

# 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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### MOVEMENTS IN THE MONEY MARKET.

An important change of opinion seems to be developing among the leading financial authorities in our great cities, and has already begun to produce its effects at the Stock Exchange, which is, not without reason, regarded as the thermometer of public feeling in monetary affairs. For some time past our capitalists and lending institutions seem to have given way to apprehensions in regard to our financial situation and have refrained from employing their surplus balances as freely and as profitably as usual in giving accommodation to borrowers. Now, however, they seem to be taking a more sanguine view of the immediate future of the money market, and the consequence is that loans on call and applications for discount are more favorably regarded. The money market has thus begun to exhibit increasing ease and the change has been followed by a responsive increase in the volume of transactions in almost all descriptions of Government bonds and speculative securities.

Whether this improvement will be sustained is a question in regard to which opinions are widely divergent. On the one side it is contended that the effects of any contraction measures which Mr. McCulloch can adopt in the present position of the National Treasury have been discounted and, indeed, have been over-estimated. In confirmation of this view we are pointed to the large amount of the call loans in the Treasury, 25 or 50 millions of which would soon be withdrawn were there any prospect of stringency or perturbation in the loan market; and the inference is that as speculative enterprises can receive no serious check from any of Mr. McCulloch's movements, therefore the depression in securities, which has been caused by the vague apprehension of such a check, must inevitably be speedily followed by a reaction upwards. As is always the case when there is a probability of an upward turn in prices a number of capitalists stand ready to form cliques and parties with a view to obtain if possible the lion's share of the expected profits. To this cause chiefly is attributed the recent movement in Government and other stocks, which although, as will be seen by our report elsewhere given, it is already very considerable, does not appear to have completely spent its force.

On the other hand, however, it is urged by a number of very shrewd men of large experience that the efforts of these large speculative cliques to enhance prices are conducted under conditions which render success extremely doubtful. And this for two reasons. First, they have but little support from the general public as is indicated by the fact that the leading brokers report that they are receiving a very small amount of orders for any securities except government bonds, and secondly, the merchants who have of late been accustomed to lend money are now borrowers in consequence of our large importations and small exports. The influence which they have been accustomed to lend directly and indirectly to speculative operations is thus neutralized, and any further advance is deemed not unlikely to have the effect of concentrating railroad and other stocks more completely than heretofore in Wall street.

How far these attempts to forecast the future are likely to succeed we do not now care to inquire. What is of more consequence to the general public is that our government securities are increasing in popularity, and that all parties agree in the belief that whatever depression may from temporary causes affect other stocks, our seven-thirties and our gold-bearing government bonds are, and are likely to be increasingly sought for by large capitalists who are looking

for safe investments, and by frugal persons of small means who wish to make their hard-earned savings productive.

#### MR. HOOPER AND THE COMPOUND NOTES.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has taken place of late as to who it was that first suggested the compound interest notes. The question is not of much importance, and if the archives of the Treasury department and the files of the daily newspapers were carefully searched it would probably be found that no one person can make good an exclusive claim, and that the functions which these notes are capable of, and the services they have already performed in our currency system have been successively suggested and developed by the combined efforts of a number of different persons independently exerted in various parts of the country. When these notes were first issued Mr. Chase adopted them as an improvement on his two year 5 per cent legal tender notes which were found to be very mischievous; as when they lost their half-yearly coupons they became suddenly and spasmodically an active currency; though previously for several months they had been inert and had scarcely circulated at all from hand to hand as money. The first experiment with the compound notes was made in the early summer of 1864, when fifteen millions were issued under the act of March 3d, 1863. The experiment seemed to be successful and a further issue was immediately authorized by the act of June 30th, 1864, when 153 millions of the objectionable 5 per cent notes were outstanding. In conformity with the new law nearly the whole of these 5 per cent legal tenders were subsequently called in, their place being supplied by the compound notes.

This act of June 30th, 1864, is in this point of view the most important and the most salutary currency measure that has ever been passed by Congress. We have just seen that its effect has been to withdraw one class of inflating legal tender notes which were gradually deprived of their mischievous power by being transmuted into compound interest notes; and the latter in turn are now almost as inert and as incapable of producing expansion or of influencing prices as if they were funded, which in a few months they will actually be.

But the law goes further than this. It authorizes the conversion of greenbacks and any other legal tenders into these same compound notes. This has been doubted; but a glance at the extract from the law which we published on the 3d February, will show that Mr. McCulloch has just as much power to convert greenbacks into compound notes as he had to subject the 5 per cent legal tenders to this same contracting process.

If, then, Mr. Chase, under the pressure of war expenses whose stupendous magnitude is unparalleled in the financial history of modern times, was forced against his better judgment to an over issue of paper money, he at least left as his legacy to the Treasury department, the most skilfully contrived machinery that modern science has ever discovered for contracting the currency with as little as possible disturbance to the money market.

At present there are about 180 millions of these compound interest notes in circulation, which, as we have shown, were issued for the most part to take the place of other legal tenders of a more injurious character. These compound notes are now seldom or never seen in circulation as money. They have retired from active duty as legal tenders, and almost the only money function they perform is that of lying in the bank vaults as a reserve, and even this function Mr. Hooper proposed on Wednesday to take from the compound notes by a special act of Congress. This

innovation of Mr. Hooper's is, we think, premature, but its discussion will have at least the good result of directing public attention to some important questions relative to the compound notes and the prominent part they are destined to play in facilitating a return to specie payments and to a reformed currency.

#### OUR CURRENCY POLICY.

No axiom of political economy is better established than that money, like other things of prime necessity, rises or sinks in value according to the great law of supply or demand. It is only by the light of this principle that a paper currency can be regulated, and a better illustration could scarcely be cited than our Continental paper money. When first emitted in June, 1775, this new paper currency was welcomed as National money and was much more valued than the local bills of the several States; thus it passed freely everywhere at par with coin. This satisfactory position of things continued as long as there was no more currency afloat than the business of the country required. When, however, the point of saturation was passed every addition to its quantity brought new depreciation to its value, and though penalties and patriotism were in turn appealed to, and all imaginable expedients except a diminution of the quantity were put in force to avert the fatal catastrophe, popular confidence was gradually undermined; the Continental notes sank lower and lower in value; till at length, like other worthless shin-plasters, they became a public nuisance, and by a convulsive effort were driven from the circulation altogether and ceased to circulate as money.

John Stuart Mill, in an essay which has just been published in this country, offers, on the subject of depreciation, the following very just observations:

Several times since paper credit existed, governments and public bodies have got into their hands the power of issuing a paper currency without the restraint of convertibility, or any limitation of the amount. The most memorable cases are those of Law's Mississippi scheme, the Assignats, and the Bank restriction in 1797. On these various occasions a depreciation did, in fact, take place; but the intention was not proposed of producing one, nor were its authors in the slightest degree aware that such would be the effect. The important truth, that currency is lowered (*ceteris paribus*) in value by being augmented in quantity was known solely to speculative philosophers. The practicals had never heard of it, or if they had, disdained it as a visionary theory. Not an idea was entertained that a paper money, which rested on good security, which represented, as the phrase was, real wealth, could ever become depreciated by the mere amount of the issues.

But now this is understood and reckoned upon, and is the very foundation of the scheme. Everybody, with a few ridiculous exceptions, now knows that increasing the issue of inconvertible paper lowers its value, and thereby takes from all who have the currency in their possession, or who are entitled to receive any fixed sum, an indefinite aliquot part of their property or income; making a present of the amount to the issuers of the currency, and to the persons by whom the fixed sums are payable.

The cause of depreciation then is over-issue. It is important for us to know this; for in finance, as in medicine, the knowledge of the disease is half the cure. The Continental money, the assignats, all the paper money ever issued by any stable Government—if it has depreciated, has uniformly lost its value from this one efficient cause, redundancy. And if, on looking back through the history of our old continental paper money, and of the assignats, we see that they passed through the swiftly recurring stages of par value, depreciation and demoralization, till they finally expired without a groan, we may rest well assured that their results were produced by over-issue.

Great, however, as were the evils which made the old continental currency of so fearful and ominous a memory to our Revolutionary fathers; the wide-spread ruin which would be produced among us at present by such a calamity would be infinitely more intolerable. For a highly organized civilization is exquisitely sensitive, while a simple agricultural community is more hardy. In 1775, the population of this continent was below three millions, and the external trade

twenty millions, while the internal traffic was small. There were few manufactories, and the farmers required scarcely anything which they did not raise. Hence most of them could lose little by the war, except the growing crops, which might be renewed the next year. It is on this account argued that the rebel States suffered less by the frightful expansion and final collapse of their paper money bubble than if they had lived by manufactures and commerce, and consequently if their industrial system had reposed more completely on the sensitive and tremulous foundation of public and private credit.

The cardinal defect of all these issues of paper currency was that the quantity was regulated, not by the demands of trade, but by the exigencies of war and the financial wants of the Government. This was the case with our own present paper issues to a great extent, and in consequence we have now in circulation eight hundred millions of active currency, though the business of the nation does not require two-thirds of that sum, and will probably require less still when the derangement of industry due to the war shall have passed away; for in the normal activity of peace and prosperity it is one important characteristic that much less currency is necessary for the transaction of business than in presence of war.

In view of these principles and facts it is strongly urged that the weakest point in our financial position at present seems to be that Congress has lost sight temporarily of its clearly defined policy with regard to the currency. Merchants and capitalists, manufacturers and professional men are alike interested with the widows, the orphans and the weaker members of our community in the momentous questions which arise out of the past depreciation and the future restoration of our paper money. To the question, what is a dollar? it is impossible to give any answer that will hold good for a week. The legal tender dollar may be worth 10 or 15 per cent more next month than to day. How then shall our business men, without incurring serious risk, make engagements, as they must do, and incur obligations extending over two, three or four months? How shall the multitudes of our citizens who live on fixed incomes and annuities adapt their expenses to their incomes?

This uncertainty was submitted to during the war, as an abnormal condition which might not be avoided, but now that peace is restored, an anxiety is spreading throughout all departments of our social, political and commercial life, which is not a little significant. An evening paper thus refers to some of the symptoms of this wide spread solicitude:

"Wall street is unsettled by the incertitude which still hangs over the policy of the Treasury, relative to the reduction of the currency, and reports are industriously circulated that the volume of paper money is to be increased by the addition of fifty millions to the three hundred millions of national bank notes already authorized. The compound notes are now so much in demand, and are becoming so generally popular throughout the country, that considerable surprise is expressed that no steps are taken to reduce the active currency by exchanging for these compound notes a part of the greenback legal tender circulation. This conversion has been abundantly proved by experience to be a safe and effectual method of contracting the currency and checking inflation and there is no necessity to wait for the passage of the new loan bill or of any other law whatsoever, as the act of June 30, 1864 authorizes the conversion into compound notes of the whole or any part of the outstanding greenback circulation. It is claimed, moreover, that the present time is peculiarly propitious for such a change, as money is easy and the government credit good. Besides, the contracting action of the compound notes is so gentle and gradual that there is no danger of the money market being perturbed or invaded by stringency from the adoption of this conservative policy."

Now in this emergency there are two things for which the people look to Congress. First, all parties expect an early positive pledge that under no pretext whatever shall the volume of our outstanding paper money receive any increase whatever, either by the issue of national bank notes or in any other way: and secondly, that our representatives shall in some clear positive way express their intention to

favor and to urge forward the persistent adoption of the best conservative safe method that can be devised for reducing the amount of the currency and bringing its value gradually to par. The process of contracting the currency by means of compound interest notes has been recommended by us because it has proved more effective and more advantageous in the past than any other known method. If any better contracting machinery can be discovered, by all means let it be adopted; but what the nation specially ask, for, is steady persistent reduction of the currency, and the restoration as soon as possible of the gold dollar as the standard of value.

THE PRODUCTION AND TAXATION COTTON.

The Internal Revenue Commission, in their report, recommend a tax of five cents per pound on Cotton, and the question is now before one of the Congressional Committees. Vitaly important as this great staple is to the world, and extraordinary as are the facilities of this country for its production, it is not wonderful that our statesmen in their anxiety to realise the amount required by the pecuniary exigencies of the country, have turned their attention in this direction.

It is, however, important for us to consider whether such impost upon the product, would not retard its cultivation and tend to keep it from going to the market in as large quantities as formerly. However important the obtaining of revenue may be, it is, as all will admit, far from wise and statesmanlike to encumber the production of a commercial staple at a period when it is required to take a leading rank in the markets of the world, with a tax so heavy as to restrain its production and exportation. It is desirable, therefore, to understand the past history of cotton before we can speak intelligently of the future product, and the tax it will bear.

We give below the exports of cotton from the United States during the last seven fiscal years, distinguishing the ports from which it was shipped, and the countries of its destination. The figures for the year ending June 30, 1865, we have obtained from the Treasury Department at Washington through the politeness of the Register; the figures for the other years were also compiled from the records of that office.

COTTON EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.  
[Expressed in Thousands of Pounds.]

	1858-59.	'59-60.	'60-61.	'61-62.	'62-63.	'63-64.	'64-65.
Sea Island.....lbs	13,713	15,599	6,170	66	523	133	330
Other Cottons.....	1,372,755	1,752,087	301,346	4,998	10,857	11,861	8,564
Total.....lbs	1,386,468	1,767,686	307,516	5,064	11,385	11,994	8,894
From Boston, Mass....	2,752	3,103	12,850	173	174	101	9
New York, NY.....	70,323	103,341	110,769	4,827	9,168	9,648	5,956
Philadelphia, Pa....	677	146	1,608	2	31	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	10	111	1,703	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, SC.....	136,793	157,348	39,652	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	123,183	153,865	1,111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	250,220	351,541	87,202	.....	.....	.....	.....
Key West, Fla.....	656	3,339	1,169	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apalachicola, Fla..	22,292	2,427	913	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	743,596	922,748	31,539	.....	1,862	2,192	12,338
Texas, (Galv'n &c)	35,636	56,255	11,472	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saluria, Tex.....	155	848	741	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Ports.....	181	2,619	615	57	149	53	92
To Russia.....	43,619	21,698	4,251	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden & Norway	11,033	11,663	583,851	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	9,556	12,081	3,305	.....	.....	.....	49
Bremen.....	56,125	53,639	8,585	8	.....	23	92
Holland.....	16,156	12,757	2,650	.....	13	.....	.....
Belgium.....	14,328	14,800	5,682	.....	.....	.....	.....
England } United	909,572	1,204,028	198,931	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland } King-	8,195	17,096	2,234	3,545	9,840	9,651	7,289
Ireland } dom.	25,919	31,013	2,598	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	186,490	280,354	54,717	23	1,267	1,777	1,276
Spain.....	60,523	44,022	11,155	583	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	21,488	27,018	11,686	844	.....	59	.....
Austria.....	16,556	7,471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	5,994	9,043	1,411	.....	.....	417	.....
Other countries..	913	5,388	556	61	265	65	133

This table will illustrate the comparative production of the country for the years just previous to, and during the war. If, now, we examine the consumption of Europe for the same period we see the reverse of the picture. The United States in the year ending Dec. 30, 1860, delivered for consumption in the European markets more than three fourths

\* As recorded without correction for the omission of actual exports for nearly three quarters at the leading Southern ports. Including these the Treasury Department estimates the total export at 1,750,000,000 pounds, valued at \$185,000,000.  
† No returns from New Orleans for the quarter ending June 30, 1865.

of all cotton required—3,400,000 out of 4,225 000 bales. This fact, as will be readily acknowledged, had a powerful influence in the minds of the architects of the Great Rebellion, who were naturally sanguine that a staple so important in commerce, must afford a revenue sufficient to warrant a political revolution and the establishment of another nation.

Hence, the "sinews of war" were largely supplied from the pabulum afforded by the Southern cotton loan. At the same time, however, the exigencies of the civil war, as is indicated in the above table, cut off production, compelling European consumers to look to other parts of the world for their supply. The countries of South America, Brazil in particular, watered by the Amazon and its tributaries, fertile in soil and apparently favorable in climate, were introduced into the arena. The countries of the Mediterranean, Italy, Egypt, and Syria became extensive contributors; while Hindostan and other districts of Eastern Asia, led all the world in this new department of commerce and industry. Shiploads, indeed, were imported from China and Japan. It seemed to the superficial observer, as though America had been supplanted so effectually that there would be no chance to recover the former ascendancy.

The following tables present an interesting *resume* of the facts to which we have thus briefly referred. The first gives the imports, &c., from the United States separately, and the total from other sources during the last four years:

IMPORTS, STOCK AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE, 1862-65.

[Expressed in thousands of bales.]

	—1862—		—1863—		—1864—		—1865—	
	U. S.	Total.						
Stock, January 1....	434,	883,	83,	507,	42,	364,	24,	648,
IMPORT—G. Britain..	72,	1,445,	132,	1,932,	198,	2,587,	462,	2,755,
France.....	24,	225,	8,	315,	15,	429,	36,	560,
Holland....	11,	74,	10,	136,	9,	119,	7,	101,
Belgium....	1,	17,	..,	37,	1,	22,	6,	75,
Germany....	5,	98,	11,	158,	6,	181,	12,	258,
Trieste.....	..,	32,	..,	26,	..,	28,	1,	56,
Genoa.....	1,	10,	1,	23,	..,	18,	..,	27,
Spain.....	18,	73,	6,	106,	12,	92,	6,	93,
	132,	1,974	168,	2,733,	241,	3,476,	536,	3,935,
Deduct intermediate shipments.....	88,	388,	19,	514,	21,	468,	37,	659,
NEW SUPPLY.....	94,	1,536,	149,	2,219,	220,	3,008,	493,	3,266,
Add stock from above	434,	883,	88,	507,	42,	364,	24,	648,
TOTAL SUPPLY.....	528,	3,469,	227,	2,726,	262,	3,372,	517,	3,914,
Deduct stock Dec 31,	88,	507,	42,	364,	24,	648,	155,	466,
TOTAL DELIVERIES,	440,	1,962,	195,	2,362,	238,	2,724,	362,	3,448,

The following shows the amount (in thousands of bales reduced to an uniform weight of 400 pounds) supplied from the several producing countries, and the amount delivered for consumption in the years 1860, 1863, '64, and '65:

SUPPLIES AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE 1860 AND 1863-65.

[Expressed in thousands of bales of 400 pounds.]

	—1860—		—1863—		—1864—		—1865—	
	Imp.	Con.	Imp.	Con.	Imp.	Con.	Imp.	Con.
United States.....	3,551,	3,334,	164,	214,	241,	261,	522,	386,
Brazil.....	10,	125,	67,	80,	117,	113,	149,	140,
West Indies.....	47,	46,	36,	34,	40,	37,	84,	80,
East Indies.....	573,	524,	1,258,	1,317,	1,607,	1,372,	1,320,	1,626,
Mediterranean.....	158,	145,	472,	477,	650,	638,	897,	834,
Total.....	4,435,	4,224,	1,997,	2,122,	2,655,	2,421,	2,912,	3,066,
OLD STOCK.....	571,	451,	451,	451,	826,	826,	560,	560,

These figures demonstrate the fact that with cotton at the present high prices the sources of supply can be greatly multiplied. No country had the monopoly, in the sense supposed previous to the war—yet American cotton controls the market, and with much lower prices, there is no prospect that any of the countries which have of late years become the dependence for European consumption will be able to keep up their un-usual supply. China and Japan have already been abandoned. India also will, we believe, soon furnish far less than at present. In fact, even now they have begun to turn their attention to the cultivation of other staples. In the Presidency of Madras there were on the 31st of October only 931,727 acres of cotton under cultivation; whereas in the previous year there had been 1,063,300 acres, showing a decrease of 131,670 acres in one year. Egypt and Syria also indicate strong symptoms of decline

in production. As for Brazil, with all her flattering assurances, she has not succeeded in fulfilling expectation, and with lower prices, cannot be at all relied upon. This is well understood in England, and our well-informed correspondent at London declares as his judgment that the fall of three cents per pound would result in a heavy reduction in the quantity which is produced and exported from that source.

From what has been already stated it is evident that with prices at the point they were before the war, the supply of cotton will be received principally from the old sources. This change in production, however, cannot take place immediately. It will be a gradual movement—a gradual falling off in export from the new sources. The following table, prepared by a leading Liverpool firm, shows the estimated imports at Great Britain, for 1866, with the countries from which the supplies will be drawn:

IMPORT INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

From.	1864.	1865.	1866.
America.....	198,000	462,000	800,000
Brazils.....	217,000	340,000	440,000
Egypt.....	257,000	334,000	250,000
Italy.....	62,000	80,000	60,000
West Indies, &c.....	60,000	131,000	150,000
East India.....	1,399,000	1,266,000	1,300,000
China.....	399,000	147,000	Nil.
Total.....	2,587,000	2,755,000	3,000,000
Ditto in bales of 400 lbs.....	2,242,000	2,414,000	2,660,000

With these facts and figures the policy of this country appears to us to be clearly indicated. There is already a tax of two cents a pound on cotton. The South has lost its capital, and has not of itself the ability to resume, on a large scale, the cultivation of this much needed staple. At the same time, the means of transportation are greatly crippled, while the plantations have been devastated, so that gin-houses, machinery, agricultural implements, fences, &c., will have to be provided anew. How is the capital to be attracted that is to supply these necessary wants? Alone by promises of large profits; and this can only be by encouraging, for the present at least, in every possible way, those attempting the cultivation of cotton in the South. We have again the opportunity, and it brings with it the duty, to occupy the first place in the markets of the world. The same natural advantages we have always possessed remain to us, the same laboring population are there ready to engage in the culture, and with an interest in the result which must add largely to the profit of both the laborer and the employer. Besides, machinery can be used instead of old negro hoes to prepare the soil, and emigration from Europe will add largely to the volume of industry. If, therefore, we can encourage the production now, capital will be attracted to the South, the waste of the war will be supplied, and our future condition cannot be doubtful. But if we attempt, now, to tax this industry, as proposed by the commissioners, we shall surely delay the accomplishment of this much desired object.

#### THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

The United States Supreme Court has, during the week decided the long contested case of the city of Cincinnati vs. the Ohio and Mississippi Railway. In the early days of the railroad the city loaned to this company \$600,000, secured by a first mortgage. Subsequently the City Council canceled the mortgage, and in its stead accepted as security \$1,000,000 of the company's stock. When the property passed into the hands of trustees, a capitalization of the various debts and stocks was agreed upon by creditors and stockholders conjointly, under which the common stock was sealed at 10 per cent. of its par value. This virtually reduced the claim to a nominal amount. The city now insisted that the change in their security was illegal, and fell back on the original mortgage. An action was brought to test this question, and was decided some time since in favor,

of the company by the Circuit Court of the State of Ohio, and now the question is finally settled by the decision of the Supreme Court. The existence of this claim has hitherto been the chief cause of the delay in reorganizing the company, and, being removed, we may expect an early transfer of the property to the company to be formed out of the certificate holders.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railway was originally constructed by two separate companies of the same name. The one built the portion from Cincinnati to the Illinois State line, a length of 192 miles, and the other the portion in Illinois, a length of 143 miles. The two roads form a broad gauge line between Cincinnati and St. Louis. Passing through a country then but partially settled, and, built at a great expense, both companies became at an early period of their existence greatly embarrassed; and the crisis of 1857 supervening, the companies were so involved as to be unable to meet the demands of their bondholders. Every effort to extricate them only sunk them into further difficulties.

Under these circumstances the Eastern company, under a deed of trust dated December 15, 1858, made an assignment of all their property—their ultimate purpose being the conservation of mutual interests and reorganization on a new basis. By an arrangement then made, known as the Capitalization Agreement, the trustees were authorized to issue in discharge of claims and in the purchase of stock of the company certificates for amounts regulated by the agreement, according to the relative value of the assets, and entitling the holder to such interest in the aggregate trust fund as the amount of certificate therefor should bear to the total amount of all certificates issued.

The property acquired at different times, and now held under this contract for the benefit of the certificate-holders, was, in December last, substantially as follows:

Ist mortgage coupons..	\$759,850 00	Sundry claims.....	391,477 41
2d mortgage bonds....	247,000 00	Rolling stock and claims	
2d mortgage coupons...	110,310 00	for its use.....	523,795 98
Construction bonds and scrip.....	4,176,162 59	Accrued interest, &c., surrendered.....	174,657 37
Premium allowed on two-thirds construct'n bonds, as per agreem't	1,402,066 36	Loans from income bond-holders to pay coupons.....	192,171 75
Construction coupons..	620,305 00		
Income bonds & scrip..	3,303,164 71	Aggregate assets held by trust.....	\$12,813,834 94
Income coupons.....	344,610 00		
Capital stock & scrip...	567,763 17		

In payment for these assets the trustees, up to December 1, 1865, had issued—

Preferred 7 per cent certificates.....	\$1,624,185 69
Common certificates.....	10,887,899 91
<b>Total certificates issued.....</b>	<b>\$12,512,085 60</b>

The balance having been settled in cash or its equivalent.

The total amount of certificates authorized to be issued on account of the company is:

Preferred 7 per cent certificates.....	\$1,700,000 00
Common certificates.....	12,000,000 00
<b>Total certificates authorized.....</b>	<b>\$13,700,000 00</b>

From these statements it appears that the trustees yet hold for ulterior distribution \$75,814.31 in preferred certificates, and \$1,112,100.09 in common certificates, or a total of \$1,187,914.40.

At a special meeting of certificate-holders on the 17th of April, 1863, authority was given to the trustees to extend the operations of the trust beyond the original design, so as to embrace such other property as should be deemed by the trustees essential or highly desirable for the protection or promotion of the interests already included in it, and to issue in payment therefor, such amounts in preferred or common certificates, or otherwise, as should be agreed upon. Under this authority the trustees purchased the entire capital stock of the Western (Illinois) Division and also all the mortgage, or other claims against said company, except \$1,600,000 mortgage bonds; also all properties, rolling stock, etc., and branch roads belonging to them. The following statement

shows the details of the property received into the trust from the Western Division up to December 1, 1865, and the amount of certificates issued in payment therefor:

First mortgage coupons.....	\$28,910 00	stock, the Caseyville Branch Road, and all lands and other properties.....	7,730,025 00
Second mortgage bonds.....	750,000 00		
do do coupons.....	11,025 00		
Accrued interest allowed on coupons.....	7,385 51		
Funded debt, bonds and scrip.....	805,725 00	Less first and second mortgage coupons with int'st redeemed in cash up to D. c. 1st, 1865....	47,320 51
Premiums allowed on same.....	4,700 00		
Income bonds & scrip.....	923,500 00	<b>Aggregate assets received by trust.....</b>	<b>\$10,213,950 00</b>
The entire road 143 miles long, including all the capital stock, rolling			

For which has been paid as follows:

Common certificates.....	\$8,934,950 00
Preferred certificates.....	1,326,320 51
<b>Total certificates issued.....</b>	<b>\$10,261,270 51</b>

From these statements it appears that the trustees have issued, up to the 1st of December, 1865, on account of the two interests forming the new connection as follows:

	Common.	Preferred.	Total.
Eastern Division.....	\$10,887,899 91	\$1,624,185 69	\$12,512,085 60
Western Division.....	8,934,940 00	1,326,320 51	10,261,270 51
<b>Total issued.....</b>	<b>\$19,822,919 91</b>	<b>\$2,950,506 20</b>	<b>\$22,773,256 11</b>

The claims and securities yet outstanding against the Trust are exhibited in proper detail in the following statement:

	Eastern.	Western.	Total.
First Mortgage Bonds.....	\$2,050,000 00	\$350,000 00	\$2,900,000 00
First Mortgage Coupons.....	71,225 00	32,690 00	103,915 00
Second Mortgage Bonds.....	11,000 00	750,000 00	761,000 00
Second Mortgage Coupons.....	8,015 00	1,260 00	9,275 00
Construction Bonds and Scrip.....	65,837 41		65,837 41
Construction Coupons and Interest..	8,449 12		8,449 12
Income Bonds and Scrip.....	16,835 29	226,500 00	243,335 29
Income Coupons and Interest.....	1,767 70		1,767 70
Funded Debt Bonds and Scrip.....		44,275 00	44,275 00
Funded Debt Coupons and Interest..		3,099 25	3,099 25
Capital Stock, including one million dollars held by the City of Cincinnati for loan of six hundred thousand dollars (receivable into the Trust at 70 per cent).....	1,696,700 50		1,696,700 50
Various claims, estimated at.....	30,000 00		30,000 00

Of the above claims and securities, all are receivable into the Trust, except the following:

First Mortgage Bonds, Eastern Division, due July 1, 1872.....	\$2,050,000
do do Western Division, due July 1, 1872.....	850,000
Second do Western Division, due January 1, 1874.....	750,000

Total Mortgage Debt, outside of Trust..... \$3,650,000  
Or about \$10,700 per mile on total length of Road.

The following statement gives the gross earnings of both Divisions of the Road from 1858 to 1865, covering the whole term since the property went into Trust:

Year.	Eastern.	Western.	Total
1858.....	\$846,669 91	\$ 626,640 90	\$1,473,310 81
1859.....	974,430 75	698,315 09	1,672,745 84
1860.....	959,231 59	725,681 16	1,684,912 75
1861.....	771,999 25	574,115 97	1,346,115 22
1862.....	1,122,530 27	797,402 22	1,919,932 49
1863.....	1,663,702 41	1,162,126 49	2,825,828 90
1865.....	1,945,986 66	1,365,084 16	3,311,070 82
1865.....	2,230,539 39	1,562,466 06	3,793,005 45

The proportion of receipts consumed in expenses in 1864 was 67 per cent., and in 1865, 73 per cent.; in the first year leaving net earnings about \$420,000, and last year upwards of \$1,000,000.

**IMPORTANCE OF THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH.**

President Johnson was visited on Saturday of last week by a Committee from the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, who came to Washington for the purpose of presenting to him a series of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of that State, approving of his policy in the rehabilitation of the Southern States. In his reply, Mr. Johnson reiterated the principles which actuate his course. After setting forth the position which he had taken during the recent civil war, he said:

"I am gratified to meet you to-day, expressing the principles and enunciating the sentiments to which you have given utterance. I have no doubt that your intention is to carry out and comply with every principle laid down in the resolutions which you have submitted. I know that some of you are distrustful; but I am of those who have confidence in the judgment, in the integrity, in the intelligence, and in the virtue of the great mass of the American people, and having such confidence, I am willing to trust them; and I thank God that we have not yet reached that point where we have lost all confidence in each other. The spirit of the Government can only be preserved, we can only become prosperous and great as a people by mutual forbearance and confidence. Upon that faith and confidence alone can the Government be successfully carried on."

Upon this single point depends the great issue now before the nation. The President holds to the doctrine expressed so emphatically in his letter to General Slocum, that "the people must be trusted with their Government." Till it shall be accepted as the policy of every department of the Government, as well as of the Executive, there can be little hope of recuperation, or the establishment of the institutions which make peace secure. Every consideration of national interest, and of national pride, require the prosecution of the more generous policy.

We do not impugn the motives of those who think differently. It is natural that men who have given their best exertions, their lives, and the lives of those dear to them, to maintain the integrity of the Republic, should require ample security against a repetition of the controversy. They apprehend the revival, under some form, of the doctrine of secession, and the continuance of laws oppressive to the race that the war has enfranchised. We are convinced, however, that such fears are groundless. The South staked their all on the issue of the war. They lost; and now the heresies which gave rise to it, no power on earth could vitalize. The Constitutional Amendment has also denationalized slavery, and the people and the States are showing, through their legislatures and through the private contracts with the freedmen, the good faith with which they accept the situation.

This frank avowal of Mr. Johnson will, therefore, we are persuaded, be accepted in the same spirit in which it was made. It is not by the holding of the conquered party to extravagant and humiliating conditions that the Union is to be established anew, that civil law is to be maintained in the Southern commonwealths, and their prosperity restored to its former condition. Enough that the majesty of the nation has been asserted, that the problem of secession has been determined by the arbitrament of war, that the social system of the South, which many regarded as the original source of the mischief, has been overturned. The time for peace has come, and the duty of the hour is restoration. The basis of this restoration must be mutual confidence, as the President has so clearly indicated. The Southern States must invite this by assuming a loyal political attitude before the nation; the North, by cordial acceptance of their assurances.

The most important consideration of public interest demand this. When the war began, every one felt that the breaking up of the Union would involve the general disintegration of society, and endanger our national existence. The same feeling, rightly applied, must lead to the universal conviction that territorial dependence and military subjection of the Southern States, expose us to similar peril. We cannot safely permit a colonial system to grow up among us, tending as it does to concentrate power in the hands of the Executive, and to enlarge it even to the dimensions of imperialism. This was the real issue upon which our fathers fought in the revolution; and it is tangibly expressed in their watchword, the reason why John Hampden refused to pay ship-money,—“No taxation without representation.” Till our Southern States are permitted to have their Senators and Representatives in Congress, they are but colonies of their sister commonwealths, and can have no joint interest in our great national system.

This disorganized condition is liable at any moment to operate unfavorably upon our foreign relations. We cannot press so boldly upon the British Government the settlement of the questions of international law arising out of the spoliations upon our commerce by privateers fitted out, manned and chartered in British ports; nor venture with proper assurance to demand the evacuation of Mexico. The general lawlessness existing in that Republic, and the weakness of the acknowledged Government, afford to Maximilian and his

Gallican sponsor a pretext for their armed occupation almost as good as our own for military subjection of two-thirds of our own territory. So long as this state of affairs remains, the possession of that territory is a source of relative national weakness. Every foreign statesman knows this, and the diplomatic correspondence of Messrs. Seward and Adams cannot disprove so palpable a fact. It has been the great difficulty in our foreign intercourse; and we appreciate the feelings of the President when he declares that—

“The moment it can be announced that the Union of the States is again complete, that we have resumed our career of prosperity and greatness, at that very instant almost all our foreign difficulties will be settled. For there is no power on earth which will care to have a controversy or a rupture with the Government of the United States, under such circumstances.”

We wish most earnestly that Congress could take as broad and just a view of this question.

It is as necessary to the prosperity, as to the peace of the country, that this policy should be speedily put into operation. The vast region lately overrun by war was the garden of the Republic, and furnished to our export trade the staples which gave us our commercial preponderance in the markets of the world. In 1860, besides the production of manufactures to the value of over \$200,000,000, and the supply of raw material to New England and the North, it sent to Europe cotton, tobacco, rice and lumber to the value of about \$210,000,000. Now that the incubus of slavery has been removed, there is every reason to expect the speedy restoration of that commerce and home production. Freedmen having an interest in the products of their industry, take the place of slaves, while mechanical ingenuity is set free to make agriculture more productive, and immigration is afforded a new and more attractive field. Mr. Johnson is amply warranted in his sanguine declaration that if all the States were restored, all the industrial pursuits and avocations of peace again resumed, the day could not be far distant when the United States would put into the commerce of the world cotton and tobacco to the value of \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000. With such a result we would not long be compelled to see our bonds quoted in Europe at only about two-thirds their par value. Our men of business would not, as at present, be holding back from investment and active operations, for fear that they would be suddenly arrested in their progress by financial revulsion. The population of the Southern States, inured by the experience of war to greater familiarity with practical life and activity, and possessing in their soil, their mines and climate, the elements of incalculable wealth, would soon divide with us the national burdens and aid us in increasing manifold the resources of our common country.

The President is right. Every consideration of national interest and public policy, requires the early rehabilitation of the Southern States and their restoration to the family of Union; and the President's eagerness to lay aside the extraordinary powers which the exigencies of the war had conferred upon him, affords the highest proof of his sincerity and patriotism. We want the aid of Southern statesmen to solve the problem of necessary legislation for the South, and it is damaging to the best interests of the country to dispense with it any longer; we want the moral influence of a united country in adjusting our foreign relations; and, perhaps more than all, we want capital attracted to the South, and its industry and wealth free to develop itself, and this cannot be, so long as the States are under semi-military rule.

#### ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. NO. 14.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Hudson River Railroad, one of the most important roads leading out of the city of New York, follows the east bank of the Hudson River to East Albany—

-a distance of.....	144 miles.
And is thence continued to Troy by the Troy and Greenbush Railroad a further distance of.....	6 "
Making the whole line owned, leased, and operated by the company.....	150 miles.
The length of second track and sidings is—	
On the Hudson River Railroad.....	128½
On the Troy and Greenbush Railroad.....	10—
Total equivalent single track.....	288½ miles.

ROLLING STOCK.

The rolling stock or equipment of the road owned by the company at the close of each of the last ten fiscal years, (September 30,) is shown in the following statement :

Sept. 30th.	Loco-motives.	Cars rated as 8-wheel.			Total.
		Pass.	Mail, &c.	Freight.	
1856.....	53	109	27	546	682
1857.....	57	107	30	514	651
1858.....	57	107	30	507	644
1859.....	57	107	31	511	649
1860.....	58	107	33	521	661
1861.....	61	117	35	653	805
1862.....	64	113	29	651	793
1863.....	68	118	27	675	820
1864.....	71	133	31	671	835
1865.....	75	137	28	711	876

BUSINESS OF THE LINE.

The mileage of trains, the number and mileage of passengers and the tons of freight and mileage thereof in the same years are given as follows :

Fiscal Years.	Train Mileage.		Passengers.		Freight.	
	Pass'gers.	Freight.	Number.	Mileage.	Tons.	Mileage.
1855-56.....	509,565	324,138	1,377,221	57,251,948	165,312	20,116,030
1856-57.....	463,528	312,638	1,494,782	58,928,855	176,798	19,642,158
1857-58.....	416,364	283,860	1,415,339	56,658,109	160,197	18,416,865
1858-59.....	438,322	342,005	1,503,961	57,263,230	258,965	30,155,130
1859-60.....	540,339	426,726	1,637,651	66,951,310	337,852	40,187,539
1860-61.....	606,836	509,922	1,501,242	54,406,307	370,098	42,834,771
1861-62.....	575,104	577,441	1,456,402	61,277,103	517,740	60,378,643
1862-63.....	558,413	726,423	1,804,812	78,538,189	656,967	75,191,270
1863-64.....	628,835	663,862	2,017,843	98,853,821	601,824	72,720,351
1864-65.....	698,226	588,315	2,068,245	85,778,513	491,850	53,738,441

The following classifies the freight into the several descriptions carried—the quantities being given in tons :

Fiscal Years.	Products of—		Veg'ble food.	Agricul. products.	Manu- factures.	Merchan- dse.	Other articles.
	forest.	animals.					
1855-56.....	2,743	49,405	26,183	9,334	36,818	24,189	16,640
1856-57.....	3,476	58,604	21,828	6,336	32,250	40,786	11,488
1857-58.....	3,443	59,786	17,274	9,402	2,986	32,299	13,006
1858-59.....	7,497	104,832	22,766	13,770	43,284	53,444	13,369
1859-60.....	8,093	124,224	36,389	15,784	66,106	68,672	18,584
1860-61.....	7,033	150,793	54,822	18,844	54,607	71,487	12,512
1861-62.....	7,104	233,895	61,287	33,211	68,900	93,109	15,234
1862-63.....	7,759	307,757	33,384	79,182	105,714	106,836	16,335
1863-64.....	12,042	237,901	41,241	68,416	114,165	107,344	20,715
1864-65.....	9,380	174,979	31,387	46,518	102,876	88,112	38,498

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The gross transportation earnings and expenses and the profits from operations in the same ten years were as follows :

Fiscal Years.	GROSS EARNINGS			Total.	Operating Expenses.	Prof. from Operat'g.
	Passengers.	Freight.	Other.			
1855-56.....	\$1,144,873	\$730,695	\$118,814	\$1,924,382	\$1,239,573	\$684,809
1856-57.....	1,132,320	716,600	53,908	1,902,828	1,213,948	688,880
1857-58.....	1,042,866	493,728	49,177	1,585,771	1,041,773	543,998
1858-59.....	1,079,662	731,821	50,592	1,862,075	1,078,541	783,534
1859-60.....	1,144,939	843,328	54,412	2,042,679	1,269,024	773,655
1860-61.....	1,037,656	792,875	58,787	1,889,318	1,422,553	466,765
1861-62.....	1,202,684	1,469,119	58,580	2,730,383	1,367,575	1,362,808
1862-63.....	1,550,226	1,964,105	78,382	3,592,713	1,748,426	1,844,287
1863-64.....	1,921,277	2,134,669	68,336	4,124,282	2,545,307	1,578,975
1864-65.....	2,099,952	2,224,031	128,398	4,452,380	3,176,612	1,275,968

The profits from operations, as above given, were disbursed in the following manner :

Fiscal Years.	Interest on debt.	Divid'g on Stock		Scrip issued.	Carried to surplus.	Surplus Sept. 30.
		Amount.	Rate.			
1855-56.....	\$651,315	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$66,722	\$116,542
1856-57.....	650,400	.....	.....	.....	33,660	150,202
1857-58.....	634,969	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,231
1858-59.....	647,700	.....	.....	.....	135,833	195,064
1859-60.....	631,648	.....	.....	.....	142,006	334,142
1860-61.....	695,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,360
1861-62.....	65,016	.....	.....	.....	705,792	811,152
1862-63.....	648,354	237,163	7.....	.....	908,770	1,719,922
1863-64.....	594,488	499,287	8.....	441,800	45,400	1,763,322
1864-65.....	537,613	329,405	5.....	.....	283,169	2,046,491

A further dividend of 3 per cent was paid on the 1st Oct., 1865, making 8 per cent for the year closing Sept. 30, 1865.

GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

The financial condition of the company at the close of each fiscal year from 1855-56 to 1864-65, both years inclusive, is shown in the following statement :

Sept. 30th.	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debts.	Balance of Income.	Total Amount.
1857.....	3,758,466	8,842,000	453,315	150,202	13,203,983
1858.....	3,758,466	8,842,000	455,003	59,231	13,112,700
1859.....	3,758,466	8,842,000	414,654	195,064	13,210,184
1860.....	3,758,466	9,107,000	182,106	334,142	13,381,714
1861.....	3,758,466	9,137,000	773,411	105,360	13,774,237
1862.....	3,758,466	9,137,000	298,424	811,152	14,005,042
1863.....	4,422,023	8,938,750	4,167	1,719,922	15,084,862
1864.....	6,218,042	7,737,680	1,167	1,763,322	15,720,211
1865.....	6,563,250	7,762,840	1,167	2,046,491	16,373,748

Against which are charged the following, viz. :

Sept. 30th.	Road, &c.	Construction Account			All other prop' & as'ts
		Equipm't.	Engin'g etc.	Total.	
1856.....	\$9,338,801	\$1,167,049	\$707,917	\$11,213,767	\$1,902,552
1857.....	9,392,740	1,182,362	707,917	11,283,019	1,920,964
1858.....	9,438,698	1,182,373	707,919	11,328,990	1,783,710
1859.....	9,497,988	1,182,373	707,994	11,388,280	1,821,904
1860.....	9,909,833	1,182,373	708,239	11,800,445	1,581,269
1861.....	10,000,916	1,340,445	708,239	12,049,600	1,724,637
1862.....	10,041,499	1,363,931	708,364	12,113,794	1,891,248
1863.....	10,432,881	1,474,527	708,902	12,616,310	2,463,552
1864.....	10,774,018	1,616,413	708,902	13,099,333	2,620,878
1865.....	11,015,836	1,969,334	708,902	13,694,072	2,679,876

The construction account is made up from the annual reports to the State Engineer, in which are omitted the amount of losses in negotiating bonds and loans, commissions paid, interest to stockholders during the construction of the road, etc., prior to 1855. In the Treasurer's accounts these items amounting to \$1,570,514 are included under the heading of "Engineering and Agencies;" but in the form above, that sum is placed under the caption of "All other property and Assets," and ought to be deducted to get the real amounts representing the balances not chargeable to construction.

DEDUCTIONS.

The following table shows the cost of and road equipment, and the earnings, expenses and profits per mile; the relation of earnings and expenses, and the ratio of profits to cost of road, etc. :

Fiscal Year.	Cost of Road, &c. per mile.	Amount per mile		Profit or Revenue.	Expenses to earnings to cost per cent. of r'd &c.	Profits to cost
		Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.			
1855-56.....	\$77,873	\$13,364	\$8,608	\$4,756	64.41	6.10
1856-57.....	78,354	13,214	8,430	4,784	63.80	6.10
1857-58.....	78,673	11,012	7,234	3,778	65.69	4.80
1858-59.....	79,085	12,931	7,489	5,442	57.91	6.60
1859-60.....	81,947	14,185	8,812	5,373	62.12	6.55
1860-61.....	83,678	13,120	9,879	3,241	75.29	3.87
1861-62.....	84,123	18,961	9,497	9,464	50.09	11.25
1862-63.....	87,613	24,948	12,142	12,806	48.67	14.61
1863-64.....	90,967	28,641	17,675	10,966	61.74	12.05
1864-65.....	95,097	30,919	22,060	8,859	71.01	9.31

SALE PRICES AT NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices at which the Hudson stock has sold in each month of the five last fiscal years :

Months.	1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.	
	October.....	54½ @ 64½	33½ @ 38½	61 @ 79	131 @ 141½	109 @ 125				
November.....	40 @ 60	36 @ 41½	72 @ 79	121 @ 134½	118 @ 127½					
December.....	36 @ 45	33½ @ 39	72½ @ 77½	119½ @ 129½	114 @ 118½					
January.....	44 @ 49½	37½ @ 40	82 @ 98	129½ @ 143	95½ @ 115½					
February.....	40½ @ 48½	35½ @ 39½	91½ @ 99	139 @ 162	102½ @ 117½					
March.....	43 @ 47	35½ @ 37½	95 @ 101½	148½ @ 161½	89½ @ 113½					
April.....	33 @ 45½	35½ @ 36½	102½ @ 117	120 @ 164	90 @ 115½					
May.....	34 @ 37½	36 @ 45	116 @ 142½	132 @ 156	95½ @ 113					
June.....	31½ @ 34½	44 @ 49½	118 @ 143½	133 @ 147	100½ @ 109					
July.....	32 @ 38	43 @ 47½	145 @ 180	120 @ 137½	107 @ 115					
August.....	32½ @ 34½	44½ @ 54½	141½ @ 153	126 @ 135	104½ @ 113½					
September.....	32½ @ 34	50 @ 62½	128½ @ 150	107 @ 127½	105 @ 111½					
Year.....	31½ @ 64½	33½ @ 62½	61 @ 180	107 @ 164	89½ @ 127½					

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1866.

There is still a great want of activity in all departments of the corn trade. During the week a very moderate business has been transacted both in wheat and spring corn, and, in some instances, prices have slightly favored the buyer. English wheat, however, if of good and fine quality, has changed hands at fully previous quotations, whilst foreign wheat has been in fair average request at full quotations. The condition of the English wheat is still very bad, and so long as this remains the case, millers will operate cautiously in home-grown produce, a decided preference being given to foreign liabilities. The result of this is, that while the English wheat trade rules inactive, foreign wheats command a fair amount of attention, and were money at a lower range in the discount market, the trade for American and Continental wheats would assume considerable activity. At a low price, however, damp English wheat is disposed of for mixing with very dry foreign produce, so that, although this quality of home-grown wheat sells at a value by no means satisfactory to the producer, the supplies forwarded to market are generally disposed of. At the present moment the London market is the most inactive in the Kingdom as regards home-grown wheat, the demand in most of our provincial markets—although far from active—being steady, whilst, in some instances, rather higher prices have been demanded and obtained. A dearer market, however, has been but an exceptional occurrence during the last few weeks; nevertheless, such a movement, though casual, seems to indicate a tendency to higher prices than those ruling at the present moment. The activity, or rather, I should say, steadiness, of the country markets has necessarily been caused by the operations of country millers, whose purchases have been to a fair average extent, the consequence of which has been that prices have been well supported. One of the results of these transactions is the increased make of country flour, the arrivals of which into London since the 1st January have been on a larger scale than for many years. Hence, the wheat trade in the London market has suffered, the town millers, owing to the large supply of country-made flour on offer, having been compelled to contract their purchases of wheat, because of the falling off in the demand for town-made qualities, bakers at the present moment being in a position to obtain useful and fine qualities of flour

at a moderate price. To explain this more fully, I may observe that town-made flour delivered to the baker is quoted at 43s to 46s per sack of 280 lbs., whilst country-made qualities sell at prices varying from 32s to 38s, and French flour may be obtained at 35s to 38s per 280 lbs. The supply of the latter in the London market is certainly small, the bulk of the shipments from France being, as I noticed in my last letter, made to our Western ports; but country makes at 36s, 37s and 38s per 280 lbs. are undoubtedly of a quality sufficiently good to suit the majority of bakers in London. The town millers, therefore, are at the moment confining their transactions in produce to their present limited wants, and from this cause, the prevailing quietness of the trade must, in part, be attributed. The leading firms in the trade are still of opinion that the wheat trade will not exhibit any permanent activity during the next few weeks; but at the same time, they are firmly impressed with the notion that the present range of prices must at least be maintained. And to this opinion very little opposition is encountered. The present state of the money market must operate prejudicially to the trade, and limit the transactions of millers each week to the supply of their actual and, perhaps, immediate wants, whilst the continued arrivals of French and Spanish flour at Liverpool, in the face of the large stock at that port, tend strongly to keep the leading markets in a state of inactivity.

On the other hand, our total importations are now much restricted. The Baltic is now closed, and, consequently, we are without receipts of produce from the ports of Dantzic, Stettin, &c. From America, our imports are being limited, in addition to which the quantity of wheat and flour on passage from New York to this country is small, whilst the latest advices we have from your side represent the trade for wheat and flour as in a most depressed state with scarcely any business doing in export. At the various Black Sea ports, the shipments of produce have recently fallen off in a considerable degree, the number of grain-laden vessels at the present moment eastward of Gibraltar being 299, against 441 last year, about one half of these being laden with wheat. Under these circumstances, therefore, it does not seem possible that wheat can materially change in value from that now current during the next few weeks. That a decline will take place is quite impossible, neither does it seem possible that prices can materially and permanently improve just now, in fact, the market will be regulated by France and the South of Russia, and should the arrivals of flour and wheat from these respective ports keep up to the average of the last few months, a series of quiet, but firm, wheat markets may be anticipated till the spring. The average price of English wheat in England and Wales, last week, was 45s 7d, against 38s 10d last year, 40s 10d in 1864; 47s 10d in 1863; and 61s 4d in 1862. The prices current for produce at Mark Lane are as under:

Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new	per lb.	37 to 45
" " " old		44 to 50
" " white, new		39 to 50
" " " old		52 to 56
American, red		43 to 48
" white		49 to 54
Indian Corn, mixed		29 to —
Flour, American	per bush.	26 to 30
French	per 280 lbs.	32 to 38

The prices of wheat, per quarter, at the leading foreign ports at the close of the last two years were as follows:

	1864.		1865.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Konigsburg	32 6	to 36 0	43 0	to 50 0
Dantzic	35 0	to 38 0	35 0	to 50 0
Rostoch	36 6	to 38 6	48 0	to 52 0
Stettin	35 6	to 36 6	46 0	to 50 0
Hamburg	34 6	to 38 6	48 0	to 53 0
Antwerp	36 0	to 41 6	45 0	to 47 6
Nantes	36 0	to 38 0	41 0	to 46 0
Bordeaux	36 6	to 37 6	42 6	to 45 0
Santander	44 6	to 47 6	36 8	to 41 6
Lisbon	55 0	to 73 0		
Marseilles	33 6	to 40 6	40 6	to 44 6
Naples	37 6	to 38 6	46 0	to 49 0
Ancona	40 0	to 41 0	42 0	to 45 0
Thesli	31 0	to 44 0	37 6	to 40 0
Alexandria	42 6	to 45 0		
Constantinople	26 0	to 39 0	28 6	to 49 3
Galatz	24 0	to 27 0	32 6	to 37 0
Odessa	22 6	to 34 0	27 4	to 37 6
Taganrog	27 0	to 28 0	34 0	to 37 6
St. Petersburg	30 0	to 33 6	39 0	to 43 0

I shall send full returns of the other markets in my weekly letter of Saturday.

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. 8, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Feb. 9:

	FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods	\$791,017	\$2,925,551	\$757,549	\$4,741,870
General merchandise	2,041,379	1,319,751	1,829,420	1,833,066
Total for the week	\$2,832,396	\$4,245,302	\$2,586,969	\$6,574,936
Previously reported	18,724,347	18,430,314	9,757,918	25,170,072
Since January 1	\$21,556,743	\$22,675,616	\$12,344,887	\$31,745,008

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. 12:

	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week	\$4,986,632	\$3,475,880	\$4,303,182	\$3,777,267
Previously reported	18,906,274	13,187,472	20,317,172	23,322,613
Since January 1	\$23,892,906	\$16,663,352	\$25,125,354	\$27,099,880

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 7, 1866:

Feb. 7—Steamer Java, Liverpool—		
Gold bars		\$363,227
7—Steamer Moro Castle, Havana—		
Spanish gold		10,500
9—Brig H. Laurens, Ponce—		
American silver		3,000
10—Steamer Etna, Liverpool—		
Gold coin		115,882
10—Steamer New York, Bremen—		
Gold bars		63,452
Silver bars		183,501
German silver		800
Total for the week		\$ 362,362
Previously reported		2,740,804
Total since January 1, 1866		\$ 3,568,166

Same time in	Same time in
1865.....\$3,517,103	1858.....\$7,722,733
1864.....7,341,503	1857.....2,613,313
1863.....5,540,329	1856.....563,447
1862.....4,079,082	1855.....733,698
1861.....177,067	1854.....2,045,043
1860.....1,034,569	1853.....1,329,301
1859.....8,274,209	1852.....5,695,727

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship New York, from Aspinwall Feb. 1, arrived at this port on the 9th inst. The following is her treasure list:

Panama Railroad Co.	\$9,683	Dabney Morgan & Co.	63,442
Order	21,190	Lees & Waller	341,927
Richard Patrick	30,014	Wells, Fargo & Co.	3,000
Eugene Kelley & Co.	131,221	H. H. Van Dyke, Ass. U. S.	
August Belmont & Co.	146,160	Treasurer	500,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	68,376	Wells & Co.	117,056
H. Cohen & Co.	17,000		
Total			\$1,449,074

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon Munoz.....\$4,060

The receipts from California since January 1, 1866, have been as follows:

Date	Steamship	At date	To date
January 12	New York	\$ 685,610	\$ 685,610
January 19	Henry Chauncey	799,706	1,485,316
February 1	Atlantic	944,878	2,430,194
February 9	New York	1,449,074	3,879,268
To corresponding date 1865			2,938,429
" " 1864			1,297,737
" " 1863			3,029,535
" " 1862			3,663,678
" " 1861			6,714,100

A telegram from San Francisco dated February 10, reports the sailing, on that day, of the Steamship Golden Age with \$1,290,502 in treasure, of which \$940,236 was for New York.

TAXING GROSS DEPOSITS OF BANKS—ACTION OF THE BANKS, AND LETTER, &c., OF THE TREASURER.—At a meeting of the Associated Bank officers of this city, the following resolution and statement of the case was adopted in relation to the recent circular letter of the Treasurer of the United States on taxing their gross in place of their net deposits:

Resolved, That as a reply to said letter the banks state that the returns of deposits made to the Treasurer of the United States for purposes of taxation are based upon the actual amount of balances remaining in the banks belonging to depositors after the close of each day, as soon as ascertained, and are made in the same manner as they would be made were interest to be allowed to the depositors; that the operations of the clearing-house can in nowise affect the same, as they are in all cases, whether for purposes of taxation or to ascertain the amounts due from the banks to their depositors, made in the same manner as they would be were there no clearing-house in operation, any representations to the contrary notwithstanding.

And that any other method of making the returns would be untrue and contrary to the requirements of law, which is that a true sworn statement shall be rendered of the average amount of deposits due from the banks for the six months preceding the date of such return.

We gave the letter of the Treasurer, referred to above, in the CHRONICLE (page 169) of last week. Below will be found the reply of the Treasurer to these resolutions of the Banks, with another circular letter:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, FEB. 13, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant has been received. Of the imposing paper that came therewith inclosed, purporting to be the resolutions of a meeting of officers of the banks in the city of New York, called to consider a circular addressed to each of them from this office, under date of the 1st inst., and which is twice therein declared to be a reply to said letter and circular, I have to say that, as an argument, it is considered a fine specimen of special pleading, but as a reply it is disingenuous, evasive, and no answer whatever to the direct questions propounded in said circular; that the intention was to conceal the truth of the matter sought to be elicited as evidence, by the fact that this office has the letters of cashiers of banks, stating that the average amounts of deposits were estimated from the balances at the close of each day, without reference to the clearing-house exchanges, as required by the regulations; and it has also evidence that other banks did not so estimate these deposits. Yet the Presidents of such banks as did not so estimate their average deposits have alike appended their signatures to the statements contained in these resolutions as an answer to the question whether they did or did not so estimate their deposits. The law requires the returns referred to in the circular to be made for the six months next preceding said first days of January and July, and not for parts of days preceding or succeeding these or any other days, and thus precludes the idea that the accounts made up at the close of business of one day may be manipulated and estimated upon after changes have been made at noon, or after, of the next succeeding day. The phraseology of the law in this regard is in the usual form, and its plain meaning is as well understood by bankers as by commercial lawyers, and it does seem that but for the private interests of the banks involved as fair-minded men would for a moment doubt but that the computations should be made as all other monied and commercial estimates are made from the book as the balances stood at the close of the business of each day. The law directs the duty to be paid upon the "average" amount of deposits. You insist upon estimating upon the minimum amounts. It appears from the returns made to this office that all the National banks in the United States, excepting a number in the three principal and one other Atlantic city, and perhaps a few isolated cases elsewhere, have made their returns in accordance with the instructions issued from this office and in conformity to the law. Any change now in the way indicated by your meeting would not only be in violation of what is considered a plain official duty, but would be a manifest injustice to the people of the United States generally, and particularly so to nearly

sixteen hundred National Banks, which have promptly met the requirements of this office, and paid what they thereby admitted to be due under the law from them to the people of the United States. But as I did not invite or desire an argument from you, I do not propose to make one to you, as to the right or wrong of the law, or the decision of requirements made under it. What is required and desired is, that plain, direct, exhibit and categorical answers be made to the circular of the 1st inst., and that if the returns have not been made in compliance with the requirements of the office, as in that circular indicated, that then an amended return be made thereto showing the difference between the estimates of deposits as made after the Clearing-house Exchanges, and at the close of the business at the preceding day, and that an amount equal to one-quarter of one per cent on that difference be immediately remitted with such amended return to this office. In default of this, duty will compel me to enforce such payment by one or more of the remedies indicated in the law to be applied to all such cases.

I see by the New-York papers that you have caused the resolutions of your meeting to be published, with remarks that would seem to indicate a purpose on your part to resort to the courts. Therefore, as you have presented only one side of the case, I shall, in order to show the other side, cause the letter, preceded by my circular of the 1st instant, and your letter with the resolutions of the meeting of the New York bank officers, and a circular of the 13th instant, to be all published together. As it is not my wish to prejudice or in any way incommode or delay the payment of the interest on the public stocks about to become due to the many banks that have made satisfactory reports, by reason of the remissness of the few that have not made such reports. It is particularly desirable that an early answer should be returned to the circular from this office, No. 5, of the 13th instant, as I shall be compelled to withhold from the several Assistant Treasurers the list of dividends now being prepared, until such time as it can be ascertained which banks shall and which shall not be entitled to receive such dividends, by reason of having or not having made satisfactory returns, and the payment of duty thereon to this office.

Very respectfully yours,

F. C. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

To C. F. SIMPSON, Esq., Secretary Continental National Bank, New York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, FEB. 13, 1866.

CIRCULAR No. 5, 1866.—It is evident that a number of National Banks, in making reply to the circular of the 1st inst. have considered that the day was not closed until after the exchange had been made on the next day after the Clearing house, and thus while reporting their average of deposits, as estimated from the balances at the close of the day, have deducted from such balances the amount of the exchanges of the next day. As this construction is not in accordance with the requirements, it is desired that those banks which have made replies to the circular referred to, in which replies they have stated that the averages of deposits were estimated from the balances at the close of the day, shall also state whether the averages were estimated BEFORE THE EXCHANGES AT THE CLEARING HOUSE. The attention of all such banks as have not yet made reply to the circular of the 1st inst., is requested to the words above in capital letters. In either case, whether a reply has or has not yet been made by a bank, unless the reply already made is complete and without reservation in reference to exchanges at the clearing-house. It is required that a reply shall at once be furnished which shall distinctly state whether or not the average of deposits was estimated from the balances of deposits before the exchanges at the clearing house.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT STATISTICS.—The Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco has furnished the following very complete tabular statement of the business of that establishment during the past year:

Deposits of Gold and Silver Bullion and Coinage at the United States Branch Mint, San Francisco, for the year ending December 31st, 1865:

Gold Deposits.....	\$21,173,638 44
Silver Deposits.....	620,889 68
<b>Total Gold and Silver Deposits.....</b>	<b>\$21,800,528 12</b>

GOLD COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1865.

Months.	Double Eagle.	Eagles.	Half Eagles.	Quarter Eagles.	Total.
January.....	\$1,410,000	\$30,000	\$15,500	\$20,640	\$1,476,200
February.....	600,000				60,000
March.....	745,000				74,500
April.....	2,690,000				2,690,000
May.....	2,125,000				2,125,000
June.....	2,265,000	32,000	35,000		2,332,000
July.....	2,555,000			12,800	2,567,800
August.....	1,845,000				1,845,000
September.....	2,090,000	105,000	47,500		2,242,500
October.....	1,585,000		50,000	25,000	1,660,000
November.....	1,525,000				1,525,000
December.....	1,345,000				1,435,000
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>20,870,000</b>	<b>167,000</b>	<b>138,060</b>	<b>58,440</b>	<b>21,233,500</b>

LOCALITIES FROM WHENCE GOLD WAS RECEIVED.

California.....	\$12,280,563 18	Arizona.....	\$30,411 57
Idaho.....	3,161,132 22	Parted from Silver.....	280,032 24
Oregon.....	1,195,266 09	Fine Bars.....	3,699,407 83
Montana.....	274,786 66	Foreign Coin.....	30,999 16
Nevada.....	15,135 09	Foreign Bullion.....	205,904 40

SILVER COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1865.

Months.	Half Dollars.	Quar Dollars.	Dimes.	Half Dimes.	Total.
January.....	\$16,000		\$6,000		\$22,000
February.....	32,500	\$5,500		\$1,800	39,800
March.....					
April.....	21,000				21,000
May.....	37,000				37,000
June.....	21,000				21,000
July.....	35,000		4,000		39,000
August.....	33,000				33,000
September.....	54,000				54,000
October.....	43,000			1,000	44,000
November.....	27,000	4,700	4,500	3,200	39,450
December.....	18,000		3,000		21,000
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$337,500</b>	<b>\$10,250</b>	<b>\$17,500</b>	<b>\$6,000</b>	<b>\$371,250</b>

LOCALITIES FROM WHENCE SILVER WAS RECEIVED.

Nevada.....	\$370,024 44	Bars.....	\$33,100 44
Idaho.....	11,961 90	Foreign Coin.....	24,188 89
Oregon.....	5,332 41	Foreign Bullion.....	24,209 78
Parted from Gold.....	158,071 82		

RECAPITULATION.

Gold—Number of Pieces.....	1,111,188	\$21,233,500
Silver—Number of Pieces.....	1,011,000	371,250
Silver—Fine Bars.....	2,122,188	\$21,604,750
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$21,866,900</b>

QUICKSILVER—RECEIPTS AT AND EXPORTS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The

exports of quicksilver from California during the year, as given in the *Mercantile Gazette*, of San Francisco, show a considerable excess over 1864, there being an increase of 5,551 flasks. China is by far the largest consumer, in fact taking nearly one-half of our entire shipments. Europe, Mexico, Peru, and Chile are next in order, and the balance is generally distributed throughout the markets of the world. The export price is fixed at 55c, and for home use 65c per lb is demanded. Heretofore, as now, the New Almaden Mines have furnished the bulk of supplies; but it is proper for us here to state that the Lake Manufacturing Company situated in Sonoma County, has produced in the aggregate, since its opening in September, 1862, 6,755 flasks, the bulk of which is sold by the owners to their regular trade customers. The yield of the New Almaden Mine, during the year 1865, was 47,194 flasks. The total receipts for each month during the year were as follows:

Month.....	Flasks.	Month.....	Flasks.
January.....	3,768	July.....	3,710
February.....	3,512	August.....	4,500
March.....	3,427	September.....	4,606
April.....	4,050	October.....	3,010
May.....	4,501	November.....	3,339
June.....	4,000	December.....	4,271
<b>Total flasks.....</b>	<b>47,194</b>		

We also give the exports to the different countries for 1865, and also for the five previous years, as follows:

To.....	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
To New York and Boston.....	400	600	2,265	95	1,495	6,800
Great Britain.....		2,500	1,500	1,063	1,609	10,400
Mexico.....	3,886	12,061	14,778	11,590	7,483	2,789
China.....	2,715	13,788	3,725	8,889	18,908	14,248
Peru.....	750	2,804	3,439	3,376	4,300	5,500
Chile.....	1,040	2,059	1,746	500	2,674	2,000
Central America.....		110	40	40	30	8
Japan.....		50	25		262	500
Australia.....	100	1,850	800	300	100	200
Panama.....	130	57	424	120	45	
Victoria, V. I.....	326	116	5	42	21	24
<b>Total flasks.....</b>	<b>9,448</b>	<b>35,995</b>	<b>33,747</b>	<b>26,014</b>	<b>36,918</b>	<b>42,469</b>

And our exports previously have been—

Year.....	Flasks.	Year.....	Flasks.
1859.....	3,399	1856.....	23,740
1858.....	24,142	1855.....	27,165
1857.....	27,262	1854.....	20,963

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.—The following is a recapitulation of the total collections of internal revenue for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1863, 1864, and 1865, respectively as published in the Times:

Articles and Occupations.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Total receipts.....	24,403,091 34	75,461,278 00	104,379,609 56
Slaughtered animals.....	710,712 57	698,549 73	1,261,357 09
Gross receipts.....	1,340,271 82	2,902,869 80	8,891,874 13
Sales.....	64,003 87	141,231 58	4,052,243 54
Licenses.....	6,724,178 43	7,173,305 26	12,613,478 67
Income.....	455,721 26	13,933,362 72	20,740,451 33
Legacies, &c.....	56,592 61	311,161 02	546,708 17
Schedule &c.....	365,530 93	696,878 43	780,286 53
Passports, &c.....	8,406 00	11,001 00	29,538 29
Special income.....			28,929,312 02
Penalties, &c.....	27,170 14	185,224 94	517,627 41
Banks, Railroad Co.'s, &c.....	1,910,936 97	7,017,547 03	14,385,606 63
Salaries.....	696,181 71	1,705,124 63	2,826,333 37
Stamps.....	4,140,175 29	5,894,945 14	11,162,892 14
United States Marshals.....		308 32	2,735 29
Solicitor of the Treasury.....		7,967 92	
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>\$41,003,192 93</b>	<b>*\$117,145,748 52</b>	<b>\$211,129,529 17</b>

\* Including \$295,076 08, amount refunded.

IMMIGRATION.—The following table shows the number of emigrants that have arrived at this port during the month of January, and the names of the several European ports of their embarkation. It will be seen that there is a large increase over last year:

Date, 1866.	Name of port.	Nation.	Total
Jan.....	Liverpool.....	Great Britain.....	4,518
Jan.....	Glasgow.....	Great Britain.....	518
Jan.....	London.....	Great Britain.....	390
Jan.....	Rotterdam.....	Germany.....	260
Jan.....	Bremen.....	Germany.....	2,625
Jan.....	Hamburg.....	Germany.....	2,409
Jan.....	Havre.....	French.....	399
Jan.....	Genoa.....	Sardinian.....	56
<b>Total Jan., 1866.....</b>			<b>11,175</b>
<b>Total Jan., 1865.....</b>			<b>5,319</b>

The following statement shows the ports whence emigrant passengers have arrived, together with the nationality and number of vessels; also, the number of emigrant passengers and others from each port landed at Castle Garden for the year 1865:

Port from whence sailed.	Nations.	No. of vessels.	No. of pass'ng's aliens.	No. returned to U. S. not aliens.	Total pas'ng's arrived.
Liverpool.....	Great Britain.....	245	107,286	4,604	111,890
London.....	Great Britain.....	36	6,736	282	7,018
Glasgow.....	Great Britain.....	24	9,177	285	9,462
Australia.....	Great Britain.....	1	56	16	72
Londonderry.....	Great Britain.....	3	576	26	602
Shields.....	Great Britain.....	1	22	3	25
New-Port.....	Great Britain.....	1	15	9	24
Havre.....	France.....	18	4,850	68	4,918
Rotterdam.....	Holland.....	9	502	12	514
Bremen.....	Bremen.....	99	34,641	313	34,954
Hamburg.....	Hamburg.....	60	27,888	95	27,983
Antwerp.....	Belgium.....	12	2,211	21	2,232
Genoa.....	Sardinia.....	4	249	41	290
Algea Bay.....	Great Britain.....	1	46	1	47
<b>Totals.....</b>		<b>514</b>	<b>195,255</b>	<b>5,776</b>	<b>200,031</b>

## THE LINES OF STEAMSHIPS AND THEIR PASSENGERS.

The following is a statement of the lines of steamships and their varied classifications, by which emigrant passengers arrived at this port during the year 1865, with their respective totals:

Name of Steam Lines.	No. of Trips.	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Dale or Inman.....	89	3,535	.....	41,693	45,228
Cunard (both).....	27	3,672	.....	245	3,917
Glasgow or Anchor.....	25	468	.....	8,837	9,305
National.....	40	1,093	.....	23,841	29,934
Bremen.....	24	1,421	2,255	11,519	15,195
Hamburg.....	29	1,089	2,627	14,926	18,642
Bremen and North America.....	1	15	.....	450	465
Havre.....	11	1,774	.....	.....	1,774
London and Havre.....	8	193	.....	3,312	3,560
Total.....	254	13,260	4,937	109,823	128,020
By sailing vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,011
Grand total emigrants arrived.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,021

  

MONTHLY ARRIVALS OF 1865.			
January.....	5,319	July.....	21,290
February.....	2,466	August.....	22,011
March.....	6,171	September.....	23,204
April.....	10,818	October.....	20,069
May.....	24,451	November.....	24,995
June.....	27,119	December.....	12,118
Total.....	.....	.....	200,031

## 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.
Dry Dock, E. B. & Battery RR. Co's Bonds.....	119,120.	\$1,000 each.	—	J. W. Stevens & Bros., foot of 47th St.
Fulton Ferry RR. Bonds.....	412.	\$1,000.	—	
N. Y. Cent. RR. Cons. 7 p. c. B'ds	1,066.	\$1,000.	—	
Han. & St. Jos. RR. Co. Bonds guar. by Mo.....	—	\$1,000 each.	—	Clark, Dodge & Co.

The following dividends are announced—

## DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY	RATE P. C'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
<b>Insurance.</b>				
Greenwich Insurance Co.....	5	Feb. 13.	Company's Office	Feb. 7 to Feb. 13.
Stuyvesant Insurance Co.....	4	Feb. 20.	122 Bowery.	—

FRIDAY NIGHT, Feb. 16.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—Monetary affairs have assumed a rather more settled aspect. The understanding that the finance bill pending before Congress is not likely to be brought up for discussion for some time has induced a disposition to increase operations not extending far into the future, and has so far augmented the supply of capital offering for temporary employment. The market, however, cannot be reported buoyant. The feeling is everywhere predominant that the times call for caution, and that credits are surrounded by the dangers attending constantly falling values. There is a notable disposition to invest in Government securities, as likely to improve in value with the steadily appreciating credit of the Government, in preference to undertaking enterprises rendered doubtful by the coming financial measures of the Treasury.

There has been a partial movement of currency toward the West for the purchase of the Pork crop, and affairs in that section are now easier. It is hoped that this money will enable the Western merchants to meet their engagements more promptly than they have done during late weeks. Merchants here complain that they have had numerous applications for the renewal of notes of Western dealers, who state, as the reason, that they find it almost impossible to make collections. This circumstance has checked the granting of credits, and has a close connection with the prevailing dullness of business. Numerous applications are received here from Southern planters, or their agents, to grant credits upon plantation mortgages, or upon the next cotton crop; and a considerable amount of capital is going South for those purposes.

The surplus balances in the hands of banks and bankers

are ample for all the wants of loans and discounts. During the last three days the increased activity in stocks has induced a freer application for call loans, the banks have generally lent at 6 per cent., while private firms have loaned mostly at 5 per cent., with exceptions at 6 per cent.

Discounts are less active. The recent difficulty in negotiating any paper not of strictly good standing, appears to have had the effect of inducing merchants to contract their credits, so that there is less paper of the lower grades offering. At the same time, the demand for even prime paper has been less active, apparently from a growing feeling that, under the uncertainty about future values, commercial paper is not the best investment. Prime business paper is discounted at 6½@7½ per cent.; the lower quotation being exceptional.

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

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

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**—Government Securities have been, on the whole, quiet; but there was a preponderance of buyers over sellers, and prices are generally a fraction higher than a week ago. There is a steady improvement in the credit of the Government and consequently a growing disposition to procure its securities, as at once the safest and most remunerative of investments. The course of quotations for Five-twenties abroad has much less effect upon prices here than formerly; perhaps because it is here assumed that our credit is so well established abroad as not to admit of any important permanent variation from the course of prices here. The several issues of Five-twenties are now quoted at the same price, viz.: 103½, and range from ¾ to ¼ above the closing quotations of last week. Sixes of 1881 are ¼ higher; Ten-forties have advanced ¾, and Seven-thirties ½. Certificates of Indebtedness are also ½ better.

The latest advices from Washington represent that members of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Secretary of the Treasury express much confidence that Congress will adopt the finance bill in its amended form, as last presented to the House. It is said that it is the Secretary's disposition to negotiate his loans wherever he can make the best terms for the Government, whether at home or abroad.

Compound Interest notes are in steady demand from the national banks, for use as a reserve against their liabilities. Advices from Washington state that it is in contemplation by the House Committee on Banking and Currency to recommend that the interest bearing legal tenders be made no longer available as a reserve for the national banks; the measure being intended as one of contraction. The following are to-day's quotations for Compound notes: June, 1864, 108; July, 1864, 107¼; August, 1864, 106¾; October, 1864, 105¾; December, 1864, 104¾; May, 1865, 103¼; August, 1865, 102¼; September, 1865, 102; October, 1865, 101¼.

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

	Feb. 16.	Feb. 10.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	104¾	104¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.....	103¾	102¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	103¾	103
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	103¾	102½
U. S. 10-40's, ".....	94¾	94¾
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	99¾	99¾
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	99¾	99¾
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	99¾	99¾
U. S. 1 yr's certificates.....	98¾	98¾

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.**—There has been a very general revival of confidence in the stock market during the week. The earnings of the roads generally show a much lower rate of decline, compared with last year, than in December and the first half of January, the natural effect of which has been to cause a reaction from the late heavy decline. At the same time, the market being very much over-

sold large purchases to cover "short" contracts have materially augmented the demand and helped the advancing tendency. Outside orders are very limited, and the current operations are chiefly on brokers' own account. The average advance, during the week, has been about 3 per cent. The most important rise, among the leading shares, has been upon Rock Island, which has risen from 101½ to 106¼, under the stimulus of large purchases from parties contending for the control in the coming annual election of the board. Chicago and Alton has also been active, and has advanced 5 per cent. The company has declared a 5 per cent dividend upon the preferred and common stock.

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

	Feb. 16.	Feb. 10.
Cumberland Coal.....	45%	44%
Quicksilver.....	42%	40%
Canton Co.....	44%	42%
Mariposa.....	12%	12%
New York Central.....	90%	88%
Erie.....	80%	77%
Hudson River.....	104	100½
Reading.....	101½	99%
Michigan Southern.....	71½	68%
Michigan Central.....	104%	101%
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	81½	79%
Cleveland and Toledo.....	105½	106¾
Northwestern.....	29	27%
preferred.....	56%	54%
Rock Island.....	106¼	101%
Fort Wayne.....	94%	91%
Chicago and Alton.....	125	120

THE GOLD MARKET.—The growing confidence in the finances of the government exerts a steadily depressing effect upon the premium on gold. This tendency has been checked during late weeks by the scarcity of gold, consequent upon the treasury retaining the large amounts received for customs duties, the only relief having been through a partial withdrawal from hoards, and through loans of hoarded coin. Since Saturday last, the Sub-Treasury has sold several moderate amounts, which sensibly relieved the market, and the premium has shown a consequent decline. On Saturday last, the highest price was 139½; to-day the lowest has been 137¼. An expectation of a heavy falling off in the importations, and the anticipation of the payment of interest upon Ten-forty bonds on March 1st, have a tendency to lower the premium.

On Saturday last European steamers took out \$363,183 in specie, about two-thirds of which was in German silver.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Feb. 10.....	139½	138½	Feb. 14.....	138½	137½
Feb. 12.....	138½	138¼	Feb. 15.....	137½	137½
Feb. 13.....	139	138½	Feb. 17.....	137½	137¼

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

	Custom-house.		Sub-Treasury.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
February 5.....	\$513,307 78	\$1,338,340 33	\$1,803,394 15	
February 6.....	383,082 75	16,546,058 22	3,313,322 80	
February 7.....	381,763 70	550,741 04	1,310,410 03	
February 8.....	413,450 12	326,827 82	1,072,918 05	
February 9.....	639,504 98	878,425 45	925,817 30	
February 10.....	930,625 11	2,081,849 12	3,968,734 22	

Total.....\$3,251,734 44 \$21,717,241 88 \$12,194,595 55  
Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Feb. 5.... 99,358,518 61

Deduct payments during the week..... 21,717,241 88

Balance on Saturday evening.....\$89,835,873 38  
Decrease during the week..... 9,512,645 33

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$1,916,700. Included in the receipts of customs were \$882,000 in gold, and \$2,376,735 in gold certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury.		Changes in Balances.
		Payments.	Balances.	
Oct. 7.....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,335,221	69,898,621
" 11.....	1,991,742	21,552,912	19,367,370	67,713,079
" 14.....	2,561,580	21,550,488	18,799,937	64,973,528
" 23.....	1,932,368	39,363,735	34,547,904	60,157,697

Nov. 4....	2,687,656	24,798,070	20,717,008	55,076,645	"	5,081,051
" 11....	2,433,163	11,484,939	14,784,631	58,376,337	incr	3,299,692
" 18....	2,535,485	21,211,285	22,791,744	59,957,797	"	1,581,459
" 25....	1,949,099	10,188,786	18,411,038	68,180,049	"	8,222,252
Dec. 2....	2,231,767	14,616,299	23,695,742	77,259,601	"	9,079,551
" 9....	1,752,256	25,302,305	18,865,048	70,822,344	dec	6,437,257
" 16....	2,134,363	16,150,457	24,387,645	79,050,532	incr	8,227,188
" 23....	1,841,075	17,302,808	15,660,224	77,416,949	dec	1,642,583
" 30....	1,654,875	19,817,205	18,306,097	75,995,841	dec	1,421,107
Jan 6....	2,107,341	23,868,750	15,861,866	67,988,957	dec	8,006,883
" 13....	2,334,694	8,341,643	15,837,971	75,485,284	inc	7,496,327
" 20....	2,754,368	5,398,128	14,093,013	84,181,069	inc	8,695,784
" 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
" 10....	3,261,734	21,717,241	12,194,496	89,835,873	dec	9,522,645

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The low rates of exchange have attracted buyers, and the transactions, during the week, have been quite extensive. During the last few days cotton and other produce bills have become very scarce, and bankers consequently advanced their rates for to-morrow's mail. The decline in cotton has produced caution respecting that class of bills, and documentary bills drawn against cotton at over 12d per pound are now regarded with disfavor.

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

	Jan. 26.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.
London Comm'l.....	107½ @ 108½	107 @ 107½	105½ @ 107	106 @ 107½
do bkrs' long.....	108½ @ 108½	108 @ 108½	107½ @ 107½	107½ @ 108
do do short.....	109½ @ 109½	109½ @ 109½	109½ @ 109½	109½ @ 109½
Paris, long.....	522½ @ 517½	526½ @ 526½	526½ @ 523½	525 @ 522½
do short.....	516½ @ 513½	517½ @ 516½	522½ @ 520	521½ @ 518½
Antwerp.....	522½ @ 518½	527½ @ 522½	528½ @ 525	527½ @ 525
Swiss.....	520½ @ 518½	526½ @ 521½	526½ @ 523½	527½ @ 525
Hamburg.....	36 @ 36½	35½ @ 36½	35½ @ 36	35½ @ 36
Amsterdam.....	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½
Frankfort.....	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½
Bremen.....	78½ @ 78½	77½ @ 78½	77 @ 78	77½ @ 78
Berlin.....	71 @ 71½	70½ @ 71	70½ @ 71	70½ @ 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. 9, 1866 :

BANKS.	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal tenders.
New York.....	\$6,766,942	\$1,563,730	\$679,215	\$7,689,468	\$2,789,531
Manhattan.....	5,447,005	936,173	13,994	4,886,335	1,599,206
Merchants.....	6,728,710	602,539	486,732	4,230,425	3,056,589
Mechanics.....	5,559,810	120,482	340,106	3,821,936	1,212,084
Union.....	4,770,283	113,316	388,166	3,892,851	2,156,406
America.....	7,970,567	928,283	3,390	7,362,764	2,818,754
Phenix.....	4,226,981	102,293	195,667	3,227,336	816,949
City.....	3,478,593	190,084	.....	2,455,224	762,047
Tradesmen's.....	3,068,073	19,699	416,335	1,808,258	588,905
Fulton.....	2,017,287	178,431	23,179	2,532,810	2,177,583
Chemical.....	5,122,502	937,008	20,282	5,044,113	2,318,228
Merch'ts Exchange.....	2,834,321	51,392	347,217	1,600,542	599,226
National.....	2,716,860	260,917	448,020	1,008,577	408,330
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,179,412	60,539	41,564	1,835,927	334,091
Mech's & Traders.....	1,689,260	77,674	.....	1,532,759	336,817
Greenwich.....	905,242	14,779	7,474	763,729	177,292
Leather Manufact's.....	3,273,023	200,561	130,000	2,527,742	1,208,919
Seventh Ward.....	805,096	34,903	104,387	648,746	364,382
State of N. York.....	5,673,896	164,649	13,524	3,939,853	1,991,456
American Exc'ge.....	9,964,940	509,240	274,584	6,598,415	4,254,806
Commerce.....	19,111,930	1,092,100	2,576,319	6,228,221	1,972,723
Broadway.....	6,297,612	97,228	814,572	6,132,312	2,326,177
Ocean.....	3,760,497	125,126	621,420	2,786,466	886,643
Mercantile.....	3,311,618	32,166	293,950	3,062,301	1,176,698
Pacific.....	2,002,477	14,216	96,148	1,691,195	524,246
Republic.....	5,052,110	216,143	542,575	3,699,207	923,000
Chatham.....	1,974,793	103,832	132,500	1,875,561	525,944
People's.....	1,414,020	53,127	7,717	1,307,409	294,949
North America.....	2,733,500	55,954	294,516	2,251,274	932,661
Hanover.....	2,386,759	63,496	199,910	1,738,758	696,086
Irving.....	1,856,000	34,000	189,900	1,547,558	442,000
Metropolitan.....	10,325,309	49,401	841,417	5,980,574	1,336,000
Citizens'.....	1,403,617	27,153	111,972	1,160,707	437,013
Nassau.....	2,239,064	129,026	4,691	1,983,584	818,541
Market.....	2,620,307	64,699	422,666	2,099,370	879,152
St. Nicholas.....	2,854,839	33,832	715,833	1,267,845	529,512
Shoe and Leather.....	3,203,500	87,165	692,830	2,103,671	1,186,000
Corn Exchange.....	3,558,166	23,805	29,322	2,387,954	354,000
Continental.....	3,567,794	124,887	481,841	2,041,275	873,000
Commonwealth.....	2,961,663	33,443	217,927	3,132,185	801,273
Oriental.....	1,273,158	23,029	124,910	1,027,514	268,862
Marine.....	1,811,361	56,857	221,900	1,759,569	845,400
Atlantic.....	1,246,173	20,448	91,772	1,095,011	310,889
Imp. & Traders.....	4,513,371	48,191	475,960	3,862,847	1,222,506
Park.....	14,837,218	136,733	1,000,000	14,115,055	3,844,859
Mech. Bank'g As'n.....	1,727,206	11,122	290,134	1,524,890	695,421
Grocers'.....	936,018	26,565	73,500	895,256	365,170
North River.....	1,666,480	18,214	13,140	1,524,527	360,038
East River.....	917,174	7,895	199,500	742,128	295,729
Manuf. & Merch'ts.....	1,458,637	13,293	1,215	1,082,429	283,368
Fourth National.....	92,317	92,317	2,465,969	11,664,449	3,275,630
Central.....	16,171,644	40,408	1,424,522	12,046,761	3,285,626
Second National.....	13,006,570	.....	269,631	1,023,885	363,880
Ninth National.....	1,288,558	24,104	918,692	6,579,256	1,677,786
First National.....	6,339,815	8,214	435,286	3,360,062	1,891,467
Third National.....	2,378,887	39,168	798,678	2,566,322	881,062
Dry Dock.....	3,524,343	5,975	14,279	185,844	29,500
Bull's Head.....	101,606	9,150	112,302	1,051,408	.....
Manufacturers'.....	944,724	11,630	82,326	404,123	131,606

Totals.....\$242,608,872 10,129,806 22,240,469 188,701,463 68,436,013

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

Loans.....	Inc.	\$98,490	Deposits.....	Dec.	2,310,232
Specie.....	Dec.	807,668	Legal Tenders.....	Dec.	360,237
Circulation.....	Inc.	746,235			

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Oct. 7...	228,520,727	13,470,184	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...	224,080,679	15,586,540	12,338,441	174,192,110	46,169,855	579,166,864
Oct. 28...	219,965,639	14,910,561	12,923,735	173,624,711	46,427,027	575,945,580
Nov. 4...	220,124,961	13,724,268	13,289,381	173,538,674	47,778,719	563,524,873
Nov. 11...	224,005,572	11,995,201	13,825,209	174,199,442	47,913,888	588,441,862
Nov. 18...	224,741,853	12,449,989	14,333,168	173,640,464	47,737,560	503,757,650
Nov. 25...	225,345,177	12,343,542	15,340,528	175,588,078	49,997,271	452,612,434
Dec. 2...	229,197,844	13,431,103	15,867,400	175,523,894	48,220,805	487,045,569
Dec. 9...	227,839,344	15,622,780	16,570,613	176,480,562	48,271,757	420,105,053
Dec. 16...	227,814,356	16,981,435	16,724,725	180,918,753	48,877,556	501,690,808
Dec. 23...	228,572,034	16,055,037	17,629,425	183,021,870	53,891,520	507,237,904
Dec. 30...	229,445,730	15,331,769	17,990,680	189,224,861	71,134,996	396,281,041
Jan. 6 '66	233,185,059	15,778,741	18,588,428	195,482,254	71,617,487	370,617,523
Jan. 13 '66	234,938,193	16,852,568	19,162,917	197,766,999	73,019,957	608,082,837
Jan. 20 '66	239,337,726	15,265,372	20,475,707	198,816,248	72,799,892	538,949,311
Jan. 27 '66	240,407,836	13,106,759	20,965,883	195,012,454	70,319,146	516,373,672
Feb. 3...	242,510,382	10,937,474	21,494,234	191,011,695	68,796,250	508,569,133
Feb. 10...	242,608,872	10,129,806	22,240,469	188,701,463	68,436,013	493,431,032

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

	Feb. 3, 1866.	Feb. 10, 1866.	Inc..
Capital.....	\$14,642,150	\$14,462,150	\$15,710
Loans.....	47,233,664	37,249,383	43,377
Specie.....	1,009,689	996,212	371,732
Legal tenders.....	16,481,005	16,852,737	223,065
Deposits.....	34,687,135	34,464,470	151,234
Circulation.....	7,668,365	7,819,599	

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits
Oct. 3.....	49,924,281	1,092,755	7,056,984	38,347,233
Oct. 10.....	49,742,036	1,037,705	7,082,197	37,238,078
Oct. 17.....	49,682,319	1,060,579	7,084,667	36,252,038
Oct. 24.....	48,959,072	1,052,357	7,074,066	35,404,524
Oct. 31.....	48,317,622	1,086,774	7,069,814	34,605,024
Nov. 14.....	46,043,189	955,924	7,064,766	34,582,031
Nov. 20.....	46,679,961	917,372	7,059,451	34,067,872
Nov. 27.....	45,415,040	903,181	7,065,275	34,050,109
Dec. 4.....	45,662,762	891,993	7,084,286	34,995,138
Dec. 11.....	45,596,327	896,141	7,123,240	34,310,272
Dec. 18.....	45,598,293	937,333	7,141,389	34,272,551
Dec. 26.....	45,650,301	898,565	7,169,293	34,117,482
Jan. 2.....	45,941,001	890,822	7,226,369	35,342,306
Jan. 8.....	46,774,150	953,685	7,319,528	36,618,004
Jan. 15.....	47,350,428	1,007,186	7,357,972	36,947,700
Jan. 22.....	47,254,622	1,012,980	7,411,337	36,214,653
Jan. 29.....	47,607,558	1,008,825	7,432,535	35,460,881
Feb. 3.....	47,233,661	1,000,689	7,668,365	34,681,135
Feb. 10.....	47,249,383	996,312	7,819,599	34,464,070

NATIONAL BANKS.—The only bank organized, last week, under the National Bank Act, was the First National Bank of Chatahoochie, Columbus, Ga., with a capital of \$100,000. The total amount of circulation issued to National Banks during the week ending Feb. 10 was \$1,756,330.

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	200,925,780
" 28.....	1,600	402,573,793	203,877,355
Nov'ber 4.....	1,605	403,308,793	207,212,930
" 18.....	1,610	403,741,893	214,110,815
" 25.....	1,612	403,916,893	217,384,440
Dec'ber 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	407,509,203	240,094,565
" 13.....	1,626	407,599,203	252,926,620
" 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
" 10.....	1,629	407,859,203	253,116,380

SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The abstracts of returns from the savings institutions of Massachusetts, which have been recently printed and transmitted to the Legislature by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, contain the following table of the aggregate of the last two years:

	1865.	1864.
Number of depositors.....	291,488	291,616
Amount of deposits.....	\$59,936,482 52	\$62,557,604 30
Public funds.....	22,067,718 48	22,149,296 16
Loans on public funds.....	557,517 00	1,049,847 50
Bank stock.....	10,444,046 96	9,980,792 17
Loans on bank stock.....	260,499 82	329,024 21
Deposits in banks, bearing interest.....	702,925 87	728,820 88
Loans on railroad stock.....	128,776 00	25,800 00
Invested in real estate.....	448,120 05	331,670 17
Loans on mortgage of real estate.....	15,534,568 04	16,889,457 08
Loans to counties and towns.....	5,616,838 92	5,967,998 80
Loans on personal security.....	6,081,353 31	6,157,979 05
Cash on hand.....	656,353 25	823,871 39
Average rate and aggregate amount of ordinary dividends for last year.....	4.75 per cent.	4.14 per cent.
Annual expenses of the institutions.....	2,733,531 27	2,258,495 56
	203,348 56	184,739 77

FOREIGN BANKING.—CIRCULATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The following statement shows the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom at the two latest montly dates:

	Dec. 9. 1865.	Jan. 6. 1866.	Decrease.
Bank of England.....	£20,803,248	£20,788,333	£14,915
Private banks.....	2,977,276	2,710,464	266,812
Joint-stock banks.....	2,789,657	2,733,335	56,322
Total in England.....	£26,570,181	£26,232,132	£338,049
Scotland.....	4,903,930	4,620,361	283,619
Ireland.....	6,691,240	6,434,757	256,483
United Kingdom.....	£38,165,401	£37,287,250	£878,151

And, as compared with the month ending the 7th of January, 1865, the above returns show an increase of £964,267 in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of £2,032,708 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, the following is the state of circulation:

The English private banks are below their fixed issue.....	£1,429,005
The English joint-stock banks are below their fixed issue.....	482,922
Total below fixed issue in England.....	£1,921,927
The Scotch banks are above their fixed issue.....	1,871,090
The Irish banks are above their fixed issue.....	80,263

The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 6th of January:

Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks.....	£2,637,763
Gold and silver held by the Irish banks.....	2,500,150
Total.....	£5,136,912

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are not National.)	CAPITAL. Par of Share.	DIVIDEND. Amount.	PERIODS. Last Paid.	MARKET.	
				Bid.	Ask.
America*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	136 145
America (Jer. City)	25	100,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....—	100 103
American	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65.....4	.....
American Exchange	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....5	115
Atlantic	100	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....6	102
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....6	.....
Bowery	25	250,000	.....	.....	.....
Broadway	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....12	225
Brooklyn	50	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....—	.....
Bull's Head*	50	200,000	Quarterly	Jan. '66.....4	.....
Butchers & Drov...	25	800,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	.....
Central	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....6	109 110
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	105 106
Commonwealth	100	750,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	100
Continental	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	96 100
Corn Exchange*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66.....5	112 113
Croton	100	200,000	.....	.....	.....
Currency	100	100,000	Quarterly	Jan. '66.....15	.....
Dry Dock*	30	200,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....3½	.....
East River	50	350,000	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 98
Fulton	30	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....5	170
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg)	20	160,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5½	.....
Gallatin	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65.....5	100 108
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	96
Irving	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	109
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	252,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	100
Manufac. & Merch.*	100	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	103
Marine	100	400,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....6	.....
Market	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....6	112
Mechanics'	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	112 114
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	.....
Merchants'	50	3,000,000	June and Dec	Dec. '65.....5	110
Merchants' Exch.	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	106
Metropolitan	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....6	121 122
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	

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.)

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

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked), DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities, State Securities, and Municipal Securities from various states like ALABAMA, CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT, etc.





export; Coffee was selling at 16@16½c.; Exchange on New York 25@26 per cent. discount; Exchange on London 16½@16¾ per cent. prem.; Exchange on Paris 3½ per cent. premim.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The market has opened quietly at last week's prices.

COFFEE.—430 casks and 300 bags of Plantation Ceylon sold readily in public sale at prices in favor of sellers.

TEA.—A fair business has been transacted to-day at firm prices.

RUM.—Only small parcels have been disposed of, Demarara at 1s 7½d.

RICE.—1,350 bags of cargo Bengal sold in public sale at the easier price of 12s 3d.

SHELLAC.—170 chests were bought in at public sale. Pale orange 120s; garnet, 90s; native orange, 87s 6d; 30 chests of button sold at 92s 6d.

CUTCH.—700 bags were about one-half sold at 30s to 30s 6d for good quality; fine bought in at 32s; inferior, 26s.

TURMERIC.—900 bags of Bengal sold at 23s 6d to 24s.

MYRABOLAMS.—500 bags of Madras sold at 13s 9d to 15s 6d.

GUMS.—30 barrels of Sanderac sold at 100s to 102s 6d; ordinary, 85s to 90s; 50 bags of kourie at 27s 6d; 100 cases of Damar at 58s; and 5 casks of white Mogadore Arabic at 90s to 93s; 50 barrels of brown bought in at 60s; and 20 cases of animi at 97 10s.

DYE WOODS.—200 tons of red saunders were chiefly sold at 47 15s to 47 17s 6d; 6 tons of Mexican fustic at 67, and 4 tons Campeachy log at 87 17s 6d.

CASSIA OIL.—20 cases part sold at 7s 10d.

JUTE.—About 5,000 bales have been sold at steady prices.

HEMP.—200 tons of Russian (salvage) in public sale, were all sold; round clean at 347 10s to 357 5s; slight damaged, 317 15s to 327 5s.

OILS.—Linseed, 36s 9d; rape, pale, 56s to 56s 6d; brown, 55s.

PETROLEUM.—American, 2s ½d to 2s 9d.

TURPENTINE.—French, 45s 6d.

IRON.—Scotch pig, 65s 6d.

GLASGOW, Jan. 27.—Iron.—The pig-iron market during the week has been very dull, with a steady decline in prices, closing to-day—sellers, 64s 3d. cash, and 64s 9d one month; No 1 g m b, 64s 9d; No 3, 64s; No 1, Gartsherrie, 68s 6d; Coltness, 68s 6d; Glengamuck, 68s, Eglinton, 64s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon firm. Butter downward. Lard upward and quoted at 67s. Tallow dull. Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine, no sales. Petroleum steady at 2s 5d@2s 6d.

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.—Cotton quiet; shipments of the week 28,000 bales. Exchange on London 22½. Freights 40s.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.—Exchange on London 2s 1½d. Freights 45s. The rate of discount has again been raised 1 per cent. Manchester goods steady.

A Singapore circular of Dec. 22, 1865, reports: ARRACK, none in the market, nominally \$50 to 55, according to quality. CASSIA LIGNEA, no sales reported, nominally \$17. Cloves offered freely at \$6, but no demand. COFFEE, Bonthyme is in demand at \$16 to 16 25, but none offering, and no supplies likely to come forward for some time to come. Bally, about 2,000 piculs have been taken at \$11 50, and the market has been cleared. Campar sales reported at \$10, and latterly at \$10 50. CUBERS, small sales reported at \$15, at which figure a few parcels are still offered. CUTCH, no further arrivals have come to hand, the nominal value is \$4 25. GAMBIER has been in active demand throughout the last fortnight, and been paid for as high as \$4 30. During the last few days, however, demand having subsided, prices declined again to \$4 10. GAMBOGE, prime is wanted at \$35. GUM DAMAR, none in the market of first-rate quality, which is much wanted; sales of inferior lots at \$7 50 to 8 25. GUTTA PERCHA, prices of prime quality are firmly maintained at \$52 to 55; inferior is neglected at \$13 to 30. HIDES, Buffalo in brisk demand at \$9 to 9 50 for good heavy sorts. No. 2 has been taken at \$8; market cleared. Cow have also readily been taken at \$11 50 to \$12 50, according to quality. HORNS, the small supplies are eagerly inquired for at \$8 75 to 9 25. INDIA RUBBER exceedingly scarce, and much wanted at \$32 to 34. MACE inquired for, but not offering, nominally \$25. NUTMEGS in demand; in the absence of supplies no transactions reported, nominally \$40. OPIUM, to-day's quotations for Benares is \$610. M. O'PEARL SHELLS, no further importations have reached this market; last sale at \$31 50 for good Macassar. BLACK PEPPER, none to be had for present delivery; the new crop will come to market in about 4 weeks. Dealers refuse to make contracts for delivery at about present value of \$5 85 to 5 95. WHITE PEPPER, supplies may likewise be expected in about a month, nominally \$9 50 to 10. RICE, prices without any material alteration. Rangoon White \$100 to 105. Rangoon Cargo \$70 to 72. Clean Cargo \$74 to 75. Bassein \$68 to 70. Java White \$106 to 110. Java Cargo \$92 to 96. Bally \$100 to 102. RATTANS, good quality is very scarce, and in demand at extreme rates, up to \$6 principally for United States. Lunti, market cleared; last sales at \$5 50 to 5 75. Coti, \$4 to 4 50. SAPANWOOD, further purchases have been made at \$2 15. SANDALWOOD in some inquiry at \$2 50 to 2 75. SAGO FLOUR, sales of Borneo at \$2 60; in Singapore no transactions reported. PEARL SAGO manufacturers are fully engaged; contracts at \$3 30 to 3 35; of Borneo no supplies to hand. TEA, purchases of common Junk at \$1 90-2 50; of the old stock fresh supplies may be expected shortly, but are sure to command higher rates. TIN, Malacca transactions at \$23 to 23 50; the market cleared at the latter figure; further supplies are likely to fetch a higher price, there being still an active demand. Junk Ceylon, nominally \$22 50.

MARINE STORES.—ROPE, Russian has been in demand at \$11 to 11 25. English more or less nominal, \$10 to 10 50. Manilla in excellent demand. Two invoices lately imported have been placed at \$12 75. Coir, large arrivals to hand sales at \$3 50 to 4. CANVASS, Powerloom in good supply; sales at \$10 25 to 10 75; inferior difficult of sale at \$7 to 9. SWEDISH TAR in more inquiry at \$5 75 to 6 25; stocks are getting light. ROSIN, nothing doing, nominally \$15 to 16. COAL TAR,

prices have somewhat improved, now held for \$3. PITCH has also been in better demand at \$3. PAINTS in some demand at \$4 50 per cwt. LINED OIL in active demand at \$1 10 to 1 20 per gal. TURPENTINE, nominally \$1 50 per gal. SPERM CANDLES continue in demand at 15 to 16 cents. PORK, not a barrel left in the market; the first supply is likely to fetch \$40. HAMBRO' BEEF very much wanted; a small sale reported at \$40. BUTTER, demand improving; sales at \$4 to 4 25. CHEESE much inquired for; last sales of Edam at \$9 50 per doz. Derby in request at 22½ cents per lb. BRANDY, inferior quality continues in good demand at \$1 50 to 1 80. SHERRY, \$5 to 7 for good table, according to quality. CHERRY CORDIAL in some inquiry at \$2 40 to 2 45. CHAMPAGNE dull of sale at \$5 to 15, according to quality. VINEGAR in good demand at 25 cents per gal.

AMERICAN GOODS.—DRILLS & JEANS, none in the market. FLOUR, about 5,000 bags have been imported direct from Chili, and the market is thus supplied for some time; sales at \$8 50 per bag. BISCUITS inquired for at 6 cents per lb. CHAIRS and CLOCKS are selling at about paying rates.

EXCHANGE.—On London we quoted for the bimonthly mail 6 months sight Bank Paper 4s. 7½d, and Private 4s. 7½d. For this mail the Banks sold at 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 7¾d, and bought private 4s. 7½d. First-class credits have been placed privately 4s. 7½d.

COTTON.

The past has been an excited week in the cotton market. The Australasian's advices published in our last, were followed on Saturday with a decline of fully two cents per lb. in this market, with a very unsettled feeling. On Monday, however, the market showed a better feeling, with a good inquiry and limited offerings. Prices had declined to the limits of large export orders, and with an increased extent of freight room on the berth, these orders were executed to the amount of some 5,000 bales. On Wednesday morning the decline of Saturday had been fully recovered, but buyers did not respond freely to the advance; and on Thursday, the Bremen's news caused the speculative buyers of Saturday and Monday to realize, and prices receded half a cent. But the regular holders were not disposed to offer their stocks until the receipt of the report of the Liverpool market for the week ending 1st February, with the official quotations (now fully due,) and the close is quiet and somewhat unsettled.

The sales of the week foot up 20,000 bales. The following are closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobila.	N. & Te.
Ordinary, per lb.....	39	39	39	40
Good Ordinary.....	41	41	42	42
Low Middling.....	43	43	44	44
Middling.....	44	45	45	45
Good Middling.....	47	48	48	49
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.....	2,660	Mobile.....	4,557
Galveston.....	2,508	Apalachicola.....	3,230
Savannah.....	2,738	Indianola.....	151
Charleston, &c.....	1,207	Jacksonville.....	368
Wilm'gton, Newberne, &c	681	Per Railroad.....	3,245
Norfolk, Baltimore, &c..	1,148		
Total for the week.....			22,493
Previously reported.....			710,152
Since July 1, 1865.....			732,645

The exports of cotton from this port have been as follows:

	Week ending			
	Jany. 23.	Jany. 30.	Feby. 6.	Feb 13.
Liverpool..... bales	9,840	5,620	10,867	9,813
Havre..... "	789	1,074	2,567	.....
Hamburg..... "	792	.....	875	.....
Bremen..... "	.....	1,565	244	632
Glasgow..... "	.....	.....	344	849
Valencia..... "	.....	42	.....	.....
Fleetwood..... "	1,661	.....	.....	.....
For week..... "	13,082	8,301	14,897	11,294
Prev. rep't'd since July 1.	214,933	228,015	236,316	251,213
Total exports from N. Y. "	228,015	236,316	251,213	262,507

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

Receipts at the Ports in the United States.....	1,288,000
Export to Great Britain.....	563,000
"    France.....	66,000
"    other Foreign Ports.....	22,000
Total Exports.....	651,000
Stock on hand.....	584,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports.....	59,000
Exports to Great Britain.....	37,000
"    France.....	3,000
"    other Foreign Ports.....	1,000
Total Exports.....	41,000



export; Coffee was selling at 16@16½c; Exchange on New York 25@26 per cent. discount; Exchange on London 16½@16¾ per cent. prem.; Exchange on Paris 3½ per cent. premium.

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RUM.—Only small parcels have been disposed of, Demarara at 1s 7½d.

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SHELLAC.—170 chests were bought in at public sale. Pale orange 120s; garnet, 90s; native orange, 87s 6d; 30 chests of button sold at 92s 6d.

CUTCH.—700 bags were about one-half sold at 30s to 30s 6d for good quality; fine bought in at 32s; inferior, 26s.

TURMERIC.—900 bags of Bengal sold at 23s 6d to 24s.

MYRABOLAMS.—500 bags of Madras sold at 13s 9d to 15s 6d.

GUMS.—30 barrels of Sanderac sold at 100s to 102s 6d; ordinary, 85s to 90s; 50 bags of kourie at 27s 6d; 100 cases of Damar at 58s; and 5 casks of white Mogadore Arabic at 90s to 93s; 50 barrels of brown bought in at 60s; and 20 cases of animi at 9½ 10s.

DYE WOODS.—200 tons of red saunders were chiefly sold at 4½ 15s to 4½ 17s 6d; 6 tons of Mexican fustic at 6½, and 4 tons Campeachy log at 8½ 17s 6d.

CASSIA OIL.—20 cases part sold at 7s 10d.

JUTE.—About 5,000 bales have been sold at steady prices.

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MARINE STORES.—ROPE, Russian has been in demand at \$11 to 11 25. English more or less nominal, \$10 to 10 50. Manilla in excellent demand. Two invoices lately imported have been placed at \$12 75. Coir, large arrivals to hand sales at \$3 50 to 4. CANVASS, Powerloom in good supply; sales at \$10 25 to 10 75; inferior difficult of sale at \$7 to 9. SWEDISH TAR in more inquiry at \$5 75 to 6 25; stocks are getting light. ROSIN, nothing doing, nominally \$15 to 16. COAL TAR,

prices have somewhat improved, now held for \$3. PITCH has also been in better demand at \$3. PAINTS in some demand at \$4 50 per cwt. LINSEED OIL in active demand at \$1 10 to 1 20 per gal. TURPENTINE, nominally \$1 50 per gal. SPERM CANDLES continue in demand at 15 to 16 cents. PORK, not a barrel left in the market; the first supply is likely to fetch \$40. HAMBRO' BEEF very much wanted; a small sale reported at \$40. BUTTER, demand improving; sales at \$4 to 4 25. CHEESE much inquired for; last sales of Edam at \$9 50 per doz. Derby in request at 22½ cents per lb. BRANDY, inferior quality continues in good demand at \$1 50 to 1 80. SHERRY, \$5 to 7 for good table, according to quality. CHERRY CORDIAL in some inquiry at \$2 40 to 2 45. CHAMPAGNE dull of sale at \$5 to 15, according to quality. VINEGAR in good demand at 25 cents per gal.

AMERICAN GOODS.—DRILLS & JEANS, none in the market. FLOUR, about 5,000 bags have been imported direct from Chili, and the market is thus supplied for some time; sales at \$8 50 per bag. BISCUITS inquired for at 6 cents per lb. CHAIRS and CLOCKS are selling at about paying rates.

EXCHANGE.—On London we quoted for the bimonthly mail 6 months sight Bank Paper 4s. 7½d, and Private 4s. 7½d. For this mail the Banks sold at 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 7½d., and bought private 4s. 7½d. First-class credits have been placed privately 4s. 7½d.

COTTON.

The past has been an excited week in the cotton market. The Australasian's advices published in our last, were followed on Saturday with a decline of fully two cents per lb. in this market, with a very unsettled feeling. On Monday, however, the market showed a better feeling, with a good inquiry and limited offerings. Prices had declined to the limits of large export orders, and with an increased extent of freight room on the berth, these orders were executed to the amount of some 5,000 bales. On Wednesday morning the decline of Saturday had been fully recovered, but buyers did not respond freely to the advance; and on Thursday, the Bremen's news caused the speculative buyers of Saturday and Monday to realize, and prices receded half a cent. But the regular holders were not disposed to offer their stocks until the receipt of the report of the Liverpool market for the week ending 1st February, with the official quotations (now fully due,) and the close is quiet and somewhat unsettled.

The sales of the week foot up 20,000 bales. The following are closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. & T.
Ordinary, per lb.....	39	39	39	40
Good Ordinary.....	41	41	42	42
Low Middling.....	43	43	44	44
Middling.....	44	45	45	45
Good Middling.....	47	48	48	49
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.....	2,660	Mobile.....	4,557
Galveston.....	2,508	Apalachicola.....	3,230
Savannah.....	2,738	Indianola.....	151
Charleston, &c.....	1,207	Jacksonville.....	368
Wilm'gton, Newberne, &c	681	Per Railroad.....	3,245
Norfolk, Baltimore, &c..	1,148		
Total for the week.....			22,493
Previously reported.....			710,152
Since July 1, 1865.....			732,645

The exports of cotton from this port have been as follows:

	Week ending			
	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.	Feb. 6.	Feb 13.
Liverpool..... bales	9,840	5,620	10,867	9,813
Havre.....	789	1,074	2,567	.....
Hamburg.....	792	.....	875	.....
Bremen.....	.....	1,565	244	632
Glasgow.....	.....	.....	344	849
Valencia.....	.....	42	.....	.....
Fleetwood.....	1,661	.....	.....	.....
For week.....	13,082	8,301	14,897	11,294
Prev. rep't'd since July 1.	214,933	228,015	236,316	251,213
Total exports from N. Y.	228,015	236,316	251,213	262,507

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

Receipts at the Ports in the United States.....	1,238,000
Export to Great Britain.....	563,000
" France.....	66,000
" other Foreign Ports.....	22,000
Total Exports.....	651,000
Stock on hand.....	584,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports.....	59,000
Exports to Great Britain.....	37,000
" France.....	3,000
" other Foreign Ports.....	1,000
Total Exports.....	41,000

APALACHICOLA, Feb. 1.—Freights—To Liverpool  $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; to New York  $1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.; by steamers 2c; to Boston  $1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.  
Cotton—Middlings nominal.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts to Sept. 1, 1865	12,650
Received since	80,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,850</b>
Exported to Liverpool	7,511
New York	48,330
New Orleans	2,481
Baltimore	396
	<b>58,718</b>
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	34,632

COLUMBUS, GEO., Jan. 28th.—Cotton statement:

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865	bales	5,004
Received this week		1,107
Received previously		19,931
		<b>21,020</b>
<b>Total amount received</b>		<b>26,024</b>
Shipped past week		1,423
Shipped previously		13,997
		<b>15,420</b>
Stock on hand Jan. 27		10,604

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27th.—Cotton statement:

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1865	4,929
Received past week	489
Received previously	31,454
	<b>36,172</b>
Exported past week	886
Exported previously	21,412
Stock on hand Jan. 27, 1866	13,824
	<b>36,172</b>

MEMPHIS.—We have the following cotton statistics for this market:

Exports for the month of September, 1865	bales	18,630
do do do October		28,524
do do do November		17,962
do do do December		22,723
do do do Jan., 1866, (26 days)		22,621
<b>Total since 1st September</b>		<b>110,460</b>

The Stock in Memphis is estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.—During the week the transactions have not been large, and we notice a decline of one cent on all grades. Owing to the decline in New York middling closed at 44c. We give the statement for the last two weeks:

	—Week end. Feb. 2.—		—Week end. Feb. 9.—	
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Sea Island.	Upl'd.
Stock on hand Sept. 1	281	3,724	281	3,724
Received this week	533	5,700	402	6,380
Received previously	4,733	101,609	5,554	119,936
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>5,547</b>	<b>111,033</b>	<b>6,237</b>	<b>130,030</b>
Exported this week	254	5,168	53	5,212
Exported previously	3,736	95,462	4,854	111,819
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>100,630</b>	<b>4,907</b>	<b>117,031</b>
Stock on hand	1,557	10,403	1,330	12,499

Exports the last two weeks are as follows:

	—Week end. Feb. 1.—		—Week end. Feb. 8.—	
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Sea Island.	Upl'd.
Liverpool	56	1,814	146	3,168
Boston	140	180	130	216
New York	58	3,174	269	4,166
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	232
Charleston	.....	.....	119	.....
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>5,168</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>7,782</b>

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.—We give below the Charleston Cotton statement for the last two weeks. On the 8th of February the market was quiet and prices lower; Middling to strict Middling 44@45c.

	—Week end'g Feb. 1.—		—Week end'g Feb. 8.—	
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Sea Island.	Upland.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865	362	1,610	362	1,610
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to beginning of week	2,654	47,311	2,796	49,836
Receipts for the week	142	2,525	186	1,910
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>51,466</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>53,356</b>
Exports since Sept. 1, 1861, to beging of week	2,772	44,890	2,876	46,120
Exports for the week	104	1,230	50	1,360
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>46,120</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>47,480</b>
Stock	282	5,326	418	5,876

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Receipts for the week 22,000 bales. Exports—to Liverpool 10,300, to Havre 3 800. Sales of the week 11,000 bales. Middling 46c. Stock on hand 181,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Cotton dull at 46c for middling; stock 190,000 bales. Gold 133 $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sterling Exchange 146 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Checks on New York  $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent discount.

MOBILE, Feb. 10.—Receipts for the week 9,000 bales. Sales of the week 9,000 bales. Middling 43c. Stock on hand 82,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—Cotton, sales for the two days 17,000 bales, in-

cluding 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Market dull, and quotations barely maintained. The Manchester market was quiet and steady.

BREADSTUFFS.

The unfavorable character of the foreign news, the further decline in gold, and an increasing pressure to sell, have nullified the influence of a good local and coastwise demand, with limited receipts, and the tendency has been strongly downward.

Flour has been quite unsettled. Good medium trade brands have met with a ready sale, and prices in the main have been well supported; but the Bremen's advices on Thursday created a desire to press sales of common shipping brands, and decidedly lower prices were made, without inducing buyers to come forward freely. The market closed quiet.

Wheat has also been very unsettled. The city millers are running to their utmost capacity, and purchase as fast as they want, but the pressure to sell is greater than this demand. Fine Spring Reds have declined five cents per bushel. Other grades are more depressed, and very unsettled.

Corn has given way materially under the decline in gold, advance in freights and reduced export limits. But at the decline the shipments have been large, and the close is quite firm. It is felt that Corn is at a very low figure, and a reaction is not improbable.

Oats have been better supported, but without activity, and but little firmness except for the choicest qualities. It is difficult to say what can be done with the very poor Western Oats on the market. They go off very slowly in proportion to the large stock.

Western Rye has been taken for Germany at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35c, freight 8d. sterling. Other qualities are in limited supply. Barley and Barley Malt have been quiet, but firm. Peas and Beans nominally unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western	per bbl.	\$6 85 @ \$7 30
do Extra State		7 60 @ 8 25
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio		8 35 @ 8 70
do Extra Western, common to good		7 75 @ 10 35
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis		10 50 @ 14 50
do Southern, supers		8 80 @ 10 00
do Southern, fancy and extra		10 15 @ 15 25
do Canada, common to choice extra		7 90 @ 11 25
Rye Flour, fine and superfine		4 75 @ 5 50
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine		3 80 @ 4 40
Wheat, Chicago Spring	per bushel	1 25 @ 1 65
do Milwaukee Club		1 50 @ 1 70
do Red Winter		1 75 @ 2 20
do Amber State and Michigan		2 25 @ 2 40
Corn, Western Mixed		72 @ 78
do Western Yellow		78 @ 80
Rye		82 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1 00
Oats, Western		40 @ 55
do Jersey and State		50 @ 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:

	1866.		1865.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour bbls	18,695	148,880	21,425	195,210
Corn Meal, bbls	5,730	42,055	9,025	55,470
Wheat, bush	1,830	43,575	900	5,600
Corn, bush	30,280	268,700	40,625	214,150
Rye, bush	1,200	4,705	2,025	4,860
Barley, &c., bush	10,850	63,135	3,120	32,455
Oats, bush	37,785	257,670	59,095	443,670

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	1866.		1865.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls	9,460	134,250	34,855	182,270
Corn Meal, bbls	2,570	9,765	5,240	21,895
Wheat, bush	3,400	59,620	4,890	62,150
Corn, bush	65,255	674,845	12,290	51,150
Rye, bush	.....	25,430	.....	.....

CHICAGO—The receipts of flour and grain during the week ending February 10 were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total	18,454	108,486	121,555	124,654	10,230	8,122
Cor. week 1865	7,412	73,431	42,745	176,097	6,165	18,400

The shipments of flour and grain for the week ending February 10, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total	12,957	27,008	31,248	23,292	1,696	1,516
Cor. week 1865	1,921	.....	64,749	128,782	1,798	4,191

MILWAUKEE.—The receipts of flour and grain for the week ending February 10, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total..	3,374	138,978	12,768	2,110	2,112	3,929

The shipments for the same time were : Flour, 6,645 bbls. ; Wheat, 10,580 bushels.

Receipts of Flour and Grain from the three last crops, commencing with the 1st of September, compare as follows :

	1865-6.	1864-5.	1863-4.
Flour, bbls.....	332,658	97,671	213,007
Wheat, bush.....	8,018,818	2,329,760	7,761,007
Oats, bush.....	437,058	509,707	572,149
Corn, bush.....	147,345	122,280	160,058
Barley, bush.....	106,987	144,488	163,018
Rye, bush.....	102,375	49,490	104,387

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—Flour very dull and declined 6d per barrel. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn easier and declined 3d ; mixed 28s 9d @30s.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Feb. 16, 1866.

THE indications of a returning quietness in the Dry Goods Trade, perceptible at the close of last week, were but too well founded. The demand for goods was not great, and the sudden advance in prices by the jobbers, together with the heavy decline in cotton checked business, and at this time the market is very dull, and prices are softening. This is more especially the state of the jobbing trade, for, with the exception of one or two leading houses, there is nothing doing among them. Agents are selling goods steadily but moderately, at prices a little less firm than last week. There is a continued anxiety in the minds of country merchants as to the future of the market, most persons believing that all kinds of goods will be lower. So long as this feeling prevails there can be no active trade. There is, too, a growing desire on the part of the country merchants to obtain credit for their purchases. They, themselves, are selling more on credit, and cannot, therefore, buy for cash or short time as heretofore. Were it not that the stocks of goods are very small prices must materially decline ; as it is, agents can hold their stocks quite steadily, and await further developments.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are again comparatively quiet, and prices scarcely so firm. The stocks are small, however, and, consequently, prices are quite steady, notwithstanding the light demand. Standards are sold at 30 cents, the same as last week. Indian Head, Stark A, Lawrence C, Appleton A, Amory and Atlantic P A, A H, and P H. sell at 30 cents. Atlantic heavy A 37 inch 31, do heavy shirt A V 30 inch 26½, do do A G 25, do fine sheet A L 36½ inch 26, do do P L 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. Albion sheetings 23½, Princetown do 31, Anchor 37 inch 21, Appletown B 33, do C 25, do D 27, do W 40, do shirtings N 26, Ashland 4-4 18, Otsego 4-4 25, G. C. Ballou & Soe 40 inch 32½, do 32 25, Bartlett steam mills 33 inch 27½, do 44 30, do 40 32½, do 5-4 37½, Bay State 4-4 32½, Beaver Brook 36 inch 27, Central Mills 4-4 25, Chattanooga AA 44 21, do A 26, Conestoga E 18, do O 20, do H 26, do R 28. Crystal Lake 36 24, Newmarket M Co A 36 inch 26, do H 33 24, do C 39 28½ do RR 33½, do heavy D 36 31, Mass drilling 31, do C 28 inch 21, do E 33 25, do BB 44 26½, do shirtings J 25, do standards F 30, do fine drills 27½, Ethan Allen B 4-4 25, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 23, do BB 33 24, do C 37 26, do N 36 29, do A 40 27, do L 28, Indian Queen 36 22.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are very quiet, although prices are not materially changed. 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 80, 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, Tuscarora and Trent each 45, 4-4 Forestdale 33, 4-4 Slater's 35, 4-4 Masonville 40, do X 45, ¾ Slatersville 24, 33 inch Massachusetts B B 28½, 4-4 36 inch Arkwright water twist 42½, 36 inch No 1 Harris Co 35, 32 inch No 2 do 30, 36 inch Clinton mills C C C 35, do C C 34, do C 30, 4-4 Lonsdale 37½, 4-4 Hope 32½, 4-4 Red Bank 26, ¾ do 23½.

DRILLS are very quiet. 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 in moderate demand for small parcels, and prices are nominally unchanged. 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, Passaic 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 quiet. 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.

CORSET JEANS are in very limited demand. Indian Orchard, Andros-coggin and Bates each 27½c for colored and bleached, Uncas, Tremont, Newmarket, and Suffolk each 27½ for colored, Nashua 26, Franklin 25½, Whittenton's 28, Naumkeag 32½, and Sateens 36½.

COTTON FLANNELS are only called for to make up assortments, and prices are nominal. Naumkeag are held at 35 for brown and 37½ for bleached, Slatersville 37½ for brown, Hamilton 35 for F and 27½ for X F, Nashua 30, and Columbia 27½ cents.

DENIMS are steadily called for, and are well sold up at steady prices. Amoskeag are 57½, Manchester 40, York bring 52½, Haymaker's medal 50, Tremont and Suffolk each 45, Boston medal 40, and Providence 25.

COTTONADES are in good request at the quotations. New York mills double and twist 80, York and Everett 42½@75, Whittenton's blue, brown, and black mixed 50, do cadet 52½, do fancy plaid 60, New York mills indigo blue camlet jeans 55.

PRINT CLOTHS are in very limited demand and dull. Sales were made at Providence of 39,000 pieces, at 17@17½ cents for 64x64.

PRINTS have been dull, with very little movement of any kind. Prices are nominally the same as last week. 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 SILSIAS are steady. Brookfield silesias 30, Federal cambrics 18, Fox Hill Bank 18, Naragansett 22, High colors 23.

HOOP SKIRTS are quiet 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 are more steady than most other goods and prices were maintained. The Pacific, Manchester and Hamilton Woolen Co's. Delaines sell at 30 cents, Manchester chintz figured pique cloth 32½ ; Pacific Co's chintz figured armures 32½ ; do robes de chambre 32½@40 ; ¾ assorted alpacas 32½ ; Atlantic Delaine Co's coburgs 35 for 23 inch, 45 for 30 inch five, and 55 for 30 inch extra fine.

BALMORAL SKIRTS are very quiet, but prices steady. Pontoosuc Co's. Imperial bring \$75 per dozen, do Picnic \$63, No. 1 do \$60, No. 2 do \$45, extra do \$48, and No. 4 do \$39 ; Barker's \$40 for No. 1, and \$34 50 for No. 2 ; G. H. Gilbert & Co's black and white spring styles are sold ahead at \$45, do assorted colors bring \$39 ; and Lewis \$36.

CLOTHS are quiet. 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@32, 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.

LINSEYS are out of season and prices nominal. Westerleys are sold at 35@37½, and White Rock 40c.

CARPETS are steadily called for and with small stocks prices are firm. Lowell Co's Ingrain bring \$1 60 for superfine, \$1 75 for extra super, and \$2 15 for three ply. The Hartford Co's \$1 60 for medium superfine, \$1 75 for superfine, \$2 07½ for imperial three ply, and \$2 25 for extra three ply ; Brussels \$2 45 for 3 fr, \$2 55 for 4 fr, and \$2 65 for 5 fr.

FLANNELS are dull at this season and the demand confined to competing assortments merely. Plain scarlet and orange 32½@30 ; plain white 34@a 75 ; scarlet twilled and blue and mixed do 37½@65 ; army standard 77½ ; 4-4 Shaker 65@95 ; California blue mixed 55 ; Home Woolen Company's fancy plaid shirting do 67½ ; Lucas mills white domets 37½@50 ; Tremont all wool fancy shirting do 62½ for ¾, and \$1 for 6-4 do ; Gilbert's standard flannels ¾ No. 1 \$112½, No. 2 do 90 ; No 3 do 69 ; No. 4 do 62½ ; ¾ No. 1 do \$1 32½, No. 2 \$1 07½, No. 3 do 80c, No. 62½ ; 4-4 No. 1 do \$1 50, No. 2 do \$1 20, No. 3 do 87½c, No. 4 do 80c ; 5 4 No. 1 do \$1 87½, No. 2 do \$1 50, No. 3 do \$1 15, No. 4 do \$1 ; 6-4 No. 1 do \$2 25, No 2 do \$1 85, No. 3 do \$1 32, No. 4 do \$1 20.

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

FOREIGN GOODS are not very active but with relatively lower prices there is a steady business doing. The auction sales have been quite extensive but rather irregular.

Messrs. Haggerty & Co. held a sale of dress goods, linens and domestics on Tuesday. Linen goods generally were in good demand. A line of linen handkerchiefs, of various qualities, sold freely at full prices. The dress fabrics were mostly of medium and low qualities, and sold at fair rates. There was considerable competition for domestics goods, but these sold at rather low figures. The sale was well attended, but buyers are very cautious in their purchases—4-4 brown Hollands brought 27½, 4-4 blouse linen 26@34, 4-4 blay do 40, 4-4 mantle do 42½, 3-4 drills 30, 3-4 brown bordered ducks 30½@31, 66-inch bleached damask 87½, hemp carpets 47, cream canvass 27½, all wool filling double width mohair lustres 35, melange checks 21½@22, striped poil de chevre 25½, plain colors do 27, small check do 31½, black and white check poil de chevre 25, silk stripe chally 34, mottled fancy do 37½@38½.

Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount held a sale of woolen and tailoring goods. The offering was not large, but included many desirable goods. There was a fair company of buyers present, but a portion of the sale dragged heavily and some lots were passed. Medium and low wools are dull and only novelties in fancy styles command good prices. Fine drap de ete and satin de chines were in good request, and sold at fair rates. Fancy linen drills brought 40@57c: Marseilles vestings 48c; corduroy \$1 37½; Paris check linen coatings 39c; super linen ducks 57c; French fancy silk mixed coating \$3 05; 6 4 all wool fancy cassimere \$2 05; all wool mixed tricot \$2 37½; all wool black do \$3 05; silk mixed do \$2 65@2 70; 58 inch English silk mixed diagonal coating \$4@54 20; fine French doeskins \$4 75; Aix la Chapelle do \$3 25.

On Wednesday Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co. held a sale of Saxony dress goods, balmoral skirts, British dress goods, Paris veil bareges, madder handkerchiefs, &c. The offering was tastefully arranged, and was quite attractive. There was a large company of buyers present, and the bidding spirited. The sale throughout was one of the most successful of the season, and realized satisfactory prices. Small plaid Liberia brought 22½ cents; solid check chally 23@23½, small plaid corculo 29, high colored Scotch plaid ancastia 22½@24, small plaid pavina, on crape ground 27, do on figured ground 25, small plaid feronia 29½ plaid chally 26½@28, benzelia, on chene ground 30@30½, Riezi 33@33½, black and white check mohairs 23, broche plaids tabira 33@33½, striped leona 29. satin broches, on plain China ground Rienzi 34½@35, embroidered Goldanelia 53@61, double width silk plaid Salada 40@42, do Galena 39½@40, 46x146 balmoral skirts, all wool filling, with silk border, \$3 75 each, 46x146 do black and white stripes \$3 95, extra fine fancy do \$3 00@3 30, 26 inch German gingham 31, assorted Chambray do 19, Saxony shepherd plaids 21, striped mohair alpaca 30, 28 inch do colored and black checks 22, 6-4 mohairs, spring assortment, 34½@38½, 6-4 black and white checks 41½, 3-4 fancy mohair do 24, 3-4 shepherd plaid mohair 22, 3-4 extra mottled fancies 36, 3-4 extra striped mohair challis 33½@33, 3-4 tartan check 21½, 6-4 colored alpaca 32½@39, 3-4 silk striped mohair \$7@37½, 6-4 silk warp Canton cloth 65@67.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 15, 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...	2,619	\$1,195,258	735	\$287,408	2650	\$1,341,531
do cotton...	771	239,831	214	70,447	1637	593,802
do silk...	677	605,249	53	41,322	786	777,627
do flax...	737	196,051	263	65,056	1923	631,539
Miscellaneous dry goods...	1,414	151,664	164	24,231	704	215,483
Total	6218	\$2,388,053	1476	\$488,464	7700	\$3,559,982

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

	1864	1865	1866	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	475	\$164,006	290	\$113,778
do cotton...	221	69,388	170	54,936
do silk...	118	91,648	74	85,089
do flax...	344	85,186	358	91,621
Miscellaneous dry goods...	27	7,195	105	15,749
Total	1185	\$417,423	997	\$361,173
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	6218	2,388,053	1476	488,464
Total th'wn upon mark't	7403	\$2,805,476	2473	\$849,637

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1864	1865	1866	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	172	\$55,779	650	\$238,899
do cotton...	51	11,818	460	167,343
do silk...	14	19,677	108	94,685
do flax...	74	24,910	375	125,450
Miscellaneous dry goods...	25	9,874	718	13,743
Total	336	\$122,088	2311	\$640,120
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	6218	2,388,053	1476	488,464
Total entered at the port.	6554	\$2,510,141	4787	\$1,128,584

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Feb. 15, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....656	\$414,118	Blankets.....51	6,978	Hose.....6	1,952
Cloths.....76	42,180	Worsteds.....871	418,238	Lastings.....6	3,839
Carpeting.....282	77,895	De Laines.....6	3,796	Braids & bds.158	99,212
Shawls.....95	87,228	Worsted yarn 47	10,321	Cot. & worst.393	174,361
Gloves.....2	693	Merinos.....1	720		
Total.....				2650	1,341,531
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....610	\$247,634	Velvets.....14	6,231	Gloves.....45	16,362
Colored.....181	60,433	Shawls.....3	1,283	Spool.....121	33,967
Prints.....149	41,491	Laces.....79	34,593	Hose.....297	98,393
Ginghams.....36	12,230	Braids & bds. 63	24,345		
Muslins.....2	1,299	Hdkfs.....9	1,983	Total ..	1637 \$593,802
Emb'd mus'n 28	13,593				
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....173	\$320,789	Gloves.....15	14,311	Braids & bds. 18	17,598
Crapes.....12	6,867	Cravats.....12	8,321	Silk & worst. 19	17,646
Velvets.....12	10,372	H'dkerchiefs 2	928	Silk & cotton 40	30,379
Ribbons.....210	185,895	Vestings.....1	769	Silk & linen .. 2	2,345
Laces.....85	55,659	Hose.....1	354		
Shawls.....1	1,083	Raw.....183	103,311	Total.....776	\$777,627
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linen.....1703	\$536,576	Laces.....17	30,755	Thread.....82	23,567
Linen & cot. 28	8,940	Hdkfs.....43	30,689	Hemp yarn .. 45	1,012
Total.....				1923	\$631,539

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leath gloves. 28	\$30,404	Embroideries 74	44,613	Straw goods. 199	38,113
Kid gloves... 12	15,204	Millinery.... 8	1,595	Feath & flow. 275	53,169
Matting..... 17	2,125	Col. & cuffs.. 2	225	Susp. & elas. 26	10,148
Oil cloth.... 7	772	Corsets..... 25	9,983		
Clothing..... 31	9,132	Total.....		704	\$215,483

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....24	\$12,083	Shawls.....11	5,742	Cot & wos'd.149	65,021
Cloths.....3	976	Worsteds....360	155,569		
Carpeting... 24	5,680	Lastings.... 1	447	Total.....586	\$247,916
Blankets.... 13	1,823	Braids & bds. 1	575		
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....158	\$57,736	Muslins..... 3	483	Braids & bds. 2	498
Colored.....297	84,866	Emb'd mus.. 21	7,189	Gloves..... 2	834
Prints..... 54	18,352	Laces..... 24	7,456	Hose..... 17	6,056
Ginghams... 22	6,899			Total.....600	\$190,389
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks..... 59	\$89,630	Laces..... 16	11,177	Silk & worst. 4	3,460
Ribbons.... 30	20,579	Crapess.... 4	4,443	Silk & cott'n. 9	6,002
Cravats.... 9	3,401	Hdkfs..... 5	4,783		
Hose..... 1	493	Total.....		137	\$147,968
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linen.....327	\$95,077	Hemp yarn .. 3	295	Thread..... 10	2,331
Linen & cot.. 9	2,334	Hdkfs..... 4	2,834		
Total.....				353	\$102,871
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath. glove.. 6	\$5,272	Clothing..... 2	458	Susp. & elas. 6	1,851
Matting.....801	5,057	Embroideries 38	22,924		
Total.....				853	\$35,562

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....124	\$61,947	Blankets.... 21	2,335	Lastings..... 2	992
Cloths..... 18	8,454	Shawls..... 9	4,632	Braids & bds. 2	1,000
Coatings.... 1	350	Worsteds...458	198,630	Cot. & worst.491	219,710
Carpeting... 77	20,923	Delaines.... 7	5,485		
Total.....				1,210	\$524,458
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons... ..114	\$45,630	Muslins..... 3	645	Braids & Bds. 5	1,756
Colored.....401	123,677	Emb'd Mus.. 20	8,998	Hdkfs..... 4	1,082
Prints..... 34	9,861	Velvets.... 3	1,290	Hose..... 21	4,700
Ginghams... 20	5,598	Laces..... 10	1,973		
Total.....				635	\$205,210
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks..... 86	\$152,214	Ribbons.... 78	80,298	Silk & wos'd 3	2,958
Crapes..... 1		Laces..... 12	8,316	Silk & cot.... 17	13,762
Velvets..... 6	8,978	Cravats.... 4	1,623	Braids & Bds 1	959
Total.....				208	\$269,642
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linen.....790	\$176,832	Linen & cot.. 16	6,572	Hdkfs..... 7	3,521
Total.....				813	\$186,925
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leather Glov. 2	2,918	Embroideries. 53	29,957	Straw goods 57	8,880
Matting.....150	608	Corsets..... 7	1,805	Susp. & Elas. 1	606
Clothing..... 8	1,483				
Total.....				278	\$46,257

THE CATTLE MARKET.

Owing to the decrease in the demand for beef and the large arrivals of live stock at all the yards, business in beef cattle has been very unprofitable during the week, and prices rule fully a cent to a cent and a half below what they were last week. Outside of a few premium steers no sales were effected over 16½ to 17 cents, and from that down to nine cents. The sales at Bergen Hill were 1,653 head, and direct 190 head.

Many a drove from Ohio and Illinois was sold this week for less than it cost at the Weet, thus sinking the whole cost of transportation and other charges, amounting to something like \$25 per head. Now while this is true of nearly all the droves, a few single animals were exceptions, selling all the way from 19 to 25c per lb—one, the "Re-Union," at \$1,500, was more than 50c per lb., but it must be borne in mind they were crack animals, to enable the crack butchers to make a display of tempting beef for Washington's birth-day.

This being the first week of Lent, it is surprising that the 5,850 beef cattle sold as well as they did, though owners thought the market a very hard one, and in proportion to the cost of cattle we do not call to mind a harder market. Fat Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois steers, with the up country oxen of our own State, were sold at 15@16c., and fair droves at 14c. Many a Western drove averaged less than 14c. on fair weights. Beside the real decline of 1 to 1½c. per lb., the weights were largely in favor of buyers.

The market in milch cows was as dull as ever, but the best were the most saleable, while common cows could not be sold at any price.

Sheep continue dull and depressed, none selling over 7½ cents which is the extreme figure, while 5 cents a pound will purchase poor sheep. The supply is excessive, and the meat market dull.

The market for swine is a little higher, owing to a diminished supply, but closes heavy and dull, and we quote corn-fed, live weight, 10½ to 10¾ cents; and dressed, 13 to 13¼ cents.

The aggregate receipts for the week are 5,825 beeves, 71 milch cows, 361 veal calves, 14,591 sheep and lambs, and 12,797 swine; being an increase over last week of 887 beeves, 1,774 swine, and a falling off of 22 cows, 18 calves and 8,380 sheep.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Item (Pot, 1st sort; Pearl, 1st sort) and Price (per 100 lb).

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

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

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

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

Butter is firm and moderately active. Cheese is quiet.

Table listing various types of butter (N.Y., Pa., Western, etc.) and cheese (Factory made, Farm dairies, etc.) with prices.

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Sperm; Refined sperm, city; Stearic; Adamantine.

Cement—Rosendale.

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

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

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

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

Coffee has been quiet but steady, with a moderate business done.

Table listing coffee grades (Rio, do good, do fair, do ordinary, do fair to good cargoes, Java, mats and bags) and prices.

Table listing Maracaibo, Laguayra, St. Domingo and prices.

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

Copper is quiet but a shade firmer.

Table listing sheathing, bolts, braziers, Baltimore, Detroit, Portage Lake and prices.

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

Table listing Manila, Tarred Russia, Tarred American, Bolt Rope, Russia and prices.

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

Table listing cork items and prices.

Cotton—See special report.

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

Table listing various drugs and dyes (Acid, Citric; Alcohol; Aloes, Cape; Alum; Annato; Antimony; Argols; Arsenic; Assafetida; Balsam Capivi; Balsam Tolu; Balsam Peru; Bark, Calisaya; Berries, Persian; Bi Carb. Soda; Bi Chromate Potash; Bird Peppers; Bleaching Powder; Borax; Brimstone; Brimstone, Am. Roll; Brimstone, Flor Sulphur; Camphor; Camphor, Refined; Cantharides; Carbonate Ammonia; Cardamoms; Castor Oil; Chamomile Flowers; Chlorate Potash; Caustic Soda; Cobalt; Cochineal; Cochineal, Mexican; Copperas; Cream Tartar; Cubebs; Cutch; Cuttlefish Bone; Epsom Salts; Extract Logwood; Flowers, Benzoin; Flowers, Arnica; Folia, Buchu; Gambier; Gamboge; Ginger, Jamaica; Ginseng; Gum Arabic; Gum Arabic, Sorts; Gum Benzoin; Gum Copal; Gum Guedda; Gum Damar; Gum Myrrh) and prices.

Table listing various gums and oils (Gum Myrrh, Turkey; Gum Senegal; Gum Tragacanth; Hyd. Potash; Iodine; Ipecacuanna; Jalap; Juniper Berries; Lac Dye; Lic. Paste; Liccorice; Liccorice Paste; Madder; Madder, French; Manna; Nutgalls; Oil Anise; Oil Cassia; Oil Bergamot; Oil Lemon; Oil Peppermint; Opium; Oxalic Acid; Phosphorus; Prussiate Potash; Quicksilver; Rhubarb; Rose Leaves; Salaratus; Sal Ammoniac; Sal Soda; Sarsaparilla; Seed, Anise; do Canary; do Hemp; do Caraway; do Coriander; do Mustard; Senna; Seneca Root; Shell Lac; Soda Ash; Sugar Lead; Sulphate Quinine; Sulphate Morphine; Tartaric Acid; Valerian; Verdigris; Vitriol) and prices.

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

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

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

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

There is but little worthy of note in Fish. Cod is dull. Mackerel in fair demand.

Table listing fish items (Dry Cod; Dry Scale; Pickled Scale; Pickled Cod; Mackerel; Salmon; Shad; Herring) and prices.

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. Jersey.

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

Fruit is dull and transactions very light.

Table listing fruit items (Raisins; Currants; Citron; Prunes; Dates; Almonds; Sardines) and prices.

Table listing various goods such as Figs, Brazil Nuts, 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 like Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, Fisher, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Musk rat, 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...

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 15 @ 20 per cent.)

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

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

(Single Thick)—Discount 10 @ 20 per cent.

Table listing window glass sizes and prices for English and French windows.

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

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

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

Table listing gunpowder types and prices, such as Blasting (A), Shipping and Mining, Rifle, etc.

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

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

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

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

Hides have been more active, and prices are firm.

Table listing various types of hides and skins with their prices, such as B. A. & Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, etc.

Table listing various types of hides and skins with their prices, such as Western, Dry Salted Hides, Maracaibo, Maranham, etc.

Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Western, Country s'lter trim. & cured, City.

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

East India Stock—Calcutta, city s'lter, dead green, black, dry, buffalo.

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

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865, do of 1864.

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

Ox, Rio Grande, Ox, Buenos Ayres.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Para, Fine, Para, Medium, Para, Coarse, East India, Cartagena, etc, Guayaquil.

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal, Oude, Kurpah, Madras, Manila, Guatemala, Caracas.

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.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash), Pig, American, No. 1, Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes.

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

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

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, Spanish, German, English, Bar, Pipe and Sheet.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val. Leather is in steady moderate demand and prices are firm.

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

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

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

Spruce, Eastern, Southern Pine.

Table listing various types of lumber and wood products with their prices, 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, do pipe, heavy, do pipe, light, do pipe, culls, do hhd, extra, do hhd, heavy, do hhd, light, do hhd, culls, do bbl, extra, do bbl, heavy, do bbl, light, do bbl, culls.

Red oak, hhd, heavy, do hhd, light.

HEADING—white oak, hhd.

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

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, do Clayed, English Islands.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe cents per lb (Cash). Cut, 4d. @ 6d., Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (8d), Copper, Yellow metal, Zinc.

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

Naval Stores continue to decline from the increased receipts. Turpentine, N. C., Tar, American, do foreign, Pitch, Rosin, common, do strained and No. 2, do No. 1, do Pale and Extra (250 lbs.), Spirits turpentine, Am.

Oakum—Duty free.

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

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.

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

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

Litharge, American, Lead, red, American, do white, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pure, dry, Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, do white, American, No. 1, in oil, Cobre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brown, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do Am, Whiting, American, Vermillion, Chinese, do Trieste, do American, Venetian red, (N. C.).

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

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

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

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

Pork has been dull and unsettled. The transactions are very light. Beef is steady. Lard quiet.

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

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

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

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

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, 1/2 cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val. Table listing Clover, Timothy, Flaxseed, Linseed, and do American, rough.

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

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

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

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

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

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$150 per lb. Table listing Plates, foreign and do domestic.

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

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

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

Table listing various types of Sugar, Porto Rico, Cuba, Havana, and other sugar products.

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. 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; 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.

Table listing various types of Tea, Gunpowder, and Oolong.

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

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

Table listing various types of Tobacco, Lugs, Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, Selections, Conn. selected wrappers, New York running lots, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Yara, Havana, 10s and 12s—Best Virginia, do Medium, do Common, do do (dark) Best, do do Medium, do do Common, do do (Western)—Ex. fine, bright, do do Fine, do do Medium, do do Common, do do (Virginia)—Ex. fine, bright, do do Fine, do do Medium, do do Common, Navy do Best, do Medium, do Common, Navy do do Best, do Medium, and do Common.

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

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

Liquor has been in more active demand and prices have advanced.

Table listing various types of Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whisky, Domestic, Bourbon Whisky, Corn Whisky, Wines—Port, Burgundy Port, Sherry, Madeira, do Marseilles, Pherry, Malaga, sweet, do dry, Claret, in hhd's, do in cases, and Champagne.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val.

Table listing Wire types: No. 0 to 18, No. 19 to 26, No. 27 to 36, and Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain.

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

Wool is dull and heavy for most kinds. Fine fleeces are scarce and wanted.

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

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

Freights—To LIVERPOOL:

Table listing Freight rates for Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, Wheat, Beef, and Pork to Liverpool.

To LONDON:

Table listing Freight rates for Heavy goods, Oil, Flour, Petroleum, Beef, Pork, and Wheat to London.

To GLASGOW:

Table listing Freight rates for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Beef, and Pork to Glasgow.

To HAVRE:

Table listing Freight rates for Cotton, Hops, Beef and pork, Measurement goods, Wheat, in shipper's bags, Flour, Petroleum, Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc, and Ashes, pot and pearl to Havre.

The Railway Monitor.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—The following statement of the condition of Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad companies, on January 1st, 1866, is taken from the report of these companies filed in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of New Jersey, in pursuance of law :

Table with financial data for Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad, including Capital stock, Joint stock, Funded debt, and Receipts/Expenditures for 1865.

To the above capital of the joint companies, \$6,842,200 is to be added the 10 per cent. dividend, payable in stock—making the total capital from and after the 15th instant, \$7,368,220. The net revenues of the companies are given at \$1,702,354, from which, if the sum of \$620,688 is deducted for interest, at 6 per cent., on \$10,344,472 of debt, there is left a balance of profits to the stockholders of \$1,081,688, or rather more than 15 per cent.

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILROAD Company offer for sale \$1,350,000 of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund. The bonds are due April 1, 1895, and bear seven per cent. interest, payable half yearly. The amount offered is the entire balance of the bonds of this class authorized to be issued, and the proceeds are to be employed for extinguishing the entire floating debt, and providing additional rolling stock.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR JANUARY.—We give below the re

turns of such companies as have made reports of their earnings for January, and compare them with the returns for the same month last year :

Table comparing Railroad Earnings for 1865 and 1866 for various lines like Chicago and Rock Island, Erie, Illinois Central, etc.

It will be perceived that the Erie has changed the terms of its return. In former years it published the earnings of the Erie alone. In January, 1865, they were \$908,341. This year it includes the Buffalo division, for what reason is best known to officials of the company themselves.

The returns from the other companies which usually make monthly statements have not yet come in. These are the Atlantic and Great Western, the Chicago and Alton, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Marietta and Cincinnati, the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, the Toledo, Wabash and Western, &c. Not to have published their statements before this time is probably injurious to their own interests and may have a bad effect on their stocks in the market. The public not knowing the facts in each instance.

A DEED OF TRUST was recorded at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Saturday last, which required \$10,000 worth of stamps. It was a mortgage from the Indiana Southern Railway to William H. Swift and Samuel J. Tilden, for the sum of ten million dollars. This road is to be built from Fort Wayne to Jeffersonville, and to be in running order by November 1, 1866.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table showing monthly earnings for various railroads from 1863 to 1865, including Atlantic & Great Western, Erie Railway, Michigan Central, etc.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Friday.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Friday.		
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Ask	
<b>Railroad.</b>												
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Afr Line.....	100	788,047				
Alleghany Valley.....	50	1,947,600				New York Central.....	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	90% 90%	
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1%		New York and Harlem.....	50	5,085,050			50 90	
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.....	100	919,153				do preferred.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	80	
do do Pa.....	100	2,500,000				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		
do do Ohio.....	100	5,000,000				New York and New Haven.....	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	Jan. 4	110% 110%	
Baltimore and Ohio.....	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Oct. 4	112% 113	New York Providence & Boston.....	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 3	110 112%	
Washington Branch.....	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	124	Ninth Avenue.....	100	795,360				
Bellefontaine Line.....	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		Northern of New Hampshire.....	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	Dec 4		
Belvidere, Delaware.....	100	997,112				Northern Central.....	50	3,344,800	Quarterly.	Nov 2	90	
Berkshire.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1%		North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150			76	
Blossburg and Corning.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	Dec. 2%		Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	39 103	
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000				Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.....	100	3,077,000			24	
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,830,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	19,822,850			26% 26%	
Boston and Maine.....	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		do preferred.....	100	2,950,500	January.	Jan. 7	50 70	
Boston and Providence.....	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		Old Colony and Newport.....	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5%		Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4		
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150				Panama (and Steamship).....	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 6	243 245	
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3%	200 225	Peninsula.....	100	20,000,000	May and Nov	May. 5	112	
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	366,000				Pennsylvania.....	50	20,000,000				
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	100	850,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%		Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent.....	100	218,100				
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Philadelphia and Erie.....	50	5,013,054	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	60	
Burlington and Missouri River.....	100	1,000,000				Philadelphia and Reading.....	50	20,072,323	De. '65 10	101% 101%		
Camden and Amboy.....	100	4,988,180	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10	120	Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n.....	50	1,353,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4		
Camden and Atlantic.....	50	378,455				Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore.....	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5	112 115	
do do preferred.....	50	682,600				Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	50	1,770,414				
Cape Cod.....	60	681,665	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	Jan. 2%	91% 91%	
Catawissa.....	50	1,150,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	48 69	Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		
do preferred.....	50	2,200,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 2%	113 113	Providence and Worcester.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		
Central of New Jersey.....	100	6,500,000				Racine and Mississippi.....	100	366,700				
Central Ohio.....	100	2,085,925	Jan. and July	Jan. 2%		Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	2,360,700				
Cheshire (preferred).....	100	871,900				Rensselaer & Saratoga consol.....	100	800,000	April and Oct	Oct. 4%		
Chester Valley.....	50	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 5	123% 119	Saratoga and Whitehall.....	100	500,000	April and Oct	Oct. 3		
Chicago and Alton.....	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5	125 125	Troy, Salem & Rutland.....	100	800,000	April and Oct	Oct. 3		
do preferred.....	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	N. 5c & 20s	110 125	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	do pref. 100	Annually.	May. 7	35% 35%
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	13,160,927	June & Dec.	June. 3%	55 65	do do pref. 100	1,700,000			60 60%		
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	12,994,719	April and Oct	Oct. 5	28% 28%	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.....	100	2,989,000	do pref. 100	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	26
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	6,000,000			56% 56%	do do pref. 100	354,866					
do do pref. 100	100	1,106,125	May and Nov.	Nov. 5	106% 106%	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.....	100	862,571				
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	3,000,000				Schuykill Valley.....	50	576,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	105 110	Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 3		
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	100	6,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....	100	4,000,000				Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	750,000	Quarterly.		135	
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.....	100	5,253,625	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 4	81% 81%	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.....	100	1,200,130				
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.....	100	4,654,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5	108 108	Terre Haute and Richmond.....	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	Jan. 6		
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	1,490,800	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	125	Third Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	J n	250	
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%	120	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000				
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.....	100	350,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%		do do 1st pref. 100	1,700,000					
Columbus and Xenia.....	50	392,900	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%		do do 2d pref. 100	1,000,000					
Concord.....	50	1,255,200	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	80	Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 3	80 80	
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	100	do do preferred.....	50	984,700	June and Dec	Dec. 3%		
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	1,582,169				Tioga.....	100	125,000	Jan. and July	Jan., 3%		
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....	100	2,316,705	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	142 143	Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111				
do do pref. 100	100	406,132	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec	Dec. 3		
Connecticut River.....	100	6,832,950	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Utica and Black River.....	100	811,560	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		
Covington and Lexington.....	100	1,550,000				Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	Dec. 4		
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	952,350	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Vermont and Massachusetts.....	100	2,860,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 2		
Delaware.....	50	1,751,577	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Warren.....	50	1,408,300	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.....	50	1,982,180				Western (Mass).....	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 6	126	
Des Moines Valley.....	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		Worcester and Nashua.....	75	1,141,650	Jan. and July	Jan. 5 1/2	100	
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1%	90	Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g.....	50	317,050	Jan. and July	Jan. 1	120	
do do pref. 100	100	500,000				<b>Canal.</b>						
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	500,000				Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,343,563				
do do pref. 100	100	500,000				Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	8,228,595				
Eastern, (Mass).....	100	1,751,577	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		Delaware Division.....	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	72	
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.....	100	1,982,180	Quarterly.	Jan. 1%		Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	134 135	
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canadagua.....	100	3,155,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 2%	60	Delaware and Raritan.....	100	2,528,240	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10		
do do pref. 100	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%	79	Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	200,000				
Erie.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%	80% 80%	Lehigh Navigation.....	50	4,282,950	May and Nov	Nov. 5	105	
do preferred.....	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 4	80% 80%	Monongahela Navigation.....	50	726,800				
Erie and Northeast.....	50	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 3%	81% 81%	Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6	80	
Fitchburg.....	100	400,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	107	do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	114 116	
Forty-secd St. & Grand St. F'y.....	100	3,540,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5		North Branch.....	50	138,086				
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	750,000				Schuykill Navigation (consol.).....	50	1,908,207	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6s.	46	
do do pref. 100	100	1,900,000				do preferred.....	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6	26	
Hartford and New Haven.....	100	5,253,836	Quarterly.	Jan. 3	166	Susquehanna and Tide-Water.....	50	2,050,070				
Housatonic.....	100	2,350,000				Union.....	50	2,750,000				
do preferred.....	100	820,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		do preferred.....	50	50				
Hudson River.....	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		West Branch and Susquehanna.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	100	6,553,250	April and Oct	Oct. 5	101% 104%	Wyoming Valley.....	50	700,000	Feb. 5	116 120		
do do pref. 50	50	617,500				<b>Miscellaneous.</b>						
Illinois Central.....	100	190,750	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%		American Coal.....	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	58 60	
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	114% 115	American Telegraph.....	100	100			115	
Indianapolis and Madison.....	100	1,689,900	April and Oct	Oct. 4	140 142	Ashburton Coal.....	50	2,500,000				
do do pref. 100	100	412,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Atlantic Mail.....	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July 25	20 29	
Jeffersonville.....	50	407,900	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		Brunswick City.....	100	100				
Joliet and Chicago.....	100	1,015,907				Bucks County Lead.....	5	200,000				
Kennebec and Portland (new).....	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1%	90	Brooklyn Gas.....	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb.	75	
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	835,000				Canton Improvement.....	100	5,000,000			44 44%	
do do pref. 50	50	500,000				Cary Improvement.....	100	600,000				
Lehigh Valley.....	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	J 2 1/2 c-10s	124	Central American Trans.....	100	3,214,300			17 25	
Lexington and Frankfort.....	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Central Coal.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	42% 44	
Little Miami.....	50	2,981,267	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	116	Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas.....	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	120	
Little Schuylkill.....	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	65	Consolidation Coal, Md.....	100	6,000,000				
Long Island.....	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Nov. 2		Cumberland Coal, preferred.....	100	5,000,000			45% 45%	
Louisville and Frankfort.....	5											

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	96		Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1887		
2d do do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch. do	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	96		1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	96		<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894		
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	97 1/2	98	Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	97	98	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		95
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	97	98	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	98	99	Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	90	95
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	1870-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	99 1/2	
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	100	102
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do do	6,000,000	7	do	1883		
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	96	96
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888	92 1/2	
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			Sterling convertible	800,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1888		
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882		
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865			2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
1st do	200,000	6	do	1865			<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1873			<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881	90	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	90	94	Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883		
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1872			<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1888		
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1879-72			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883			2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889			<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893			1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877		
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							<i>Hudson River:</i>						
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	100	101
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
<i>Catawissa:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	100	
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882			3d do	192,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	93	
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							Convertible	523,000	7	do	1867	94 1/2	
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870			<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	100		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875		
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890	80	84	<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875	108	
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
Income	1,192,200	7	do	1875-72			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							2d do	364,000	10	do	1870		
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	1875-80			<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	93		2d do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	92		Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	88	93	<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	109	110	<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	April & Oct	1883		
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	85		1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							2d do	230,000	6	do	1861		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	80		3d do	250,000	6	do	1862		
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	81	81	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863			1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Consol. Sinking Fund Bonds	943,000	6	Quarterly	1915			2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885			<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873		90
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	98		<i>Little Miami:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867			<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							<i>Long Island:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893			Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		88
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	1883		
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	2,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug.	1892		
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							Scioto and Hocking Valley mort.	300,000	7	May & Nov.	1888		
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880			<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874			Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug.	69-72	112	
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>							do do	215,000	8	April & Oct			

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	1,290,000	7	Jan. & July	1875		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1887		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	93		<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887			1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	92		<i>Terre Haute and Richmond:</i>						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883			1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1876			<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	100	101	1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		100	1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	94		1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	85	89
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	74	78
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	'73-'78			Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
<i>Northern Central:</i>							<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	84	85	1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			<i>Troy Union:</i>						
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	83 1/2	85	do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887			<i>Union Pacific:</i>						
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	97	97 1/2	Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
2d do (guar. by B. & O. R.R.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	93	98	<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
3d do (do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	93	98	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861		80
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885			2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867		28
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			1st Mortgage	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1888		90
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			<i>Warren:</i>						
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880		93	<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
2d do (now stock)						37 1/2	1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	79		<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	79		Sterling (£899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	'68-'71		
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870			Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875		
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'66-'76		
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	'70-'80			Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
<i>Pacific:</i>							<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'87	75		1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	77	79
<i>Panama:</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	97	99
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			<i>York &amp; Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
<i>Peninsula:</i>							Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	75		<b>Canal</b>						
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	96	97	1st Mortgage Bonds		7	Jan. & July	1884		
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	91	93	<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
2d do sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	87	88	Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6	do	1885		
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	87	88	<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	80	80
<i>Philadel., Germant. &amp; Norristown:</i>							<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880			Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1864	86	87
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880		87	<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886			<i>Morris:</i>						
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	95
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							<i>North Branch:</i>						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
<i>Philadel., Wilming. &amp; Baltimore:</i>							<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
Mortgage Loan	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872	73 1/2	78
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882		
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	99 1/2		Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864	55	58
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	91		do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	80	83	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878		
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	28	28 1/2
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,438,000	8	Jan. & July	1875			1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	80	85
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							<b>Miscellaneous:</b>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888			<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>						
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876			2d do	2,000,00					

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are partici- pating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 d'ys.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
<b>Joint Stock Fire:</b>					
Adriatic	25	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July.	
Aetna*	50	200,000	211,492	do	Jan. '66 .5
Agricultural, (Watert'n).	5	50,000	122,248		
Albany	30	150,000	187,467		
Albany City	100	200,000	200,645		
American*	50	200,000	440,084	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .5
American Exchange	100	200,000	203,363	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 3/4
Arctic	50	500,000	529,167	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65 .5 79%
Astor	25	250,000	270,827	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .5 84%
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	347,723	March and Sep.	Sep. '65 .5 106
Baltic	25	200,000	192,631	May and Nov.	Aug. '65 .4
Beekman	25	200,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug.	Dec. '65 .5 128
Bowery	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec.	June '64 .5 53
Brevoort	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July.	Feb. '66 .5
Broadway	25	200,000	261,366	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65 10
Brooklyn (L. I.)	17	153,000	249,764	do	
Capital City (Albany)	100	200,000		Jan. and July.	July '64 .4
Central Park	100	150,000	159,079	do	Jan. '66 10
Citizens'	20	300,000	474,177	do	F. 3 1/2 p. sh.
City	70	210,000	306,652	Feb. and Aug.	July '65 .5 80%
Clinton	100	250,000	289,454	Jan. and July.	July '64 3/4
Columbia*	100	500,000	495,466	do	Jan. '66 .5
Commerce	100	200,000	229,835	do	Feb. '66 .5 112
Commerce (Albany)	100	200,000	239,144	Feb. and Aug.	Jan. '66 .5
Commercial	50	200,000	269,319	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .5
Commonwealth	100	250,000	282,243	April and Oct.	Oct. '65 .5
Continental*	100	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .7
Corn Exchange	50	400,000	299,038	March and Sep.	Mar. '64 .5
Croton	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July.	Jan. '64 .5 50
Eagle	40	300,000	401,922	April and Oct.	Oct. '65 7/8
Empire City	100	200,000	216,853	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .5
Excelsior	50	200,000	255,112	do	Jan. '66 .5 102
Exchange	30	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.	Jan. '66 .5 44%
Far Joint St'k (Meridian)	100	50,000	72,880	do	102
Firemen's	17	204,000	262,121	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .5
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	141,396	do	Jan. '66 3/4
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	150,000	169,340	do	July '65 .5
Fulton	25	200,000	230,229	do	Jan. '66 .5
Gallatin	50	150,000	162,744	May and Nov.	May .6
Gebhard	100	200,000	225,241	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .6
Germany	50	500,000	590,147	do	Jan. '66 .5
Glenn's Falls	10	100,000	159,602	do	Jan. '66 .5
Globe	50	200,000	224,667	Jan. and July.	July '65 .5
Goodhue*	100	200,000	221,062	do	July '64 .4
Greenwich	25	200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .5
Grocers'	50	200,000	214,373	April and Oct.	Apr. '65 .5 80
Guardian	—	200,000		Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 3/4
Hamilton	15	150,000	167,778	do	Jan. '66 .4
Hanover	50	400,000	491,869	do	Jan. '66 .5
Harmony (F. & M.)†	50	300,000	403,183	do	Jan. '66 .5
Hoffman	50	200,000		do	Jan. '66 .5
Home	100	2,000,000	2,929,628	do	Jan. '66 .5 130
Hope	50	200,000	214,017	do	Jan. '65 .5
Howard	50	300,000	433,998	do	Jan. '66 .6 150
Humboldt	100	200,000	231,925	do	July '65 .5
Importers' and Traders'	50	200,000	213,413	do	July '65 .6
Indemnity	100	150,000	159,054	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '65 .5 64%
International	100	1,000,000	1,079,164	do	Feb. '66 3/4
Irving	25	200,000	228,083	do	Aug. '65 .5
Jefferson	30	200,000	261,586	March and Sep.	Sep. '65 .6
King's County (Brook'n)	20	150,000	113,325	Jan. and July.	June '63 3/4
Knickerbocker	40	280,000	328,115	do	July '65 .5
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	157,483	do	Jan. '66 .5
Lamar	100	300,000	358,142	do	Jan. '66 .5
Lenox	25	150,000	184,916	do	July '65 .4
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	298,778	do	Jan. '66 .5
Lincoln Fund	50	1,000,000		Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .5 100
Lorillard*	25	1,000,000		do	Jan. '66 .10
Manhattan	100	500,000	708,874	do	Jan. '66 3/4 112
Market*	100	200,000	331,793	do	Jan. '66 3/4
Mechanics' (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	185,624	do	July '65 .5
Mechanics' and Traders'	25	200,000	242,320	do	July '65 .6
Mercantile	100	200,000	221,815	do	Jan. '66 .4
Merchants'	50	200,000	293,503	do	July '65 10
Metropolitan*†	100	1,000,000		do	July '65 .5 99%
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	169,572	do	July '65 .5
Morris (and inland)	100	200,000	233,295	do	July '65 .5
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .7
National	37 1/2	200,000	249,874	do	Jan. '66 .8
New Amsterdam	25	300,000	348,467	do	July '65 .5
New World	50	200,000	203,224	do	July '63 .4
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.)	100	100,000	110,905	do	July '63 .4
N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000	253,079	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .4 114
N. Y. Fire and Mar.	130	200,000	262,076	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 3/4
Niagara	50	1,000,000	1,164,291	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .6 110
North American*	50	1,000,000		do	Jan. '66 .5 92
North River	25	350,000	388,919	April and Oct.	Oct. '65 .6 91%
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	150,000	170,982	Jan. and July.	July '65 .5
Pacific	25	200,000	244,289	do	Jan. '66 .5 115
Park	100	200,000	217,876	do	July '64 .5
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	163,247	do	Jan. '66 .5 97%
People's	20	150,000	135,496	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .4 86
Phoenix†	50	500,000	664,987	Jan. and July.	July '65 .5
Relief	50	200,000	249,750	do	July '65 .5
Republic*	100	300,000	481,551	do	Jan. '66 3/4
Resolute*	100	200,000	232,191	do	Jan. '66 3/4 81
Rutgers'	25	200,000	203,016	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .5
St. Mark's	25	150,000	159,336	do	Feb. '65 .5
St. Nicholas†	25	150,000	156,707	Jan. and July.	July '63 .4
Security*†	50	1,000,000	1,241,874	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65 .7
Standard	50	200,000	263,035	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .5
Star	100	200,000	200,559	do	Jan. '66 .5
Sterling*	100	200,000	205,070	do	57
Stuyvesant	25	200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .4
Tradesmen's	25	150,000	180,310	Jan. and July.	July '65 .5
United States	26	250,000	343,665	do	Jan. '66 .5 104%
Washington*	50	400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .6 120
Western (Buffalo)	100	200,000	303,213	do	
Williamsburg City	50	150,000	159,226	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .5
Yonkers and New York	100	500,000	566,543	do	Jan. '66 .5
<b>Joint Stock Marine:</b>					
Great Western*	100	1,000,000	3,177,437	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 3/4
Mercantile Mutual*	100	649,000	1,322,469	do	Jan. '66 3/4
Washington*	100	287,400	581,689	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .2

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST—FRIDAY.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.
Adamantine Oil..... par 10			McClintockville..... par 10		
Alleghany..... 10			McElhenny..... 10		
Allen Wright..... 10	50	1 00	McKinley..... 10		
Anderson..... 10			Manhattan..... 2	30	50
Beech Hill..... 5			Maple Grove..... 5	15	
Beekman..... 10			Maple Shade of N. Y..... 10		
Bennehoff & Pithole..... 10			Marietta..... 10		
Bennehoff Run..... 10	16 60	16 70	Mercantile..... 40		
Bennington..... 5			Mineral Point..... 10		
Bergen Coal and Oil..... 10		35	Mingo..... 10		
Black Creek..... 10			Monongahela & Kan..... 10		5 00
Bliven..... 4 00	4 10		Montana..... 5		83
Blood Farm..... 20	10 00		Mount Vernon..... 3	23	35
Bradley Oil..... 5	45	47	National..... c. 5		
Brevoort..... 10	3 00	6 50	New England..... 10		
Brooklyn..... 5	60	75	New York..... 5		
Buchanan Farm..... 10	67	71	N. Y. & Alleghany..... 5	3 00	4 25
Bunker Hill..... 5			New York & Kent'y Oil..... 100		
California..... 100			New York & Kent'y Pet..... 5		
Cascade..... 5			New York & Newark..... 20	22	
Central..... 10	3 20	3 30	N. Y. & Philadel..... 5	10	
Cherry Run Oil..... 10			N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons..... 1	50	75
Cherry Run Petrol'm..... 2	14	18	Noble & Delancter..... 8		
Cherry Run & Shenango..... 5		45	Noble Well of N. Y..... 25		
Clifton..... 10			North American..... 10		
Clinton..... 10	1 50		Northern Light..... 10	2 00	4 00
Columbia (Pbg)..... 50			Ocean..... 100		
Commercial..... 100			Oceanic..... 10	37	38
Commonwealth..... 10			Oil City Petroleum..... 10		
Consolidated of N. Y..... 10			Oil Creek of N. Y..... 20	4 00	4 80
De Kalb..... 1			Pacific..... 5		
Devon..... 1			Palmer Petroleum..... 111	3 95	4 60
Dutchman's Run..... 5			People's Petroleum..... 5		
Emp'e City Petrol'm..... 5	35	40	Petroleum Consol..... 50		
Empire Pit Hole..... 2		1 00	Phillips..... 5	60	
Enniskillen..... 10	1 50		Pit Hole Consol..... 10	2 50	3 00
Enterprise..... 10			Pit Hole Creek..... 9 50	9 75	
Equitable..... 5		5 00	Plumer..... 5		
Everett..... 10	40	65	Powell C. & O..... 3		
Eureka..... 5			President..... 5		
Excelsior..... 5	1 00	1 05	Rawson Farm..... 10	1 00	
Fee Simple..... 2	13	17	Revenue..... 50		
First National..... 5	41	44	Rynd Farm..... 10	60	65
Forest City..... 1	4	5	Second National..... 3	50	
Fountain Oil..... 10			Shade River..... 5	2 50	
Fountain Petroleum..... 5			Sherman & Barnsdall..... 2 1/2	30	
Fulton (Johnson's)..... 5			Southard..... 10	50	
Fulton Oil..... 1	15		Standard Petroleum..... 5		
Germania..... 1			Star..... 3		
Great Republic..... 100	65	75	Story & McClintock..... 10		
G't Western Consol..... 10	40	50	Success..... 10		
Guild Farm..... 10	40	50	Sugar Creek..... 5		
HamiltonMcClintock..... 4 50	4 65		Tack Petr'm of N.Y..... 5	12	15
Hammond..... 20			Talman..... 10		
Hard Pan..... 1 50	1 70		Tarr Farm..... 10		
Heydrick..... 10	40		Terragenta..... 5		
Heydrick Brothers..... 10	45	75	Titus Oil..... 10		
Hickory Farm..... 5			Titus Estate..... 3		
High Gate..... 1			Tygart's Creek..... 3		
Home..... 20			Union..... 10	7 00	13 00
Inexhaustible..... 2		50	United Pe't'm F'ms..... 2	25	34
Ireland..... 10			United States..... 10	17 00	17 25
Ivanhoe..... 2			Venango (N. Y.)..... 10		
Ken. Nat. Pet & Min..... 5			Venango & Pit Hole..... 10		

**Insurance Reports.**

**MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.**

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDI-  
TION 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..... \$537,380 55  
On Fire Risks..... 844,905 38

1,382,285 98  
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..... 978,397 57

Total Losses..... \$706,394 64  
Reserved for losses unad-  
justed..... 157,995 99  
Expenses, Reinsurance,  
Commissions and Taxes  
(less interest received).. 275,840 53

1,189,781 16  
Net Profit..... \$155,614 90

**CAPITAL.**

The capital of the said Company actual-  
ly 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..... 7,000 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 Treas-  
ury 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 collat-  
eral, payable on demand 181,136 48  
Amount of other miscel-  
laneous items..... 25,150 75  
Amount due for fire premi-  
ums on policies issued at  
office..... 32,550 90  
Amount due from marine  
premiums on policies is-  
sued at office..... 45,895 85  
Amount of bills receivable  
for premiums on marine  
risks..... 92,230 13  
Interest due and accrued,  
but not yet payable..... 11,238 35 \$1,644,148 48  
The Board of Directors have this day resolved to  
pay a dividend of

**SIX PER CENT.**

on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the hold-  
ers 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 Certifi-  
cates 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-Presi-  
dent.  
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 De-  
cember, 1865..... \$6,932,146 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 discon-  
nected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st Janu-  
ary, 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

The Company has the following As-  
sets, viz.:

United States and State of New York  
Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks, \$4,828,585 00

Loans secured by Stocks, and other-  
wise..... 3,330,350 00

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,  
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 Cur-  
rency..... 310,551 78

Total Amount of Assets..... \$12,199,975 17

**Six per cent interest on the outstand-  
ing 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 repre-  
sentatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth  
of February next, from which date interest on  
the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certifi-  
cates 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. Henry,  
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 Lane, 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, 2d Vice-Pres't.**

**Miscellaneous.**

OFFICE OF THE

**Chicago & Northwestern**

**RAILWAY COMPANY,**

No. 8 WALL STREET.

Offers will be received until the first day of March  
proximo for \$350,000 of the Consolidated Sinking  
Fund Convertible Mortgage Bonds of this company.  
These bonds are a portion of \$2,000,000 issued for the  
purpose of providing additional rolling stock required  
to accomodate the growing business of the company  
and for the equipment of the additional road now in  
course of construction to Omaha, on the Missouri;  
and the mortgage provides for a further issue of  
\$500,000 more of said bonds (\$2,500,000 in all,) here-  
after, for the same purpose, if such issue shall be  
found necessary.

The bonds bear date Jan. 16, 1865, carry 7 per cent.  
interest, payable quarterly in New York; have fifty  
years to run, and are secured by a deed of Trust to  
Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., upon all the company's lines  
of road and equipment in the States of Illinois and  
Wisconsin, amounting to about 650 miles of road,  
more than 100 miles of which are subject to no  
other mortgage. This mortgage, together with all  
other liens, amount in the aggregate to only \$20,000  
per mile upon said roads.

Provision is also made in the mortgage for the ab-  
sorption, at the discretion of the Board of Directors,  
of all prior liens into this class of bonds, in the ex-  
pectation that eventually all the other bonds of the  
company will be exchanged for these, leaving this class  
of bonds the only mortgage lien upon the com-  
pany's entire lines of road.

These bonds are convertible into the preferred  
stock of the company, at the option of the holder,  
any time prior to Jan. 1, 1870. For further particu-  
lars inquire at the company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.  
New-York, Feb. 14, 1866.

**E. H. ASHCROFT,**

No. 82 Sudbury Street,

BOSTON.

Manufacturer of and dealer in

**STEAM AND WATER GAUGES,**

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

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and 80 BROADWAY.

Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49 and 53 NEW STREET,  
all near Wall street, and Nos. 53 and 57 EX-  
CHANGE PLACE. Apply at the Office of

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

No. 19 Broad St., cor. Exchange Place.

**OFFICE OF THE**

**Security Insurance Co.,**

NO. 119 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared the usual  
semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and One-  
half (3 1/2) Per Cent, free of Government tax, payable  
to stockholders on demand. By order,  
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, 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.

**Insure against Accidents**

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

243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**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. 3	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**

**IMPLEMENTS,**

**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.
  - Eugene Kelly, of Eugene 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, President of Board.
  - Dr. J. P. Kimball, Mining Engineer, Vice-President
  - Dr. John Torrey, Assayer of the U. S. Assay Office.
  - Dr. Justus Adelberg, of Adelberg & Raymond.
  - Dr. Alex. Trippel, Metallurgical Engineer.
  - Prof. Francis L. Vinton, of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
  - Prof. Thomas Eggleston, 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., Secretary of Board.
  - 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 SEVENTEEN PER CENT IN U. S. CURRENCY, at present rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED. The most desirable investment ever offered. Subscriptions received and full particulars communicated by

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,  
No. 57 Broadway, New York.

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

**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 15th 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.	457,374 99

Total premiums.	\$500,621 31
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Earned premiums of the year.	\$360,134 68
Losses and expenses.	195,723 98
Re-insurance and return premiums.	75,700 24

**ASSETS.**

31st December, 1865.	
Cash in banks.	\$106,461 31
United States stock.	150,000 00
Stocks of States, cities & corporations, bonds and mortgages & loans on demand.	215,148 95
	\$471,610 30

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
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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

to	\$675,470 00
Additional profits from 1st Jan., 1865, to January, 1865.	88,710 46

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

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

**TRUSTEES.**

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

**Morris Fire and Inland**

**INSURANCE COMPANY,**

NO. 31 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

**Cash Capital & Surplus, \$781,000 00.**

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,     | William Mackay,   |
| Albert G. Lee,   | Ezra Nye,         |
| George Miln,     | Joseph Morrison,  |
| J. C. Morris,    | Daniel W. Teller, |
| Robert Bowne,    | Henry J. Cammann, |
| John D. Bates,   | Charles Hickox.   |
| Edward C. Bates, |                   |

E. A. STANSBURY, President,

ABRAM M. KIRBY, Vice-President.

ELLIS R. THOMAS, Secretary.

G. M. HARWOOD, General Agent.

**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..... \$1,368,699

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

The Company has paid to its Customers, up to the present time, Losses amounting to over  
EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

For the past nine years the cash dividends paid to Stockholders, made from ONE-THIRD of the net profits, have amounted in the aggregate to  
**One Hundred and Twenty-one and a half per cent.**

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

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

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

**TRUSTEES.**

Joseph Walker,	Aaron L. Reid,
James Freeland,	Ellwood Walter,
Samuel Willets,	D. Colden Murray,
Robert L. Taylor,	E. Haydock White,
William T. Frost,	N. L. McCready,
William Watt,	Daniel T. Willets,
Henry Eyre,	L. Edgerton,
Cornelius Grinnell,	Henry R. Kunhardt,
E. E. Morgan,	John S. Williams,
Her. A. Schleicher,	William Nelson, Jr.,
Joseph Slagg,	Charles Dimon,
Jas. D. Fish,	A. William Heye,
Geo. W. Hennings,	Harold Dollner,
Francis Hathaway,	Paul N. Spofford.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President,  
CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Prest.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

**Niagara Fire Insurance**

**COMPANY.**  
NO. 12 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000  
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865..... 270,353

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.  
Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years,  
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. 33 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 installments, as follows: Ten per cent on the 1st days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, 1866, and January, March, May, and July, 1867.

**Banks and Bankers.**

**Tenth National Bank,**

No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository of the Government.

D. L. ROSS, President

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

**Central National Bank,**

318 BROADWAY.

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

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

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

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

**JOHN MUNROE & Co.,**

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

AND  
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

**CULVER, PENN & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**

19 & 21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

Receive Deposits from Banks, Bankers and others. Orders for the Purchase and Sale of Government Securities receive particular attention. Special attention is given to the transaction of all business connected with the Treasury Department.

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

**The Corn Exchange**

**NATIONAL BANK,**  
PHILADELPHIA.

Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

**B. Hutchings Badger,**

**BANKING & EXCHANGE OFFICE,**  
36 DEARBORN St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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

**Burnett, Drake & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**

**BOSTON.**

GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.

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

**Dupee, Beck & Sayles,**

**STOCK BROKERS,**

No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

**First National Bank,**

**OF PHILADELPHIA.**

(The First National Bank Organized.)

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

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

C. H. CLARK, President.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

GEO. PHELLER, Manager Loan Dept.

**The Tradesmens**

**NATIONAL BANK.**

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

RICHARD BERRY, President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

**Page, Richardson & Co,**

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON**

AND  
**JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.**

ALSO ISSUE

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

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

**Banks and Bankers.**

L. A. GREEN, C. A. BOYNTON.  
**L. A. GREEN & Co.**  
**BANKERS.**  
 No. 15 WEST THIRD STREET, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## REFERENCES:

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,**  
**NEW YORK.**

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the **Union Bank of London,** in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

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

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

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

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

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,  
 For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

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

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

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

**LOCKWOOD & Co.,**  
**BANKERS,**  
 No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST.  
**Dealers in Government and other Securities.**

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

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

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

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

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

243 BROADWAY,

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

**Commercial Cards.**

**E. S. THACKSTON,**  
**Tobacco, Note and Exchange Broker.**  
 No. 12 OLD SLIP, COR. WATER ST.  
 NEW YORK.

**C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.**  
**Bankers & Commission**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
 38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.  
 Stocks, Bonds and Governments bought and sold exclusively on Commission.

COLUMBUS POWELL, I. F. GREEN, CHS. M. MCGHEE.

**R. M. Davis,**  
 (FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS.)  
**EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKER,**  
 and  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 NOS. 38 BROAD STREET AND 86 NEW STREET.  
 Office, No. 29.

Orders promptly and carefully attended to.  
 Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce solicited.

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

**Goodman & Merrill,**  
**COTTON FACTORS**  
 AND  
**General Commission Merchants,**  
 Special attention given to consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Wool.  
 Agents for the purchase, sale, or lease of Southern Lands.  
 Will select, examine, make contracts with and forward emigrant laborers to Southern planters.  
 Will purchase and ship plantation machinery of every description—steam engines, saw mills, grist mills, &c., &c., of latest style and improvement.  
 Also, railroad equipment and supplies purchased and forwarded without delay.  
 GOODMAN & MERRILL,  
 36 New Street,  
 New York City.

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

SAM'L B. CALDWELL, B. C. MORRIS, JR.  
**CALDWELL & MORRIS,**  
 Successors to Brewer & Caldwell,  
**COTTON FACTORS**  
 AND  
**General Commission Merchants,**  
**20 OLD SLIP, NEW YORK.**  
 All orders for the purchase of Goods will receive prompt attention.

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

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

**Francis & Loutrel,**  
**STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,**  
 45 MAIDEN LANE.  
 All kinds of Blank Books, Diaries, Paper and Stationery.

**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..... \$3,000,000**  
 THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.  
 LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
 JOSEPH CHURCH, DRAYTON HILLYER,  
 ROBERT BUELE, THOS. A. ALEXANDER,  
 EBENEZER FLOWER, WALTER KENY,  
 ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY, CHAS. H. BRAINARD,  
 ROLAND MATHER, WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,  
 SAMUEL S. WADE, GEORGE ROBERTS,  
 AUSTIN DUNHAM, THOMAS K. BRACE,  
 GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, ERASTUS COLLINS,  
 EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.  
**Assets, Jan. 1, 1866,..... \$4,087,455 80**  
**Liabilities,..... 244,391 43**  
 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..... 156,303 93**  
**Gross Assets..... \$556,303 93**  
**Total Liabilities..... 24,550 00**  
 DORAS L. STONE,  
 President.  
 BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

**Dry Goods.**  
**E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.**  
 No. 35 & 37 PARK PLACE, N. Y.,  
 AGENTS FOR  
**WASHINGTON MILLS,**  
 Chicopee Manufacturing Co.,  
**SARATOGA**  
 Victory Manufacturing Co., and  
**BURLINGTON WOOLEN CO.**

NEW SKIRT, 1866.  
**J. W. Bradley's**  
**DUPLEX ELLIPTIC.**  
 Manufactured solely by  
 WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers Street.  
 79 & 81 Reaffle Street, N. Y.

**Tracy, Irwin & Co.,**  
 NO. 400 BROADWAY,  
**IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS**  
 OF  
**Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,**  
 including a superb stock of  
**DRESS GOODS,**  
 AND  
**HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS.**

**TOWNSEND & YALE,**  
 NO. 27 WARREN STREET,  
 would call the attention of the  
**CALIFORNIA TRADE**  
 to their complete assortment of  
**HOSIERY AND FANCY KNIT**  
**WOOLENS.**

**Home Insurance**  
**COMPANY,**  
 NO. 135 BROADWAY.  
 NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.  
 A dividend of  
**FIVE PER CENT,**