

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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IMPENDING CHANGES IN THE MONEY MARKET.

PROBABLY there never was a time when the capricious uncertainty of the money market was more strikingly exhibited than at present. The delicate, if not menacing attitude of some of our foreign relations does not disturb our financial tranquility; the efforts of Fenian agitators, of Mexican loan-mongers, and of anti-Gallic newspapers or orators to create a semblance of excitement fail to produce a responsive thrill in Wall street, where all goes on just as smoothly and placidly as if there were no Maximilian in Mexico, and as if neither our French nor our British ambassadors had any special despatches to reply to by every steamer, touching the most momentous interests, present and future, of the American people.

But it is evident that there is a positive improvement developing in some departments of our monetary affairs. First,

the rate of interest is declining, which is always a welcome sign. The rate is no longer seven per cent sharp. But every day brings to light an increasing volume of transactions on easier terms. The accumulation of unemployed capital is so large that, as we recently predicted, lenders are weary of keeping it idle and unproductive. Accordingly, the applications for discount meet with more considerate reception, and the general tendency is towards a slight increase of relaxation, especially for paper having a short term to run.

This ease in the loan market has not unnaturally developed an increasing demand for government securities in our large cities and throughout the country. The Ten-forties and the compound notes have quite recovered from their recent depression; while the Seven-thirties are increasing in favor with small investors. At the London Stock Exchange again our securities have almost reached 70, which is the highest point struck, we believe, since the depreciation of our currency by the passage of the Legal Tender Act, and the over-issue of paper money.

Another point of interest is the decline in the price of gold. This is caused partly by the foreign exchanges, which turn strongly in our favor in consequence of the exports of cotton, and the attraction of foreign capital for investment here. In part, however, the fall in gold is due to local causes, and especially to the recent sales of government coin. The price yesterday ruled lower than since Sept. 1863, if we except the week which immediately followed the final collapse of the rebellion, in the middle of last May.

But, notwithstanding these favorable circumstances, it is certain that in almost every department of business considerable anxiety exists as to the immediate future. The prevailing feeling, is, however, one of sanguine hopefulness. Still, those of our commercial and manufacturing community who are in debt, and are trading beyond their means, have good ground for caution, and some cause for fear.

THE LOAN BILL AND THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

THE letter on our finances from the Comptroller of the Currency, which we publish elsewhere, lends another illustration of the wisdom of appointing an experienced well-informed financial man to fulfil each of the higher offices connected with the Treasury. The practical banking experience of Mr. McCulloch and of Mr. Freeman Clarke are likely to be of the very greatest use to the country in the fiscal efforts which will soon challenge us. This letter was evidently not designed to meet any eye but his to whom it was written. It bears internal evidence of being merely a sim-

ple and earnest expression to a private friend of cherished opinions on the prominent financial topics of the day. As a few of these views are in apparent antagonism to some parts of the funding bill which Mr. McCulloch is supposed to favor, official etiquette might probably have prevented its publication at this moment by the friends of the writer, had not the newspapers given a very incorrect and injurious version of the letter, and represented Mr. Clarke to be opposed to contraction and favorable to expansion of the currency. As it is, the letter though published, we suppose, without Mr. Clarke's knowledge or sanction, is undoubtedly authentic, and the opinions it expresses are so sound and judicious that we have no doubt the country will be gratified to see them put forth with so eminent an official sanction.

The chief point which Mr. Clarke makes is that the funding of our redundant currency need produce no panic in the money market, no disturbance of general business, no disquiet or distrust in the public mind; and that this work of funding, if carried on openly, gradually, cautiously, and with a due regard to the changing attitude of monetary affairs, can be extended to all the floating securities of the Government until the entire mass of the short-dated paper is exchanged for long bonds and withdrawn from the hands of the public.

Secondly, Mr. Clarke very properly assumes that this work of funding can go on just as well if the loan bills now before Congress should fail to pass. The Act of June 30th, 1864, and of March 3, 1865, give all the authority which is necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the greenbacks for compound notes; and to fund the latter, with other interest-bearing securities, into long gold-bearing bonds. Mr. Clarke refers incidentally to some of the leading objections to the placing of further arbitrary power in the hands of the Chief of the Treasury Department; and his argument against a foreign loan, though not novel, is still worthy of consideration. As the funding bills will, perhaps, come up in a few days before Congress, it is of the very highest importance that public opinion should be enlightened and rightly directed on all the leading questions with which those measures propose to deal.

THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

It has been well said that "internal taxes should touch but a few points of the industry of the country, inasmuch as it is impossible to calculate beforehand the repression and far-reaching mischief which a single bad tax may bring in a series of years over the growth of the people in wealth, morality, and consequent power." A pertinent illustration of this is found in the report just published by the Revenue Commissioners on "Distilled Spirits as a Source of Internal Revenue." We offered some remarks on this interesting paper last week, and, according to promise, we now resume our examination of it.

One of the fundamental maxims of taxation is that we should first find out the proper place to apply the screw, and, having discovered that place, tighten the pressure by degrees. In seeming conformity with this rule, the excise tax on spirits has been gradually increased from 20 cents a gallon in 1862 to 60 cents in March, 1864; to \$1 50 in June, 1864; and to \$2, which is the present rate of duty, on the 1st January, 1865. The tightening of the pressure in this case, however, has been too rapid and too severe; and while flagrant evils have been produced by the encouragement of illicit traffic, by the ruin of honest tradesmen, and by the derangement of many branches of productive industry, the Government revenue has not been increased proportionally to the enlarged rates of duty. For we find the amount pro-

duced by this tax in the three last fiscal years reported as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Excise on domestic spirits..	\$3,229,990	28,431,797	15,995,701
" " imported " ..	.....	176,088	252,899
" " Domestic wines.	8,823	28,302	43,216
" " " Brandy	.....	.....	10,506
Licenses for manuf. and sale	1,946,541	1,847,350	2,715,283
	\$5,185,354	30,633,487	19,017,391

For the first quarter of the fiscal year 1866 the receipts were only \$1,085,031, against \$3,501,071 for the corresponding period in 1865. From these official figures we see that the increase of the duty beyond a certain point has resulted in a decrease of the revenue. The public generally, however, were not less the losers by the tax, for the additions to the rate of duty caused a heavy advance in the price, which brought into the pockets of a few shrewd speculators no less a sum than \$53,000,000. Such, at least, is the estimate of the Commissioners, who refer to it in the following terms:

"The immediate effect of the enactment of the first three and successive rates of duty was to cause an almost entire suspension of the business of distilling, which was resumed again with great activity as soon as an advance in the rate of tax in each instance became probable. The stock of whiskey and high-wines accumulated in the country under this course of procedure was without precedent; and Congress, by its refusal to make the advance in taxation, in any instance, retro-active, virtually legislated for the benefit of distillers and speculators rather than for the Treasury and the Government. The profits realized by the holders of stocks, thus made in anticipation of the advance in taxation, has probably no parallel in the history of any similar speculation or commercial transactions in this country, and cannot be estimated at less than \$50,000,000. If to any this estimate should seem exaggerated, we will simply state that there was, in all probability, on the 1st July, 1864, a stock of high-wines and whiskies, previously made in anticipation of the tax, sufficient to meet all the requirements of the country for a period of from 12 to 18 months, and on each gallon of this quantity a premium has been realized, owing to the advance of the tax from 60 cents to \$2, of from 90 cents to \$1 40 per gallon. As an illustration of the profits realized in particular instances, it has been stated to the Commission that one firm manufactured or received under contract for a period of several weeks prior to the \$1 50 tax an average quantity of 30,000 proof gallons per day, the major portion of which was held and sold after the advance of the tax in January, 1865, to \$2 per gallon."

With a view to show the gradual effect on the price of proof spirits, we give the following table of the wholesale price of whisky in the New York market for the years 1858 to 1864, inclusive:

Year.	Average price.	Highest.	Lowest
1858.....	24½	29	21
1859.....	27	31	25
1860.....	22	27	17
1861.....	18½	21	14
1862.....	29	39	20
1863.....	58	96	39½
1864.....	\$1 45	2 24	80

It will thus be seen that for the first five years, included in the above table (1858-62), the years before the tax became operative, the average price of whiskey in the New York market was about 24 cents per gallon, or about ½ part of the present rate of duty. It is, however, somewhat remarkable that during the greater part of the year 1865 the market price of distilled spirits (proof) was less than the cost of manufacturing with the tax of \$2 per gallon added, the quoted rates for a short period having been as low as \$1 95 per gallon. These prices have generally been regarded by the public as *prima facie* evidence of fraud; but the bulk of the spirits sold at this under-valuation was derived from the enormous stock manufactured prior to the imposition of the \$1 50 tax of July 1, 1864, and was held by speculators and others, who were desirous of realizing, and were content with the then accrued profits.

As to the repressive and mischievous effects of the tax on the production of distilled spirits, we find that in the year 1860 the product was 90,412,581 gallons, while in the current year the product is estimated to have fallen to less than one half, or 42 to 45 millions of gallons, and this diminution involves a corresponding decrease in the demand for western

grain of 12 millions of bushels at least. The Commissioners further inform us that

"Since the imposition in 1862, of the first tax of twenty cents per gallon, the business of distilling in all parts of the country has been almost altogether speculative, and extremely irregular. If, moreover, we are to attach any weight to the evidence presented to the Commission, the conclusion is inevitable, that, since the imposition of an excise tax on distilled spirits, the perpetration of fraud on the part of the manufacturers has been the rule, and honesty the exception. From the 1st of July, 1864, to November, 1865, with the exception of a few weeks prior to the imposition of the \$2 tax (January, 1865,) nearly every distillery of any importance in the country suspended operations, it being impossible to manufacture and pay the tax for the prices at which proof spirits ruled in the market. Under the circumstances, the small revenue which accrued to the treasury (\$15,995,701 66) from this department of the excise, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, was really as large as could have been anticipated. With the exhaustion of the stock on hand, however, the business of distillation must be resumed on an extensive scale, unless largely interfered with by illicit production."

Perhaps the most interesting part of the report is that devoted to the discussion of the injury done to various trades in which alcohol is used, and the repression of business by the heavy sudden weight of taxation which has been laid on this commodity. After citing the case of camphene and some other articles, the Commissioners proceed as follows:

"In some instances entire branches of business have been destroyed in consequence of the great advance in the price of alcohol. An instance in illustration of this may be mentioned in the manufacture of an article known as "wallosin"—a good substitute for whalebone in umbrellas—made of rattan saturated, under pressure, with a composition of alcohol and shellac. Owing to the high price of alcohol, the persons engaged in this manufacture have been compelled to entirely abandon it, with a heavy loss to themselves, and to the great loss and detriment of the makers of umbrellas, who formerly made extensive use of this article in the place of the more expensive whalebone, and have nothing now left to use except the common rattan and steel.

"Varnish manufacturers report an even larger reduction in the consumption of alcohol than as above indicated, the rates given, in one instance, being as great as 20 to 1. It may here be further stated that notwithstanding the diminished use of alcohol in the preparation of varnish, it does not appear that the quantity of varnish manufactured has been correspondingly reduced; other and cheaper solvents for the constituent gums, such as benzole, spirits of turpentine, and wood-naphtha, having been substituted. The varnish thus prepared is, however, inferior to the alcohol varnish. Again, "hatters' stiffening" composed of shellac dissolved in spirits of ammonia, or of a patent preparation of glue and other substances, has been very extensively substituted, in the manufacture of hats, in place of the stiffening formerly used, which was composed of shellac dissolved in alcohol. The use of steel springs and the quilting of the brims of hats has also been adopted as new means of stiffening; while the high price of alcohol shellac stiffening has also undoubtedly favored the extensive substitution of cloth as a material for hats in the place of felt, or silk plush. In many of the hat manufactories of the country the consumption of alcohol prior to the imposition of the tax was in excess of a barrel per week. The present consumption of the same establishments is very small."

It is a noteworthy fact that the ingenuity of our manufacturers in finding substitutes for alcohol and its compounds has received already so active a stimulus; but few of our readers, we suppose, have ever regarded the wire or the quilting on the brim of their hats as an invention for which they were indebted to the whisky tax. Such compensations and developments, however, are familiar to those who have been accustomed to trace the effects of taxes on industrial operations and on ingredients entering into the processes of manufacture.

Another business, say the Commissioners, which has been most seriously affected by the increased price of alcohol in consequence of the tax, is the manufacture of iron utensils—pots, kettles, and pans—enamelled upon their interior surfaces. The substance forming the enamel in this manufacture requires to be laid on a polished surface, in the form of a paste, and the article is then subjected to a high temperature. If water is used in the formation of the paste, the surface receiving the enamel has a tendency to become tarnished or to rust, thus preventing adhesion; or the water present in the paste evaporates, on the application of heat, in the form of steam, and tends to displace or crack the enamel. No other substance than alcohol has yet been found suitable for the preparation of this "enamel paste," and with the rise in the price of alcohol from forty cents to four and a half dollars per gallon, the business in question, which competes with a similar foreign product admitted under a low rate of duty, has been in a great measure broken up.

The manufacture of vinegar from whisky has also been largely diminished by reason of the great advance in price of the distilled spirits used; while the advance, in turn, in the price of vinegar has had the effect to diminish the export of this article to foreign countries, to curtail the manufacture of pickles from one-third to one-half, and also

seriously affect the manufacture and cost of white lead. It is within the knowledge of the Commission that large orders for the importation of white lead from Europe have recently gone forward, a circumstance without any recent precedent.

Science as well as trade appears to be suffering from the tax on spirits. In a communication made to the Commission the American Pharmaceutical Association urge that "the enormous increase in the price of alcohol (twelve times its former cost) has very materially interfered with the best interest of pharmacy, by tending to cramp and hinder the progress of the art, and materially lessen the use of alcohol, by encouraging the use of imperfect and improper substitutes, causing a reduction in the use of alcohol in their general business as at from one-third to one-half. By the high tax on distilled spirits manufacturing pharmacy has suffered more than any other branch of manufacture which is based on public necessity, and that the doubly increased cost of all pharmaceutical products thereby affects the middle classes and the poor more than it does the educated classes and the rich, because the latter, from the better sanitary conditions and provisions which education and wealth secure to them, use and need less medicine."

In common with the pharmacutists, it also appears to be the general opinion that a reduction of the tax on proof spirits to one dollar per gallon would sufficiently relieve them from the injurious effect of the present high price of alcohol, and lead to a very large increase in its consumption for industrial purposes.

For these and other reasons which we have not space to detail the Commissioners propose to reduce the tax to one dollar a gallon instead of two dollars. It is very doubtful, however, whether Congress will act at present on this recommendation. The tax may probably be left as it is until enlarged experience has given us more complete evidence, but we shall hereafter recur to this question, which we waive for the present. The imposition of duties so heavy and so easily evaded is of questionable expediency. One of the strongest objections to this description of taxes is very well put in the report, which states that, in fact, with a tax of from one to two dollars per gallon on an article whose normal cost of manufacture is from seventeen to twenty-four cents, it may be fairly assumed that every distillery in the country is a government manufactory—conducted for the interests and profits of the Treasury. In a free government such taxes are usually impolitic. If, however, we retain them, the questions involved are narrowed down to two alternatives—a stringent law and a large revenue; or an inefficient law, coupled with a system of compromises and settlements, and a small precarious revenue. The Commissioners append to their report the draft of a law of which the essential features are: the providing for a rigid, constant inspection of the production of spirits; the retaining of a lien upon the same by the government until the taxes have been paid; and the imposition of high license fees on all engaged in the business. Should Congress take action on this measure, we shall have some objections to urge against several of its provisions.

We have said little of the demoralizing influences which are let loose upon society whenever the temptation to illicit traffic are so large as in the case of the tax before us. This part of the subject is ably summed up by J. R. McCulloch who says: "Few governments have been satisfied with imposing moderate duties on spirits; but partly in the view of increasing the revenue, and partly in the view of placing them beyond the reach of the lower classes, have, almost invariably, loaded them with such oppressively high duties as have entirely defeated both objects. The imposition of duties does not lessen the appetite for spirits; and as no vigilance of the officers, or severity of the laws, has been found sufficient to secure a monopoly of the market to the legal

distillers, the real effect of the high duties has been to throw the supply of a large proportion of the demand into the hands of the illicit distiller, and to superadd the atrocities of the smuggler to the idleness and dissipation of the drunkard."

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE recent failure of the Columbian and Morris Insurance Companies naturally excites a degree of anxiety respecting the condition of other insurance associations, and suggests the inquiry whether the ill fortune of those institutions is due to causes which affect all corporations in common.

There are obvious facts which make this suspicion appear reasonable. Within the last two years there has been a large addition to the number of insurance companies, without perhaps a proportionate increase in the amount of risks seeking insurance. Under such circumstances, the competition for premiums has been unusually active and risks have been taken, in many cases, at unduly low rates. An insurance company is conscious that its success in great part depends upon the prestige of a large business, and the inducement to temporarily accept insurances at low rates, rather than allow business to pass into other hands, is one too tempting to be in all cases resisted. It is under this temptation that the two companies above mentioned have fallen. They have accepted extreme risks which conservative companies had declined; and have insured ordinary risks at less than the current rates. They have also reinsured on higher terms than those at which they accepted the risks, and have taken reinsurances much below the rates at which they were originally insured. Such management could not long evade its penalty; and the comparatively short time within which the large resources of the Columbian Company were squandered shows the rapidity with which such a policy will work out its baneful results.

In the case of both the Columbian and Morris companies, there appears to have been also a generally incompetent management, a reckless confidence in agents, and a prodigal liberality in commissions. Both companies were under substantially the same control, and the faults indicated were therefore common to each. It is true that, during the last six months of its operations, the Morris Company was managed upon sounder principles; but the improvement came too late to avert the consequences of previous recklessness. Now, it is not to be supposed that the policy adopted by these companies is the policy of the other associations in our city. Indeed, those best acquainted with the affairs of our insurance companies express entire confidence that these are exceptions to the general character of insurance management, and are satisfied as to the general soundness of our fire companies; and we have reason to believe that this opinion is shared by the able Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

But while there appears to be no reason for doubting the generally sound condition of our fire insurance associations, there are undoubtedly considerations which call for special prudence on the part of both companies and insurers. We have already indicated the danger arising from excessive competition. Companies which yield to the temptation of insuring below the average rates play a chance game, in which they are sure to be the losers; and insurers would consult their own interests in shunning associations which profess to insure cheaply. The interests of the insurers and the insured are alike involved in the payment of adequate premiums: indeed, without rates proportioned to the risk, there can be no real insurance. For companies to accept risks upon inadequate premiums is to deceive the insurer,

and to ensure the loss of public confidence in insurance guarantees.

Co-existing with this tendency to reduce the rate of premiums, there has been, during late months, an unusually large ratio of losses. Incendiary fires have been very numerous, and have occurred to a large extent in connection with warehouses in which immense amounts of merchandise were stored. Some companies have been compelled, from this cause, to trench upon their capital, which, of course, should always be kept intact; and Superintendent Barnes may be expected to call upon such corporations to make up their lost means, should they not take that proper step without official prompting. The depression of business naturally tends to increase the risks of insurance. Shrewd underwriters always regard a period of commercial embarrassment as calling for special scrutiny into the character and motives of proposing insurers; for the reason that, in such times, they always find incendiary fires more numerous.

We have prepared the following table, giving the principal statistics of the 107 Fire Insurance Companies of the State of New York for 1864 and 1865, which illustrates what we have already said:

	1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease
Capital paid up	\$23,307,070	\$31,207,000	\$2,399,930	\$.....
Total assets Dec. 31.....	42,535,163	44,906,875	2,371,512	.....
Net cash premiums received.	16,188,151	19,655,024	3,466,873	.....
Total income.....	18,487,084	22,796,372	4,309,288	.....
Previous losses paid.....	659,440	1,156,752	497,312	.....
Losses of year paid.....	8,024,055	12,702,645	4,678,590	.....
Total losses of year.....	9,304,908	15,262,971	5,958,063	.....
Amount of re-insurance.....	5,139,540	6,258,416	1,118,876	.....
Total expenditures.....	16,264,260	22,271,132	6,006,872	.....
Expenditures, exclusive of taxes, losses & dividends	3,825,502	5,307,216	1,481,714	.....
Total liabilities, exclusive of profit scrip.....	6,629,424	8,841,023	2,211,604	.....
Net surplus over liabilities..	7,193,061	5,713,053	.....	1,480,008
Net amount of fire risks in year.....	2,333,538,976	2,571,346,204	237,807,228	.....
Amount of risks in force Dec. 31.....	1,553,613,608	1,663,873,807	110,260,204	.....
Dividends during year.....	2,481,231	2,624,769	140,538	.....

From the above it appears that the losses have increased during the year nearly 60 per cent, while the net surplus has diminished 20 per cent. Perhaps the worst feature, however, is the increase of nearly 40 per cent in the expenditures of the companies. This is due, we believe, in great part to the large amounts paid for commissions. Facts like these call for special prudence, as we have before stated, on the part of both company and insurers.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that the steady decline in values has a tendency to diminish the liabilities of insurance companies. Policies issued some months past cover property which, in many cases, has since declined twenty per cent; which proportionately, reduces the demands upon the underwriters in case of fire. This tendency must continue in force until the value of merchandise and buildings has recovered its normal level. This is a very material consideration in favor of fire insurance companies. It amounts, indeed, to a virtual decrease of risks as compared with premiums, and is, therefore, an important, not to say adequate, set off against any moderate yielding in the rates of insurance which may have been made under the influence of competition.

It has been suggested that the late failures call for a weekly statement of the condition of all the insurance companies; and the usage of the Associated Banks is quoted as a precedent. This is, perhaps, an extreme demand. The practice would be found irksome and costly to the companies, and does not appear to be needful to sustain public confidence. At the same time, it may well be questioned whether a public statement of the affairs of each company, rendered only once a year, is not inadequate to command a steady confidence. The publication of a quarterly official statement, as in the case of the national banks, would be an important guide to the insuring public, as well as to the insurance companies, and would have a wholesome effect upon the manage-

ment of the underwriting interest—an interest employing one hundred millions of capital in guaranteeing the risks of commerce should certainly be required to make an exhibit of its operations oftener than once a year. For enforcing such a change in returns, however, legislation would be necessary.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

THE pestilence among cattle threatens as much disturbance in the commercial and political relations of the different countries, as even the much-dreaded cholera. Congress endeavored to protect this country from the terrible visitation by an embargo upon importation, an embargo so absolute and severe as to occasion hardship in the matter of purchases from Canada, where, as yet, the rinderpest has not appeared. Within a few days, therefore, a new act has been passed enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the discretion of permitting importations from any foreign country or parts of such countries where such importations will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States. As the supply of cattle in the United States is over a million of head short, owing to the destruction caused by the war, and as Canada has an abundance, for which she seeks a market in this country, and the pestilence has not yet made its appearance on this side of the Atlantic, it is manifest that some such power ought to be conferred. The home stock is not sufficient, it needs recruiting; and the supply of our provincial neighbor ought to be permitted to contribute.

This "murrain of cattle" has been no unusual visitation among the countries of the Eastern Hemisphere. Several times during the last two centuries it has carried on its ravages, from the heart of Asia to the western shores of Europe, often accompanied or followed by epidemic. About one hundred and twenty years ago the cattle plague depopulated Germany and the Scandinavian countries, almost threatening total extermination. Subsequent visitations have not been so severe.

The present scourge has been on its travels for a series of years. It had devastated Thibet and Nepal some time before the outbreaking of the American war, and had approached Eastern Europe in 1862. The Legislature of New York that winter adopted resolutions asking the General Government to appoint a deputation of scientific gentlemen to visit the Eastern Continent, to ascertain the nature and best mode of arresting the progress of the "cattle scourge." But, amid the excitement and distraction of the civil war, this wise suggestion was overlooked; and now the United States, for the year 1866, are menaced with two terrible visitations—the cholera and the rinderpest.

With a quarantine more rigid than ever was known at Stamboul when public terror was at its greatest height, and with a Health Act more stringent and despotic than the firman of any Padisha or the ukase of a Tzar of Russia, (notwithstanding our dirty streets are still to be at the mercy of contractors as before,) the pestilence of India, certainly as an epidemic, ought to be excluded from our shore, if legislation is, as some think, a countervailing agency. Be this, however, as it may, we wish that we were half so well prepared against the threatened cattle plague. Congress has legislated against importations, which may be beneficial, but not a step appears to have been taken to discover any effectual means of preservation or remedy.

All the cattle surgeons of the United Kingdom have declared their judgment that it is a disease analogous to small pox; and indeed the peculiar symptoms favor that opinion. Vaccination has, therefore, been pitched upon as a partial protection; but unfortunately all observations do not seem

to verify the hypothesis. Cattle have been vaccinated and run through the whole course of cow-pox, after which they became infected with rinderpest and perished. In a similar manner, persons who have had the perfect vaccine vesicle have contracted small pox; but yet not till after several years had passed. Hence the conclusion appears to us to be inevitable that the analogy of the rinderpest with variola is only apparent, and far from being authenticated. Our science is still at fault; other means must be sought, other measures taken to combat successfully this scourge.

We cannot hope to keep the malady away from this continent any considerable time by such precautions as an Act of Congress. Even now it is reported to have made its appearance in Cuba, and in the present stage of civilization and commercial intercourse, it is hardly possible to succeed with the policy of isolation. We are in constant communication with the countries where rinderpest is always raging more or less, and should therefore be continually liable to import it. Although we might by indiscriminate slaughter in infected districts succeed in eradicating it, the probability would remain of having it again. Besides, no law for such a general destruction would ever be so generally enforced as to obtain the results. Experience in this country has repeatedly shown that legislation, when it overpasses the limit of the popular sense, is nugatory. No one who knows the rural districts will imagine that the owners of cattle will submit to the destruction of their property and consequent ruin, even in anticipation of a sweeping murrain. This is not imperial Germany nor deferential Spain, but a nation of Gothic blood is free America, every individual of which is ready to maintain his own ideas and notions against the authority of prelates and rulers.

The rinderpest is a slow traveller, but its coming may be considered more certain than that of cholera. If we are so fortunate as to escape for a few months longer the irruption of the Gangetic epidemic, we shall have abundant ground for hope that it will pass us by entirely. But the cattle pestilence is more insidious, and requires greater effort to arrest its progress. Our Government should be no longer remiss in the matter. The Agricultural Bureau should have its agents, men of learning and real intelligence in every country of Europe. The State Agricultural Societies, those particularly which, like the one in this State, receive gifts from the public treasury, should now hasten to render some genuine service to the community by employing men to investigate the nature and remedies of the rinderpest.

We repeat our conviction that no isolation or prohibitory law can forever avert from us this dreaded visitation. We have yet to learn how to cure the disease and mitigate its severity. It is very likely that remedies will be discovered, as has often been the case, by accident. Indeed, from a short paper in the London *Economist*, it would seem that one has been stumbled upon already. The disease is characterized by general ulceration of the lining membrane of the alimentary canal. Of course the healing agent must operate directly upon the surface. We would expect much benefit from the internal use of chlorides like sal ammoniac, or common salt. But the observations recorded in the *Economist* appear to demonstrate even a simpler remedy. Five infected animals in Whitby, Cheshire, drank stagnant water from an old pit where lime had been slaked, and recovered with surprising rapidity. A surgeon in Daventry administered in half-pint doses, thrice a day, a solution of an ounce of bisulphate of quinia and an ounce of dilute sulphuric acid in two gallons of water. His "patients" all recovered. Hydrastis, in similar quantities of the decoction, ought to be as salutary.

The subject cannot be impressed too forcibly upon Con-

gress, State Legislatures, and public bodies. The cattle product of the United States, our butter, cheese, and beef, ought to surpass every other country. Corn and flour are liable to an uncertain precarious market; but dairy products will henceforth meet with a sure sale. England cannot be supplied with home-grown cattle, and the Irish supply is annually becoming less sufficient to meet the demand, saying nothing of the rinderpest. Thus for the eleven months ending on Nov. 30th, England for the last three years imported living animals for food as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Oxen and cows.....	89,018	141,778	196,030
Calves.....	86,930	44,673	48,926
Sheep and Lambs.....	880,259	412,469	763,084
Swine.....	24,311	68,477	117,706

We have the deficiency to make up which the war has created, and then for a century our European market is sure, if we adapt our production in this particular to that end.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. NO. 16.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, one of the four great lines from the seaboard to the interior, is composed of the following divisions:

Main Line—Harrisburg to Pittsburg.....	249 miles.
Philadelphia Division—Philadelphia to Columbia.....	80 "
Branch—Altoona to Hollidaysburg.....	7 "
" —Blairsville Junction to Indiana.....	19 "
Total owned by Company.....	355 "

The following are leased and operated by the company, viz.:

Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroad.....	36 miles.
Columbia Branch.....	18 "
East Brandywine & Waynesburg Railroad.....	17 1/2 "
Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad.....	23 1/2 "
Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.....	51 1/2 "
Ebensburg & Cresson.....	10 1/2 "
Huntington & Broad Top Railroad.....	31 1/2 "
Bedford Branch.....	19 1/2 "
Other Branches.....	19 1/2 "
Western Pennsylvania.....	32 "—259 miles.

Total owned and leased (not including Philadelphia & Erie Railroad)..... 614 miles.

The Company also lease and operate the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad extending from Sunbury to Erie—287.5 miles; but this road is operated independently and its accounts are kept separate. It was opened through, October 17, 1863.

The canals belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have a total length of 276 miles of which 44 miles are slackwater. They are of no present value, but rather an expense to the Company. Their accounts are kept separately.

The main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad (including the Philadelphia Division and the Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroad) is double track throughout. These with the branches and leased roads, and their sidings, etc., have an equivalent single track of more than a thousand miles.

ROLLING STOCK.

The rolling stock owned by the Company, January 1, 1865, was as follows:

Locomotive engines.....	321
Passenger Trains: passenger cars 120, baggage cars 34, express 34, and emigrant 37.....	225
Freight Trains: box cars 2,118, stock 999, gondola 1,523, and coal 600 (all 8-wheel), and coal (4-wheel) 109.....	5,381
Maintenance of Way Trains: box cars 15, and gondola cars 100 (8-wheel); dumping 111, hand 145, hand trucks 163, derrick trucks 7, and timber trucks 2 (4-wheel).....	548
Total number of cars.....	6,154

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

The following statement shows the amount of stock, bonds and other liabilities of the Company, and per contra the cost of the property and value of other assets held by the company on the last day of each year 1856-65, both inclusive:

Close of year	Share capital.	Funded debt.	Accounts, bills, &c.	Cont'gent fund.	Profit & loss.	Total debit.
1856....	\$12,646,625	\$8,516,841	\$65,298	.....	\$748,941	\$21,977,705
1857....	13,206,625	14,929,940	790,869	\$371,546	979,272	30,278,252
1858....	13,240,225	16,094,451	560,507	133,754	135,050	30,163,987
1859....	13,249,125	16,922,517	45,350	406,874	732,966	31,356,832
1860....	13,261,960	16,680,804	1,150,632	352,189	961,589	32,407,124
1861....	13,264,100	16,936,764	1,143,532	835,641	2,004,522	34,234,559
1862....	13,274,100	16,636,764	839,172	885,641	3,628,536	35,324,213
1863....	13,430,250	16,949,124	1,129,388	1,000,000	5,786,905	33,295,668
1864....	19,869,060	16,829,124	2,393,961	1,000,000	2,428,691	43,520,836
1865....	20,000,000	16,750,124	3,651,447	1,000,000	4,449,225	45,850,796

The increase of capital in 1864 was caused by a stock dividend of 30 per cent in that year. Against the above are chargeable as follows, viz.:

Close of year.	Cost of main r. ad. &c.	Canals & Phila. div. of R. R.	Engines and cars.	R' estate and telegraph.	Exten's of road.	Stocks and bonds.	Other assets, bal's, &c.
1856....	\$15,320,309	.....	\$2,377,819	\$1,350,790	.....	\$1,637,322	\$1,281,485
1857....	15,748,421	7,500,000	2,589,293	1,426,571	\$2,696	1,809,002	1,202,269
1858....	15,553,950	7,500,000	2,328,529	1,585,645	4,548	866,803	1,529,513
1859....	16,315,339	7,500,000	2,974,473	1,689,295	5,214	862,763	2,009,748
1860....	16,718,483	7,500,000	3,065,284	1,846,844	35,831	974,545	2,286,137
1861....	16,925,026	7,500,000	3,447,522	1,833,336	277,794	1,421,981	2,323,900
1862....	16,840,272	7,000,000	3,532,204	1,937,105	528,970	1,660,183	3,786,479
1863....	16,783,248	6,900,000	3,543,484	2,568,902	791,664	2,979,438	4,723,933
1864....	16,752,151	6,800,000	3,385,315	2,814,971	1,272,454	5,957,811	6,537,634
1865....	16,745,091	6,700,000	3,375,024	3,066,466	1,922,752	6,243,894	7,797,569

The following are the details of the "construction account," as stated in the general account for the year ending Dec. 31,

1865:	
Cost of road and appurtenances from Harrisburg to Pittsburg & stations, and warehouses on the Philadelphia division.....	\$17,334,276
Less profits of road, after paying interest to stockholders up to November 1, 1865, credited to cost of construction, as required by charter.....	559,183
Total.....	\$16,745,091
Amount paid State of Pennsylvania for Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad.....	\$6,500,000
And for canals and Portage Railroad.....	1,000,000
Total.....	\$7,500,000
Less payments made of debt to State for purchase of main line, and charged to profit and loss.....	\$800,000
Total.....	6,700,000
Equipment of road, consisting of locomotives, passenger and freight cars, &c.....	\$3,375,024
Cost of real estate.....	3,021,203
Cost of telegraph line.....	45,264
Extension of Pennsylvania Railroad to Staubenville and Pittsburg R. R.....	1,153,256
Extension of Pennsylvania Railroad to Delaware River and Gas Works, including wharves and grain-elevator.....	769,496
Total cost of Company's roads, canals, &c.....	\$31,809,333

The "stocks and bonds" held by the company represent the amount of aid they have extended to connecting roads. The following is the descriptive list of those on hand Dec. 31, 1865:

Pittsburg and Staubenville R.R. 2d mort. bonds.....	\$438,528
Philadelphia and Erie R.R. sterling bonds, £106,800.....	597,420
" " 7 per cent bonds.....	1,312,000
Staubenville and Indiana R.R. stock (8,939 shares).....	130,696
" " 6 per cent bonds (484 bonds).....	440,651
" " 7 per cent bonds (537 bonds).....	537,000
Other stocks and bonds of municipal and railroad corporations.....	2,650,549
Total stocks and bonds.....	\$6,243,894

The "other assets, balances, etc." on the credit side of the ledger, and which are aggregated into the last column of the above tables, are given in detail for Dec. 31, 1865, as follows:

Bills and accounts receivable.....	\$2,441,715
Due from other roads.....	81,488
Debit of sinking fund.....	1,840,918
Fuel and materials on hand for shops, repairs to locomotives and cars, and maintenance of way.....	1,462,553
Advances to purchase materials and fuel to construct and operate Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.....	926,712
Balance in hands of agents.....	\$530,384
Balance in hands of treasurer.....	513,846
Total floating assets.....	\$7,797,569

The above accounts recapitulate as follows:

Cost of roads, canals and appurtenances.....	\$31,809,333
Stocks and bonds held by company.....	6,243,894
Floating assets.....	7,797,569
Total Dec. 31, 1865.....	\$45,850,796

The other side of the account stood at the same date as follows:

Capital stock.....	\$20,000,000
Bonds.....	16,584,840
Mortgages and ground rents on real estate.....	165,280
Accounts payable.....	\$3,024,918
Bills payable.....	577,130
Dividends uncalled for.....	49,399
Total.....	3,651,447
Contingent fund.....	1,000,000
Balance of income.....	4,449,225
Total.....	\$45,850,796

The bonds as above are described as follows:

6 per cents, 1st mortgage bonds, due 1881.....	\$4,980,000
6 " " 2d " " due 1875.....	2,621,000
6 " " " " (sterling) 1875.....	2,283,840
5 " " bonds to State.....	\$7,500,000
Less paid eight annual instalments.....	800,000
Total.....	6,700,000

BUSINESS OF THE ROAD.

The number of passengers and tons of freight carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches yearly for the ten years ending December 31, 1865, are shown in the following statement:

Fiscal Year.	Passengers		Freight, tons			
	Number.	Mileage.	Coal.	General.	Tot'l tons.	Mileage.
1856	823,446	42,147,532	190,344	263,643	453,987	119,836,503
1857	884,024	54,408,241	258,013	272,407	530,420	131,509,263
1858	684,348	45,934,952	310,533	245,729	556,262	148,630,758
1859	721,301	50,649,432	321,625	232,729	554,354	170,255,033
1860	1,293,444	55,100,696	523,223	323,302	846,525	267,681,314
1861	1,059,088	61,633,921	704,754	915,832	1,620,586	291,756,310
1862	1,143,418	82,897,805	835,146	1,223,492	2,058,638	351,092,301
1863	1,607,386	102,732,157	903,199	1,362,214	2,265,413	393,746,258
1864	2,537,514	146,873,005	1,086,779	1,678,097	2,764,876	493,627,222
1865	2,861,836	201,621,274	1,074,737	1,724,053	2,798,790	431,372,399

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The sources and amounts of gross earnings on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the branch roads operated by the Company, (but not including the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad) yearly for the ten years ending December, 1865, are shown in the following statement:

Years.	Passenger.	U. S. Troops.	Mails.	Expenses.	Freight.	Other.	Total.
1856	\$1,198,927	\$	\$	\$	\$3,244,291	\$276,906	\$4,720,124
1857	1,244,858		64,544	63,961	3,374,041	103,263	4,855,670
1858	1,372,237		74,489	75,120	3,536,236	127,273	5,135,330
1859	1,420,912		74,483	75,120	3,656,111	135,726	5,362,355
1860	1,453,993		74,504	75,120	4,191,734	137,300	5,932,701
1861	1,406,018	145,153	74,399	75,120	5,380,026	201,230	7,300,001
1862	1,731,392	879,393	74,773	146,852	7,633,420	303,460	10,304,290
1863	2,275,537	511,693	75,598	253,123	8,602,262	160,194	11,891,413
1864	3,334,895	511,774	76,330	345,411	10,361,999	18,143	14,759,057
1865	4,174,193	1,278,845	80,130	483,724	11,193,563	243,712	17,459,169

The following shows the total earnings, expenses, and profits from operations for the same years:

Fiscal Years.	Total Earnings.	Operating Expenses			Revenue or Profits.
		Ordinary.	Extraord'y.	Total.	
1856	\$4,720,124	\$2,814,568	\$	\$2,814,568	\$1,905,626
1857	4,855,670	3,000,743		3,000,743	1,854,927
1858	5,135,330	3,021,885		3,021,885	2,163,445
1859	5,362,355	3,130,738		3,130,738	2,231,617
1860	5,932,701	3,636,299		3,636,299	2,296,402
1861	7,300,001	3,653,062		3,653,062	3,646,938
1862	10,304,290	4,209,296	1,221,778	5,431,074	4,873,218
1863	11,891,413	5,132,197	1,647,503	6,780,000	5,111,413
1864	14,759,057	8,225,640	2,463,284	10,688,924	4,065,113
1865	17,459,169	10,881,930	2,388,123	13,270,053	4,189,111

The extraordinary expenses (not distinguished before 1862) have been made chiefly for the erection and extension of stations, additional second track and sidings, tools and shop machinery, locomotives, cars, &c., a large part of which does not properly belong to the Pennsylvania Railroad but to the leased lines.

Annexed are the gross earnings and expenditures of the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches, the canals owned by the Company and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad operated under lease:

Fiscal Year.	Gross Earnings			Expenses		
	Penn RR.	Canals.	P & ERR.	Penn RR.	Canals.	P & ERR.
1856	\$4,720,124	\$	\$	\$2,814,568	\$	\$
1857	4,855,670	92,423		3,000,743	73,190	
1858	5,135,330	179,000		3,021,885	124,058	
1859	5,362,355	197,549		3,130,738	175,452	
1860	5,932,701	209,566		3,636,299	154,761	
1861	7,300,001	176,109		3,653,062	147,872	
1862	10,304,290	251,452	425,888	5,431,074	258,092	349,344
1863	11,891,413	287,156	727,670	6,780,000	362,374	554,897
1864	14,759,057	308,615	1,131,148	10,693,944	310,555	1,174,303
1865	17,459,169	181,015	2,074,141	13,270,053	279,813	2,344,769

The gross earnings and expenses of all the above works conjointly, with the resulting profit to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are shown in the following statement:

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.
1856	\$4,720,124	\$2,814,568	\$1,905,626
1857	4,943,103	3,073,933	1,869,170
1858	5,364,430	3,145,948	2,218,482
1859	5,559,904	3,306,190	2,253,714
1860	6,142,067	3,791,060	2,351,007
1861	7,476,110	3,800,934	3,675,176
1862	10,981,460	6,033,510	4,947,950
1863	12,916,239	7,097,271	5,818,968
1864	16,198,320	12,133,707	4,064,613
1865	19,714,325	15,894,671	3,819,654

During construction and up to May, 1862, the stockholders, from the day of the payment of each instalment of capital received six per cent. interest, free of taxes, upon their investment, from the net revenues of the road. Since May, 1862, the regular dividends have been ten per cent. and extra dividends have averaged over eight per cent. per annum, and beyond this there remains, at the end of 1865, to the credit of income on the Company's books the large undivided sum of \$4,449,225, invested with other companies.

The dividends paid since May, 1862, have been as follows:

November, 1862	4	November, 1864	5
May, 1863	4	May, 1865	5
November, 1863	5	November, 1865	5
May, 1864	5		

And in May, 1864, a stock dividend of 30 per cent.

DEDUCTIONS.

The following gives the cost of the road per mile, and the gross earnings, expenses, (ordinary and extraordinary) and profits per mile; also the ratio of expenses to gross earnings, and the ratio of profits to the cost of the road, yearly for the last ten years:

	Cost of road per mile.	Gross earnings per mile.	Total Expenses per mile.	Profits earned per mile.	Expenses to gross earnings.	Profits to cost of road.
1856	\$71.890	\$13.296	\$7.923	\$5.368	59.63	7.47
1857	73.990	13.673	8.453	5.225	61.80	7.06
1858	75.400	14.607	8.512	6.095	58.30	8.08
1859	77.400	15.105	8.819	6.286	53.40	8.19
1860	79.340	16.712	10.243	6.469	61.33	8.40
1861	81.660	20.563	10.290	10.273	50.05	12.56
1862	82.780	29.026	15.300	13.726	52.70	16.59
1863	85.070	33.677	19.099	14.578	56.82	17.09
1864	86.500	41.575	30.121	11.454	72.44	13.24
1865	88.970	49.181	37.330	11.851	76.00	13.28

PRICES OF STOCK AT PHILADELPHIA.

The price at which the company's stock (\$50 per share) has sold at Philadelphia on the first Thursday of each month for the years 1863, '64 and '65, is shown in the following statement:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	60% @ 60%	69% @ 60%	64% @ 65
February	68% @ 69	75% @ 76	61% @ 63
March	67 @ 67%	70% @ 71	56 @ 57
April	66% @ 66%	79 @ 79%	53% @ 54
May	64% @ 65	70 @ 70%	56% @ 56%
June	67% @ 67%	71 @ 72	55 @ 55%
July	60% @ 61	73 @ 73%	55% @ 55%
August	64% @ 64%	73% @ 73%	57% @ 57%
September	65 @ 65%	74% @ 75%	57% @ 58
October	69% @ 69%	69% @ 69%	60% @ 61
November	72 @ 72%	69% @ 69%	57% @ 57%
December	69% @ 70	67% @ 67%	56% @ 56%
Year	60% @ 72%	67% @ 79%	53% @ 63

DOMESTIC GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement, compiled from the annual reports of the Director of the United States Mint, shows the source and amount of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the United States Mint and Branches and Assay offices at New York and San Francisco from the first deposits to June 30, 1865:

	First dep'ts.	Be'f'e 1848.	Since 1847.	Total.
GOLD.—Virginia 1829 \$945,294 \$614,491 \$1,559,785				
North Carolina..... 1824 5,523,005 3,609,655 9,132,660				
South Carolina..... 1829 733,540 619,429 1,352,969				
Georgia..... 1830 5,345,933 1,577,314 6,923,247				
Tennessee..... 1831 62,846 18,561 81,407				
Alabama..... 1834 155,107 45,493 200,600				
Vermont..... 1862 614 614				
Gold from Eastern States \$12,770,725 \$6,485,537 \$19,256,312				
California..... 1848 570,051,060 570,051,060				
Colorado..... 1859 11,405,321 11,405,321				
Utah..... 1860 78,559 78,559				
Montana..... 1865 1,767,382 1,767,382				
Arizona..... 1860 51,344 51,344				
New Mexico..... 1848 66,948 66,948				
Oregon..... 1853 7,268,108 7,268,108				
Nevada..... 1861 73,144 73,144				
Dacotah..... 1863 7,959 7,959				
Idaho..... 1862 7,279,840 7,279,840				
Washington..... 1863 61,260 61,260				
Other sources..... 1840 3,166,232 3,166,232				
Gold from Western States 601,277,157 601,277,157				
Other sources..... 3,613				
Parted from silver..... 1862 2,754,844 2,754,844				
Total of Domestic Gold 12,774,338 610,513,975 623,288,313				
SILVER.—Nevada 1860 2,597,199 2,597,199				
Arizona..... 1860 25,722 25,722				
Sonora..... 1860 1,245 1,245				
North Carolina..... 1859 41,888 41,888				
Lake Superior..... 1858 141,913 141,913				
California..... 1862 8,683 8,683				
New Mexico..... 1865 26 26				
Parted from gold..... 1841 52,360 4,524,198 4,576,578				
Silver from all sources 52,330 7,340,874 7,393,234				
GOLD AND SILVER—Grand total 12,826,718 17,854,849 30,681,567				

The deposits of gold and silver in each year since 1847 have been as follows:

Year ending.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Dec. 31, 1-48	\$893,005	\$12,591	\$905,596
" 1849	7,085,167	42,728	7,127,895
" 1850	36,937,145	270,522	37,207,667
" 1851	56,539,794	390,288	56,930,082
" 1852	54,506,108	404,494	54,910,602
Oct. 31, 1853 (10 mos.)	53,622,652	417,279	54,039,931
Sept. 30, 1854 (10 mos.)	57,257,839	323,199	57,581,038
June 30, 1855 (9 mos.)	49,351,467	333,053	49,684,520
" 1856	47,878,441	321,933	48,200,374
" 1857	23,279,962	127,256	23,407,218
" 1858	40,967,227	316,473	41,283,700
" 1859	27,213,557	273,167	27,486,724
" 1860	18,971,042	293,798	19,264,840
" 1861	34,216,839	610,011	34,826,850
" 1862	30,976,593	1,032,264	32,008,857
" 1863	20,622,806	1,057,549	21,680,355
" 1864	22,043,926	487,439	22,531,365
" 1865	26,110,378	621,324	26,731,702
Total since 1847 (17 1/2 years)	610,513,975	7,340,874	617,854,849
Weight—lbs. avoird	2,250,180	432,588	2,682,768
tons avoird of 2,000 lbs	1,125	216	1,341

—the weight of the dollar being in gold 25.8 grains and in silver 412 5 grains.

OPERATIONS OF THE NEW YORK RAILROADS, 1865.

We are indebted to Mr. Robert H. Shearman, Deputy State Engineer, for the following abstract of the reports of the Railroad Corporations of the State of New York, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1865:

STOCK AND DEBTS.		Taxes on real estate..... 627,112 74	
Roads operated by Steam:		Total..... \$1,858,230 77	
Capital stock now paid in.....	\$96,040,137 24	<i>Allotted to Freight Transportation:</i>	
Funded debt.....	63,304,975 81	Repairs of road-bed and way.....	\$3,097,875 21
Floating debt.....	5,860,334 41	Cost of iron for repairs.....	2,345,003 22
Funded and floating debt.....	94,165,610 22	Repairs of buildings.....	821,334 19
Roads operated by Horse-Power:		Repairs of fences and gates.....	87,733 09
Capital stock now paid in.....	13,105,105 00	Taxes on real estate.....	866,907 14
Funded debt.....	5,674,606 93	Total.....	\$7,209,052 85
Floating debt.....	576,845 49	<i>Allotted to passenger transportation..... 4,458,230 77</i>	
Funded and floating debt.....	6,551,459 42	<i>Allotted to freight transportation..... 7,209,052 85</i>	
COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.		Other costs not allotted.....	807,560 55
For gradation and masonry.....	\$41,828,97 86	Total cost of maintenance of roadway.....	\$12,874,844 17
Bridges.....	2,336,997 36	Roads operated with horse-power..... 282,351 41	
Superstructure, including iron.....	22,940,735 65	COST OF REPAIRS OF MACHINERY.	
Passenger and freight stations, buildings and fixtures.....	4,375,602 27	<i>Allotted to Passenger Transportation:</i>	
Engine and car houses, machine-shops, machinery and fixtures.....	1,972,013 38	Repairs of engines.....	1,318,080 86
Land, land damages and fences.....	12,067,173 37	Repairs of cars.....	1,309,390 81
Locomotives and fixtures and snow-plows.....	6,305,509 72	Repairs of tools, &c.....	165,103 97
Passenger and baggage cars.....	2,852,815 83	Incidental expenses, oil, fuel, &c.....	117,359 64
Freight and other cars.....	5,358,684 94	<i>Allotted to Freight Transportation:</i>	
Engine and agencies, &c.....	8,462,812 44	Repairs of engines.....	\$1,914,157 74
Total cost of roads using steam-power.....	\$156,363,203 32	Repairs of cars.....	2,134,870 85
Total cost of roads using horse-power.....	19,591,184 98	Repairs of tools, &c.....	259,522 93
CHARACTERISTICS.		Incidental expenses, oil, fuel, &c.....	178,947 68
<i>Roads operated with Steam:</i>		Total.....	\$4,487,499 25
Roads in miles.....	3,089.84	<i>Allotted to passenger transportation..... \$2,909,935 28</i>	
Roads laid.....	2,615.15	<i>Allotted to freight transportation..... 4,487,499 20</i>	
Double track, including sidings.....	1,163.84	Other costs not allotted.....	549,116 46
Branches laid.....	497.83	Total cost repairs of machinery.....	\$7,946,550 94
Double track on same.....	21.43	Roads operated with horse-power..... 116,943 25	
Equivalent single track.....	4,298.25	COST OF OPERATING THE ROAD.	
Engine-houses and shops.....	166	<i>Allotted to Passenger Transportation:</i>	
Engines.....	962	Office expenses, stationery, &c.....	\$159,749 64
First-class passenger-cars.....	820	Agents and clerks.....	512,744 90
Second-class cars.....	181	Labor, loading and unloading freight.....	54,228 61
Baggage, mail and express-cars.....	292	Porters, watchmen and switchmen.....	355,160 24
Freight-cars.....	15,234	Wood and water station men.....	93,421 68
<i>Roads operated with Horse-Power:</i>		Conductors, baggagemen and brakemen.....	608,879 15
Roads in miles.....	256.05	Enginemen and firemen.....	524,476 24
Roads laid.....	166.24	Fuel, cost and labor.....	2,060,624 14
Double track, including sidings.....	123.64	Oil and waste for engine.....	267,161 95
Branches laid.....	3.16	Oil and waste for cars.....	70,345 45
Double track on same.....	.25	Loss and damage.....	18,933 34
Houses and shops.....	.22	Damages to person.....	141,934 16
Cars.....	959	Damages for property.....	18,183 01
BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.		General superintendence.....	131,627 43
<i>Roads operated with Steam—Passenger Business:</i>		Contingencies.....	675,347 37
Miles run by passenger trains.....	7,978,889	Total.....	\$5,692,813 11
Passengers, carried in cars.....	16,215,427	<i>Allotted to Freight Transportation:</i>	
Miles traveled by passengers.....	731,922.250	Office expenses, stationery, &c.....	\$206,047 94
Speed of ordinary passenger trains, including stops, miles.....	20.57	Agents and clerks.....	833,551 77
Of same when in motion, miles.....	25.43	Labor, loading and unloading.....	1,376,713 07
Speed of express passenger trains, including stops, miles.....	26.25	Porters, watchmen and switchmen.....	462,628 14
Of same when in motion, miles.....	80.44	Wood and water station men.....	102,869 40
Average weight, in tons, of passenger trains, exclusive of passengers and baggage.....	84.77	Conductors, baggagemen and brakemen.....	843,209 66
<i>Freight Transportation:</i>		Enginemen and firemen.....	956,179 85
Miles run by freight trains.....	11,482,788	Fuel, cost and labor.....	2,927,240 86
Tons carried by freight trains.....	7,388,852	Oil and waste for engine.....	354,733 73
Tons carried one mile.....	866,647,540	Oil and waste for cars.....	113,861 21
Speed of freight trains, including stops, miles.....	11.52	Loss and damage.....	283,340 68
Of same when in motion, miles.....	14.86	Damages to person.....	23,874 57
Average weight, in tons, of freight trains.....	151.10	Damages for property.....	30,031 95
<i>Classification of Freight:</i>		General superintendence.....	182,968 14
Products of the forest.....	527,299	Contingencies.....	753,111 21
Products of animals.....	1,345,361	Total.....	\$9,450,667 18
Vegetable food.....	1,220,500	<i>Allotted to passenger transportation..... 5,692,813 11</i>	
Other agricultural products.....	392,037	<i>Allotted to freight transportation..... 9,450,667 18</i>	
Manufactures.....	732,661	Other costs not allotted.....	229,484 89
Merchandise.....	1,146,286	Total cost of operating roads.....	\$15,372,965 18
Other articles.....	2,024,708	Roads operated by horse power..... 3,152,915 17	
Roads operated with Horse-Power:		EARNINGS AND PAYMENTS.	
Miles run by passenger-cars.....	18,419,989	EARNINGS.	
Passengers carried in cars.....	107,349,507	<i>Roads operated with steam:</i>	
COST OF MAINTENANCE OF ROADWAY.		Passenger.....	\$18,586,929 71
<i>Allotted to Passenger Transportation:</i>		Freight.....	28,186,933 87
Repairs of road-bed and way.....	\$2,156,777 82	Other sources.....	1,869,103 62
Cost of iron for repairs.....	1,576,514 74	Total earnings.....	\$48,642,966 20
Repairs of buildings.....	441,181 26	<i>Roads operated with horse power:</i>	
Repairs of fences and gates.....	56,644 21	Passenger.....	\$5,694,943 38
		Other sources.....	253,714 11
		Total earnings.....	\$5,948,657 49
		PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.	
		<i>Operated with steam power:</i>	
		Transportation expenses.....	\$88,960,017 82
		Interest.....	4,719,913 30

Dividends on stock.....	4,907,497 10	Employees killed.....	92
Carried to surplus fund.....	155,000 24	Employees injured.....	65
Total payments.....	\$48,742,428 46	Others killed.....	111
Roads operated with horse power:			
Transportation expenses.....	\$4,956,066 04	Others injured.....	40
Interest.....	408,918 93	Total killed.....	227
Dividends on stock.....	261,171 85	Total injured.....	272
Payments to surplus fund.....	226,283 46	Roads operated with horse power:	
Total.....	\$5,853,440 28	Passengers killed.....	8
ACCIDENTS.			
<i>Roads operated with steam power:</i>			
Passengers killed.....	24	Passengers injured.....	26
Passengers injured.....	167	employes killed.....	1
		Employes injured.....	1
		Others killed.....	21
		Others injured.....	35
		Total killed.....	30
		Total injured.....	62
DEDUCTIONS FROM THE FOREGOING RESULTS.			
<i>If we exclude the City Roads we have as follows:</i>			
Average number of miles traveled by each passenger.....	45.13		
Average number of passengers in each train.....	91.78		
Average number of miles each ton of freight was transported.....	117.29		
Average number of tons in each freight train.....	75.47		
Aggregate movement of passenger trains is equivalent to passing over the road, times.....	3,051		
Aggregate movement of freight trains is equivalent to passing over the road, times.....	4,351		
Average number of trains passing daily over the road, about.....	20 1/2		
Average cost, per mile of road, for maintaining roadway.....	\$4,923 18		
Average cost, per mile of road, for repairs of machinery.....	\$3,038 66		
Average cost, per mile of road, for operating road.....	\$5,878 42		
Average cost, per mile of single track, for maintaining roadway.....	\$2,995 87		
Average cost, per mile of single track, for repairs of machinery.....	\$1,848 79		
Average cost, per mile of single track, for operating road.....	\$3,576 56		
Average sum received for carrying one passenger one mile.....	.0224		
Average sum received for transporting one ton of freight one mile.....	.0325		
Average number of miles of travel for each passenger killed.....	30,496,760		
Average number of miles of travel for each passenger either killed or injured.....	3,832,054		
Average number of passengers carried for each one killed.....	675,643		
Average expense is 73.59 per cent. of all the earnings.			

Literature.

The Mercantile Agency Reference Book—NEW YORK: R. G. DUN & Co., 293 Broadway.

This volume is a very remarkable one, whether regarded in the light of usefulness to the business community or of the labor and research of which it is the result. It contains a statement of the capital of almost every business man in the United States, with an indication of the general credit of each individual. The labor necessary to obtain this information must have been very great, since there are in the book Two Hundred Thousand names each of which, of course, has to be the subject of special investigation.

Messrs. Dun & Co. have long been engaged in this business and their reports have proved to be so reliable that they have won the confidence of the commercial community.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1866.

As was pretty generally anticipated, the Directors of the Bank of England reduced their *minimum* rate of discount on Thursday to seven per cent, and a fall of equal extent has taken place in the value of money in the open market. In anticipation of this movement, the demand for accommodation in the early part of the week was somewhat restricted; nevertheless, prices ruled firm, and very little business was done at less than one-quarter per cent below the Bank rate; the more general quotation for short-dated paper in the open market being 7 1/2 per cent. The quotations are now about one per cent below those of Saturday last, and are as under:

30 days' bills.....	6 1/2 @	4 months' bills.....	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
60 do.....	6 1/2 @	6 do do.....	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
3 months' bills.....	6 1/2 @		

The discount houses have reduced their rates of interest for deposits to the extent of from one-half to one per cent. For money on call 5 per cent is now allowed; if with seven, 5 1/2; and if with fourteen day's notice of withdrawal, 6 per cent.

On the Continent the value of money has had a downward tendency, and at several cities—Paris, Berlin, and Amsterdam—a fall of from one-half to one per cent has taken place. The quotations are now as under:

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
At Paris.....	4	3 1/2-4	Turin.....	5	5
Vienna.....	5	5	Brussels.....	5	5
Berlin.....	6	6	Madrid.....	9	Uncertain.
Frankfort.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	Hamburg.....	—	3 1/2
Amsterdam.....	6	6	St. Petersburg.....	6	5 1/2-6

It is anticipated by many persons that the value of money will continue to give way, and that a five per cent rate is not impossible in this country. As usual, under the prevailing varied circumstances, there are many arguments for and against such a hypothesis; but, nevertheless, as I stated a few weeks since, a probability exists of a six per cent rate as a minimum at the Bank of England. In order to be able to judge

the more accurately as regards such a movement, it will not be un-structive to call to mind the course of the money market during the early months of 1865. That year opened with a minimum rate of discount of six per cent; but during the months of September, October, and November in the preceding year—owing to the great demand for money caused by the introduction of a large number of new companies—the quotation had been as high as seven, eight, and nine per cent. These rates naturally were productive of a great falling off in the extent of our trade; hence, the demand for money for commercial purposes declined extensively, and the contraction of trade during the closing months of 1864 told effectively on the price of money in the early months of 1865. During that year money attained a very low point, viz., 3 per cent, and not until the great revival of trade with America did the money market begin to show any degree of stringency, the effect of this revival being an advance in the rate to seven per cent. The high rate for money current during the present year has had the same effect in contracting the operations of the mercantile community as in 1864. During the last few weeks the transactions in materials and manufactures, as well as in most of the articles of food and drink, have been confined to a narrow limit, and as there has been a great absence of speculation, whilst the dealings have, for the most part, been for immediate wants, and at lower prices, the demand for money has necessarily fallen off in a corresponding degree. At the present moment we are just beginning to feel the effects of this decline in commercial transactions; for the time has now arrived for the maturing of bills accepted when the rate of money was high, and during which period, it became compulsory on the part of merchants greatly to reduce the extent of their operations. As trade, therefore, has fallen off, and business in the various articles of commerce is now almost entirely limited to immediate wants, the demand for money for strictly commercial purposes may be expected to be inactive, and the natural effect will be a tendency to lower prices. On the other hand, the demand for silver for remittance to the East will have its influence in producing caution on the part of the Directors of the Bank; but at the present time, it is not anticipated that the silver market will exhibit any degree of animation, since the requirements of merchants will not be of a magnitude sufficient to effect materially the rate of discount. The two circumstances likely to produce stringency, are the introduction of foreign loans and of new companies. As regards the former, it is certain that with a decline in the price of money here, one new loan—that for Russia, of which mention has already been made—will be brought forward, whilst the remaining half of the Argentine Republic loan is still unsubscribed for, and will be offered to the public in the course of a few months. As regards the latter—the new companies—several are undoubtedly in embryo, and should another reduction be made in the price of money, making the minimum at the Bank six per cent, a flood of these will most probably take place.

Notwithstanding the more favorable state of the money market the Stock Exchange markets have not shown any material improvement. Prices, indeed, have not had the slightest tendency to give way; on the other hand, Consols have gradually, though slowly, recovered from the fall of Saturday last, the advance during the week being one-quarter per cent. Foreign loans have been chiefly influenced by the improved state of monetary affairs, and the advance in certain descriptions being to a fair extent. Bank shares have ruled firm, and most other safe securities have changed hands at full quotations. Financial companies shares, however, have been cautiously dealt in, but without leading to any material change in their value. The following are the highest prices of consols each day during the past nine days:

PRICES FROM FEBRUARY 15 TO FEBRUARY 24 INCLUSIVE.

Consols.....	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
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In the market for United States securities the leading feature is an active demand for United States 5-20 bonds, at steadily advanced prices. The improvement during the week is about one per cent. Erie Railway shares, &c., have ruled steady, but Illinois Centrals have declined in price. The market to-day has been rather quieter, but without leading to any material change in the quotations.

The highest prices of American securities each day for the last nine days are as under:

PRICES FROM FEB. 15 TO FEB. 24 INCLUSIVE.

	Thur	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's.....	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	69½	69½	69½
Virginia 5 per cents.....	..	..	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
do. 6 per cents.....	..	41	41	40½	41½	41	41½	41½	41½
Atlantic & G. West., N. Y. sec., 1st mort., 1880, 7 per cent.....	..	75	75	74	74	74	74	74	74
Do. Penn. sec., 1st mort., 1877.....	77	76½	76½	77	77	77	77	77	76
Do. Consolidated Bonds.....	52½	53½	53	52½	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½
Erie shares, \$100.....	76½	77	76½	77	77½	77½	77½	77½	..
Do. Consolidated Bonds, 6 per cents.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois Central, 6 per cents, 1875.....	..	..	..	82	82	82	82	82	82
Do. \$100 shares.....	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	77½	76½	76½
Marletta & Cincinnati Bds., 5 per cents.....	..	..	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
N. Y. Central, \$100 shares.....	..	..	62½	60	60	70	60	60	60
Penn. & H. R., 2d mort., 7½ per cent.....	..	..	103	103	100	100	100	100	100
Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, 2d mort., 6 per cents, convertible.....	..	..	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Do. \$50 shares.....	..	..	86	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Phila. & Erie, 1st mort., 1881, 6 per cents.....	..	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76

It will have been observed that this week's bank return shows an increase in the amount of securities in the issue department against which notes are issued. This arises from the fact of the National Provincial Bank of England, which was permitted to issue notes, having recently established themselves in London, in consequence of which they are compelled to surrender their note circulation. In order not to diminish the aggregate amount of notes to be issued against securities, in any material degree, Government has allowed the Bank to purchase £350,000—two-thirds of the lapsed issue—of Government stock, and the amount of Government security, against which the bank now issues, is thereby increased to £15,000,000, the remaining notes being issued against coin and bullion.

Government have introduced a bill into Parliament for obtaining means to suppress the disease now so prevalent amongst horned stock in this country, and considerable progress has been made already towards its passage. This disease, to which no real name has as yet been ascribed, cannot have attacked less than 200,000 head of stock since it first made its appearance. The government inspectors have sent in a total of nearly 150,000, but for obvious reasons have not been enabled to make full and accurate returns to government. In addition to the ignorance which exists among veterinary surgeons and medical men as to the character of the disease, we are at present without any remedy on which dependence can be placed, and with few exceptions the beasts attacked succumb in a very short period of time. One prescription is, indeed, being used on Sir A. Rothschild's farm with success, but the same prescription has been employed in other quarters without satisfactory results. The future supply is the great cause for alarm. The evil is not so much in the deaths that have resulted from the plague, as the large numbers of immatured stock that have been sent up from the grazing countries during the last three months. So great has been the alarm amongst the grazing community in Lincolnshire, Lancashire, Northamptonshire, as well as in many parts of Scotland, that on some farms nearly all the horned stock, without respect of age, has been forwarded to market, and has sold at moderately low prices. The cases, indeed, are very numerous in which stock has been sent away from the farm, and has been disposed of at £5 to £7 per head. Had it been kept at home for a period of eighteen months or two years, prices varying from £20 to £30 per head might have been obtained. The loss is necessarily one which concerns not only the grazier but the whole nation, and, as in many parts of the country, scarcely a head of stock is now to be seen, it is quite impossible for meat not to reach a very high point in value before the close of the year. In fact, as soon as the disease shall have commenced to abate, and greater confidence is gained by the graziers, the supplies of meat will then be kept back, and the price must rise. Americans are immediately interested in this question, for if the price of butcher's meat becomes very high in this country, the value of provisions will be enhanced in a corresponding degree. The effects of the cattle plague will be, therefore, an improvement in the market for all kinds of provisions, and, without doubt, pork, beef, and bacon will, if of good quality, find a ready market at high prices. Fish will also necessarily advance with the price of meat, and as this class of food will perhaps be dearer in proportion than meat, recourse will have to be had to foreign provisions.

I give you below a table showing the consumption or quantity returned for manufacturing purposes of the leading articles of commerce in the United Kingdom. The total pounds are given, also the population and the pounds per head:

Year.	Estimated population.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee		Rice	
		tons.	lbs. per head.	lbs.	per head.	lbs.	per head.	tns.	lbs. per head.
1843..	27,283,000	201,416	16.54	40,293,393	1.47	29,079,404	1.10	12,760	1.01
1844..	27,577,000	206,473	17.77	41,363,770	1.50	31,352,389	1.14	16,145	1.31
1848..	27,855,000	309,424	24.88	43,734,789	1.75	37,072,546	1.37	19,519	1.57
1850..	27,423,000	310,891	25.35	51,172,302	1.87	31,166,359	1.14	20,051	1.63
1855..	27,899,000	381,287	30.86	63,429,286	2.27	35,764,564	1.28	43,345	3.38
1860..	23,944,000	448,070	34.81	76,359,428	2.66	33,674,381	1.23	76,778	6.04
1861..	24,196,000	470,040	36.06	77,949,485	2.67	35,375,675	1.21	79,178	6.07
1862..	29,400,000	485,856	27.24	78,817,060	2.68	34,664,153	1.18	132,357	10.08
1863..	29,600,000	495,050	37.46	85,206,776	2.88	32,988,116	1.11	73,255	5.84
1864..	29,820,000	499,604	37.53	88,637,099	2.98	31,591,124	1.06	80,519	6.05
1865..	30,000,000	551,410	41.17	97,915,701	3.26	30,917,018	1.03	43,225	3.50

Year.	Tobacco		Wool		Cotton		Raw Silk	
	lbs.	per head.	lbs.	per head.	lbs.	per head.	lbs.	per head.
1843.....	23,012,627	0.84	46,221,811	1.70	623,573,116	22.23	2,310,246	0.13
1844.....	24,595,791	0.89	63,741,037	2.31	593,888,744	21.71	3,922,341	0.14
1848.....	27,191,368	0.98	64,289,263	2.54	639,000,369	22.94	4,131,027	0.15
1850.....	27,531,406	1.01	59,933,104	2.19	561,107,163	20.46	4,335,097	0.16
1855.....	30,332,657	1.09	69,816,930	2.50	767,339,792	27.51	4,434,807	0.16
1860.....	35,412,845	1.22	117,633,210	4.06	1,140,510,112	39.40	6,034,654	0.21
1861.....	34,976,453	1.20	92,795,737	3.18	958,696,816	32.84	4,613,639	0.16
1862.....	35,614,985	1.21	123,840,673	4.21	809,258,656	10.52	5,039,407	0.17
1863.....	37,616,246	1.27	119,449,703	3.33	428,230,768	14.47	5,288,226	0.18
1864.....	38,239,521	1.28	150,539,306	5.05	648,602,416	21.75	1,733,271	0.06
1865.....	39,208,059	1.37	124,931,152	4.17	629,840,736	21.00	3,826,577	0.13

Below is the total value of imports and exports for a series of years

Year.	TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTATIONS.		TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTATIONS.	
	Total £.	per h'd s. d.	Total £.	per h'd s. d.
1854.....	152,339,053	109.08	171,789,460	118.08
1855.....	143,542,850	102.11	179,034,444	122.08
1856.....	172,544,174	122.07	184,129,120	125.03
1857.....	187,646,935	132.11	208,596,565	137.09
1858.....	164,533,832	116.03	226,057,991	152.00
1859.....	179,132,355	124.07	205,683,789	137.01

TOTAL VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED.

Year.	Total £.		Total £.	
	Total £.	per h'd s. d.	Total £.	per h'd s. d.
1843.....	52,206,447	3.03	130,411,529	80.04
1844.....	53,534,705	42.06	133,841,227	83.11
1848.....	97,184,326	69.11	138,308,814	85.05
1855.....	95,683,045	68.07	124,137,812	84.05
1856.....	115,526,948	82.03	146,603,342	99.01
1857.....	122,156,237	86.02	160,456,504	107.07
1858.....	116,638,756	81.03	164,927,761	108.07

[For further matters of interest respecting cotton, dry goods, wool, &c., from our correspondent see our special reports on cotton, dry goods, breadstuffs, &c.—ED. COM. & FIN'L CHRON.]

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports and exports the past week have both been unusually large. A very important item in the exports for this week is cotton, as may be seen from our summary of articles exported as given in our Commercial Epitome. The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry-goods) March 1, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) March 2 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$2,422,215	\$1,976,699	\$1,009,691	\$2,547,990
General merchandise.....	1,285,209	1,837,039	1,510,546	3,559,766
Total for the week.....	\$3,707,424	\$3,813,738	\$2,520,237	\$6,107,756
Previously reported.....	27,663,663	31,650,869	17,034,014	47,129,146
Since January 1.....	\$31,371,087	\$35,464,607	\$19,554,251	\$53,236,902

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 March 3 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$3,749,684	\$3,596,520	\$2,919,574	\$6,803,831
Previously reported.....	32,185,796	23,173,348	37,387,632	35,227,238
Since January 1.....	\$35,935,480	\$26,769,868	\$40,237,206	\$42,031,069

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 March 3, 1866 :

Feb. 28—Steamer Moro Castle, Havana—	
Spanish doubloons.....	\$6,800
Spanish gold.....	366
Mch. 2—Brig Florence, Ponce—	
American silver.....	6,587
" 2—Steamer Allemania, Hamburg—	
German silver.....	1,200
Gold bars.....	60,500
Total for the week.....	\$75,453
Previously reported.....	4,326,099
Total since January 1, 1866.....	\$4,401,552

Same time in	Same time in
1865.....	4,099,914 1858.....
1864.....	8,829,959 1857.....
1863.....	8,590,238 1856.....
1862.....	6,482,293 1855.....
1861.....	1,192,897 1854.....
1860.....	2,496,848 1853.....
1859.....	6,073,899 1852.....

THE LOAN BILL.—LETTER OF HON. FREEMAN CLARK.—In reply to an enquiry, the Comptroller of the Currency has written the following excellent letter, stating very important objections to the funding bills now before Congress :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
February 24, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of to-day is received, and in reply I have to say that I am decidedly opposed to the Loan bill for the following reasons :

By the act of June 30, 1864, United States notes can be converted into compound-interest notes; and by the act of March 3, 1865, certificates of indebtedness, compound-interest notes, five per cent legal tender notes, and seven-thirty treasury notes can be converted into five-twenty bonds; and that portion of the temporary loan that it is desirable should be paid can be paid from money now in the Treasury, which I suppose must be at this time, including deposits in National Banks, at least \$150,000,000, and the amount that it would be expedient to pay would not be more than the amount of the increase of the deposit for the last few weeks, and which the government has not had any occasion to use. We have, therefore, full powers to fund every dollar of the floating debt without any further legislation on the subject, and no occasion for making any loan for any purpose whatever. All can be done by simply exchanging one security for another, and can be quietly done without essentially disturbing the money market or the business of the country, the Secretary of the Treasury being the judge as to how far and how rapid the movements in reference to conversion should proceed.

I think there is no doubt about the willingness of the holders of the floating debt to convert into 5-20 bonds to the extent that is desirable, if the credit of our securities is sustained; but if authority is given to put bonds upon the market to an almost unlimited amount, and to sell at any price, as provided in the bill, would, in my view, cause such uncertainty in the public mind as to render it impossible to keep up the price of the government securities. I do not think a loan of \$50,000,000 could be negotiated without sinking the price of 5-20 bonds below par, as the public would not know how soon another \$50,000,000—\$500,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000 might be put upon the market.

As to the position in reference to a foreign loan, it would, in my view, if carried into effect, be almost suicidal. If bonds are sold abroad the price would be based, of course, upon the present currency rate of exchange, consequently the government would receive about \$60 in gold for each \$100 in bonds, payable in gold, with semi-annual interest, also payable in gold—in addition to exchange, commissions, &c., &c. And in addition, if the government should sell its bonds abroad to the extent to affect the price of gold—say 20 per cent—it would lessen to just that extent the net proceeds of the bonds, and instead of \$60 realize only \$40 for each \$100 of bonds.

Yours, truly,
FREEMAN CLARKE.

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.

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY	RATE P. C.T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Railroads.				
Indianapolis & Cincln. Co..	4	Mar. 20.	Company's Office New York.	Mar. 10 to Mar. 20.
Insurance.				
Atlantic Fire of Brooklyn..	5	On dem.	Company's Office	—

FRIDAY, March 9, 1866, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Financial affairs exhibit no important change. The prevailing tendency is toward greater ease in the Money Market, but the rates on loans are not quotably lower. In banking circles there is more confidence than for some weeks past, and money is lent more freely for commercial purposes. There is a less amount of merchants' balances in the hands of private firms than is usual at this period of the year. Merchants, indeed, find it somewhat difficult to provide for their own obligations, and have, therefore, little for employment in street ventures. This fact materially affects the tone of speculation.

There has been more inquiry for business paper during the week. The credits of well known firms are bought with less of cautions discrimination, but still at firm rates. There is a market for any amount of prime paper at 7½@8 per cent. but few names find buyers at 7 per cent. The large auction sales of dry goods are augmenting the supply of auctioneers paper, which is taken at 8@10 per cent.

The demand for money on call cannot be considered active, but owing to the competition from sellers of paper, the rate for the first half of the week has been steady at 7 per cent; for the last two days transactions have been made at 6 per cent, both by banks and private bankers; though 7 per cent must be considered the prevailing rate. Late this afternoon balances were generally employed at 6 per cent.

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

Call loans.....	Per cent. 6 @ 7	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	Per cent. 7½ @ 8
Loans on bonds & mort..	6 @ 7	do single names.....	8½ @ 10
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.....	7 @ 8	Lower grades.....	10 @ 18

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—National bonds continue very firm and in active demand. The decline in gold has produced an expectation of a corresponding fall in gold interest bonds; but holders have declined to sell below late quotations and the prices of last week are fully maintained. The advance of Five-twenties in London to 69¼@69½ strengthens the market very materially, not only by keeping values there, about equal to those current here, but also by confirming the growing confidence in the credit of the Government. The steamship Java brought orders for a moderate amount of Five-twenties. There have been some considerable sales of the 3d issues of Five-twenties, during the week, made in a quiet way; and there appears to be some reason for supposing that the bonds come from the Treasury Department, and are connected with funding operations of the Secretary. Seven-thirties are firmer, in consequence of the decline in gold. There has been more inquiry for compound interest notes, supposed to arise from purchases by the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to funding them into Five-twenty bonds.

The large current receipts of the Treasury, from customs and internal revenue, have a tendency, by strengthening public confidence, to steadily appreciate the value of all Government securities. This appreciation, however, is indicated not by an advance in their quotations, but by the price remaining stationary while the currency into which they are convertible increases in value.

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

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 23.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.	104½	104½	104½	104½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	103½	102½	103½	103½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 "	103½	102½	103	103½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 "	103½	102½	103½	103½
U. S. 10-40's, "	94½	94½	90½	99½
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.	99½	99½	99½	99½
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.	99½	99½	99½	99½
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.	99½	99½	99½	99½
U. S. 1 yr's certificates.	98½	98½	93½	99

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The prevailing tendency of railroad stock has been downward, and prices are $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. lower than a week ago. There have been strong clique movements upon Erie and Michigan Southern which have partially sustained the market, but the prevailing lack of confidence in the maintenance of new current values exerts a constantly depressing tendency which it is found difficult to resist, even by the strongest combinations. The decrease in the receipts of the Western roads during the last two weeks of February has aided materially the downward tendency. The operations in Michigan Southern have been partially connected with movements for controlling the approaching election of officers of the road; at the same time the finances of the company, for the last ten months, are understood to make a very satisfactory exhibit, the surplus being, it is said, equal to a ten per cent dividend upon the common stock. New York Central has been partially supported by a report that a bill is to be introduced into the Legislature authorizing the company to charge $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile upon the passenger traffic of the road. Erie has been entirely under the control of a speculative director during the week.

On Monday the large amount of stock loaned to "short" operators was called in, the result being a general rush for cash stock, which was supplied by said director on his own terms. On Wednesday cash stock was sold as high as 87, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per day was paid for the loan of the shares. This morning sales were made at 81½; but at the last board the price rallied and closes at 82½, a decline of 3½ from the closing figure of last Friday.

The miscellaneous list is weak. Cumberland Coal has fallen 1½ since last week; Quicksilver 2½; Mariposa ½, and several other stocks in similar proportion. Border States State stocks are generally firmer, especially those of Missouri, under the consolidation of the debt of that State.

The following are the closing quotations for leading stocks compared with those of previous weeks :

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 23.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.
Cumberland Coal	45½	44½	44½	42½
Quicksilver	42	41	42½	40½
Canton Co.	44½	41½	42½	43½
Mariposa	12	12	12	11½
New York Central	92½	90½	91½	90½
Erie	80½	80½	86½	82½
Hudson River	104	103	103½	103½
Reading	101½	100	99½	97½
Michigan Southern	71½	69½	70	74
Michigan Central	102½	102½	102½	101½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	81½	78½	77½	76½
Cleveland and Toledo	103	107½	108	107½
Northwestern	28½	27½	27½	25½
" preferred	56½	54½	54	52½

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK BOARDS.—The volume of business transacted at the Regular Board for each day of the past week was as follows :

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. Gold Coin.. \$	152,500	178,000	26,000	120,000	49,600	1,134,200	
U. S. Bonds	119,000	54,000	132,500	94,200	68,000	49,000	516,700
State & City Bonds	61,000	84,000	50,000	205,000	233,000	325,500	958,500
Railroad Bonds	21,000	17,000	61,000	3,000	4,000	58,000	164,000
O & M Certificates	40,000	20,000	20,000	60,000	.....	60,000	200,000
Total Bonds, &c.	\$393,500	353,000	289,500	525,300	425,000	987,100	2,973,400
Railroad shares	30,949	37,158	31,382	28,371	34,177	25,691	187,728
Bank shares	250	224	70	155	215	68	983
Miscellaneous	1,950	5,000	1,965	3,618	2,140	2,792	17,465
Total shares	33,150	42,332	33,417	32,144	36,532	23,551	206,176

The following shows the amount of U. S. bonds and notes, and of state and city securities sold daily :

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. 6's, 1881	\$22,000	\$21,000	\$5,000	\$17,000	\$1,000	\$15,000	\$81,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's)	117,000	108,000	14,500	48,500	61,500	54,000	423,500
U. S. 6's (old)	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
U. S. 5's (10-40s)	10,500	49,500	4,500	77,600	51,000	410,000	603,100
U. S. 5's (old)	3,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000	15,600	25,600
U. S. 7-30 notes	119,000	48,000	132,500	94,200	60,000	49,000	502,700
U. S. Certific's.	.....	6,000	.....	.....	8,000	.....	14,000
Missouri 6's	\$11,000	\$29,000	\$13,000	\$180,000	\$197,000	\$121,000	\$551,000
Tennessee 6's	10,000	1,000	17,000	5,000	.....	100,000	133,000
N. Carolina 6's	21,000	45,000	13,000	8,000	20,000	53,000	160,000
Virginia 6's	12,000	7,000	.....	.....	10,000	28,500	55,500
Louisiana 6's	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
New York 7's, bounty	7,000	2,000	.....	6,000	.....	10,000	25,000
California 7's, (gold)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	15,000
Conn. 6's	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
N. York city 6's	.....	.....	7,000	.....	2,000	.....	9,000
Brooklyn city 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	4,000

The number of shares of all kind sold at the Regular and Open Boards, comparatively, and the total at both boards for each day of the week is shown in the following statement :

	Reg. Board.	Open Board.	Total.
Saturday, Mar. 3	33,150	30,600	63,750
Monday, " 5	42,332	46,000	88,332
Tuesday, " 6	33,417	36,900	70,317
Wednesday, " 7	32,217	32,400	64,617
Thursday, " 8	36,532	31,100	67,632
Friday, " 9	29,151	34,300	63,451
Total	206,849	211,300	418,149

The following table shows the number of the most active shares sold each day of the week at both boards conjointly :

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri'y.	Week.
N. Y. Central	5,050	4,200	3,900	2,510	4,100	4,925	24,685
Erie	14,200	11,400	15,460	13,500	18,950	11,000	79,510
P., F. W. & Chicago	4,800	9,100	4,700	4,350	5,236	4,500	32,686
Reading	4,500	10,400	4,200	7,373	5,800	4,400	36,673
Michigan Southern	9,000	20,200	15,000	17,900	16,200	13,050	91,350
Cleveland & Pittsburg	10,300	15,900	10,600	7,700	6,200	6,300	57,000
Chicago & Rock Island	2,300	3,150	5,650	2,800	6,100	3,150	23,150
Western Union Telegraph	1,050	850	220	610	50	820	3,600
All others	12,550	12,182	10,587	7,874	9,996	15,308	68,495
Total	63,750	88,332	70,317	64,617	67,632	63,451	418,149
Total last week	94,456	59,133	70,345	73,462	76,357	65,708	439,461

THE GOLD MARKET.—The premium on gold continues to decline steadily, and against the general anticipation of the market. Those who had bought largely from the government, during its late sales, with a view to selling out at an advance, have since lost confidence, and are now probably selling, so that the market is amply supplied with gold.

On the 1st of May about twenty millions of gold is due upon Five-twenty coupons; and the prospect of this large supply depresses the market, especially as it is considered possible that the payment may be anticipated on the 1st or 15th of April. Apart from this, the ample resources of the government, and the absence of financial embarrassment at a period when it was found the Treasury might experience embarrassment, tend very strongly to depress the premium. It is understood not to be the purpose of the government to sell more gold at current low rates.

The improved financial advices from London are regarded as favoring a partial suspension of the late moderate shipments of bullion and specie to Europe.

The Costa Rica, from Aspinwall, brought \$1,469,286 in treasure.

The shipments of treasure on Saturday last amounted to \$61,700, chiefly in gold bars. On Wednesday the steamship Cuba took out \$341,883, consisting chiefly of bullion brought by the Aspinwall steamer.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
March 3	136	134½	March 7	133½	133½
" 5	134	132½	" 8	132½	131½
" 6	133½	132½	" 9	131½	130½

The following are currency quotations for some of the principal foreign coins :

	Buying.	Selling.
Sovereigns	\$6 30	\$6 40
Spanish Doubloons	20 80	21 00
Napoleons	4 95	5 00
Mexican Dollars	1 30	1 35
Silver Thalers	86	90

COIN CERTIFICATES.—The amounts of coin certificates issued by the Sub-Treasury and redeemed up to the 7th instant, and the amounts outstanding at that date are given in annexed table :

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstand'g.
\$50 dollars	\$107,820	\$70,980	\$36,840
100 dollars	1,678,400	1,187,800	690,600
1,000 dollars	7,793,000	5,553,000	2,190,000
5,000 dollars	40,120,000	30,650,000	9,470,000
10,000 dollars	250,000	30,000	220,000
Total	\$50,099,220	\$37,491,780	\$12,607,440

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

	Custom-house.		Sub-Treasury.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
February 26	\$969,839 44	\$6,156,277 55	\$8,918,034 09	
February 27	446,270 85	5,956,914 80	1,674,671 93	
February 28	489,833 00	685,735 86	1,281,731 25	
March 1	367,198 88	1,399,727 19	1,505,562 72	
March 2	469,914 34	9,318,810 49	397,198 70	
March 3	648,877 90	1,558,942 68	1,341,088 08	
Total	\$3,386,934 41	\$25,071,308 57	\$15,658,306 77	

Balance in Sub-treasury on the morning of Feb. 26... 107,053,016 94

Deduct payments during the week..... 25,071,308 57

Balance on Saturday evening..... \$ 97,640,015 14

Decrease during the week..... 9,413,001 80

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$2,125,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$719,000 in gold, \$3,000 in silver, and \$2,664,934 in gold certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury since Jan. 6:

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Jan. 6	\$2,107,341	\$23,868,750	\$15,861,566	\$67,988,957	dec \$8,006,853
" 13	2,334,694	8,341,643	15,837,971	75,485,284	inc 7,496,327
" 20	2,754,363	5,398,128	14,093,013	84,181,069	inc 8,695,784
" 27	3,226,047	9,457,026	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	21,117,241	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	29,170,133	107,053,016	inc 8,756,043
Mar. 3	3,386,934	25,071,308	15,658,306	97,640,015	dec 9,413,001

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There has been less activity in foreign bills. The improved financial advices from London have somewhat relieved the pressure to remit, and importers are disposed to take the chances of a further fall in gold and a decline in bills. The supply of commercial bills has slightly increased. Cotton bills are the chief reliance of the market and sell at 106½@107½.

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

	Feb. 16.	Feb. 23.	March 2.	March 9.
London Comm'l..	106 @107½	107 @108	107 @108	107 @107½
do bkr's long	107½ @108	108½ @108½	108½ @108½	108½ @108½
do do short	109½	109½ @110	109½ @110	109½ @110
Paris, long	525 @522½	522½ @518½	522½ @520	522½ @518½
do short	521½ @518½	517½ @51½	518½ @516½	517½ @515
Antwerp	532 @526½	526½ @520	525 @520	523½ @521½
Swiss	527½ @525	520 @518½	520 @518½	521½ @520
Hamburg	35½ @ 36	35½ @ 36½	36 @ 36½	36 @ 36½
Amsterdam	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½
Frankfort	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½
Bremen	77½ @ 78	78½ @ 79	75½ @ 78½	78 @ 78½
Berlin	70½ @ 71	71 @ 71½	71½ @ 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 March 3, 1866:

BANKS.	Average amount of				
	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal tenders.
New York	\$6,734,545	\$4,569,190	\$936,333	\$10,850,708	\$2,196,441
Manhattan	5,124,031	1,022,221	13,990	4,466,958	1,308,071
Merchants'	6,632,753	943,224	508,835	4,326,448	2,922,933
Mechanics'	5,430,175	2,035,438	367,004	3,615,615	1,476,506
Union	4,358,540	185,131	433,510	3,321,656	1,576,063
America	8,438,421	1,260,235	3,300	7,621,575	2,537,068
Phoenix	3,323,416	246,426	228,133	2,387,971	753,077
City	3,506,424	717,802		2,323,472	624,426
Tradesmen's	3,122,000	41,758	437,539	1,922,920	701,894
Fulton	2,013,164	218,375	22,952	2,278,445	1,927,357
Chemical	4,857,685	923,211	20,633	4,708,647	1,808,393
Merch'ts Exchange	2,980,077	51,735	375,802	1,887,346	565,996
National	2,779,467	314,418	462,725	891,300	234,004
Butch. & Drovers..	2,135,066	58,867	92,465	1,637,809	343,999
Mech's & Traders..	1,800,067	76,419		1,497,904	295,355
Greenwich	950,854	14,779	7,362	835,560	151,108
Leather Manufact's	3,232,526	204,567	130,000	2,376,401	1,112,489
Seventh Ward.	838,013	55,903	104,464	678,352	311,595
State of N. York..	5,421,254	418,497	13,053	3,763,360	1,637,033
American Exc'ge..	10,170,098	527,635	321,474	5,417,077	2,825,662
Commerce	18,668,164	1,583,261	2,715,090	6,092,523	1,565,833
Broadway	5,930,185	92,048	800,000	5,656,524	2,093,524
Ocean	3,726,253	127,224	658,095	2,736,283	885,143
Mercantile	3,004,262	90,952	298,950	2,634,276	1,070,414
Pacific	2,036,616	15,178	92,126	1,787,129	602,353
Republic	4,933,171	356,262	549,600	3,266,078	630,723
Chatham	1,955,790	124,388	132,600	1,934,749	531,536
People's	1,333,160	49,820	7,544	1,198,950	240,665
North America	2,417,286	168,782	292,448	1,968,892	657,639
Hanover	2,875,240	64,985	249,335	1,501,053	483,716
Irving	1,589,000	24,000	189,900	1,524,322	356,000
Metropolitan	9,928,692	219,368	680,550	5,449,251	1,495,300
Citizens'	1,405,161	29,387	111,478	1,155,371	436,960
Nassau	2,268,413	173,507	4,681	1,885,880	684,326
Market	2,626,835	94,570	426,000	2,067,866	783,139
St. Nicholas	2,784,484	48,203	716,005	1,198,794	481,652
Shoe and Leather.	3,257,500	14,290	623,000	1,966,814	827,830
Corn Exchange	3,849,967	67,547	83,967	2,238,799	401,000
Continental	3,344,193	200,677	480,093	1,925,499	779,000

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Commonwealth.	2,814,139	75,357	217,927	2,767,444	533,960	533,960
Oriental	1,211,801	22,237	128,504	986,909	263,000	263,000
Marine	1,754,836	67,815	221,900	1,658,204	792,300	792,300
Atlantic	1,145,668	21,709	91,933	1,039,143	345,284	345,284
Imp. & Traders	4,494,439	153,015	505,931	3,657,873	961,383	961,383
Park	13,399,665	423,121	1,000,000	12,275,750	3,117,861	3,117,861
Mech. Bank'g As'n	1,800,767	15,090	296,767	1,869,384	428,409	428,409
Grocers'	971,909	26,565	79,167	839,173	277,364	277,364
North River	1,577,399	18,751	18,044	1,442,497	175,141	175,141
East River	914,436	8,018	202,925	670,756	226,925	226,925
Mannf. & Merch'ts	1,403,001	17,558	1,215	972,509	253,433	253,433
Fourth National	14,949,652	433,654	2,411,431	11,952,716	3,879,457	3,879,457
Central	12,279,844	62,050	1,439,329	11,655,702	3,402,696	3,402,696
Second National	1,171,745		269,659	872,190	500,417	500,417
Ninth National	6,250,256	78,386	872,715	6,438,254	1,491,079	1,491,079
First National	2,715,312	27,469	448,429	3,213,368	1,245,375	1,245,375
Third National	3,462,535	56,268	798,513	2,784,867	989,059	989,059
Dry Dock	149,512	5,976	14,098	194,663	26,000	26,000
Bull's Head	994,073	9,149	110,563	1,111,625		
Manufacturers'*	684,503	25,717	91,153	396,243	140,256	140,256
Totals	\$235,339,412	17,181,130	22,994,086	181,444,373	53,760,145	

* No report; same as last week.

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

	Dec. \$4,436,783	Dec. 1,797,023
Loans	Dec. 2,997,779	Dec. 2,642,551
Specie	Inc. 34,168	
Circulation		

The statement exhibits a sharp contraction of operations as the result of the recent heavy sales of gold by the Treasury. The increase in specie is attributable to the same cause.

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Jan. 6, 66	238,185,059	15,778,741	18,583,428	195,432,254	71,617,487	370,617,523
Jan. 13	234,938,193	16,852,568	19,162,917	197,796,989	73,019,957	608,022,637
Jan. 20	239,337,726	15,265,372	20,475,707	198,816,248	72,799,892	538,949,311
Jan. 27	240,407,336	13,106,759	20,965,833	195,012,454	70,319,146	516,318,672
Feb. 3	242,510,332	10,937,474	21,494,234	191,011,695	68,796,250	508,569,128
Feb. 10	242,608,872	10,129,806	22,240,469	188,701,463	68,436,013	493,431,032
Feb. 17	243,063,253	10,303,753	22,983,274	189,777,290	64,802,980	471,816,751
Feb. 24	239,776,200	14,213,351	22,959,918	183,241,404	61,602,726	497,150,087
Mar. 3	235,339,412	17,181,130	22,994,086	181,444,373	53,760,145	526,539,959

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

	Feb. 24.	March 3.	Decrease..	Increase..
Capital	\$14,642,150	\$14,642,150		
Loans	46,865,502	46,604,752	\$260,840	
Specie	1,025,408	1,041,492		164,054
Legal Tenders	17,282,905	17,447,635		16,730
Deposits	33,052,352	32,835,094		217,158
Circulation	7,732,079	8,161,049		428,979

The most remarkable feature of the above statement of averages is the large increase of circulation, which now exceeds eight millions of dollars. The legal tender notes increased \$164,730, and specie \$16,054. The loans decreased \$260,840, and the deposits \$217,158.

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	35,342,806
Jan. 8	46,774,150	933,685	7,319,523	36,018,004
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	35,460,831
Feb. 3	47,283,661	1,000,639	7,668,365	34,681,135
Feb. 10	47,249,383	996,312		

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

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

Table with columns for securities (National, State, Municipal, Miscellaneous), Railroad Stocks, and Railroad Bonds. Columns include days of the week (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.) and prices for various bonds and stocks.

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked), DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (Bonds of 1847, 1848, 1860, 1858, 1861, Oregon War Bds, Treasury Notes, Debt Certificates), State Securities (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin), and Municipal Securities (Albany, Alleghany City, Baltimore, Bangor, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Dubuque, Hartford, Jersey City, Louisville, Marysville, Milwaukee, Newark, New Bedford, New London, Newport, New Haven, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, Rochester, Sacramento, St. Louis, San Francisco, Wilmington).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 9, 1866.

The steady decline in gold the past week has caused general stagnation in trade, and in every leading staple there is a decline to note in currency prices. The influence of the existing depression has an unfavorable effect on gold prices, although there is some demand stimulated in goods for which prices are usually made in gold. This is anticipatory of a further decline in gold, and is less a speculation in goods than selling gold "short."

Cotton, left without support from any quarter, has materially declined, and Breadstuffs, with an undoubted deficiency in the supply of the better grades of Wheat and Flour, have shown a downward tendency.

Provisions have met with a good general demand, but Pork has materially declined, and other hog products close somewhat unsettled; but it must be noted that quotations are about the same as when gold was 140 and upwards. Beef and other products of meat cattle have declined, with a downward tendency. Large sales of beef have been made for the British markets.

Groceries have been very flat, and prices at the close are quite unsettled. We subjoin statements of stocks on hand:

	1865.	1866.	1866.
	March 1.	Feb. 1.	March 1.
Coffee, bags.....	51,864	71,905	49,171
Coffee, mats.....	78,000	.....	.....
Sugar, hhds.....	13,552	24,708	20,718
Sugar, boxes.....	16,936	45,366	35,643
Sugar, bags.....	88,861	98,192	104,305
Melado, hhds.....	292	64	69
Molasses, hhds.....	6,829	5,213	8,005
Molasses, bbls.....	320	967	119
Rice, E. I. cleaned, bags.....	16,796	20,094	19,603
Rice, E. I. uncleaned, bags.....	13,576	.....	.....
Rice, E. I. uncleaned, mats.....	40,794	.....	.....

Naval Stores have been fairly active, and Spirits Turpentine advanced 10c per gallon early in the week, but this has since been partly lost. Oils have been dull, with a downward tendency.

East India Goods have been very quiet, and gold prices are almost uniformly tending downward. Metals have been dull and drooping, except Spelter, which is sustained (gold price) by favorable intelligence from Europe.

Petroleum has been drooping. The receipts at this market are beyond all precedent, and, with a steady decline in gold, prices have given way in the face of an increased demand.

The following table shows the exports of petroleum from the United States for the last four calendar years:

From	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
New York.....	14,620,090	21,335,784	19,547,604	6,720,273
Boston.....	1,511,173	1,696,307	2,049,431	1,071,100
Philadelphia...	12,552,882	7,760,148	5,395,738	2,800,978
Baltimore.....	973,117	829,971	915,866	175,100
Portland.....	11,088	70,752	342,082	120,250
New Bedford..	50,000	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	81,173	80,000	.....	.....
Total gallons ..	29,805,523	21,872,972	28,250,721	10,887,701
Equal to bbls..	745,188	796,624	706,268	272,192

The estimated excess of stocks Jan. 1st, 1866, over Jan. 1st, 1865, is 236,461 barrels of crude, and 23,824 barrels of refined, giving a total equivalent in crude of 208,226 barrels. The price of crude oil at Pittsburgh, without packages, is about 17c per gallon, and at the mines \$4 to \$4 50 per barrel.

Hides have slightly declined, but at the concession there is more activity. Leather is firm and active. Tallow has slightly declined with gold.

Wool has met with more enquiry, but at lower prices, and transactions could not be effected to any extent.

Freights have latterly been more active—the principal shipments being corn, bacon and cotton to British ports; rates are a fraction lower, especially by sail vessels.

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

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	146	625	628	Pitch, bbls.	10	393	.....
Ashes, Prls, bbls	.....	10	119	Oil cake.....	12,710	97,525	58,432
Beeswax, lbs.	2,000	36,640	78,008	Oils.....	.....	.....	.....
Breadstuffs—	.....	.....	.....	Petrol., gals	508,917	5,333,433	1,605,535
Flour, bbls.	25,211	192,011	240,129	Whale, gals	208	40,464	5,249
C. meal, bbls	2,939	16,633	27,607	Sperm, gals	.....	21,933	34,708
Wheat, bus.	.....	64,442	108,019	Lard, gals..	169	3,354	5,934
Rye, bush..	12,455	74,413	.....	Provisions—	.....	.....	.....
Corn, bush.	140,166	1,060,728	87,229	Pork, bbls..	2,908	14,622	17,633
Oats, bush..	82,006	168,559	.....	Beef, bbls&ctcs.	2,753	12,086	22,992
Peas, bush..	.....	7,692	.....	Bacon,	23,322	73,775	96,568
Candles, bxs.	1,405	11,091	.....	Butter.....	334	5,014	33,680
Cotton, bales.	17,442	100,693	7,982	Cheese.....	619	22,867	71,380
Hay, bales..	441	4,500	.....	Lard.....	9,716	50,216	75,695
Hops, bales..	33	140	6,251	Staves M.....	57	1,347	2,088
Naval Stores—	.....	.....	.....	Tallow.....	9,140	32,924	46,314
C. Turp. bbls	1,097	1,121	.....	Tobacco, pkgs	3,038	20,598	37,231
S. Turp. bbls	131	1,017	.....	Tobacco, mf, lbs.	141,720	502,601	1076,255
Rosin, bbls.	8,233	41,392	379	Whalebone, lbs	875	96,430	10,773
Tar, bbls.,	11	1,977	806	.....	.....	.....	.....

The receipts of domestic produce for the week, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1865, 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...	122	1,041	2,250	Rosin.....	4,823	73,938	6,575
Breadstuffs—	.....	.....	.....	Tar.....	760	15,280	1,442
Flour, bbls..	25,754	240,622	263,570	Pitch.....	144	495	.....
Wheat, bush	3,373	61,078	10,575	Oil cake, pkgs	999	9,566	.....
Oats.....	30,790	319,399	647,060	Oil lard.....	242	1,171	2,045
Corn.....	30,420	337,296	327,360	Oil, Petroleum.	14,580	220,717	52,810
Rye.....	1,655	8,056	10,380	Peanuts, bags.	.....	4,099	.....
Malt.....	10,605	135,774	.....	Provisions—	.....	.....	.....
Barley.....	1,050	28,962	44,140	Butter, pkgs.	5,524	75,942	104,795
Grass seed..	4,872	81,395	.....	Cheese.....	2,713	27,134	19,975
Flaxseed....	160	1,456	.....	Cut meats...	7,037	32,282	32,865
Beans.....	1,329	28,283	.....	Eggs.....	2,030	12,084	.....
Peas.....	677	8,658	.....	Pork.....	5,975	56,642	54,020
C. meal, bbls.	3,215	15,441	77,110	Beef, pkgs...	2,931	13,192	51,185
C. meal, bags.	14,475	127,631	.....	Lard, pkgs...	9,571	38,768	28,490
B. W. Flour, bags.....	120	6,045	.....	Lard, kegs...	275	2,813	.....
Cotton, bales	10,525	189,186	62,615	Rice, pkgs....	105	1,050	.....
Copper, plates.	.....	1,335	.....	Starch.....	444	24,534	.....
Copper, bbls..	8	754	.....	Stearine.....	144	1,177	.....
Driedfruit, pkgs	566	3,810	.....	Spelter, slabs.	.....	547	.....
Grease, pkgs..	5	429	.....	Sugar, hhds & bbls.....	.....	192	.....
Hemp, bales..	52	240	.....	Tallow, pkgs..	121	1,283	5,500
Hides, No....	947	91,124	.....	Tobacco.....	6,239	33,784	.....
Hops, bales..	132	2,577	9,105	Tobacco, hhds.	131	3,418	.....
Leather, sides.	44,775	417,003	358,700	Whisky, bbls..	2,044	17,797	10,040
Lead, pigs....	100	1,562	.....	Wool, bales...	1,637	20,099	11,335
Molasses, hhds, & bbls	214	4,644	.....	Dressed Hogs, No.....	1,006	80,178	.....
Naval Stores—	.....	.....	.....	Rice, rough, bush.....	.....	6,186	.....
Crude trp. bbl	37	10,317	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits turpentine.....	496	6,768	1,332	.....	.....	.....	.....

IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

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.....	207	1,641	300	Hardware...	261	2,448	1,525
Coal, tons....	2,368	9,364	21,769	Iron, RR'b's	9,424	22,978	33,279
Cocoa, bags...	59	4,024	1,001	Lead, pigs...	15,300	81,743	47,925
Coffee, bags...	17,210	116,634	56,034	Spelter, lbs.	112,000	1,915,425	109,170
Cotton, bales.	379	883	6,764	Steel.....	3,074	26,474	12,302
Drugs, &c....	.....	.....	.....	Tin, bxs....	6,644	69,200	41,825
Bark, Peruv	34	1,192	723	Tin slabs, lbs	51,768	1,544,919	449,959
Blea p'wd'rs	382	2,326	3,635	Rags.....	470	11,396	3,806
Brimst, tns.	1,424	3,225	137	Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls.	2,031	9,955	21,335
Cochineal...	.....	115	369	Sugar, bxs & bg	6,137	56,155	64,561
Cr Tartar...	154	420	.....	Tea.....	34,777	103,312	129,232
Gambier.....	650	3,412	.....	Tobacco.....	549	5,042	921
Gums, crude	119	2,371	230	Waste.....	43	1,378	885
Gum, Arabic	176	992	1,296	Wines, &c.	.....	.....	.....
Indigo.....	66	652	92	Champ, bkts	83	19,943	3,247
Madder.....	485	3,789	259	Wines.....	6,723	32,31	2,334
Oils, ess....	92	1,326	730	Wool, bales..	2,590	9,731	7,588
Oil, Olive...	4,840	28,927	132	Articles reported by value.	.....	.....	.....
Opium.....	22	219	4,649	Cigars.....	\$33,854	\$188,093	\$40,019
Soda, bi-carb	1,900	14,879	1,773	Corks.....	2,916	8,908	4,222
Soda, sal....	99	29,230	3,440	Fancy goods.	116,014	518,159	224,835
Soda, ash....	1,451	5,333	347	Fish.....	73,569	394,517	80,148
Flax.....	394	1,802	762	Fruits, &c.	.....	.....	.....
Furs.....	163	1,068	250	Lemons....	10,417	79,494	13,699
Gunny cloth.	500	4,393	606	Oranges....	15,887	54,598	44,940
Hair.....	345	1,497	8,401	Nuts.....	85,858	295,023	23,394
Hemp, bales..	2,770	16,623	.....	Raisins....	34,796	321,515	96,645
Hides, &c....	.....	.....	.....	Hides, undred	185,498	1,300,915	393,861
Bristles.....	18	258	638	Rice.....	.....	48,495	74,323
Hides, dreed	224	1,977	4,234	Spices, &c.	.....	.....	.....
India rubber..	384	5,027	25	Cassia.....	9,924	69,996	3,317
Ivory.....	3	590	76	Ginger.....	199	14,214	1,401
Jewelry, &c.	.....	.....	76	Pepper.....	.....	49,674	967
Jewelry.....	17	142	95	Saltpetre...	.....	35,811	37,411
Watches....	25	209	8,961	Woods.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed.....	15,900	61,976	17,676	Fustic.....	2,993	7,833	19,458
Molasses....	3,080	1,142	.....	Logwood....	10,136	39,813	24,167
Metals, &c.	.....	.....	330	Mahogany..	16,190	32,577	41,821
Cutlery.....	201	1,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORTS FROM BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE.

The following table shows the exports from the above ports, of some leading articles of commerce for the month of February, and from Jan. 1 to March 1, 1866:

(Coal oil and kerosene are included under petroleum.)

	—Boston.—		—Philadelphia.—		—Baltimore.—	
	For Feb.	Jan. 1 to Mch. 1.	For Feb.	Jan. 1 to Mch. 1.	For Feb.	Jan. 1 to Mch. 1.
Bread, bbls.....	1,195	1,826	*57,195	200,115	625..	2,580
Breadstuffs—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour, bbls.....	11,181	23,470	8,309	20,748	12,744	27,161
Corn meal, bbls.	465	1,726	870	1,823	690	2,125
Wheat, bush.....	.....	.....	1,972	6,573	.....	.....
Corn, bush.....	.....	1,566	82,855	135,098	118,729	234,652
Candles, bxs.....	4,555	7,440	*23,000	68,250	*27,716	83,716
Cotton, bales						

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 6, 1866.

Table of exports from New York to various foreign ports including DANISH WEST INDIES, HAMBURG, BREMEN, ANTWERP, LIVERPOOL, BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, BRITISH WEST INDIES, and HAVRE. Columns include item names, quantities, and values.

Table of exports to various foreign ports including CUBA, PORTO RICO, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, and NEW GRANADA. Columns include item names, quantities, and values.

Table with columns: Quan. Value, Machinary, cs., Cotton gins, cs., Blacking, bbls., Fire crackers, pkgs., Effects, cs., Books, cs., Hats, cs., Segars, cs., Photo mat, cs., Agl implemts, pkgs., Mfd iron, pkgs., Sew mach, cs., Ptg matl, cs., Hoop skirts, cs., Leather cloth, cs., Cheese, lbs., Jewelry, cs., Dent matl, cs., Tobacco, hhds., Segars, cs., Clocks, Miscellaneous. Total \$41,038.

IMPORTS (OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2ND, 1866.

Table with columns: Quan. Value, China, Glass & E. ware, Earth'nw'e, Glass, Glassware, Glass plate, Drugs, &c., Alkali, Acids, Ammonia sal, Arrow root, Argols, Aniline, Bark, Peruv., Blea. powder, Brimstone, Borax, Castor oil, Camphor, Chalk, Cream tartar, Chiccoory, Gambie, Gums, crude, do arabic, do copal, Indigo, Lactime, Leaches, Liq root, do Paste, Madder, Oils, Oils, ess, Oil, linseed, Oil, olive, Opium, Paints, Potash, hyd, do Pruss, Reg Antimony, Rubarb, Sarsaparilla, Shilac, Soda, hi car, do sal, do ash, Sponges, Sugar of lead, Sumac, Vanilla beans, Vermillion, Verdigris, Yellow beans, Other, Fruits, &c., Bananas, Citron, Currants, Figs, Lemons, Nuts, Oranges, Prunes, Plums, Raisins, Sauces and pre-serves, Other.

2,000 bags Penang partly sold from 3 1/2 d @ 3 1/2 d. White steady; 120 bags found buyers at 6 1/2 d for fair Singapore; 60 bags Penang were bought in at 6 1/2 d. 1,500 bags Clove Stalka were partly disposed of at 2 1/2 d. 600 bags Pimento chiefly realized from 2 1/2 d @ 2 1/2 d. 120 cases Nutmegs brought from 1s 6d @ 2s 8d for good small to mid bold, with superior bold from 3s 7d @ 3s 8d; with 30 cases Macs from 1s 8d @ 3s 1d for mid to fine pale. 400 boxes Cassia Ligna partly realized from 97s @ 100s for good seconds to good pile one. 400 bales Cassia Vera were held for 46s.

SUGAR.—The market has shown more firmness, and prices have advanced 6d @ 1s from the recent lowest point, with a limited business. TALLOW.—A good business has been done, prices for St. Petersburg Y. C. being quoted 47s 9d on spot and March, 48s 3d April to June, and 51s for October to December.

TEA.—9,600 pkgs sold this week at public auction without material change in prices. Oolongs continue in demand for America, and Young Hysons and un-colored Japans are also in request for same quarter. Good Common Cong 1s 1d @ 1s 1 1/2 d.

TIN.—Blocks 95s, Bars 96s, Refined 98s, Straits 87s cash. LEAD.—Common Pig £21 @ £21 5s.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 9.

The falling off in the receipts continues to a limited extent, but is most apparent at New Orleans, where for the week ending March 2, they amounted to only 12,500 bales. Memphis and the Red River district will be the chief sources of supply for New Orleans the remainder of the season. By mail and telegraph we bring our returns down one week later:

Table with columns: Bales, The total receipts at the ports in the United States the last week, Previous receipts since September 1, Receipts prior to Sept. 1 and since the close of the war, Making the total receipts.

The improved tone of the market at the date of our last report was of very brief duration. The buoyancy was lost immediately, and since Monday there has been a steady decline, and a very moderate business. The unsatisfactory state of trade in manufactured cottons; the decline in the Liverpool market, in the face of an easier money market; the decline in gold; and the continued receipts (diminished, but still liberal) at the Southern markets, have had a depressing influence, against which holders have not been able to make a single strong point. Sales for the week, 11,000 bales. The following are closing quotations:

Table with columns: N. Orleans & Texas, Upland, Florida, Mobile, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling, Middling Fair.

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

Table with columns: Bales, From, New Orleans, Texas, Mobile, Florida, Savannah, Foreign.

Total for the week, Previously reported, Total since July 1.

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

Table with columns: To Liverpool, To Havre, To Hamburg, To Bremen, To Glasgow, To other ports.

Total for the week, Previously reported since July 1, Total exports from New York.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Cotton to-day is unsettled and irregular. Sales this day have been 2,000 bales, and receipts 2,869. Middling is nominal at 44 1/2 c @ 45 c. Receipts for the week ending March 3 were 12,500, sales 2,000 bales, and stock 186,000 bales. We give below for comparison the receipts for the last two months:

Table with columns: Week ending Jan. 5-bales, Week ending Feb. 9-bales, Week ending Feb. 16-bales, Week ending Feb. 24-bales, Week ending March 3-bales.

The arrivals, exports and stocks of cotton at New Orleans for ten years—from September 1 to Feb. 28 of each year—have been as follows:

Table with columns: Arrivals, Exports, Stocks, 1865-66, 1864-65, 1863-64, 1862-63, 1861-62.

MOBILE, March 3.—The receipts for the past week have been 12,034 bales—an increase of nearly 3,000 bales, due to the rise in the rivers. The total receipts at Mobile have now reached 330,113 bales, and the sources of this supply have been as under:

Table with columns: By the Alabama River, By the Tombigbee River, By the Warrior River, By Railroad.

Making a total of, The market closes dull at 4 1/2 c for Middling. We give below the statement for the last three weeks—in bales:

LONDON, 23d February.—COCOA.—302 bags met a ready sale at 65s @ 70s for gray Trinidad, and 73s @ 90s for red, and 60s @ 64s 6d Grenada. COFFEE continues firm, with a moderate quantity offering. COPPER.—Tough cake and tile £96, best selected £99, sheathing £101, Y. M. sheathing 9 1/2 d. NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine offer at 44s. Petroleum 2s 3d @ 2s 3 1/2 d. Refined, and Spirits 1s 5d @ 1s 6d. In MOLASSES no business. SALTPETRE flat.—900 bags Bengal sold at 23s @ 23s 3d for 8 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent, and 1,100 bags at 23s 3d for fine. 25 tons for arrival are also reported sold at 24s 3d for 5 per cent refraction. SPICES.—Pepper: Black firm; 2,500 bags Singapore chiefly brought 3 1/2 d.

	Week ending Feb. 10	Week ending Feb. 17	Week ending Feb. 24	Week ending March 3
St'k on h. Sept. 1, '65	24,290	24,290	24,290	24,290
Received this week	8,685	9,791	9,299	12,084
Received previously	290,304	298,989	308,780	318,079
	323,279	333,070	342,369	354,408
Exported this week	8,202	11,993	16,090	8,758
Exported previously	229,205	237,407	249,400	265,589
Burned and lost	3,581	240,988	3,581	252,981
	82,291	80,089	73,298	76,475

The following are the exports from Mobile for week ending March 3, and the total since Sept. 1 :

Where Exported to.	Week end'g March 3.	Previously Since Sept. 1.	Total since Sept. 1.
Liverpool	6,457	186,531	142,988
France		15,420	15,420
Other Foreign Ports		735	735
New York	1,815	70,851	71,166
Boston	320	15,049	15,369
Providence		2,703	2,703
Philadelphia		417	417
Baltimore		383	388
New Orleans	666	23,500	24,166
Other Ports			
Total Coastwise	2,301	113,963	115,204
Total	8,758	265,589	274,347

GALVESTON, Feb. 24.—Market closes quiet. Prices are nominal. We give below the cotton statement for one week later than in our last number, with the statements of the previous two weeks for comparison :

	Week ending Feb. 10.	Week ending Feb. 17.	Week ending Feb. 24.
Stock on hand Sept. 1....	13,857	13,857	13,857
Received this week.....	4,136	4,337	2,790
Received previously.....	106,532	110,668	115,005
Received at other ports..	14,747	15,044	15,554
Total	139,272	143,906	147,206
Exports to—			
Great Britain.....	31,226	33,315	34,041
France.....	911	911	911
Other Continental ports..	5,940	5,940	5,940
New Orleans.....	36,543	37,164	37,701
New York.....	40,449	41,625	44,466
Boston.....	3,199	5,078	6,116
Total	112,428	118,093	123,236
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	26,844	25,813	23,970

The exports from Galveston from February 17 to February 24, were as follows :

	Bales.	Bales.
Feb. 17, Bark Pawnee, Liverpool	726	179
" 23, Sch Jos. Warren, Bost.	1,038	14
" 23, S. S. Port au Prince, N.Y.	739	13
" 23, Brig Amand Guion, N.Y.	543	
" 23, Sch R. Webster, N. Y.	1,000	
Total	4,633	

GALVESTON, March 6.—By telegraph under this date we have, Cotton unsettled. Sales of middling at 31cts, gold. Freights to Northern ports 1/2c, and to Liverpool 1/2d@3/4d. Freights are very dull at these figures and several vessels have been sent away in ballast.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—An unusual dullness has pervaded the market during the week, caused, no doubt, by the unfavorable advices from Europe. But few transactions have taken place and in order to effect the few sales made, holders were compelled to submit to a considerable decline from the prices given in our last. Middling qualities have not commanded an average more than 38@39 cents; and it is with difficulty sales are made at these figures. The exports have been—To Liverpool, 4,794 bales Upland, and 419 do Sea Island, New York, 3,210 do Upland, 88 do Sea Island; to Boston, 125 bales Upland, and 20 do Sea Island; to Philadelphia 27 bales Upland, and 46 bales Domestic, to Baltimore 175 bales Upland, and 32 bales Domestic, and to Charleston, 71 bales Sea Island.

	Week ending Feb. 16.	Week ending Feb. 23.	Week ending March 3.
Stock Sept. 1.....	281	281	236
Received this week	425	355	235
Received prev.....	5,771	5,541	6,653
Total receipts	6,477	6,217	7,169
Exported this week	360	244	598
Exported prev.....	4,654	5,014	5,785
Total exports	5,014	5,258	6,383
Stock on hand.....	1,463	1,149	786

LONDON.—Our own correspondent at London, under date of Feb. 24 on the subject of cotton, writes as follows :

"There has been a fair, but by no means active demand for cotton during the week. Holders have felt disposed to meet the views of buyers, who have mostly made offers at a slight reduction in price. The fall is chiefly confined to American produce, in which a decline of 1/2d per pound has taken place. Most other descriptions are also lower, but only to the extent of 1/4c per pound. In Brazil cotton considerable business has been transacted, but it has resulted, in a great measure, from a desire on the part of holders to realize, and prices have in consequence given way. The total sales amount to 58,600 bales, of which speculators have taken 3,440 bales; exporters, 11,000 bales; and the ,160 bales. The imports this week have fallen off, the aggregates being 30,625 bales, whilst the actual exports have reached 23,000 bales.

Freights from Alexandria to Thursday last, when the market was dull at 23d for fair, and 23d per pound, with

freight, for good fair. The latest statement of shipments from Alexandria is as follows :

	Great Britain, bales.	Continent, bales.	Total bales.
From Nov. 1, 1865, to Feb. 9, 1866.....	65,282	17,221	82,503
" 1864, " " 1865.....	123,470	22,692	146,162

"These figures show a material diminution, in addition to which advices from India have just come to hand stating that this year's crop will fall short of last year's by about 400,000 bales."

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—The continued heavy receipts at the American ports, as advised by Jura, caused the market to open flat on Monday, and the dullness was further increased on the arrival of the Hibernian, reporting a considerable decline in the New York market. Holders have offered their stocks freely, and, though there has been an average demand from the trade, prices have ruled in favor of buyers, and even the reduction in the Bank rate to 7 per cent., announced yesterday, has failed to impart animation to the market, which to-day is quiet at yesterday's prices, showing a decline on the week of 1/4d. per lb.

QUOTATIONS.

	Ordinary and Middling.	Fair and Good Fair.	Good and Fine.
Upland.....	17 @18 1/2d.	19 1/2 @— d.	— @— d.
Mobile.....	17 @18 1/2	19 1/2 @—	— @—
New Orleans.....	17 1/2 @18 1/2	20 1/2 @—	— @—
Texas.....	17 @18 1/2	20 @—	— @—
Sea Island.....	30 @33	38 @48	60 @75

The following are the sales and imports the past week, and the stocks at the close of the week :

	Total this week.	SALES Total this year.	Same period 1865.	IMPORTS To this date 1866.	To this date 1865.	STOCKS— This date.	Same date 1865.
American.....	23,880	198,230	18,240	21,141	233,673	214,650	50,970
Brazilian.....	7,430	51,280	22,350	2,028	65,777	47,970	52,310
West Indian.....	2,060	14,200	3,450	2,865	17,724	13,900	13,800
Egyptian.....	5,370	38,910	46,430	4,251	46,669	41,740	91,200
East Indian.....	19,830	152,740	125,030	300	98,409	96,750	275,560
China & Japan.....	30	1,260	33,160	40	43,665	3,670	93,820
Total.....	58,600	456,620	248,710	30,625	462,292	321,106	418,680

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 9.

Although the market is in a great measure independent of export influences, the recent decline in gold has not been without its effect. The demand and upward course has been checked, and there has been some decline from the highest point.

Flour has come forward rather more freely; and, with the production of city millers, the supply is nearly equal to the demand. Much of the stock in store is unsound, and is being marketed under the best circumstances possible. As low as \$6 75 has been accepted for Extra State of this character. But the fresh arrivals are generally good flours, and they are at once put upon the market. Prices of sound, common and medium grades are 10c@20c below the highest point, with a downward tendency. To-day's market was dull and lower.

Wheat has been moderately active, but closes irregular. Fine Amber Spring was pushed up so rapidly that buyers withdrew; and good No. 2 being offered disproportionately low, they had the preference with buyers. White wheats have from the same cause been taken more freely, at prices ranging from \$1 85 to \$2 65 for inferior new to prime old Michigan. Winter Reds have been quiet.

Corn has steadily resisted a downward tendency until to-day, when 1c. decline was made, with more export business, which is favored also by the course of Liverpool freights.

Oats have been active; but, with increased deliveries of Jersey and State oats, the 7 are rather lower. Some concession was made early in the week in unsound Western oats to close out large lines. Rye has sold freely for export to Germany at lower prices. Barley and barley malt have been moderately active and firm. Beans and peas are nearly nominal.

The following are the closing quotations :

Flour, Superfine State and Western.....per bbl.	\$6 75 @ \$7 30
do Extra State.....	7 40 @ 8 15
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 25 @ 8 70
do Extra Western, common to good.....	7 50 @ 10 65
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	10 75 @ 16 00
do Southern, supers.....	8 80 @ 9 90
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	10 00 @ 16 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	7 50 @ 11 75
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	4 25 @ 5 00
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	3 75 @ 4 35
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....per bushel	1 25 @ 1 70
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 55 @ 1 77
do Red Winter.....	1 70 @ 2 20
do Amber State and Michigan.....	2 25 @ 2 40
Corn, Western Mixed.....	73 @ 78
do Western Yellow.....	79 @ 80
Rye.....	75 @ 1 00
Oats, Western.....	86 @ 53
do Jersey and State.....	50 @ 56
Barley.....	90 @ 1 20
do Malt.....	1 30 @ 1 40
Peas, Canada.....	1 25 @ 1 30
White beans.....	2 25 @ 2 75

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	27,855	232,185	27,195	263,570
Corn Meal, bbls.	12,600	71,735	6,645	77,110
Wheat, bush	2,600	55,780	4,560	10,575
Corn, bush	52,365	371,550	30,755	327,360
Rye, bush	2,135	7,850	1,615	10,380
Barley, &c., bush.	41,150	137,260	5,015	44,140
Oats, bush.	29,000	327,405	58,950	647,060

	1866.		1865.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls	23,355	196,545	16,240	240,180
Corn Meal, bbls	2,960	17,255	1,605	27,610
Wheat, bush . . . . .	.....	65,705	1,290	108,020
Corn, bush	239,170	1,146,165	1,630	87,260
Rye, bush	12,455	74,290	.....	.....
Oats	500	40,500	.....	.....

The exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept 1, 1865, were as follows:

From	To date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New York	March 2, 1866..	95,000	1,131,965	4,205,907
New Orleans	Feb. 23, 1866..	300	.....	7,790
Philadelphia	Feb. 27, 1866..	4,900	4,601	297,858
Baltimore	Feb. 27, 1866..	.....	.....	479,665
Boston	March 2, 1866..	1,179	.....	.....
California and other ports	Feb. 27, 1866..	10,509	57,377	5,000
Total		111,688	1,193,948	4,996,220
To about same period 1865		82,305	1,498,866	73,856
To about same period 1864		631,057	8,425,633	240,220
To about same period 1863		778,885	15,510,199	4,547,102

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—The movements in Breadstuffs for the week ending March 3d, was as follows:

	1866.		1865.	
	For week.	Since Jan. 1.	For week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls	4,788	33,548	.....	24,153
Wheat, bush	70,936	1,019,080	.....	312,295
Oats, bush	4,400	122,255	.....	87,587
Corn, bush	2,018	61,486	.....	73,707
Barley, bush	7,237	46,317	.....	29,006
Rye, bush	1,220	16,328	.....	17,823

	1866.		1865.	
	For week.	Since Jan. 1.	For week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls	5,994	56,014	.....	6,158
Wheat, bush	13,783	66,023	.....	.....
Oats, bush . . . . .	.....	830	.....	2,580
Corn, bush . . . . .	.....	1,040	.....	14,882
Barley, bush . . . . .	.....	6,892	.....	150

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	345,158	8,281,937	462,760	157,868	132,514	105,396
1864-65	105,695	2,426,491	507,846	158,580	155,293	96,309
1863-64	241,529	8,220,551	615,095	196,350	172,782	113,332

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain for the month of February, 1865 and 1866, compare as follows:

	1866.		1865.	
	Rec'ts.	Shipm'ts.	Rec'ts.	Shipm'ts.
Flour, bbls	14,994	24,010	11,880	632
Wheat, bu	447,410	42,280	107,914	.....
Oats, bu	42,255	200	20,683	900
Corn, bu	15,923	300	33,400	5,737
Barley, bu	24,127	1,163	13,418	.....
Rye, bu	5,037	.....	8,944	.....

CHICAGO—The quantity of flour and grain in store, March 3, compared with the corresponding week last year, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barle. bush.
1866	76,938	1,209,562	630,842	994,627	107,620	253,679
1865	85,700	1,448,000	327,100	1,992,290	119,700	176,300

	1866.		1865.	
	Last Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Last Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour	27,389	180,318	.....	84,299
Wheat	74,952	797,523	.....	915,087
Corn	95,878	843,195	.....	682,120
Oats	47,214	831,887	.....	2,002,851
Rye	5,500	102,915	.....	91,739
Barley	2,880	45,928	.....	122,383

	1866.		1865.	
	Week end'g Mar. 3.	Since Jan. 1.	Week end'g Mar. 3.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour	19,353	224,718	.....	19,769
Wheat	33,024	161,621	.....	25,723
Corn	25,561	208,803	.....	304,076
Oats	31,144	346,637	.....	823,538
Rye	4,028	29,622	.....	15,346
Barley	2,094	10,448	.....	9,484

LIVERPOOL, 24th February.—We have had changeable weather during the past week, with some frost, but it is again mild and spring-like. The imports of wheat have been small this week; those of flour and Indian corn liberal; the trade has been quiet, with little or no change

in prices, except a slight decline in the value of Indian corn. At Tuesday's market there was but a limited demand for wheat and flour, but as holders were not pressing, prices were unchanged. Indian corn, under the influence of milder weather, declined 6d per qr. At to-day's market there was but a retail demand for all articles at Tuesday's prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Extra State	per barrel	25s	0d@26s	0d
Ohio	"	26s	0d@27s	0d
Canadian	"	26s	0d@28s	6d
Wheat—Chicago and Milwaukee	per 100lbs	8s	3d@ 9s	6d
Amber Iowa	"	9s	8d@ 9s	10d
Red and Amber Winter	"	9s	7d@ 9s	10d
White Western	"	9s	9d@10s	0d
Indian Corn—Yellow	per 480lbs	29s	0d@.s	.d
White	"	29s	0d@30s	0d
Mixed	"	28s	6d@28s	9d
Peas—Canadian	per 504lbs	38s	0d@.s	.d
Oatmeal—Canadian	per 240lbs	25s	0d@26s	0d

FARMER'S DELIVERIES.

Week ending Feb. 17, 1866	61,055 qrs., at 45s.	9d.
Same time 1865	67,929 "	38s. 4d.

IMPORTS.

	Wheat, qrs.	Flour		Indian Corn, qrs
		bbls.	sacks.	
United States and Canada . . . . .	.....	1,363	.....	9,060
Total for the week	3,984	1,363	6,992	9,060
Total since Jan. 1	100,573	36,703	132,105	132,216
Same time 1865	27,650	29,609	47,691	30,166

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 9, 1866.

The Dry Goods market is without any improvement from last week. Agents are still casting about for some foundation or basis upon which buyers will take goods, while jobbers are bearing, the market by offering goods at reduced rates in small quantities, but without finding takers. The stock on hand is very large and daily accumulating. The mills are running on full time and at their utmost capacity, while the export outlet enjoyed previous to the war is now shut by the high prices; the present supply, therefore, is said to be much above any present or previous demand of the country for consumption. This taken together with the uncertainty and want of confidence so generally felt by all classes of business men, renders the market very dull; and those who cannot wait for a reaction or a greater confidence are rushing goods upon the market in a most disastrous manner. There are but very few sales even at the present material reductions, nor would there be were goods still lower. Manufacturers are willing to make a still further concession, if, by so doing, it would influence trade, but there is no probability that such would be the case. No reasonable reduction would meet the views of buyers, and we look for two or three weeks of dullness in trade.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS have been sold by jobbers in very small parcels, but at lower figures than those named in our quotations. Early in the week the prices of standards was reduced half a cent to 26 cents, since which time they have steadily softened, and to-day (Friday) they are offered at 25 cents. Amoskeag A, Stark A, Appleton A, Lawrence C, and Atlantic P A and A H are quoted at 25. Appleton B 32, Atlantic heavy A 37 inch 26½, do P H 25, do heavy shirting A V 22½, do A G 21, do fine sheeting 25, Amory 37 inch 25, Indian Head B 30 inch 21½, do E 48 inch 42, Nashua extra A 36 inch 24½, do fine C 40 inch 26, Wachussetts 26½, Massachusetts A 4-4 23, do B B 4-4 24, Medford 25, Newmarket Manuf Co 33 inch 22, do do 36 inch 23, G Washington by 34, Griswold 3-4 14, Warren 22, Anchor 18, Beaver Brook 19, Humbolt 18, Live Oak J 16, Merrimack X X 18, Portsmouth Steam Co E 17½, do F 18½, do P 15½, do B 12½, 30 inch Portsmouth U 16½, 33 inch Commonwealth D 19½, Silver Lake H 18, Warwick H 19, do P 21, Western's 15, Pocasset Canoe 39 inch 26½, do K 36 inch 22, do H 28 inch 16, Western States 36 inch 25, Phoenix Cotton Manuf Co 24, do do 39 inch 25, World wide 36 inch 17, Grafton 28 inch 16, do 30 in. 17, Shetucket B 27 inch 17, do A 30 in. 18, Indian Queen 36 inch 20, New England 36 inch 20, Pittsfield A 36 inch 20, Wa Wa Wanda 36 inch 20.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS have still further declined, a which there has been a few packages disposed of. Some few makes are held above the market, on account of scarcity. Canoe 27 inch 15, Continental 30 inch 18, Auburnville 4-4 35, White Rock 36 inch 37½, Portsmouth Steam Co. C 20, do F 19, do E 18, do P 16, do B 13, Kent River 3-4 14, Uxbridge imp 4-4 31, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 26½, do do 5-4 27½, do do 7-8 25, do 4-4 33, Newmarket 33 inch 26½, do 36 inch 30, Nashua 5-4 extra heavy 35, Attawaugan X X 27½, do water twist 30, Bedford O 18.

CORSET JEANS are abundant and dull and lower, Amoskeag 28, Newmarket 21½—4c lower than last quoted.

PRINT CLOTHS are still dull and declining. Sales have been made as low as 13c. The quotations for 64x64 are 13½@14 cents.

PRINTS have been materially reduced in prices, at which there was some call early in the week, but nothing looking like a steady trade. 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. American Prints were sold by a jobber on

Thursday at 18. Garners are quoted at 22½, Amoskeag pink 21½, do purple 20½, do shirting 19½, do dark 19½, do light 19½, do mourning 19, Swiss ruby 20, Dutchess B 18½, Lowell dark 18, do light 18, Naumkeag 18, Spring Valley 16½, Wamsutta 17, Glen Cove full madders 15, Wauregan fancies 19, do rubies, pinks and purples 20.

GINGHAMS are quiet but nominally unchanged in price. Lancaster are sold at 26 and Glasgow 25.

JACONETS are dull, but have declined less than some other kinds of goods. White Rock high colors 22, plain 19, Slaters 19.

TICKS have fallen off materially for poorer grades, while better makes are more steady. Amoskeag A C A 80, do A 52½, do B 47½, do C 42½, do D 37½, Albany 27 inch 17, American 30, Pittsfield 27 inch 17, G en Allen 3-4 17, Chattanooga 3-4 20, Concord 4-4 32, Passaic 7-8 30½, Pacific extra 7-8 42, Sacondale 3-4 17, Windsor 7-8 32, Henry Clay 3-4 27, Suwanee 4-4 32.

COTTON FLANNELS are nominal. Aldrich and Rockland 30 cents, Columbia 27½, Nashua A 30.

STRIPES and CHECKS have fallen off in prices, and present quotations are but little indication of what they could be purchased for. American stripes 3-3 23, do 6-3 24, Louisiana plaids 32, Ringgold fast plaids 27, Simpson's chambrays 32, Amoskeag stripes 45.

DENIMS are in some demand at present quotations. Amoskeag 52½, Peabody blue 25, Wauregan 25, and Albany 20.

DRILLS are lower but inactive. Amoskeag brown are quoted at 29, Stark H 25, and Massabusic A 25, Indian drills 26½, Grenville 22, Live Oak and Quinnebaugh 17.

CAMBRICS and SILESIAES are dull and lower. Federal cambrics 17, Saratoga and Milton Mills 16, Portsmouth A 14, Slaters plain Silesias 23, and Live Oak 23.

MOUSLIN DELAINES have declined less during the week, but prices are nominal. Manchester, Hamilton, and Pacific are quoted at 26.

HOOP SKIRTS are quiet at last week's quotations. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic—20 to 50 Hoops, 87½c to \$1 05, Empress Trail, \$1 25, S. T. & A. T. Meyer's IXL 1½ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c to 78c, 2-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c to \$1 12.

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

CLOTHS are dull as are all kinds of woolen goods. Some fine grades are called for in small quantities, but prices are nominally the same. Cotton warps are quoted at \$2 15 for No. 1, \$2 05 for No. 2, and \$1 95 for No. 3. Utica all wool beavers \$3 50 for light weights, and \$4 for heavy do.

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

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

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

FLANNELS are dull at this season and the demand confined to completing assortments merely. Plain scarlet and orange 32½@35; plain white 34@a 75; scarlet twilled and blue and mixed do 37½@65; army standard 77½; 4-4 Shaker 65@95; California blue mixed 55; Home Woolen Company's fancy plaid shirting do 67½; Lucas mills white dome's 37½@50; Tremont all wool fancy shirting do 62½ for 4, and \$1 for 6-4 do; Gilbert's standard flannels ¼ No. 1 \$11½, No. 2 do 90; No 3 do 69; No. 4 do 62½; ¼ No. 1 do \$1 32½, No. 2 \$1 07½, No. 3 do 80c, No. 62½; 4-4 No 1 do \$1 50, No. 2 do \$1 20, No. 3 do 87½c, No. 4 do 80c; 5-4 No. 1 do \$1 87½, No. 2 do \$1 50, No. 3 do \$1 15, No. 4 do \$1; 6-4 No. 1 do \$2 25, No. 2 do \$1 85, No. 3 do \$1 32, No. 4 do \$1 20.

AMERICAN LINEN is 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 are dull, and sales are pressed at almost any sacrifice, although they can be afforded at lower figures than domestics, and there is less loss to the importer, while prices decline more than domestics. The several auction sales have been quite well attended, but goods have been sold at low figures.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

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

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1866.			
	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	2254 \$923,209	859 \$274,888	1636 \$615,106
do cotton...	1175 278,562	374 119,331	1325 454,591
do silk...	396 377,129	86 89,088	618 592,616
do flax...	1246 350,031	697 170,958	842 239,159
Miscellaneous dry goods.	273 80,510	66 18,418	2741 191,884
Total	5944 \$2,009,441	2092 \$672,683	7169 \$2,293,356

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

Manufactures of wool...	192 \$34,267	404 \$169,243	721 \$326,483
do cotton...	141 46,726	332 119,010	473 162,215
do silk...	41 52,146	173 183,399	158 271,912
do flax...	213 51,992	384 96,416	471 102,406
Miscellaneous dry goods.	2107 18,266	192 22,115	83 38,344
Total	2694 \$253,397	1465 \$590,183	1906 \$848,885
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	5344 209,441	2032 672,183	7162 2,293,356
Total th'wn upon mark't	2308 \$2,262,838	2547 \$1,262,866	9068 \$3,141,741

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	703 \$272,031	399 \$169,502	1515 \$734,188
do cotton...	137 42,046	306 85,770	663 215,465
do silk...	50 74,750	92 76,324	314 287,155
do flax...	254 60,333	371 100,426	1136 295,405
Miscellaneous dry goods.	23 4,709	135 28,376	199 22,692
Total	1171 \$453,972	1303 \$470,398	4127 \$1,604,905
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	3444 2,009,441	2032 672,633	7162 2,293,356
Total entered at the port.	6514 \$2,463,413	3335 \$1,143,031	11289 \$3,698,261

DETAILED STATEMENT.

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

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	275 \$175,351	Shawls.....	42 24,230
Cloths.....	57 33,061	Worstedes.....	573 321,655
Coatings.....	2 1,230	Hose.....	7 2,199
Carpeting.....	273 79,812	Worsted yarn 11	1,915
Blankets.....	35 5,144		
Total			1636 815,106

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....	318 \$136,900	Emb'd mus'n 13	7,686
Colored.....	16 64,548	Velvets.....	5 2,678
Prints.....	54 17,612	Laces.....	30 12,753
Ginghams.....	29 10,450	Braids & bds. 43	15,755
Muslins.....	5 3,024	Hdkfs.....	1 147
			Total ... 1325 \$454,591

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....	126 \$223,336	Ribbons.....	159 143,042
Sewing.....	1 623	Shawls.....	2 3,457
Crapes.....	3 1,382	Gloves.....	7 6,217
Laces.....	34 24,338	Cravats.....	2 877
Plushes.....	1 2,693	Vestings.....	1 1,031
Velvets.....	16 14,601	Hdkfs.....	1 971
Total			613 \$592,616

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....	747 \$192,003	Laces.....	3 3,252
Linens & cot. 14	5,193	Hdkfs.....	23 1,124
			Total ... 842 \$239,159

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Leath gloves. 19	\$22,796	Embroideries 70	56,026
Kid gloves... 12	9,336	Coll's & cuffs 2	845
Matting.....	2047 1,283	Millinery....	9 1,074
Oil Cloth....	1 110	Corsets.....	59 21,522
Clothing.....	15 2,763		
			Total..... 3741 191,884

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	79 \$40,826	Shawls.....	35 18,101
Cloths.....	33 22,142	Gloves.....	1 364
Carpeting....	46 10,802	Worstedes....	281 126,762
			Total..... 721 \$362,488

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....	143 \$52,492	Emb'd mus.. 9	4,880
Colored.....	224 75,485	Velvets.....	1 242
Prints.....	61 19,608	Laces.....	12 3,210
Ginghams... 14	5,009	Braids & bds. 1	103
			Total..... 473 \$163,215

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....	52 \$120,343	Shawls.....	1 202
Crapes.....	3 3,687	Gloves.....	2 3,776
Ribbons.....	79 73,755	Cravats.....	3 2,834
Laces.....	6 7,082	Raw.....	2 828
			Total..... 158 \$217,913

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....	460 \$97,860	Hdkfs.....	7 3,349
Linens & cot. 3	950		
			Total..... 471 \$102,426

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Leath gloves. 8	\$10,691	Embroideries 12	5,925
Kid gloves... 2	2,273	Corsets.....	2 567
Clothing.....	2 621	Straw goods. 42	14,333
			Total..... 83 \$28,344

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	140 \$77,794	Shawls.....	65 26,724
Cloths.....	41 19,760	Worstedes....	681 290,388
Carpeting....	187 34,501	Delaines....	7 4,250
Blankets.... 84	10,987	Lastings....	1 614
			Total..... 1815 \$784,188

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....	149 \$59,705	Muslins.....	4 1,358
Colored.....	310 104,738	Emb'd musl's 23	4,529
Prints.....	23 8,058	Velvets.....	5 1,714
Ginghams... 24	7,955	Laces.....	14 3,027
			Total..... 663 \$215,465

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....	60 \$89,455	Ribbons.....	164 144,757
Satin.....	3 3,564	Laces.....	23 15,779
Crapes.....	2 1,235	Hdkfs.....	1 801
Velvets.....	6 4,483	Braids & bds 3	4,827
			Total..... 314 \$287,155

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....	1097 \$281,351	Hdkfs.....	20 10,026
Linens & cot. 1	426		
			Total..... 1136 \$295,405

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Leather glov. 8	\$8,066	Corsets.....	12 1,350
Matting.....	125 590	Straw goods. 26	6,475
Embroideries 13	3,300	Feath & flow 14	2,479
			Total..... 199 \$22,892

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. Produce of British North American Provinces, free. Butter is dull but prices are steady. Cheese is quiet.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Butter N.Y., Welch tubs; Cheese Factory made dairies; Candles Stearic) and Price.

Cement—Rosendale. Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels.

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb. Caracas (gold), (in bond); Maracaibo (gold); Guayaquil (gold).

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 (Coffee Rio, prime, duty paid; Java, mats and bags) and Price.

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

Copper is dull and with light transactions prices are 1/2 cent lower. Sheathing, new; Sheathing, &c., old; Sheathing, yellow; Bolts; Braziers; Baltimore; Detroit; Portage Lake.

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2, other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb. Manila; Tarred Russia; Tarred American; Bolt Rope, Russia.

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

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 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, 4; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 cent ad val; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 cent ad val; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 cent ad val; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 cent ad val; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 cent ad val; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 cent per lb; Sal Eratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cent ad val; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 4; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cent ad val; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per lb; 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. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal)

Table with 2 columns: Item (Drugs Acid, Citric; Alcohol; Aloes, Cape; Annato, fair to prime; Antimony, Regulus of; Argols, Crude; Arsenic, Powdered; Assafetida; Balsam Capivi; Balsam Tolu; Balsam Peru; Bark, Calisaya; Berries, Persian; Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle; Bi Chromate Potash; Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags; Bird Peppers—Zanzibar; Bleaching Powder; Borax, Refined; Brimstone, Crude; Brimstone, Am. Roll; Brimstone, Flor Sulphur; Camphor, Crude, (in bond); Camphor, Refined; Cantharides; Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk; Cardamoms, Malabar; Castor Oil, Cases; Chamomile Flowers; Chlorate Potash; Caustic Soda; Cobalt, Crystals, in kegs, 112 lbs; Cochineal, Honduras; Cochineal, Mexican; Copperas, American; Cream Tartar, prime; Cubebs, East India; Cutch; Cuttlefish Bone; Epsom Salts; Extract Logwood; Flowers, Benzoin; Flowers, Arnica; Folia, Buchu; Gambier; Gamboge; Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls; Ginseng, Southern and Western; Gum Arabic, Picked; Gum Arabic, Sorts; Gum Benzoin; Gum Copal Cow; Gum Gedda; Gum Damar; Gum Myrrh, East India)

Table with 2 columns: Item (Gum, Myrrh, Turkey; Gum Senegal; Gum Tragacanth, Sorts; Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng.; Iodine, Resublimed; Ipecacuanna, Brazil; Jalap; Juniper Berries; Lac Dye; Licorice Paste, Calabria; Licorice Paste, Sicily; Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid; Licorice Paste, Greek; Madder, Dutch; Madder, French, E. X. F. F.; Manna, large flake; Nutgalls Blue Aleppo; Oil Anise; Oil Cassia; Oil Bergamot; Oil Lemon; Oil Peppermint, pure; Opium, Turkey; Oxalic Acid; Phosphorus; Prussiate Potash; Quicksilver; Rhubarb, China; Rose Leaves; Salaratus; Sal Ammoniac, Refined; Sal Soda, Newcastle; Sarsaparilla, Hond; Sarsaparilla, Mex; Seed, Anise; do Canary; do Hemp; do Caraway; do Coriander; do Mustard, brown, Trieste; do do California, brown; do do English, white; Senna, Alexandria; Senna, East India; Seneca Root; Shell Lac; Soda Ash (80 cent); Sugar Lead, White; Sulphate Quinine, Am; sulphate Morphine; Tartaric Acid; Valerian, English; do Dutch; Verdigris, dry and extra dry; Vitriol, Blue)

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

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

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

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

Dry Cod is lower. Mackerel quiet and Herring dull. Dry Cod; Dry Scale; Pickled Scale; Pickled Cod; Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore; Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax; Mackerel, No. 1, Bay; Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore; Mackerel, No. 2, Bay; Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax; Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large; Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax; Mackerel, No. 3, Mass.; Salmon, Pickled, No. 1; Shad, Connecticut, No. 1; Shad, Connecticut, No. 2; Herring, Sealed; Herring, No. 1; Herring, pickled.

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. Jersey.

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/2; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 cent ad val. Fruits is dull and prices still tending downward. Raisins, Seedless; do Layer; do Bunch; Currants; Citron, Leghorn; Prunes, Turkish; Dates; Almonds, Languedoc; do Provence; do Sicily, Soft Shell; do Shelled; Sardines; do; do.

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

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

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

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

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents square foot; larger and not over 24x36 inches 6 cents square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents square foot; all above that, 40 cents square foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/4; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30, 2 1/2; all over that, 3 cents square foot.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 10 @ 25 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, square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents square yard.

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

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

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed (cash) square yard, 29; Buenos Ayres, mixed square yard, 29; Hog, Western, unwashed square yard, 10.

Hay—North River, in bales square yard, 100 lbs, for shipping, 80.

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$35; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb. American, Dressed, Undressed, Russia, Clean, Jute, Manila, Sisal.

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, etc. with prices.

Table listing various goods such as Western, Dry Salted Hides, Maracabo, Maranhao, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoros, Bahia, Chill, Wet Salted Hides, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Western, Contry s'lter trim. & cured, City, Upper Leather Stock, B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Bissau, East India Stock, Calcutta, city s'lter, dead green, black, dry, buffalo.

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba (duty paid) (gold) per gallon, 1 15 @ 1 17 1/2.

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

Horns—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces FREE. Ox, Rio Grande, 18 00 @ 15 00; Ox, Buenos Ayres, 18 00 @ 15 00.

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

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

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

Iron is dull and prices nominal. Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton, 47 00 @ 50 00; Pig, American, No. 1, 48 00 @ 50 00; Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold), 97 50.

Table listing various iron products such as Bar Swedes, Bar, English and American, Refined, Scroll, Ovals and Half Round, Band, Horse Shoe, Rods, Hoop, Nail Rod, Sheet, Russia, Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, Rails, English, American.

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val. East India, Prime, 8 25 @ 8 50; East India, Billiard Ball, 8 50 @ 4 50; African, West Coast, Prime, 2 75 @ 3 00; African, Scivellos, West Coast, 2 00 @ 2 50.

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

Table listing various lead products such as Galens, Spanish, German, English, Bar, Pipe and Sheet.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 cent ad val. Leather is in steady moderate demand and prices are firm.

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

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

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

Table listing various lumber products such as Spruce, Eastern, Southern Pine.

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.

STAVES—White oak, pipe, ext. a, pipe, heavy, pipe, light, pipe, culls, hhd, extra, hhd, heavy, hhd, light, hhd, culls, bbl, extra, bbl, heavy, bbl, light, bbl, culls, Red oak, hhd, heavy, hhd, light.

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

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

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

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

Table listing various naval stores such as Turpentine, N. C., Tar, American, do foreign, Pitch, Rosin, common, do strained and No. 2, do No. 1, do Pale and Extra (280 lbs.), Spirits turpentine, Am., Oakum.

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

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, 23—80 gr., Kerosene (free).

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent per lb; dry ochre, 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 paint products 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, Cobre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brown, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do Am., Whiting, American, Vermilion, Chinese, do Trieste, do American, Venetian red, (N. C.).

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

Table for Petroleum with sub-sections for Crude, Refined, Naptha, and Residuum, listing prices per gallon and barrel.

Table for Plaster Paris listing different grades (Blue Nova Scotia, White Nova Scotia, etc.) and their prices.

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

Pork has been unsettled and declined materially during the week.

Table listing various types of meat (Beef, Pork, Hams, Bacon) and their prices per barrel.

Table for Rags (Domestic) listing White, Seconds, City colored, Canvas, and Country mixed with prices.

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

Table listing different types of Rice (Carolina, East India) and their prices.

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.

Table listing various types of Salt (Turks Islands, Liverpool ground, Onondaga, etc.) and their prices.

Salt-petre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.

Table listing refined and crude Salt-petre and Nitrate soda with prices.

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per bushel; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cents per bushel.

Seeds are inactive and prices declining.

Table listing various types of Seeds (Clover, Timothy, Flaxseed, Linseed, etc.) and their prices.

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table listing Shot and Buck with prices.

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 percent.

Table listing various types of Silk (Tsatlees, Taysaams, Canton, etc.) and their prices.

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

Table listing various types of Skins (Goat, Deer, etc.) and their prices.

Soap—Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 percent ad val.

Table listing Castile Soap with price.

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1.50 per lb.

Table listing foreign and domestic Spelter with prices.

Table for Spices listing Mace, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, etc. with prices.

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 percent ad val.

Table listing different types of Steel (English, German, American, etc.) and their prices.

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

Sugar continues dull and prices are lower.

Table listing various types of Sugar (Porto Rico, Cuba, etc.) and their prices.

Sumac—Duty: 10 percent ad val.

Table listing Sumac with price.

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

Table listing Tallow with price.

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb.

Table listing various types of Tea (Hyson, Gunpow, etc.) and their prices.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 percent ad val. Plate and sheets andterne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table listing various types of Tin (Banca, Straits, English, etc.) and their prices.

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

The Tobacco market is moderate with steady prices.

Table listing various types of Tobacco (Lugs, Common leaf, etc.) and their prices.

Table for Whalebone listing South Sea, North west coast, Ochotak, and Polar with prices.

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 percent ad valorem; over 5 and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 percent ad valorem; over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 percent ad val.

The market is quiet at steady prices.

Table listing various types of Brandy, Whisky, and Wine (Burgundy, Sherry, etc.) and their prices.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3.50 per 100 lb, and 15 percent ad val.

Table listing different types of Wire (No. 0 to 18, No. 19 to 26, etc.) and their prices.

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

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

Table listing various types of Wool (American, Saxony, etc.) and their prices.

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

Table listing Zinc with prices.

Freights—To LIVERPOOL:

Table listing various types of Freight (Cotton, Flour, etc.) to Liverpool with prices.

To LONDON:

Table listing various types of Freight (Heavy goods, Oil, etc.) to London with prices.

To GLASGOW:

Table listing various types of Freight (Flour, Wheat, etc.) to Glasgow with prices.

To HAVRE:

Table listing various types of Freight (Cotton, Hops, etc.) to Havre with prices.

The Railway Monitor.

CITY RAILROADS AND SIX CENTS FARE.—Two important decisions affecting our city railroad companies have recently been made by the Court of Common Pleas. The cases referred to are those of "Black vs. Sixth Avenue R. R. Company," and "Hoyt vs. the same." These actions were primarily brought in the District Court to recover the \$50 penalty under the law of 1857 for each time the company had charged and collected of the plaintiff six cents fare. Black claimed that the company was limited to five cents, while Hoyt claimed that the company was governed by the rate of fare (three cents per mile) prescribed by the General Railroad Act. Both parties being defeated in the Lower Court, appealed to the Common Pleas, and the decisions have just been made. The Court holds, first: That the Penal Act of 1857 has no application to our city railroads; second, that the fare which the companies are entitled to charge is that agreed upon between them and the City Corporation (five cents), and that they are not affected in this respect by the general law; and—third, that while the company have the right, under the U. S. Revenue Law, to add the duty prescribed by that law to the rates of fare, it would be impracticable to do so, as the amount to be added to each fare would only be about 1/4 of a cent; that the companies have no right to add more than the exact fraction. It was therefore decreed that the plaintiff could recover back the odd cents which he had paid, but nothing more.

These cases, however, were tried and appealed before the passage of the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1865. By that Act, passed in view of the difficulties complained of in the cases above referred to, it was provided that whenever the addition of the tax to the fare "shall amount to a sum involving the fraction of one cent," the company liable to the duty "shall be authorized to add to such fare one cent in lieu of such fraction." It would, therefore,

be a great mistake to suppose that the above decision of the Court of Common Pleas determines that the companies have not the right to charge six cents. Still we think it may ultimately be held that Congress had not power to authorize railroads to take 1/4 of a cent from each passenger and put it into the company's treasury.

RAILROADS IN ILLINOIS.—It is proposed to construct a railroad from Cairo to St. Louis, and another from Cairo to Vincennes, Ind. The latter is to be of the wide gauge, so as to connect with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and thus secure a direct uniform line to New York.

CINCINNATI AND THE SOUTHERN TRADE.—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce have resolved that it is expedient for the City of Cincinnati to contribute \$1,000,000 as a bonus to any association of capitalists who will speedily furnish a first-class railroad between Cincinnati and Knoxville, Tenn. That such a line would be eminently beneficial to the trade of the city is not to be doubted.

TENNESSEE BONDS.—The following is an abstract from a letter of the Secretary of State of Tennessee to a bondholder of this city: "A law has been passed and published by which the State debt now due in bonds or coupons is to be funded by the issuance of new bonds bearing the same interest as the old. The engraving is now progressing in your city, and, as soon as it is completed and the bonds filled out, they will be ready for negotiation at my office. But, as the bonds and coupons are all payable in New York, the proper officers of the State will, after giving public notice for sixty days, attend in New York for the purpose of issuing the new bonds. This notice will be given in the New York papers, and the negotiation will take place in June."

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Track laying has been commenced on the Lawrence and Leavenworth branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and it is expected that the new line will be completed during the coming summer.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Table with multiple columns for different railroads (Atlantic & Great Western, Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island, Erie Railway, Hudson River, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. & N. Indiana, Mil. and Prairie du Chien, Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago, Rensselaer & Saratoga, St. L., Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. & Western) and rows for months (Jan-Dec) and years (1864-1866) showing earnings in dollars and cents.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend, Friday, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

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		93	Mortgage Bonds.....	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1887		
2d do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds.....	848,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch do	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879		93	1st Mortgage, convertible.....	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1884		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876		93	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage.....	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds.....	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage, 1st section.....	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		80
Sterling Bonds.....	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section.....	600,000	7	do	1894		
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834.....	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867		97	Mortgage, convertible.....	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855.....	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875		96	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		95
do do 1850.....	700,000	6	do	1880		96 1/2	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853.....	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885		96 1/2	Sinking Fund Bonds.....	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible.....	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		98
1st do do extended.....	422,000	7	do	'70-'79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage.....	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868		99 1/2
1st do (I. P. & C.).....	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible.....	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879		99
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883		96 1/2
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible.....	2,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880		96 1/2
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.).....	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888		95
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			Sterling convertible.....	280,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1875		
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							Mortgage.....	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Mortgage Bonds.....	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	1,968,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882		
1st Mortgage.....	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865			2d do do	1,686,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		95
1st do	200,000	6	do	1845			<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			Mortgage.....	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
Sinking Fund Bonds.....	200,000	6	do	1889			1st Mortgage West. Division.....	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Mortgage Bonds.....	400,000	6	Jan. & July	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		99
1st Mortgage.....	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877		94	Convertible Bonds.....	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883		
2d Mortgage.....	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1872			<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
<i>Buffalo and State Line.</i>							New Dollar Bonds.....	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage.....	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	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	1870			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Dollar Loans.....	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883			2d do sinking fund.....	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
Dollar Loan.....	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889			<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan.....	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893			1st Mortgage.....	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877		
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							<i>Hudson River:</i>						
1st Mortgage.....	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st Mortgage.....	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870		99 1/2
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
<i>Catawissa:</i>							2d do sinking fund.....	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885		100
1st Mortgage.....	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882			3d do	192,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							Convertible.....	523,000	7	do	1867		96
1st Mortgage.....	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870		99	<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		100	1st Mortgage.....	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		78
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875		
1st Mortgage W. Div.....	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890		85	<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st do E. Div.....	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			1st Mortgage, convertible.....	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875		
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			1st do Sterling.....	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
3d do (Sink. Fund).....	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885			Redemption bonds.....	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
Income.....	1,192,200	7	do	'57-'62			1st Mortgage, convertible.....	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							2d do	364,000	10	do	1870		
Mortgage Bonds.....	600,000	6	Jan. & July	'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		94	2d do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892		93	Real Estate Mortgage.....	200,000	7	do	1858		
2d do income.....	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882		90	<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.....	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883		109 1/2	<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
do do inconvert.....	3,167,000	8	do	1883			1st Mortgage.....	187,000	7	Mch & Sept	1861		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860).....	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage.....	5,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1895			1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	500,000	8	April & Oct	1883		97
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
1st Mortgage (consolidated).....	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898		86	1st Mortgage.....	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							2d do	230,000	6	do	1861		
Preferred Sinking Fund.....	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885		87	3d do	250,000	6	do	1862		
1st Mortgage.....	3,600,000	7	do	1885		79	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
Interest Bonds.....	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863		80	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division.....	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Consol. S. F. Bonds. conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly.	1915			2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
Extension Bonds.....	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885			<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873		90
1st Mortgage.....	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		98	<i>Little Miami:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	1,300,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		
1st Mortgage.....	379,000	7	do	1867			<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880			1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							<i>Long Island:</i>						
1st Mortgage.....	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1898			Mortgage.....	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		87
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							Extension Bonds.....	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
1st Mortgage.....	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
1st Mortgage.....	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage.....	300,560	7	do	1883		
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar.....	2,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug.	1892		
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							Scioto and Hocking Valley mort.....	300,000	7	May & Nov.	1888		
Dividend Bonds.....	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880			<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds.....	500,000	7	do	1874			Dollar, convertible.....	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug.	'69-'72		110

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		
<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			1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	92		<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	100	1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876			<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
Bonds of 1865			do	1876		101	1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	99	101	1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	94		1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	86	88
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	73½	73½
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	'73-'78			Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
<i>Northern Central:</i>							<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	84	85	1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
Plain Bonds	230,700	6	April & Oct	1874			<i>Troy Union:</i>						
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1862		
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	84	84½	do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887		112	<i>Union Pacific:</i>						
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	97	97½	Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873		98	<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	98	98	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	1861	85	
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885			2d do (no interest)	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	25½	
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			1st Mortgage	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1883		
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			<i>Warren:</i>						
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1869		93	<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
2d do (now stock)						37½	1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	80	83	<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1872	80	83	Sterling (£899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	'68-'71		
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1874			Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875		
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'66-'76		
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	'70-'80			Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
<i>Pacific:</i>							<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'87			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	75	79
<i>Panama:</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	97½	98
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			<i>York and Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug.	1872			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
<i>Peninsula:</i>							Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	66	75	Canal						
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	95½	96	1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	92½	93	<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
2d do sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6	do	1885		
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	80	83
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	90	91	<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880			Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1884	87	88½
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	93	93½	<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880	87	88	<i>Morris:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	96
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886	100	101	<i>North Branch:</i>						
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872	73½	75
<i>Philadel., W'ming. & Baltimore:</i>							2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	75	77
Mortgage Loan	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864	51	55
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	98	98	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878		
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	91½		Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	79	79½	<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	25	26½
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,438,000	8	Jan. & July	1875			1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	81	83
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							Miscellaneous:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>						
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							1st Mortgage Bonds		7	Jan. & July	1884		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,600	7	Mch & Sept	1888			<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>						
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876			2d do						

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Dec. 31, 1865 (Capital, Net Assets), DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid), Last sales in 30 d. y.s. Includes sub-sections for Joint Stock Fire and Joint Stock Marine.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST—FRIDAY.

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

MINING STOCK LIST—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask. Lists various mining companies under sub-sections like Copper, Gold, Lead and Zinc, and Iron.

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		
Rent.....		809,082 06	
		55,833 34	\$3,853,065 80

Total..... \$15,652,480 48

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'ns surrendered, & reduct'n of premium.....	53,730 87		
Paid surrendered Policies.....	190,691 40		
Paid Annuities.....	10,242 55		
Paid Taxes.....	38,076 52		
Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Medical Examinations, 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.....	5,084 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,
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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., } F. RATCHFORD STARR, } H. B. MERRELL, } HALE REMINGTON, } JOHN G. JENNINGS, } JOHN T. CHRISTIE, } STEPHEN PARKS, } JAMES A. RHODES, } O. F. BRESEE, } L. SPENCER GOBLE, } H. S. HOMANS, } } MEDICAL EXAMINERS.	General Agent for the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware Philadelphia, Pa. General Agent for the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota General Agent for the New England States Detroit, Mich. General Agent for the State of Ohio Fall River, Mass. General Agent for Central New York Cleveland, O. General Agent for Western New York (present address) Troy, N.Y. General Agent for Southern New York Troy, N.Y. General Agent for the State of Virginia 157 B'dway, N.Y. General Agent for the State of New Jersey Richmond, Va. General Agent for the State of California Newark, N.J. San Francisco, Cal.
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The Medical Examiners of the Company are at the Office daily from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL AGENCY.

A Mercantile gentleman at Liverpool would undertake to forward or purchase goods on commission for a New York house. Reference and particulars given by addressing PIERREPONT EDWARDS, Esq., H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul, Box 4,233, New York Post Office.

E. H. ASHCROFT,

No. 82 Sudbury Street,
 BOSTON.

Manufacturer of and dealer in

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES.

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

For circulars address

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

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.

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. LECONY, Vice-President.

THOMAS HALE, 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.

OFFICE OF

Bennehoff Run Petrole-

UM COMPANY.

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

Steamship and Express Co's.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

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

MARCH:

1st—ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th—HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS
21st—NEW YORK, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

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 Man-
zanillo.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds
allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and
attendance free.

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

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 wa-
ter enables them to insure a passage without deten-
tion in the river.

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

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

Bills of Lading furnished and signed on the Pier.
For further particulars, engagement of Freight or
Passage, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

Miscellaneous.**The National Land Co.,**

NO. 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

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

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED.

The MERCANTILE AGENCY of R. G. DUN
& Co. have just issued a new and closely revised
edition of

THE REFERENCE BOOK.

containing the names of nearly two hundred thousand
merchants and traders in the United States, with an

Estimate of the Capital
possessed by each, and an indication of their
GENERAL CREDIT STANDING.

This work is by far the most complete and reliable
guide in credit transactions ever issued.

BOOK OF CITIES.

A small edition containing the traders in the fifty
principal cities of the Union is also just ready. This
book will be found particularly useful to parties
whose business is mainly confined to the leading
commercial centres.

Specimen copies of both editions to be seen and
terms of subscription made known at the principal
office, 24 and 295 Broadway, New York, or at any of
the associate or branch offices in the following cities:
Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pitts-
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GEO. FRED. KROLL & Co.,

UNITED STATES LAND AGENCY,

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Will purchase and sell REAL ESTATE, of all des-
criptions, in different sections of the country, on COM-
MISSION, having made extensive arrangements for
reliable information in relation to the value, location,
and advantages of different localities.

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

Capital \$500,000, in 100,000 shares of \$5 each, par
value.

President, M. W. Wilson; Secretary, M. H. Ber-
gen; Treasurer, Chas. H. Braine.

Directors, Henry W. Wilson, James O. Giblin,
Chas. W. Miller, and William B. Smeeton.

OFFICE—78 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AGRICULTURAL**IMPLEMENT S,
Machinery, & Hardware**

FOR THE

SOUTHERN AND FOREIGN TRADE

R. H. ALLEN & CO.,

189 & 191 Water Street,

New York.

THE AMERICAN**Bureau of Mines.**

MINES, MINERAL LANDS and ORES examined
and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished
to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical
and chemical questions at the office of the Bureau
Rooms, 19, 20, and 21, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Geo. D. H. Gillespie.

Francis Tomes, Jr.

P. C. Calhoun, President Fourth National Bank.

Chas. Aug. Davis.

Fred. Schuchardt, of F. Schuchardt & Sons.

E. Caylus, of Caylus, De Ruyter & Co.

Eugene Kelly, of Eugene Kelly & Co.

J. F. Schepeler, of Schepeler & Co.

Chas. Holzappel, of Troost, Schmidt & Co.

Wm. F. Drake, of Drake Brothers.

Geo. F. Dunning, Supt. of U. S. Assay Office.

R. E. Mount, Jr.

Theodore Gentil, of Gentil & Phipps.

BOARD OF EXPERTS.

Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia Col-
lege and School of Mines, President of Board.

Dr. J. P. Kimball, Mining Engineer, Vice-President

Dr. John Torrey, Assayer of the U. S. Assay Office.

Dr. Justus Adelberg, of Adelberg & Raymond.

Dr. Alex. Trippel, Metallurgical Engineer.

Prof. Francis L. Vinton, of the School of Mines of
Columbia College.

Prof. Thomas Egleston, Jr., of the School of Mines
of Columbia College.

Prof. C. F. Chandler, of the School of Mines of
Columbia College.

C. Elton Buck, Esq., of Partz & Buck.

W. P. Trowbridge, Esq., of the Novelty Iron Works

R. W. Raymond, Esq., Secretary of Board.

Dr. Herman Credner, Geologist and Mining Eng.

GEO. D. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

MEXICO! MEXICO!

\$30,000,000 LOAN.

OF THE

Republic of Mexico.

TWENTY-YEAR COUPON BONDS,

IN SUMS OF

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

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

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE in Gold.

TEN MILLION DOLLARS in BONDS to be sold at
SIXTY CENTS on the dollar in U. S. Currency. The in-
terest 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 commu-
nicated by

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,

No. 57 Broadway, New York.

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 EX-
CHANGE 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 in-
terest, 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 appur-
tenances, and all other present and future acquired
property.

The proceeds of these bonds now offered will ex-
tinguish the whole existing floating debt of the com-
pany, 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. 13, 1886.

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 Sta-
tionery

Insurance.**Niagara Fire Insurance**

COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL STREET.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-An-
nual 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, Ves-
sels in Port and their Cargoes, Leases, Rents, and
other insurable Property.

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
at the lowest rates charged by responsible Compa-
nies.

DIRECTORS:

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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. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866..... \$1,368,699

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Walker, Aaron L. Reid, James Freeland, Ellwood Walter, Samuel Willets, D. Colden Murray, Robert L. Taylor, E. Haydock White, William T. Frost, N. L. McCready, William Watt, Daniel T. Willets, Henry Eyre, L. Edgerton, Cornelius Grinnell, Henry R. Kunhardt, E. E. Morgan, John S. Williams, Her. A. Schleicher, William Nelson, Jr., Joseph Slagg, Charles Dimon, Jas. D. Fish, A. William Heye, Geo. W. Hennings, Harold Dollner, Francis Hathaway, Paul N. Spofford, ELLWOOD WALTER, President, CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Pres't. C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

NO. 12 WALL STREET.

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

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 Insu-

RANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

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

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

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

Bankers.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 88 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. F. 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. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in a 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.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President

The Tradesmen

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

RICHARD BERRY, President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

Central National Bank,

818 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 State 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. Dinamore, 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.

Bankers and Brokers.

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

March 1, 1866.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

Bankers & Commission

MERCHANTS,
33 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

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 O. 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

Southern Bankers.

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

The Corn Exchange

NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA.

Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

Western Bankers.

B. Hutchings Badger,

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

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

L. A. GREEN,

C. A. BOYNTON.

L. A. GREEN & Co.

BANKERS.

15 WEST THIRD STREET, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REFERENCES:

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

Commercial Cards.

E. S. THACKSTON,

Tobacco, Note and Exchange Broker.

No. 12 OLD SLIP, cor. WATER ST.
NEW YORK.

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.

R. M. Davis,

(FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS.)

EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKER,

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NOS. 38 BROAD STREET AND 36 NEW STREET.

Office, No. 29.

Orders promptly and carefully attended to.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce solicited.

W. GOODMAN,
Mississippi.

A. P. MERRILL, JR.,
New York.

Goodman & Merrill,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Wool.

Agents for the purchase, sale, or lease of Southern Lands.

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

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

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

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

Jeremiah M. Wardwell,

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

Importer and Dealer in Hardware, and Commission Merchant,

83 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

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

SAM'L B. CALDWELL.

B. C. MORRIS, JR.

CALDWELL & MORRIS,

Successors to Brewer & Caldwell,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

20 OLD SLIP, NEW YORK.

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

HOFFMAN & Co.,

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

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

REFER TO

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

Catlin & Satterthwaite,

LATE SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,
ADJUSTERS OF AVERAGES,

AND

Insurance Brokers,

No. 61 WILLIAM STREET,

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

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

ROBERT BUELE,

EBENEZER FLOWER,

ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY,

ROLAND MATHER,

SAMUEL S. WARD,

AUSTIN DUNHAM,

GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,

EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1866,.....

Liabilities,.....

DRAYTON HILLYER,

THOS. A. ALEXANDER,

WALTER KENNY,

CHAS. H. BRAINARD,

WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,

GEORGE ROBERTS,

THOMAS K. BRACE,

ERASTUS COLLINS,

Assets, Jan. 1, 1866,..... \$4,067,455 80

Liabilities,..... 244,391 43

NEW YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Miscellaneous.

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.

E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.

No. 35 & 37 PARK PLACE, N. Y.,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Chicopee Manufacturing Co.,

SARATOGA -

Victory Manufacturing Co., and

BURLINGTON WOOLEN CO.

NEW SKIRT, 1866.

J. W. Bradley's

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC.

Manufactured solely by

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers Street.

79 & 81 Reafile Street, N. Y.

Tracy, Irwin & Co.,

NO. 400 BROADWAY,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

including a superb stock of

DRESS GOODS,

AND

HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS.

REAL ESTATE

AND

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.