580	41,745	....	4,700
Corn, bush.....	53,665	238,420	55,090	173,525
Rye, bush.....	1,750	3,505	870	2,835
Barley, &c., bush.	20,705	52,285	3,235	29,335
Oats, bush.....	58,135	220,385	91,490	384,575

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	1866.		1865.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	31,445	125,795	36,875	147,415
Corn Meal, bbls..	955	7,195	2,650	16,355
Wheat, bush....	5,955	56,230	21,920	58,280
Corn, bush.....	150,010	609,590	10,280	38,870
Rye, bush.....	7,585	25,430	....	....

The Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865, have been as follows:

From	To date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New York,	Feb. 2, 1866..	907,52	1,121,827	3,068,141
New Orleans,	Jan. 26, 1866..	300	.....	7,780
Philadelphia,	Jan. 30, 1866..	3,800	.....	154,065
Baltimore,	Jan. 30, 1866..	....	.....	379,144
Boston,	Feb. 2, 1866..	1,179	.....	.....
California and other ports,	Jan. 30, 1866..	8,834	57,377	5,000
Total.....		104,565	1,179,204	4,214,140
To about same period, 1865 ..		69,537	1,471,520	73,359
To about same period, 1864 ...		450,183	6,723,884	240,220
To about same period, 1863 ...		594,610	14,303,053	3,908,719

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
From New York to Feb. 2, 1866...	2,906	108,595	57,333	18,323
From other ports, to latest dates...	1,115	.....	.....	40
Total.....	4,021	108,595	57,333	18,363
To about same period, 1865.....	12,639	.....	68,521	.....
To about same period, 1864.....	25,551	13,965	135,183	5,463
To about same period, 1863.....	65,090	97,233	791,833	15,669

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Feb. 3:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	23,472	121,600	113,570	148,764	5,238	18,785
Milwaukee...	4,293	171,003	13,400	17,933	3,828	352
Toledo.....	4,597	23,577	12,144	8,170	....	250
Detroit.....	10,301	5,000	12,220	1,313	2,355	988
Cleveland....	5,854	8,540	14,164	7,620	....	....
Totals.....	48,517	329,720	165,493	183,800	11,421	20,375
Pre. week....	32,477	179,828	125,587	102,578	7,676	12,608
Cor. week '65.	15,391	205,564	92,103	233,454	15,122	9,605

CHICAGO—The receipts of flour and grain during the week ending February 3 were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total.....	23,472	121,600	113,570	148,764	18,785	5,233
Cor. week 1865....	6,411	95,533	49,960	195,192	5,175	11,523

The shipments of flour and grain for the week ending February 3, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total.....	12,080	8,743	37,138	36,247	2,059	1,350
Cor. week 1865	1,694	.....	68,242	86,633	310	....

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—The weather during the past week has been fine and extremely mild for the time of the year. We have little change to notice in the Grain trade. Wheat continues to be in moderate demand at full prices. Flour and Indian Corn dull, and the latter has been pressed, ex quay, at a reduction of 3d per quarter upon our last quotations.

We had a fair attendance at our Corn Exchange to-day, but the demand for every article of the trade was upon a limited scale. Our quotations for Wheat remain the same as upon this day week, with the exception of French, some descriptions of which are slightly dearer. Flour was difficult of sale, and prices were if anything in buyers' favor. Indian Corn rather more inquired for at last week's prices; mixed American 29s@29s 3d per 480 lbs.

Imports for past week consist of 8,807 qrs Wheat, 20,130 qrs Indian Corn, 16,217 sks, and 3,101 bbls Flour.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Feb. 9, 1866.

The activity noticed last week has continued up to this time, and a large business has been done. Jobbers, by fixing a price for their goods below the prevailing quotation, as stated in our report of last week, succeeded in attracting trade, and in depressing the market to such an extent as to induce agents to put down standards from 33½ to 30. This being accomplished the speculators and leading jobbing houses at once bought up the small stock of the better grades of goods in agents' hands at the decline, and jobbers are now advancing prices at such a rate as to seriously threaten the life of the Spring trade. Buyers are getting angry at these "tricks of the trade," and there is a perceptible falling off in the demand. Agents have not advanced their prices, but hold steadily at the rates of last week, with exceptions in a few kinds of goods, which are irregular.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS have been steadily active, and most styles are out of market. Speculators have a considerable stock, however, which they are holding for a rise. Prices are very firm at last week's quotations, especially for standards, though there is a decline in the quotations of some inferior grades. Indian Head, Stark A, Lawrence C, Appleton A, Amory and Atlantic P A, A H and P H are held

firmly at 30 cents, and but few goods could be purchased at those figures, as jobbers are establishing the price at 32 cents Atlantic heavy A 37 inch 31, do heavy shirt A V 30 inch 26½, do do AG 25, do fine sheet AL 36½ inch 26, do do PL 36½ inch 26, do shirt D 28; Massachusetts A 4-4 26½, do do BB 4-4 26½, Medford 29, Newmarket Mf. Co 33 inch 24

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS have been active during the week, and are firm and steady for leading makes. New York mills are held by the agents at 50 cents, Wamsutta at 47½, Attawaugan XX 31, Warrenton B 20, Bartlett Steam mills 33 inch 30, do do 5-4 40, do do 7-8 28, do do 4-4 36, Newmarket 33 inch 28½, do 36 inch 32½, Waltham L 72 inch 30, do X 33 inch 30, do W 42 inch 35, do K 92 inch 55, do M 81 inch 100, do N 90 inch 110.

DRILLS are more active, but prices remain steady. India drills are held at 31, Globe Steam Mills are held at 27½, Park do 30 inch 27, Quinnebaug 27 inch 20, Live Oak 27 inch 20, Peterborough 27 inch 22, Amoskeag brown 32.

STRIPES and TICKS are active and firm. Amoskeag A C A are held at 82½ cents, A 60, B 57½, C 50, D 45, Glen Allen 3-4 19, Chattanooga 3-4 24, Concord 4-4 33, Passa c 7-8 31, Pacific extra 7-8 42½, Sacondale 3-4 19, West Branch 4-4 44, do No 2 7-8 39, Windsor 7-8 31, Henry Clay 3-4 30, Suwanee 4-4 33.

DENIMS and COTTONADES are moderately active at steady prices. Wauregan 27 inch are held at 30, Albany 27 inch 25, Madison brown 25, Brookline 38, Henry Clay 27 inch 30, Peabody 27½, Wingchocking 37½.

PRINT CLOTHS are more in demand, although not active. The sales at Providence were 63,000 pieces—2,000 pieces 56x60 15c on hand, 1,000 do 64x64 16½c on hand, 11,000 do 64x64 17c on hand, 7,000 do 64x64 17½c on hand, 12,000 do 64x64 18c on hand, 30,000 do 64x64, private terms, to be made.

PRINTS are more active. A brisk business has been done the past week, though prices remain steady. Wauregan fancies are sold at 22½, rubies 28½, purples 23½, Spragues' fancy styles, double purple, and shirtings are quoted at 29½, solid colors 24½, canaries, chintz and orange polkas 23½, Indigo 24½, blue and white 35½, blue and orange 26½, madder rubies 24½, shirtings 24½, Garners 25½, Amoskeag pink 24½, do purple 23½, do shirting 22½, do dark 22½, do light 22, Swiss ruby 23½, Dutchess B 20½, Lowell dark 21, do light 21, Wamsutta 19½.

CAMBRICS and SILESIAES are steady. Brookfield silesias 30, Federal cambrics 18, Fox Hill Bank 18, Naragansett 22, High colors 23.

HOOP SKIRTS are steady at last week's quotations. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic—20 to 50 Hoops, 87½c to \$1 05, Empress Trail, \$1 25. S. T. & A. T. Meyer's IXL 1½ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c to 73c. 2-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c to \$1 12.

MOUSLIN DELAINES have been in good request and sold largely for spring styles. Hamilton Woolen Co's and Manchester are held at 30 cents, all wool 50.

CLOTHS are dull to stagnation, as are all kinds of woolen goods. Prices are nominal and buyers are allowed to make their own terms. Cotton warps are quoted at \$2 15 for No. 1, \$2 05 for No. 2, and \$1 95 for No. 3. Utica all wool beavers \$3 50 for light weights, and \$4 for heavy do.

CASSIMERES are very quiet. Dighton's silk mixed cassimeres spring weight sell at \$2 12½@2 87½, Suffolk mills fancy \$1 25@1 75 for 3-4, and \$2 50@3 50 for 6-4, Rochester Grey do \$1 35, Fullerton & Co's fancy do \$1 62½@2, Saxon Woolen Mills diagonal do \$1 75, Mapleville Woolen Mills double and twist do \$1 87½, Spring Mills fancy do \$1 08½, Centreville black and white checks \$1 50, Dean & La Monte's fancy \$1 50@1 75, Baltic Woolen Co's do \$1 50@1 87½, plough, loom and anvil 67½c net.

AMERICAN LINEN is steady at firmer rates. American Linen Co's B bleached Huckabucks 25, J brown 23, T. bleached crash 20½, A brown 18½, B do 16.

FOREIGN GOODS have partaken somewhat of the revival of trade and a large amount of goods have been sold. Some invoices of woolen goods have been disposed of at auction at a sacrifice. The auction sales have been rather irregular and hardly such as to determine the tone of the market. On Tuesday a catalogue of woolen goods was disposed of by Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount. The offering was not large, but comprised many desirable fabrics. There was a good company present. The bidding was not very spirited, although for many styles the prices obtained showed a little advance upon recent sales. Silk vestings sold at \$1 55, Marseilles do 25c, super do 52½, cashmere do 67½, all wool Paris black biarritz \$1 63@1 90, black figured French coatings \$1 75@1 80, extra all wool drap d'ete \$2 57½@2 85, all wool mixed tricots \$2 50@2 80, black figured French cassimere \$3 12½, silk mixed French coating \$3 55@3 65, all wool do \$2 85, a line of black cloths brought \$2 47½@3 25, blue cloths \$2, English coatings \$2, 6-4 French velours \$1 90 6-4 black doeskins \$2 95.

Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount held a peremptory sale of British dress goods on Wednesday, which was the most attractive offering in this line made this season, and was attended by a large company of buyers from this and other cities. The bidding was spirited, and every lot on the catalogue was sold at prices generally satisfactory to the owners, but much reduced rates of last autumn.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 8, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 8, 1866.						
	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1,650	\$712,916	503	\$196,203	2755	\$1,390,989
do cotton...	684	197,024	216	77,756	1922	663,465
do silk...	509	514,739	104	81,362	739	836,187
do flax...	544	169,850	516	135,093	869	368,936
Miscellaneous dry goods.	464	60,014	89	31,325	2744	240,117
Total	3851	\$1,634,573	1,538	\$521,744	9029	\$3,379,694

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING

THE SAME PERIOD.						
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	455	\$161,592	418	\$151,040	799	\$372,164
do cotton...	249	70,313	282	101,018	882	265,328
do silk...	109	128,959	72	89,311	126	130,016
do flax...	362	97,659	645	129,166	344	96,409
Miscellaneous dry goods.	1302	19,615	136	51,102	73	23,815
Total	2477	\$477,838	1553	\$521,637	2224	\$891,793
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	3851	1,634,573	1538	521,744	9029	3,379,694
Total th'wn upon mark't	6328	\$2,133,411	3091	\$1,043,381	11253	\$4,271,487

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	316	\$127,587	273	\$126,866	1620	\$714,941
do cotton...	149	40,587	137	44,354	924	280,289
do silk...	109	141,539	101	52,696	116	143,747
do flax...	3720	54,869	223	61,795	970	198,467
Miscellaneous dry goods.	22	5,918	424	20,411	1422	24,732
Total	4316	\$370,490	1158	\$306,122	4762	\$1,362,176
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	3851	1,634,573	1538	521,744	9029	3,479,694
Total entered at the port.	8167	\$2,025,063	2696	\$827,866	13791	\$4,741,870

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Feb. 8, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	605	\$363,869	Blankets.....	21	3,819
Cloths.....	165	109,027	Worsteds.....	956	458,743
Carpeting.....	291	84,442	De Laines.....	22	12,272
Shawls.....	85	72,387	Worsted yarn	10	3,616
Total	2755	1,390,989			
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	448	\$138,700	Emb'd mus'n	45	19,556
Colored.....	304	107,320	Velvets.....	10	4,147
Prints.....	211	65,208	Laces.....	79	30,953
Ginghams.....	33	11,039	Braids & bds.	48	17,114
Muslins.....	11	3,324	Hdkfs.....	23	8,057
Total	1922	\$653,465			
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	220	\$411,403	Gloves.....	17	12,114
Crapes.....	5	3,786	Cravats.....	3	1,500
Plushes.....	2	2,538	H'dkerchiefs	3	1,147
Laces.....	94	67,225	Vestings.....	3	3,003
Velvets.....	7	8,023	Hose.....	2	2,008
Ribbons.....	238	205,784	Raw.....	57	35,289
Total	739	\$836,187			
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	731	\$217,916	Laces.....	4	6,311
Linens & cot.	22	9,174	Hdkfs.....	19	11,877
Total	869	\$268,936			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves.	42	\$45,757	Clothing.....	52	12,358
Kid gloves.....	12	15,200	Embroideries	105	50,170
Matting.....	2061	13,744	Millinery.....	2	717
Oil cloth.....	7	793	Corsets.....	26	12,369
Total	2744	\$240,117			

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	87	\$43,350	Shawls.....	23	11,746
Cloths.....	6	4,021	Worsteds.....	459	211,581
Carpeting.....	13	3,564	Lastings.....	2	1,170
Total	799	\$372,189			
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	220	\$62,122	Emb'd mus..	22	5,597
Colored.....	483	128,713	Velvets.....	6	2,801
Prints.....	77	22,728	Shawls.....	1	265
Ginghams.....	8	3,344	Laces.....	5	2,155
Total	882	\$265,328			
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	30	\$53,316	Laces.....	2	1,858
Ribbons.....	62	52,839	Shawls.....	1	1,327
Cravats.....	1	2,514	Total	126	\$130,016
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	337	\$92,650	Laces.....	1	1,024
Linens & cot..	2	514	Hdkfs.....	1	551
Total	344	\$95,409			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath glove..	1	\$1,066	Col. & cuffs..	1	103
Clothing.....	1	2,808	Corsets.....	15	3,584
Embroideries	26	18,664	Straw goods..	26	1,488
Total	73	\$28,851			

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	135	\$67,853	Shawls.....	6	6,338
Cloths.....	30	16,748	Worsteds.....	758	338,912
Carpeting.....	88	25,081	Delaines.....	6	3,189
Blankets.....	47	8,164	Merinos.....	3	1,328
Total	1,620	\$714,941			
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	174	\$58,396	Emb'd Mus..	16	4,431
Colored.....	435	121,301	Velvets.....	12	5,028
Prints.....	213	58,933	Laces.....	26	8,768
Ginghams.....	34	12,867	Total	934	\$280,289
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	40	\$80,524	Velvets.....	2	1,189
Crapes.....	2	1,051	Laces.....	21	19,066
Ribbons.....	43	36,460	Gloves.....	1	348
Total	116	\$143,147			
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	657	\$189,913	Hdkfs.....	13	8,554
Total	670	\$198,467			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leather Glov.	3	3,135	Matting.....	1391	8,566
Kid do.....	1	2,304	Oil cloths....	3	436
Total	1422	\$24,732			

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

Ashes—Duty: 15 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free. Pot, 1st sort..... per 100 lb 7 75 @ .. Pearl, 1st sort..... 11 50 @ ..

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

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

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 per cent. Rio Grande shin..... per ton 80 00 @ ..

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. Produce of British North American Provinces, free. The Butter market is again firmer and more active. Cheese has advanced materially.

Table listing prices for Butter and Cheese. Includes items like N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine; do do fair to good; do Firkins, good to fine; do 1/2 fir. tubs, strictly fine; Western, good to choice; Pa., common to medium; do firkins, finer kinds, yellow; West Reserve, good to fine, yellow; do com. to medium; Southern Ohio; Canada, uniform and fine; do ordinary, mixed; Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis., g. to f. yellow; do do com. to med.

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Sperm..... per lb .. @ .. do patent..... 50 @ 50 Refined sperm, city..... 40 @ 40 Stearic..... 33 @ 34 Adamantine..... 22 1/2 @ 24

Cement—Rosendale..... per bbl .. @ 2 25

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

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel. Liverpool Orrel..... per ton of 2,240 lb .. @ 14 00 Liverpool House Canal..... 20 00 @ 21 00 Anthracite..... 9 00 @ 12 50

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

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

Coffee has been moderately active at steady rates. Rio, prime, duty paid..... gold..... @ 21 do good..... @ 20 1/2 do fair..... @ 18 do ordinary..... @ 17 do fair to good cargoes..... @ 19 do eye, mats and bags..... @ 27 1/2

Table listing prices for Maracaibo, Laguayra, and St. Domingo. 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 per cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 3 1/2 cents per lb. All cash.

Copper is unsettled, dull, and nominally lower.

Table listing prices for Sheathing, new; Sheathing, &c., old; Sheathing, yellow; Bolts; Braziers; Baltimore; Detroit; Portage Lake.

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2, other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb. Manila, Amer. made..... per lb 28 1/2 @ 24 1/2 Tarred Russia..... @ 19 Tarrad American..... @ 30 Bolt Rope, Russia..... @ 30

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val. Regular, quarts..... per gross 55 @ 50 Short Tapers..... @ 45 Mineral..... @ 12 Phial..... @ 40

Cotton—See special report.

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

Table listing prices for various drugs and dyes. Includes items like Acid, Citric..... (gold)..... @ 65 Alcohol..... per gall. 4 46 Aloes, Cape..... per lb 25 @ 26 Aloes, Socotrine..... 85 @ 4 1/2 Alum..... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Annato, fair to prime..... 50 @ .. Antimony, Regulus of..... 16 @ .. Argols, Crude..... 24 @ 25 Argols, Refined..... (gold) 28 1/2 @ 29 Arsenic, Powdered..... 3 1/2 @ 8 1/2 Assafoetida..... 25 @ 40 Balsam Capivi..... @ 85 Balsam Tolu..... (gold) 85 @ 90 Balsam Peru..... (gold) 1 50 @ Bark, Calisaya..... @ .. Berries, Persian..... @ 55 Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2 Bi Chromate Potash..... 24 @ 25 Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags..... (gold) 28 @ 30 Bird Peppers—Zanzibar..... 40 @ 42 1/2 Bleaching Powder..... 32 @ 33 1/2 Borax, Refined..... 67 50 @ 72 50 Brimstone, Crude..... per ton Brimstone, Am. Roll..... per lb Brimstone, Flor Sulphur..... 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 Camphor, Crude, (in bond)..... (gold) 30 @ 31 Camphor, Refined..... 1 10 @ 1 12 Cantharides..... @ 1 60 Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... @ .. Cardamoms, Malabar..... @ 3 50 Castor Oil, Cases..... per gallon 8 47 1/2 @ 8 52 1/2 Chamomile Flowers..... per lb 50 @ 60 Chlorate Potash..... (gold) 36 @ 36 1/2 Caustic Soda..... 11 @ 11 1/2 Cobalt, Crystals..... in kegs. 112 lbs Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold) 95 @ .. Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) 80 @ 85 Copperas, American..... 2 @ .. Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) 31 1/2 @ 32 Cubebs, East India..... @ 46 Cutch..... 11 @ 12 Cuttlefish Bone..... per lb .. Epsom Salts..... @ 4 Extract Logwood..... @ 12 Flowers, Benzoin..... per oz. 60 @ 80 Flowers, Arnica..... @ .. Folia, Buchu..... bales 9 @ 9 1/2 Gambier..... per lb 1 10 @ .. Ginger, Jamaica, b'd, in bbls..... @ 45 Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 80 @ 90 Gum Arabic, Picked..... (gold) 63 1/2 @ .. Gum Arabic, Sorts..... 42 @ 44 Gum Benzoin..... (gold) 55 @ 55 Gum Copal Cow..... 87 1/2 @ 40 Gum Geeda..... 45 @ 22 1/2 Gum Damar..... @ 50 Gum Myrrh, East India..... @ 50

Table listing prices for Gum, Myrrh, Turkey; Gum Senegal; Gum Tragacanth, Sorts; Gum Tragacanth, white flakey; Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold); Iodine, Resublimed; Ipecacuanna, Brazil; Jalap; Juniper Berries; Lac Dye; Lic. Paste, Calabria; Licorice, Paste, Sicily; Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid; Licorice Paste, Greek; Madder, Dutch (gold); Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do; Manna, large flake; Nutgalls Blue Aleppo (gold); Oil Anise; Oil Cassia; Oil Bergamot (gold); Oil Lemon (gold); Oil Peppermint, pure; Opium, Turkey (gold); Oxalic Acid; Phosphorus; Prussiate Potash; Quicksilver; Rhubarb, China (gold); Rose Leaves; Salaratus; Sal Ammoniac, Refined (gold); Sal Soda, Newcastle; Sarsaparilla, Hond.; Sarsaparilla, Mex.; Seed, Anise; do Canary (per bush); do Hemp; do Caraway; do Coriander; do Mustard, brown, Trieste; do do California, brown; do do English, white; Senna, Alexandria; Senna, East India; Seneca Root; Shell Lac; Soda Ash (80 per cent); Sugar Lead, White; Sulphate Quinine, Am. (per oz); Sulphate Morphine; Tartaric Acid (gold); Valerian, English; do Dutch; Verdigris, dry and extra dry; Vitriol, Blue.

Duck—Duty, 30 per 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) 21 00 @ .. Fustic, Maracaibo..... do 23 00 @ 24 00 Logwood, Campeachy..... (gold) 20 00 @ .. Logwood, Hond..... 83 00 @ .. Logwood, Tabasco..... (gold) 25 00 @ 26 00 Logwood, St. Domingo..... 21 00 @ 21 00 Logwood, Jamaica..... 21 00 @ 21 50 Limawood..... 120 00 @ 125 00 Barwood..... (gold) 30 00 @ .. Sapan Wood, Manila..... @ 70 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val. Prime Western..... per lb .. @ 75 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.

Table listing prices for Fish. Fish is quiet with little of interest to note. Dry Cod..... per cwt. 6 00 @ 8 75 Dry Scale..... per bbl. 6 50 @ 6 75 Pickled Scale..... per bbl. .. @ .. Pickled Cod..... per bbl. 8 50 @ .. Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore..... 22 50 @ 23 00 Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax..... 18 00 @ 18 50 Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore..... 18 00 @ .. Mackerel, No. 2, Bay..... 16 75 @ 17 00 Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax..... 15 00 @ 16 00 Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large..... @ .. Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax..... 14 00 @ 14 25 Mackerel, No. 3, Mass..... 14 50 @ 14 75 Salmon, Pickled, No. 1..... 36 00 @ 33 00 Shad, Connecticut, No. 1, per hf. bbl. .. @ .. Shad, Connecticut, No. 2..... @ .. Herring, Scaled..... per box .. @ 60 Herring, No. 1..... @ 50 Herring, pickled..... per bbl. 5 00 @ 8 00

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

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

Table listing prices for Fruit. Raisins, Seedless..... per cask .. @ 9 50 do Laver..... per box 4 20 @ .. do Bunch..... 4 10 @ .. Currants, Leghorn..... per lb 15 @ .. Citron, Leghorn..... 36 @ 38 Prunes, Turkish..... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2 Dates..... 11 1/2 @ 15 Almonds, Languedoc..... 33 @ 34 do Provence..... 30 @ 32 do Sicily, Soft Shell..... 26 @ 28 do Shelled..... 50 @ 52 1/2 Sardines..... per box 1 00 @ .. do..... per hf. box 42 @ 45 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 various furs and skins such as Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, Fisher, Fox, Marten, Mink, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, and their prices.

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

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 10 @ 25 per cent.)

Table listing various window sizes and their prices, such as 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, etc.

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

Table listing various window sizes and their prices, such as 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, etc.

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 32 1/2 @ 33; Buenos Ayres, mixed, 10 @ 12; Hog, Western, unwashed, 10 @ 12.

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

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

Table listing various types of hemp and their prices, such as American, Dressing, Undressed, Russia, Clean, Jute, Manila, and Sisal.

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

Hides are quiet but prices are still firm.

Table listing various types of hides and skins such as Dry Hides, B. A. & Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, Orinoco, California, etc.

Table listing various types of hides and skins such as Western, Dry Salted Hides, Maracabo, Maranham, Pernambuco, etc.

Upper Leather Stock—B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, per lb cash, 26 @ 28; Sierra Leone, 27 @ 28; Gambia and Bissau, 17 @ 18.

East India Stock—Calcutta, city salt, per lb cash, .. @ ..; do dead green, .. @ ..; do black, dry, .. @ ..; do buffalo, .. gold, 10 @ ..

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba, (duty paid), (gold), per gallon, 1 42 @ 1 50.

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865, per lb 25 @ 65; do of 1864, 20 @ 45.

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

Ox, Rio Grande, per lb C 18 00 @ ..; Ox, Buenos Ayres, 13 00 @ 15 00.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Para, Fine, per lb 95 @ ..; Para, Medium, 80 @ 85; Para, Coarse, 70 @ 75; East India, .. @ ..; Carthagen, 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.

Iron is in quiet demand. Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1, (cash), per ton 48 00 @ 50 00; Pig, American, No. 1, 49 00 @ 51 00; Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold), .. @ 97 50.

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes, 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, 32 @ 36; Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, 7 @ 8; Rails, English, (gold), per ton 57 00 @ ..; do American, 85 00 @ ..

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

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Galena, per 100 lb 9 40 @ 9 55; Spanish, 9 40 @ 9 55; German, 9 40 @ 9 55; English, 9 40 @ 9 55; Bar, .. @ 11; Pipe and Sheet, .. @ 15.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 cent ad val. Oak, Slaughter, light, cash, per lb 34 @ 38; do do middle, do 42 @ 45; do do heavy, do 42 @ 46; do light Cropped, do 43 @ 48; do middle do do 49 @ 53; do belies do do 18 @ 20; Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c. l't do 35 @ 36; do do middle do 38 @ 39; do do heavy do 39 @ 40; do California, light do 33 @ 35; do do middle do 38 @ 39; do do heavy do 37 1/2 @ 39; do Orinoco, etc. l't do 32 @ 33 1/2; do do middle do 35 @ 37; do do heavy do 31 @ 33; do do & B. A, dam'gd all weights 80 @ 33; do do poor all do 22 @ 24; do Slaughter in rough, cash, 30 @ 34; Oak, Slaughter in rough, light, do 33 @ 36; do do do mid. & h'vy do 37 @ 44.

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Rockland, common, per bbl. .. @ ..; do heavy, .. @ ..

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

Spruce, Eastern, per M feet 24 00 @ 28 00; Southern Pine, 55 00 @ 65 00.

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

STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra, per M, .. @ 300 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, 13 @ 23; do Mexican, 17 @ 25; do Honduras (American wood), 15 @ 18; Cedar, Nuevitas, 12 @ 15; do Mansanilla, 12 @ 15; do Mexican, 10 @ 11; do Florida, per cubic ft, .. @ ..; Rosewood, Rio Janeiro, per lb 5 @ 8; do Bahia, 2 50 @ 5 00.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans, per gallon, 85 @ 1 10; Porto Rico, 40 @ 75; Cuba Muscovado, 85 @ 45; do Clayed, 82 @ 36; 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 (8d), per lb .. @ 36; Copper, .. @ 60; Yellow metal, .. @ 41; Zinc, .. @ 20.

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

Naval stores are dull and steadily declining. Turpentine, N. C., per 280 lb 7 00 @ 7 50; Tar, American, per bbl. 2 87 1/2 @ 4 00; do foreign, .. @ ..; Pitch, 5 75 @ 6 00; Rosin, common, 4 75 @ ..; do strained and No. 2, 5 25 @ 8 50; do No. 1, 9 00 @ 12 00; do Pale and Extra (250 lbs.), 18 00 @ 16 00; Spirits turpentine, Am., per gallon, 90 @ 95.

Oakum—Duty free, per lb. 11 @ 13.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls., per ton 52 00 @ 53 00; do in bags, 50 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 70 @ ..; Palm, per lb 13 @ ..; Linseed, city, per gallon, 1 41 @ 1 42; Whale, 1 50 @ ..; do refined winter, 1 60 @ ..; Sperm, crude, 2 45 @ ..; do winter, bleached, .. @ ..; do do unbleached, 2 60 @ ..; Lard oil, 1 80 @ 1 90; Red oil, city distilled, 95 @ 1 00; do saponified, .. @ ..; Straits, .. @ 1 85; Paraffine, 28-30 gr. deodorized, .. @ 55; Kerosene, (free), 72 @ ..

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 @ ..; Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, 9 @ 9; 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, .. @ 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 50; do do Am., per 100 lbs .. @ ..; Whiting, American, .. @ 4; Vermilion, Chinese, per lb 1 60 @ 1 65; do Trieste, gold, 1 25 @ ..; do American, 80 @ 25; Venetian red, (N. C.), per cwt. 3 75 @ 4 00.

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

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

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

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

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

Rags—(Domestic). Table listing White, 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.

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

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

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

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE. Table listing Goat, Deer, and various types of skins.

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

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

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

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

Sugar is steady and firm. Table listing 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. Sicily. Table listing Sicily.

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

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. 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. Plate and sheets andterne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing Banca, Straits, English, Plates, charcoal I. C., do I. C. Coke, do Terne Charcoal, do Terne Coke.

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb. Table listing Lugs (light and heavy), Common leaf do, Medium do do, Good do do, Fine do do, Selections do do, Conn. selected wrappers, do prime wrappers, do fair wrappers, do fillers, New York running lots, Ohio do, Pennsylvania do, Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, Yara, Havana, fillers, Manufactured (tax paid)—10s and 12s—Best Virginia, 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. South Sea, North west coast, Ochotsk, Polar.

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

Table listing various wines and liquors including Brandy, Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., Renault & Co., Jules Robin, Marrette & Co., United Vineyard Propr., Vine Growers Co., Other brands Cognac, Pellevoisin freres, A. Seignette, Hivert Pellevoisin, Alex. Seignette, Arzac Seignette, Other brands Rochelle, Rum—Jamaica, St. Croix, Gin—Different brands, Whisky—Scotch and Irish, D mestic—N. E. Rum, Bourbon Whisky, Corn Whisky, Wines—Port, Burgundy Port, Sherry, Madelra, do Marselles, Sherry d, Malaga, sweet, do dry, Claret, in hhd, do in cases, 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, Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain.

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

Table listing various types of wool including 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, Donskol, 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. Sheet.

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

The Railway Monitor.

MINNESOTA.—A corporation has been formed in this State for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a railroad to be called the La Crescent, Rochester & Yancton Railroad, which will pass through the southern tier of counties from the Mississippi to the Missouri. Yancton is the principal river town of Dacotah Territory.

TEXAS.—A recent Galveston paper thus sums up the railroads of this State:

Galveston to Houston.....	40 miles.
Houston to Millican.....	80 "
Harrisburg to Alleytown.....	80 "
Houston to Columbia.....	45 "
Hampstead to Brenham.....	30 "
Houston to Beaumont.....	75 "
Marshall to Shreveport.....	40 "

Total in operation..... 390 "

Besides these there are reported in progress a line from Indianola to Victoria, 40 miles, and a line from Brazos Santiago to Brownsville, 30 miles. The newest project is the proposed railroad from Galveston to Kansas City.

MARYLAND.—Baltimore City has been authorized by the State Legislature to subscribe a further sum of \$200,000 to the stock of the Western Maryland Railroad. This road will ultimately connect with the Cumberland Valley Line at Hagerstown and be continued west to Cumberland.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company assumed the management and control of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad on the 1st January last. It is proposed to extend this line down the Shenandoah Valley to Salem on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, and thus organize a great Southwestern through line of com-

munication from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to Memphis, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Metropolitan Railroad scheme is being revived. The object is a railroad from the District of Columbia via Frederick City to the Pennsylvania State Line and a connection with the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

NEW JERSEY.—The Raritan & Delaware Railroad Company has received authority from the Legislature to extend their line from its present junction with the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, across the country to a point on Delaware Bay, opposite Wilmington.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A company has been formed to connect Wilmington, Del., by railroad with the Reading Railroad, so as to convert it into a coal port which is open at all seasons; the ice of winter never having blocked up its approaches. Coal can be transported over such a road from the mines to the seaboard as cheaply as to Richmond, 30 miles higher up the river.

Very rapid progress is being made in railroad building in the Venango oil territory, and during the current year some 100 to 120 miles are expected to be completed.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company have agreed to advance \$500,000 to certain parties for the construction of a branch from Milltown on their railroad to Erie City, Pa. The line is to be completed before the close of 1866.

The Monongahela Valley Railroad is a new project to connect Pittsburg with the coal and mineral fields of West Virginia. The slackwater of the Monongahela River is too limited in its capacity for the growing business of the country it has hitherto served.

MISSOURI.—The St. Louis & Zion Mountain Railroad is to be extended, via Pilot Knob to Belmont on the Mississippi opposite Columbus, the northern terminus of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.			Cleveland and Pittsburg.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)
\$109,850	\$100,991	\$261,903	\$232,208	\$273,875	\$541,005	\$140,024	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$123,808	\$139,414	\$180,048
101,355	154,418	252,583	202,321	317,839	482,164	130,225	175,482	246,331	115,394	170,879	202,857
104,372	195,803	288,159	221,709	390,355	499,296	122,512	243,150	289,403	135,211	202,857	243,417
122,084	162,723	263,149	240,051	421,363	468,358	126,798	185,013	186,172	140,952	193,919	215,563
132,901	178,786	312,316	280,209	466,830	585,623	144,995	198,679	227,260	152,662	203,514	226,047
145,542	206,090	343,985	366,100	565,145	747,942	170,937	243,178	311,150	160,569	210,314	243,417
149,137	224,257	315,944	281,334	480,710	702,692	139,142	224,980	232,728	182,655	214,533	226,047
157,948	296,546	391,574	296,169	519,306	767,508	160,306	271,140	288,095	182,085	264,637	243,417
170,044	320,381	399,602	473,186	669,605	946,707	210,729	331,494	300,707	181,935	242,171	223,846
170,910	320,879	355,077	551,122	729,759	923,886	216,030	324,865	261,141	180,246	248,292	220,138
156,869	307,803	294,804	435,945	716,378	749,191	196,435	336,617	190,227	181,175	220,062	220,138
153,294	241,582	224,022	407,688	563,401	546,609	201,134	321,037	190,227	180,408	201,169	—
1,673,706	2,543,416	3,703,118	3,988,042	6,114,566	7,960,981	1,959,267	3,095,470	3,223,088	1,917,100	2,512,315	—
Erie Railway.			Hudson River.			Illinois Central.			Marietta and Cincinnati.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$845,695	\$934,837	\$908,341	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	\$299,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	\$38,203	\$77,010	\$98,112
839,949	934,133	886,039	425,047	472,240	418,711	271,085	416,588	522,555	53,778	74,409	86,626
956,445	1,114,508	1,240,626	366,802	356,626	424,870	275,643	459,762	592,276	60,540	89,901	93,503
948,059	1,099,507	1,472,120	270,676	278,540	311,540	259,224	423,797	491,297	64,306	72,389	82,186
848,783	1,072,293	1,339,279	244,771	281,759	351,759	334,687	406,373	454,604	35,326	83,993	73,842
770,148	1,041,975	1,225,528	202,392	253,049	310,049	407,992	510,100	590,061	40,706	78,697	110,186
731,243	994,317	1,152,803	190,364	273,726	—	343,929	423,578	527,888	58,704	91,809	108,652
687,092	1,105,364	1,364,126	219,561	306,595	—	511,305	586,964	661,548	52,864	94,375	112,156
816,801	1,301,005	1,345,456	268,100	361,600	—	478,576	799,236	706,739	77,112	93,078	120,051
965,294	1,222,568	1,406,385	302,174	340,900	—	496,433	661,391	621,849	83,059	90,576	117,604
1,024,649	1,224,909	1,451,217	295,750	340,738	—	437,679	657,141	624,957	76,764	96,908	114,512
1,035,321	1,334,217	1,503,993	484,550	507,552	—	424,531	603,402	497,402	68,863	95,453	104,587
10,469,481	13,429,643	15,295,913	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	4,571,023	6,329,447	6,837,586	710,225	1,038,165	1,222,017
Michigan Central.			Mich. So. North and Indiana.			Mil. and Prairie du Chien.			New York Central.		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)
\$242,073	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$248,784	\$256,600	\$395,986	\$67,130	\$102,749	\$98,183	\$920,272	\$921,531	\$957,869
245,858	273,848	279,137	230,508	304,445	366,361	76,132	115,135	74,283	790,167	936,587	613,381
236,432	348,802	344,238	257,227	338,454	413,322	44,925	88,221	70,740	867,590	1,050,028	955,659
238,495	338,276	337,240	268,613	330,651	366,245	88,177	140,418	106,689	911,395	1,105,664	1,346,734
236,453	271,553	401,456	264,835	267,126	353,194	106,967	186,747	146,943	839,126	1,004,435	1,255,521
206,221	265,730	365,663	241,236	315,258	402,122	111,260	212,209	224,838	841,165	1,029,736	1,132,701
193,323	263,244	329,105	189,145	278,891	309,083	71,587	139,547	177,159	818,512	1,055,793	1,162,024
215,449	346,731	413,501	238,012	358,862	474,706	113,399	193,547	170,554	840,450	1,273,117	1,495,751
308,168	408,445	476,661	308,106	402,219	484,173	155,417	168,218	228,025	1,079,551	1,450,076	1,524,434
375,488	410,802	490,693	375,567	404,568	521,636	205,055	178,526	310,594	1,041,522	1,227,113	—
339,794	405,510	447,669	332,360	448,934	498,421	138,342	149,099	226,840	1,045,401	1,187,505	—
306,186	376,470	328,869	348,043	411,806	366,192	112,913	117,013	—	1,157,818	1,116,829	—
43,143,945	3,966,946	4,521,046	3,302,541	4,110,154	4,951,411	1,247,258	1,711,281	—	11,069,853	13,367,714	—
Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago.			Rome, Watert'n & Ogdensb.			St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wabash & Western		
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)
\$337,350	\$290,676	\$684,260	\$35,047	\$38,778	\$ —	\$109,808	\$100,872	\$170,078	\$86,321	\$79,735	\$144,084
368,598	457,227	696,738	31,619	54,735	—	110,603	147,485	153,903	91,971	95,843	139,171
461,965	611,297	886,511	36,912	60,006	—	120,310	160,497	202,771	103,056	132,896	155,733
462,987	588,066	738,107	43,058	60,361	—	123,115	157,786	169,299	132,111	123,987	144,001
427,094	525,751	601,238	44,835	72,452	91,172	113,798	149,855	177,625	134,272	127,010	138,738
395,845	532,911	650,311	—	—	89,978	123,949	155,730	162,570	152,585	156,338	194,524
350,753	506,640	612,123	49,673	71,352	103,627	118,077	144,942	173,722	105,554	139,626	171,725
407,077	625,547	718,016	51,281	84,483	131,885	130,378	218,236	218,553	116,379	244,114	374,534
463,509	675,360	759,405	76,138	83,946	—	153,470	234,194	269,459	120,595	375,534	375,981
505,814	701,352	807,382	—	—	—	144,736	203,735	222,924	151,052	221,570	275,570
466,200	691,556	713,472	—	—	—	143,748	202,966	207,098	134,563	220,209	271,610
487,643	914,083	570,826	—	—	—	162,921	204,726	—	111,339	265,154	—
5,139,934	7,120,465	8,488,894	594,900	827,615	—	1,554,913	2,084,074	—	1,439,793	2,050,323	—

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
Railroad.											
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	88 3/4 88 3/4
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1 1/2		New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	90 80
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153				do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	110 1/2 115
do do Pa.	100	2,500,000				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 4	
do do Ohio	100	5,000,000				New York and New Haven	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	Jan. 3	
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Oct. 4	110	New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 3	
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	124	Ninth Avenue	100	795,360	June and Dec	Dec 4	
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		Northern of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	Quarterly.	Nov 2	
Belvidere, Delaware	100	997,112	Quarterly.	Jan. 1 1/2		Northern Central	50	3,344,800	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	98
Berkshire	100	600,000	June & Dec.	Dec. 2 1/2		North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000				Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000				Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	3,077,000			24 1/2 24 1/2
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000	January.	Jan. 7	50 70
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		do preferred	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		Old Colony and Newport	100	3,600,600	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5 1/2		Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Quarterly.	Jan. 6	243 245
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150				Panama (and Steamship)	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 6	
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2	225	Peninsula	100	100,000	May and Nov	May. 5	110
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000				Pennsylvania	50	30,000,000			
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2		Philadelphia and Baltimore	100	218,100	Ja. and July	Jan. 3	60
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Philadelphia and Erie	50	5,013,054	De. '65	100 1/2 100 1/2	
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000				Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,072,323	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4	
Camden and Amboy	100	4,174,400	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10	116	Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5	
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455				Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,657,300	Quarterly.	Jan. 5	
do do preferred	50	682,600				Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,770,414	Quarterly.	Jan. 2 1/2	93 93 1/2
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,126	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
Catawissa	50	1,150,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2		Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
do preferred	50	2,200,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 2 1/2	113 114	Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
Central of New Jersey	100	6,500,000				Racine and Mississippi	100	100,000			
Central Ohio	100	2,085,925	Jan. and July	Jan. 2 1/2		Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,360,700			
Cheshire (preferred)	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	117 119	Rensselaer & Saratoga consol.	100	800,000	April and Oct	Oct. 4 1/2	
Chester Valley	50	871,900				Saratoga and Whitehall	100	500,000	April and Oct	Oct. 3	
Chicago and Alton	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	116 120	Troy, Salem & Rutland	100	800,000	April and Oct	Oct. 3	
do preferred	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	N. 5 & 20s	112 116	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	1,000,000				Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,376			
Chicago and Great Eastern	100	2,250,000				St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000	Annually.	May. 7	56 80
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	100	13,160,927	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	54 1/2 54 1/2	do do pref.	100	1,700,000			
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	12,994,719	April and Oct	Oct. 5	101 1/2 101 1/2	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,989,090	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	
Chicago and Northwestern	100	6,000,000				do do pref.	100	354,866			
Chicago and Rock Island	100	1,106,125	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	28 28 1/2	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	892,571	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	3,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	101 1/2 101 1/2	Schuylkill Valley	50	576,000	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 3	
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. 5		Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	112 115	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	50	869,450	Quarterly.	Jan. 5	135
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 6 1/2	80 80 1/2	Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 6	
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta	100	5,253,625	Jan. and July	Jan. 6 1/2	107 107	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130	Jan. and July	Jan. 6	
Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5	106 1/2 125	Terre Haute and Richmond	50	1,900,150	Quarterly.	Jan. 6	250
Cleveland and Toledo	50	1,490,800	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 6	
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2	120	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000			
Columbus and Xenia	50	350,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2		do do 1st pref.	100	1,700,000			
Concord	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2		do do 2d pref.	100	1,000,000	June and Dec	June 3	
Concord and Portsmouth	100	392,900	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2		Toledo, Wabash and Western	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	Dec. 3 1/2	
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		do do preferred	50	984,700	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2	
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	100	Tioga	100	125,000			
do do pref.	100	1,582,169				Troy and Boston	100	607,111			
Connecticut River	100	2,316,705	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Troy and Greenbush	100	274,400	June and Dec	Dec. 3	
Covington and Lexington	100	406,132	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Utica and Black River	100	811,560	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
Dayton and Michigan	100	6,832,950	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Vermont and Canada	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	Dec. 4	
Delaware	50	1,550,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Vermont and Massachusetts	100	2,860,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 2	
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	952,350	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Warren	50	1,408,300	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	
Des Moines Valley	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Western (Mass.)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 6	126
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Worcester and Nashua	75	1,141,650	Jan. and July	Jan. 5 1/2	100
do do pref.	100	1,751,877				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g	50	817,050	Jan. and July	Jan. 1	
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,982,180	Quarterly.	Jan. 4		Canal.					
do do pref.	100	1,000,000				Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,343,563			
Eastern, (Mass)	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 2 1/2		Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2		Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	135
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua	100	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2		Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2		Delaware and Raritan	100	2,298,400	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10	
do do pref.	50	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 4	78 3/4 78 3/4	Lancaster and Susquehanna	50	200,000	May and Nov	Nov. 5	
Erie	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 3 1/2	80 81	Lehigh Navigation	50	4,282,950	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6	
do preferred	100	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 3 1/2		Monongahela Navigation	50	726,800	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6	
Erie and Northeast	50	3,540,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	107	Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6	
Fitchburg	100	750,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5		do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	
Forty-secd St. & Grand St. P'y.	100	1,900,000				North Branch	50	138,086	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6s	
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	5,253,836	Quarterly.	Jan. 3	165 170	Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,207	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6s	
do do pref.	100	2,350,000				do preferred	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6	
Hartford and New Haven	100	820,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,050,070			
Housatonic	100	6,218,042	April and Oct	Oct. 4	100 1/2 101	Union	50	2,750,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
do preferred	100	617,500				do preferred	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Huntingdon and Broad Top	50	190,750	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2		West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
do do pref.	50	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	115 115	Wyoming Valley	50	700,000			
Illinois Central	100	1,689,900	April and Oct	Oct. 4		Miscellaneous.					
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50	412,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		American Coal	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Indianapolis and Madison	100	407,900	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		American Telegraph	100	100,000			115
do do pref.	100	1,015,907	Quarterly.	Jan. 1 1/2	90	Ashburton Coal	50	2,500,000	Quarterly.	July 25	102 115
Joliet and Chicago	100	1,500,000				Atlantic Mail	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July 25	
Kennebec and Portland (new)	100	835,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		Brunswick City	100	100,000			
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	500,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1 1/2		Bucks County Lead	5	200,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 15	150
do do pref.	50	6,627,050				Brooklyn Gas	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 15	43 1/2 44 1/2
Lehigh Valley	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2	124	Canton Improvement	100	5,000,000			
Lexington and Frankfort	50	2,981,267	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	116	Cary Improvement	100	600,000			
Little Miami	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	65	Central American Trans.	100	3,214,300	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	42 45
Little Schuylkill	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Nov. 2		Central Coal	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	120
Long Island	50	1,109,594	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
Louisville and Frankfort	50	5,527,871	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2		Consolidation Coal, Md.	100	6,000,000			
Louisville and Nashville	100	2,800,000				Cumberland Coal, preferred	100	5,000,000			

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal payable, MARKET (Bid, Ask'd), DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal payable, MARKET (Bid, Ask'd). Rows include various railroad and canal bonds such as Atlantic and Great Western, Eastern Coal Fields Branch, and Des Moines Valley.

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Dec. 31, 1864 (Capital, Net Assets), DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid), Last sales in 30 days. Includes sub-sections for Joint Stock Fire and Joint Stock Marine.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask. Lists various petroleum companies and their market prices.

MINING STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask. Lists various mining companies, categorized by Copper, Gold, Lead and Zinc, Iron, and Coal.

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 38
	<u>1,382,285 93</u>
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
	<u>1,139,731 16</u>
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.....	92,230 13
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable.....	11,288 35
	<u>\$1,644,148 48</u>

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of

SIX PER CENT.

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.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF

The Atlantic Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 27TH, 1866.

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865.....	\$6,933,146 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1865.....	2,019,324 73
Total amount of Marine Premiums..	\$8,952,471 53

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865 to 31st December, 1865.....	\$6,764,146 38
--	----------------

Losses paid during the same period.....	\$3,659,178 45
---	----------------

Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	\$992,341 44
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The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks,	\$4,828,585 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise.....	3,330,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,	221,260 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....	144,964 43
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..	3,283,801 96
Cash in Bank, Coin.....	80,462 00
do do U. S. Treasury Note Currency.....	310,551 78
Total Amount of Assets.....	\$12,199,975 17

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth of February next.

Fifty per cent of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Thirty-five Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865,

for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the Third of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	Wm. Sturgis,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert
W. H. H. Moore,	Joshua J. Hentry,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	B. J. Howland,
Royal Phelps,	Benj. Babcock,
Caleb Barstow,	Fletcher Westray,
A. P. Pillot	Robt. B. Minturn, Jr.,
William E. Dodge,	Gordon W. Burnham,
Geo. G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lanc,	James Low,
James Bryce,	George S. Stephenson,
Leroy M. Wiley,	William H. Webb,
Daniel S. Miller.	

JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President,
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't,
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF THE

Central American Transit

COMPANY,

NOS. 54 AND 56 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

Subscriptions to Central American Transit Steamship Stock.—The Directors of the Central American Transit Company, exercising the right conferred by the charter of the company of increasing the capital, separating the property and business and dividing the stock of the company, offer to the stockholders and to the public, for the purpose of paying the existing liabilities of the company and perfecting their steamship lines, and of improving and operating the transit, 40,000 shares of the Central American Steamship stock, payable cash, 10 per cent Feb. 15; 10 per cent March 15; 10 per cent April 15; 5 per cent May 15; 5 per cent June 15; 5 per cent July 15, and 5 per cent Aug. 15.

The subscribers have the right to exchange Central American Transit Stock at par for Central American Steamship Stock at par, at any time of payment of installments, in amounts not to exceed the above-mentioned payments in cash on their respective subscriptions, for which certificates of full-paid steamship stock will be issued as exchanges are made.

Scrip certificates will be given on payment of the installments in cash. On the 15th August the option of the right to exchange Central American Transit Stock for Central American Steamship Stock will cease.

A prospectus will be ready for delivery at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, on and after the 6th inst.

WM. H. WEBB, President.
 A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Morris Fire and Inland

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 31 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital & Surplus, \$781,000,000

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, Leases, Rents, and other insurable Property.

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, at the lowest rates charged by responsible Companies.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Thomas R. Foster,
Albert G. Lee,	Ezra Nye,
George Miln,	Joseph Morrison,
J. C. Morris,	Daniel W. Teller,
Robert Bowne,	Henry J. Cammann,
John D. Bates,	S. N. Derrick,
Edward C. Bates,	Charles Hickox,
William Mackay,	

E. A. STANSBURY, President,
 ABRAM M. KIRBY, Vice-President.
 ELLIS R. THOMAS, Secretary.
 G. M. HARWOOD, General Agent.

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. The Books are now open for subscription at \$2 0 per share.

M. H. BERGEN, Secretary.
 JANUARY 17th, 1866.

Home Insurance

COMPANY,

NO. 125 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.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

Washington Ins. Co.,

NO. 172 BROADWAY,
 NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1866.

A Dividend of Six Per Cent is this day declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty Per Cent on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1866. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March proximo.

GEG. C. SATTERLEE, President.
 HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
 WM. K. LATHROP, Secretary.
 WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant 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.

FEBRUARY:

- 1st—HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
- 10th—COSTA RICA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
- 21st—NEW YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Through Passage Rates, in Currency.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
\$300 \$200 \$100

A discount of one-quarter from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their 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, G. A.,



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

Commander, Joshua Atkins, and
SAN JACINTO,
Commander, Winslow Loveland,
1,500 Tons Burthen each.

Have been placed on the route to Savannah by the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company of New York, and are intended to be run by them in a manner to meet the first-class requirements of the trade.
The Cabin accommodations of these ships are not excelled by any Steamers on the coast, and although their carrying capacity is large, their draught of water enables them to insure a passage without detention in the river.

San Jacinto, Sat. Feb. 8 | San Salvador, Sat. Feb. 24
San Salvador, " " 10 | San Jacinto, " Mar. 3
San Jacinto, " " 17 | San Salvador, " " 10
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.

Miscellaneous.

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.

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.

Miscellaneous.

SMITH'S FERRY & BEAVER CREEK Oil and Salt Company.

Capital \$500,000, in 100,000 shares of \$5 each, par value.
President, M. W. Wilson; Secretary, M. H. Bergen; Treasurer, Chas. R. Braine.
Directors, Henry W. Wilson, James O. Giblin, Chas. W. Miller, and William B. Smeeton.
OFFICE—78 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENT S,
Machinery, & Hardware

FOR THE

SOUTHERN AND FOREIGN TRADE

R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
189 & 191 Water Street,
New York.

THE AMERICAN

Bureau of Mines.

MINES, MINERAL LANDS and ORES examined and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions at the office of the Bureau Rooms, 19, 20, and 21, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

- Geo. D. H. Gillespie.
 - Francis Tomes, Jr.
 - P. C. Calhoun, President Fourth National Bank.
 - Chas. Aug. Davis.
 - Fred. Schuchardt, of F. Schuchardt & Sons.
 - E. Caylus, of Caylus, De Ruyter & Co.
 - Engene Kelly, of Engene Kelly & Co.
 - J. F. Schepeler, of Schepeler & Co.
 - Chas. Holzappel, of Troost, Schmidt & Co.
 - Wm. F. Drake, of Drake Brothers.
 - Geo. F. Dunning, Supt. of U. S. Assay Office.
 - R. E. Mount, Jr.
 - Theodore Gentil, of Gentil & Phipps.
- BOARD OF EXPERTS.**
- Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College and School of Mines.
 - Dr. John Torrey, Assayer of the U. S. Assay Office.
 - Dr. Justus Adelberg, of Adelberg & Raymond.
 - Dr. Alex. Trippel, late Engineer of the Lehigh Zinc Works.
 - Dr. J. P. Kimball, Mining Engineer.
 - Prof. Francis L. Vinton, of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
 - Prof. Thomas Egleston, Jr., of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
 - Prof. C. F. Chandler, of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
 - C. Elton Buck, Esq., of Partz & Buck.
 - W. P. Trowbridge, Esq., of the Novelty Iron Works.
 - R. W. Raymond, Esq., of Adelberg & Raymond.
 - Dr. Herman Credner, Geologist and Mining Eng.
- GEO. D. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

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 SEVE-TEEN 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.

Insurance.

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 16th instant.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

Orient Mutual Insurance

COMPANY,

NEW YORK, 27th Jan., 1866.
The following STATEMENT of the affairs of this company, on the 31st day of December, 1865, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:
Premiums unearned 31st Dec, 1864... \$43,246 32
Premiums received during the year ending 31st Dec, 1865... 457,874 99

Total premiums... \$500,821 31
Earned premiums of the year... \$360,184 68
Losses and expenses... 195,723 98
Re-insurance and return premiums... 75,700 24

ASSETS.
31st December, 1865.
Cash in banks... \$103,461 31
United States stock... 150,000 00
Stocks of States, cities & corporations, bonds and mortgages & loans on demand... 215,148 95

Subscription notes and other bills receivable, uncollected premiums and accrued interest... \$613,595 82
Salvages and unsettled Accounts... 9,767 41

623,363 23

Total amount of assets... \$1,094,973 53
The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six per cent Interest on the outstanding Scrip Certificates, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after 1st of March next.

After allowing for probable losses in the case of vessels out of time, and unsettled claims, they have also declared a dividend free of government tax, of Ten per cent on the net amount of Earned Premiums of the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which Certificates will be issued on or after 1st of March next.

The profits of the company, for which certificates have been issued, amount to... \$675,470 00
Additional profits from 1st Jan., 1865, to January, 1866... 88,710 46

Total profits... \$764,180 46
Redeemed in cash... 145,420 00

Amount remaining with the Company... \$618,760 46
By order of the Board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

- Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
- George Mosle,
- Edward F. Davison,
- A. Le Moyne, Jr.,
- E. H. R. Lyman,
- J. Woodward Haven,
- John Auchincloss,
- Edward F. Sanderson,
- Francis Cottenet,
- Alex'r Hamilton, Jr.,
- George F. Thomae,
- C. H. Sand,
- W. F. Cary, Jr.,
- Cornelius K. Sutton,
- W. A. Sale,
- Edward Haight,
- Leopold Bierwirth,
- Simon De Visser,
- John S. Williams,
- Alex. M. Lawrence,
- Fredk. G. Foster,
- George Christ,
- Richard P. Rundle,
- John A. Rall,
- James Brown,
- N. D. Carlile,
- William Schall,
- Leopold Huffer,
- Wm. S. Wilson,
- F. Cousinery,
- Gustav Schwab,
- John F. Schepeler.

EUGENE DUTILH, President,
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NOTICE.
This Company have made arrangements to issue, when desired, policies and certificates payable in London and Liverpool, at the Counting Rooms of Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen.

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.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE

Germania Fire Insurance

COMPANY

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

Insurance.

Sun Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.
(INSURANCE BUILDINGS,) 49 WALL STREET.
ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1865 - - \$2,716,424 32
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, 1865, FIFTY PER CENT.

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

The Mercantile Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866 \$1,306,699

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 nett 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,
Jas. D. Fish,	A. William Heye,
Geo. W. Hennings,	Harold Dollner,
Francis Hathaway,	Paul N. Spofford.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President,
CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Pres't.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.
NO. 12 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL \$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865 270,358

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years, 258 per cent.

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

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.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

The subscriber, their representative and Attorney, in the United States, is prepared to make advances on shipments to Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen London and Liverpool, and to grant mercantile credits upon them for use in China, the East and West Indies, South America, &c. Marginal credits of the London House issued for the same purposes.

SIMON DE VISSER,
52 Exchange Place, New York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 38 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.

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.
CHAUNCEY 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.

National Bank of Amer-

ICA, OF JERSEY CITY,

11 EXCHANGE PLACE.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$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 instalments, as follows: Ten per cent on the 1st days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, 1866, and January, March, May, and July, 1867.

Banks and Bankers.

Tenth National Bank,

No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository of the Government.
D. L. ROSS, President
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Central National Bank,

318 BROADWAY.

Capital \$3,000,000.

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

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

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

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AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

CULVER, PENN & Co.,

BANKERS,

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A. G. GATTELL, Pres't. } Capital,
A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. } \$500,000

The Corn Exchange

NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA.

Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

B. Hutchings Badger,

BANKING & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

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BANKERS,

BOSTON.

GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.

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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.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

AND

JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

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A. L. Mowrey, Cincinnati
David Gibson, Cincinnati,
Ninth National Bank, New York,
Wilson, Gibson & Co. New York,
B. M. Runyan, St. Louis, Mo.**L. P. MORTON & Co.,****BANKERS,****35 WALL STREET,
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Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the **Union Bank of London,** in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

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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.

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

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Stocks, Bonds and Governments bought and sold exclusively on Commission.

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R. M. Davis,

(FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS.)

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and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Office, No. 29.

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Mississippi. New York.**Goodman & Merrill,****COTTON FACTORS**

AND

General Commission Merchants,

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All orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c., solicited. Best of references given if required.

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Successors to Brewer & Caldwell,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

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

HOFFMAN & Co.,**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

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Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.

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Chicopee Manufacturing Co.,
SARATOGA
Victory Manufacturing Co., and
BURLINGTON WOOLEN CO.

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J. W. Bradley's**DUPLEX ELLIPTIC.**

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WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers Street,
79 & 81 Reafile Street, N. Y.

Fire Insurance.**GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,**

NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL,..... \$500,000 00

SURPLUS, Jan. 1st, 1866 205,989 83

TOTAL ASSETS \$705,989 83

MAURICE HILGER, President.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Vice-Pres.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co.,

Hartford, Conn.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Capital..... \$2,250,000

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

JONATHAN GOODWIN JR., Asst. Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH CHURCH	DRAYTON HILLYER,
ROBERT BUELE,	THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
EBENEZER FLOWER,	WALTER KENNY,
ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY,	CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
ROLAND MATHER,	WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD,	GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM,	THOMAS K. BRACE,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,	ERASTUS COLLINS,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.	

Assets, Jan. 1, 1865,..... \$3,800,499 8
Liabilities,..... 128,077

NEW YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Hanover Fire Insurance**COMPANY,**

No. 45 WALL STREET.

JANUARY 1st 1866.

Cash capital..... \$400,000 00

Surplus..... 156,803 93

Gross Assets..... \$556,803 98

Total Liabilities..... 24,550 00

DORAS L. STONE,

President.

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

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