

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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THE DEBT STATEMENT.

THE monthly report of the public debt which we publish elsewhere, offers several features of great practical importance. First, it shows that some progress is making in funding, inasmuch as the very large amount of \$10,672,700 of long Five-twenties of 1864 have been negotiated at the rate, as we hear, of 102 and interest, the latter being payable in gold. This financial operation has greatly contributed to strengthen Mr. McCulloch's position, and with other favoring circumstances it has enabled him to withdraw no less than \$11,956,000 of Seven-thirties from the hands of the public and to diminish the circulation of greenbacks \$466,850, making the aggregate of greenbacks at present \$423,435,373.

A second point of interest is the increase of the balance in the Treasury. Of coin there is now in hand \$4,293,031 more than on the first of February, and of currency \$4,232,481 more; but on the other hand the coin certificates have increased \$4,236,520 in consequence of the recent Government sales

of coin. The certificates of indebtedness have also increased \$1,627,000 and there is a prospect of a further increase. These securities are regarded with great favor, and as they are scarce, a considerable amount of them might be gradually negotiated with equal advantage to the Treasury and satisfaction to the public.

These are the leading features of the report and it cannot be denied that the exhibit is on the whole satisfactory. It has been urged that the sale of so large an amount of gold-bearing bonds privately and without any notice to the country was inexpedient and may tend to depress these securities in the market now that the nature and extent of the negotiations have transpired. It is replied, however, that in the present aspect of financial affairs these bonds could not have been sold on as advantageous terms if public notice of the sale had been given, and, moreover, the bonds having been already absorbed by investors, and the demand continuing active there is no danger of a decline in these popular gold-bearing securities from this cause.

Without inquiring further as to which of these views may turn out to be correct we must call attention to one or two points in which the statement is less favorable than could have been desired. First, the temporary loan has been increased by \$3,822,099, and now amounts to 118 millions. This sum is altogether too large to be held on call without danger of embarrassment, and it is generally wished that Mr. McCulloch, at an early day, may avail himself of his strong position and pay off a considerable proportion of these mischievous and useless call loans.

We observe also that the compound interest notes have been reduced six millions. It is not at all evident what advantage is to be gained by this movement. The compound notes are useful and indispensable agents of contraction, and it would have been much more conducive to the strength of the Treasury if we could have reported that six millions of greenbacks instead of compound notes had been withdrawn and cancelled.

CONTRACTION OF CREDIT AND CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

A SINGULAR and mischievous confusion of ideas seems to prevail in the minds of many persons relative to contraction as a preliminary step to the restoration of the currency, and the resumption of specie payments. By some it is supposed that as the government credit gradually improves, the irredeemable greenback dollar will with equal steps approach the value of the dollar in coin. According to these men the government credit is to blame for the depreciation of our

irredeemable currency. Indeed, a few of these persons have been sanguine enough to propose that one or two hundred millions of dollars in gold coin should by some unknown means be piled up in the Treasury; and that on a certain day the government should force up its currency to par by offering to redeem it in gold. By the mere transparent artifice of offering to redeem with 200 millions of coin 400 millions or more of paper, these philosophers suppose that the government could make its paper money equal to real coined money; and could still keep the gold in the Treasury, inasmuch as nobody, they say, would want it. Every one would be satisfied that he could get the gold at will, and therefore he would not trouble himself to ask for it. This currency scheme reminds one of the renowned exploit of hoisting one's self by his own waist-band. One feat is not more impossible than the other. Whoever, indeed, has studied the financial history of Europe and of this country, or has watched the current movements of monetary affairs with only a moderate degree of attention, must see that this scheme, if it were possible to carry it into practice, would have but two results. First, while the coin was accumulating in the Treasury, it would become scarce. An artificial stimulus would thus be given to hoarding. Those who needed gold for any special purpose would rush to secure it before hand; and the price would go up to a point far higher than that corresponding to the real depreciation of the currency. The consequent derangement of prices and of general business are too obvious for comment. Secondly, when the government offered to pay off its paper at par, there would be such a run for gold as would speedily draw off the whole of the 200 millions, and replace it by an equal quantity of greenbacks. And if the paper money in circulation were still in excess of the requirements of legitimate business on a specie standard, that paper would still be at a discount; or what is the same thing, gold would be at a premium.

The truth is that none of these fantastic and impractical schemes are worthy of serious attention. There is no royal road to specie payments. The disease of our currency is well known. The remedy is equally well known. No paper currency issued by any stable government was ever seriously or permanently depreciated except by over-issue; and no nation having a depreciated paper money was ever able to bring it to par with coin except by reducing the amount in circulation, and making the supply of currency equal to the legitimate demand. Even specie redemption, which is so much lauded and so deservedly trusted in, as the great regulator of the standard of bank note currency, performs this great function by regulating the quantity of that currency. When too many notes are in circulation they flow in for redemption and thus depreciation from redundancy is effectively prevented.

From these principles it follows that those who talk of resuming specie payments with our present volume of currency propose schemes which are impossible; and not only impossible but mischievously delusive, and tending to mislead the public mind. The only way to specie payments is by the wicket-gate of contraction.

But what is the contraction of which we speak? Does it imply stringency, panic, bankruptcy, paralysis of confidence, prostration of business, wide-spread suffering, general alarm and mercantile ruin? The contraction which is a necessary preliminary to a reform of our paper money, is not necessarily a contraction of credit. It is merely a contraction of the currency. It is a reduction of the volume of our active paper money. Such a reduction may be skilfully or unskilfully made. Last year we reduced the volume of our active currency by the emission of compound notes, and reduced it to the extent of more than 150 millions of

dollars. The process caused no stringency, no commercial revulsion, no monetary spasm; although we had to negotiate government loans to an amount equal to our present unfunded debt. In April, 1864, we temporarily reduced the volume of our currency by about 25 or 30 millions of greenbacks, which were suddenly withdrawn and locked up in the Treasury; and the result was a panic of the severest kind. Now, in the first-mentioned case the contraction was made skilfully, and by methods which may safely be imitated hereafter. In the second case we find no example for imitation; but a warning of danger which we shall do well to avoid. In other words, sudden and spasmodic withdrawal of currency involves danger; while the gentle, gradual and safe method of contraction by means of compound interest notes we are invited by experience to repeat.

The reason of this comparative safety of compound interest notes as a means of contracting the currency is not difficult to explain. Suppose 50 millions of greenbacks were during this month withdrawn from circulation and their place supplied by compound interest notes. The active circulation of the country would not for the moment be at all affected by the change. The compound notes would pass from hand to hand just as readily as greenbacks; but before long they would begin to be held for investment as interest accumulated upon them; and they would move more and more sluggishly until soon nothing would bring them out of their hiding places, except a tight money market. Stringency, indeed, would tempt these inert, lazy notes to temporary activity, and would be immediately relieved thereby. After a while, however, these notes would have become so lethargic and fat with interest that no stringency short of a severe panic would wake them up and draw them into the current of the circulation. At this juncture these notes may safely be funded. And possibly this is the method of contraction and funding which Mr. Stevens intended to favor in the bill he introduced a week ago into Congress. This bill provides not for the funding of greenbacks directly, but of compound interest notes and other interest bearing securities as will be seen from the following copy of it which we subjoin. It provides:

That the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the government," approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act to such an amount, in such manner and at such rates, not less than par, as he may think advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value, which have been or which may be issued under any act of Congress, and the proceeds thereof shall be used only for retiring Treasury notes or other obligations bearing interest issued under any act of Congress; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt.

But there is another method of contracting the currency which is of great importance, and is attracting some attention. It consists in providing for the redemption on demand of the National Bank notes. As Mr. McCulloch observed in his last report to Congress, these notes are not money but promises to pay money, and to pay it on demand. To fulfil this promise it is essential that the notes, whenever emitted, should be redeemed, not only at the counter of the issuing bank, but in New York also. For if they be redeemable in New York they will be at par in every city and town from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. The importance of redemption as a means of sustaining the value of bank notes, and of preventing indefinite expansion of the currency, is well expressed in the following resolutions which were passed by the Clearing House Association, of this city on Wednesday last:

Whereas measures are under consideration in Congress for the consolidation of the public debt, having also in view, as their ultimate object the restoration of the currency to a specie basis,
Resolved, That this association deem all these deliberations to be

timely and appropriate, and to be demanded by the best interests of the country.

Resolved. That we deem it to be an indispensable prerequisite of such measures that a systematic plan be adopted for the regular redemption of national bank notes, as recommended both by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the currency.

Resolved. That without such a plan in effective operation any movement toward the curtailment of the legal tender issues will inevitably result in the substitution of a currency calculated to protract indefinitely existing financial difficulties, and to increase the embarrassments both of the government and the people.

In connection with bank note redemption, an objection has been raised to the converting of greenbacks into compound notes. "What," it is asked, "will the banks have to redeem their notes with, if we convert all the greenbacks into compounds? for, by law, the latter are, not to be used for redeeming the currency." This is, however, a mistake. The compound notes can be used if necessary in redeeming the currency. What the law enacts is that the banks shall not be entitled to reckon their compound notes as a reserve against their circulation, though they may keep these notes as a reserve against their deposits. The greenbacks which the banks want as a reserve for their circulation will only amount to 25 per cent on 300 millions, which is 75 millions. When the 400 millions of outstanding greenbacks shall have been so reduced as to approximate to 100 millions it will be quite time enough to raise this objection, and to consider how it is to be met.

Here, then, we have before us two means we can adopt for reforming our currency. First we should reduce our greenback circulation by conversion into compound notes; and secondly, we should make early arrangements for the compulsory redemption of all National Bank notes in New York. And by wisely and carefully adopting these methods we may avoid that ruinous and spasmodic contraction of credit which is totally distinct from, though it has too often been accompanied and rendered disastrous by the contraction of the currency.

THE TAX ON BANK DEPOSITS.

WE observe with satisfaction that in consequence of the explanations of the Committee who returned on Wednesday from Washington the deposit dispute between Mr. Spinner and the banks has been satisfactorily adjusted. This tax will be computed hereafter on the net deposits as was the plain intention of the law, and not on the gross deposits, as Mr. Spinner seemed disposed to interpret it. Had the tax on gross deposits been enforced it would have imposed on the banks of this city an extra burden of some half a million of dollars, and what is of more importance, this tax would have been very unequally distributed, falling with crushing weight on such institutions as have the accounts of dealers in government securities. It must thus have curtailed much of the bank accommodation these dealers have been accustomed to receive and could not but have checked their business. The extent of the injury inflicted on the Government finances from this source alone during the operation of funding the floating debt would have been very poorly compensated by the comparatively small augmentation of the revenue involved; while the irritation of the public mind by the derangement of business would, in times like the present, have been highly damaging.

We have said that the obvious intention of the law is to compute the tax on the net deposits and not on the so-called gross deposits. A few words will make this clear. The tax is made payable by banks on their "average deposits." Now let us take the case of Jones and Smith, Wall Street dealers in Government securities. This firm to-day place in bank one million of dollars in checks and other funds and draw against this amount nine hundred thousand dollars, leaving the balance to their credit \$100,000. Yesterday, and for a long

time past, as we find on inspecting the bank ledger, the result was much the same. Sometimes the amount of business done is two millions and occasionally not more than half a million; but the balance to the credit of Jones and Smith, after any given day's business is always about \$100,000. Now it is clear that if we want to know the average deposit in bank of this firm, \$100,000 is the amount at which we should state it. The large sums put into the bank and drawn out again during the day form really no part of the assets or available funds of the bank. This institution has no control over a dollar of these funds. It makes no charge for managing them and merely acts as the disbursing agent of the dealer in receiving them and paying them out. Now to tax the gross deposits of the bank would be to tax these sums from which the banks receive no benefit, and would compel the bank to pay for the use of money which it really does not use at all or enjoy any control over.

It makes no difference as to the principle of this affair to say that Jones and Smith's account in the bank books on the day appointed by law for making the Government returns shews a balance in their favor of \$1,000,000 instead of \$100,000; because the books are not posted up, and cannot be posted up till the next morning, when the outstanding \$900,000 of obligations will come in through the Clearing House. The latter sum is not in the hands of the bank as assets; it only lies there in trust for the persons to whom it is owing, and appears daily in the deposit accounts of these persons in some other of the Clearing House Banks. It is, therefore, plain that to tax the gross deposits is to charge the duty twice over; for it would compel two different banks to pay taxes for the same sum of money on the same day.

In some quarters it has been imagined that the city banks would be favored more than the country banks, if it were permitted to the former to report for taxation the amount of their net deposits. From what has been said, however, it is plain that this is a gross mistake. A country bank, from the nature of its business, can post up its books at the close of business each day. The distinction between net deposits and gross deposits is important only if Clearing Houses are established, and even there it would cease to exist, were it possible to make the clearings and to complete the entries in the books at night before the close of bank hours. This arrangement, however, would be found impossible in our large cities, where the volume of transactions is large; and it would seriously disturb the established methods of doing business with no compensating advantage. Mr. Spinner in receding so promptly and so cordially from the position he was supposed to have assumed, has only added another to the numerous existing proofs of his ability and faithfulness in office.

We do not wish it to be inferred, from anything we have said, that we object to the imposition on the banks of their full fair share of taxation. These institutions derive great profits from the issue of circulation, and from other privileges conferred on them by law. They are, therefore, under special obligations, and are willing, we believe, to pay any equitable taxes that may be laid upon them. The sole objection to the tax on gross deposits, which we have been discussing, is that it was not equitable.

THE REVENUE COMMISSION.

The Revenue Commissioners have not yet quite completed their labors. In addition to the papers which we have heretofore noticed, they have just prepared two valuable reports, which are now before Congress. The first treats of petroleum as a source of public revenue, and has been prepared by Mr. S. S. Hayes. It gives an interesting account of the history of petroleum, with some elaborate tables, showing

thoroughly and completely built and equipped; so that there has been comparatively little need for construction expenditures after the original completion of the road.

It is scarcely necessary to observe how different has been the history of the construction of our own roads. A vast expanse of country required to be promptly supplied with roads. Between 1850 and 1860 twenty-one thousand miles of railway had to be built. No other course was possible, with a young country whose capital was all employed in highly remunerative industries, than to build the roads at the lowest possible cost consistent with safety. To provide at once a rude tramway upon which trains could be run was the primary purpose. To build the road substantially was an impossibility for the capital could not be provided. Hence, the average cost of British roads and equipment has been three times that of our own roads. The original condition of our roads, however was not one in which they could permanently remain. A vast amount of construction work must be done subsequently, in order to place them in a sound and durable condition. But for all such outlays the original capital made no provision; indeed, in not a few cases, the first capital proved inadequate for erecting the primary meagre framework. The first estimate of the cost of the Erie road was six millions, its cost up to the present time has not been less than seventy millions. The cost of the New York Central road was, in 1843, less than eight millions: to-day its capital account is about five times that amount.

These facts illustrate the large progressive demand for capital for construction purposes, in the history of our own roads. We apprehend it will not be for a moment assumed that these immense requirements could have been met by the issue of new obligations or additional stock. With the comparatively small amount of surplus capital in the country, no takers could have been found for the enormous amount of stocks and bonds which would, in that case, have been put upon the market; there was, therefore but one course, for the shareholders to consent that for several years the earnings should be sunk in improving the road, trusting to the ultimate increase of traffic for an adequate compensation for allowing their capital to remain so long unproductive of interest. The stockholders have simply adopted the course of the merchant who, instead of withdrawing every year the profits realised in his business, allows them to accumulate, thereby increasing his capital and augmenting his ultimate gains. Had they demanded that the earnings should be distributed in dividends, not only would the roads have become useless through dilapidation, but the country would have been denied that growth of transportation facilities which has been the chief agent in building, with unmatched rapidity, our national commerce and power. Hitherto, therefore, our policy of railroad management has been a necessity of our condition; and to judge it by that of England is simply to attempt comparison where there is no analogy.

It may, however, be very reasonably questioned whether now we are not attaining a position in which the British policy is, to some extent, suited to our situation. Most of our roads are now in a substantial condition; and the share capital having so long remained unproductive to stockholders, they cannot be charged with impatience should they demand that a stricter regard be paid to the distribution of earnings in dividends; or, at least, it would seem that this much may reasonably be affirmed of the older and more consolidated roads. We have now an important population living upon accumulated means, who are prepared to invest in railroad stocks so soon as they can be relied upon for steady dividends; and it is only in the absorption of stocks among this class of investors that we can find a cure for the crying evils connected with a speculative management of

railroad corporations. Moreover, roads paying regular dividends would have no difficulty in borrowing, or in putting out new stock, to provide capital for any purposes of construction calculated to command public confidence; so that no embarrassment to the roads, or limitation of their resources, could result from the policy indicated. Too many facts connected with railroad management prove that the discretion of appropriating earnings otherwise than to dividends is open to grave abuse by directors. Not unfrequently, new lines are leased or bought, or a new roadway is built, or large amounts of property are purchased, from the earnings, without shareholders being at all consulted. Is the exercise of such large powers longer necessary? Ought directors to object to submit such schemes to public approval through inviting subscriptions of new stock for their accomplishment? We think not; and this is unquestionably the view taken by nine-tenths of the shareholding public; whose voice should at least command respect. We are, however, far from favoring, as a rule, the distribution of the whole surplus in dividends. A liberal provision should constantly be made for reconstructing original frail works; for replacing trestle-works by safer and more enduring structures; for rebuilding our generally humble and in-commodious depots; and for placing the roads in all respects in a substantial and respectable condition. It is as much to the interest of shareholders that a portion of the earnings should be devoted to these purposes, as it is to the advantage of the landlord that a certain amount of his rent should be used for keeping his property in good condition. But, these things being done, let the shareholder have the balance of the income.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Many questions of interest suggest themselves connected with the relative production of the precious metals. Previous to the discoveries in California, gold uniformly commanded a premium; its influx at that time quickly destroyed this, and the continued demand for silver resulted in its being at a slight premium. The ounce of gold in London in 1848 was 77s 6d, and the ounce of standard silver 59½ or 15½ for 1. With the influx of gold from California France, as is well known gradually exchanged her silver for a gold currency, and India absorbed the silver in exchange for silks and other commodities. During the war cotton at high prices has been added to other articles for which silver was sent to India. On Jan. 1, 1866, the price of silver was 62d, or 4.2 per cent rise since 1848.

These facts are of interest in connection with the following tables which we have compiled showing the total production of gold and silver since 1847. The first table gives the estimated amounts of gold yielded by all the producing countries from 1848 to 1865 both years inclusive—the first fifteen years by quinquennial periods and the last three years separately:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD, 1848-1865.
[The amounts expressed in millions of dollars.]

Countries of Production.	Quinquennial Periods			Years			Total for 18 year.
	48-52.	53-57.	58-62.	1863.	1864.	1865.	
NORTH AMERICA:							
Mexico, &c.	18.0	20.0	20.0	4.1	4.4	4.5	71.0
United States (Atlantic)	3.0	3.0	2.6	..	..	..	8.6
SOUTH AMERICA:							
Venezuela & N. Grenada.	7.0	7.0	7.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	26.0
Bolivia	4.5	4.6	4.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	17.3
Brazil	9.7	8.1	13.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	42.6
Peru	6.2	6.9	6.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	24.7
Chili	5.6	5.8	5.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	20.3
ASIA:							
Malay Peninsula	7.0	7.5	8.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	28.2
Further India	20.0	22.0	18.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	72.3
Eastern Archipelago	12.0	12.0	14.0	2.6	2.8	2.8	46.2
Japan	36.0	36.0	36.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	130.5
China and Tibet	85.0	85.0	85.0	17.0	16.3	16.5	304.8
NORTHERN EUROPE & ASIA.	110.0	110.0	112.0	24.7	26.9	27.5	411.1
EUROPE:							
Germany	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	9.0
Austria & Italy	8.0	8.0	8.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	29.1
Spain	14.2	14.7	16.0	3.6	4.1	4.2	56.8
AFRICA	25.0	30.0	35.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	110.0
Total, Old sources	373.7	383.1	394.9	83.8	85.9	87.1	1,408.6
UNITED STATES (Pacific)	251.0	320.0	287.0	60.0	65.0	72.5	1,056.5
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA	..	..	18.0	8.9	10.0	12.0	49.5
AUSTRALIA & N. ZEALAND.	63.0	325.0	261.0	44.0	46.0	48.0	792.0
Total New sources	319.0	645.6	566.0	112.9	121.0	132.5	1,897.0
Other Countries	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	36.0
Grand Total	702.7	1,038.7	970.9	196.7	206.9	221.7	3,341.5

The aggregate for the eighteen years embraced in the statement

being \$3,341,500,000, gives for that period an annual average of \$185,638,888 additional to the world's stock of gold—an average constantly on the increase by the opening of new regions and the adaptation of scientific processes to its extraction.

PRODUCTION OF SILVER 1848-1865.
(The amounts expressed in millions of dollars.)

COUNTRIES OF PRODUCTION.	Quinquennial periods.			Years.			Total for 18 years.
	'48-'52.	'53-'57.	'58-'62.	1863.	1864.	1865.	
NORTH AMERICA:							
Mexico, &c.	168.0	172.0	165.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	580.0
United States	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0	10.0	15.0	53.0
SOUTH AMERICA:							
Bolivia	20.0	20.0	20.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	72.0
Brazil	6.0	8.0	8.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	29.5
Peru	32.0	32.0	32.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	120.0
Chili	18.0	18.0	18.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	65.8
Venezuela & N. Granada.	4.0	5.0	6.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	19.6
ASIA:							
Malay Peninsula	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	18.0
Farther India	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	36.0
Japan	40.0	40.0	40.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	144.0
China and Tibet	55.0	55.0	60.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	236.6
NORTHERN EUROPE & ASIA.	16.0	18.0	20.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	66.0
EUROPE:							
Germany	10.0	10.0	12.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	39.5
Austria	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	36.0
Spain	12.0	13.5	15.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	49.5
England	2.5	3.0	3.5	.7	.8	.8	11.3
AFRICA:	6.0	6.5	7.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	24.0
Other countries	12.5	13.7	15.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	50.2
Grand total	427.0	441.7	466.5	90.4	94.9	99.9	1,620.4

For the whole eighteen years the production has thus apparently amounted to \$1,620,400,000 or on the average \$90,022,222 yearly. Except so far as relates to the United States, there has been but a moderate increase in the annual yield since 1847.

To obtain the weight of metal produced we must multiply the amount in dollars by 25.8 grains for gold and by 412.5 for silver. Thus—

Gold.	Silver.
\$3,341,500,000 dols.	1,620,400,000 dols.
25.8	412.5
86,210,700,000 grs.	668,415,000,000 grs.
12,315,814 lbs.	95,487,857 lbs.
6,157 tons.	47,743 tons.

or nearly in the proportion of eight tons of silver to every ton of gold produced.

The above, however, is gold and silver nine-tenths fine and to reduce them to fine metal a tenth must be deducted. The quantity of fine gold produced was thus approximately 5,542 tons avoirdupois or 307½ tons a year, and the quantity of fine silver 43,969 tons or 1,832 tons a year.

A cubic inch of water weighs 252½ grains and the specific gravity of gold is 19.3, or gold is so many times heavier than water. Hence, a cubic inch of gold weighs 4,873½ grains, or 0.69618 lbs. avoird. A cubic foot is 1,728 such cubic inches, and the weight of a cubic foot of gold is about 1,203 lbs. avoird. The whole of the fine gold produced in eighteen years was 5,542 tons or 11,084,000 lbs., an amount which would occupy a space equivalent to 9,213½ cubic feet. A solid shaft, 92 feet high and 10 feet square would represent this amount. It would build a wall 1,842½ feet long, one foot thick and five feet high. If melted it would fill 68,916 wine gallons or about 1,094 hogsheads of 63 gallons. Such illustrations will aid the mind in comprehending the magnitude of the gold heap collected from the various sources yearly, or, as above, in a period of years. Cut into slabs one inch thick, the same amount would cover a space of 110,562 square feet! Divide any of the above sums by 18 and you obtain the weight, bulk or extent of the annual gold crop.

The specific gravity of silver is 10.5, or it is so many times heavier than water. It will therefore take not much more than one half the weight of this metal to perform the same offices we have assigned to gold in the above calculations.

THE UNITED STATES DEBT.

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

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.				
Denominations.	Jan. 1, 1866.	Feb. 1.	March 1	
6 per cent, due December 31, 1867.....	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	
6 do July 1, 1868.....	8,908,342	8,908,341	8,908,342	
5 do January 1, 1874.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	
5 do January 1, 1871.....	7,022,000	7,022,000	7,022,000	
6 do December 31, 1880.....	18,415,000	18,415,000	18,415,000	
6 do June 30, 1881.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	
6 do June 30, 1861, exc'd for 7.30s	139,230,800	139,233,250	139,288,110	
6 do May 1, 1867-82 (5.20 years)...	514,780,500	514,780,500	514,780,500	
6 do Nov. 1, 1870-85 (5.20 years)	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	
6 do Nov. 1, 1870-84 (5.20 years)	50,590,300	50,590,300	61,263,000	
6 do March 1, 1874-1904 (10.40s)	172,770,100	172,769,100	172,769,100	
5 do July 1, '81 (Oregon war)...	1,016,000	1,016,000	1,016,000	
6 do June 30, 1881.....	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	
Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest	\$1,167,148,292	\$1,167,149,742	\$1,177,867,292	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

4 per cent Temporary Loan	10 days' notice.	\$97,257,195	114,755,840	\$118,577,939
5 do do do				
6 do do do				
6 do Certificates (one year)....		60,667,000	60,637,000	62,264,000
5 do One and two-years' notes....		8,536,900	8,536,900	8,536,900
6 do Three years' com. int. notes..		180,012,141	180,012,141	174,012,141
6 do Thirty-year bonds (Central Pacific R.)....		2,362,000	2,362,000	2,362,000
6 do do (Union Pacific R.R. E. Div.)....		640,000	992,000	1,632,000
7.20 do Three years' treasury notes, 1st series		300,000,000	300,000,000	618,044,000
7.30 do do do 2d series		300,000,000	300,000,000	.....
7.30 do do do 3d series		230,000,000	230,000,000	.....
Aggregate of debt bearing lawful mon. int		\$1,179,475,236	\$1,197,295,881	\$1,185,428,980

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

7.30 per cent Three-years' Notes.....	\$240,000	\$233,500	\$167,350
do Texas Indemnity Bonds.	726,000	665,000	618,000
Other bonds and notes.....	200,880	200,830	200,630
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased.....	\$1,166,880	\$1,099,330	\$985,780

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes.....	\$426,231,390	\$423,902,223	\$423,435,373
Fractional currency.....	26,000,420	26,553,244	27,523,734
Currency.....	\$459,519,950	\$450,455,467	\$450,959,107
Gold certificates of deposit.....	7,283,140	8,391,080	12,627,600
Uncalled for pay requisitions.....	1,220,006	.....	.....
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.	\$459,519,950	\$458,846,547	\$463,586,707
Amount in Treasury—			
Coin.....	\$45,735,551	\$51,443,162	\$55,736,192
Currency.....	44,993,271	56,050,186	60,282,767
Total in Treasury.....	\$90,728,822	\$107,493,348	\$116,018,959

RECAPITULATION.

Debt bearing interest in coin.....	\$1,167,148,292	\$1,167,149,742	\$1,177,867,292
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,179,475,230	1,197,295,881	1,185,428,980
Debt on which interest has ceased....	1,166,880	1,073,920	985,780
Debt bearing no interest.....	459,519,950	458,846,547	463,586,707
Aggregate debts of all kinds.....	\$2,807,310,353	\$2,824,391,500	\$2,827,868,759
Cash in treasury.....	90,728,822	107,493,348	116,018,959
LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			
One and two years' 5 per cent notes..	\$8,536,900	\$8,536,900	\$8,536,900
United States notes (currency).....	426,231,390	423,902,223	423,435,373
Three years' 6 per ct comp. int. notes	180,012,141	180,012,141	174,012,141
Aggregate legal tender notes in circu.	\$614,780,431	\$612,451,264	\$605,984,414

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1866.

The demand for gold for export having fallen off, and the silver market having become flat, at 61d per ounce, monetary affairs in this country have presented a much more favorable appearance during the present week. The position is not such as to justify any immediate reduction in the rates of discount, although it now seems pretty certain that only a few weeks will elapse prior to a movement in that direction; but for how long a period the rate will continue at seven per cent, is at the moment a matter of great speculation. It is possible, however, that the next "fourth" of the month, being the 4th of March, at which date a large number of commercial bills will fall due, will be light, in consequence of the great quietness in commercial affairs generally during the present year. The pressure on the money market, therefore, will not be severe, and this being the case, a rate of seven or of even six per cent, may not unfairly be anticipated. No doubt, a six per cent rate will lead to a considerable revival of trade; but this is an event which is now greatly to be desired, for transactions in most articles of food and manufacture have been contracted to within their almost narrowest possible limits. In addition to the quietness of trade, large quantities of gold continue to arrive into the United Kingdom from nearly all quarters, but chiefly from New York and Australia. From the latter quarter, £200,000 is now due, whilst a further amount—to the value of nearly £400,000—is known to be on passage at the present moment. It is expected that as the demand for gold for export is now very limited, the greater part of these supplies will be purchased by the Bank of England.

The more favorable aspect of monetary affairs has had its natural effect on the market for nearly all classes of securities. Home, foreign and American descriptions have participated in the improvement, the consequence being that the advance in prices is pretty general. Financial companies' shares, however, are but little inquired for, nothing having transpired regarding those whose affairs are known to be in a state of embarrassment, to justify the public in investing in other undertakings transacting business of a similar character.

The improvement in the Consol market has been steadily maintained at the rate of quite one-eighth daily—the quotation for money being now 87½ to 87¼.

For American Securities there has been a fair demand, and prices have ruled firmer, with an upward tendency. Canadian Securities have been in moderate request. The following are the highest prices for the three days of the present week:

For week ending February 10.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
United States 5-20's, 1862	67½	67½	67½
Virginia 5 per cent	50	50	50
do 6 per cent	41½	41½	41½
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880, 7 per cent	74	74	74
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 2d mortgage 1881	73	73	73
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, Pennsylvania 1st mortgage, 1876	76	76	76
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 2d mortgage, 1882	72	72	72
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, consolidated mortgage scrip, 1895	2½ dis	2½ dis	2½ dis
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, bonds	78½	78½	78½
Erie shares, \$100, all paid	51½	51½	51½
do convertible bonds 6 per cent	76½	76½	76½
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875	52½	52½	52½
do 7 per cent, 1875	76½	76½	76½
do \$100 shares, all paid 10 per cent	74½	74½	74½
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73	73	73
New York Central \$100 shares	61	61	61
Panama Railroad, 2d mortgage, 1872, 7 per cent	103	103	103
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, 2d mortgage 6 per cent, convertible	85	85	85
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, 2d mortgage 6 per cent, convertible, \$50 shares	36	36	36
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage 1881, 6 per cent	76	76½	76½
Canada 6 per cent, January and July, 1877-84	95½	95	95
do do February and August	92½	92	92
do do March and September	94½	94½	94½
do do 5 per cent Jan. and July	81	80½	88½
do do inscribed stock	80	80	80

There has been a fair demand for money both at the Bank of England and in Lombard street. The market, owing in some measure to the requirements of the Stock Exchange for the half monthly settlement—has been decidedly firm, and very little business has been done out-of-doors below the bank minimum. The quotations are as follows:

30 days' bills	7½ @ 7½	4 months' bills	7½ to 8½
60 do	7½ @ 7½	do do	7½ to 8½
8 months' bills	7½ @ 8		

The discount houses still allow 5½ per cent for money deposited with them on call, 6½ if with seven, and seven per cent if with fourteen days' notice of withdrawal.

On the Continent the money market at the leading cities has continued firm. Since my last scarcely any changes have taken place in the rates of discount, the quotations being as under:

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
At Paris	5	5	Turin	5	5
Vienna	5	5	Brussels	5	5½
Berlin	7	6½	Madrid	9	—
Frankfort	5	5	Hamburg	—	4
Amsterdam	6½	6½	St. Petersburg	8	6½-7

One of the great features of interest at the present moment in financial circles, is the great depression which prevails in the market for shares of the financial undertakings brought forward during the last few years under the Limited Liability Act. Some of these have already paid very large dividends, and their value has touched a very high point. The embarrassments of the Joint Stock Discount Company, the shares of which are worth very little, have led to considerable discussion as to the soundness of several other companies of a similar nature, and the public, as well as speculators, have shown very little disposition to purchase this particular description of stock during the last few days. The stoppage of a well known railway contractor with liabilities to the amount of £3,000,000, but whose assets are stated to be of equal extent, has had the effect of further depressing these securities, inasmuch as railway contractors and persons carrying on business of a similar nature, have large dealings with these companies, and therefore the rush to the shareholders in times of pressure in the money market is very great. The shares of the London Financial and the Imperial Mercantile Companies shares have suffered severely from the above announcement, and as the public are disposed to believe that many other such undertakings are probably similarly embarrassed, a decline in them has also taken place, though not of any serious extent. The following table shows the prices of some of these securities on the commencement of the year, and at the close of last week:

	Amount of share.	Paid up.	Price Jan. 1.	Price Feb. 10.
Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England	£20	£5	8½	8½
Contract Corporation	100	10	—	—
Discount Corporation	100	20	13	10
East Indian Land Credit and Finance	50	10	6½	7½
Financial discount	50	10	10	—
General credit	20	4	6	5½
Imperial and mercantile credit	50	5	7½	5½
International contract	50	10	5½	5
Joint-stock discount	25	10	8½	4½
London Financial	50	15	19	12
London Mercantile Discount	50	10	1	1
Alloman Financial	50	20	12	12

The following table shows the extent of the cotton shipments at Bombay in each of the last three years: *

1865.	Great Britain.	Continent.	China.	Am.	Total for 1865.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
January	55,352½	793	100	—	56,244½
February	80,631½	2,262	1,028	—	82,921½
March	110,369½	2,839	2,413	—	115,621½
April	87,787	3,309	3,924	—	95,820
May	149,037	3,740	2,800	—	155,685
June	130,106	6,487	—	—	136,593
July	40,321	5,823	—	—	46,144
August	43,397	2,482	—	—	45,881
September	62,587½	4,991	1,491	—	69,069½
October	66,180½	1,923	1,435½	—	69,538½
November	75,028½	—	—	—	75,028½
November	176,240	1,775	100	—	178,055
Total, 1864	1,077,038	86,362	13,401½	800	1,127,601½
" 1863	—	—	—	—	923,354
" 1862	—	—	—	—	1,000,563

* For further news from our correspondent respecting cotton, &c., see our special reports on cotton, dry goods, &c.—[ED. OF COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.]

Speaking of our probable supplies of cotton from the Mediterranean and the East, and of future supplies generally, Messrs. Smith, Edwards & Co. write as follows:

"The heavy exports from Bombay during December, and (by telegraph) to the middle of January, have also shaken confidence and awakened vague ideas of heavy continuous supplies from the East. In explanation of these large shipments, it may be said that the panic which raged in Bombay all through the spring and summer of last year, and the very low price to which Cotton fell (7d to 8d per lb) kept much of the supply from reaching Bombay before the monsoon, and so an extra quantity remained in the interior during the rains, and was afterwards hurried into Bombay in October, November and December, to fill the enormous contracts European buyers made under the excited news going out from the home markets in September and October. But when the old crop Cotton is all shipped off, which it will be in the month of January, or very nearly so, and the imports of new Cotton compared side by side with those of last year, we believe no excess will be shown. Indeed it is the general opinion in Bombay that the exports of 1866 will fall short of those of 1865, for it is well known that there was a great decrease in the area planted. But the season has been a favorable one, and we would not venture to estimate the supply below that of last year.

"When we turn to the Mediterranean, however, we find a very different state of things; the supplies coming forward are extremely small both at Alexandria and the Turkish ports, and fully bear out the small estimates put forward at the beginning of the year. The best informed parties admit now that the Egyptian crop is not likely to exceed one-half of the last one, and the same ratio may be applied to most of the producing countries on the Mediterranean; and when we consider that upwards of 700,000 bales of the average weight of American Cotton were supplied by those countries last year, the importance of the fact may be estimated. It seems fair to conclude that the deficiency this year from Egypt and the other countries bordering on the Mediterranean will equal 300,000 bales of the weight of American Cotton. Of this one-half will likely fall upon the countries in the South of Europe that import direct through Marseilles, Trieste, &c. and the other half will be shown in the shipments to England, but of course the deficit in the former case will afterwards be made up by an increased export from this country.

"This is a most important consideration in connection with our prospective supplies of Cotton, and goes far to counterbalance the large supplies expected from America. Should the export from that country to all Europe this year reach one million bales, a very full estimate, it would only give an excess of 500,000 bales over last year, and the bulk of it would be required to cover the deficiency of Mediterranean Cotton."

The following table shows the extent of the shipments of bullion and specie to the East, through Alexandria, in each of the last five years, and also the amount of India Council bills drawn during the same periods. The figures show a large diminution in the drain to the East, but at the same time represent a heavy amount. In 1861, the total shipped was £10,144,149, whilst the bills drawn by the Indian Council were to the extent of only £185. The heaviest year is 1864, in which the shipments reached £24,318,189, whilst the bills drawn were to the value of £7,798,974. Closely approximated this is 1863, the total shipments and bills drawn being about £32,320,060. The figures are as follows:

Shipped to	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
SUNDRY—					
Gibraltar, Malta & Suez	£2,145	£7,000	£2,828	£8,748	£44,514
ALEXANDRIA	628,541	2,384,570	5,291,100	6,047,250	8,758,114
ADEN—					
Seychelles, Mauritius and Re-union	115,290	208,128	153,689	244,861	205,450
CEYLON—					
Australia	49,880	45,950	116,921	79,632	79,526
BOMBAY	5,456,684	8,848,386	10,618,501	10,113,473	5,895,358
MADRAS—					
Pondicherry	674,077	886,486	503,771	978,197	649,218
CALCUTTA	1,871,808	2,170,895	890,169	3,681,692	1,639,823
SINGAPORE—					
Penang, Batavia & Saigon	127,073	786,412	796,501	965,780	626,800
CHINA—					
Hong Kong, Swatow, Amoy, Foo-Chow, Shanghai and Japan	1,222,151	2,830,477	3,076,864	2,199,156	1,034,382
Total	10,141,149	18,168,303	21,455,844	24,318,189	13,933,183
Per P. & O. Steamers, from Southampton	7,632,984	11,867,667	11,386,707	8,217,123	4,177,055
Per P. & O. Steamers, from Marseilles	2,185,741	5,467,181	5,788,293	7,777,791	4,074,816
Per P. & O. Steamers, from Gibraltar, Malta & Suez	322,424	408,309	413,571	553,270	514,212
Per M. Impres. Steamers, from Marseilles	—	425,146	3,837,273	7,770,005	5,167,100
Total	10,141,149	18,168,303	21,455,844	24,318,189	13,933,183

	—Amount of India Council Bills drawn during— (estimated at 20s. per rupee.)				
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
On Bombay	—	1,057,000	4,006,278	2,947,500	2,017,800
Madras	—	215,850	380,901	316,990	397,100
Calcutta	185	2,727,500	5,479,200	4,504,484	3,869,385
Total	185	4,000,350	9,866,379	7,798,974	6,283,785

The stocks of sugar and coffee at the principal continental ports at the close of the last two years were as follows:

	Sugar		Coffee	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Holland, tons	10,000	12,800	29,700	17,100
Antwerp	1,160	800	1,300	3,960
Hamburg	3,450	300	4,780	10,000
Havre	15,440	4,680	5,870	9,250
Bremen	1,970	—	440	1,000
Trieste	1,490	450	3,470	2,900
Genoa	1,180	1,120	660	500
Leghorn	440	150	50	60
Total	35,330	20,300	46,370	44,770

The imports at the principal continental ports in 1864 and 1865 were as under:

	Sugar		Coffee	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Holland	108,100	115,400	72,120	65,120
Antwerp	12,070	12,010	8,760	17,880
Hamburg	36,500	24,000	30,100	50,500
Havre	46,530	35,800	22,500	34,500
Bremen	5,860	6,500	4,380	6,630
Trieste	7,700	8,120	3,900	7,920
Genoa	21,120	24,160	4,580	6,550
Leghorn	9,650	11,560	1,760	1,560
Total	237,580	237,550	159,100	190,660

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. 22, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Feb. 23 :

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$466,346	\$2,510,141	\$1,128,584	\$4,619,244
General merchandise.....	2,505,559	1,734,832	2,044,077	2,631,598
Total for the week.....	\$2,971,905	\$4,244,973	\$3,172,661	\$7,250,843
Previously reported.....	24,691,758	27,405,896	13,861,353	39,878,803
Since January 1.....	\$27,663,663	\$31,650,869	\$17,034,014	\$47,129,146

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. 27:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$4,111,160	\$2,963,866	\$5,163,465	\$3,199,051
Previously reported.....	23,074,636	20,209,482	32,204,167	32,028,187
Since January 1.....	\$32,185,796	\$23,173,348	\$37,367,632	\$35,227,238

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 24, 1866 :

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$4,111,160	\$2,963,866	\$5,163,465	\$3,199,051
Previously reported.....	23,074,636	20,209,482	32,204,167	32,028,187
Since January 1.....	\$32,185,796	\$23,173,348	\$37,367,632	\$35,227,238

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Feb. 23—Brig S. Thurston, Ponce—				
Spanish gold.....				\$1,700
“ 24—Steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool—				
Gold bars.....				11,500
Specie.....				136,670
“ 24—Steamer Bremen, Bremen—				
German silver.....				2,000
Gold bars.....				243,500
Silver bars.....				14,415
Foreign silver coin.....				150,913
Total for the week.....				\$560,198
Previously reported.....				3,765,901
Total since January 1, 1866.....				\$4,326,099

Same time in	1865.	1866.
1865.....	4,066,521	1858.....
1864.....	8,067,524	1857.....
1863.....	7,213,222	1856.....
1862.....	5,961,359	1855.....
1861.....	732,576	1854.....
1860.....	1,829,566	1853.....
1859.....	4,646,343	1852.....

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

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		
Balance February 1, 1866.....		\$82,551,643 36
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs.....	\$12,018,659 57	
do Loans.....	2,028,522 99	
do Internal revenue.....	310,064 88	
do Post-office Department.....	211,731 23	
do Transfers.....	9,171,000 00	
do Coin certificates.....	13,958,040 00	
do Patent fees.....	2,995 15	
do Miscellaneous.....	25,220,705 66	62,921,719 48
Payments during the month:		\$145,473,362 84
Treasury drafts.....	\$53,621,583 03	
Post-office drafts.....	205,618 38	53,827,201 41
Balance February 28, 1866.....		\$91,646,161 43
By balance, cr. disbursing accounts Feb. 1.....	\$14,292,409 45	
By receipts during the month.....	11,511,136 72	25,803,546 17
To payments.....		13,490,575 54
Balance.....		\$12,312,970 63
By balance, cr. interest accounts.....	\$997,403 60	
By appropriations.....	5,667,895 02	\$6,665,298 62
To payments—coin.....	430,090 98	
do currency.....	1,724,842 48	2,154,933 46
Balance.....		\$4,510,365 16
By receipts for customs in February, 1866.....	\$12,018,659 57	
do do do 1865.....	4,823,214 34	
Increase do do 1866.....		\$7,195,445 23
By balance, cr. bullion and expense account for Assay Office.....	\$812,743 17	
By coin received during the month.....	\$793,785 95	
By fine bars.....	82,861 78	876,647 73
To payments in coin.....	\$1,022,500 10	\$1,689,390 90
do fine bars.....	301,378 93	1,323,879 03
Balance.....		\$365,511 87
By funds in hand, in Assistant Treas. Office.....	\$108,469,497 22	
do do Assay Office.....	226,211 81	108,695,709 03
By fine bars in Assay Office.....	104,585 90	
By unparted bullion.....	894,763 61	
By bullion at mint for coinage.....	240,105 82	1,239,454 83
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed.....	\$2,769,576 03	\$109,935,163 86
Less due depositors.....	1,036,941 83	\$3,806,517 86
Balance.....		\$106,123,646 00

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.—Below is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New York for the month ending Feb. 28th, 1866 :

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.	
Foreign coin.....	\$7,500 00
Foreign bullion.....	2,500 00
United States bullion.....	1,032,000 00
	\$1,042,000 00

DEPOSITS OF SILVER, INCLUDING PURCHASES.	
Foreign coins.....	\$29,800 00
Foreign bullion.....	12,000 00
United States bullion (contained in gold).....	11,000 00
Old coins.....	150,000 00
Idaho.....	1,200 00
Lake Superior.....	150 00
Nevada.....	1,700 00
	56,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars.....	\$122,000 00
do do coins.....	976,000 00
	1,098,000 00

Gold bars stamped.....	\$926,167 51
Transmitted to United States mint, Philadelphia, for coinage.....	\$1,094,095 80

COURSE OF GOLD FOR FEBRUARY.—Gold has been declining gradually throughout the month, but in no short period of time have the transactions been excessive. It opened at 140½ and for the first ten days vibrated between 140½ and 138½, closing on the 10th at 138½. The next seven days brought the price down to 137½ and the week following to 135½, as lowest points. During the last of these periods the Government sold coin to the amount of eight millions of dollars. From this date there was a tendency towards an advance, but on the 28th the market closed at 136.

COURSE OF GOLD FOR JANUARY.									
Date.	Open'g	High'st.	Lowest.	Closing	Date.	Open'g	High'st.	Lowest.	Closing
Thursday.....	140½	140½	139½	140½	Sunday.....	136½	137½	136½	137½
Friday.....	140½	140½	140	140½	Monday.....	136½	137½	136½	137½
Saturday.....	140½	140½	139½	139½	Tuesday.....	136½	137½	136½	137½
Sunday.....	139½	140	139	139½	Wednesday.....	136½	137½	136½	137½
Monday.....	139½	140	139	139½	Thursday.....	136½	137½	136½	137½
Tuesday.....	139½	139½	139½	139½	Friday.....	136½	137½	136½	137½
Wednesday.....	139½	139½	139½	139½	Saturday.....	136½	137½	136½	137½
Thursday.....	139½	140½	139½	140½	Sunday.....	136½	137½	136½	137½
Friday.....	140½	140½	139½	139½	Monday.....	136½	137½	136½	137½
Saturday.....	139½	139½	138½	138½	Tuesday.....	136½	137½	136½	137½
Sunday.....	138½	139	138½	139	Wednesday.....	136½	137½	136½	137½
Monday.....	138½	138½	138½	138½	February, 1866..	140½	140½	135½	13
Tuesday.....	138½	138½	138½	138½	“ 1865.....	204½	216½	196½	202½
Wednesday.....	138½	138½	137½	137½	“ 1864.....	157½	161	157½	159½
Thursday.....	137½	137½	137½	137½	“ 1863.....	157½	172½	152½	172
Friday.....	137½	137½	137½	137½	“ 1862.....	103½	104½	102½	102½
Saturday.....	137½	137½	137½	137½					

COURSE OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY.—The following table shows the daily fluctuations of Exchange (long) on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg and Berlin, at New York for February, 1866 :

COURSE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY.						
Days.	London. cts for 54d.	Paris. centimes for \$.	Amsterdam. cts for florin.	Bremen. cents for rix \$.	Hamburg. cents for M. banco.	Berlin. cents for thaler.
1..	108 @108½	526½ @521½	40½ @40½	77½ @78½	35½ @36½	70½ @71
2..	107½ @108½	525 @520	40½ @40½	77½ @78	35½ @36½	70½ @71½
3..	107½ @108½	525 @520	40½ @40½	77½ @78	35½ @36½	70½ @71½
4..						
5..	107½ @108½	527½ @520	40½ @40½	77 @78	35½ @36	71 @71½
6..	107½ @108	530 @523½	40½ @40½	77 @78	35½ @36	70½ @71
7..	107½ @108	530 @523½	40½ @40½	77 @78	35½ @36	71½ @71
8..	107½ @108	530 @523½	40½ @40½	77 @78	35½ @36	70½ @71
9..	107½ @107½	530 @525	40½ @40½	77 @77½	35½ @36	70½ @71
10..	107½ @107½	530 @525	40½ @40½	77 @78	35½ @36	70½ @71
11..						
12..	107½ @107½	532½ @525	40½ @40½	77½ @78	35½ @36	70½ @71
13..	107½ @107½	532½ @525	40½ @40½	77½ @78	35½ @36	70½ @71
14..	107½ @108	527½ @522½	50½ @40½	77½ @78	35½ @36	70½ @71½
15..	107½ @108	527½ @522½	40½ @40½	77½ @78	35½ @36	70½ @71½
16..	107½ @108½	527½ @522½	40½ @40½	77½ @78½	35½ @36½	70½ @71½
17..	107½ @108½	527½ @521½	40½ @40½	77½ @78½	35½ @36½	70½ @71½
18..						
19..	108½ @108½	523½ @518½	40½ @40½	78 @78½	35½ @36½	71½ @71½
20..	108½ @108½	525 @518½	40½ @40½	78 @79	35½ @36½	71½ @71½
21..	108½ @108½	525 @518½	40½ @40½	78½ @79	35½ @36½	71½ @71½
22..		(Washington's Birthday—a legal Holiday.)				
23..	108½ @108½	525 @518½	40½ @40½	78 @78½	36 @36½	71 @71½
24..	108½ @108½	523½ @518½	40½ @40½	78½ @78½	36 @36½	71½ @71½
25..						
26..	108½ @108½	523½ @517½	40½ @41	78 @78½	36 @36½	71 @71½
27..	108½ @108½	526½ @518½	40½ @41	78 @78½	36 @36½	71 @71½
28..	108½ @108½	526½ @518½	40½ @41	78 @78½	36 @36½	71 @71½
Feb 107½ @108½	532½ @517½	40½ @41	77 @79	35½ @36½	70½ @71½	
Jan 108 @109½	523½ @515	40½ @41	78 @79½	36 @36½	71 @71½	

THE DISTILLERIES OF ILLINOIS.—OPERATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.—The Chicago Republican publishes some elaborate statistics of the production of distilled spirits in Illinois and the operation of the revenue laws upon that interest. It says that most of the principal distillers who are doing a thing at all, now run their stills mainly to fill orders hesitating to risk the uncertainties of the market, and more especially in view of the probability that Congress may at any time suddenly raise or lower the tax when they are least prepared for it. But a large proportion of the stills are now idle, and have been so ever since the imposition of the \$2 tax.

From the best information we can gather, the distillers would regard a tax of \$1 a gallon, if assured that it would continue for a time sufficient to test its practicability as a means of raising a sufficient proportion of the revenue with great favor. Under its stimulus most of the stills now idle would be put in operation and new ones erected.

The total number of proof gallons of high wines distilled in Chicago from the first day of September, 1862, when the law of taxation upon spirits took effect, until the first day of February, 1866, and from the same date in the fifth and eighth districts, to January 31, 1866, is as follows :

Tax.	Cook Co.	5th Dist.	8th Dist.	Total Gal.
20 cents.....	7,391,478 40	10,490,385 24	1,333,712	19,215,575 64
60 cents.....	2,127,897 27	3,656,546 73	566,535	6,350,979 00
\$1 50.....	171,036 01	1,121,299 27	139,110	1,431,415 28
\$2 00.....	871,525 36	2,293,060 84	313,469	3,378,055 20
Total.....	10,561,937 04	17,561,262 08	2,352,826	30,376,025 12

REVENUE.

The amount of revenue derived by the government from the several amounts of tax, is as follows:

Tax.	Cook Co.	5th Dist.	8th Dist.	Total rev.
20 cts.....	1,478,295 68	2,098,077 04	266,742 40	3,843,115 12
60 cts.....	1,277,738 36	2,193,998 05	339,921 00	3,811,657 41
\$1 50.....	256,554 01	1,681,903 91	238,665 00	2,177,122 92
\$2 00.....	1,743,050 72	4,586,121 68	626,938 00	6,956,110 40
Total.....	4,755,638 77	10,560,030 68	1,472,266 40	16,787,935 85

Number of bushels of grain used in distilling high wines in the three districts above named, counting one bushel to 3 1/2 gallons, under the several rates of taxation:

Tax.	Gallons.	Bush grain.
20 cents for 19 months.....	19,215,575 64	5,499,164 47
60 cents for three months.....	6,350,979 00	1,814,565 43
\$1 50 for six months.....	1,431,415 28	408,975 79
\$2 for twelve months.....	3,378,055 20	965,158 63
Total.....	30,376,025 12	8,678,864 32

It will be seen, from the foregoing statements, that while the government has derived an apparent increase of revenue under the two dollar tax, its operation has been to close most of the distilleries, or cause them to materially curtail their business. The farmer, too, has been deprived of a market for many millions of bushels of grain, which, under a more moderate tax, would have been consumed in the manufacture of spirits.

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.—The funded debt of the City of Providence, R. I., on the 30th of September, 1865, was as follows:

600 Bonds, dated September 1, 1855, due September 1, 1885, at 6 per cent, each bond \$1,000.....	\$600,000 00
300 bonds, dated January 1, 1863, due January 1, 1893, at 5 per cent, each bond \$1,000.....	300,000 00
500 bonds due in 1876, at 6 per cent, issued to Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company in exchange for the same amount of their bonds secured by mortgage on the road, each bond \$1,000.....	500,000 00
Total amount.....	\$1,400,000 00

Sinking Fund to redeem bonds of 1885, viz.:

— bonds of 1885.....	\$64,000 00
— " of 1876.....	2,100 00
— " of 1893.....	57,000 00
— U. S. bonds and securities.....	35,500 00
— Cash on hand.....	360 91—158,860 91

Sinking Fund to redeem bonds of 1893, viz.:

— bonds of 1893.....	\$18,000 00
— U. S. bonds and securities.....	19,700 00
— cash in bank.....	23 83—37,723 73

Sinking Fund to redeem bonds of 1876, viz.:

— bonds of 1885.....	\$27,000 00
— bonds of 1876.....	1,000 00
— bonds of 1893.....	25,000 00
— U. S. bonds and securities.....	15,500 00—68,500 00
Total.....	\$265,084 64

Total less Sinking Funds.....	\$1,134,915 36
500 bonds of H. P. & F. R. R., at 7 per cent.....	500,000 00
Coupons unpaid on same in 1853.....	35,000 00
Total.....	\$535,000 00

Net bonded debt of City..... \$599,915 36

The actual condition of the bond account is as follows:

Bonds of	Amount.	In Sinking Fund.	Out-standing.
1885.....	\$600,000	\$91,000	\$509,000
" of 1893.....	300,000	100,000	200,000
" of 1876.....	500,000	3,000	497,000
Total.....	\$1,400,000	\$194,000	\$1,206,000

Against this the City own real estate.....	\$1,121,703 00
Improvements thereon.....	310,550 00
Total value of real estate, etc.....	\$1,432,253 00
And personal estate valued at about.....	110,000 00

Total value of real and personal.....	\$1,542,253 00
The receipts for the year ending September 30, 1865, including \$39,283.93 balance from previous year amounted to.....	\$728,428 61
And the expenditures for the same year to.....	720,365 12

Leaving a balance, September 30, 1865, of..... \$8,063 49

The principal sources of income were: taxes \$528,849.17; Public Schools, from State \$10,512.06, and from registry taxes, \$3,112.20; Reform School, from State, \$18,528.28; interest from H. P. & F. R. R. Co., \$35,000 or less U. S. tax, \$33,250.00, interest account \$5,800.39; highway account \$10,983.37; rents \$6,002.12; licenses \$24,742.72; police \$5,947 96; loan \$22,110.86; etc., etc.

The chief items of expenditure were; school department \$89,372.04; fire department \$41,758.92; highways \$45,580.23; police \$86,872.83; salaries \$16,395.52; health department \$5,649.48; lamp department \$55,952.46; support of poor \$17,301.63; reform school \$22,030 98; harbor account \$4,810.94; printing \$3,616.90; celebration July 4, \$5,725.00; aid and relief \$33,248 76; State of Rhode Island \$168,927.61; sinking funds \$15,000.00; interest on H. P. & F. R. R. bonds \$35,000 or less U. S. tax \$33,220.00; interest on city bonds \$49,500.00, etc., etc.

The Sinking Funds are increased annually as follows: that for the redemption of city 6 per cents by an appropriation of \$10,000 and that for the redemption of city 5 per cents by an appropriation of \$5,000. The H. P. & F. R.R. Sinking Fund is increased by the difference between what the city pays on its own bonds issued to said Company, and what it receives from said Company, namely, 1 per cent per annum, or in the aggregate \$5,000, less U. S. income tax. The proceeds of the securities held by each Sinking Fund further increases these funds.

The population of Providence in 1860 was 50,666. If in 1865 it had risen to 52,885, the tax receipts in that year would be \$10 per capita. This includes also the State taxes paid by the city, viz., \$168,927 61.

Several of the items of receipt and expenditure are mere transfers from one side to the other, thus of the \$168,927 61 paid to the State, the city got back \$19,512 06 for public schools, and \$18,528 28 for the reform school. The receipts on account of H. P. & F. R.R. bonds are balanced by the disbursements on the same account. The aid and relief item is only temporary. These and other items materially reduce the actual charges against the city either now or in the future.

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Henry Chauncey arrived at this port on the 21st ult., from Aspinwall, bringing the California, mails. The following is her treasure list:

Bank North America.....	30,076 17	Wells Fargo & Co.....	51,542 02
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	58,335 00	Lees & Waller.....	292,912 66
Wells & Co.....	60,059 23	Panama Railroad Co.....	27,347 31
C. H. Grant & Co.....	35,900 00	H. H. Van Dyke.....	500,000 00
Eugene Kelley & Co.....	11,500 00	Order.....	32,981 55
Dabney Morgan & Co.....	107,873 13		
Total.....			\$1,209,047 77

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Munoz.....	\$6,111 40	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.....	\$1,450 00
D. Samuels.....	400 00	J. F. Joy.....	10,000 00
Total.....			\$17,961 40

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.....	944,578	2,430,194
February 9.....	New York.....	1,449,074	3,879,268
February 21.....	Henry Chauncey.....	1,209,048	5,088,316
To corresponding date 1865.....			2,958,192
" " 1864.....			2,189,270
" " 1863.....			3,289,505
" " 1862.....			4,450,328
" " 1861.....			7,807,993
" " 1860.....			6,896,532

INSURANCE COMPANIES OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of San Francisco have made their usual annual statements, as required by law. Their several exhibits furnish much interesting data concerning the rapid growth and successful prosecution of the business of Underwriters upon that coast. Heretofore the merchants were exclusively patronizing foreign companies; but now resident capitalists find this interest largely productive, and are prosecuting it with increased energy. The following statement shows the condition of the several companies at the close of 1865:

Name of Co.	Capital	Subscribed.	Cash assets.	Liabil.	Amount re-quired to reinsure out	Am't of out- risks in stand'g risks.	Amount of out- risks in 1865.
Pacific.....	\$750,000	\$1,051,420 37	none	\$126,994 26	\$13,458,357	\$15,446,521	
Union.....	750,000	502,461 04	none	no report	3,720,117	3,953,762	
Firem'n's F'nd.....	500,000	635,373 74	\$335 37	61,000 00	5,573,519	6,804,914	
Merc Mutual.....	460,000	287,201 85	41,325 00	35,000 00	1,274,926	3,915,594	
Cal. Home.....	300,000	306,032 41	500 00	20,000 00	3,140,310	no report	
Occidental.....	300,000	75,800 41	1,000 00	13,970 00	2,183,542	2,245,000	
Home Mut'nal.....	226,000	no report	76 84	no report	no report	815,420	
California.....	200,000	242,990 19	426 31	31,229 06	1,742,621	5,644,920	
San Francisco.....	150,000	275,508 92	300 00	20,312 20	3,411,225	3,842,075	

LUMBER TRADE OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The San Francisco Mercantile Gazette gives the following comparative table, showing the imports and consumption of lumber for the years 1864 and 1865, will be of interest, exhibiting the growing importance of the trade:

	Imports, 1864.	Imports, 1865.	Consumption, 1864.	Consumption, 1865.
Pine, rough, feet.....	68,987,706	77,682,841	61,655,171	74,800,769
" dressed, feet.....	4,852,477	5,349,002	4,360,157	3,228,186
Redwood, rough, feet.....	24,903,981	32,644,862	25,940,367	33,117,570
" dressed, feet.....	11,621,868	17,025,056	12,083,779	15,929,671
" siding, feet.....	3,899,623	4,148,156	3,567,031	4,050,512
Cedar, feet.....	2,825,239	475,000	1,727,380	1,109,479
Piles, lineal feet.....	515,196	413,900	491,196	457,900
Laths, No.....	15,379,400	22,818,135	15,882,500	21,933,235
Pickets, feet.....	824,070	957,400	778,750	937,036
Shingles, No.....	12,323,450	24,403,400	11,387,450	24,786,300

The total number of feet of pine, redwood, cedar, and pickets imported and consumed during the years named:

Imports, 1864	Lumber, ft.	Inc., 1865.
Imports, 1865.....	117,914,955	
Consumption, 1864.....	138,282,317	20,367,362
Consumption, 1865.....	110,112,635	
Consumption, 1865.....	133,173,223	23,060,588

The supply on hand in feet, including sugar and Eastern pine, on the 1st of January, 1866, compared with the same date in 1865:

January 1, 1866.....	Lumber, ft. 23,102,570
January 1, 1865.....	17,855,720

Excess stock on hand January 1, 1866..... 5,246,850
 The importation and consumption of laths and shingles for the last two years:

Imports, 1864.....	Laths, No. 15,379,400	Shingles, No. 12,323,450
Imports, 1865.....	22,818,135	24,403,400
Consumption, 1864.....	15,882,500	11,387,450
Consumption, 1865.....	21,933,235	24,786,900

Stock of laths and shingles on hand:	Laths, No.	Shing's, No.
January 1, 1866.....	1,108,300	1,361,500
January 1, 1865.....	223,400	1,745,000

Increase in 1866..... 884,900
 Decrease in 1866..... 383,500

The local exports of lumber, laths, and shingles, for the year 1864 and 1865, were as follows:

	1864.	1865.
Lumber, feet.....	10,961,500	12,443,199
Laths, No.....	160,100	81,900
Shingles, No.....	4,025,500	5,320,000

The above shows a handsome increase in exports for 1865 over the previous year. The same journal also states that but a small export trade in lumber is done in this city. The shipping business at the single port of Port Angeles (Puget Sound) is vastly larger than this, but of the statistics we have no details. The lumber is mainly sold in this city, and the papers and accounts made out here, but the vessels seeking cargoes of lumber for foreign markets usually proceed direct to mill ports to load, thus saving a large per cent of cost.

The Bankers' Gazette.

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

The following dividends are announced—

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY	RATE P. C. T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Railroads.				
Chemuluz R.R. Company ...	8	On demand.	9 Broad St., Room 11	—
Miscellaneous.				
Pacific Mail S.S. Co., on capital stock and so much of scrip stock as has been declared paid.....	5	Feb. 23.	Company's Office	Feb. 22 to Mar. 2.
Russell File Company ..	5 c. & 5 s.	Mar. 10.	{ 74 Broadway } Room 17.	March 4 to Mar. 9.

LOST BONDS.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR.	DATED.	REFER TO WHOM.
U. S. 7-30 Bonds	349,954-59-61.	\$ 00 each.	June 15, '61.	273 Tenth Ave.

FRIDAY, P. M. March., 2, 1866.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The prevailing tendency of the market has been toward the recovery of the comparative ease existing previous to the late Government sales of gold. The banks have materially curtailed their discounts, preferring to meet the demand for temporary loans at 7 per cent; so that, on the street, borrowers have found no actual scarcity of money. Merchants, however, have been driven from the banks to the discount houses, and have had to pay an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 per cent upon the best grades of paper. The prevailing dullness of business is attended with a curtailment of the issues of paper, or the pressure upon mercantile firms would have been felt very severely. Under all the circumstances, however, there has been no inconvenience beyond an advance in the rates of discount. The Sub-Treasury has disbursed freely during the week, the balance in hand having been reduced about \$750,000 since last Saturday. The sales of gold also have been suspended.

The banks have probably gained in legal tenders and bank currency during the week; as the balance of trade with the West necessitates the forwarding of money from Chicago and Cincinnati to this point. There is also a fair amount of Southern business being done here, which is almost wholly settled in cash payments.

The tone of feeling in banking circles is more settled than of late. There is no disposition to encourage any expansion of business; but, on the other hand, there is sufficient confidence to support legitimate operations, not extending far into the future; while there is none of the extreme caution

which indicates nervous apprehension. The banks of this city show a decided anxiety for insuring regulations for the prompt redemption of the issues of national banks, in view of the measures to be taken by the Secretary of the Treasury for the resumption of specie payments. At a meeting of bank officers recently held here, resolutions were adopted for presentation to Secretary McCulloch expressing the sentiment of the banks upon this question.

To-day the rate on call loans is generally 7 per cent on stock collaterals and 6 per cent on Governments.

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

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans.....	6 @ 7	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8
Loans on bonds & mort.	6 @ 7	do single names.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.....	7 @ 8	Lower grades.....	10 @18

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—National Securities continue comparatively quiet but firm. Holders appear to be well satisfied with their investment, and the amount of bonds changing hands is consequently very limited. The continued rise of Five-twenties in London (the latest quotation being 68 $\frac{1}{2}$) keeps that class of bonds firm in this market, against the decline in gold. Estimated in gold value, there has been a steady appreciation in Five-twenties during last month. Three weeks ago, when gold was selling at 140, Five-twenties of 1862 were quoted 102 $\frac{1}{2}$, which was equal to 73.39 in gold; to-day, with gold at 136, they have sold at 103 $\frac{1}{2}$, or equivalent to 75.92 in gold; which, allowing for the increase of interest during the interim, shows an increase in gold value, during the period, of over 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

It would appear from the statement of the Public Debt for March that the Secretary of the Treasury has converted a certain amount of Seven-thirties into Five-twenties of 1865 during the month of February, there having been an increase of \$10,862,700 of the latter, and a decrease of \$11,956,000 in the former. We have indeed reason, beyond mere inference for supposing that such is the fact.

The pendency of the finance bill in the House has ceased to have any effect upon the value of securities, it being apparently very generally considered that whatever may be the measures ultimately adopted they will not materially affect the relative value of outstanding obligations.

Five-twenties have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{8}$ during the week. Seven thirties remain at about last week's quotations. Certificates of indebtedness are $\frac{1}{8}$ higher.

The following are the current quotations for compound notes:

December.....	104	April.....	106
January.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	May.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
February.....	105	June.....	107
March.....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	July.....	107 $\frac{1}{2}$

Yesterday the Sub-Treasury commenced the payment of March coupons on the Ten-forty loan.

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

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 23.	Mar. 2.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20's, 1864.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	103
U. S. 5-20's, 1865.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 10-40's.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	x c 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 1 yr's certificates.....	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$

STOCK SALES.—The volume of business transacted at the regular board for each day of the past week was as follows:

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Week
U. S. gold coin.....	\$ 120,000	\$ 66,850	\$ 53,600	\$ 187,500	\$ 208,000	\$ 211,500	\$10,500
U. S. bonds.....	120,000	94,000	72,000	33,400	46,000	40,500	413,900
U. S. Notes.....	175,000	239,006	49,000	96,000	55,000	54,000	668,000
State and City bonds.....	15,000	33,000	29,000	38,000	23,000	25,000	153,000
Railroad bonds.....	75,000	35,000	20,000	40,000	10,000	40,000	220,000
O. and M. Certificates.....	513,000	467,850	223,600	394,900	332,000	371,000	2,302,350
Railroad shares.....	45,463	19,783	25,827	28,523	34,992	35,753	190,346
Bank shares.....	506	285	143	104	42	119	1,199
Miscellaneous.....	4,887	5,065	7,475	4,735	5,223	4,031	31,416
	50,856	25,133	33,445	33,362	40,257	39,908	222,961

The following shows the number of shares sold at the

regular and open boards comparatively and the total at both boards for each day of the week :

	Reg. Board.	Open Board.	Total.
Saturday, Feb. 24.....	50,856	43,600	94,456
Monday, " 26.....	25,133	34,000	59,133
Tuesday, " 27.....	33,445	36,900	70,345
Wednesday, " 28.....	28,362	45,100	73,462
Thursday, Mar. 1.....	40,257	36,100	76,357
Friday, " 2.....	39,908	25,800	65,708
Total.....	217,961	221,500	439,461

The most active shares were those named in the following table, which shows the number sold at the two boards conjointly :

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri'y.	Week.
N. Y. Central.....	8,600	4,085	2,900	3,000	9,200	2,500	30,285
Erie.....	7,315	13,800	20,400	23,515	13,170	9,263	87,463
F. W. & Chicago.....	5,300	6,690	4,000	3,020	2,810	5,000	27,720
Reading.....	3,600	2,700	600	4,400	15,200	7,820	34,320
Michigan Southern.....	12,100	7,700	8,300	13,400	9,600	11,800	62,900
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	37,500	9,100	13,100	11,300	10,700	9,400	91,100
Chicago & Rock Island.....	5,700	2,700	4,000	5,720	1,900	1,900	21,320
Western Union Telegraph.....	1,835	1,915	1,675	1,005	730	670	7,830
Total.....	81,950	48,690	55,875	65,360	62,710	48,353	362,938
All others.....	12,506	10,443	14,470	812	13,607	17,355	76,523

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—Dullness still reigns in the stock Market. There has been none of the influx of outside orders which is usually experienced at the beginning of March, nor is it anticipated that the market will be so much supported from this source as usual, with the prevailing need among merchants for all the money they can lay hands upon to meet their obligations. There is but little speculative spirit among the brokers. The force of the street seems to be about equally divided between operators for a rise and for a fall, and on neither side is there any disposition to urge any spirited movement. Brokers indeed appear to have become convinced that, as a rule, little can be made by operations which are simply an exchange of stock between themselves, that the ups and downs fictitiously produced, about balance each other, leaving no gain, except to a few possessing more than the average shrewdness and capital. This conclusion checks brokers' speculation, and is causing some of the younger firms to become somewhat dissatisfied with the results of Wall Street business.

The range of prices has not materially changed during the week. There have been temporary fluctuations of 1@2 per cent; but at the close quotations are about the same as a week ago. Erie, however, is an exception, the price having advanced 5½ per cent. A wealthy director is supposed to have procured most of the stock upon the street, and has called in a large amount of certificates loaned out, producing a sharp "cash corner."

The decline in the price of coal has produced a weakness in coal stocks, but without any present change in quotations.

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

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 23.	Mar. 2.
Cumberland Coal.....	45½	44½	44½
Quicksilver.....	42	41	42½
Canton Co.....	44½	41½	42½
Mariposa.....	12	12	12
New York Central.....	92½	90½	91½
Erie.....	80½	80½	86½
Hudson River.....	104	103	103½
Reading.....	101½	100	99½
Michigan Southern.....	71½	69½	70
Michigan Central.....	102½	102½	102½
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	81½	78½	77½
Cleveland and Toledo.....	103	107½	103
Northwestern.....	28½	27½	27½
" preferred.....	56½	54½	54

THE GOLD MARKET.—The market has been free, during the week, from the pressure of Treasury sales of gold. But the large amounts thrown upon the market by the Treasury last week, have continued to depress the premium. Large sums bought at 137¼@137½ from the government, have been held by operators, in the hope of realising an advance; but the persistent downward tendency, combined with the partial tightness of money, and the improved financial advices from London, have induced these holders to sell; the result being a steady decline, until, to-day, the premium touched 35½. At

the same time, the government is paying out gold on 10-40 coupons, the total of which exceed four millions. The customs demand is moderately action.

The exports of treasure on Saturday last amounted to \$570,498, almost equally divided between specie and bullion.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Feb. 24.....	136½	135½	Feb. 28.....	137	136½
Feb. 26.....	137	136½	Mar. 1.....	136½	135½
Feb. 27.....	137	136½	Mar. 2.....	136	135½

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

	Custom-house. Receipts.	Sub-Treasury. Payments.	Sub-Treasury. Receipts.
February 19.....	\$378,721 04	\$2,652,421 64	\$2,849,405 15
February 20.....	543,290 05	2,717,799 85	6,653,921 40
February 21.....	393,834 13	9,689,477 59	10,805,878 19
February 23.....	546,523 41	1,653,985 63	3,947,053 47
February 24.....	746,427 78	3,700,465 06	5,418,925 44

Total.....\$2,608,796 41 \$20,414,139 77 \$29,170,183 65
Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Feb. 19... 98,296,073 06

Deduct payments during the week..... \$127,467,156 71
20,414,139 77

Balance on Saturday evening.....\$107,053,016 94
Increase during the week..... 8,756,043 88

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$5,893,280. Included in the receipts of customs were \$611,000 in gold, \$2,000 in silver, and \$1,995,796 in gold certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Oct. 7.....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,335,221	69,893,621	dec 1,073,544
" 14.....	1,991,742	21,552,912	19,367,370	67,713,079	" 2,185,542
" 21.....	2,561,580	21,580,488	18,799,937	64,973,528	" 2,739,550
" 28.....	1,932,368	39,363,735	34,547,904	60,157,697	" 4,815,881
Nov. 4.....	2,687,656	24,798,070	20,717,008	55,076,645	" 5,081,051
" 11.....	2,433,163	11,484,939	14,784,631	58,376,337	incr 3,299,692
" 18.....	2,535,485	21,211,285	22,791,744	59,957,797	" 1,581,459
" 25.....	1,949,799	10,188,786	18,411,038	68,180,049	" 8,222,252
Dec. 2.....	2,231,767	14,616,299	23,695,742	77,259,601	" 9,079,551
" 9.....	1,752,256	25,302,305	18,865,048	70,822,344	dec 6,472,257
" 16.....	2,134,363	16,150,457	24,387,645	79,050,532	incr 8,237,188
" 23.....	1,841,075	17,302,808	15,660,224	77,416,949	dec 1,642,583
" 30.....	1,654,875	19,817,205	18,396,097	75,995,841	dec 1,421,107
Jan 6.....	2,107,341	23,868,750	15,861,866	67,988,957	dec 8,006,883
" 13.....	2,334,694	8,341,643	15,837,971	75,485,284	inc 7,496,327
" 20.....	2,754,368	5,398,128	14,093,013	84,181,069	inc 8,695,784
" 27.....	3,226,047	9,437,026	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
" 17.....	2,893,007	14,527,352	22,988,451	98,296,973	inc 8,461,099
" 24.....	2,608,796	20,414,139	29,170,183	107,053,016	inc 8,756,043

The statement of the public debt shows the amount of coin in the Treasury on the 1st inst to have been \$55,736,162, an increase of \$4,293,031 upon the amount held on the 1st of February.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The continued scarcity of produce bills has produced a further advance in foreign exchange. The current exports of Western products are merely nominal; and the supply of exchange is confined very largely to bills against cotton and petroleum, the shipments of which are still very heavy. Cotton bills have advanced, and sell at ¾@1 per cent below the best bankers' bills. Leading drawers have asked to-day 108½@108¾ for 60 days' sterling, but the bulk of transactions have been at 108½@108¾. The business of to-day has been quite important in amount.

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

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 23.	March 2.
London Comm'l..	105½@107	106 @107½	107 @108	107 @108
do bkrs' long	107½@107½	107½@108	108½@108½	108½@108½
do do short	109½@109½	109½.....	109½@110	109½@110
Paris, long.....	526½@523½	525 @522½	522½@518½	523½@520
do short.....	522½@520	521½@518½	517½@516½	518½@516½
Antwerp.....	528½@525	532 @526½	526½@520	525 @520
Swiss.....	526½@523½	527½@525	520 @518½	520 @518½
Hamburg.....	85½@ 36	85½@ 36	85½@ 36½	86 @ 36½
Amsterdam.....	40½@ 40½	40½@ 40½	40½@ 40½	40½@ 40½
Frankfort.....	40½@ 40½	40½@ 40½	40½@ 40½	40½@ 40½
Bremen.....	77 @ 78	77½@ 78	78½@ 79	78½@ 78½
Berlin.....	70½@ 71	70½@ 71	71 @ 71½	71½@ 71½

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. 23, 1866 :

BANKS.	Average amount of				
	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal tenders.
New York	\$7,099,860	\$3,312,738	\$839,943	\$10,464,884	\$2,633,453
Manhattan	5,176,325	940,463	13,994	4,601,149	1,298,550
Merchants'	6,767,585	860,723	507,717	4,408,379	2,979,760
Mechanics'	5,330,716	206,492	347,600	3,589,968	1,286,266
Union	4,573,369	222,352	444,166	3,187,367	1,455,000
America	8,166,302	1,231,490	3,300	7,436,148	2,248,927
Phenix	3,730,667	216,963	219,883	2,972,123	836,251
City	3,241,982	543,379	.....	2,141,720	752,416
Tradesmen's	3,076,111	84,744	431,039	1,953,186	794,652
Fulton	1,978,240	229,426	23,047	2,337,762	1,969,360
Chemical	5,110,178	927,633	20,882	4,770,204	2,064,431
Merch'ts Exchange	2,892,429	28,834	354,383	1,921,267	537,014
National	2,775,967	279,645	468,254	909,464	258,191
Butch. & Drovers	2,151,032	56,967	78,428	1,701,360	331,247
Mech's & Traders	1,755,682	77,674	.....	1,491,021	341,856
Greenwich	933,436	14,779	7,392	776,241	134,729
Leather Manufact's	3,325,165	227,386	130,000	1,310,277	1,257,466
Seventh Ward	837,817	34,150	104,537	644,239	319,570
State of N. York	5,292,732	302,440	13,191	3,949,339	2,036,347
American Exc'ge	10,787,540	510,808	320,568	6,194,480	3,460,740
Commerce	18,942,471	1,244,809	2,695,830	5,786,086	1,382,679
Broadway	6,499,432	100,844	814,366	6,190,301	2,143,370
Ocean	3,673,535	117,820	649,800	2,665,621	798,334
Mercantile	3,055,867	52,501	298,950	2,600,115	998,888
Pacific	1,987,543	13,866	93,005	1,722,182	570,518
Republic	4,887,660	243,341	549,950	3,781,924	1,022,838
Chatham	1,942,121	126,500	132,500	1,906,497	571,053
People's	1,355,165	49,643	7,619	1,259,367	303,283
North America	2,533,504	129,090	297,167	2,143,742	855,919
Hanover	2,454,010	56,714	243,350	1,625,866	504,665
Irving	1,856,000	32,000	189,900	1,435,153	389,000
Metropolitan	10,217,437	101,116	843,280	5,816,723	1,778,200
Citizens'	1,377,557	28,035	111,649	1,113,389	425,807
Nassau	2,275,032	198,271	4,686	2,046,664	859,405
Market	2,602,874	86,210	426,000	2,108,730	820,719
St. Nicholas	2,826,274	49,874	715,173	1,326,808	528,255
Shoe and Leather	3,327,000	27,233	693,000	2,044,229	908,500
Corn Exchange	3,575,220	41,370	29,109	2,410,526	389,000
Continental	3,542,145	194,980	480,794	2,084,304	843,000
Commonwealth	2,929,145	76,090	217,929	3,014,098	362,660
Oriental	1,236,246	23,029	126,179	967,239	195,715
Marine	1,702,087	51,994	221,800	1,659,152	813,980
Atlantic	1,170,763	21,822	91,968	1,021,651	273,995
Imp. & Traders	4,324,120	92,993	477,319	3,444,084	922,734
Park	14,154,267	267,198	1,000,000	12,350,160	3,101,030
Mech. Bank'g Ass'n	1,700,453	16,054	296,000	1,837,891	614,797
Grocers'	938,349	26,565	77,500	837,725	313,898
North River	1,679,630	26,104	13,104	1,496,577	264,676
East River	904,251	8,265	199,500	671,630	244,061
Manuf. & Merch'ts	1,460,890	17,325	1,215	978,543	222,724
Fourth National	15,679,547	229,614	2,520,059	11,600,108	3,350,814
Central	12,423,063	51,127	4,470,401	11,630,272	3,341,149
Second National	1,223,763	.....	269,591	894,354	261,272
Ninth National	6,397,523	29,571	905,050	6,356,211	1,422,973
First National	2,490,332	18,013	448,000	3,370,832	1,667,297
Third National	3,545,821	33,393	798,678	2,561,428	1,907,416
Dry Dock	137,612	5,977	4,177	202,321	42,000
Bull's Head	949,854	9,142	112,543	1,094,074	.....
Manufacturers'	684,502	25,717	94,155	396,243	140,256
Totals	\$239,776,200	14,213,351	22,959,918	183,241,404	61,602,726

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

Loans	Dec. \$3,292,052	Deposits	Dec. 6,535,886
Specie	Inc. 3,904,593	Legal Tenders	Dec. 3,200,254
Circulation	Dec. 23,356		

The important changes in all the items of the return are the result of the recent large sales of gold by the Treasury Department. The large reduction on deposits resulting from checks drawn for payment of gold, has necessitated a contraction of loans to the extent of \$3,292,052.

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Jan. 13'66	234,938,193	16,852,563	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	249,407,836	13,106,759	20,965,883	195,012,454	70,319,146	516,333,672
Feb. 3	242,510,332	10,937,474	21,494,234	191,011,695	68,796,250	508,569,123
Feb. 10	242,608,872	10,129,806	22,240,469	188,701,463	68,436,013	493,431,032
Feb. 17	243,068,252	10,308,758	22,983,274	189,777,290	64,802,980	471,886,751
Feb. 24	239,776,200	14,213,351	22,959,918	183,241,404	61,602,726	497,150,087

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

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 24.		
Capital	\$14,642,150	\$14,462,150		
Loans	46,981,337	46,865,594	Decrease	\$115,745
Specie	953,207	1,025,408	Increase	72,201
Legal Tenders	16,777,175	17,282,902	Increase	505,730
Deposits	33,926,542	33,052,252	Decrease	874,290
Circulation	7,843,002	7,732,070	Increase	70,932

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits
Jan. 2	45,941,001	890,822	7,226,369	35,342,306
Jan. 8	46,774,150	983,685	7,319,528	36,618,004
Jan. 15	47,350,423	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	7,608,365	34,681,135
Feb. 10	47,249,383	996,312	7,819,599	34,464,070
Feb. 17	46,981,337	953,207	7,843,002	33,926,542
Feb. 24	46,865,592	1,026,408	7,732,070	33,052,252

NATIONAL BANKS.—There were no new National Banks organized last week. The amount of circulation issued during last week reaches \$2,172,635 ; previously issued, \$254,902,275. Total, \$257,072,910. The following Banks have been designated as additional depositories of the public money : First National Bank, Charleston, Ill. ; First National Bank, Hannibal, Mo. ; National Bank of Newbern, North Carolina.

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
" 11	1,610	403,741,893	214,110,815
" 18	1,612	403,916,893	217,334,440
" 25	1,612	403,916,893	217,334,440
Dece'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	248,784,710
February 3	1,628	407,759,203	251,360,050
" 10	1,629	407,858,203	253,116,380
" 17	1,629	407,858,203	254,902,275
" 24	1,629	407,858,203	257,072,910

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are not National.)	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		FRIDAY.	
	Par of Share.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
America*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	137
America (Jer. City)	25	100,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	4	103
American	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65	4	.....
American Exchange	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	114
Atlantic	100	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	6	.....
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	6	.....
Bowery	.....	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	108 109
Central (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	6	.....
Chatham	25	450,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	7	135
Chemical	100	300,000	Quarterly	Jan. '66	6	.....
Citizens'	25	400,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	.....
City	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	6	200
City (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	.....
Commerce	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	106 106
Commonwealth	100	750,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	100 102
Continental	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	97
Corn Exchange*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	5	111
Croton	100	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency	100	100,000	Quarterly	Jan. '66	15	.....
Dry Dock*	30	200,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	3 1/2	.....
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	.....
First (Brooklyn)	.....	.....	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	10	.....
Fourth	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5	98 98
Fulton	30	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov. '65	5	.....
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg)	20	160,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66	5 1/2	.....
Gallatin	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65	5	.....
Greenwich*	25</					

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 2.)

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

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 2.

Trade has relapsed from the partial activity of the past fortnight to a condition of general dullness; and, in most cases, prices are not supported. This turn to business affairs is doubly disappointing. An unexpected dullness has prevailed since December; periods of activity in the two months that have elapsed have been brief and fitful. But the beginning of March has been constantly relied upon to bring a revival of that steady and confident demand for consumption, which would bring relief to our dealers. But March opens with a sharp downward turn to gold; buyers continue to hold off, and the tone prevailing in business circles is one of uneasiness, with no disposition to put out new ventures. The chief exceptions are to be found in articles of domestic produce, whose diminished supply, and increasing though cautious demand for consumption have given sellers slightly the advantage; and yet even here a slight advance and a genuine demand are met with the greatest liberality on the part of holders.

Cotton has been dull and irregular all the week, but closes stronger on diminished receipts at the Southern ports, and the special strength developed for American descriptions in the British markets.

Breadstuffs have been active and firmer, on the assumption that the supply of Flour and Wheat is greatly deficient.

Pork has been very dull and heavy. The stock on March 1st was 100,548 barrels, against 66,031 barrels last month, and 128,234 barrels March 1st, 1865. It is only about six weeks since the hog products of the current packing season began to reach this market in any considerable quantity; but in that period the receipts of Pork have been nearly double those of last year, while of other hog products, including Lard and Bacon, there is an excess. At the same time the exports of Pork, Bacon and Lard have fallen off one-half from last year, and are barely one-quarter as large as two years ago. Beef has been active and firm. The stock is much reduced, being only 29,189 barrels and tierces, 1st March, 1865. Lard has slightly declined, the prices are liberal Bacon has improved, but closes quiet, as the rates of Liverpool freight are high, and room not plenty. Butter and Cheese have further advanced.

Groceries have been rather irregular, and without activity. Coffee may be called slightly lower. Sugars declined early in the week, and an effort at reaction was defeated by the decline in gold. Molasses has been freely sold—prices tending downward. In other groceries, there has been nothing especial to note.

Naval stores have been irregular. Spirits turpentine has advanced and tar declined. The stock of tar is large. Rosin, crude turpentine, and pitch have been steady and quiet.

Oils show a decided decline in crude whale. Crude sperm is nominally unchanged. Lard oil steady. Linseed oil with full supply and dull trade is tending downward.

Hides and leather have been dull and drooping. Petroleum has been barely supported, although latterly more active. Tallow is without essential change. Whisky has improved. Fruits have been rather improving both foreign and domestic. Metals have been very quiet. East India goods are nearly nominal.

Wool has been dull. The receipts are in excess of last year, when they were in excess of any previous year.

Kentucky tobacco has felt the general stagnation, and to sell freely lower prices would be necessary. A few lots of the new crop has come forward, and fine samples have brought full prices for export. Spanish tobacco has been in fair demand, and manufactured tobacco have done pretty well. Stock of Spanish tobacco, 11,600 bags, against 7,500 bales last month, and 3,470 same time last year. Stock of domestic tobacco 27,891 hhds, against 31,140 last month, and 29,679 last year.

Freights have been dull, except in the shipment of cotton and provisions to Liverpool.

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

[Oil cake, bacon, butter, cheese, lard, and tallow are given in 100 lbs.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pts, bbls	479	578		Pitch, bbls.	10	383	
Ashes, Prls, bbls	10	119		Oil cake,.....		84,815	48,672
Beeswax, lbs.	34,640	56,711		Oils.			
Breadstuffs.				Petrol., gals	695,186	4,874,516	1563,728
Flour, bbls.	16,028	166,800	223,889	Whale, gals	1,515	40,256	4,768
C. meal, bbls	2,765	13,644	26,002	Sperm, gals		21,933	31,593
Wheat, bus.	64,442	105,832		Lard, gals..		3,185	5,048
Rye, bush.	17,248	61,958		Provisions.			
Corn, bush.	61,495	920,562	74,591	Pork, bbls..	1,503	11,714	25,467
Oats, bush..	34,715	86,533		Beef, bbls & tcs.	790	9,933	18,631
Peas, bush..	780	7,692		Bacon,	12,357	50,453	82,187
Candles, bxs.	1,035	9,686		Butter.....	391	4,680	38,861
Cotton, bales.	6,721	83,251	7,217	Cheese.....	408	22,248	69,108
Hay, bales...	1,318	4,059		Lard.....	6,280	40,500	65,529
Hops, bales..		107		Tallow.....	85	1,290	2,049
Naval Stores.				Staves M.....	1,540	23,784	43,370
C. Turp. bbls	2	114		Tobacco, pkgs	789	17,560	34,829
S. Turp. bbls	116	886		Tobacco, mf, lbs	138,879	880,881	1,023,077
Rosin, bbls.	2,590	33,054	1,504	Whalebone, lbs		95,555	3,884
Tar, bbls...	117	1,966	866				

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

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JAN. 1. [Of the items left blank in 1865 no record was made.]

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '65.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pkgs...	99	919	1,880	Rosin.....	1,992	69,115	6,280
Breadstuffs—				Tar.....	755	14,520	1,355
Flour, bbls...	27,862	214,868	236,375	Pitch.....	200	351	
Wheat, bush	3,260	57,705	6,015	Oil cake, pkgs		8,567	
Corn.....	43,725	288,609	296,605	Oil lard.....	128	929	1,645
Oats.....	27,190	306,876	588,110	Oil, Petroleum.	25,464	206,137	43,445
Rye.....	1,362	6,401	8,755	Peanuts, bags.		4,099	
Malt.....	16,425	125,169		Provisions—			
Barley.....	25,230	27,912	39,125	Butter, pkgs.	6,119	70,418	96,695
Grass seed..	10,512	76,523		Cheese.....	4,232	24,421	18,030
Flaxseed....		1,296		Cnt meats...	7,429	25,245	23,755
Beans.....	3,273	26,954		Eggs.....	1,736	10,054	
Peas.....	200	7,981		Pork.....	5,919	50,667	50,800
C. meal, bbls.	3,531	12,226	70,465	Beef, pkgs...	2,479	10,261	50,385
C. meal, bags.	19,576	113,156		Lard, pkgs...	7,323	29,197	23,175
B. W. Flour, bags.	414	5,925		Lard, kegs...	52	2,538	
Cotton, bales	9,874	178,661		Rice, pkgs....	69	945	
Copper, plates.	575	1,335		Starch.....	3,708	24,095	
Copper, bbls..	36	746		Stearine.....	284	1,033	
Driedfruit, pkgs	583	3,244		Spelter, slabs.		547	
Grease, pkgs..		424		Sugar, hhds & bbls		192	
Hemp, bales...	6	189		Tallow, pkgs..	202	1,162	4,845
Hides, No....	20,578	90,177		Tobacco.....	7,397	27,545	
Hops, bales...	150	2,445	8,420	Tobacco, hhds.	625	3,287	
Leather, sides	43,586	372,228	317,700	Whisky, bbls..	1,593	15,753	8,695
Lead, pigs....	140	1,462		Wool, bales...	3,225	18,462	9,770
Molasses, hhds, & bbls	103	4,430		Dressed Hogs, No.....	3,186	79,172	
Naval Stores—				Rice, rough, bush.....		6,186	
Crude trp, bbl	202	10,280	325				
Spirits turpentine.....	163	6,272	1,275				

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

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.
Buttons.....	223	1,434	311	Hardware...	202	2,183	1,482
Coal, tons....	271	6,996	17,240	Iron, RR'rs....		13,554	38,279
Cocoa, bags...	636	3,965	858	Lead, pigs...	10,283	66,443	37,226
Coffee, bags...	1,779	99,424	56,030	Spelter, lbs.	490,935	1,803,425	
Cotton, bales.	9	504	5,648	Steel.....	1,437	23,400	11,795
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs.....	5,933	62,556	38,730
Bark, Peruv	256	1,158	516	Tin slabs, lbs	124,883	1,493,151	339,666
Blea p'wd'rs	492	1,944	3,610	Rags.....	1,292	10,926	3,233
Brimst, tns..	466	1,801	78	Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls.	694	7,924	15,964
Cochineal...		115	359	Sugar, bxs & bg	15,991	50,013	49,927
Cr Tartar...	70	266	25	Tea.....	1,820	68,535	118,765
Gambier.....		2,762		Tobacco.....	493	4,493	340
Gums, crude	205	2,252	167	Waste.....	239	1,335	812
Gum, Arabic	104	816	280	Wines, &c.			
Indigo.....	81	586	1,002	Champ, bkts	2,585	19,860	1,947
Madder.....	932	3,304	92	Wines.....	4,010	26,008	2,252
Oils, ess....	280	1,234	235	Wool, bales...	1,833	7,141	6,539
Oil, Olive...	4,457	24,087	713	Articles reported by value.			
Opium.....	22	197	112	Cigars.....	\$24,884	\$154,239	\$30,558
Soda, bi-carb	1,600	12,979	4,649	Corks.....	1,187	5,992	4,222
Soda, sal....		29,131	1,529	Fancy goods.	162,893	702,145	191,235
Soda, ash....	811	3,882	3,410	Fish.....	20,262	320,948	62,344
Flax.....	38	1,408	334	Fruits, &c.			
Furs.....	96	965	647	Lemons....	21,593	69,077	11,699
Gunny cloth.	478	3,893	250	Oranges....	7,112	38,711	29,249
Hair.....	83	1,152	605	Nuts.....	51,181	209,165	19,934
Hemp, bales..	2,000	13,853	3,606	Raisins....	23,773	286,719	86,304
Hides, &c.				Hides, undrsd	88,036	1,115,417	854,868
Bristles.....	20	240	124	Rice.....		43,495	74,323
Hides, dresd	269	1,753	543	Spices, &c.			
India rubber..	140	4,643	4,070	Cassia.....	25,747	60,072	3,317
Ivory.....	30	587	24	Ginger.....		14,015	1,401
Jewelry, &c.				Pepper.....		49,674	967
Jewelry.....	18	125	64	Saltpetre...	23,348	35,811	37,411
Watches....	41	184	72	Woods.....			
Linseed.....	700	46,076	8,961	Fustic.....	1,344	4,840	17,941
Molasses....	3,040	8,062	14,399	Logwood....	6,777	29,677	59,004
Metals, &c.				Mahogany..	3,328	16,387	38,807
Cutlery.....	143	812	282				

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 27, 1866.

	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
DANISH WEST INDIES.			
Ice, tons.....	210	630	
Flour, bbls...	405	3,733	
Butter, lbs...	3,722	1,182	
Lard, lbs....	5,471	1,195	
C bages....	1,000	140	
Potashes, bbls	35	91	
Bread, pkgs..	120	365	
Oars.....	140	174	
Oil clothing, ca.	1	96	
Onions, bbls..	45	102	
Corn, bush...	200	242	
Corn meal, bbl	35	153	
Rye flour, bbls	16	96	
Pork, bbls....	10	295	
Cheese, lbs.....	543	141	
Tobacco, bbls	10	310	
Manufactured tobacco, bbl	1,161	696	
Leather, bbls	8	617	
Candles, bxs.	45	180	
Peas, bags....	20	61	
Nails, kegs...	80	620	
Hardware, cs.	16	184	
Hoops.....	6,000	420	
Shoes, cs....	10	800	
Miscellaneous		391	
	\$12,919		
BREMEN.			
Rye, bush....	15,838	13,127	
Corn, bush...	4,022	3,464	
Cotton, bales	1,461	325,133	
Clover seed, bags		717	12,342
Tobacco, cs...	146	6,950	
do caroons.83		655	
do hhds....22		2,800	
Cedar wood, tons		60	2,450
Ess. oils, bbls		52	6,038
Shoe pegs, bbls		89	366
Snuff, bxs...		1	50
Quicksilver,			
flasks.....250		9,390	
Skins, bales...		2	2,150
Beef, bbls...		50	975
Furs, cs.....2		947	
Furnishing goods, cs		2	350
	\$387,352		
HAMBURG.			
Rosin, bbl....	339	1,970	
Petroleum, galls		92,688	41,583
DUTCH WEST INDIES.			
Flour, bbls...	700	7,000	\$16,587

Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value	Pkgs.	Value.
Maccaroni...	200	296	Rope.....	7,839	Sugar, boxes & bgs.....
Molasses...	3,040	68,384	Salt.....	13,517	Tea.....
Oil paintings...	30	23,734	Statuary.....	1,687	Twine.....
Paper hangings...	32	4,370	Seeds.....	7,911	Toys.....
Perfumery...	41	8,121	Linseed.....	700	Tobacco.....
Pipes.....	7,435	2,739	Soap, bxs.	2,636	Waste.....
Potatoes.....	9,207	2,739	Sugar, hhds, bbls and tcs.	694	Wool, bls.....
Provisions.....	883	27,190	Trees and plants	859	Other.....
Rags.....	1,292	32,060			
Total.....					\$2,631,599

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Provisions firm, except Bacon which is easier, and Lard a declining tendency. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Gordon Bruce & Co., report Beef active and 2s 6d@5s higher. Pork firm. Bacon easier and declined 1s. Lard dull and 1s lower for American. Butter dull. Tallow active and 1s higher.

Produce.—The Broker's Circular reports Ashes declining, Pots 31s 8d, Pearls 34s 5d; Sugar heavy; Coffee quiet and steady; Rice firm; Linseed active and still advancing; Linseed Cakes dull and unchanged; Linseed Oil still advancing, sales at 42c; Sperm Oil quiet at £125; Resin very dull at 11s 6d; Spirits Turpentine dull; Petroleum steady at 2s 3d@2s 4d for refined, and 15s 6d for spirits.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Baring's Circular reports Flour scarce; Corn steady; Iron quiet at £6 15s@£7 for Welsh rails and bars, and 70s 3d for Scotch Pig; Sugar heavy and 6d lower; Coffee firm; Tea steady; Rice inactive; Linseed Cake active; Spirits Turpentine quiet and unchanged; Rosin very dull; Petroleum still declining, refined 2s 5d@2s 4d; Sperm Oil still advancing.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 24.—Coffee: 7||100@7||200 for good firsts. Stock, 90,000 bags. Total shipments since the last steamer, 100,000 bags. Exchange, 25½@25¼.

BAHIA, Jan. 24.—Sugar, 2||200. Exchange, 26½@27.

PERNAMBUCO, Jan. 30.—Sugar, 2||150 for brown. Exchange, 27½@27¼.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet; shipments for the week, 30,000 bags. Freight to Liverpool 40s. Exchange 2s 1½d.

HAVANA, Feb. 23d.—Sugar (Clayed).—The market has been very animated during the past week, and several transactions have taken place at the rate of 8½ to 8¾ rs for No 12, with some lots of superior quality as high as 8¾ rs arrobe, and we believe that not many more purchases could have been effected at these rates, on account of the high pretensions of holders. The market closes pretty active.

No 12 at 8¾ rials per arrobe—Exchange 15 per cent premium=23s 6d stg. per cwt f. o. b. and fcs 32 25 per 50 kilo's exch 2½ per cent P. on Paris.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

	1866.	1865.	1860.
Havana.....	42,833	35,660	40,000
Matanzas.....	13,426	8,400	13,505
	56,259	44,060	53,505
Cleared	33,338	29,397	19,989

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 26.—Tobacco—Offered 88 hhds, with rejection of prices bid on 17 hhds. Sales include 1 hhd at \$3 80, 22 at \$4a4 95, 14 at \$5a5 90, 7 at \$6a6 80, 2 at \$7 10a7 40, 3 at \$8 30a8 90, 5 at \$9a9 55, 4 at \$10a10 50, 4 at \$11a11 75, 6 at \$12a12 75, 3 at \$13a13 75, 4 at \$15a15 75, 5 at \$16a16 75, 2 at \$17a18 25, 2 at \$19a27 25.

COTTON.

Our advices, by mail and telegraph, from the Southern ports indicate, for the week, continued sales for export, nearly equalling the receipts, on the basis of about 43c., but that buyers for Northern ports were doing very little. Closing prices were lower. The receipts at Mobile and New Orleans show a further falling off. At the Atlantic ports the arrivals are about the same, say 10,000 bales a week.

The total receipts at the ports in the United States since the 1st of September have been..... bales. 1,360,000
Previous receipts since the close of the war..... 416,000

Making the total receipts..... bales. 1,776,000

The report from the Red River that the Government cotton in that region is about to be shipped to New Orleans, will probably cause a slight revival in receipts at that port, but at Mobile no revival can be expected. The vast extent of Texas, and its few railroads, render it probable that deliveries from that quarter will be steadily maintained to a late date in the season; and the same may be expected at the Atlantic ports. According to these estimates, receipts will probably maintain half the average of the past six months for the next three months.

This market has been inactive and feverish all the week, until to-day, when reports of falling off in receipts at Southern ports, and a rather favorable construction of the Liverpool report by the Asia, led to a slight improvement and an active market. Sales of the week 13,000 bales, of which 4,500 bales were to-day.

The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary.....	38	38	39	39
Good Ordinary.....	40	40	41	43
Low Middling.....	41	42	43	43
Middling.....	44	44	44	45
Good Middling.....	45	46	47	48
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.....	1,015	Charleston.....	328
Galveston.....	731	Newbern, Wilmington, &c.....	676
Apalachicola.....	690	Alexandria.....	482
Key West.....	484	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.....	683
Savannah.....	2,577	Per Railroad.....	2,208

Total for the week..... 9,874
Previously reported..... 751,697

Total since July 1..... 761,571

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

	Feb. 6.	Week ending Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 27.
Liverpool..... bales	10,867	9,813	7,561	3,443
Havre.....	2,567	.....	735	1,735
Hamburg.....	875	.....	1,040	.....
Bremen.....	244	633	628	1,461
Glasgow.....	344	849	.....	.....
Other ports.....	.....	.....	74	82
Total for the week.....	14,897	11,294	10,038	6,721
Previously reported since July 1.....	236,316	251,213	262,507	272,545

Total exports from New York..... 251,213 262,507 272,545 279,266
GALVESTON, Feb. 17.—Market closes quiet. Prices are nominal. Exchange on New York at sight par to 1 per cent discount. We give below the cotton statement for each of the last three weeks:

	Week ending Feb. 3.	Week ending Feb. 10.	Week ending Feb. 17.
Stock on hand Sept. 1.....	13,857	3,168	13,857
Received this week.....	4,568	4,044	4,337
Received previously.....	103,964	78,732	106,532
Received at other ports.....	14,603	15,830	14,747
Total.....	134,992	101,774	139,272
Exports to—			
Great Britain.....	27,972	30,340	31,226
France.....	911	2,006	911
Other Continental ports.....	.....	5,940	.....
New Orleans.....	36,122	16,662	36,543
New York.....	37,059	22,031	40,449
Boston.....	3,109	19,616	3,199
Total.....	106,063	97,225	112,428
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	28,929	4,549	26,844

The exports from Galveston from January 29 to February 16, were as follows. The brig Bickmore cleared some time previous, but her cargo was omitted from the statement at the time, and is therefore inserted now:

	Bales.		Bales.
Jan. 29, Bark Hunter, Liverpool.	274	" 10, Sch Abbie Bursley, Bost	649
Feb. 2, Ship Katie, Liverpool ..	1,418	" 10, Bark McCarty, Boston ..	524
" 2, Steamship Lucille, N. O.	7	" 10, Steamship Virginia, N. Y.	732
" 3, S. S. Wilm'gton, N. Y.	866	" 12, Brig Louisa, Liverpool..	704
" 4, S. S. Gen. Sherman, N. O.	64	" 12, Bark Spearing, Liverpl.	738
" 4, S. S. Magnolia, N. O.....	94	" 13, Bark J. E. Holbrook, NY	444
" 7, Bark Milton, Liverpool.	1,662	" 14, S. S. Palmyra, N. O.....	75
" 7, Brig J. Bickmore, N. Y.	377	" 15, Bark Arran Isle, Liverpl	547
" 7, Brig Minewa, New York	721	" 15, Bark Caro, Boston.....	706
" 7, Sch. Annie E. Glover, NY	626	" 15, S. S. Raleigh, N. O.....	3
" 8, S. S. I. C. Harris, N. O..	84	" 15, S. S. Hewes, N. Orleans	4
" 9, S. S. Rapidan, N. O.....	28		
" 9, S. S. Tonawanda, N. O ..	172	Total.....	11,589
" 10, S. S. Austin, N. Orleans	70		

For comparison we give the weekly receipts at Galveston since September 1st:

Sept. 8.....	bales	3,272	Dec. 1.....	bales	4,671
" 15.....	1,538	" 8.....	5,667		
" 22.....	2,539	" 15.....	3,569		
" 29.....	2,667	" 22.....	3,842		
Oct. 6.....	3,214	" 29.....	6,447		
" 13.....	3,928	Jan. 5.....	4,928		
" 20.....	3,561	" 12.....	6,624		
" 27.....	5,524	" 19.....	8,234		
Nov. 3.....	5,778	" 26.....	6,632		
" 10.....	4,950	Feb. 2.....	4,568		
" 17.....	8,967	" 9.....	4,136		
" 24.....	5,432	" 16.....	4,337		
Total bales.....			115,005		

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22.—The market, through the earlier part of the past week, remained as last quoted—but on Tuesday there was a decline of one cent. On Wednesday later European news showing an improvement in the English market, there was an advance in prices, closing firm at 42@43c. for strict middling. We give the statement for each of the last three weeks:

	Week ending Feb. 8.	Week ending Feb. 15.	Week ending Feb. 22.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865....	362	1,610	1,610
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to beginning of week.....	2,796	49,836	2,982
Receipts for the week.....	186	1,910	344
Total.....	3,344	53,356	3,688
Exports since Sept. 1, 1861, to beginning of week.....	2,876	46,120	2,926
Exports for the week.....	50	1,360	702
Total exports.....	2,926	47,480	2,926
Stock.....	418	5,876	762

SAVANNAH, Feb. 23.—During the week there has been a great dullness in the market and considerable fluctuation in prices, closing at 41c for strict middling. Below will be found the statement for each of the last three weeks.

	Week ending Feb. 9.	Week ending Feb. 16.	Week ending Feb. 23.
Stock on hand Sept. 1	281	3,724	281
Received this week ..	402	6,380	425
Received previously..	5,554	119,936	5,771
Total receipts....	6,237	130,080	6,477
Exported this week..	53	5,212	360
Exported previously..	4,854	111,819	4,654
Total exports....	4,907	117,031	5,014
Stock on hand.....	1,330	12,409	1,463

SAVANNAH, March 1.—Cotton dull; Middling 36@41c. Receipts, 109 bales Sea Island, 8,699 bales uplands. Exports, 386 bales Sea Island, 8,542 bales uplands.

MOBILE, Feb. 24.—Domestic Exchange five and ten day's sight 07

New York, in round sums, (for cotton bills) $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 per cent. discount; Bankers and exchange dealers are checking on New York at $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. discount. Bank rates $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount. We give below the statement for the last three weeks:

	Week ending Feb. 10.	Week ending Feb. 17.	Week ending Feb. 24.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865... bales	24,290	24,290	24,290
Received this week	8,685	9,791	5,299
Received previously	290,304	298,989	308,780
	323,279	333,070	342,369
Exported this week	8,202	11,993	16,090
Exported previously	229,205	237,407	249,400
Burned and lost	3,581	252,981	3,581
	240,988	252,981	269,071
On hand and on shipboard not cl'd	82,291	80,089	73,298

The following are the exports from Mobile for the week ending Feb. 17, and the total since Sept. 1:

Where Exported to.	Week end'g Feb. 17.	Previously Since Sept. 1.	Total since Sept. 1.
Liverpool	10,855	118,249	129,154
France	912	8,254	9,166
Other Foreign Ports		735	735
New York		68,718	68,718
Boston		15,049	15,049
Providence		2,703	2,703
Philadelphia		417	417
Baltimore		283	283
New Orleans	326	22,847	23,173
Other Ports			
Total Coastwise	326	110,017	110,343
Total	11,993	237,406	359,399

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Receipts for the week ending Feb. 24, were 15,600 bales. Exports—to Great Britain, 10,000 bales; France, 7,000; Bremen, 1,300. Sales of the week, 15,000 bales.

We give below for comparison the receipts at New Orleans each week since July, excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas which are counted in their respective statements:

RECEIPTS SINCE JULY 27.			
Week ending	August 3—bales..	Week ending	Nov. 17—bales..
"	10	"	24
"	17	"	Dec. 1
"	24	"	8
"	31	"	15
"	Sept. 7	"	22
"	14	"	29
"	21	"	Jan. 5
"	28	"	12
Eight days	Oct. 6	"	19
Week ending	13	"	26
"	20	"	Feb. 2
"	27	"	9
"	Nov. 3	"	16
"	10	"	24

The arrivals, exports and stocks of cotton at New Orleans for ten years—from September 1 to Feb. 21 of each year—have been as follows:

Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.	Arrivals.	Exports.	St'ks.
1865-66... 532,753	426,716	189,276	1860-61... 1,656,039	1,316,374	413,599
1864-65... 39,025	33,190	10,410	1859-60... 1,857,917	1,321,533	562,406
1863-64... 72,914	67,595	6,980	1858-59... 1,496,546	1,018,396	508,380
1862-63... 6,174	7,490		1857-58... 1,190,094	783,156	414,259
1861-62... 23,781	11,102	22,737	1856-57... 1,275,889	958,751	322,133

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Cotton, sales to-day 8,500 bales; low middling 48@44c; middling 46c. Market still stronger; advance within past three days one cent per pound. Gold opened 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ @135 $\frac{1}{4}$, and closed 135 $\frac{1}{4}$. Sterling exchange 146@146 $\frac{1}{2}$ and easier. Freights, cotton to New York $\frac{1}{2}$ c, to Liverpool $\frac{1}{2}$ @11-16d, to Havre 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

MACON, Feb. 19.—Cotton has been dull for the past week, very little offering, and no disposition to buy, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and to-day there is some offering at the following figures: Ordinary 28; Middling 30; Strict good middling 35.

There have been received by the Southwestern Railroad during the present month, up to the 15th, about 3,800 bales. During the past week, from all sources, about 450. Stocks now on hand in the city consists of about 10,000 bales in warehouses, and about 1,000 scattered in private quarters. The shipments, we learn from O. G. Sparks, of Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse, the most extensive establishment in the city, are about 12,000 bales.

We have received from Messrs. Neil Bros. & Co. their circular of the 21st of February, with a request that we should correct the statement that has been made, as to the firm having issued a public cotton circular in October, which their confidential letters "contradicted in every important statement." As we did not at the time publish anything with regard to the controversy, it is perhaps unnecessary for us to do so now—and yet we take pleasure in saying that we have read the circular and letters in question, and believe there is no ground whatever for the charge made—certainly the event as to the cotton supply has proved the correctness of many of the opinions expressed in their public circular.

LONDON.—Our own correspondent at London, under date of Wednesday, February 14, on the subject of cotton, writes as follows:

The activity in the cotton market has quite subsided, the demand for all descriptions of cotton having become inactive at rather low prices. The chief cause of this quietness is undoubtedly the continuance of

heavy arrivals, the imports since Friday morning last having amounted to about 50,000 bales, of which about 15,000 bales are from the United States and South America. United States cotton, however, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound above the late lowest point. Annexed are some of the leading quotations:

THIS DAY.		AMERICAN.			SAME TIME LAST YEAR.		
	Fair.	Mid.	Good		Fair.	Mid.	Good
Bales cotton	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Boweds	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mobile	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orleans	21	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Orleans	24	22	19 $\frac{1}{2}$

THIS DAY.		SURAT.			SAME TIME LAST YEAR.		
	Fair.	Mid.	Mid.		Fair.	Mid.	Mid.
Broach	16	15	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Broach	16	15	13
Dhollerah	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14	Dhollerah	17	16	13
Oomrawuttee	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oomrawuttee	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Comptah	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Comptah	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	13

The following return shows the extent of the exports of cotton from Madras in each of the last four years:

	Great Britain.	France.	Elsewhere.	Total.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1865	537,209	8,667	2,535	598,461
1864	297,235	15,809	2,557	315,601
1863	422,101	35,177	6,751	464,029
1862	234,745		11,475	246,220

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—By telegraph from Halifax.—We have Liverpool dates to the 17th February. On the 16th February the Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 56,000 bales, including 7,500 to speculators and 12,500 to exporters. The market opened at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d, but closed partially $\frac{1}{2}$ d lower on the week for American. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans 21d, Middling Orleans 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, Fair Mobiles 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, Middling Mobiles 19d, Fair Uplands 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, Middling Uplands 19d. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet but steady. Stock in port 443,000 bales, of which 215,000 are American. The Manchester market is firm.

LATEST, Feb. 17.—Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. Market firmer but unchanged; Middling Upland 19d@19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BREADSTUFFS.

The points with reference to supply and demand, which were presented in our review of last week, have been accepted and acted upon by the trade; and the result has been an active market, and a general, though moderate advance in prices. The demand for the Eastern, British Provinces, and the New England States, has come in very strong, while the local demand has improved, and there has been the average inquiry from the South—under all of which stocks have been materially reduced. The telegraph informs us of considerable speculative feeling at the West, with a material advance in prices. Of course, European orders have been shut out of this market by the upward turn of prices and the decline in Exchange. Holders, however, regard this fact with indifference; for what is known as the regular trade of the market has seldom been larger than during the past week. Flour has met with a very large demand, and the sales for consumption and coastwise shipment amount to fully 100,000 barrels. Prices have advanced 25 cents per barrel on the average. (We exclude unsound flours from our quotations.) The supplies continue on a limited scale, and probably during the week the stock of sound flours has been reduced 20 per cent.

Wheat has met with an active demand; Northern and Southern millers have been competing with our city millers for supplies, and prices have been advanced from 5 to 7 cents per bushel.

Corn has done better, because many large holders have withdrawn their samples; the business has been moderate. Oats have slightly improved, with a large demand. Rye has been steady, and Barley very firm. Peas and Beans quiet.

To-day's market was firmer for flour and corn. Wheat advanced 2c@3c per bushel, with large sales.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western... per bbl.	\$7 00 @ \$7 50
do Extra State.....	7 50 @ 8 40
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 40 @ 8 85
do Extra Western, common to good.....	7 75 @ 10 85
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	11 00 @ 16 00
do Southern, supers.....	8 85 @ 10 15
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	10 25 @ 15 50
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	7 75 @ 11 75
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 70
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 55 @ 1 75
do Red Winter.....	1 70 @ 2 20
do Amber State and Michigan.....	2 25 @ 2 40
Corn, Western Mixed.....	75 @ 82
do Western Yellow.....	.. @ ..
Rye,	80 @ 1 10
Oats, Western.....	40 @ 55
do Jersey and State.....	50 @ 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley.....	90 @ 1 20
do Malt.....	1 30 @ 1 45
Peas, Canada.....	1 25 @ 1 30
White beans.....	2 25 @ 2 80

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	28,705	204,180	18,290	236,375
Corn Meal, bbls.	11,850	59,135	8,880	70,465
Wheat, bush	3,195	53,180	115	6,015
Corn, bush	24,080	319,185	38,425	296,605
Rye, bush	570	5,715	2,460	8,755
Barley, &c., bush.	13,200	96,110	3,920	39,125
Oats, bush.	18,350	296,405	90,210	588,110

	1866.		1865.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls	16,095	173,190	17,060	223,890
Corn Meal, bbls	1,900	14,295	1,700	26,605
Wheat, bush . . . . .	.....	65,705	3,750	105,855
Corn, bush	61,495	906,995	500	74,595
Rye, bush	17,125	61,840	.....	.....
Oats	35,065	40,000	.....	.....

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Feb. 24 :

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago	22,196	59,612	64,625	51,987	6,637	7,330
Milwaukee	5,585	95,502	6,360	11,726	8,794	720
Toledo	5,395	19,509	6,665	5,643	.....	2,607
Detroit	11,847	6,689	11,458	1,982	4,837	1,098
Cleveland . . . . .	.....	.....	(No report.)	.....	.....	.....

Totals	45,023	181,312	89,108	71,338	20,268	11,755
Pre. week	37,416	228,652	103,355	87,104	18,084	17,792
Cor. week '65	25,390	198,384	226,695	298,994	26,934	15,422

CHICAGO—The receipts of flour and grain during the week ending February 24 were as follows :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total	22,196	59,612	64,625	52,053	7,330	6,637
Cor. week 1865	12,696	120,426	145,322	177,700	11,515	20,217

The shipments of flour and grain for the week ending February 24, were as follows :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total	17,126	18,908	4,570	13,525	2,511	1,102
Cor. week 1865	2,501	.....	15,305	152,399	400	1,031

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—The receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs have been as follows :

	For week ending Feb. 24, '66.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time 1865.
Flour, bbls.	5,585	28,755	20,296
Wheat, bush	95,502	948,194	296,731
Oats, bush	11,786	117,855	82,411
Corn, bush	6,309	59,473	70,707
Barley, bush	8,794	39,080	26,063
Rye, bush	720	15,108	17,793

	For week ending Feb. 24, '66.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time 1865.
Flour, bbls.	4,082	50,020	5,857
Wheat, bush	9,724	52,240	.....
Oats, bush	100	830	2,205
Corn, bush	100	1,040	12,282
Barley, bush	392	6,892	150
Rye, bush . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Seeds, bags	90	800	294

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

	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Barley.	Rye.
1865-66	340,370	8,211,001	458,360	155,875	125,277	104,176
1864-65	103,833	2,775,721	507,085	147,280	133,113	55,914
1863-64	224,254	8,085,697	597,436	183,149	170,293	109,482

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Breadstuffs are steady, with the exception of Corn, which is easier. Richardson, Spence & Co. report: Flour firm, but inactive. Wheat quiet and firm; Winter Red, 10s@10s 6d. Corn flat, and Tuesday's advance lost; Mixed, 28s 9d@28s. The market to-day was quiet.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 2, 1866.

The expected break in the Dry Goods Market seems to have come at last, and a perfect panic prevails. On Monday last the price of standards was reduced from 30 cents to 28, and to-day they are further reduced to 26½, and could be bought lower if anybody had courage to make an offer. This is, however, only a partial indication of the real decline. The few standard makes are always in better demand than the long list of ordinary goods. There are a large number ready to take goods just as soon as they see a reaction commencing, but will not buy to-day when they think prices will be lower to-morrow. Large stocks are accumulating, and though there is no trade, by their own weight carry down prices very fast. At the present rate of decline, and with the advanced state of the season, prices must touch bottom very soon, when a reaction will naturally take place, although prices cannot well again reach the high figures of the past few months.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS were sold to some extent in the early part of the week, but in small quantities only; since then the

market has been at a stand-still, and prices are declining. Standard sold on Monday for 28 cents by the agents, and were sold by some jobbers at 25cts. To day they are sold at 26½cts by both agents and jobbers. The large stocks of goods on hand cannot be carried much longer, and must be sold at some rates. Our quotations though materially lower than last week, are those of the last sales, but purely nominal, and made in the absence of sales to change them. Atlantic A, Amoskeag A, Indian Head A, Lawrence C, and Amory are quoted at 26½ cents. Atlantic P A 37 inch 25½, do A H 37 inch 25½, do P H 37 inch 25½, do heavy shirt A V 30 inch 24, do do A G 23, do fine sheet A L 36½ inch 25, do do P L 36½ inch 25, do shirt P E 33 inch 23, Indian Head B 30 inch 24, do E 48 inch 40, Nashua extra A 36 inch 24½, do fine C 40 inch 26, Wachussetts 27, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 22, do B B 33 inch 23, do C 37 inch 26, do A 40 inch 27, Massachusetts A 4-4 25, do B B 4-4 26, Medford 26, Newmarket Manuf. Co 33 inch 23, do do 36 inch 25.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are sold at steady prices for a few leading makes, like New York mills Wamsutta, Lonsdale, Hills, &c., &c., but this is no indication for bleached goods generally. There are but few of those styles of goods made just now, and consequently they are sold ahead. Other goods are much lower. Wamsutta are still quoted at 47½, and New York Mills at 50 by agents. Attawaugan X X 30, do water twist 32½, Watertown B 18, Aquidnecks 4-4 24, White Rock 36 inch 37½, Portsmouth Steam Co. C 36 inch 23½, do F 31 inch 22, do E 31 inch 22, do P 26 inch 17½, do B 26 inch 14½, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 30, do do 5-4 37½, do do 7-8 27½, do 4-4 35, Newmarket 33 inch 27½, do 36 inch 31, Waltham L 72 inch 75, do X 33 inch 27, do W 42 inch 35, do K 62 inch 50, do M 81 inch \$1, do N 90 inch \$1 10.

PRINT CLOTHS are extremely dull and prices are lower. The quotations are 14½@15 cents for 64x64.

PRINTS have been inactive, unsettled, and dull. Prices have declined 5@10 per cent, at which there have been a few bales sold during the past few days. Sprague's are quoted at 28 cents for 32 inch fancy, purples and shirtings, 22 for canaries, 23 for solid colors, 23 for indigo black and green, green and blue and green and yellow, 24 for blue and white, 25 for blue and orange, 24 for German plaids, 23 for madder rubies, shirtings, and frocks, and 23 for staple styles, 19 for London mourning. American Print Works madder are reduced to 21, and Richmond and Merrimack 21.

MOUSLIN DELAINES have materially declined from last week's quotations. Manchesters are sold at 26, Challies 28, Hamilton 26, and Pacific 26. Each four cents off from last week.

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

FOREIGN GOODS like domestics are in the midst of a panic, and so unsettled as to prevent any just idea of the market. The auction sales have been quite extensive, and goods have been pressed to considerable extent, and prices are much lower for all but the finer grades.

LONDON.—Our own correspondent at London, under date of Wednesday, Feb. 14, on the subject of the Manchester market for cotton yarn and cotton goods, &c., writes as follows :

Owing to the prevailing uncertain state of the Liverpool cotton market, business in cotton yarn and goods at Manchester has fallen off. The transactions both for home use and export have been very moderate, and the market has presented rather a heavy appearance, whilst prices have had a drooping tendency. There is no material change, however, to notice in values. Annexed are some of the leading quotations :

WATER TWIST FOR EXPORT.				
Numbers	6 to 12	16 to 24	28 to 32	38 to 42
Common quality	d. 16	d. 25	d. 26	d. 30
Second quality	18	26	23	32
Best quality	22	28	30	34

MULE TWIST FOR EXPORT.				
Numbers	6 to 12	16 to 24	30	40
Common quality	d. 14	d. 19	d. 21	d. 24½
Second quality	16	20	22	26
Best quality	20	23	24	28

Numbers	50	60	70	80	90	100
Common quality	d. 25	d. 30	d. 32	d. 34	d. 36	d. 38
Second quality	31	32	34	36	38	40
Best quality	33	34	36	38	40	42

GOLD END GRAY SHIRTINGS, 39½ YARDS.							
40 INCHES							
Reeds	48	52	56	64	68	72	
Weights	lb. 5	lb. 6	lb. 7	lb. 8	lb. 9	lb. 10	lb. 11
Prices	11s. 3d.	12s. 9d.	14s. 9d.	17s. 0d.	20s. 6d.	23s. 6d.	

45 INCHES							
Reeds	56	64	66	72			
Weights	lb. 8	lb. 9	lb. 10	lb. 11	lb. 12	lb. 13	lb. 14
Prices	17s. 9d.	19s. 6d.	23s. 0d.	26s. 0d.			

50 INCHES							
Reeds	56	64	66	72			
Weights	lb. 8	lb. 10	lb. 11	lb. 12	lb. 13	lb. 14	lb. 15
Prices	19s. 0d.	21s. 9d.	26s. 0d.	28s. 6d.			

Trade in wool and woolen goods is quiet but steady. Scarcely any change has taken place in prices. The silk trade is greatly depressed, but as yet holders have not submitted to any reduction in the quotations. The unsold stock here is as follows :

	1865.	1866.		1865.	1866.
Bengal bales	2,450	1,585	Canton	24	2,656
China	4,105	7,100	Chinese Thrown	83	.....
Japan	1,929	926			

The following statement shows the exports of the principal fabrics to the United States in the month of January. The figures exhibit a remarkable increase from previous years :

Expts to U. S.	Cottons.		Cotton yarn.	Lins.	Blankets, Silks and woolens, & worst'ds.	Silk and mixt's.
	Plain.	Dyed, col'd.				
1860.....	7,220,628	19,521,139	63,115	4,123,687	£184,620	£64,211
1861.....	7,719,741	14,352,383	43,813	1,987,379	128,787	20,514
1862.....	5,249,372	5,707,222	10,962	364,289	265,404	10,233
1863.....	3,246,532	2,613,760	94,158	4,840,600	270,133	16,406
1864.....	4,556,863	2,642,812	12,305	5,339,680	511,930	17,295
1865.....	1,037,757	869,781	1,557	4,277,471	125,245	4,677
1866.....	6,913,640	8,945,218	14,642	12,511,906	949,784	47,823

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK OF DRY GOODS FOR TWO MONTHS.

We are now able to give our usual monthly summary of the imports of dry goods at the port of New York. It will be seen that the total for February is very large. We think, however, that from this time there will be a falling off. Of course, it will be remembered that the figures we give are the foreign values, and that the freight and duty should be added to determine the cost to the country. For comparison, the totals for February of each of the last three years will be found below :

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS FOR FEBRUARY.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$1,753,134	\$3,937,865	\$1,039,257	\$1,598,275
do cotton.....	509,545	959,224	394,507	2,198,078
do silk.....	983,832	2,174,326	367,536	2,736,828
do flax.....	570,784	838,640	521,575	1,676,342
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	251,257	455,402	155,918	870,405
Total entered for consumption.	\$4,070,552	\$8,365,457	\$2,478,793	\$12,079,928

	WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$352,062	\$614,321	\$561,965	\$1,242,011
do cotton.....	180,107	243,030	307,188	834,663
do silk.....	218,396	348,976	315,338	573,041
do flax.....	148,369	312,522	390,134	434,865
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	49,956	63,066	107,686	104,279
Total withdraw'n from wareh'se.	\$948,890	\$1,581,905	\$1,682,311	\$3,238,859
Add entered for consumption..	4,070,552	8,365,457	2,478,793	12,079,928
Total thrown on the market...	\$5,019,442	\$9,947,362	\$4,161,104	\$15,318,787

	ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$416,899	\$439,602	\$469,538	\$2,146,996
do cotton.....	153,437	105,291	245,968	813,148
do silk.....	266,671	288,511	209,927	960,916
do flax.....	69,389	209,052	275,599	651,039
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	51,009	29,541	45,865	149,561
Total entered for warehousing.	\$957,305	\$1,071,997	\$1,244,897	\$4,721,660
Add entered for consumption..	4,070,552	8,365,457	2,478,793	12,079,928
Total entered at the port.....	\$5,027,857	\$9,437,454	\$3,723,690	\$16,801,588

If to these totals for February be added the figures for January, it will be seen that the imports for the two months are unusually large. We give the previous three years for comparison :

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$3,317,146	\$6,526,350	\$1,444,534	\$8,338,739
do cotton.....	1,132,360	1,940,274	4,560,412	4,379,529
do silk.....	1,594,027	3,684,254	571,016	4,914,641
do flax.....	1,424,140	1,785,088	951,902	3,474,732
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	510,349	848,618	281,598	1,701,317
Total entered for consumption.	\$7,978,022	\$14,784,584	\$3,799,462	\$22,808,958

	WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$596,160	\$1,239,066	\$1,000,927	\$2,655,514
do cotton.....	361,637	644,681	604,220	1,855,556
do silk.....	399,309	798,450	462,059	1,227,180
do flax.....	303,132	639,139	824,561	1,040,267
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	82,768	111,691	184,038	245,954
Total withdraw'n from wareh'se.	\$1,743,206	\$3,433,027	\$3,075,845	\$7,024,471
Add entered for consumption..	7,978,022	14,784,584	3,799,432	22,808,958
Total thrown on the market...	\$9,721,028	\$18,217,611	\$6,875,307	\$29,833,429

	ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$1,036,375	\$1,187,007	\$857,668	\$4,460,856
do cotton.....	380,572	399,670	505,719	1,921,796
do silk.....	564,854	734,523	274,212	1,788,751
do flax.....	246,758	431,993	543,687	1,299,388
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	90,457	83,991	93,577	251,930
Total entered for warehousing.	\$2,319,016	\$2,837,184	\$2,274,863	\$9,752,721
Add entered for consumption..	7,978,022	14,784,584	3,799,462	22,808,958
Total entered at the port.....	\$10,297,138	\$17,621,768	\$6,094,325	\$32,561,679

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending March 1, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows :

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1866.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	2729	\$1,266,316	942	\$370,863	1802	\$852,610
do cotton.....	1141	340,527	345	100,587	1213	424,315
do silk.....	824	850,535	246	238,984	403	404,670
do flax.....	1696	405,635	494	123,807	1337	410,577
Miscellaneous dry goods.	564	200,842	269	74,988	3652	180,946
Total.....	6954	\$3,063,855	2296	\$909,229	8407	\$2,273,118

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

Manufactures of wool...	255	\$97,239	551	\$250,803	555	\$261,600
do cotton...	110	32,390	416	150,692	494	178,709
do silk.....	63	68,389	127	114,266	142	143,852
do flax.....	226	58,508	398	113,727	400	108,905
Miscellaneous dry goods.	9	3,734	416	26,744	48	13,559
Total.....	663	\$260,260	1938	\$656,232	1639	\$706,625
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	6954	3,063,855	2256	909,229	8407	2,273,118
Total th'wn upon mark't	7617	\$3,324,115	4234	\$1,565,461	9446	\$2,979,743

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	721	\$280,361	481	\$200,551	336	\$149,822
do cotton...	211	81,305	210	72,084	133	40,935
do silk.....	43	59,554	68	60,789	44	40,961
do flax.....	305	75,460	207	62,156	135	34,802
Miscellaneous dry goods.	51	15,115	7	4,968	14	8,352
Total.....	1366	\$511,695	973	\$409,548	662	\$274,872
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	6954	3,063,855	2296	909,229	8407	2,273,118
Total entered at the port.	8320	\$3,575,550	2469	\$1,309,777	9069	\$2,547,990

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending March 1, 1866 :

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Woolens.....	417	\$264,519	25	19,704
Cloths.....	68	41,200	677	304,378
Coatings.....	2	1,468	17	6,171
Carpeting.....	217	64,663	1	496
Blankets.....	3	2,503	48	10,85
Total.....			182	852,610

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Cottons.....	442	\$180,233	14	5,073
Colored.....	165	52,694	17	5,045
Prints.....	75	27,093	36	15,020
Ginghams.....	23	6,789	5	842
Emb'd mus'n	23	11,526		
Total.....			1213	\$424,315

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Silks.....	93	\$141,206	56	55,888
Satin.....	1	1,179	1	1,804
Crapes.....	17	13,588	7	5,126
Laces.....	23	18,039	6	4,526
Plushes.....	1	533	1	360
Velvets.....	7	8,631	5	2,563
Total.....			403	\$404,610

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Linens.....	1187	\$335,491	5	10,931
Linens & cot.	10	5,466	45	33,844
Total.....			1337	\$410,577

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Leath gloves.	23	\$27,815	Embroideries	93	54,458
Kid gloves...	5	4,567	Coll's & cuffs	1	180
Matting.....	3247	15,930	Millinery	5	1,850
Clothing.....	32	2,815	Corsets.....	26	12,080
Total.....			3652	181,946	

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Woolens.....	41	\$23,786	297	142,669
Cloths.....	2	999	4	1,791
Carpeting.....	18	6,240	3	1,582
Shawls.....	3	933	1	1,048
Total.....			555	\$261,600

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Cottons.....	130	\$46,839	6	2,000
Colored.....	257	94,675	6	3,695
Prints.....	70	25,399	13	2,497
Total.....			494	\$178,709

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Silks.....	18	\$42,050	12	8,666
Crapes.....	6	1,756	1	699
Ribbons.....	77	67,206	1	515
Total.....			142	\$143,852

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Linens.....	376	\$94,830	1	748
Linen & cot.	3	1,536	19	11,549
Total.....			400	\$108,905

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Matting.....	3	89	Corsets.....	4	1,079
Embroideries	9	4,485	Straw goods.	28	6,727
Total.....			48	\$13,559	

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Woolens.....	36	\$20,249	15	5,953
Cloths.....	28	16,510	91	34,006
Blankets.....	12	1,278	11	5,841
Carpeting.....	6	1,333	2	511
Total.....			336	\$149,822

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Cottons.....	63	\$20,143	20	7,391
Colored.....	43	11,074	2	752
Total.....			133	\$40,935

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Silks.....	20	\$26,257	2	871
Ribbons.....	3	1,534	9	5,241
Laces.....	6	2,947	1	1,830
Total.....			44	\$40,961

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Linens.....			135	\$34,802

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. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

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 and Price. Includes Pot, 1st sort (7 75 @) and Pearl, 1st sort (11 50 @).

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

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cent ad val. American yellow (46 @ 47)

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 cent. Rio Grande shin (30 00 @)

Bread—Duty, 30 cent ad val. Pilot (6 1/2 @), Navy (5 1/2 @), Crackers (6 1/2 @ 10)

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

Butter is firm and moderately active. Cheese is steady.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists various types of butter (N. Y., Welch tubs, etc.) and cheeses (Factory made dairies, etc.).

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

Cement—Rosendale (1 75 @)

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

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb bushel. Liverpool Orrel (15 00 @), Liverpool House Cannel (18 00 @), Anthracite (9 00 @ 12 00)

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists coffee types: Rio, prime, duty paid (21 @ 21 1/2), do good (21 @ 20 1/2), do fair (18 @ 18 1/2), do ordinary (17 1/2 @ 17 1/2), do fair to good cargoes (18 @ 20), Java, mats and bags (28 @ 28 1/2)

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Maracaibo (21 @ 23 1/2), Laguayra (21 @ 22 1/2), St. Domingo (17 1/2 @ 17 1/2)

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.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists copper products: Copper is dull and with light transactions prices are 1/2 cent lower. Sheathing, new (52 @), Sheathing, &c., old (38 @), Sheathing, yellow (40 @), Bolts (52 @), Braziers' (52 @), Baltimore (85 @ 86), Detroit (86 @ 86 1/2), Portage Lake (35 @ 36)

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 2 1/2, other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb. Manila (22 1/2 @ 23 1/2), Tarred Russia (19 @), Tarred American (19 @), Bolt Rope, Russia (30 @)

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val. Regular, quarts (55 @ 70), Short Tapers (45 @ 50), Mineral (12 @ 40)

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and 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 Gueda 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 per lb; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 cent ad val; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 cent ad val; Sal Aratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1/2 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cent ad val; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; 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.)

Drugs are in steady but moderate demand.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists various drugs and dyes: Acid, Citric (gold) (65 @), Alcohol (4 50 @), Aloes, Cape (25 @ 26), Aloes, Socotrine (85 @), Alum (4 1/2 @), Annato, fair to prime (50 @), Antimony, Regulus of (13 1/2 @), Argols, Crude (24 @ 25), Argols, Refined (gold) (28 1/2 @ 29), Arsenic, Powdered (3 1/2 @ 3 1/2), Assafetida (25 @ 40), Balsam Capivi (90 @), Balsam Tolu (gold) (85 @ 90), Balsam Peru (gold) (1 50 @), Bark, Calisaya (55 @), Berries, Persian (55 @), Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle (11 @), Bi Chromate Potash (25 @), Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags (gold) (28 @ 30), Bird Peppers—Zanzibar (37 @), Bleaching Powder (5 1/2 @ 5 1/2), Borax, Refined (32 @ 3 1/2), Brimstone, Crude (67 50 @ 72 50), Brimstone, Am. Roll (5 @), Brimstone, Flor Sulphur (6 1/2 @ 6 1/2), Camphor, Crude, in bond (gold) (30 @ 31), Camphor, Refined (1 10 @ 1 12), Cantharides (1 @ 1 60), Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk (22 @), Cardamoms, Malabar (3 @ 3 50), Castor Oil, Cases (3 40 @ 3 47 1/2), Chamomile Flowers (50 @ 60), Chlorate Potash (gold) (86 1/2 @ 37), Caustic Soda (10 1/2 @ 11), Cobalt, Crystals, in kegs, 112 lbs (95 @), Cochineal, Honduras (gold) (95 @), Cochineal, Mexican (gold) (80 @ 85), Copperas, American (2 1/2 @), Cream Tartar, prime (gold) (30 @ 30 1/2), Cubebs, East India (46 @), Cutch (18 @ 13 1/2), Cuttlefish Bone (4 @), Epsom Salts (4 @), Extract Logwood (12 @), Flowers, Benzoin (60 @ 80), Flowers, Arnica (4 @), Folia, Buchu (4 @), Gambier (8 1/2 @), Gamboge (1 10 @ 40), Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls (50 @ 105), Ginseng, Southern and Western (62 1/2 @), Gum Arabic, Picked (gold) (42 @ 44), Gum Benzoin (gold) (55 @), Gum Copal Cow (35 @ 37 1/2), Gum Gueda (22 1/2 @), Gum Damar (45 @), Gum Myrrh, East India (50 @)

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists various goods: Gum, Myrrh, Turkey (50 @ 60), Gum Senegal (55 @), Gum Tragacanth, Sorts (85 @ 40), Gum Tragacanth, white flakey (85 @ 1 00), Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) (8 37 1/2 @ 3 50), Iodine, Resublimed (5 50 @), Ipecacuanna, Brazil (8 52 @ 8 59), Jalap (2 50 @ 2 55), Juniper Berries (5 @), Lac Dye (25 @ 55), Licorice Paste, Calabria (42 @), Licorice, Paste, Sicily (23 @ 24), Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid (3 @ 83), Licorice Paste, Greek (36 @), Madder, Dutch (8 1/2 @ 8 1/2), Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do (9 1/2 @ 10), Manna, large flake (1 75 @ 1 90), Nutgalls Blue Aleppo (gold) (42 @), Oil Anise (3 90 @ 4 00), Oil Cassia (4 75 @ 5 00), Oil Bergamot (gold) (5 25 @ 5 50), Oil Lemon (gold) (3 25 @), Oil Peppermint, pure (3 50 @ 4 00), Opium, Turkey (gold) (5 80 @), Oxalic Acid (1 50 @ 1 75), Phosphorus (41 @ 43), Prussiate Potash (41 @ 40), Quicksilver (4 @ 1 20), Rhubarb, China (gold) (4 50 @ 6 00), Rose Leaves (15 @), Salaratus (13 @ 13 1/2), Sal Ammoniac, Refined (gold) (3 1/2 @ 55), Sal Soda, Newcastle (30 @), Sarsaparilla, Hond. (24 @), Sarsaparilla, Mex. (4 75 @ 5 00), Seed, Anise (24 @ 2 65), do Canary (4 75 @ 5 00), do Hemp (2 @ 16), do Caraway (16 @), do Coriander (18 @), do Mustard, brown, Trieste (18 @), do do California, brown (12 @), do do English, white (15 @), Senna, Alexandria (24 @), Senna, East India (35 @), Seneca Root (85 @ 90), Shell Lac (40 @ 47 1/2), Soda Ash (80 cent) (7 @ 8), Sugar Lead, White (42 @ 50), Sulphate Quinine, Am. (9 00 @ 2 60), Sulphate Morphine (53 @), Tartaric Acid (gold) (53 @), Valerian, English (55 @ 65), Verdigris, dry and extra dry (55 @ 65), Vitriol, Blue (14 @)

Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val. Ravens, Light (16 00 @), Ravens, Heavy (22 00 @), Scotch, Gourock, No. 1 (31 00 @), Cotton, No. 1 (1 15 @)

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood (gold) (32 00 @ 210 00), Fustic, Cuba (32 00 @), Fustic, Tampico (21 00 @), Fustic, Savanilla (gold) (21 00 @ 22 00), Fustic, Maracaibo (gold) (20 00 @), Logwood, Campeachy (gold) (33 00 @), Logwood, Hond. (gold) (25 00 @ 26 90), Logwood, St. Domingo (21 00 @ 23 00), Logwood, Jamaica (22 00 @ 24), Limawood (140 00 @ 150 00), Barwood (gold) (70 00 @), Sapan Wood, Manila (70 00 @)

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val. Prime Western (60 @), do Tennessee (60 @)

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists fish products: Dry Cod is moderate. Mackerel steady and Herring dull. Dry Cod (6 50 @ 9 00), Dry Scale (6 50 @ 6 75), Pickled Scale (8 70 @), Pickled Cod (22 50 @), Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore (17 00 @ 18 50), Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax (18 00 @ 18 25), Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore (18 00 @), Mackerel, No. 2, Bay (16 00 @ 16 50), Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax (15 50 @ 16 25), Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large (14 00 @ 14 50), Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax (14 25 @ 14 50), Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 (37 00 @ 39 00), Shad, Connecticut, No. 1 (3 @), Shad, Connecticut, No. 2 (3 @), Herring, Scaled (55 @ 65), Herring, No. 1 (5 @ 7 00), Herring, pickled (5 00 @ 7 00)

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists fruit products: Fruits is dull and prices still tending downward. Raisins, Seedless (9 00 @ 9 50), do Layer (4 15 @), do Bunch (4 00 @), Currants (14 1/2 @ 14 1/2), Citron, Leghorn (35 @ 37), Prunes, Turkish (15 1/2 @ 15 1/2), Dates (14 1/2 @ 15), Almonds, Languedec (33 @ 34), do Provence (30 @ 32), do Sicily, Soft Shell (25 @ 27), do Shelled (46 @ 43), Sardines (1 00 @), do (37 1/2 @ 40), do (20 @ 21)

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, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, and Striped with prices for North and West.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed, (cash) per lb 29 @ 30; Buenos Ayres, mixed, do 29 @ 29; Hog, Western, unwashed, do 10 @ 12.

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

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$35; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb. American, Dressed, per ton 325 00 @ 335 00; do Undressed, do 220 00 @ 230 00; Russia, Clean, do 850 00 @ 375 00; Jute, do 120 00 @ 160 00; Manila, (gold), per lb 11 @ 11; Sisal, do 12 1/2 @ 13.

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

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

Table listing various goods such as Western, Dry Salted Hides, Maracaibo, Maranhao, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoros, Bahia, Chili with prices.

Table listing various goods such as Wet Salted Hides, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Western, Contry sl'ter trim. & cured, City do do with prices.

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

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba, (duty paid) (gold), per gall. 1 15 @ 1 17.

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

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

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

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Para, Fine, per lb 95 @ 1 00; Para, Medium, do 50 @ 85; Para, Coarse, do 70 @ 75; East India, do @ @; Cartagena, etc, do @ @; Guayaquil, do @ @.

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

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb. Iron is dull and prices lower.

Table listing various goods such as Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash), Pig, American, No. 1, 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, (gold), do American with prices.

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val. East India, Prime, per lb 3 25 @ 3 50; East India, Billiard Ball, do 3 50 @ 4 50; African, West Coast, Prime, do 2 75 @ 3 00; African, Scrivello, West Coast, do 2 00 @ 2 50.

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Galena, per 100 lb @ @; Spanish, do 9 00 @ 9 12 1/2; German, do 9 00 @ 9 12; English, do 9 00 @ 9 12 1/2; Bar, do @ @ 11; Pipe and Sheet, do @ @ 15.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val. Leather is in steady moderate demand and prices are firm. Oak, Slaughter, light, cash, per lb 35 @ 39; do do middle, do 43 @ 46; do do heavy, do 43 @ 46; do light Cropped, do 43 @ 48; do middle do do 49 @ 53; do helides do do 19 @ 21; Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c, l't do 34 @ 85; do do middle do 36 @ 37 1/2; do do heavy do 87 @ 39; do California, light, do 33 @ 34; do do middle do 36 @ 87; do do heavy do 36 @ 87; do Orinoco, etc, l't do 32 @ 33; do do middle do 35 @ 36; do do heavy do 32 @ 34; do do & B. A, dam'gd all weights 30 @ 34; do do poor all do 21 @ 23; do Slaughter in rough, cash, do 30 @ 34; Oak, Slaughter in rough, light, do 33 @ 36; do do do mid. & h'vy do 37 @ 44.

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

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty Lumber, 20 cent ad val.; Staves, 10 cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Lumber and Timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, product of the British North American Provinces, FREE. Spruce, Eastern, per M feet 23 00 @ 25 00; Southern Pine, do 55 00 @ 65 00.

Table listing various goods 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 with prices.

Table listing various goods such as 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. with prices.

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

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans, per gall. 50 @ 1 10; Porto Rico, do 40 @ 90; Cuba Muscovado, do 34 @ 53; do Clayed, do 31 @ 42; English Islands, do 40 @ 50.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe cents per lb (Cash). Cut, 4d. @ 6d. per 100 lb 7 50 @ 9 94; Clinch, do 9 @ 94; Horse shoe, forged (8d), per lb @ 36; Copper, do @ 60; Yellow metal, do @ 41; Zinc, do @ 20.

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

Naval Stores are quiet and nominally unchanged in prices. Turpentine, N. C., per 280 lb 7 00 @ 7 00; Tar, American, per bbl. 2 25 @ 3 50; do foreign, do @ @; Pitch, do 5 00 @ 5 50; Rosin, common, do 4 37 1/2 @ 8; do strained and No. 2, do 4 50 @ 8; do No. 1, do 1 9 00 @ 12; do Pale and Extra (280 lbs.), do 12 00 @ 16 00; Spirits turpentine, Am., per gall. 50 @ 92 1/2.

Oakum—Duty free, per lb. 11 @ 13.

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

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries), 20 cent ad valorem.

Table listing various oils such as Olive, 13 bottle baskets, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 28-30 gr., Kerosene, (free) with prices.

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

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

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

Table for Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon. Lists refined and unrefined petroleum products.

Table for Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val. Lists different grades of plaster.

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

Provisions have ruled steady for the most part during the week. Pork has not been active.

Table listing various types of meat and provisions such as Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and Shoulders with prices.

Table for Bags—(Domestic). Lists white, second, and colored bags with prices.

Table for Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.

Table for Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb. Lists various salt products.

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

Table for 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 for Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Lists drop and buck shot.

Table for Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Lists various types of silk.

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

Table listing various types of skins such as Goat, Deer, and Sheep with prices.

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

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

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

Table listing different types of steel such as English, German, and American with prices.

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 for Sugar continues dull and prices are lower. Lists various sugar products like Porto Rico, Cuba, and Havana.

Table for Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Lists Stolly sumac.

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

Table for Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. Lists various types of tea.

Table listing various types of tea such as Hyson, Gunpow, and Oolong with prices.

Table for Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Lists plate and sheets and terne plates.

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

Table for Tobacco market is moderate with steady prices. Lists various types of tobacco like Lugs, Common leaf, and Navy.

Table for Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, \$ad val. Lists South Sea, North west coast, Ochotsk, and Polar whalebone.

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 5 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.

The market is quiet at steady prices.

Table listing various types of wine and liquor such as Brandy, Gin, Whisky, and Sherry with prices.

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

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

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

Table listing various types of wool such as American, Saxony, and Merino with prices.

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

Freights—To LIVERPOOL: Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork.

Table for Freights—To LONDON: Heavy goods, Oil, Flour, Petroleum, Beef, Pork, Wheat, Corn.

Table for Freights—To GLASGOW: Flour, Wheat, Corn, Heavy goods, Oil, Beef, Pork.

Table for Freights—To HAVRE: Cotton, Hops, Beef and pork, Measurement goods, Wheat, Flour, Petroleum.

Table for Freights—To other ports: Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc per ton; Ashes, pot and pearl.

The Railway Monitor.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The gross earnings of the roads owned and leased by this company in 1864 and 1865 were as follows:

Gross earnings in 1865	\$4,242,388
do do 1864	3,934,505
Increase	\$307,883

Of the above total for 1865 there was earned on the—

Northern Central, Baltimore to Williamsport	\$3,315,510
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad	580,978
Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad	316,498
Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg Railroad	29,407
The total expenditures for transportation, repairs, &c. were	\$2,705,499

Leaving net earnings

Leaving net earnings	\$1,476,896
—out of which were paid as follows, viz.:	
Interest on N. C. R. R. bonds (\$4,860,000)	\$320,547
Dividends on N. C. R. R. stock (\$4,518,900)	314,703
Rents (properly dividends) of leased roads	258,648
	\$893,898

Surplus to credit of income

Surplus to credit of income

WIDE-GAUGE FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.—We noticed in our last issue, the arrangement between the Atlantic and Great Western and the Chicago and Great Eastern companies for a great wide-gauge through line from Chicago to New York and Philadelphia. We had then simply the announcement of the fact. This week we are enabled to give from a trustworthy source a few more details, which are to the effect, that the A. and G. W. Company are to establish forthwith a through line over the two roads, making the western connection via Richmond and Dayton, or via Richmond and Urbana, and the eastern connection via Salamanca. In case the line should be shortened by the construction of a new link in Ohio and Indiana, the A. and G. W. Company have the right

to lay a third rail to make a six-foot track from Chicago to New York and Philadelphia, and have also the option of leasing the C. and G. E. Railroad from Chicago to Richmond in perpetuity.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The Western roads continue to show decreased earnings. For the third week in February the decrease on the Chicago and Rock Island was \$9,467, or nearly 20 per cent; on the Michigan Southern \$30,974, a falling off of more than a third; on the Michigan Central \$8,323, or 12½ per cent, and on the Chicago and Northwestern \$43,337, nearly 35 per cent. The snow blockade it is claimed, has had a large agency in effecting this result.

THE CATAWISSA LEASE.—The case of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. vs the Catawissa Railroad Company has been decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in favor of the plaintiffs. The purpose of the suit was to test the validity of the contract by which the Catawissa Railroad was leased to the Atlantic and Great Western Company. This decision, however, is not final, the Catawissa Company being determined to carry the case up to the highest tribunal. The interests of New York and the Eastern States are adversely affected by the decision. But Philadelphia will fight hard to defeat any project that has in view the deflection of commerce from its own markets.

HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.—The railroad bridge between Albany and the east bank of the Hudson is rapidly approaching completion. Steady trains have already been passed over the structure, and proved its strength and adaptation to its proposed functions. The whole work will be fully in order in a month or two, when the Harlem and Hudson roads, and Western (Mass.) Railroad will be brought into close connection with the Central Railroad, and a new era in railroading be thus inaugurated. Passengers and freight will then be carried from Chicago, St. Louis and the West generally to New York and Boston without change of cars, at a great saving both of time and cost.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Atlantic & Great Western.			Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(322 m.)	(426 m.)	(426 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)
\$207,393	\$319,711	—	\$100,991	\$261,903	\$210,171	\$273,375	\$541,005	\$—	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$249,664
229,011	347,648	—	154,418	252,583	—	317,839	482,164	—	175,482	246,331	—
226,733	419,815	—	195,803	288,159	—	390,355	499,296	—	243,150	289,403	—
197,269	406,680	—	162,723	263,149	—	421,363	468,358	—	185,013	186,172	—
314,679	460,422	—	178,786	312,316	—	466,830	585,623	—	198,679	227,260	—
314,521	521,174	—	206,090	343,985	—	565,145	747,942	—	243,178	311,180	—
332,098	695,523	—	224,257	315,944	—	480,710	702,692	—	224,980	232,728	—
406,076	738,527	—	296,546	391,574	—	519,306	767,508	—	271,140	288,095	—
446,041	677,025	—	320,381	399,602	—	669,605	946,707	—	331,494	384,290	—
396,847	719,911	—	320,879	355,077	—	729,759	923,886	—	324,865	300,707	—
381,110	731,270	—	307,803	294,804	—	716,378	749,191	—	336,617	261,141	—
357,556	599,752	—	241,582	224,022	—	563,401	546,609	—	321,037	190,227	—
3,709,970	6,568,068	—	2,543,416	3,703,118	—	6,114,566	7,960,981	—	3,095,470	3,223,088	—
Erie Railway.			Hudson River.			Illinois Central.			Marietta and Cincinnati.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(638 m.)	(638 m.)	(798 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$984,837	\$908,341	\$1,187,188	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	\$327,900	\$546,410	\$582,823	\$77,010	\$98,112	\$—
934,133	886,039	—	425,047	472,240	—	416,588	522,555	—	74,409	86,626	—
1,114,508	1,240,626	—	366,802	356,626	—	459,762	592,276	—	89,901	93,503	—
1,099,507	1,472,120	—	270,676	278,540	—	423,797	491,297	—	72,389	82,186	—
1,072,293	1,339,279	—	244,771	281,759	—	406,373	454,604	—	83,993	73,342	—
1,011,975	1,225,528	—	202,392	253,049	—	510,100	590,061	—	78,697	110,186	—
994,317	1,152,803	—	190,364	273,726	—	423,578	527,888	—	91,809	104,652	—
1,105,364	1,364,126	—	219,561	306,595	—	586,964	661,548	—	94,375	112,156	—
1,301,005	1,345,456	—	268,100	361,600	—	799,236	706,739	—	93,078	120,051	—
1,222,568	1,406,385	—	302,174	340,900	—	661,391	621,849	—	90,576	117,604	—
1,224,909	1,451,217	—	295,750	340,738	—	657,141	624,957	—	96,908	114,512	—
1,334,217	1,503,993	—	484,550	507,552	—	603,402	497,402	—	95,453	104,587	—
13,429,643	15,295,913	—	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	6,329,447	6,837,586	—	1,038,165	1,222,017	—
Michigan Central.			Mich. So. & N. Indiana.			Mil. and Prairie du Chien.			Ohio & Mississippi.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)
\$252,435	\$306,324	\$282,435	\$256,600	\$395,986	\$314,593	\$102,749	\$98,183	\$121,776	\$210,329	\$259,223	\$—
278,848	279,137	—	304,445	366,361	—	115,135	74,253	—	260,466	239,139	—
348,802	344,228	—	338,454	413,322	—	88,221	70,740	—	309,261	313,914	—
238,276	337,240	—	330,651	366,245	—	140,418	106,639	—	269,443	271,527	—
271,553	401,456	—	267,126	353,194	—	186,747	146,943	—	224,957	290,916	—
265,780	365,663	—	315,258	402,122	—	212,209	224,838	—	223,242	304,463	—
263,244	329,105	—	278,891	309,083	—	139,547	177,159	—	268,176	349,285	—
346,781	413,501	—	358,862	474,706	—	113,399	170,554	—	302,596	344,700	—
408,445	476,661	—	402,219	484,173	—	168,218	228,025	—	332,400	350,348	—
410,802	490,693	—	404,568	521,636	—	178,526	310,594	—	278,006	372,618	—
405,510	447,669	—	448,934	498,421	—	149,099	226,840	—	346,243	412,553	—
376,470	328,869	—	411,806	366,192	—	117,013	—	—	275,950	284,319	—
3,966,946	4,521,046	—	4,110,154	4,951,441	—	1,711,281	—	—	3,311,070	3,793,005	—
Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago.			Rensselaer & Saratoga.			St. L., Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wab. & Western.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(185 m.)	(185 m.)	(185 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(484 m.)
\$290,676	\$684,260	\$555,488	\$53,058	\$56,699	\$—	\$100,872	\$170,078	\$—	\$79,735	\$144,084	\$226,059
457,227	696,738	—	53,911	56,374	—	147,485	153,903	—	95,843	139,171	—
611,297	886,511	—	65,352	69,111	—	160,497	202,771	—	132,896	155,753	—
588,066	738,107	—	81,561	88,059	—	157,786	169,299	—	123,987	144,001	—
525,751	601,238	—	75,051	89,795	—	149,855	177,625	—	127,010	138,738	—
532,911	650,311	—	84,477	99,490	—	155,730	173,722	—	156,338	194,521	—
506,640	612,128	—	104,687	122,927	—	144,942	162,570	—	139,626	271,725	—
625,547	719,016	—	138,468	153,015	—	218,236	218,553	—	244,114	374,534	—
675,360	759,405	—	111,813	131,525	—	234,194	269,459	—	375,534	379,981	—
701,352	807,382	—	78,876	116,746	—	203,735	222,924	—	221,570	375,534	—
691,556	713,472	—	90,404	108,420	—	202,966	207,098	—	220,209	271,610	—
914,082	570,826	—	72,354	101,996	—	204,726	162,694	—	265,154	247,023	—
7,120,465	8,438,394	—	1,010,093	1,194,147	—	2,084,074	2,290,696	—	2,050,322	2,926,678	—

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns for Companies, Stock out-standing, Dividend (Periods, Last p'd), Friday (Bid, Ask), and a second set of columns for Companies, Stock out-standing, Dividend (Periods, Last p'd), Friday (Bid, Ask). The table lists various railroad, canal, and miscellaneous stocks with their respective financial details.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879	1879	95		Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug. 1887			
2d do do	2,000,000	7	do do 1882	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1874			
<i>Eastern Coal Fields Branch:</i>							<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do do 1879	1879	95		1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			
2d do do	777,500	7	do do 1881	1881			2d do do	1,000,000	8	do do 1864			
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do do 1876	1876	95		<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1883	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	1866			1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July 1863			
Steering Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov. 1878	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do do 1864			
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc 1867	1867	97 1/2	97 1/2	Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July 1872			
do do 1855	1,183,500	6	Jan. & July 1875	1875	96 1/2	97 1/2	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug. 1874			95
do do 1850	700,000	6	do do 1880	1880	95	97	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1885	1885	97 1/2	97 1/2	Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1888			
<i>Belleville Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July 1866	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1873	90	93	
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do do '70-'79				<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do do 1870	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1868	99 1/2	99 1/2	
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do do 1870	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1879	100	102	
2d do do	347,000	7	do do				3d do do	6,000,000	7	do do 1888	96 1/2	97	
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct 1880	96	97	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1867	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec 1888			
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1885	1885			Sterling convertible	23,000,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1875			
3d Mort. do	580,500	6	Feb. & Aug 1877	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	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	1865			2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			
1st do do	200,000	6	do do 1865	1865			<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	1870			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July 1870			
2d do do	100,000	6	do do 1870	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do do 1889	1889			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct 1868			
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							do do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July 1865			
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July 1879	1879	96		<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct 1881			
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1877	1877	94	94	Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July 1883			
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov 1872	1872			<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July 1883			
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1866	1866			<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July '69-'72				1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883			
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do do 1870	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	1883			2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do do 1876			
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov. 1889	1889			<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec. 1893	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	1873			1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	99 1/2	100	
2d do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879	1879			1st do do	110,000	6	do do 1869			
<i>Catawissa:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1885	100 1/2	102	
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882	1882			3d do do	192,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							Convertible	523,000	7	do do 1867	96 1/2		
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	1870	100	100 1/2	<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	1875			1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov 1870		80	
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							2d do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1875			
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1890	1890	80	83	<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov 1890	1890			1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct 1875	109		
2d do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1885	1885			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do do 1875			
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1885	1885			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do do 1890			
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July 1876	1876			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
Income	1,192,300	7	do do '57-'62				1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
<i>Cheshire:</i>							2d do do	364,000	10	do do 1870			
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July '75-'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	1877	94	98	2d do do	400,000	7	do do 1862			
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1892	1892		95	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do do 1858			
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1882	1882		92	<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	1883			<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
do do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do do 1883	1883			1st Mortgage	187,000	7	Mch & Sept 1861			
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1890	1890			2d do do	392,000	7	April & Oct 1873			
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage	5,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1895	1895			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	1898	84		1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct 1870			
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							2d do do	230,000	6	do do 1861			
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885	1885			3d do do	250,000	6	do do 1862			
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do do 1885	1885	81 1/2		<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov. 1863	1863	82		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov. 1872			
Consol. S. F. Bonds, conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly. 1915	1915			2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1869			
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885	1885			<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov. 1873	89 1/2	90	
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	1870	95		<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 do 1867	1867			<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
2d do do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov. 1880	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	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	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	1873			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do do 1883			
2d do do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep 1864	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do do	648,200	8	do do 1875	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	2,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug 1892		86	
<i>C</i>													

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<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			2nd Mortgage						
<i>New Jersey:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
<i>New London Northern:</i>							<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
<i>New York Central:</i>							<i>Staten Island:</i>						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	92 1/2	93	1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov	1883			1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883			<i>Terre Haute and Richmond:</i>						
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	100		1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	100		<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov	1872	94		<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	93		<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	87	87 1/2
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov	1875	72	74
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78			Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
<i>Northern Central:</i>							Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	84	85	<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov	1875		
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Troy Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	84	84 1/2	Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887		112	do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							<i>Union Pacific:</i>						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	97	97 1/2	1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873		98	Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	98	98	<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885			1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	1861		85
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							2d do (no interest)	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867		25 1/2
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			1st Mortgage	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1868		
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							<i>Warren:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1869		93	1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
2d do (now stock)						37 1/2	<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	80	82	2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1872	80	82	<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1874			Sterling (\$899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-71		
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875		
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-80			Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-76		
<i>Pacific:</i>							Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87			<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
<i>Panama:</i>							1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	75	79
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	97 1/2	98
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			<i>York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug	1872			1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov	1870		
<i>Peninsula:</i>							2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							Canal						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	95 1/2	96	<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	92 1/2	93	1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,843	6	Jan. & July	1886		
2d do sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6	....	1885		
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	90	91	1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	80	82
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	93	93 1/2	Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1884	87	88 1/2
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880	87	88	Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			<i>Morris:</i>						
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886	100	101	Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	95
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			<i>North Branch:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov	1876		
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov	1868			<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872	73 1/2	75
Mortgage Loan	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	75	77
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov	1870		
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864	51	55
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	98	99	do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	91	92	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	80	82	Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov	1883	25	26 1/2
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
1st Mortgage	1,438,000	8	Jan. & July	1875			<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	81	83
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			Miscellaneous:						
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888			1st Mortgage Bonds		7	Jan. & July	1884		
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>						
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876									

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 90 d'ys.
	Capital.	Net Assts.	Periods.	Last paid.	
Joint Stock Fire:					
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July.	
Etna.....	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...
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	347,725	March and Sep.	Sep. '65...5 106
Baltic.....	25	200,000	192,631	May and Nov.	
Beekman.....	25	200,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65...4
Bowery.....	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec.	Dec. '65...5 128
Brevoort.....	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July.	June '64...5 53
Broadway.....	25	200,000	264,366	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...5
Brooklyn (L. I.).....	17	153,000	249,764	do	Aug. '65...10
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000			
Central Park.....	100	150,000	159,079	Jan. and July.	July '64...4
Citizens'.....	20	300,000	474,177	do	Jan. '66...10
City.....	70	210,000	306,652	Feb. and Aug.	F. 3/4 p. sh.
Clinton.....	100	250,000	289,454	Jan. and July.	July '65...5 80%
Columbia*.....	100	500,000	495,466	do	July '64...3 72
Commerce.....	100	200,000	229,835	do	Jan. '66...5
Commerce (Albany).....	100	200,000	239,144	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...5 112
Commercial.....	50	200,000	269,319	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...5
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000	282,243	April and Oct.	Oct. '65...5
Continental*.....	100	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...7
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000	299,038	March and Sep.	Mar. '64...5
Croton.....	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July.	July '64...5 50
Eagle.....	40	300,000	401,922	April and Oct.	Oct. '65...7 106
Empire City.....	100	200,000	246,853	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 1/2
Far Joint St'k (Meridian).....	100	50,000	72,880		
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	262,121	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...5
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	141,396	do	Jan. '66...3 1/2
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn).....	10	150,000	169,340	do	July '65...5
Fulton.....	25	200,000	230,229	do	Jan. '66...5
Gallatin.....	50	150,000	162,744	May and Nov.	May '66...6
Gebhard.....	100	200,000	225,241	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...6
Germania.....	50	500,000	590,147	do	Jan. '66...5
Glenn's Falls.....	10	100,000	159,602		
Globe.....	50	200,000	224,667	Jan. and July.	July '65...5
Goodhue*.....	100	200,000	221,062	do	July '64...4
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...5
Grocers'.....	50	200,000	214,373	April and Oct.	Apr. '65...5 80
Guardian.....	—	200,000		Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...4
Hamilton.....	15	150,000	167,778	do	Jan. '66...5
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	2,920,628	do	Jan. '66...5 130
Hope.....	50	200,000	214,017	do	Jan. '65...5 79
Howard.....	50	300,000	433,998	do	Jan. '66...6 150
Humboldt.....	100	200,000	234,925	do	July '65...5 90
Importers' and Traders'.....	50	200,000	213,413	do	July '65...6
Indemnity.....	100	150,000	159,054	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '65...5 59 1/2
International.....	100	1,000,000	1,079,164	do	Feb. '66...3 1/2
Irving.....	25	200,000	228,083	do	Aug. '65...5
Jefferson.....	30	200,000	261,586	March and Sep.	Sep. '65...6
King's County (Brook'n).....	20	150,000	113,325	Jan. and July.	June '63...3 1/2
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000	323,115	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	293,778	do	Jan. '66...5
Lincoln Fund.....	50	1,000,000			
Lorillard*.....	25	1,000,000		Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...5 100
Manhattan.....	100	500,000	708,874	do	Jan. '66...10
Market*.....	100	200,000	331,793	do	Jan. '66 3/4 112
Mechanics' (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	185,624	do	July '65...5
Mechanics' and Traders'.....	25	200,000	242,320	do	July '65...6 122 1/2
Mercantile.....	100	200,000	221,815	do	Jan. '66...4
Mercants'.....	50	200,000	293,503	do	July '65...10
Metropolitan*†.....	100	1,000,000		do	July '65...5 96
Montauk (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	169,572	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		
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000	253,079	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...4 122
N. Y. Fire and Mar.....	100	200,000	262,076	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...3 1/2
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 91 1/2
North River.....	25	350,000	388,919	April and Oct.	Oct. '65...6 91 1/2
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 86
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 1/2
Resolute*.....	100	200,000	232,191	do	Jan. '66...3 1/2 81
Rutgers'.....	25	200,000	208,016	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.	Feb. '66...3 1/2 105
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		
Stuyvesant.....	25	200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...4 57
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 1/2
Washington*.....	50	400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...6 120
Western (Buffalo).....	100	200,000	303,213		
Williamsburg City.....	50	150,000	159,226	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...5 90 1/2
Yonkers and New York.....	100	500,000	566,543	do	Jan. '66...5
Joint Stock Marine:					
Great Western*.....	100	1,000,000	3,177,437	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...3 1/2
Mercantile Mutual*.....	100	643,000	1,322,469	do	Jan. '66...3 1/2
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	50	90	McClintockville..... par 10		
Alleghany.....	10		McElhenny.....	10	
Allen Wright.....	10	45	McKinley.....	10	
Anderson.....	10		Manhattan.....	2	
Beech Hill.....	5		Maple Grove.....	5	15
Beekman.....	10		Maple Shade of N. Y.....	10	
Bennehoff & Pithole.....	10		Marietta.....	10	
Bennehoff Run.....	10	16 40	Mercantile.....	40	
Bennehoff Mutual.....	5	5 20	Mineral Point.....	10	
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	10	5 50	Mingo.....	10	
Black Creek.....			Monongahela & Kan.....		
Bliven (div. Feb. 3 p. c.).....		3 60	Montana.....	5	5 00
Blood Farm.....	20	10 00	Mount Vernon.....	3	33 40
Bradley Oil.....	5	35 40	National..... c. 5	4 00	4 50
Brevoort.....	10	5 40	New England.....	10	
Brooklyn.....	5	1 00	New York.....	5	
Buchanan Farm.....	10	66 71	N. Y. & Alleghany.....	5	8 60
Bunker Hill.....	5		New York & Kent's Oil.....	100	4 00
California.....	100		New York & Kent's Pet.....	5	
Cascade.....	5		New York & Newark.....	5	11 13
Central.....	10	3 10	N. Y. & Philadel.....	5	27
Cherry Run Oil.....	10		N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons.....	1	65
Cherry Run Petrol'm.....	2	16 17	Noble & Delancter.....	8	
Cherry Run & Shenango.....	5		Noble Well of N. Y.....	25	
Clifton.....	10		North American.....	10	
Clinton.....	10	1 50	Northern Light.....	10	2 50
Columbia (Pbg).....	50		Ocean.....	100	
Commercial.....	100		Oceanic.....	10	36 39
Commonwealth.....	10	45	Oil City Petroleum.....	10	
Consolidated of N. Y.....	10		Oil Creek of N. Y.....	20	5 00
De Kalb.....			Pacific.....	5	
Devon.....	1		Palmer Petroleum.....	10	4 20
Dutchman's Run.....			People's Petroleum.....	5	75
Emp'e City Petrol'm.....	5	33	Petroleum Consol.....	5	35 40
Empire and Pit Hole.....	2	30 50	Phillips.....	5	75
Enniskillen.....	10	1 50	Pit Hole Consol.....	10	2 25
Enterprise.....	10		Pit Hole Creek.....	8	8 15
Equitable.....	5	5 00	Pithole Farms.....	2	2 20
Everett.....	10	50	Plumer.....		
Eureka.....	5		President.....	5	25 50
Excelsior.....	5	1 25	Rawson Farm.....		20 50
Fee Simple.....	2	19	Revenue.....	50	
First National.....	5	38 39	Rynd Farm.....	10	57 60
Forest City.....	1	4 5	Second National.....	1	1 00
Fountain Oil.....	10		Shade River.....	5	2 40
Fountain Petroleum.....	5		Sherman & Barnsdale..... 2 1/2		80
Fulton Oil.....			Southard.....	10	70
Germania.....	1		Standard Petroleum.....	5	
Great Republic.....			Star.....	3	
G't Western Consol.....	100		Story & McClintock.....	10	
Guild Farm.....	10	55	Success.....	10	
Hamilton McClintock.....	3 75	4 00	Sugar Creek.....	5	
Hammond.....	20		Tack Petr'm of N. Y.....	5	10 15
Hard Pan.....	2 25	2 35	Talman.....	10	
Heydrick.....	10	35	Tarr Farm.....	10	
Heydrick Brothers.....	10		Terragenta.....	5	
Hickory Farm.....	5		Titus Oil.....	10	
High Gate.....	1		Titus Estate.....		
Home.....	20		Tygart's Creek.....	3	3 90
Homowack.....	2 10	2 50	Union.....	10	10 25
Inexhaustible.....		20	United Petr'm F'ms.....	2	29 33
Ireland.....	10		United States.....	10	17 10
Ivanhoe (div. Jan					

Bankers and Brokers.

S. W. DANA,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
 No. 30 PINE STREET, ROOM 4.
 Exchange on London and Paris bought and sold on Commission—also Gold Stocks, Bonds, and Gold.
 REFERENCES AND SECURITIES.
 Messrs. Ward & Co., Wm. & John D. Brien, Weston & Gray, McIlvaine Bro's, Washington Murray, Esq. New York.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,
STOCK BROKERS,
 No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
 JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

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The Corn Exchange
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 Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.
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 COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Northwest. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities bought and sold on commission, either in New York or Chicago, and carried on margins when desired. New York correspondent and reference.
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REFERENCES:

A. L. Mowrey, Cincinnati
 David Gibson, Cincinnati,
 Ninth National Bank, New York,
 Wilson, Gibson & Co, New York,
 B. M. Runyan, St. Louis, Mo.

Miscellaneous.

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 AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
 Chicopee Manufacturing Co.,
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J. W. Bradley's
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC.
 Manufactured solely by
 WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers Street.
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 NO. 400 BROADWAY,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
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Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
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DRESS GOODS,
 AND
HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS.

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

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

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General Commission Merchants,

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

Will select, examine, make contracts with and forward emigrant laborers to Southern planters.
 Will purchase and ship plantation machinery of every description—steam engines, saw mills, grist mills, &c., &c., of latest style and improvement.
 Also, railroad equipment and supplies purchased and forwarded without delay.

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

Jeremiah M. Wardwell,

(of the late firm of Neilson Wardwell & Co.)

Importer and Dealer in Hardware,
and Commission Merchant,
 83 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

REFER TO
 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

Miscellaneous.

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 (3½) 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.

REAL ESTATE

MINING BUREAU.

S. HASTINGS GRANT,
 70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
 Agent for the sale of Landed Estates, Mines, Tobacco and Cotton Lands in Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., now offers properties of great value, many of which cover Gold, Copper, Lead, Plumbago, Iron, and Coal Mines, Water-power, and Mineral Springs. The fullest information with regard to the above may be obtained through this office.
 REFERENCES: Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., M. K. Jesup & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., A. R. Wetmore & Co., Satterlee & Co., Lathrop, Ludington & Co., Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., John Torrey, M. D., U. S. Assay Office.

Pacific Mutual Insurance

COMPANY,

(TRINITY BUILDING.)

111 BROADWAY.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866..... \$1,164,380

DIVIDEND TWENTY PER CENT.

This company insures against MARINE and IN LAND NAVIGATION Risks, on cargo and freight. No time risks or risks upon hulls of vessels are taken.

The profits of the Company ascertained from January 10, 1855, to January 1, 1865, for which certificates were issued amount to..... \$1,707,310
 Additional profits from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866..... 189,024

Total profit for eleven years..... \$1,896,334
 The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed in cash..... \$1,107,24

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

ALFRED EDWARD, President.
 WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
 THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

Bennehoff Run Petroleum
UM COMPANY.

No. 16, WALL STREET, N. Y., FEB. 17, 1866.
 The Trustees of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company have this day declared a regular monthly dividend of five per cent, on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after the 10th of March. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th of March, inclusive.

WM. CLARKE, President.
 J. McMASTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Shade River Petroleum
COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SHADE RIVER PETROLEUM Co., }
 Nos. 4 & 6 PINE STREET, }
 New York, Feb. 16, 1866. }

Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent, on the capital stock from the net earnings for the month of January, payable on and after Tuesday, the 27th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 27th inst., inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
 D. C. HYDE, Secretary.

Steamship and Express Co's.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA,



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

LEAVE PIER NO. 43 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, GA.,

Every Saturday.

The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamships



SAN SALVADOR,

Commander, Joshua Atkins, and
SAN JACINTO,

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

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

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

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

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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.

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Oil and Salt Company.

Capital \$500,000, in 100,000 shares of \$5 each, par value.
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Directors, Henry W. Wilson, James O. Giblin, Chas. W. Miller, and William B. Smeeton.
OFFICE—78 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Machinery, & Hardware**

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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.

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- Geo. F. Dunning, Supt. of U. S. Assay Office.
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- Theodore Gentil, of Gentil & Phipps.

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- Prof. Francis L. Vinton, of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
- Prof. Thomas Egleston, Jr., of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
- Prof. C. F. Chandler, of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
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\$30,000,000 LOAN.

OF THE

Republic of Mexico.

TWENTY-YEAR COUPON BONDS,

IN SUMS OF

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

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

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

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

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

Offices To Let.

With all the modern improvements, splendid light and ventilation, suitable for **Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Rail. way, Insurance,** and other companies, in Buildings Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 79, and 80 BROADWAY.

Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49 and 53 NEW STREET, all near Wall street, and Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE. Apply at the Office of EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 Broad St., cor. Exchange Place.

Miscellaneous.

REMOVAL.

M. K. Jesup & Comp'y

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 84 BROADWAY,
FIRST DOOR BELOW WALL STREET.

THE

Chicago & Great Eastern RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE

\$1,350,000

Of their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Bonds, due April 1, 1895, bearing seven per cent interest, payable in the city of New York on the first days of April and October in each year; being the entire balance of the Bonds which the Company is authorized to sell under the provisions of a mortgage to George N. Titus and James D. Fish, trustees, for \$5,600,000, covering the whole line of the Company's road from Chicago, Illinois, to Richmond, Indiana, 224 miles, with the franchises, equipment and appurtenances, and all other present and future acquired property.

The proceeds of these bonds now offered will extinguish the whole existing floating debt of the company, and provide for the purchase of a large amount of additional rolling stock.

For copy of mortgage and further particulars apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-street, New York, where subscriptions for the bonds will be received.

New York, Feb. 18, 1866.

Insurance.

Hanover Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 45 WALL STREET.

JANUARY 1st 1866.

Cash capital..... \$400,000 00
Surplus..... 156,303 98

Gross Assets..... \$556,303 98
Total Liabilities..... 24,550 00

DORAS L. STONE,

President.

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL STREET.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, (reserving all unexpired premiums), payable on and after Monday, the 15th instant.

J. D. STEELE, President

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

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

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. 85 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Walker,	Aaron L. Reid,
James Freeland,	Ellwood Walter,
Samuel Willets,	D. Colden Murray,
Robert L. Taylor,	E. Haydock White,
William T. Frost,	N. L. McCready,
William Watt,	Daniel T. Willets,
Henry Eyre,	L. Edgerton,
Cornelius Grinnell,	Henry R. Kunhardt,
E. E. Morgan,	John S. Williams,
Her. A. Schleicher,	William Nelson, Jr.,
Joseph Slagg,	Charles Dimon,
Jab. 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,
253 per cent.

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

The Mutual Life Insurance 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 HOYAT'S.

Bankers.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,

No. 83 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

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

Union Bank of London,

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

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

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the Collection of Dividends, 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.

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.)

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.

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.

Bankers.

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.

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.

Tenth National Bank,

No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository of the Government.

D. L. ROSS, President

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The Tradesmens

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALSEY, 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.

Bankers and Brokers.

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

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,
Harbecks & Co.,

Galwey, Casado & Teller,
Caldwell & Morris.

Eastern Bankers.

Burnett, Drake & Co.,

BANKERS,

BOSTON.

GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.

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

Page, Richardson & Co.,

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

AND

JOHN MUNROE & Co., PARIS.

ALSO ISSUE

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

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

1866.
**TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
 MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF NEW YORK.**

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1866.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE,
 Nos. 144 & 146 Broadway (cor. Liberty Street).

Cash Assets, February 1, 1866-- \$14,885,278 88

Number of Policies issued in 1865, 8,600, insuring.....	\$31,394,407 00
In Force, February 1, 1866, 25,797 Policies, insuring.....	83,413,933 00
Dividend Addition to same,.....	7,830,925 92
Total.....	\$91,244,858 92

STATEMENT FOR YEAR, JANUARY 31, 1866.

The Net Assets, Feb. 1, 1865 -- \$11,799,414 68

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For premiums and policy fees:		
Original on new policies.....	\$1,154,066 94	
Renewals.....	1,818,654 82	
War extras and annuities.....	15,428 64	\$2,988,150 40
Interest:		
On bonds and mortgages.....	361,752 88	
United States Stocks.....	352,329 52	
Premium on gold.....	94,999 66	809,082 06
Rent.....		55,833 34
Total.....		\$3,853,065 80
Disbursements as follows:		
Paid claims by death and additions to same.....	\$712,823 71	
Paid matured Endowment Policies and additions.....	20,999 52	
Paid post-mortem dividends, divid'as surrendered, & reduct'n of premium	58,730 87	
Paid surrendered Policies.....	190,691 40	
Paid Annuities.....	10,242 55	
Paid Taxes.....	38,076 52	
Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Medical Ex-		
aminations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, and sundry office expenses..	174,310 94	
Paid Commissions, and for purchase of Commissions accruing on future		
premiums.....	334,255 12	1,540,130 63
Net Cash Assets, Jan. 31, 1866.....		\$14,112,349 85
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank.....	\$1,475,899 82	
Bonds and Mortgages.....	7,348,622 30	
United States Stocks, (Cost).....	4,468,921 25	
Real Estate.....	782,307 34	
Balance due by Agents.....	36,599 14	\$14,112,349 85
Add—Interest accrued, but not due.....	\$112,000 00	
Interest due and unpaid.....	5,034 73	
Deferred Premiums and Premiums due, but not yet received.....	655,844 30	772,929 03

Gross Assets, Jan. 31, 1866.....	\$14,885,278 88
Increase in Net Cash Assets for the Year.....	2,312,935 17
THE GROSS ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE THUS APPROPRIATED:	
Reserve to reinsure outstanding policies, including dividend additions to same.....	\$11,503,996 03
Claims ascertained and unpaid, (not due).....	122,750 00
Dividend additions to same.....	23,497 64
Post-mortem dividends, (uncalled for).....	29,931 73
Premiums paid in advance.....	11,065 48
Undivided surplus, (excluding a margin on the above Reserves of over \$1,000,000).....	218,649 42
Dividend of 1866.....	\$2,975,388 58
Gross Assets, Feb. 1, 1866, as above.....	\$14,885,278 88
N.B.—The reserve to reinsure outstanding policies and additions, (\$11,503,996 03) as above, includes a margin of \$1,000,000 over and above the net values, at four per cent interest, so that the total undivided surplus exceeds \$1,200,000.	

This Company is PURELY MUTUAL, all surplus belonging exclusively to the assured.

Its Cash Assets are \$14,885,278 88
 Invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the State of New York, worth DOUBLE THE AMOUNT LOANED;
 Office Real Estate; Bonds of the State of New York; United States Stock.
 No PREMIUM NOTES or Personal Securities are taken or held.
 Dividends are declared ANNUALLY, and may be used as CASH in payment of premium, or to increase the amount of insurance.
 Policies issued so that the premiums paid will purchase a fixed amount of insurance, non-forfeitable without further payment of premium.
 Policies are bought by the Company at fair and equitable rates.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, SURVIVORSHIP ANNUITY, and all other approved Policies are issued by this Company.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, WILLIAM MOORE, ROBERT H. McCURDY, ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, WILLIAM BETTS, JOHN P. YELVERTON, SAMUEL M. CORNELL, LUCIUS ROBINSON, W. SMITH BROWN, ALFRED EDWARDS, JOHN WADSWORTH,	EZRA WHEELER, SAMUEL B. BABCOCK, WILLIAM H. POPHAM, JOHN M. STUART, SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, RICHARD PATRICK, HENRY A. SMYTHE, DAVID HOADLEY, WILLIAM V. BRADY, WILLIAM E. DODGE, GEORGE S. COE, WILLIAM K. STRONG,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD, WILLIAM M. VERMILYE, JOHN E. DEVELIN, WILLIAM A. HAINES, SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, MARTIN BATES, WELLINGTON CLAPP, OLIVER H. PALMER, ALONZO CHILD, HENRY E. DAVIES, RICHARD A. McCURDY, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
ISAAC ABBOTT, THEO. W. MORRIS,	RICHARD A. McCURDY, VICE PRESIDENT.	SHEPPARD HOMANS, ACTUARY.
	FRED. M. WINSTON, CASHIER.	WILLIAM BETTS, L.L.D. HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, HON. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, } COUNSEL.
MINTURN POST, M.D., ISAAC L. KIP, M.D.,	} MEDICAL EXAMINERS.	
F. RATCHFORD STARR, General Agent for the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware .Philadelphia, Pa.		
H. B. MERRELL, General Agent for the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wis- consin, and Minnesota		
HALE REMINGTON, General Agent for the New England States.....	Detroit, Mich.	
JOHN G. JENNINGS, General Agent for the State of Ohio.....	Fall River, Mass.	
JOHN T. CHRISTIE, General Agent for Central New York.....	Cleveland, O.	
STEPHEN PARKS, General Agent for Western New York (present address).....	Troy, N.Y.	
JAMES A. RHODES, General Agent for Southern New York.....	Troy, N.Y.	
O. F. BRESEE, General Agent for the State of Virginia.....	157 B'dway, N.Y.	
L. SPENCER GOBLE, General Agent for the State of New Jersey.....	Richmond, Va.	
H. S. HOMANS, General Agent for the State of California.....	Newark, N.J. San Francisco, Cal.	

The Medical Examiners of the Company are at the Office daily from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

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 KENNY,
ELIHALET A. BULKELEY,	CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
ROLAND MATHER,	WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD,	GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM,	THOMAS K. BRACE,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,	ERASTUS COLLINS,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.	

Assets, Jan. 1, 1866,.....	\$4,067,455 80
Liabilities,.....	244,391 48

NEW YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

New Advertisements.

Catlin & Satterthwaite,

LATE SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,
ADJUSTERS OF AVERAGES,
 AND
Insurance Brokers,
 No. 61 WILLIAM STREET,

N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN. JAS. S. SATTERTHWAITE.

JAY COOKE,	} H. C. FAHNESTOCK, EDWARD DODGE, PITT COOKE.
WM. G. MOORHEAD,	
H. D. COOKE,	

JAY COOKE & Co.,
BANKERS.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington we have this day opened an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall Street, in this city.

Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New York, Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.

We shall give particular attention to the PURCHASE, SALE, and EXCHANGE of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all issues; to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, and to all business of National Banks.

JAY COOKE & CO.

March 1, 1866.

CORN, TWEEDIE & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
 No. 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities,
 BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ADOLPHUS M. CORN, DAVID TWEEDIE,
 Members of the New York Gold Exchange.
 EDWIN D. FOSTER,
 Member of the Regular Board of Brokers.

CARLETON, FOUTE & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

General Commercial Agents.

NOS. 38 BROAD AND 36 NEW STREETS.

G. N. CARLETON, A. M. FOUTE, New York.
 R. B. SPEED, A. M. SUMMERS, New Orleans.
 J. H. SPEED, W. B. DONOHO, Memphis.
 W. M. COZART, J. J. STOCKARD, Mobile.

Consignments and orders solicited.

CARLETON, FOUTE & CO.

New York, Feb. 1, 1866.
 References—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, New York; I. B. Kirtland, Hill & Co., Bankers, New York; Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. Thos. H. Yeatman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. James Speed, Attorney General U. S., Washington; J. Smith Speed, Louisville.