

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 2.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1866.

NO. 38.

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The Chronicle.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Agents make no collections out of New York City. Money paid to them will be at the risk of the person paying it.

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

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

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

THE LOAN BILLS IN CONGRESS.

The people are beginning to be somewhat discouraged at the procrastinating spirit exhibited by the House relative to certain momentous questions affecting the interests of commerce and trade. With the exception of the bonding bill, which yesterday received the signature of the President, almost nothing has been done during the current session to define the policy of the government or to remove that depressing and wearisome incertitude which checks business and prevents prudent men from venturing in any engagements or any enterprises except such as have the shortest possible time to mature.

The loan bill last week was passed over entirely, although the material interests of the country imperatively demand that some definite financial policy should be decided upon without delay in order that every man may accommodate his financial movements to the prospective exigencies which are soon to meet us.

On Thursday last the only progress that was made in this measure was the eliminating of part of the foreign loan clause against the whole of which a very strong public sentiment has been directed from the first introduction of the measure. Mr. Morrill, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the amendments to his bill and the chances of its passage are no doubt improved in consequence.

The great objections to this measure, however, in the public mind lie undoubtedly against the irresponsible and unprecedented powers which it confers on the Secretary of the Treasury. If, in time of war, no such discretionary prerogatives were needed, why, it is asked, should they be proposed in time of peace.

Mr. Hulburd, in his admirable speech on Thursday, argued this and several other objections with lucid earnestness, and showed that the existing laws confer powers which will be found amply sufficient for all the negotiations required with a view to fund the floating debt, and withdraw, as fast as safety will permit, the redundant currency, which has been productive of such numerous mischiefs by inflating values, stimulating speculation, and deranging the entire financial machinery of the country.

We think, however, that neither of the two loan bills now before Congress fully meets the exigencies of the situation. What the country really expects Congress to do is to give stability to our finances by laying down a definite policy, and giving the assurance that it shall be carried out. This policy should provide for the payment of the mischievous and useless call loans now in the Treasury, and for the gradual withdrawal of a certain prescribed monthly amount of the greenback circulation by the only safe method which experience has proved—the converting of them into compound interest notes.

If these two points are settled, it is the opinion of well-informed financial authorities, that Congress may safely leave the Seven-thirties, and the other obligations of the Treasury, to take care of themselves until the next session. The large receipts from internal revenue, and the improving credit of the government at home and abroad, constitute a sufficient pledge and guarantee that we shall do better to pay our national obligations when due than needlessly to incommode the country by any attempt to pay them before they mature.

THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSITS.

SINCE the prodigious expansion of credits which our irredeemable paper money has developed in this country, the custom has become too general among our city banks of al-

lowing interest on the deposits of country banks payable on demand. This practice is, on many accounts, of very doubtful expediency; and is disapproved of by some of our most eminent financial men. Among other objections it is urged that by this means small banking corporations in the country are induced to accumulate heavier balances in New York than are required to provide for their current exchanges. And the obvious result is that they are tempted to weaken, in some cases, their home resources, which are unprofitable; in order that they may get interest on their city deposits. Undoubtedly the sound and safe policy for a country banker is to keep his city balances at no higher a point than is demanded by the claims of legitimate business. These balances form a part of the reserve required by law, which is expected to be kept unemployed and at instant call. The idea of making their reserve bear interest seems never to have entered, till recently, into the calculations of our banking institutions, who would no more have thought, in former times, of making a profit on the reserve than on the specie in their vaults. Whatever sum in excess of his wants is kept in New York by the country banker for the sake of interest, is really a demand loan; and must be subject to such risks as in time of panic or revulsion may be productive of grave anxiety or even worse trouble.

Notwithstanding these and other dangers incident to this objectionable system, there is reason to fear that it is rather on the increase; and this fact accounts in part for the accumulation of funds at the commercial centres which has often been cited as one prolific cause of sharp sudden turns in the loan market. When money is easy the city banker who has to pay interest on balances is compelled to keep his deposits constantly employed, and under the pressure of necessity he sometimes goes further than prudence would justify. Hence, when the legitimate channels of employment for capital are filled up, he is apt to be induced to make such loans or investments as would not tempt him were he exempt from the heavy charges connected with the payment of interest to his depositors.

The danger of this state of things is increased by the fact that this particular class of interest-bearing deposits is peculiarly sensitive to the least fluctuation in the money market. When capital is abundant and difficult to employ to advantage, these balances increase, and the city banker incurs the heaviest charge for interest; but let fear of stringency supervene, or loanable capital become scarce, and these balances are rapidly drawn down just at the very moment when the city banker could employ them to advantage and when he finds it most inconvenient to repay them. To such causes are to be attributed some of the severe symptoms which attend and give so spasmodic a character to most of the fluctuations which have occurred in our money market during the past two years.

As we approach specie payments the wiser banking corporations in our country towns will do well to adopt the policy of keeping within narrower limits their city deposits; and of protecting themselves from probable trouble by holding an adequate reserve in their own vaults. It is hoped, indeed, that we shall reform our currency, fund our debt, and return to a specie standard without such revulsion as has invariably attended such a process in other countries. But nothing is more certain than that if financial panics and disasters should come, the chief sufferers among the country banks will be such as by having violated sound rules relative to their reserve have failed to take advantage of the safeguards which experience has shown to be the strongest protection against such disasters.

An easy calculation would show that to the city banker the payment of interest and taxes on country deposits is

unprofitable, but we rest our objections at present on the higher ground of safe banking, and of conservative financial management.

MR. SHERMAN AND THE CURRENCY.

"GOLD has been going down ever since the restoration of peace became certain, but how is it that the expenses of living are not going down too?" This is a very suggestive and frequent inquiry, and comes home to every man's business and family. The chief reason why general prices do not come down in proportion as gold declines is that gold has been depressed, not by natural causes, but by special forces made to act upon it for that purpose. No one can doubt, for instance, that the recent fall in gold was chiefly due to the heavy government sales of coin three weeks ago. Some fifteen millions of dollars were suddenly thrown on the market, at a time when, from the sharp turn in the foreign exchanges, the demand for gold was temporarily suspended, except for the small demand of customs duties. The price of gold fell under these circumstances, just as the price of any other commodity falls when, in face of a decreasing demand, the supply is suddenly increased, and a heavy amount pressed for sale. Now, what is there in a decline of gold produced in this way, which can reasonably be expected to act on prices in general, or to depress the cost of living? Every one knows that the inflation of prices is due to the inflation of our paper money. We may make gold or any other commodity overabundant in the market, and thus depress its price, while our paper money is equally inflated as before, and, therefore, equally depreciated. General prices will not be affected at all by our manipulations. The only way to lower prices to the specie standard is to raise the paper money to that standard. The paper dollar must be made equal to the dollar in coin, and the only known way of effectively doing this is to call in the redundant excessive issue of the paper dollars, till there are no more of them afloat than the business of the country requires on a specie standard.

But is the currency redundant? We are told that it is scarce in some parts of the country, however plentiful it may be in New York and in the other great central points of commercial activity. How can currency which is so scarce be said to be over-issued and redundant. This very easily solved difficulty puzzles many persons, and is sometimes urged by those who ought to know better. In financial science no principle is better established, or has received more uniform confirmation from facts, than that the value or purchasing power of paper money is regulated by the supply and demand. If 400 millions of dollars of currency are wanted for this country to do its business on a specie basis, and 800 millions are in forced circulation, the 800 millions will all be used, but with this certain consequence, that two dollars will do the work of one, and prices will be doubled. However, much currency is out, so long as it is not redeemable, it will all be kept active, and will tend to inflate prices. If three times or four times the normal amount is issued prices will be tripled or quadrupled. Each successive emission which is forced into the gorged current of the circulation, produces a responsive wave in the rising tide of prices; which, though not equally distributed over all parts of the country, or over all commodities, tends constantly to equilibrium according to the great law we have laid down. A redundant currency is not a currency of which a part only can be used, while the rest remains idle. All is used that is issued, and prices rise or fall in proportion as its volume is swelled and its value diluted.

It is, then, quite as likely for redundant paper money to be scarce as for a sound currency to be so. Nay, in presence of a depreciated money, the incessant oscillation and

derangement of values, the perturbation of public confidence, and the consequent wild movements of speculation, are peculiarly apt to cause irregular and eccentric movements in the distribution of the currency, making it shun some parts of the country and accumulate in more favored localities, to which it is drawn by a multitude of speculative perturbing attractions which, under such conditions, are successively evolved.

The redundancy of the currency being the cause of high prices, it is quite evident that so long as this redundancy continues we shall be disappointed if we hope to make any real progress towards a resumption of specie payments.

It is in vain for us to call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to exert the vast money power which has been confided to his hands for other purposes, and to use this power to put down gold or to repress speculation by some skilful strategy or some masterly manœuvres. The premium of gold may thus be controlled for a time; especially if the foreign exchanges are not unfavorable, but this remedy for high prices does not touch the real seat of the mischief. The malady lies in our paper money, and consists in the fact that there is too much of it afloat, that it has lost part of its purchasing power, and that consequently more of it is required to buy a given amount of any commodity the price of which is not tampered with, but is left free to find its level under the great general law of trade.

The only results which can be expected from such manipulations as we have referred to are that, if they do no worse mischief, they develop a state of things in which our currency will buy less and less of the other commodities which the people want, but more and more of gold, which the people do not want. Our exports of breadstuffs and provisions consequently receive a severe check, and it is only the irrepresible foreign demand for our cotton and for our Government bonds which prevents us from seeing more distinctly that all undue and artificial depression of the premium on gold is prejudicial to commerce, and constitutes a discrimination in favor of foreigners and against our own people.

We conclude, then, that one of the most mischievous financial fallacies of the day is this of supposing that the declining premium on gold, however produced, indicates necessarily a speedy return to specie payments, with an increase in the general purchasing power of greenbacks. If the depreciation of our currency were the only cause capable of acting on the price of gold, then, of course, the latter would be a precise measure of the former, and as gold went down the price of every commodity in the market would go down too. But it is well known that since the close of the war gold has been continually depressed by a number of forces which have no more influence to contract our paper money than had the recent sales of gold to which we have referred. It is surely high time that we should cease to trust to any such futile methods of reforming our currency and restoring it to par.

In this point of view Mr. Sherman's resolution, offered in the Senate on Tuesday, is very unsatisfactory. It proposes virtually to forbid the Secretary of the Treasury to correct the redundancy of our paper money and declares that for twelve months the minimum amount of greenbacks and fractional currency shall never fall below \$420,000,000. The resolution does not raise up a barrier against further expansion. The Secretary would be left free to put out as much more currency as he chooses and can find law for. It is easy to see that such a regulation as this is unfavorable to lower prices of living. It tends to expand and not to contract the currency, and in Wall Street an active speculative movement is already beginning on the belief that it will be adopted as the basis of the policy of the Treasury for the current year.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE MISSOURI STATE DEBT.

(Communicated.)

An act has passed both branches of the Legislature and has received the approval of the Governor of that State, which provides for the consolidation of all Missouri Bonds and the interest unpaid (since July 1, 1861) and accruing up to Jan. 1, 1868, amounting in the aggregate to \$30,000,000 dollars. The holders of Missouri Bonds have thereby the privilege of exchanging the same and the unpaid coupons thereof, including those maturing up to Jan. 1, 1868, for a like amount in "consolidation bonds" payable thirty years after the 1st day of Jan. 1868, with coupons attached, payable simultaneously as follows: at 3 per cent for the first 4 years, at the rate of 4 per cent for the next 4 years, at 5 per cent for the next 4 years, at the rate of 6 per cent for the next 4 years and then at 7 per cent, 8 per cent, and 9 per cent, respectively each succeeding four years; making the average of interest six per cent on the consolidated debt, composed of principal and interest.

For the payment of the graduated interest and to provide for a sinking fund no reliance is placed on the assets of the State in its railroads, or on its claims upon the National Government, although all the revenues from these sources are to be placed to the credit of the sinking fund. A tax of two and a half mills on all real estate and other property is the only resource upon which the plan depends. This tax, which the people of that State have, by a majority of many thousands, made a part of its fundamental law, will be in itself ample for the liquidation of the interest under this plan.

It is a remarkable fact that the people of Missouri have shown, even under the most adverse circumstances, a high regard for their credit, and none of its public men ever dared for a moment to propose or advocate repudiation. It was against the will of a majority of the people that the State was so deeply involved in debt by its Railroad friends. At the outbreak of the war, when for the first time the State failed to pay the interest at maturity, the State Convention which deposed Governor Claiborne Jackson declared by several resolutions its opposition to repudiation. Governor Fletcher, well knowing the sentiment of the people on this point, said in his Inaugural Message, "Let our undertakings be such as become a people whose honesty is unshaken by misfortune, and who are resolved to pay their debt." By a unanimous vote of both houses the General Assembly declared it their "fixed and unalterable purpose that the faith of the State shall be preserved with all her creditors;" and a committee was appointed which now presented this graduated interest plan as the result of their labors. The State Convention which met in 1865 and framed the new constitution, reflected the will of the people of Missouri in this respect by embodying in the fundamental law the proviso that "the credit of the State shall not be given or loaned in aid of any person, association, or corporation; nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation," &c.; also by prohibiting hereafter "the release of the lien held by the State upon any railroad."

But, however honest and ardent the desire, its accomplishment presented most perplexing difficulties. While the accumulation of unpaid interest increased the debt to an alarming amount, a large portion of the State was so depopulated and devastated by the war that many counties had to be relieved from paying any taxes. The war debt was very heavy, and had to be treated as a preferred debt. More than one-half of all the State taxes were receivable in so-called Union Military Bonds, and therefore not available for any other purpose. No revenue was received, nor could any be expected from the principal railroads of the State—the Pacific and North Missouri Railroad—nor could these be

sold. By special legislation, to secure their completion, these roads had been relieved from forfeiture and payment of interest for many years to come. The other, less valuable and unfinished roads, the sale of which was determined upon, will, in view of the condition of their early completion by the purchaser, bring but a trifling amount. The rate of taxation was very heavy already, and its increase would have been detrimental to immigration and the influx of capital into this State; nor would even a further increase of taxation, if practicable, have been sufficient to meet the interest. These considerations and the influences brought to bear by those interested in the decline of Missouri bonds, had almost determined the Committee to report in favor of deferring action, when Mr. Isidor Bush presented a plan for a *gradual* redemption of the debt, based on the European Premium Loan System.

Mr. Bush proved conclusively that this system was well adapted to the peculiar circumstances of Missouri, and that any rational and practical plan for paying the heavy debt of that State must be based on its gradual and certain increase in population, production and wealth; and thus his plan gained many warm friends and advocates. The prejudice against anything in the least resembling a lottery is so strong, however, that it could not be adopted; but it led to the adoption of the graduated interest plan. The increase of taxable property on which its calculations are based are so reasonable that they do not admit of doubt. Most probably the progressive wealth of Missouri will largely exceed the estimates of Mr. Bush, adopted by the Committee; in fact, the estimates of the State Auditor and of other authorities are far above those figures. Now when we consider that the reimbursement of that State by the National Government for war expenses, and the sale of some of her railroads, as well as of the stock owned by the State in the Bank of Missouri, will reduce the present debt by several million dollars, and that consequently the consolidation-bonds to be issued will not reach \$30,000,000, the prompt payment of the interest and the funding of the principal are most amply secured, and can be fully relied upon. It is true the State proposes to pay at first three per cent interest only; but paying that interest on both principal and accumulated interest—it amounts in reality to over $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In other words, the present bondholders get for each bond of \$1,000 new consolidation bonds to the amount of \$1,420, bearing a rate of interest gradually increasing from three to nine per cent.

The law further provides that the *sinking fund*, into which all sums received by the State from her railroads and all surplus, after paying interest, will flow, shall be invested in these consolidation bonds, and shall not be applied to any other purpose.

This will not only continually reduce the amount of Missouri bonds outstanding, but may perhaps improve their market value, the State herself being in the market to buy up such bonds.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. NO. 17.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.

The railroad line, of which the Chicago & Alton Railroad forms the greater length, extends in a very direct line between the cities of Chicago & St. Louis, and is composed as follows:

Chicago & Alton Railroad—Joliet to Alton	220 miles.
Leased: Alton & St. Louis Railroad	23 miles.
" Joliet & Chicago Railroad	37 " 60 "
Total length of line operated	280 miles.

Previous to the completion of the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, Jan. 1, 1865, the company's cars were passed over the St. Louis Branch of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute

Railroad. The new line from Alton to East St. Louis is mainly owned by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, which holds 6,377 out of a total of 8,000 shares, representing its capital. The Joliet & Chicago Railroad is held under a perpetual lease (with an option of purchase), for which the company pays 8 per cent on \$500,000 bonds and 7 per cent on \$1,500,000 stock, which represent the cost of the road. The cost of the whole line as represented by stocks and bonds is now as follows:

Chicago & Alton Railroad, stock	\$4,208,600
" " bonds	4,019,000
Joliet & Chicago Railroad, stocks	1,500,000
" " bonds	500,000
Alton & St. Louis, Railroad, stock	800,000
Total cost of 280 miles of road	\$11,027,600

or about \$39,670 per mile of road.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are successors to the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company, and commenced operations on the 16th October, 1862. The statements which follow cover the period from that date to December 31, 1865, being three years and two and a half months.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR STOCK.

The rolling stock owned by the company at the end of the years 1862 to 1865 was as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Passenger engines	8	9	10	13
Freight	20	16	18	26
Construction, switching and wood engines	7	8	13	20
Engines under repairs	6	12	8	8
unfit for service	17	14	..	..
Total engines	58	59	49	66

The cars owned at the same periods were as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Passenger tra'n cars	38	38	42	44
Freight cars—house	502	518	579	671
" —stock	56	106	138	133
" —platform	154	216	213	277
Total cars	750	878	972	1,130

OPERATIONS ON THE ROAD.

The mileage made by locomotive engines for each year 1863, '64 and '65, was as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
On passenger trains	363,050	400,616	400,616
On freight trains	568,031	696,522	696,522
On wood trains	21,392	33,336	33,336
On construction trains	41,217	111,771	111,771
On switching	110,507	208,035	208,035
Total miles run	1,002,440	1,104,197	1,450,280

The number of passengers carried in the same years was—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Local way	260,022	307,981	487,610
Way exchanged with other roads	21,575	24,801	26,948
Local through	17,092	19,929	27,367
Through exchanged with other roads	8,325	12,221	15,391
Total way	281,597	392,782	514,558
Total through	25,397	32,158	42,759
Total way and through	306,994	424,940	557,316

The amount of freight (tons of 2,000 lbs.) carried is shown in the following statement:

	1863	1864.	1865.
Freight shipped from all stations northward .. tons.	174,366	222,680	222,680
" " southward	211,830	288,333	288,333
" " Alton & below to north	39,725	39,080	39,080
" " Joliet and above to south	154,334	214,408	214,408

OPERATING ACCOUNTS.

The gross earnings and expenses of operating the road are shown in the following statement:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Passenger earnings	(2½ mos.) \$115,437	year. \$736,059	year. \$974,549	year. \$1,466,759
Freight	215,467	1,120,448	1,479,659	2,155,152
Mails, express, &c., earnings	12,348	81,680	89,209	80,751
Military earnings	28,907	83,583	227,067	137,431
Total gross earnings	\$372,659	\$2,021,770	\$2,770,484	\$3,840,091
Operating expenses	162,386	971,840	1,532,106	2,006,574
Profits	\$210,273	\$1,049,930	\$1,238,378	\$1,833,517
Less the following payments:				
Joliet and Chicago Railroad lease	\$46,082	\$187,122	\$164,725	\$140,289
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad lease	8,511	59,480	..	..
Alton and St. Louis Railroad dividend .....	..	..	42,664	58,238
Alton & St. Louis Packet Comp'y	8,735	55,692	..	..
U. S. tax on passengers	3,807	22,710	..	..
Omnibus transfer, ferry, &c. ....	..	23,059	..	..
Total deductions	\$67,135	\$348,064	\$207,389	\$198,527
Net profits to Chicago and Alton Railroad Company	\$143,138	\$701,866	\$1,030,989	\$1,634,990

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Net profits as above.....	\$143,138	\$701,866	\$1,030,989	\$1,634,990
Surplus, Jan. 1.....	143,138	143,138	349,742	741,236
Premium on bonds sold, &c.....		9,397		
Lot at Alton sold.....				400
Dividends on Alton and St. Louis stock.....			35,140	44,639
Total resources.....	\$143,138	\$854,401	\$1,415,871	\$2,420,265
Disbursed as follows:				
Interest on bonds.....		256,480	284,182	283,185
Payments to sinking fund.....		15,000	31,575	34,362
Dividends on stocks.....		129,338	286,712	376,548
Construction and renewal account.....		103,841	70,000	407,447
Alton and St. Louis Railroad construction.....				38,325
Sundries.....			2,365	
Total disbursements.....	\$504,659	\$674,635	\$1,129,867	\$1,129,867
Surplus December 31.....	\$143,138	\$349,742	\$741,236	\$1,291,398

GENERAL BALANCES.

The financial condition of the company, as exhibited on the General Balance sheets, made at the close of the fiscal years 1862-1865, both years inclusive, is shown in the following abstract:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Capital stock—preferred.....	\$2,464,336	\$3,422,596	\$2,425,200	\$2,425,400
“ common.....	1,779,886	1,783,243	1,783,100	1,783,200
Bonds—Sinking fund, due Nov. 1, 1877.....	600,000	585,000	554,000	519,000
Bonds—1st mortgage, due Jan. 1, 1893.....	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Bonds—Income, due Jan. 1, 1883.....	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,000,000
Sinking fund—bonds cancel'd cash.....		15,000	46,000	81,000
Bonds and stocks unused.....		85,000	38,313	37,813
Convertible scrip outstanding.....			619	319
Stores transferred from Receiver.....	75,820			
Joliet and Chicago Railroad shares on hand.....		500,000		
Renewal fund, balance unexpended.....			351,786	
Alton and St. Louis R.R., construction fund unexpended.....			77,471	
Current accounts.....	157,877	151,735	378,295	310,988
Bills payable.....				58,972
Surplus income Dec. 31.....	143,138	349,742	741,236	1,291,398
Total debit side.....	\$8,721,057	\$9,392,415	\$9,896,568	\$10,008,224
Cost of road (220 m.), equipment, etc.....	\$8,117,539	\$8,281,639	\$8,308,919	\$8,308,919
Bonds and stocks issued, but unused.....		85,000	38,313	37,813
Alton & St. Louis R.R. shares on hand.....			647,700	637,700
Joliet and Chicago R.R. shares on hand.....			11,400	
7 per cent bonds held by Trustees.....	300,000			
Renewal fund (being \$500,000 Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock set apart as a fund to be used in acquiring rolling stock, etc.).....		500,000		
Bonds held by trustees on renewal account.....		120,000	50,000	50,000
Supplies on hand Dec. 31.....	129,395	166,881	286,993	451,934
Timber land ac't, for steamers, barges, fuel, ties, &c.....			57,486	41,268
Trustees of sink. fund—cash.....			575	134
Interest in Chicago live stock depot.....				50,000
Depot grounds—purchased in 1865.....				28,639
United States—rolling stock sold to government.....		25,300		
Current accounts, includ. Jan. coupons, rents, &c.....	74,539	115,251	258,168	205,294
Bills payable.....				3,526
Cash on hand.....	99,584	98,344	237,044	193,097
Total credit side.....	\$8,721,057	\$9,392,415	\$9,896,598	\$10,008,224

DEDUCTIONS.

The cost of road and the earnings, expenses and profits per mile; also the proportion of expenses to earnings and of profits to cost of road, are shown in the following table:

Fiscal years.	Cost of road per mile.	Gross earnings per mile.	Op'g exp's per mile.	Net profits per mile.	Exp's to cost of road.	Profits to cost of road.
1863.....	\$37,644	\$7,221	\$3,471	\$3,750	48.07	9.98
1864.....	37,760	9,894	5,472	4,422	55.31	11.71
1865.....	37,760	13,714	7,166	6,548	52.30	17.34

The cost of road is deduced from the 220 miles belonging to the company; the earnings, expenses and profits from the 280 miles constituting the line operated.

PRICES OF THE STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

The following shows the monthly range of the common stock:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Jan..	59 @ 65	84 1/2 @ 89 1/2	89 @ 92	July..	65 @ 84	95 @ 98
Feb..	62 @ 64	81 @ 90	90 @ 95 1/2	Aug..	79 @ 86	84 @ 97
Mar..	57 1/2 @ 66	87 @ 96 1/2	80 @ 90 1/2	Sept..	68 @ 82	85 @ 87
Apr..	60 @ 69 1/2	83 @ 100	80 @ 92	Oct..	78 1/2 @ 87	80 @ 82
May..	70 @ 85	88 @ 97 1/2	82 1/2 @ 93 1/2	Nov..	80 @ 91	85 @ 90
June.	63 @ 79	90 @ 99	87 @ 97 1/2	Dec..	81 @ 86	89 @ 93
Range of year.....					57 1/2 @ 91	65 @ 100

The fluctuations of the preferred stock in the same years were as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Jan..	85 @ 87	94 @ 96	90 @ 95	July..	90 @ 98	93 @ 98
Feb..	83 1/2 @ 85	92 1/2 @ 98	92 1/2 @ 98	Aug..	92 1/2 @ 97	92 @ 97 1/2
Mar..	80 @ 86	94 @ 100 1/2	84 @ 93 1/2	Sept..	82 @ 91 1/2	90 @ 93
Apr..	81 @ 91	95 @ 108	85 @ 95	Oct..	90 @ 94	85 @ 90
May..	92 @ 99	94 @ 96	91 @ 107	Nov..	89 1/2 @ 98	90 @ 95
June.	88 @ 95	95 @ 97	92 1/2 @ 105	Dec..	92 @ 95 1/2	92 @ 95
Range of year.....					80 @ 99	90 @ 100 1/2

DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

Since the reorganization of the company the following dividends have been paid:

Date.	1863.	1864.	1865.
August, 1863.....	3 1/2 %	3 1/2 %	5 %
February, 1864.....	3 1/2 %	—	5 %
August, 1865.....	3 1/2 %	6 %	3 1/2 %
February, 1866.....	—	—	5 %
Total in three years.....			24 23

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1866.

The Board of Trade returns for the year 1865 have at length been published, and the statement is most satisfactory. The total value of exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures was £165,862,402, against £160,449,053 in 1864, and £146,602,342 in 1863. There was, therefore, an increase in the value of exports, so far as British and Irish produce and manufactures were concerned, of £5,420,000. The computed real value of the principal imports in the first eleven months was £180,820,357, against £197,448,426 in 1864, and £173,575,298 in 1863; but the market price of some of the leading articles of import—more especially cotton—was lower in 1865 than in 1864, and the quantities imported were much greater. In the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1865, the value of the cotton imported was £49,294,092, against £66,991,418 in 1864, or a decrease of £17,700,000; the quantities imported, however, in the whole year, were 8,731,949 cwts., against 7,975,935 cwts. in 1864, being an increase of about 750,000 cwts.

According to these returns, the value of our export trade to America in British and Irish produce and manufactures, last year, was nearly five millions sterling greater than in 1864, and nearly six millions in excess of 1863. The figures stand thus:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Northern ports.....	£14,799,952	£15,711,127	£20,337,017
Southern ports.....	43,409	87,876	400,330
Ports on the Pacific.....	501,031	909,502	498,443
Total.....	£15,844,392	£16,708,505	£21,235,790

And the following table shows the extent to which the leading articles were exported to America in each of the last three years:

DECLARED VALUE OF THE LEADING EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1863, 1864, AND 1865.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Alkali.....	£256,574	£284,259	£498,128
Beer and ale.....	33,053	43,411	55,867
Coals.....	170,529	129,470	119,208
Cotton manufactures—			
Piece goods.....	1,611,764	1,678,440	3,012,482
Thread.....	250,330	214,050	202,354
Earthenware, &c.....	356,329	398,338	452,255
Haberdashery, &c.....	665,609	761,778	937,709
Hardware and cutlery—			
Knives, forks, &c.....	81,094	116,247	167,011
Anvils, vices, saws, &c.....	74,895	90,706	96,806
Manufactures of German silver.....	273,022	265,879	374,312
Linen manufactures—			
Piece goods.....	2,076,761	2,481,199	3,633,938
Thread.....	200,228	187,560	149,363
Metals—Iron, pig.....	129,063	215,429	212,566
Bar, &c.....	517,697	731,805	257,541
Railroad.....	419,625	831,952	426,803
Castings.....	28,911	16,544	5,701
Hoops.....	191,283	222,175	119,268
Wrought.....	209,978	258,371	165,646
Steel, unwrought.....	531,249	493,244	366,004
Copper, wrought.....	16,347	16,426	42,404
Lead, pig.....	51,016	251,809	167,439
Tin plates.....	746,454	658,218	975,656
Oil seed.....	3,634	45,439	72,038
Salt.....	26,977	36,619	70,317
Silk manufactures.....	98,979	74,095	73,767
Handkerchiefs.....	5,246	17,270	3,436
Ribbons.....	24,318	28,503	40,745
Other articles.....	87,931	75,831	130,311
Manuf. mixed with other mat.....	19,153	39,093	46,539
Spirits—British.....	14,713	11,229	16,741
Wool.....	38,828	16,300	31,410
Woolen manufactures—			
Cloth of all kinds.....	670,512	709,765	573,114
Carpets and druggets.....	268,318	270,442	385,841
Shawls.....	80,236	61,395	36,195
Other articles.....	2,003,690	2,058,103	3,784,301

As mentioned in a former letter, the larger proportion of this trade was carried on during the closing months of 1865, more especially in the months of September and October, the trade of the last four months having equalled in value that of the preceding eight months. The largely augmented supply of capital necessary to conduct this suddenly increased trade, was one of the leading causes of a rapid advance in the rate of interest.

As regards the imports of cotton, the figures presented are most in-

structive. They show that our receipts from American ports were increased to the extent of more than one million cwts, whilst there was a falling off in the import from Indian ports of 500,000 cwts. Brazil and Egypt show an increase, and there is also an augmentation in the receipts from Mexico; but the latter are probably American produce. On the other hand, there is a diminution of about 120,000 in the import from the Bahamas, the result of the reopening of the Southern ports. Taking the bulk of the import from the Bahamas, Bermuda, and Mexico to be American cotton, the total import of American produce last year was 1,700,000 cwts., against 730,000 cwts. in 1864, or an increase of nearly 1,000,000 cwts.

The statement of imports is as follows:

IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.
From United States.....cwts.	57,000	126,322	1,212,790
Bahamas and Bermuda.....	265,816	376,047	158,607
Mexico.....	172,126	228,027	327,865
Brazil.....	201,814	339,442	494,671
Turkey.....	110,294	169,234	223,133
Egypt.....	835,289	1,120,479	1,578,912
British India.....	3,878,757	4,522,566	3,981,675
China.....	275,503	769,259	320,141
Other Countries.....	181,733	324,559	434,655
Total.....	5,978,422	7,975,935	8,731,949

In the export trade in raw cotton, there was an increase of 520,000 cwts. in 1865, as compared with 1864. The following table shows the quantities taken by the leading countries:

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.
To Russia, Northern Ports.....cwts.	152,678	222,446	276,238
Prussia.....	99,535	15,310	60,067
Hanover.....	65,665	50,697	15,111
Hanse Town.....	419,102	512,781	714,600
Holland.....	400,362	414,291	431,172
Other Countries.....	1,017,591	969,317	1,207,356
Total.....	2,154,933	2,184,842	2,704,544

The total import of wheat in 1865 was 21,089,140 cwts. against 23,318,726 cwts. in 1864, and 24,573,506 cwts. in 1863. The decrease, last year, therefore, notwithstanding that there was a falling off in the receipts from the United States of nearly 7,000,000 cwts., was confined to 2,800,000 cwts. As will be seen from the accompanying statement, the deficiency in the import from your side, has been made up in some degree, by augmented receipts from Russia, Prussia and France. Of flour, France shows an increase of 2,800,000 cwts., whilst there is a decrease in the import from the United States of 1,500,000 cwts. The following is the statement:

IMPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.
Corn.			
From Russia.....cwts.	4,560,352	5,139,495	8,160,241
Prussia.....	4,432,003	4,950,304	5,426,508
Denmark.....	373,689	730,332	647,056
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.....	183,374	273,159	255,251
Mecklenburg.....	385,602	670,403	649,771
Hanse Towns.....	320,688	500,050	491,510
France.....	147,997	591,439	2,266,471
Wheat.			
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia.....	416,282	475,361	575,104
Egypt.....	2,325,414	366,868	10,063
United States.....	8,819,139	7,955,379	1,183,689
British North America.....	2,126,241	1,236,088	307,316
Other Countries.....	482,725	429,848	1,116,160
Total.....	24,573,506	23,318,726	21,089,140
Indian Corn or Maize.			
Total from all Countries.....	12,774,460	6,313,366	7,139,943
Flour.			
Hanse Towns.....	308,706	333,094	250,917
France.....	1,371,768	1,822,032	3,058,288
United States.....	2,556,822	1,766,241	262,876
British North America.....	898,812	493,885	181,489
Other Countries.....	129,735	137,687	179,218
Total.....	5,265,843	4,552,939	3,932,788

In the total import of provisions, notwithstanding the remunerative prices obtainable on this side, there is a decrease in 1865, as compared with the two preceding years. The figures are as under:

IMPORTS OF PROVISIONS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.
Bacon and Hams, cwts.....	1,577,813	1,069,390	713,346
Beef, salt, cwts.....	232,677	302,860	228,296
Pork, salt, cwts.....	168,939	189,411	183,155
Butter, cwts.....	986,708	1,054,617	1,083,717
Cheese, cwts.....	756,285	834,844	853,277
Eggs, No.....	266,929,630	335,298,240	364,013,040
Lard, cwts.....	530,512	217,275	136,898

The high price of meat attracted increased supplies of beasts, sheep calves and pigs from continental ports, and stock was received during the year from nearly every country in Europe. A large proportion, however, was of inferior quality; consequently, the weight of meat imported was not sufficient to have any permanent influence in reducing prices—the total import being quite inadequate to feed London, with a population of about three millions, for more than six months. Hence, the remaining twenty-four millions had to look to home productions for their necessary supplies of butcher's meat. The imports of cattle in each of the last three years were:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Oxen, bulls and cows.....Number.	109,653	179,507	227,528
Calves.....	41,245	52,226	55,743
Sheep and lambs.....	430,788	496,243	914,170
Swine and hogs.....	27,137	85,362	132,943

Owing to unfavorable rumors from various parts of Europe—from the Danube, in reference to the Danubian Principalities, and from Germany in reference to the altitude of Prussia respecting the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, the market for English securities has been dull, and the buoyancy noticeable last week has been entirely lost. Foreign securities, however, with few exceptions, the chief of which concerns the Danubian Principalities loan, have been firmer; and other departments of the Stock Exchange have shown a tolerably healthy tone.

The highest prices in each of the last three days for consols are as under:

Consols.....	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
	87½	87½	87½

In American securities the prominent feature is a considerable improvement in the value of United States 5'20 bonds. Other descriptions have also ruled firm, with an upward tendency in prices. The highest prices each day are as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
United States 5-20's, 1882.....	70	70½	71
Virginia 5 per cent.....	50	50	50
do 6 per cent.....	41½	41½	41½
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880, 7 per cent.....	74	74	74
Pennsylvania, 1st mort., 1877, 7 per cent.....	79	78	78
do Consolidated mortgage bonds.....	78	78	78
Erie shares, \$100, all paid.....	54½	54½	55½
do convertible bonds 6 per cent.....	76½	77	77
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875.....	82	82	82
do 7 per cent, 1875.....	67½	67½	67½
do \$100 shares.....	77½	77½	78½
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent.....	69	69	69
New York Central \$100 shares.....	60	60	60
Panama Railroad, 2d mortgage, 1872, 7 per cent.....	100	100	100
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, 2d mortgage 6 per cent.....	85	85	85
do do \$50 shares.....	35	35	35
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage 1881, guar. by Pennsylvania Railroad.....	76	76	76

There has been a fair demand for discount, and as the exchanges are less favorable, doubts are entertained as to the policy of a further reduction in the rate to-morrow. In the open market, the quotation is about one-quarter per cent below that of the Bank, but as the bills maturing on the 4th of the month will have to be met this week, the requirements of the commercial community will be considerable, though not equal to former occasions. The following are the rates in the open market:

	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
30 days' bills.....	6½@—	4 months' bills..... 7 to —
60 do.....	6½@—	6 do do..... 6½ to 7½
3 months' bills.....	6½@—	

The discount houses allow 5 per cent for money deposited with them on call. 5½ per cent if with seven, and 6 per cent if with 14 days' notice of withdrawal.

On the Continent, no material changes have taken place during the present week in the rates of discount. The following are the quotations at the leading cities:

	Bank rate.	Open market.	Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
At Paris.....	4	3½-4	Turin.....	5
Vienna.....	5	5	Brussels.....	5
Berlin.....	6	6	Madrid.....	9
Frankfort.....	4½	4½	Hamburg.....	—
Amsterdam.....	6	6	St. Petersburg.....	6
				5½-6

Literature.

Principles of Education, drawn from Nature and Revelation, and applied to Female Education in the Upper Classes. By the author of "Amy Herbert," and other tales, etc. Two volumes in one. NEW YORK; D. APPLETON & Co, 1866.

In the preface Miss Sewell declares that the volume is the result, not of theory, but of experience, and the subject is treated in its moral rather than economical aspects. Accordingly, she views education, not as a mere training for a useful life in the world, but with reference to its harmony with the teaching of God in Nature and in Revelation. It is defined to be "the guiding, or leading of the young mind in the way which will best enable it to obey the commandments of God."

The "systematic principle" of education, however good, cannot possibly be good for all. The mode of dealing in every case must be a subject of separate study. The object is the carrying out of God's will for the individual, the purpose of which is hidden from us in His eternal counsels; but the direction in which we are to work is pointed out to us by the peculiar endowments of character and intellect with which every person is gifted.

The author treats in detail of the necessity of teaching obedience, manifesting justice in family government, the exercise of love, the utility and importance of reproof, advice, confidence, respect, truth, etc.; but the chapters on instruction in schools, governesses in families, and the training of governesses, will attract special attention, which is eminently deserved.

Training schools are suggested for national school mistresses, at which young governesses, while studying themselves, might be practically taught how to make children study. Thus they would acquire experience without risk, and be taught how to guard against their own faults. A great element in the life of one who has to teach others, is the feeling that she can govern judiciously and instruct with interest. We are gratified to be able to remark that in this country at many of our normal schools, somewhat of this is done in training teachers for their work.

Let a foundation of obedience and self-discipline be laid in early childhood and freedom may be given in youth; and so make a child exact and perfect in its lessons when instruction begins, and as time goes on the habit of exact representation may be, in a great measure, laid aside, yet not entirely, even as obedience and external restraint may never wholly be given up. The exercise of memory should always be continued in some form.

The chapters on Love and Friendship are admirable for their practical sense. A perusal of this book by those having the care of the young cannot fail to be profitable.

Spenser's Poem, entitled Colin Clout's come home again, explained; with remarks upon the Amoretti Sonnets, &c. By the author of "Remarks on the Sonnets of Shakspeare. NEW YORK: Published by JAMES MILLER.

The theory upon which Gen. Hitchcock bases his ingenious exposition makes the poetic gift a spiritual rather than an intellectual endowment, and considers the amatory declarations of the person referred to as relating to the interior burning desire to know and possess the Truth. The poetic Arcadia is the spiritual world. Bulwer says as much in "Zanno" in these words—"The artist calls it the Ideal; the priest calls it Faith." Our author remarks accordingly: "In keeping with the very plain doctrine of the poem of Colin Clout in honor of Queen Cynthia, we must be very unwilling to be convinced, or we must see that Spenser's Love was not a woman, except as she was the image of an immortal Beauty which claimed all of his devotion, but which was of such a nature that he knew the world in general would not understand if he wrote openly about it. Hence his purpose of writing in secret, that is, in hermetic symbolism, which should be obscure to the world in general, but would be understood by those who belonged to the class called lovers—lovers of the Divine Beauty figured by so many poets as a lady, though seen also in man."

According to this hypothesis, the *Divina Commedia*, *Gierusalem Liberata*, and even the *Iliad*, *Odyssey* and *Aeneid*, are allegories or parables, having a deep internal sense, which only those can perceive who "have eyes to see." The theory is plausible, and its application to the poems of Spenser and Shakspeare, so far as we can see, is without halting or incongruity. How large a part of our reading public are willing to give up the classical idea for the religious, and accept their conclusions, will not be difficult to estimate. But every thoughtful person can peruse this work with profit.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports and exports the past week have not 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 8, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) March 7:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$3,575,550	\$1,309,777	\$3,898,261
General merchandise.....	2,817,746	1,801,237	4,535,644
Total for the week.....	\$6,393,296	\$3,111,014	\$8,433,905
Previously reported.....	35,464,607	19,554,251	53,236,902
Since January 1.....	\$41,857,903	\$22,665,265	\$61,670,804

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 10:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$3,333,153	\$3,657,542	\$3,669,361
Previously reported.....	26,769,868	40,287,206	42,031,069
Since January 1.....	\$30,103,021	\$43,944,748	\$45,700,430

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 10, 1866:

March 6—Schrooner Imprudence, St. Johns, P. R.—	
American silver.....	\$36,595
—Steamer Cuba, Liverpool—	
Silver bars.....	28,083
Gold bars.....	49,412
Foreign gold.....	2,095
For Havre—	
Gold and silver bars.....	262,300
7—Steamer City of Manchester, Liverpool—	
Silver bars.....	12,000
9—Steamer Hermann, Bremen—	
German silver.....	1,000

For Southampton—

Gold bars.....	97,700
Silver bars.....	42,086
10—Steamer Edinburg, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	25,013
Total for the week.....	\$556,284
Previously reported.....	4,401,552
Total since January 1, 1866.....	\$4,957,836

Same time in

1864	1865	1866	
.....	\$4,119,929	1858.....	\$9,015,712
1864.....	9,295,879	1857.....	4,309,330
1863.....	9,323,881	1856.....	2,513,923
1862.....	7,067,529	1855.....	3,739,262
1861.....	11,259,897	1854.....	2,737,450
1860.....	2,612,321	1853.....	2,580,747
1859.....	6,881,065	1852.....	6,862,957

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship New York arrived at his port on the 12th inst., from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails. The following is her treasure list:

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.....	\$41,000	Panama Railroad Co.....	17,214
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	67,280	H. H. Van Dyke, Assistant U. States Treasurer.....	500,000
Weil & Co.....	95,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	2,700
August Belmont & Co.....	101,359	Order.....	40,000
Eugene Kelley & Co.....	221,000		
Lees & Waller.....	340,000		
Total.....			\$1,425,553

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

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	To date.
January 12.....	New York.....	\$ 685,610	\$ 685,610
January 19.....	Henry Chauncey.....	799,706	1,485,314
February 1.....	Atlantic.....	944,878	2,430,198
February 9.....	New York.....	1,449,074	3,879,269
February 21.....	Henry Chauncey.....	1,209,048	5,088,317
March 5.....	Costa Rica.....	1,469,286	6,557,602
March 12.....	New York.....	1,425,353	7,982,955

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.—We give below the receipts of the government for the last quarter of 1865, comparing it with the quarter ending September 30 of the same year. We omit the published expenditures, as the statement is evidently incorrect:

Customs.....	\$47,900,583	\$39,216,338	39
Lands.....		175,245	56
Internal revenue.....		82,597,156	93
Direct tax.....	132,590	368,843	31
Loans and Treasury notes.....	96,618,885	130,678,540	33
Miscellaneous.....		17,932,078	77
Total.....	\$296,044,245	\$270,974,143	29

BONDED GOODS—EXTENDING TIME FOR WITHDRAWAL.—The following bill, extending the time for the withdrawal of goods from the public stores and bonded warehouses, has just passed both houses of Congress and received the signature of the President:

SECTION 1. That on and after the passage of this act, and until the 1st day of May, 1866, any goods, wares or merchandise under bond in any public or private bonded warehouse, upon which the duties are unpaid, may be withdrawn for consumption, and the bonds cancelled, on the payment of the duties and charges prescribed by law; and any goods, wares or merchandise deposited in bond in any public or private bonded warehouse on and after the 1st day of May aforesaid, and all goods, wares or merchandise remaining in warehouse under bond on said 1st day of May may be withdrawn for consumption within one year from the date of the original importation, on payment of the duties and charges to which they may be subject by law at the time of such withdrawal, and after the expiration of one year from the date of original importation; and until the expiration of three years from said date any goods, wares or merchandise in bond, as aforesaid, may be withdrawn for consumption on payment of the duties assessed on the original entry and charges and an additional duty of ten per centum of the amount of such duties and charges.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That neither this nor any other act shall operate to prevent the exportation of bonded goods, wares or merchandise, for warehouse, within three years from the date of original importation, nor their transportation in bond from the port into which they were originally imported to any other port or ports for the purpose of exportation, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

COMPTROLLER CLARK'S LETTER TO SECRETARY McCULLOCH—EXPLANATION OF MR. HOOPER ON BEHALF OF SECRETARY McCULLOCH.—We published a letter written by Comptroller Clark, last week, respecting the loan bills now before Congress. Below will be found another letter, addressed to Secretary McCulloch, with regard to the last debt statement, &c. and also an explanation on behalf of Mr. McCulloch by Mr Hooper of the alleged inaccuracies:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday is received. My letter of the 24th ult., in answer to yours of the same date, was so altered before it was published as not to indicate to whom it was addressed, and had no other object, and I think had no other effect, than to simply express my objection to your loan bill. I did not see any impropriety in my giving publicity to my dissent from your views of public financial policy.

In accepting the office I hold, I did not surrender my independence of judgment, nor my freedom of action. I have made no concealment from you, or any one else, of my views in regard to the bill from the time it was first proposed by you.

After the lapse of twelve days, you notice my letter to you of the 24th of February, and quote my statement therein, that I suppose there must be, at that time, including deposits in the National Banks, at least \$150,000,000 in the Treasury of the United States. To this you now reply that the actual amount of money, on the 24th, in the Treasury and in national depositories to the credit of the government, exclusive of special gold deposits, was \$111,149,632 29. I cannot see any valid reason for your making a distinction between gold deposits and deposits made in currency. Both alike are stated in your monthly reports as liabilities and assets, and you have the right by law to use a portion of the

gold, as you can safely use but a portion of the currency deposits, because you must be prepared, by having a reserve on hand, to respond to the calls of depositors. In this view of the case there is no reason why you should not add your gold deposits to the \$111,149,632 29. The special gold deposits, as appears by your statement of the first day of this month, was \$12,627,600. This, added to the amount that you state was in the Treasury, &c., Feb. 24th, will make \$123,777,532 29. Giving you the benefit, as I have, of gold deposits swelling the aggregate of money on hand, I now unhesitatingly state that your statement just made to me, as well as your published statement showing the condition of the Treasury and the public debt on the first of this month, is inexcusably erroneous.

You state the amount of coin in the Treasury to be \$55,736,162 12; currency, \$60,282,767 12; total, \$116,018,959 24. Your monthly statement, made the first of this month, shows that you have retired \$6,466,850 of compound interest and United States Legal Tender Notes. This amount must have been paid before the date of my letter, and as there is no law authorizing you to retire any of the compound interest notes in any other way than by converting them into 5-20 bonds, and no law authorizing the retirement of any of the United States legal tender notes in any other way than by converting them into compound interest notes, and no appropriation or provision made by Congress other than that now mentioned, I cannot understand why these compound interest notes and United States notes should not be counted and included as currency on hand. You have just as much right to reissue them as to pay out any other government notes, and no right or authority to cancel them.

It also appears by your last monthly statement that you have sold, during the month, without any authority of law, \$10,672,700 of 5-20 bonds, and purchased \$11,956,000 of 7-30 notes, making your purchase \$1,283,300 more than your sale. I will remark, in passing, that while you have the right to convert 7-30 notes into 5-20 bonds as the former mature, you have no right whatever to buy or sell them.

You have omitted entirely from your statement of the first of March, as you have uniformly omitted from your monthly statements for several months past, the amount of money on deposit in the National Banks. The amount so held on the 24th of February (the date of my letter) must have been about \$28,000,000; taking, therefore, the amount stated by you as on hand on the first of March, in coin and currency, \$116,018,954 24, add the amount of United States and compound interest notes retired, \$6,466,850, and Seven-thirty notes purchased, over the amount of Five-twenty bonds sold, \$1,283,300, and also the amount of deposit in National Banks, \$28,000,000, you must have had on hand a total amount of \$151,768,944 24.

Add to this the premium on the balance of the coin on hand, after deducting the amount of coin to be returned to depositors, say \$15,000,000, making the total currency value of money in your custody on the first of March, instant, \$166,768,944 24. This is manifest from your own showing in your published statement of March 1, excepting the item of deposits in National Banks. The report of the banks will show that I have not overstated the amount of those deposits. I will now state the amount of money that I suppose was in the Treasury and on deposit in the banks as set forth in my letter of the 24th of February, deriving my knowledge from other sources than exhibits from your department. The regular report of the Assistant Treasurer in New York, published within three or four days after the date of my letter, shows that the amount of money on hand in his office at that time, was over \$109,000,000. It is fair to add to this amount the compound interest and United States notes said to have been received, as they must have been paid for before that date, \$6,466,850. I estimate the amount in the Treasury in Washington, and in the hands of the Assistant Treasurers in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, in the Pacific States and the eleven Southern States, and in the various depositories in other States and from banks, at the very moderate sum of \$12,000,000.

The currency value of the gold over its reported value, \$15,000,000. Total, \$170,466,850. It seems to me to be apparent that this amount, which I supposed to be available in the Treasury on the 26th of February, is far short of reality, and exceeds what you declared it to be in your last monthly statement by more than \$54,000,000. I will add that I can show to the satisfaction of any one, that neither of your monthly reports for the last few months has shown within \$50,000,000 the amount of money in the Treasury, or on deposit, or in national depositories. An accurate statement of the condition of the Treasury is not merely a matter of interest to the public, it is of grand consequence that Congress should be correctly informed as to the actual resources of the government, that it may legislate intelligently and appropriate wisely. I will call your attention to another matter in your annual report. You state that you will probably require \$112,000,000 more than your current receipts to carry you through the remainder of the present fiscal year. I regret to differ with you so widely as I do in regard to this estimate. I am of the opinion that with an economical administration of your resources, you will have a surplus on hand at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, of nearly, or fully \$200,000,000, instead of being short \$112,000,000, the difference between my estimate and yours, and more than enough for the legitimate requirements of the government for the entire next fiscal year commencing the 1st day of July next. It is only from a sense of duty I have gone into this discussion to which you invited me; and as there are various and contradictory statements in regard to the difference between us of views and estimates, I feel that no harm will be done, and indeed that it is proper to make public this letter.

If I have erred in any of my statements or estimates, I shall be glad to be corrected, and to have the public advised of the correction.

Very respectfully yours,

FREEMAN CLARK.

In answer to the above letter we have the following which we take from the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Thursday:

Mr. Hulburd addressed the House. He referred, on the opening of his remarks, to a letter from the Comptroller of the Currency to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 10, showing serious errors in the report of the Secretary as to the money on hand on the 1st of March. The total amount returned by the Secretary was \$106,018,959. The amount which the Comptroller claims as being in the custody of the Secretary on the 1st of March was \$166,768,944, making a discrepancy between the two statements of over fifty millions.

Mr. Hulburd desired to have from the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency an explanation of this discrepancy.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.) in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, rose and gave the explanation asked. The Secretary of the Treasury had represented the amount of coin in the Treasury, on the 1st of March, as \$55,000,000, and of currency, \$60,000,000, making a total of \$115,000,000. The letter to which the gentleman from New York referred stated that that was inexcusably erroneous, and that the Secretary had omitted to include the amount deposited in national banks, and other items, amounting together to more than \$50,000,000. The Committee of Ways and Means having seen that letter, had appointed a sub-committee to ascertain whether there was any foundation for the statement; that the sub-committee had learned that the amount of money in the National Banks had been included in the Secretary's calculation, and had made a part of the \$115,000,000 reported by the Secretary. Therefore, the Comptroller in adding that sum of \$28,000,000 in the National Banks was mistaken, as that sum had already been included. The Comptroller had further stated that there was an amount of United States notes that had been retired, but which the Secretary should not have retired, but the fact was that they were retired. He would not now go into the question whether the Secretary had the authority to retire them. It had been done and, therefore, that amount was not in the Treasury. The Comptroller had then added a sum of \$1,300,000 for the difference between the amount of Seven-thirties purchased and of Five-twenty bonds sold, saying that that money should be in the Treasury, also because the Secretary had no authority to make that disposition of the bonds, but the fact was that that disposition had been made, and therefore that amount was not in the Treasury. The Comptroller had then added \$15,000,000 for the value of gold beyond currency; that is, if the Secretary undertook to sell his gold he would get for premiums on it \$15,000,000. The fact was that the coin had not been sold, and therefore the amount of premium could not be in the Treasury; there was therefore no reason to suppose that the monthly statement of the Secretary was not entirely accurate. The result of the investigation made by the sub-committee was that \$115,000,000 was the correct amount in the Treasury on the first of March.

INTERNAL REVENUE LAW—AMENDMENTS TO.—The President has ap-

proved the bill declaratory of the meaning of certain parts of the internal revenue act of June 30, 1864. By this, the 120th section applies the duty of five per centum to all dividends in scrip or money, wherever payable, and all stockholders, policy holders, depositors or parties whomsoever, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens. The 122d section, as amended, declares stockholders in any railroad, canal, navigation, turnpike, or slack water company, to mean all persons or parties whatever that are or may be stockholders, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens; and the words "all such interest, or coupon dividends or profits, whenever the same shall be payable," are declared to apply to all such interest or coupon dividends or profits whenever the same are or may be payable; and to whatsoever party or persons the same are or may be payable, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens. Whenever the rates and amounts contained in the lists and returns shall be stated in coined money, it is made the duty of the assessor receiving the same to reduce such rates and amounts to their equivalent in legal tender currency according to the value of the coined money in the currency at the time when and place where the lists or returns are receivable, and which value the assessor shall determine. The former part of this new law is to reach a large class of persons who have heretofore been exempt from the tax, and the latter to meet cases where persons have made their returns according to a specie instead of a paper basis.

THE ENGLISH BANK CHARTER ACT OF 1844.—It has been confidently expected that the English Bank Act would be discussed, and probably modified at this session of Parliament. The following extract from the debates in the House of Commons of Feb. 14, would indicate that no change is to be made:

"Mr. Samuelson asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he intended, during the present session, to introduce an amendment of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, enabling the Bank of England to increase its issues against securities, beyond the amount to which they are at present limited by that Act.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, (Mr. Gladstone) said that, looking at the prospect of public business, he was very doubtful, or more than doubtful, whether it would be in the power of the government to make any proposal with regard to the difficult subject of the issue of bank notes during the present session. But, with regard to the particular question of the honorable member, if it is implied whether the government intended to make the Bank of England to resume the discretionary system which existed before the Act of 1844, he was bound not to limit his answer to the present session, but to say that the government would not be disposed, either during the present or any future session, to introduce such a measure." (Hear, hear.)

SAULT ST. MARY'S CANAL.—The following will show the number and class of vessels and their tonnage, from 1861 to 1865, inclusive, that have passed through the Sault St. Mary's Canal:

Years.	Steam.	Sail.	Total.	Tonnage.
	No.	No.		Tons.
1861.....	295	232	527	276,689
1862.....	295	543	838	359,612
1863.....	305	952	1,257	507,434
1864.....	305	954	1,259	571,433
1865.....	371	602	973	409,063

The progress of the Lake Superior trade will be shown by the amount of tolls received from 1855 to 1865, inclusive, the rate of toll being 6 cents per ton on vessels tonnage:

Years.	Tolls.	Years.	Tolls.
1855.....	\$4,374 66	1861.....	\$16,672 16
1856.....	7,594 84	1862.....	21,607 17
1857.....	9,406 74	1863.....	30,574 44
1858.....	10,883 87	1864.....	34,287 31
1859.....	16,941 84	1865.....	22,339 60
1860.....	24,777 82		

The Superintendent says, in his report to the Governor, that the reports made by vessels are imperfect, and that the statement given approximates very nearly to the actual amounts of the several articles. But this imperfect list represents a commerce of more than \$10,000,000 in value, while the trade on the opening of the canal in 1855 was quite small. Lake Superior will, before ten years are past, have a yearly trade of more than \$20,000,000 in value.

The Bankers' Gazette.

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

LOST BONDS.

The following is a list of Bonds lost by Mr. Rufus L. Lord, 38 Exchange Place.

U. S. 7-30's of \$500 each, dated Feb. 15, 1866—Numbers 2,643, 89, 1,500, 1,891, 1,113, 1,889, 1,115, 1,955, 91, 1,000, 1,098, 2,742, 1,188, 1,189, 1,103, 1,104, 1,83, 1,107, 1,106, 1,110, 1,112, 1,114, 88, 40, 1,100, 1,099, 1,101, 1,105, 101, 103, 104, 2,641, 2,630, 2,659, 2,644, 2,645, 2,631, 2,632, 2,633, 2,635, 2,636, 2,628, 102, 2,616, 2,611, 1,595, 2,637, 1,597, 2,640, 87, 109, 1,101, 1,102, 1,596, 1,097, 3,881 to 3,890, 1,399 to 1,413, 1,684 to 1,691, 3,831 to 3,836, 1,079.

U. S. 7-30's of \$1,000 each, dated Feb. 15, 1866, (25 bonds)—Numbers 58,085, 58,109.

U. S. 7-30's of \$1,000 each, dated August 15, 1864, three years (16 bonds)—Numbers 355, 357, 358, 359, 360, 3,950, 2,613, 2,6139, 2,6145, 2,6146, 23,137, 30,729, 2,413, 1,991, 143,001, 143,000.

U. S. 7-30's bonds, of \$5,000 each, dated 15th August, 1864, (5 bonds) 3 years—Numbers 2,100, 2,101, 2,102, 2,103, 2,104.

U. S. 7-30 bonds, of \$5,000 each, dated June 15, 1865, (3 bonds) 3 years—Numbers 1,508, 1,509, 1,510.

U. S. 7-30 bonds, of \$1,000 each, dated 15th June, 1864, (5 bonds) 3 years—Numbers 118,042, 118,043, 118,044, 118,045, 118,046.

U. S. 7-30 bonds, of \$1,000 each, dated 15th July, 1865, (5 bonds) 3 years—Numbers 3,334, 36,687, 36,689, 36,683, 24,675.

U. S. 7-30 bonds, of \$500 each, dated 15th August, 1864, (8 bonds) 3 years—Numbers 124,112, 133,008, 88,993, 3,305, 72,544, 169,904, 117,349, 163,731.

U. S. Loan of 1881, one hundred and one Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each—Numbers 73,006 to 73,020, 7,989 to 7,973, 8,237 to 8,241, 4,846 to 4,849, 13,423 to 13,432, 3,504 to 3,512, 5,132 to 5,136, 2,336 to 2,337, 6,809 to 6,813, 692 to 696, 6,976 to 6,980, 4,475, 4,455, 3,596, 4,845, 1,333, 6,483, 6,483, 6,474 to 6,478, 4,622 to 4,627, 8,004, 7,274, 1,762 to 1,766, 534 to 538, 4,209.

U. S. Oregon War Debt, fifty Bonds of \$500 each—Numbers 1,263, 381, 600, 1,299, 1,262, 1,058, 1,253, 1,076, 1,257, 1,287, 799, 1,300, 1,303, 1,269, 1,291, 1,227, 1,277, 1,276, 1,261, 1,260, 1,302, 1,271 to 1,274, 1,292, 1,286, 1,228, 1,296, 1,285, 522, 413, 412, 433, 589, 38, 601, 1,051, 985, 599, 1,297, 1,089, 984, 1,288, 1,045, 1,053, 416, 1,038.

U. S. 10-40s, Registered, fourteen Bonds of \$10,000 each—Numbers 299 to 302, 292 to 296, 77 to 81. Seventeen Bonds of \$5,000 each—Numbers 293 to 301, 283 to 286, 277 to 282.

U. S. 5-20s, Registered, fourteen Bonds of \$5,000 each—Numbers 2,338 to 2,341, 3,671 to 3,680. Four Bonds of \$1,000 each—Numbers 13,365 to 13,368.

U. S. Loan of 1881, Registered, four Bonds of \$10,000 each—Numbers 843 to 846. Eight Bonds of \$5,000 each—Numbers 972 to 979.

Chicago & N. W. RR., 1st Mortgage, sixty-one Bonds of \$1,000 each—Numbers 5,000 to 5,061. One Bond of \$500—Numbered 2,271. One Bond of \$200—Numbered 2,078.

Chicago & N. W. Income Bonds, three Bonds of \$1,000 each—Numbers 676, 677, 678. Two Bonds of \$200 each—Numbers 423, 424. One Bond of \$100—Number 7.

Chicago & N. W. Interest Bonds, seven Bonds of \$1,000 each—Numbers 1,163 to 1,173, 1,179.

Galena & Chicago 2d Mort. Bonds, twelve Bonds of \$1,000 each—Numbers 1,123, 1,229, 1,210 to 1,215, 1,723 to 1,726.

St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute RR., Preferred 2d Mortgage, twenty Bonds of \$1,000 each—Numbers 370 to 389.

The following dividends are announced—

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY	RATE P. CT.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Railroads.				
Colum. & Indianap. Central	2 1/4 qly	Mar. 26.	Company's Office Columbus, Ohio.	Mar. 21 to Mar. 26.
Insurance.				
Jefferson Insurance Co	5	On dem.	Company's Office	

FRIDAY, March 16, 1866, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The prevailing tendency in monetary affairs has been toward increased ease. The prevailing inactivity of business throws a large amount of surplus funds into the banks and the hands of private bankers; beside which the condition of exchanges with the interior is wholly in favor of New York, and a considerable amount of currency is steadily flowing in this direction. The result of this increase of surplus funds has been a decline in the rate of interest. The banks have reduced their rate on call loans generally to six per cent; while private firms are willing to lend large amounts at five per cent. The inability of private bankers to employ their funds at other than five per cent on demand loans, naturally increases the demand for business paper; but, as the supply of bills is large, there has been no important reduction in the rate of discount. Prime bills may perhaps be quoted 1/2 per cent lower than last week; at present the minimum rate is 7 per cent on the best names; but there are large lines of choice names held firmly at 6 1/2 per cent, though without finding buyers. So long as the banks maintain the rate at 7 per cent, the rate among brokers is not likely to go below that point. Buyers of paper exercise a close discrimination respecting names, and paper ranking below "prime" is difficult of sale. The declining tendency of prices in the dry goods trade makes it difficult to negotiate a large amount of jobbers' paper, which in ordinary times has passed freely at moderate rates. The large auction sales of dry goods cause an excessive supply of auctioneers' paper, which is current mostly at 9@10 per cent. Produce commission paper is scarce at 8@10 per cent.

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

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans	5 @ 6	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months	7 1/2 @ 8
Loans on bonds & mort.	6 @ 7	do single names	9 @ 10
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months	7 @ 7 1/2	Lower grades	10 @ 18

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Governments have been in very active demand during the week. The feeling of insecurity, in connection with business enterprises, upon a declining market, has to a certain extent a tendency to divert capital into this class of investments, as affording high interest in connection with the best security; and to this the upward tendency in National securities appears to be partially due. At the same time, the growth of confidence in the credit of the Government naturally aids the upward movement in prices. An idea prevails in some quarters that an attempt will be made by the Treasury to fund a por-

tion of the short obligations into a 5 per cent bond; and this naturally strengthens the price of Five-twenties, and consequently of Seven-thirties, which have the privilege of conversion into Five-twenties. As usual, the approach of the payment of the coupons upon the Five-twenty bonds has the effect of strengthening the price, holders being less willing to part with the bonds when within six weeks, or possibly a shorter period, they will receive three per cent in gold upon them.

Five twenties have advanced during the week 1/2@3/4. Ten-forties remain stationary and dull. The first series Seven-thirties stand at par; and the second and third at 99 1/2, the advance on both the latter series being 5/8. Certificates of Indebtedness are scarce, and quoted at 99 1/2. It has been supposed that the Government has been a buyer of those obligations during the week; but we are unable to ascertain such to be the fact.

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.	Mar. 16.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 "	103 1/2	102 1/2	103	103 1/2	103 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 "	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U. S. 10-40's	94 1/2	94 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U. S. 7-30's 1st series	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. 1 yr's certificates	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	99	99 1/2

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The stock market has been stimulated by the operations of strong cliques for an advance in prices. Several of the leading stocks have been thus manipulated, including Michigan Southern, Reading, Cleveland and Pittsburg, New York Central, and Hudson River. The operations of these combinations have been supported by a considerable late outstanding "short" interest, which has been very generally covered during the week. Fresh sellers options, however, have been put out freely, in anticipation of a downward reaction, when the current movements have reached their climax. The outside public take comparatively little interest in stock movements, and the current speculation is a game chiefly between the brokers. The chief support to Michigan Southern has been the statement of the operations of the road, showing a net surplus of earnings for the first eleven months of the fiscal year of \$880,000. This unexpectedly favorable exhibit has tended to improve the tone of the market generally. New York Central has advanced 1 1/2, upon an anticipation that the existing legal restrictions upon the passenger fares will be repealed by the legislature.

The miscellaneous list has sympathized with the improvement in railroads. Cumberland coal has advanced 1/4; Quicksilver 1/2; Mariposa 3/4. Reports from Canton company have started an active speculation in the stock, under which the price has advanced 4 1/2.

Mining and petroleum stocks have been very active, and prices have advanced materially. The improved processes of separating gold ores has so largely enhanced the value of gold properties that most of the gold stock are now worth 50@75 per cent more than a few weeks ago; and there appears to be a *bona fide* prospect of many of the companies paying good dividends.

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

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 23.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.
Cumberland Coal	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Quicksilver	42	41	42 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Canton Co.	44 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	48 1/2
Mariposa	12	12	12	11 1/2	12
New York Central	92 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2
Erie	80 1/2	80 1/2	86 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Hudson River	104	103	103 1/2	103 1/2	106 1/2
Reading	101 1/2	100	99 1/2	97 1/2	100
Michigan Southern	71 1/2	69 1/2	70	74	78
Michigan Central	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2
Cleveland and Pittsburg	81 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	78 1/2
Cleveland and Toledo	108	107 1/2	108	107 1/2	108
Northwestern	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	27
preferred	56 1/2	54 1/2	54	52 1/2	53 1/2

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.	Total for the week.
U. S. Gold Coin..	\$7,000	\$.....	\$50,000	\$5,000	\$.....	\$.....	\$62,000
U. S. Bonds.....	80,000	215,000	215,500	261,000	106,500	88,000	966,000
U. S. Notes.....	415,100	34,000	334,500	40,000	178,500	47,000	1,049,100
State & City Bonds	259,000	223,000	129,000	121,200	44,000	94,000	870,200
Railroad Bonds..	22,000	14,000	33,000	27,000	25,000	20,300	141,300
O & M Certificates	.....	125,000	105,000	12,000	40,000	4,500	286,500
Total Bonds, &c.	\$776,100	611,000	817,000	461,200	394,000	253,800	3,313,100
Railroad shares..	25,535	32,393	20,532	45,913	35,044	23,948	183,365
Bank shares.....	120	187	75	50	220	140	792
Miscellaneous ...	4,050	4,929	2,360	2,140	6,050	5,625	22,154
Total shares.....	29,705	34,509	22,967	48,103	41,314	29,713	206,311

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. 6's, 1881	\$26,000	\$30,000	\$98,000	\$2,000	\$42,000	\$24,000	\$222,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's)	48,000	177,000	92,500	67,000	45,500	35,000	465,000
U. S. 6's (old)	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	2,000
U. S. 5's (10-40s)	5,000	8,000	15,000	151,000	4,000	29,000	212,000
U. S. 5's (old)	.....	.....	10,000	.....	15,000	.....	25,000
U. S. 7-30 notes	415,100	14,000	332,500	40,000	168,500	47,000	1,017,600
U. S. Certific's.	.....	20,000	2,000	.....	10,000	.....	32,000
Missouri 6's..	\$163,000	\$188,000	\$109,000	\$51,000	\$23,000	\$30,000	\$564,000
Tennessee 6's..	74,000	25,000	7,000	22,000	1,000	3,000	132,000
N. Carolina 6's	10,000	10,000	1,000	40,000	.....	15,000	76,000
Virginia 6's...	10,000	.....	.....	8,200	.....	.....	18,200
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	8,000
Louisiana 6's.	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
N. York State 6's.	.....	2,000	.....	6,000	.....	27,000	27,000
New York 7's bounty	.....	.....	10,000	.....	20,000	5,000	35,000
California 7's (gold)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	6,000
N. York city 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn city 6's	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000

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

	Reg. Board.	Open Board.	Total.
Saturday, Mar. 10.....	29,705	29,400	59,105
Monday, " 12.....	34,509	27,200	61,709
Tuesday, " 13.....	22,967	25,291	48,258
Wednesday, " 14.....	48,103	46,300	94,403
Thursday, " 15.....	41,314	35,400	76,714
Friday, " 16.....	29,713	40,860	70,573
Total of week.....	206,311	204,451	410,762

The following table shows the volume of transactions in shares on each day of the week, at both boards conjointly, and the total for the week :

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri'y.	Week.
Chicago & Northwestern.	3,500	3,200	4,125	8,350	4,700	3,900	27,775
Chicago & Rock Island...	2,305	2,250	3,100	1,600	1,200	2,600	13,055
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	10,400	10,120	5,100	19,700	12,700	8,900	66,920
Cleveland & Toledo.....	200	1,200	.....	400	1,000	200	3,000
Erie.....	10,550	6,800	7,620	4,410	8,200	7,300	44,880
Hudson River.....	400	.....	100	200	200	2,100	3,000
Illinois Central.....	.....	900	1,150	300	214	100	2,664
Michigan Central.....	.....	285	300	140	700	300	1,725
Michigan Southern.....	9,400	17,700	12,180	18,206	12,200	14,870	84,556
New York Central.....	5,330	3,300	1,600	8,640	10,200	5,110	34,180
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.	3,900	4,520	4,791	6,900	2,700	6,300	29,121
Reading.....	8,750	8,400	4,200	19,800	11,430	9,100	61,680
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	200	400	700	300	200	400	2,200
Toledo & Wabash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Mail.....	200	200	300	.....	600	300	1,600
Canton.....	.....	.....	150	600	3,600	1,500	5,850
Central Coal.....	.....	100	300	.....	300	700	1,400
Cumberland.....	800	.....	700	300	250	100	2,150
Del. & Hudson Canal.....	100	12	.....	100	.....	.....	212
Mariposa.....	300	800	200	1,700	100	100	3,200
Pacific Mail.....	600	7	10	50	.....	.....	667
Quicksilver.....	1,400	100	.....	160	500	200	2,300
Quartz Hill Gold.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Schnykill Coal.....	400	200	300	.....	3,700	5,800	10,400
Western Union Telegraph	300	500	500	250	400	125	2,115
All other.....	70	515	9.2	2,317	1,110	568	5,512
Total.....	59,105	61,709	48,258	94,403	76,714	70,573	410,762

THE GOLD MARKET.—On Monday gold took an upward bound to 132, partially as the result of large transactions, supposed to be intended to strengthen the stock market, and partially from purchases to cover the sales of "short" operators who had failed upon their contracts. The price, however, subsequently declined 1½, and has since fluctuated between 129½ and 130½, with considerable speculative activity.

The prevailing tone of the market favors an upward movement, it being supposed that before the May Five-twenty coupons fall due there will be a scarcity of gold; for it is understood to be the policy of the Treasury not to sell gold at the present low premium.

The steamship Edinburg took out, on Saturday last, \$25,013 in specie.

The New York, from Aspinwall, brought, on Monday, \$1,425,533 in treasure; of which \$500,000 was consigned to the Assistant Treasurer.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
March 10.....	131½	131½	March 14.....	131	130½
" 12.....	132	130½	" 15.....	131½	130½
" 13.....	130½	129½	" 16.....	131	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

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

	Custom-house.		Sub-Treasury	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
March 5.....	\$453,340 33	\$14,161,547 62	\$5,963,968 75	\$5,963,968 75
" 6.....	494,234 85	1,532,501 29	1,503,075 89	1,503,075 89
" 7.....	27,317 13	1,223,201 02	1,021,633 44	1,021,633 44
" 8.....	270,941 21	1,600,942 50	1,765,142 16	1,765,142 16
" 9.....	451,362 63	715,649 40	890,599 59	890,599 59
" 10.....	355,619 40	1,700,981 05	1,629,014 68	1,629,014 68
Total.....	\$2,297,835 60	\$20,934,822 88	\$12,773,418 51	\$12,773,418 51
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of March 5.....			97,640,015 14	97,640,015 14
Deduct payments during the week.....			\$110,413,433 65	20,934,822 88
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$89,478,610 77	8,161,404 37
Decrease during the week.....				

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$2,101,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$591,000 in gold, and \$1,706,835 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	\$15,861,866	\$67,988,957	dec \$8,006,883
" 13.....	2,334,694	8,341,043	15,837,971	75,485,284	inc 7,496,327
" 20.....	2,754,368	5,398,128	14,093,013	84,181,069	inc 8,695,784
" 27.....	3,226,047	9,487,036	15,116,574	89,810,618	inc 5,629,548
Feb. 3.....	3,347,422	6,044,893	15,592,793	99,258,518	inc 9,547,908
" 10.....	3,261,734	21,717,241	12,194,496	89,835,873	dec 9,522,645
" 17.....	2,893,007	14,527,352	22,988,451	98,296,973	inc 8,461,099
" 24.....	2,608,796	20,414,139	29,170,183	107,053,016	inc 8,756,043
Mar. 3.....	3,386,934	25,071,308	15,658,806	97,640,015	dec 9,418,001
" 10.....	2,297,835	20,934,822	12,773,418	89,478,610	dec 8,161,404

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The rates for foreign bills have declined steadily during the week, and transactions have been limited. The increased shipments of cotton have augmented the supply of bills on London and Paris, and the rates have become again weak and unsettled for that class of bills. New York sterling produce bills are very scarce, and bring 106¼@107½.

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

	Feb. 23.	March 2.	March 9.	Mar. 16.
London Com'l's.	107 @ 108	107 @ 108	197 @ 107½	106½ @ 107½
do bkrs' long	108½ @ 108½	108½ @ 108½	108½ @ 108½	108 @ 108½
do do short	109½ @	109½ @ 110	109½ @ 110	109½ @
Paris, long.....	522½ @ 518½	522½ @ 520	522½ @ 518½	525 @ 523½
do short.....	517½ @ 51½	518½ @ 516½	517½ @ 515	520 @ 518½
Antwerp.....	526½ @ 520	525 @ 520	523½ @ 521½	525 @ 521½
Swiss.....	520 @ 518½	521½ @ 520	522½ @ 521½	522½ @ 521½
Hamburg.....	35½ @ 36½	36 @ 36½	36 @ 36½	35½ @ 36½
Amsterdam.....	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½
Frankfort.....	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½
Bremen.....	78½ @ 79	78½ @ 78	78 @ 78	78 @ 78
Berlin.....	71 @ 71½	71½ @ 71½	71½ @ 71½	70½ @ 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 10, 1866 :

BANKS.	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal tenders.
New York.....	\$6,488,016	\$3,588,936	\$920,402	\$8,292,081	\$2,891,435
Manhattan.....	5,104,805	1,042,149	13,966	4,565,982	1,370,014
Merchants'.....	6,181,471	1,051,218	614,211	3,917,889	2,798,800
Mechanics'.....	5,426,053	257,663	331,456	3,562,065	1,344,764
Union.....	4,414,714	204,381	433,333	3,255,196	2,211,685
America.....	8,523,373	1,355,104	3,300	7,874,608	2,521,159
Phenix.....	3,401,287	223,100	221,750	2,547,417	899,482
City.....	3,496,844	801,865	.....	2,164,806	584,629
Tradesmen's.....	3,076,855	46,165	425,960	1,747,120	556,020
Fulton.....	1,961,188	211,928	22,817	2,256,335	1,984,933
Chemical.....	4,960,565	950,779	20,584	4,826,735	1,943,661
Merch'ts Exchange	2,996,043	57,489	389,664	2,038,815	579,525
National.....	2,710,967	326,797	473,122	866,624	235,671
Butch. & Drovers..	2,133,984	61,915	98,727	1,723,818	394,030
Mech's & Traders..	1,797,752	77,819	.....	1,524,493	369,770

Table with multiple columns listing various categories such as Greenwich, Leather Manufact's, Seventh Ward, State of N. York, American Exc'ge, Commerce, Broadway, Ocean, Mercantile, Pacific, Republic, Chatham, People's, North America, Hanover, Irving, Metropolitan, Citizens', Nassau, Market, St. Nicholas, Shoe and Leather, Corn Exchange, Continental, Commonwealth, Oriental, Marine, Atlantic, Imp. & Traders, Park, Mech. Bank's As'n, Grocers', North River, East River, Manuf. & Merch'ts, Fourth National, Central, Second National, Ninth National, First National, Third National, Dry Dock, Bull's Head, and Manufacturers'.

Totals..... \$233,068,274 16,563,237 23,033,237 180,515,881 64,341,802

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

Loans..... Dec. \$2,271,138 | Deposits..... Dec. \$928,497
Specie..... Dec. 617,893 | Legal Tenders..... Inc. 5,581,657
Circulation..... Inc. 39,151

The large increase of \$5,581,657 in legal tenders indicates a strong current of currency toward this centre, there having been no withdrawals of temporary loans from the Sub-Treasury during the week.

The reduction of \$2,271,138 in loans and discounts shows the prevailing caution of the banks in the matter of discounts:

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings. Rows include Jan. 6, 66, Jan. 13, Jan. 20, Jan. 27, Feb. 3, Feb. 10, Feb. 17, Feb. 24, Mar. 3, Mar. 10.

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

Table with columns: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation. Rows for March 3 and March 10.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits. Rows for Jan. 2, Jan. 8, Jan. 15, Jan. 22, Jan. 29, Feb. 3, Feb. 10, Feb. 17, Feb. 24, Mar. 3, Mar. 10.

BOSTON BANKS.—The last weekly statement of the condition of the Boston banks, as compared with the preceding, shows the following variations: Loans have decreased \$2,285,353; specie has increased \$67,082; legal tender notes have decreased \$129,848; deposits have decreased \$283,378; National circulation has increased \$123,194; and State circulation has decreased \$284,910. The following are the footings as compared with the two previous returns:

Table with columns: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender Notes, Deposits, Circulation (National), Circulation (State). Rows for March 12, March 5, Feb. 26.

The amount due from other banks was \$9,481,539, and the amount due to other banks \$14,895,944.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The Second National Bank at Galesburg, Ill., is the only additional depository designated for public money by the Secretary of the Treasury during last week. The Merchants' National Bank of Savannah, Ga., with a capital of \$50,000, completed its organization during the week. Six additional National Banks, mainly in Southern States, have been authorized, with an aggregate capital of \$750,000. One of these, at least, organized without circulation, and the largest one gets circulation on but one-third of its capital. Number of National Banks authorized during the week, 7; previously, 1,630; total number, 1,637. Circulation issued to National Banks during the week, \$2,123,960; previously, \$258,432,790; total, \$260,556,750.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation from Jan. 6, 1866:

Table with columns: Date, Banks, Capital, Circulation. Rows for January 6, 13, 20, 27, February 3, 10, 17, 24, March 3, 10.

BANK STOCK LIST.

Large table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, DIVIDEND, FRIDAY. Includes sub-columns for Par of Share, Amount, Periods, Last Paid, Bid, Ask. Lists various banks and their stock details.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

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

Table with columns for securities, dates (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.), and prices. It is divided into sections: National, State, Railroad Stocks, and Railroad Bonds. Includes entries for American Gold Coin, United States 6s, California 7s, and various railroad stocks like Brooklyn City and Erie.

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST, Principal Due, FRIDAY Bid, Asked, DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST, Principal Due, FRIDAY Bid, Asked. Includes sections for National Securities, State Securities, and Municipal Securities.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 16, 1866.

The temper of the business community has been thoroughly spoiled by the late decline and considerable fluctuations in gold, and the severe disappointments to trade which March has brought. It is very difficult to sell anything at a profit. It is almost universally true that a concession of 10 per cent would be necessary if sales were pressed. Holders are looking to Congress for some measure of relief in stopping the decline in gold; and upon recent action there is less disposition to give way further on imported goods; but in domestic produce the desire to realize is shown in every way short of absolute panic.

Cotton is an example of the feverish tone of trade. Nearly every day the past week it has varied one or two cents per pound. Breadstuffs will well illustrate the desire to realize. With very reduced stocks of sound flours and wheat, and no prospect of an immediate increase of supplies, prices have been barely supported, and the close is dull.

Provisions have been materially influenced by English orders for Bacon and Lard. In the face of a decline in gold these two articles advanced early in the week, and business has been large at 14 1/2c @ 15c for Cumberland Bacon, 18c for long cut hams, and 19 1/2c for prime Lard. The decline in Pork has been partially stayed through the influence of orders, although Mess Pork can have no relations with the British market, unless, in case of a Fenian war, there should be an army demand. Beef, Butter and Cheese have been firm,—the former being taken moderately for export. The country can spare but a very moderate quantity of provisions for export. The stocks of hog products are just now at their highest figures; but there is no great accumulation anywhere except in Mess Pork at this market.

Groceries have been extremely dull all the week, with a downward tendency in prices. The demand usually active at this season is very quiet.

Naval stores have lost the partial improvement of last week, and prices are now generally at the lowest point since the restoration of peace. Oils have been moderately active, and only linseed oil shows a slight decline.

Metals have shown considerable activity in iron and pig tin. The sales embrace 4,500 tons pig iron, at \$46@ \$47 currency for No. 1 American, and 2,000 pigs Straits tin, at 23 1/2c gold. Lead and spelter have also shown a better feeling.

East India goods have shown great and rather improving strength on a gold basis, but transactions have been but moderate.

Hides and leather have been dull, with prices tending downward. Fruits and fish have been dull; but Sicily fruits have slightly improved from scarcity. Tallow has been firm and moderately active. Petroleum has been dull and steadily declining; prices have not been so low as now in a long time.

In freights we notice large shipments of cotton, bacon, and corn to Great Britain, but besides these, there is little going forward.

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...	58	1,099	2,680	Rosin.....	15,334	89,272	6,570
Breadstuffs...				Tar.....	3,452	18,732	1,442
Flour, bbls...	35,850	276,472	299,965	Pitch.....	178	673	
Wheat, bush...	3,922	65,000	11,985	Oil cake, pkgs...	1,489	11,055	
Oats.....	18,737	328,136	695,895	Oil lard.....	79	1,250	2,460
Corn.....	22,623	359,919	405,610	Oil, Petroleum...	8,750	229,467	67,276
Rye.....	2,607	10,953	11,470	Peanuts, bags...	551	4,650	
Malt.....	18,977	154,751		Provisions—			
Barley.....	5,675	34,637	52,830	Butter, pkgs...	4,179	80,121	117,710
Grass seed...	1,987	83,381		Cheese.....	1,658	28,832	26,580
Flaxseed....	190	1,646		Cut meats...	7,407	39,689	37,900
Beans.....	1,369	29,652		Eggs.....	3,641	15,725	
Peas.....	1,294	9,952		Pork.....	4,692	61,334	59,620
C. meal, bbls...	2,635	18,076	89,110	Beef, pkgs...	4,644	17,836	52,885
C. meal, bags...	13,511	141,142		Lard, pkgs...	7,430	46,198	35,100
B. W. Flour, bags...		6,045		Lard, kegs...	100	2,913	
Cotton, bales...	19,639	208,825	77,800	Rice, pkgs...	32	1,082	
Copper, plates...		1,335		Starch.....	2,355	26,889	
Copper, bbls...		754		Stearine.....	405	1,582	
Driedfruit, pkgs...	375	4,185		Spelter, slabs...		547	
Grease, pkgs...	40	469		Sugar, hhds & bbls...		192	
Hemp, bales...	6	246		Tallow, pkgs...	71	1,354	5,940
Hides, No.....	13,806	104,930		Tobacco.....	3,338	37,122	
Hops, bales...	174	2,751	10,885	Tobacco, hhds...	353	3,771	
Leather, sides...	50,615	487,618	891,100	Whisky, bbls...	2,272	20,069	11,480
Lead, pigs.....	198	1,760		Wool, bales...	2,380	22,479	13,100
Molasses, hhds & bbls...	84	4,728		Dressed Hogs, No.....	1,041	81,219	
Naval Stores—				Rice, rough, bush.....		6,186	
Crude trp, bbl	929	11,246	325				
Spirits turpentine.....	630	7,398	1,362				

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.....	142	1,783	399	Hardware...	238	2,634	1,594
Coal, tons....	736	10,100	23,006	Iron, RRb'rs	14,272	37,250	43,932
Cocoa, bags...	1,323	5,347	1,001	Lead, pigs...	4,646	86,389	47,925
Coffee, bags...	24,224	140,858	74,074	Spelter, lbs.		1,915,425	
Cotton, bales.	43	931	7,692	Steel.....	4,302	30,776	15,165
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs.....	9,691	78,891	53,975
Bark, Peruv...	33	1,225	723	Tin slabs, lbs	126,724	1,671,643	595,199
Blea p'wd'rs		2,326	4,841	Rags.....	844	12,240	3,883
Brimst, tns.	1,012	4,237	137	Sugar, hhds,			
Cochineal...	5	120	374	tcs & bbls...	10,003	19,958	21,868
Cr Tartar...	69	468	25	Sugar, bxs & bg	5,748	61,903	71,407
Gambier.....		3,412		Tea.....	65,032	168,344	243,932
Gums, crude	565	2,936	294	Tobacco.....	1,646	6,688	1,811
Gum, Arabic	365	1,357	418	Waste.....	242	1,620	1,216
Indigo.....	52	704	1,522	Wines, &c.			
Madder.....	764	4,553	92	Champ, bkts	2,025	21,968	3,501
Oils, ess....	159	1,485	280	Wines.....	7,016	39,747	3,549
Oil, Olive...	4,546	33,473	741	Wool, bales...	5,326	14,697	11,372
Opium.....	51	270	133	Articles reported by value.			
Soda, bi-carb	912	15,791	6,354	Cigars.....	\$46,330	\$234,423	\$47,773
Soda, sal....	392	29,562	2,172	Corks.....	8,327	17,235	7,685
Soda, ash...	717	6,050	5,671	Fancy goods...	88,612	906,771	242,685
Flax.....	915	2,717	461	Fish.....	54,103	448,620	123,499
Furs.....	41	1,119	821	Fruits, &c.			
Gunny cloth	972	5,365	250	Lemons....	11,319	90,813	13,699
Hair.....	54	1,551	634	Oranges....	12,328	66,926	48,719
Hemp, bales...	497	17,120	11,795	Nuts.....	48,591	343,614	29,498
Hides, &c.				Raisins....	13,049	334,564	96,641
Bristles....	11	269	142	Hides, undrsd	184,083	1,484,998	463,909
Hides, dresd	386	2,363	736	Rice.....	4,024	47,519	77,175
India rubber...	806	5,833	4,922	Spices, &c.			
Ivory.....	1	591	25	Cassia.....	14,411	84,407	3,317
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger.....	3,330	17,544	1,401
Jewelry....	11	153	77	Pepper.....		49,674	967
Watches....	10	219	100	Saltpetre....	828	36,639	37,411
Linseed.....	1,331	63,307	8,961	Woods.....			
Molasses....	3,884	5,026	22,915	Fustic.....		7,383	21,356
Metals, &c.				Logwood...	3,785	43,598	30,803
Cutlery.....	138	1,151	353	Mahogany...		82,577	42,08

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		625	878	Pitch, bbls.		393	
Ashes, Prls, bbls		10	134	Oil cake.....	2,378	99,903	
Beeswax, lbs.	3,936	40,576	80,838	Oils.			
Breadstuffs.				Petrol., gals	347,643	5,731,076	1686,792
Flour, bbls.	20,247	212,258	254,097	Whale, gals		3,336	5,373
C. meal, bbls	2,735	19,368	30,357	Sperm, gals		21,933	34,740
Wheat, bus.		64,442	120,467	Lard, gals...	745	4,099	6,343
Rye, bush...	17,319	91,732		Provisions.			
Corn, bush...	197,846	1,258,574	97,766	Pork, bbls...	851	15,473	30,026
Oats, bush...	22,000	190,559		Beef, bbls & tcs.	1,720	13,806	28,082
Peas, bush...	810	8,502		Bacon,.....	11,602	85,377	115,688
Candles, bxs.	930	12,021		Butter.....	44	5,058	39,048
Cotton, bales.	10,621	111,314	8,493	Cheese.....	865	23,732	75,997
Hay, bales...	287	4,787		Lard.....	6,275	56,491	84,677
Hops, bales...		140	8,563	Staves M.....	331	1,678	2,133
Naval Stores,				Tallow.....	1,498	34,422	52,416
C. Turp. bbls		1,121		Tobacco, pkgs	619	21,217	39,033
S. Turp. bbls		1,017		Tobacco, mf, lbs.	37,199	539,800	1178,923
Rosin, bbls.	1,103	42,395	1,686	Whalebone, lbs	6,966	103,396	31,841
Tar, bbls...	50	2,027	1,936				

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13, 1866.

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
CRONSTADT.	Tobacco, hhds. 33	7,717
Petroleum,	Beef, tcs..... 25	1,250
galls... 124,888	Segars, cs..... 15	5,422
79,971	Tobacco, bales. 76	4,746
COPENHAGEN.	Skins, bales... 16	5,082
Cotton, bales. 500	Paper shades, cs2	154
113,760	Drugs, pkgs.... 2	100
Tobacco, hhds. 40	Ess oils, cs... 21	2,490
10,661	Skins, bales.... 2	1,230
\$124,421		
DANISH WEST INDIES.		
Soap, bxs... 1,000		1,540
Flour, bbls... 1,020		9,873
Pork, bbls... 10		288
Butter, lbs... 650		261
Cheese, lbs... 907		136
Mfd tobacco,		
lbs... 2,033		1,008
Rye flour, bbls. 10		55
Beef, bbls... 2		59
Glassware, cs... 3		107
Hoop skirts, cs. 2		1,042
Trunks, pkgs... 10		62
Perfumery, bx. 100		375
Piano..... 1		1,000
Books, cs... 1		160
Corn meal, bbl100		435
Corn, bush... 100		95
Rope, pkgs... 74		2,448
Packing, coils... 4		131
Cotton waste, bbls		278
Paint, pkgs... 5		120
D'd apples, bbls. 3		83
Signal oil, galls. 45		90
Hams, lbs... 820		207
Paint oil, galls. 210		309
Lard oil, galls. 79		147
Miscellaneous...		734
\$21,048		
BREMEN.		
Cotton, bales... 549		104,706
Tobacco, cs... 119		6,430
Furs, cs... 13		14,559
LIVERPOOL.		
Cotton, bales 195		1,427,564
Corn, bush. 71,965		57,762
Bacon, lbl, 123,017		177,191

THE BRAZILS.—Rio, Feb. 8.—Coffee, 7|200@7|400; stock, 50,000 bags. Exchange 2s 4½d.

BAHIA, Feb. 13.—Sugar, 2|000@2|200. Exchange, 26s@26½d.

PERNAMBUCO, Feb. 14.—Sugar, white 4|200; brown, 1|980. Exchange, 24@24½d.

THE EAST INDIES.—Bombay, Feb. 27.—Imports are quiet. Cotton dull. Exchange 2s 1½d.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.—The markets are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—We have by the Africa, at Halifax, under the above date, the following:
Provisions active and tending upward. Gordon, Bruce & Co. and Bigland, Athya & Co. report Beef active and tending upward; Pork scarce and 2s 6d higher; Bacon steady, with a slight advance on some qualities; Lard buoyant and 1s@2s higher—American 76s@77s; Butter quiet and steady; Cheese active, and 1s@2s higher; Tallow firmer—sales of American at 43s@49s.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes steady at 30s 6d@31s dd for Pots, and 33s@35s for Pearls. Sugar tends upward; Coffee steady; Rice inactive; Linseed firm; Linseed Cakes firm and quiet, at £9 10@£9 12s 6d; Sperm Oil quiet at £118@£120; Rosin flat and easier—common American 8s@9s 6d; Spirits of Turpentine nominal at 45s @46s.

Boulton, English & Co. report Petroleum still declining, with sales at 2s 2d@2s for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring's Circular reports Iron quiet; Sugar steady; Coffee quiet and partially easier; Rice steady; Tea inactive; Linseed Cakes buoyant at £10 15s@£11; Spirits Turpentine active at 48s 6d@44s. Petroleum dull at 2s 2d; Sperm Oil steady; Tallow irregular—sales at 48s 9d.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 16.

The receipts of cotton at the different ports, the past week, show an increase over the previous two or three weeks, having reached about 46,000 bales. At New York we have received 19,639 bales, and exported 10,621 bales.

Much has been written with regard to the coming crop, and widely differing estimates have been made, ranging from one to three million bales. When we consider, however, that the conclusion is in each case based upon uncertain premises, we can easily see that it is far too soon to attempt to give exact figures. The fact that a very large amount of cotton has been and is being planted, is admitted by all. It is also equally true that the labor question promises a more favorable solution than most dared to hope previous to the 1st of January. The freedmen have generally entered into contracts, making their compensation depend, in part at least, upon the crop to be raised. That they will in every case work faithfully, and fulfill the agreements they have entered into, is more than could be expected of any race of men. But when we remember that their pay depends upon their continuing to the end, and that they have already tried the pleasures and experienced the penalties of idleness, we think it is not over sanguine to expect in the main a successful result so far as the labor question is concerned. But it is urged that a want of means is a serious impediment to extensive cultivation. Just to what extent capital has gone South predicated on the next crop it is, of course, impossible to say. That much has been invested in this way is certain. Yet, aside from this, do we sufficiently appreciate the effect of the return the South is receiving for the more than two million bales she is sending to market this year, amounting, at \$175 a bale, to 350 millions of dollars? Nor has cotton, by any means, been her only source of revenue since the close of the war.

We have not thrown out these ideas for the purpose of presenting any estimate of our own. Until we have learned the number of acres that have been planted in each State, the amount of labor still existing in the South, and been assured by the coming up of the plant that the seed is not defective, exact estimates appear to us of little value. We may add, however, that with favorable weather the probabilities are certainly in favor of a good crop.

The past week has been one of the most irregular reported in the cotton market in many months. On Saturday last the dullness of the previous day was continued. On Monday there was an active and buoyant opening on the speculative reports. On Tuesday a very flat market. On Wednesday the foreign news quoting a half-penny advance in Liverpool, which was not generally anticipated in this market, led to a large speculative business, and an advance of 1@2c. per lb. On Thursday the improvement was sustained at the government sale; strict middling Mobile selling at 42½c; low do. 40c, but the speculative demand was less active, and the tone less buoyant.

The diminishing stock in New York affords much encouragement to holders, while the liberal rate at which receipts keep up at the Southern ports have a contrary effect. The great strength and increasing consumption of American cotton in England is noted, as well as the dullness of goods at low and unsatisfactory prices. These influences must necessarily keep our market feverish.

To-day the news received by the Africa at Halifax to March 3d is regarded as favorable; but a severe rain storm interferes with business.

Sales for the week, 13,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales to-day. The following are closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary.....	35	35	36	36
Good Ordinary.....	37	37	38	38
Low Middling.....	39	39	40	40
Middling.....	41	41	41	42
Good Middling.....	43	44	44	44
Middling Fair.....	..	..	..	..

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	1,265	South Carolina.....	1,252
Texas.....	8,248	North Carolina.....	1,660
Mobile.....	579	Norfolk.....	805
Florida.....	1,229	Per Railroad.....	2,273
Savannah.....	2,323	Foreign.....	48

Total for the week..... 19,687
Previously reported..... 772,475

Total since July 1..... 792,162

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

	Week ending			
	Feb. 20.	Feb. 27.	March 6.	Mar 13.
To Liverpool..... bales	7,561	3,443	12,039	7,195
To Havre.....	735	1,735	522	2,377
To Hamburg.....	1,040	..	1,618	..
To Bremen.....	628	1,461	949	549
To Glasgow.....	..	..	..	..
To other ports.....	74	82	2,314	500
Total for the week.....	10,038	6,721	17,442	10,621
Previously reported since July 1.....	262,507	272,545	279,266	296,708
Total exports from New York.....	272,545	279,266	296,708	307,329

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—The receipts for the week ending March 10 are 16,473 bales. Exports—to Great Britain, 8,500 bales; France, 3,100; Bremen, 500; Spain, 1,100. Sales of the week, 8,300 bales. Middling was nominal at 41c. Stock on hand, 189,312 bales. Freight to Liverpool, ½d. We give below the receipts each week since the first of January:

Week ending	Jan. 5—bales.	21,848	Week ending	Feb. 9—bales..	21,673
" " 12	20,912	" " 16	19,592		
" " 19	16,427	" " 24	15,468		
" " 26	21,080	" " March 3	12,492		
" Feb. 2	21,362	" " 10	16,473		

The total arrivals at New Orleans since September 1st have been 573,557 bales and the exports 467,484 bales.

The arrivals, exports and stocks of cotton at New Orleans for ten years—from September 1 to March 10 of each year—have been as follows:

Year	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.	Year	Arrivals.	Exports.	St'ks
1865-66...	573,557	467,484	189,312	1869-70...	1,714,883	1,469,450	319,367
1864-65...	42,071	36,124	10,522	1859-60...	1,977,064	1,484,995	518,090
1863-64...	80,116	73,801	7,976	1858-59...	1,569,268	1,134,467	465,031
1862-63...	6,783	8,011	..	1857-58...	1,313,158	889,708	430,771
1861-62...	26,344	11,102	25,360	1856-57...	1,343,927	1,059,393	296,599

GALVESTON, March 3.—Market has shown more animation. Prices ½c advance. 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. 17		Week ending Feb. 24		Week ending Mar. 3	
	1866.	1861.	1866.	1861.	1866.	1861.
Stock on hand Sept. 1....	13,857	3,168	13,857	3,168	13,857	3,168
Received this week.....	4,337	3,981	2,790	1,262	2,721	934
Received previously.....	110,668	85,392	115,005	89,462	117,795	90,635
Received at other ports..	15,044	18,721	15,554	19,462	15,705	21,139
Total.....	143,906	111,262	147,206	113,265	150,078	115,876

	Week ending Feb. 17		Week ending Feb. 24		Week ending Mar. 3	
	1866.	1861.	1866.	1861.	1866.	1861.
Exports to—						
Great Britain.....	33,315	33,501	34,041	34,587	34,419	36,047
France.....	911	2,587	911	2,587	911	2,587
Other Continental ports..	..	5,940	..	5,910	1,190	5,940
New Orleans.....	37,164	19,177	37,701	19,983	38,059	21,691
New York.....	41,625	22,477	44,466	22,477	44,456	22,828
Boston.....	5,078	20,436	6,116	20,436	6,450	21,108
Total.....	118,093	104,208	123,236	106,010	125,515	110,301
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	25,813	7,054	23,970	7,255	24,563	5,675

The receipts at Galveston each week since the 1st of January have been as follows:

Jan. 5.....	Bales.	4,928	Jan. 26.....	Bales.	6,632	Feb. 16.....	Bales.	4,337
" 12.....	6,624	Feb. 2.....	4,568	" 23.....	2,790			
" 19.....	8,234	" 9.....	4,136	Mar. 3.....	2,721			

MOBILE, March 10.—The market has been unsettled and dull. Sales for the week 3,700 bales. Closing quotation nominally 39c for Middling. New York cotton bills one to five days sight ½@¾ discount. We give below the statement for the last four weeks:

	Week ending Feb. 17		Week ending Feb. 24		Week ending March 3		Week ending Mar. 10	
	1865	24,290	24,290	24,290	24,290	24,290	24,290	
St'k on h. Sept. 1, '65	9,791	5,299	12,034	11,175	24,290	24,290	24,290	
Received this week..	298,989	308,780	308,780	318,079	318,079	330,113	330,113	
Received previously..	333,070	342,369	354,403	365,578	365,578	365,578	365,578	
Exported this week..	11,993	16,090	8,758	10,477	10,477	10,477	10,477	
Exported previously..	237,407	249,400	265,589	274,367	274,367	274,367	274,367	
Burned and lost.....	3,581	252,981	3,581	269,071	3,581	277,923	3,581	
On hand and on shipboard not cl'd.....	80,089	73,298	76,475	77,153	77,153	77,153	77,153	

The following are the exports from Mobile for weeks ending March 3, and the total to March 10, since Sept. 1:

Where Exported to.	Week end'g March 3.	W'k end'g March 10.	Previously Since Sept. 1.	Total since Sept. 1.
Liverpool.....	6,457	6,067	143,008	149,075
France.....	.....	2,397	15,420	17,817
Other Foreign Ports.....	.....	.....	735	735
New York.....	1,315	822	71,166	71,988
Boston.....	320	524	15,360	15,911
Providence.....	.....	.....	2,703	2,703
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	417	417
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	583	583
New Orleans.....	666	667	24,166	24,874
Other Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Coastwise.....	2,301	2,013	115,204	117,276
Total.....	8,758	10,477	274,347	284,833

The course of the receipts for the past two months may be seen from the following :

	Alabama.	Bigbee.	Warrior.	Railroad.	Total.
January 5.....	1,654	3,087	4,197	5,237	14,175
" 13.....	2,620	6,137	2,905	4,340	15,702
" 19.....	3,354	3,434	2,696	3,066	12,550
" 26.....	3,698	4,693	3,076	3,955	15,450
February 2.....	4,382	5,009	2,342	2,926	14,659
" 9.....	2,926	2,585	818	2,356	8,685
" 16.....	1,999	1,515	2,294	3,983	9,791
" 23.....	1,620	4,472	1,195	2,012	9,299
March 2.....	1,990	6,559	2,280	1,205	12,034
" 9.....	1,908	7,141	992	1,134	11,175

APPALACHICOLA, Feb. 21st.—We have received the statement of cotton receipts, &c., at Appalachicola under this date, and give it below with the return of Dec. 30 and Jan. 18, for comparison. On the 21st February prices were nominal. Freights to Liverpool, 4d; New York, 1c; steamers, 1c; Boston, 1c. Number vessels in port, 29:

	Dec. 30.	Jan. 18.	Feb. 21.
Receipts from May 1st, to Sept. 1, 1865.....	12,650	12,650	12,650
do Sept. 1st, 1865, to date.....	55,973	69,898	91,569
Total bales received.....	68,629	82,548	104,219
Total exported.....	43,101	51,011	71,830
Stock bales.....	25,528	31,533	32,389

The total exports have been as follows :

Exported to—	Bales.
Liverpool.....	11,561
New York.....	52,757
New Orleans.....	4,524
Baltimore.....	789
Boston.....	2,199
Total exported.....	71,830

SAVANNAH, March 10.—Market has been dull through the week, and but little Cotton has changed hands. Middling closed at 38c., with a better demand, and holders exhibiting more firmness. The exports for the week have been 5,311 bales Upland, 88 of Sea Island, and 10 of Domestic, as follows: To New York, 4,879 Upland, 88 Sea Island, 10 Domestic, and to Boston 432 bales Upland. We give below the statement for the last two weeks :

	Week ending March 2			Week ending March 9		
	Sea Isl.	Upl'd.	Dom.	Sea Isl.	Upl'd.	Dom.
Stock Sept. 1.....	281	3,724	236	281	3,724	236
Received this week.....	235	8,170	140	186	8,176	375
Received previously.....	6,653	139,292	8,128	6,888	147,462	8,268
Total receipts.....	7,169	151,186	8,504	7,355	159,352	8,879
Exported this week.....	598	8,334	78	83	5,311	32
Exported previously.....	5,785	131,406	7,093	6,883	139,740	7,171
Total exports.....	6,383	139,740	7,171	6,471	145,051	7,203
Stock on hand.....	786	11,446	1,333	884	14,294	1,676

CHARLESTON, March 8.—There has been a decline of about two cents during the week, and the market closes dull, with a downward tendency. Middling to strict middling 38c. to 40c., and low middling 26c. to 37c. We give the statement for the last week, with those for the weeks ending Feb. 15 and Feb. 22 :

	Week ending Feb. 15		Week ending Feb. 22		Week ending March 8	
	Sea Is.	Upl'd.	Sea Is.	Upl'd.	Sea Is.	Upl'd.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865.....	362	1,610	362	1,610	362	1,610
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to beginning of week.....	2,932	51,746	3,326	54,724	3,786	59,060
Receipts for the week.....	844	2,973	253	2,143	264	1,656
Total.....	3,638	56,324	3,941	58,477	4,363	62,326
Exports since Sept. 1, 1861, to beginning of week.....	2,926	47,480	2,926	48,182	3,257	53,760
Exports for the week.....	.....	702	7	984	122	1,939
Total exports.....	2,926	48,182	2,933	49,166	3,379	55,699
Stock.....	782	8,152	1,008	9,311	983	6,627

LONDON, Wednesday Feb. 28.—Our own correspondent at London under this date writes as follows :

There has been increased firmness in the Liverpool cotton market this week. American cotton has been freely dealt in, and prices have somewhat improved. Indian cotton is very firm; and has commanded enhanced rates. The imports since Friday morning last have been considerable, viz.: about 50,000 bales, of which about 30,000 bales are from America. The quotations are now as under :

	THIS DAY.			AMERICAN.			SAME TIME LAST YEAR.		
	Fair.	Mid.	Good Ord.	Fair.	Mid.	Good Ord.	Fair.	Mid.	Good Ord.
Bales cotton.....	20	18	17	21	19	17	21	19	17
Texas.....	20	18	17	22	19	17	22	19	17
Orleans.....	20	19	18	22	19	18	22	19	18

THIS DAY.			SURAT.			SAME TIME LAST YEAR.		
Fair.	Mid.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Good.
Broach.....	16	14	13	14	13	14	13	11
Dhollerah.....	15	14	12	14	13	14	13	12
Oomrawuttee.....	15	14	12	14	13	14	13	11
Comptah.....	15	13	12	14	13	14	13	11

LIVERPOOL.—By telegraph via Halifax we have Liverpool dates by the Africa as follows :

March 3—Cotton, sales to-day of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, but steady. The Australasian's news was not published till the close of business.

The Brokers' circular reports the sales of cotton for the week ending March 2d at 76,000 bales; of which 10,000 were taken by speculators, and 14,000 by exporters. The market opened flat, and declined 1/2d, but subsequently became buoyant, and prices advanced 3/4d in the week for American, and 1/2d for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans 20 1/2d, middling Orleans 19 1/2d, fair Mobiles 20d, middling Mobiles 19d, fair Uplands 20d, middling Uplands 18 1/2d. The sales (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales. The market closing quiet, but steady. The stock is estimated at 400,000 bales, of which 218,500 are American.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 16.

There has been generally a more steady tone in the market for breadstuffs than prevailed at our last report, but very little improvement in prices has been effected,—nor can an active business be noted; the depression in business circles is so great that none will buy more than to supply the order in hand, and commission dealers show much desire to clear out stocks in store.

Flour has come forward more freely by rail, but with a good demand prices of sound flours have ruled firm, although speculative views for a sharp rise have not been realized. Each slight advance brings out sellers in great force. Some discussion has been had as to the practicability of introducing French flours to make good the deficiency in fine family flours, but we do not learn that any orders have gone out.

Wheat has been in steady milling demand, mostly for fine Spring Reds and prime White Wheats; there has been no important change. Inferior wheats are seeking buyers, but are not wanted.

Corn has been active and firm, mostly for export. Oats have been in good demand and freely offered. Barley has been active at some concession. Rye is wanted for Germany.

The following are the closing quotations :

Flour, Superfine State and Western.	per bbl.	\$6 85 @ \$7 30
do Extra State.....		7 50 @ 8 35
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....		8 40 @ 8 80
do Extra Western, common to good.....		7 65 @ 10 75
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....		10 85 @ 16 00
do Southern, supers.....		8 30 @ 9 90
do Southern, fancy and extra.....		10 00 @ 16 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....		7 60 @ 11 75
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....		4 25 @ 5 00
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....		3 65 @ 4 20
Wheat, Chicago Spring..... per bushel		1 25 @ 1 70
do Milwaukee Club.....		1 50 @ 1 74
do Red Winter.....		1 70 @ 2 20
do Amber State and Michigan.....		2 25 @ 2 40
do White.....		2 00 @ 2 65
Corn, Western Mixed.....		70 @ 78
do Western Yellow.....		79 @ 80
Rye.....		75 @ 1 00
Oats, Western.....		36 @ 54
do Jersey and State.....		50 @ 56
Barley.....		85 @ 1 15
do Malt.....		1 25 @ 1 35
Peas, Canada.....		1 20 @ 1 25
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.	20,870	263,005	26,395	239,960
Corn Meal, bbls.	9,550	81,285	12,000	89,110
Wheat, bush.	5,525	61,205	900	11,985
Corn, bush.	30,515	402,065	78,250	405,610
Rye, bush.	1,835	9,685	1,605	11,475
Barley, &c., bush.	14,150	151,410	8,690	52,830
Oats, bush.....	29,605	347,010	48,835	695,890

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	1866.		1865.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.	20,470	217,010	13,970	254,100
Corn Meal, bbls.	2,835	20,090	2,750	30,360
Wheat, bush. . . . .	.....	65,705	12,445	120,470
Corn, bush.	195,945	1,342,115	10,535	97,765
Rye, bush.	17,070	91,360	.....	.....
Oats.....	22,000	62,500	.....	.....

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles during the past week and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics :

RECEIPTS.			
	Week ending March 10.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.
Flour, bbls.....	6,308	39,846	28,235
Wheat, bush.....	47,560	1,666,590	330,488
Oats, bush.....	1,949	124,204	102,560
Corn, bush.....	1,050	62,536	82,107
Barley, bush.....	7,436	53,753	32,920
Rye, bush.....	1,220	17,548	19,611

SHIPMENTS.			
	Week ending March 10.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.
Flour, bbls.....	11,380	67,394	6,212
Wheat, bush.....	19,112	85,135	.....
Oats, bush.....	.....	830	2,660
Corn, bush.....	.....	1,040	16,087
Barley, bush.....	304	7,196	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.
1855-66..	351,461	8,329,497	461,709	158,938	139,950	106,616
1864-65..	111,772	2,409,484	527,234	157,180	159,990	68,127
1863-64..	238,028	8,374,920	627,503	200,653	175,141	116,696

CHICAGO.—The receipts for the week ending March 10 were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barl. bush.
Total.....	23,688	57,340	101,400	46,040	6,225	5,635
Cor. week 1865....	13,279	33,602	84,423	70,834	4,800	8,345

The shipments for the week ending March 10, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total.....	23,768	53,115	26,381	12,641	4,726	848
Cor. week 1865	5,360	318	33,875	16,894	1,385	3,626

RECEIPTS.			
	Last Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.
Flour.....	23,688	204,006	97,546
Wheat.....	57,340	856,863	943,689
Corn.....	101,400	944,595	766,553
Oats.....	46,040	877,927	2,073,685
Rye.....	6,225	109,140	96,539
Barley.....	5,635	51,563	120,728

SHIPMENTS.			
	Week end'g Mar. 10.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.
Flour.....	23,768	148,486	25,320
Wheat.....	53,115	214,736	25,591
Corn.....	26,381	235,184	337,951
Oats.....	12,641	259,278	840,332
Rye.....	4,726	34,348	16,733
Barley.....	848	11,296	13,110

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—By telegraph, via Halifax, we have, by the Africa under this date, as follows:

Breadstuffs are dull but steady. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report Flour dull but steady. Wheat quiet but firm; Winter Red 10@10s 6d; Southern Red 10@10s 6d. Corn steady at 23s 6d@28s 9d for mixed.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring's Circular reports breadstuffs quiet and steady.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 16, 1866.

The Dry Goods market is without material change from the condition indicated last week. The decline in prices has not been so marked as for the past two weeks, but nevertheless still continues, with no immediate prospect of stability. The large number of buyers, so often referred to, seem to have become alarmed at the general depression in all branches of business, and have gone home, either buying but a few pieces or not at all. The expected Spring trade is going by default, and still greater cautiousness is manifested as the season advances. But few goods are bought, and those only at the moment needed, and forwarded by express. Apropos, it is said that the express companies were never before doing such a business as at present in small parcels of goods of all descriptions.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS have been dealt in in a small way but generally at figures below a regular fixed price. Prices have steadily softened until quotations are nominal, though not decidedly lower. Standards have been sold to some extent at 24 cents, but this is below the agents' figures. Amoskeag A, Stark A, Appleton A, Lawrence C, & Atlantic P A & A H are quoted at 25. Appleton B 32, Atlantic heavy A 37 inch 26, Atlantic P H 25, do heavy shirting A V 22, do A G 20, do fine sheeting 24, Amory 37 inch 25, Indian Head B 30 inch 21, do E 48 inch 42, Nashua extra A 36 inch 24, do fine C 40 inch 26, Wachusett 26, 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 hy 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 17, do F 18, do P 15, do S 12 1/2, 30 inch Portsmouth U 16, 33 inch Commonwealth D 19, Silver Lake H 18, Warwick H 19, do P 21, Western's 15, Pocasset Canoe 39 inch 26, 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. Indian Orchard, W 33 inch 19c, do BB 33 20c, do C 37 23c do A 40 27c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are in some demand and the price of leading makes is well sustained from a scarcity, but medium and common grades are lower and dull. New York Mills are held at 50c, Wamsutta 4-4 47 1/2. Canoe 27 inch 15, Continental 30 inch 18. Auburnville 4-4 35, White Rock 36 inch 37, 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 20, do do 5-4 27 1/2, do do 7-8 25, do 4-4 33, Newmarket 33 inch 26, do 36 inch 30, Nashua 5-4 extra heavy 35, Attawaugan X X 27, do watertwist 30, Bedford O 18,

CORSET JEANS are abundant and offered low. Indian Orchard 20, Amoskeag 27, Newmarket 21

PRINT CLOTHS are still unsettled and inactive. Sales of a few pieces have been made 13@14 for 64x64.

PRINTS have been dealt in more by jobbers than first hands though there is less quoted change in prices. Jobbers have been selling them at prices below those named by agents, which are nearly the same as last week. Sprague's are quoted at 27 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, Richmond and Merrimack 21. Garners are quoted at 22, Amoskeag pink 21, do purple 20, do shirting 19, do dark 19, do light 19, do mourning 18 Swiss ruby 20, Dutchess B 18, Lowell dark 18, do light 18, Naumkeag 18, Spring Valley 16, Wamsutta 17, Glen Cove full madders 15, Wauregan fancies 19, do rubies, pinks and purples 20.

GINGHAMS are dull and nominal. Lancaster 26, Glasgow 25.

LAWNS are moderately dealt in, and the supply is less abundant. Pacific fancy 27 1/2, Lodi fancy plain and mourning 25.

JACONETS are without animation, and prices are nominal. White Rock 22 for high colors, 19 for plain, and 19 for Slater's.

TICKS have met less reduction, but are inactive, and could be purchased below quotations. Amoskeag A C A 80, do A 52 1/2, do B 47 1/2, do C 42 1/2, do D 37 1/2, 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 30 1/2, 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 27 1/2, Nashua A 30.

STRIPES and CHECKS are more in demand for particular localities, but prices are not sustained. 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 52 1/2, 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 26 1/2, Grenville 22, Live Oak and Quinnebaugh 17.

CAMBRICS and SILESIA are dull and lower. Federal cambrics 17, Saratoga and Milton Mills 16, Portsmouth A 14, Slaters plain Silesias 23, and Live Oak 23, Brookfield 26.

MOUSLIN DELAINS are more steady in prices, but inactive. Hamilton and Pacific are quoted at 26, Manchester 23, Challies 26.

HOOP SKIRTS are quiet at last week's quotations. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic—20 to 50 Hoops, 87 1/2c to \$1 05, Empress Trail, \$1 25, S. T. & A. T. Meyer's IXL 1 1/2 inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c to 73c. 2-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c to \$1 12.

BALMORAL SKIRTS are quiet and prices steady. Pontoosuc Co's Imperial bring \$75 per dozen, do Picnic \$63. No. 1 do \$60, No. 2 do \$45, extra do \$48, and No. 4 do \$39; Barker's \$40 for No. 1, and \$34 50 for No. 2; G. H. Gilbert & Co.'s black and white spring styles \$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 12 1/2@2 87 1/2, 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 62 1/2@1 52, Saxon Woolen Mills diagonal do \$1 75, Mapleville Woolen Mills double and twist do \$1 87 1/2, Spring Mills fancy do \$1 08 1/2, Centreville black and white checks \$1 50, Dean & La Monte's fancy \$1 50@1 75, Baltic Woolen Co's do \$1 50@1 87 1/2, plough, loom and anvil 67 1/2c net.

LINSEYS are out of season and prices nominal. Westerleys are sold at 35@37 1/2, 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 07 1/2 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 32 1/2@35; plain white 34@75; scarlet twilled and blue and mixed do 37 1/2@65; army standard 77 1/2; 4-4 Shaker 65@95; California blue mixed 55; Home Woolen Company's fancy plaid shirting do 67 1/2; Lucas mills white domets 37 1/2@50; Tremont all wool fancy shirting do 62 1/2 for 1/2, and \$1 for 6-4 do; Gilbert's standard flannels 1/2 No. 1 \$1 12 1/2, No. 2 do \$0; No 3 do 69; No. 4 do 62 1/2; 1/2 No. 1 do \$1 32 1/2, No. 2 \$1 07 1/2, No. 3 do 80c, No. 4 62 1/2; 4-4 No. 1 do \$150, No. 2 do \$1 20, No. 3 do 87 1/2c, 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 still dull and declining. Some special styles are moderately active at remunerative prices, but in most instances goods have been pressed to considerable extent, and prices are lower. The auction sales have been without animation. On Tuesday Messrs. Haggerty & Co. held a sale, at which a great variety of black and colored silks were offered, and for the best qualities fair prices were realized. Dress goods generally sold low. Linen goods showed little change from recent sales. A quantity of domestic goods were disposed of, the prices of which are given as an indication of the prices at which buyers will take goods. Scott's extra brown sheetings brought 19½ cents, World-wide do 15½, Suffolk do were duplicated at 15½, Tremont E sold at 15, 36-inch English brown sheetings brought 17½, and were duplicated at 17, 4-4 Manhattan K do 19, 4-4 Otsego 20, 7-8 Augusta, 17½, 4-4 do 20½, 4-4 Graniteville 21, 4-4 Hamilton standard 21½, 4-4 Irvington 21, 4-4 Washington were duplicated at 19, 4-4 Carolina brought 21½, 4-4 Merrimack 17½, and duplicated, 4-4 Pepperill 21½, do O 21, American 6x3 stripes 20, ploughboy 6x3 do 21, and duplicated, Manchester gingham 19½, Locust Grove ticks 37½, Chattanooga do 17, Kennebeck do 27½, Glencove madder prints 12½, Everit cottonades 32@33½, McClellan do 35, blue cords 27½, nankin checks 33, York Mills cottonades 32½@33, black and brown cambrics 12@12½, 4-4 cambric prints 21½@25, 4x2 Pennsylvania checks 20@20½.

LONDON.—Our own correspondent at London, under date of Wednesday, Feb. 28, on the subject of the Manchester market for cotton yarn and cotton goods, &c., writes as follows:

At Manchester there has been increased activity—Export yarns have been in demand, and have realised higher prices. Home trade yarns have changed hands at fully late rates. For cloth, the market has been very firm, on rather higher terms. Annexed are the quotations:

WATER TWIST FOR EXPORT.				
Numbers	6 to 12	16 to 24	28 to 32	38 to 42
Common quality	16	25	26	30
Second quality	13	26	28	32
Best quality	22	28	30	34

MULE TWIST FOR EXPORT.									
Numbers	16 to 24	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Common quality	19	21	24½	25	30	32	34	36	38
Second quality	20	22	26	31	32	34	36	38	40
Best quality	22	24	28	33	34	36	38	40	42

GOLD END GRAY SHIRTINGS, 37½ YARDS.											
45 INCHES						50 INCHES					
Reeds	56	64	66	72	72	56	64	66	72	72	72
Weights	8 4	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	8 12	10 4	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 8
Prices	17s. 9d.	19s. 6d.	23s. 0d.	26s. 0d.	26s. 0d.	19s. 0d.	21s. 9d.	26s. 0d.	28s. 6d.	28s. 6d.	28s. 6d.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending March 16, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 16, 1866.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool	1363	\$575,299	875	\$346,084	1649	\$835,281
do cotton	796	238,019	305	103,678	1256	477,139
do silk	448	427,578	216	184,758	501	587,226
do flax	698	169,023	1814	149,677	1242	350,448
Miscellaneous dry goods	534	132,744	1084	46,722	729	283,595
Total	2839	\$1,542,663	4294	\$830,919	5377	\$2,533,689

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

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool	346	\$130,050	482	\$195,535	996	\$432,757
do cotton	195	57,167	302	101,038	657	215,501
do silk	88	79,260	143	113,568	147	168,874
do flax	211	39,320	463	110,435	436	115,929
Miscellaneous dry goods	29	10,000	1680	38,249	269	27,688
Total	869	\$315,797	3073	\$559,025	2505	\$961,049
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2839	1,542,663	4294	830,919	5377	2,533,689
Total th'wn upon mark't	3708	\$1,858,460	7367	\$1,389,944	7882	\$3,494,738

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool	743	\$287,177	299	\$118,033	548	\$258,270
do cotton	218	60,538	154	50,039	180	62,972
do silk	37	53,065	42	31,804	147	161,538
do flax	420	39,689	220	64,845	421	130,131
Miscellaneous dry goods	83	30,448	5	2,241	3640	36,769
Total	1501	\$517,967	720	\$266,962	4936	\$649,680
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2839	1,542,663	4294	830,919	5377	2,533,689
Total entered at the port.	4340	\$2,060,630	5014	\$1,097,881	10315	\$3,183,369

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement of the past week ending March 16, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	375	\$241,923	Worsted	691	331,231
Cloths	81	47,848	De Laines	37	19,599
Shawls	41	26,508	Hose	8	3,585
Carpeting	104	30,891	Worsted yarn	29	7,117
Blankets	35	4,848	Lastings	4	2,706
			Braids & bds.	101	53,960
			Cot. & worst.	143	65,070
Total				1649	835,281

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

Cottons	505	\$207,336	Emb'd mus'n	26	14,317	Gloves	22	9,794
Colored	191	74,143	Velvets	2	812	Spool	41	9,588
Prints	63	24,521	Laces	47	17,613	Hose	301	100,919
Ginghams	25	8,057	Braids & bds.	21	5,231	Total	1256	\$477,139
Muslins	12	4,748						

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Silks	163	\$284,680	Laces	38	31,752	Raw	50	50,519
Satin	1	1,179	Gloves	9	8,904	Braids & bds.	9	10,151
Crapes	11	10,320	Cravats	3	989	Silk & worst.	20	16,489
Velvets	3	2,403	Hdkfs	2	1,183	Silk & cotton	61	149,576
Ribbons	128	116,450	Hose	3	2,631	Total	501	\$587,226

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

Linen	921	\$263,874	Laces	8	9,051	Thread	118	27,422
Linen & cot.	7	3,037	Hdkfs	49	34,373	Hemp yarn	139	12,196
Total							1242	\$350,448

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leath gloves	41	\$50,514	Embroideries	96	56,846	Straw goods	145	43,589
Kid gloves	19	28,874	Millinery	5	988	Feath & flow.	224	52,489
Matting	41	2,263	Corsets	48	20,567	Susp. & elas.	39	17,559
Oil Cloth	26	2,815	Total				729	283,595
Clothing	45	7,120						

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Woolens	93	\$47,707	Blankets	13	1,778	Hose	1	455
Cloths	31	13,629	Worsted	405	186,764	Braids & bds.	3	2,873
Carpeting	105	26,432	DeLaines	13	5,079	Cot & worst.	298	132,969
Shawls	38	15,316	Wors. yarn	1	255	Total	999	\$432,757

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

Cottons	171	\$68,159	Spools	24	7,540	Hdkfs	2	668
Colored	314	99,797	Velvets	4	1,587	Hose	17	4,828
Prints	97	26,565	Laces	7	1,530	Total	657	\$215,801
Emb. muslins	17	4,056	Braids & bds.	4	1,078			

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Silks	59	\$98,992	Shawls	1	1,396	Braids & bds.	1	316
Crapes	2	1,051	Velvets	1	519	Silk & worst.	3	2,311
Ribbons	52	47,532	Plushes	1	1,297	Silk & cotton	6	3,810
Laces	17	8,489	Raw	2	3,006	Total	147	\$168,874
Hose	1	655						

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

Linen	425	\$111,081	Hdkfs	2	2,147	Thread	4	938
Linen & cot.	5	1,763	Total				436	\$115,929

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leath. gloves	4	\$2,258	Embroideries	9	5,107	Col. & cuffs.	1	155
Matting	102	773	Corsets	3	857	Total	83	\$27,688
Oil cloth	7	1,032	Straw goods	143	16,522			

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.			
Woolens	110	\$51,525	Shawls	23	14,861	Braids & bds.	7	2,506
Cloths	1	514	Worsted	263	130,132	Cot. & worst.	106	48,650
Carpeting	21	5,411	Delaines	4	1,703	Total	548	\$258,270
Blankets	10	1,036	Lastings	3	1,932			

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

Cottons	40	\$17,735	Ginghams	6	2,033	Gloves	1	501
Colored	46	14,764	Emb'd mus.	12	6,028	Spool	23	3,692
Prints	23	7,703	Velvets	4	1,720	Hose	25	8,796
Total							180	\$62,972

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Silks	53	\$91,961	Laces	2	2,031	Silk & cotton	3	2,105
Pongees	16	8,360	Gloves	3	1,784	Total	147	\$161,538
Velvets	6	4,436	Braids & bds	15	5,782			
Ribbons	30	32,281	Silk & worst	19	12,798			

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

Linen	411	\$127,584	Hdkfs	2	1,128	Hemp yarn	4	372
Linen & cot.	1	342	Thread	3	705	Total	421	\$130,131

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leather glov.	4	\$3,773	Embroideries	3	572	Straw goods	203	12,957
Matting	3426	17,270	Corsets	3	1,757	Susp & elas.	1	440
Total							3640	\$36,169

COMMERCE OF HONOLULU.—The Hawaiian Gazette publishes a tabular statement of the commerce of Honolulu, from which we glean that their exports of sugar in 1865 were 15,818,097 lbs. against 10,414,441 lbs. in 1864, showing an increase in 1865 of 4,903,656 lbs. Of Molasses, the increase of 1865 amounts to 200,000 galls. Of Rice and Paddy there is a deficiency in 1865, as compared with the previous year, of 270,898 lbs.; of Coffee an increase of 213,622 lbs.; of Salt, 600 tons, and of Fungus a deficiency of 142,586 lbs., of Flour a deficiency of 1,286 bbls.; of Cotton an increase of 9,500 lbs.; of Goat Skins an increase of 22,650; of Hides a decrease of 223,345 lbs.; of Pulu a decrease of 422,231 lbs.; of Whale and Sperm Oil a decrease of 113,700 galls., &c. The exhibit showing a total value of exports in 1864 of \$1,079,843 52, and in 1865, \$1,521,211 82, an increase in 1865 of \$441,868 30.

We call attention to the advertisement in our columns of the Real Estate and Mining Bureau of Mr. S. H. Grant, 70 Broadway. Mr. Grant offers for sale valuable plantations and mining lands.

We notice also the advertisement of The Safe Deposit Company, 146 Broadway. This Company undertakes to keep safely Bullion, Securities and other valuables, and must commend itself to the public at the present time, when burglaries are so frequent, and private offices are unsafe places for the deposit of such articles.

The Hope Fire Insurance Company, whose advertisement appears in our columns, shows a favorable statement, having paid in losses during the last year the large sum of \$201,588 14.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

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

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

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

Ashes—Duty: 15 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Pot, 1st sort and Pearl, 1st sort.

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Of 209 lb and upward.

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes American yellow.

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 cent.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Rio Grande shin.

Bread—Duty, 30 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Pilot, Navy, Crackers.

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 cent.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes American, gray and white.

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents.

Butter is dull but prices are steady. Cheese is dull.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter (N.Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine, etc.) and Cheese (Factory made dairies, Farm dairies, etc.).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cement—Rosendale.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 50 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents per lb; all other 10 cent ad valorem in addition.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 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.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Copper is dull and with light transactions prices are 1/2 cent lower.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2; other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val.

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, 36; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 cent ad val.; Crude Amorph, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 cent ad val.; Sal 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, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FRKE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Drugs are in steady but moderate demand. Acid, Citric, Alcohol, Aloes, Cape, Aloes, Socotrine, Alum, Annato, fair to prime, Antimony, Regulus of, Argols, Crude, Argols, Refined, Arsenic, Powdered, Assafetida, Balsam Capivi, gold in bond, Balsam Tolu, Balsam Peru, Bark, Calisaya, Berries, Persian, Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle, Bi Chromate Potash, Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags, (gold), Bird Peppers—Zanzibar, Bleaching Powder, Borax, Refined, Brimstone, Crude, Brimstone, Am. Roll, Brimstone, Flor Sulphur, Camphor, Crude, (in bond), (gold), 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, Cattlefish 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 and Price. Includes Gum, Myrrh, Turkey, Gum Senegal, Gum Tragacanth, Sorts, Gum Tragacanth, white flakey, Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng., (gold), Iodine, Resublimed, Ipecacuanna, Brazil, Jalap, Juniper Berries, Lac Dye, Licorice Paste, Calabria, Licorice, Paste, Sicily, Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid, Licorice Paste, Greek, Madder, Dutch, Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do, Manna, large flake, Nutgalls Blue Aleppo, (gold), Oil Anise, Oil Cassia, Oil Bergamot, (gold), Oil Lemon, (gold), Oil Peppermint, pure, Opium, Turkey, (gold), Oxalic Acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate Potash, Quicksilver, Rhubarb, China, (gold), Rose Leaves, Salaratus, Sal Ammoniac, Refined, (gold), Sal Soda, Newcastle, Sarsaparilla, Hond., Sarsaparilla, Mex., Seed, Anise, do Canary, 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, (gold), Valerian, English, do Dutch, Verdigris, dry and extra dry, Vitriol, Blue.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val. Ravens, Light, Ravens, Heavy, Scotch, Gourcock, No. 1, Cotton, No. 1.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 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.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 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.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 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, Scaled, Herring, No. 1, Herring, pickled.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 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.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fruit 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.

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

Furs - Duty, 10 cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE. Gold Prices - Add premium on gold for currency prices.

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

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

American Window - 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. Table listing window sizes and prices.

English and French Window - 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. Table listing window sizes and prices.

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

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

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

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

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

Hemp - Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$35; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb. American, Dressed per ton 325 00 @ 383 00; Undressed 220 00 @ 230 00; Russia, Clean 340 00 @ 350 00; Jute 120 00 @ 160 00; Manila (gold) per lb 11 @ 11; Sisal 12 1/2 @ 13.

Hides - Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 cent ad val.

Table listing various types of hides and skins with their prices.

Table listing various types of hides and skins with their prices.

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 per lb 25 @ 65; do of 1864 20 @ 45.

Horns - Duty, 10 cent ad val. Ox, Rio Grande per lb C 18 00 @; Ox, Buenos Ayres 13 00 @ 15 00.

India Rubber - Duty, 10 cent ad val. Para, Fine per lb 90 @ 95; Para, Medium 80 @ 85; Para, Coarse 60 @ 65; East India 60 @ 65; Carthagea, etc. 60 @ 65; Guayaquil 60 @ 65.

Indigo - Duty FREE. Bengal per lb 1 80 @ 2 10; Oude 1 00 @ 1 30; Kurpah nominal; Madras 75 @ 1 25; Manila 85 @ 1 40; Guatemala (gold) 75 @ 1 10; Caracas (gold) 70 @ 90.

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

Iron is dull and prices lower. Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton 46 50 @ 50 00; Pig, American, No. 1 47 00 @ 48 00; Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) 97 50 @ 1 50 00.

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes 160 00 @ 170 00; Bar, English and American, Refined 120 00 @ 125 00; do do do Common 110 00 @ 115 00; Scroll 145 00 @ 150 00; Ovals and Half Round 142 00 @ 150 00; Band 142 00 @ 150 00; Horse Shoe 145 00 @ 150 00; Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch 122 50 @ 155 00; Hoop 155 00 @ 220 00; Nail Rod 9 @ 10 1/2; Sheet, Russia 38 @ 35; Sheet, Single, Double and Treble 7 @ 2 1/2; Rails, English (gold) per ton 56 00 @; do American 85 00 @.

Ivory - Duty, 10 cent ad val. East India, Prime per lb 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.

Galena per lb 100 @ 8 50; Spanish 8 50 @ 8 50; German 8 50 @ 8 50; English 8 50 @ 8 50; Bar 8 50 @ 10; Pipe and Sheet 8 50 @ 14.

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

Oak, Slaughter, light per lb 85 @ 39; do do middle do 43 @ 46; do do heavy do 43 @ 46; do light Cropped do 43 @ 48; do middle do do 49 @ 53; do helies do do 19 @ 21; Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c. 1st do 31 @ 34; do do middle do 37 @ 37; do do heavy do 37 @ 38; do California, light do 32 1/2 @ 8 1/2; do do middle do 86 @ 86 1/2; do do heavy do 36 @ 86 1/2; do Orinoco, etc. 1st do 81 1/2 @ 32 1/2; do do middle do 34 1/2 @ 8 1/2; do do heavy do 80 @ 84; do do & B. A. dam'gd all weights 29 @ 33; do do poor all do 20 @ 23; Oak, Slaughter in rough, cash 30 @ 34; do do do mid. & h'vy do 33 @ 36; do do do 37 @ 44.

Lime - Duty: 10 cent ad val. Rockland, common per bbl. @ 2 00; do heavy @ 2 25.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc. - Duty Lumber, 20 cent ad val.; Staves, 10 cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Spruce, Eastern per M feet 21 00 @ 25 00; Southern Pine 55 00 @ 65 00.

Table listing various types of boards and staves with their prices.

White Pine Box Boards 25 00 @ 30 00; White Pine Merchant Box Boards 30 00 @ 35 00; Clear Pine 80 00 @ 100 00; Laths, Eastern per M 5 50 @ 6 00; Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Plk. 55 00 @ 65 00; Cherry Boards and Plank 80 00 @ 90 00; Oak and Ash 65 00 @ 70 00; Maple and Birch 35 00 @ 40 00; Black Walnut 100 00 @ 125 00.

STAVES - White oak, pipe, extra per M @ 200 00; do pipe, heavy @ 250 00; do pipe, light @ 200 00; do pipe, culls @ 120 00; do hhd., extra @ 250 00; do hhd., heavy @ 200 00; do hhd., light @ 125 00; do hhd., culls @ 100 00; do bbl., extra @ 175 00; do bbl., heavy @ 150 00; do bbl., light @ 110 00; do bbl., culls @ 70 00; Red oak, hhd., heavy @ 110 00; do hhd., light @ 100 00; HEADING - white oak, hhd. @ 150 00.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood - Duty free. Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot 50 @ 75; do St. Domingo, ordinary logs 17 @ 20; do Port-au-Platt, crotches 14 1/2 @ 30; do Port-au-Platt, logs 18 @ 25; do Nuevitas 18 @ 23; do Mansanilla 17 @ 25; do Honduras (American wood) 15 @ 18; Cedar, Nuevitas 12 @ 15; do Mansanilla 12 @ 15; do Mexican 10 @ 11; do Florida per cubic ft. @ 5; Rosewood, Rio Janeiro per lb 5 @ 8; do Bahia 2 50 @ 5 00.

Molasses - Duty: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans per gallon 40 @ 1 10; Porto Rico 70 @ 80; Cuba Muscovado 84 @ 53; do Clayed 90 @ 42; English Islands 40 @ 50.

Nails - Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe cents per lb. Cut, 4d. @ 6d. per 100 lb 7 25 @ 7 50; Clinch 8 7 1/2 @ 9 25; Horse shoe, forged (Sd) per lb 80 @ 84; Copper 55 @ 60; Yellow metal @ 40; Zinc @ 20.

Naval Stores - Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 cent ad val. The market is dull and prices are declining.

Turpentine, N. C. per 280 lb 6 25 @ 6 75; Tar, American per bbl. 2 50 @ 3 50; do foreign 5 00 @ 5 25; Pitch 3 75 @ 4 25; Rosin, common 5 00 @ 5 25; do strained and No. 2 4 25 @ 7 25; do No. 1 7 50 @ 11 50; do Pine and Extra (280 lbs.) 12 00 @ 17 00; Spirits turpentine, Am. per gallon 90 @ 95.

Oakum - Duty free per lb 11 @ 18.

Oil Cake - Duty: 20 cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls. per ton 47 00 @ 43 00; do in bags 45 00 @; Western thin oblong, in bags 44 00 @ 44 50.

Oils - Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 28 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries) 20 cent ad valorem.

Olive, 13 bottle baskets 5 25 @; do in casks per gallon 1 65 @ 1 70; Palm 12 @ 12 1/2; Linseed, city per gallon 1 7 @ 1 88; Whale 1 25 @ 1 30; do refined winter 1 40 @; Sperm, crude 2 40 @ 2 45; do winter, bleached 2 55 @; do do unbleached 1 80 @ 1 85; Lard oil 1 80 @ 1 85; Red oil, city distilled 1 0 @ 1 05; do saponified @; Straits @; Paraffine, 28 - 30 gr. @; Kerosene (free) 65 @.

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

Litharge, American per lb @ 13; Lead, red, American @ 18; do white, American, pure, in oil 14 1/2 @ 16; Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1 9 @ 9 1/2; do white, American, No. 1, 1/2 oil 9 1/2 @ 10; Cobre, yellow, French, dry per lb 2 75 @ 3 50; do ground in oil 9 1/2 @ 10; Spanish brown, dry per 100 lb 1 50 @; do ground in oil 8 @ 9; Paris white, No. 1 per 100 lbs 4 25 @ 5 00; do do Am. per 100 lbs @; Whiting, American @; Vermilion, Chinese per lb 1 40 @ 1 45; do Trieste per lb 1 25 @; do California & English 1 25 @ 1 30; do American 80 @ 85; Venetian red, (N. C.) per cwt. 3 75 @ 4 00.

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

Table for Petroleum, listing crude and refined oil prices in gallons and barrels.

Table for Plaster Paris, listing different grades and their prices.

Provisions—Duty: beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb.

Pork has been unsettled and has declined materially during the week. Beef is steady.

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

Table for Rags—(Domestic), listing white, colored, and mixed rags.

Table for Rice—Duty: cleaned and uncleaned rice prices.

Table for Salt, listing different grades and quantities.

Table for Saltpetre, listing crude and refined saltpetre.

Table for Seeds, listing linseed, hemp, and grass seeds.

Table for Shot, listing different types of shot.

Table for Silk, listing various grades of silk.

Table for Skins, listing various animal skins and their prices.

Table for Soap, listing different grades of soap.

Table for Spelter, listing foreign and domestic spelter.

Table for Spices, listing mace, nutmegs, cassia, ginger, and other spices.

Table for Steel, listing different types of steel and their prices.

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

Table for Sugar, listing various grades and types of sugar.

Table for Sumac, listing Sicily sumac.

Table for Tallow, listing American, prime, country and city tallow.

Table for Tea, listing various grades of tea and their prices.

Table for Tin, listing pig, bars, and block tin.

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

Table for Tobacco, listing various grades and types of tobacco.

Table for Whalebone, listing different types of whalebone.

Wines and Liquors—Liquors—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50 per gallon.

Table for Wines and Liquors, listing various brands and types of wine and liquor.

Table for Wire, listing different types of wire.

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 3 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 cents per lb.

Table for Wool, listing various grades and types of wool.

Table for Zinc, listing pig or block and sheet zinc.

Table for Freights, listing shipping rates to various ports like Liverpool, London, and Glasgow.

The Railway Monitor.

MISSOURI BONDS.—The act recently passed by the Missouri Legislature to provide for the consolidation of the railroad debt of the State, shows that its total amount on the 1st January, 1868, will be \$30,199,050. The details are thus given :

Companies to which issued.	Original principal.	Accrued interest.	Total amount.
Pacific Railroad	\$7,000,000	\$2,940,000	\$9,940,000
do Southwestern	4,500,000	2,030,000	6,530,000
North Missouri Railroad.....	4,350,000	1,827,000	6,177,000
Iron Mountain Railroad.....	3,500,000	1,470,920	4,971,420
Cairo & Fulton Railroad.....	650,000	273,000	923,000
Platte County Railroad.....	700,000	294,000	994,000
Total railroad.....	\$20,701,000	\$8,834,420	\$29,535,420
Revenue bonds for int. of 1859	431,000	232,630	663,630
Total railroad and revenue	\$21,132,000	\$9,067,050	\$30,199,050

From the above there is to be deducted the amount paid in coupons and bonds by the several State banks, and by the late owners of the Platte County Railroad, being about \$200,000.

The consolidated bonds to be issued in exchange for the original bonds with accrued interest added, will bear interest for the four years from January 1, 1868, at the rate of three per cent only; for the four years from January 1, 1872, at the rate of four per cent, and for the four years from January 1, 1876, at the rate of five per cent, and thus increasing by quadrennial periods to 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 per cent, will retain the latter rate until their maturity January 1, 1918. This will average 7.76 per cent per annum simple interest through the fifty years. This sliding scale, however, is regarded as the reverse of equitable by the majority of bond holders.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD.—The report of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1865, gives the following as the result of the years operations :

Receipts from—		Payments for—	
Passengers.....	\$1,029,065	Operating.....	\$1,959,798
Freight.....	1,569,584	Interest.....	873,266
P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co	148,113	Dividends.....	212,729
Miscellaneous.....	97,727	Surplus earnings...	298,697
Total.....	\$2,844,499	Total.....	\$2,844,490

The payments on account of capital have been as follows :

Construction and equipment.....	\$878,691
Floating debt extinguished	66,762
Assets increased by purchase	153,244

Total extraordinary expenses..... \$1,098,697
—which have been met by an issue of stock amounting to \$1,000,000 at 80c..... \$800,000
Surplus earnings as above..... 298,697— \$1,098,697
The outstanding share capital is now \$5,403,910, the funded debt \$3,880,848, and bills payable \$83,292, or a total of.... \$9,368,050
Assets in the hands of the Treasurer..... 176,829

This road, if well managed, ought to net \$1,000,000 profits and pay 10 per cent dividends; but if its capital is to be increased year by year, without a corresponding increase in productive value, it will be a serious injury to it. The above showing, however, is far from being discouraging to stockholders.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE TO BE CONNECTED.—There are two projects on foot to accomplish this purpose. The one is to establish a railroad ferry across the Straits of Dover, and the other to construct a vast pontoon railway from shore to shore. In the first case the ferry-steamers are to be large enough to take on a whole train at once, and thus avoid trans-shipment at either landing. London and Paris being considered as the termini. The railway supported by anchored pontoons is certainly a grand conception, but impracticable. The necessity for some improvement on the nasty steam-tubs that now make the passage, however, is too patent to be questioned.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD EXTENSION.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have broken ground for their new connection for the West, from Washington via Point of Rocks.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Atlantic & Great Western.			Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(322 m.)	(426 m.)	(426 m.)	(257 m.)	(280 m.)	(281 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)
\$207,398	\$319,711	\$504,992	\$100,991	\$261,903	\$210,171	\$273,875	\$541,005	\$523,566	\$153,735	\$305,554	\$247,555
229,011	347,648	—	154,418	252,583	275,287	317,839	482,164	405,634	175,482	246,331	174,164
226,733	449,815	—	195,803	238,159	—	390,355	499,296	—	243,150	289,408	—
197,269	406,680	—	162,723	263,149	—	421,363	463,358	—	185,013	186,172	—
314,679	460,422	—	178,786	312,316	—	466,830	585,623	—	198,679	227,260	—
314,521	521,174	—	206,090	343,985	—	565,145	747,942	—	243,173	311,180	—
332,093	695,523	—	224,257	315,944	—	480,710	702,692	—	224,980	232,723	—
406,076	738,527	—	312,165	391,574	—	519,306	767,508	—	271,140	288,095	—
446,044	677,625	—	354,554	399,603	—	669,605	946,707	—	331,494	334,290	—
396,847	719,911	—	320,879	355,077	—	729,759	923,886	—	324,865	300,707	—
381,110	731,270	—	307,803	294,804	—	716,378	749,191	—	336,617	261,141	—
357,556	599,752	—	252,015	224,022	—	563,401	546,609	—	321,037	190,227	—
3,709,970	6,568,063	—	2,770,484	3,703,118	—	6,114,566	7,960,981	—	3,095,470	3,223,088	—
Year..			Year..			Year..			Year..		
Erie Railway.			Hudson River.			Illinois Central.			Marietta and Cincinnati.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(638 m.)	(638 m.)	(798 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$984,837	\$903,341	\$1,187,183	\$453,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	\$327,900	\$546,410	\$582,823	\$77,010	\$98,119	\$—
934,133	886,039	—	425,047	472,240	418,711	416,588	522,555	512,027	74,409	86,623	—
1,114,508	1,240,626	—	366,802	356,626	424,870	459,762	592,276	—	89,901	93,503	—
1,099,507	1,472,120	—	270,676	278,540	311,540	423,797	491,297	—	72,389	82,186	—
1,072,293	1,339,279	—	244,771	231,759	351,759	406,373	454,604	—	83,993	73,842	—
1,041,975	1,225,523	—	202,392	253,049	310,049	510,100	590,061	—	78,697	110,186	—
994,317	1,152,803	—	190,364	273,726	—	423,578	527,888	—	91,809	103,652	—
1,105,364	1,364,126	—	219,561	306,595	—	586,964	661,548	—	94,375	112,156	—
1,301,035	1,345,456	—	268,100	361,600	—	799,236	706,739	—	93,078	120,051	—
1,222,568	1,406,385	—	302,174	340,900	—	661,391	621,849	—	90,576	117,604	—
1,224,909	1,451,217	—	295,750	340,738	—	657,141	624,957	—	96,908	114,512	—
1,334,217	1,503,993	—	484,550	507,552	—	603,402	497,402	—	95,453	104,587	—
13,429,643	15,295,913	—	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	6,329,447	6,837,586	—	1,038,165	1,222,017	—
Year..			Year..			Year..			Year..		
Michigan Central.			Mich. So. & N. Indiana.			Mil. and Prairie du Chien.			Ohio & Mississippi.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)
\$252,435	\$306,324	\$282,433	\$256,600	\$363,996	\$314,598	\$102,749	\$98,133	\$121,776	\$210,329	\$259,223	\$—
273,848	279,137	265,796	304,445	366,361	283,177	115,135	74,253	—	260,466	239,139	—
348,802	344,233	—	338,454	413,322	—	88,221	70,740	—	309,261	313,914	—
333,276	337,240	—	330,651	366,245	—	140,418	106,689	—	269,443	271,527	—
271,553	401,456	—	267,126	353,194	—	186,747	146,943	—	224,957	290,916	—
265,780	365,663	—	315,258	402,122	—	212,209	224,838	—	223,242	304,463	—
263,244	329,105	—	278,891	309,083	—	139,547	177,159	—	268,176	349,285	—
346,781	413,501	—	358,862	424,206	—	113,399	170,554	—	302,596	344,700	—
408,445	460,661	—	402,219	484,173	—	168,218	238,025	—	332,400	350,348	—
410,802	490,693	—	404,568	521,636	—	178,526	310,594	—	278,006	372,618	—
405,510	447,669	—	448,934	493,421	—	149,099	226,840	—	346,243	412,553	—
376,470	328,869	—	411,806	366,192	—	117,013	—	—	275,950	284,319	—
3,966,946	4,504,546	—	4,110,154	4,868,951	—	1,711,281	—	—	3,311,070	3,793,005	—
Year..			Year..			Year..			Year..		
Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago.			Rensselaer & Saratoga.			St. L., Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wab. & Western.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(185 m.)	(185 m.)	(185 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(484 m.)
\$290,676	\$690,144	\$555,488	\$53,058	\$56,699	\$—	\$100,872	\$170,073	\$178,119	\$79,735	\$144,084	\$226,059
457,227	673,504	474,738	53,911	56,374	—	147,485	153,903	—	95,843	139,171	—
611,297	857,583	—	65,352	69,111	—	160,497	202,771	—	132,896	155,753	—
588,066	733,866	—	81,561	88,059	—	157,786	169,299	—	123,987	144,001	—
525,751	637,186	—	75,051	89,795	—	149,855	177,625	—	127,010	138,738	—
532,911	645,995	—	84,477	99,480	—	155,730	173,722	—	156,338	194,524	—
506,640	584,523	—	104,687	122,927	—	144,942	162,570	—	139,626	171,725	—
625,547	712,495	—	138,468	153,015	—	218,236	218,553	—	244,114	374,534	—
675,360	795,938	—	111,813	131,525	—	234,194	269,459	—	375,534	379,981	—
701,352	858,500	—	78,876	116,746	—	203,735	222,924	—	221,570	375,534	—
691,556	712,362	—	90,404	108,420	—	202,966	207,098	—	220,209	271,610	—
914,082	580,963	—	72,354	101,996	—	204,726	162,694	—	265,154	247,023	—
7,120,465	8,439,062	—	1,010,092	1,194,147	—	2,084,074	2,290,696	—	2,050,322	2,926,678	—
Year..			Year..			Year..			Year..		

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Friday.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Friday.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd.			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd.
Railroad.											
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Air Line.....	100	788,047			
Alleghany Valley.....	50	1,947,600				New York Central.....	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	92 1/2 92 1/2
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	153,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1 1/2		New York and Harlem.....	50	5,085,050			
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.....	100	919,153				do preferred.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	70 80
do do Pa.....	100	2,500,000				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	
do do Ohio.....	100	5,000,000				New York and New Haven.....	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	Jan. 4	
Baltimore and Ohio.....	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Oct. 4	110 1/2 112	New York Providence & Boston.....	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 3	105 1/2
Washington Branch.....	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5		Ninth Avenue.....	100	795,360			
Bellefontaine Line.....	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		Northern of New Hampshire.....	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	Dec 8	93 1/2 94
Belvidere, Delaware.....	100	997,112				Northern Central.....	50	3,344,800	Quarterly.	Nov 2	88 90
Berkshire.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1 1/2		North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150			70 72
Blossburg and Corning.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	Dec. 2 1/2		Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	100 105
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000				Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.....	100	3,077,000			25 1/2 29
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,830,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	95 1/2 96	Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	2,950,500	January.	Jan. 7	65 70
Boston and Maine.....	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	116 1/2 117	Old Colony and Newport.....	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	102 1/2 103
Boston and Providence.....	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	126	Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	432,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5 1/2	134 1/2 135	Panama (and Steamship).....	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 6	250 1/2
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150				Peninsula.....	100				
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 1/2		Pennsylvania.....	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	Nov. 5	111 112
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	366,000				Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent.....	100	218,100			
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	100	850,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2		Philadelphia and Erie.....	50	5,013,054	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	58 1/2 59
Burlington and State Line.....	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Philadelphia and Reading.....	50	20,072,322	De. '65 10	100 100 1/2	
Burlington and Missouri River.....	100	1,000,000				Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n.....	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4	106 1/2 108
Camden and Amboy.....	100	4,988,180	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10	116 117	Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore.....	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 5	115 116
Camden and Atlantic.....	50	378,455				Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	50	1,770,414			
do do preferred.....	50	682,600				Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	Jan. 2 1/2	91 1/2 91 1/2
Cape Cod.....	50	681,665	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2	67	Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth.....	100	1,500,000	June and Dec	Dec. 4	90 1/2
Catawissa.....	50	1,150,000			46 48	Providence and Worcester.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
do preferred.....	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	64 65	Racine and Mississippi.....	100				
Central of New Jersey.....	100	6,500,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 2 1/2	107 1/2 108	Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	2,360,700			
Central Ohio.....	100				19 20	Rensselaer & Saratoga consol.....	100	800,000	April and Oct	Oct. 4 1/2	
Cheshire (preferred).....	100	2,085,925	Jan. and July	Jan. 2 1/2	45	Saratoga and Whitehall.....	100	500,000	April and Oct	Oct. 3	
Chester Valley.....	50	871,900				Troy, Salem & Rutland.....	100	800,000	April and Oct	Oct. 3	
Chicago and Alton.....	100	1,783,200	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 5	286	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.....	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
do preferred.....	100	2,425,400	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5	91 95	Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,233,376			
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.....	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	N. 5c & 20s	112 1/2 115	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.....	100	2,300,000	Annually.	May. 7	32 1/2 33
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100					do do pref.....	100	1,700,000			59 1/2 59 1/2
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	1,000,000				Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.....	100	2,989,090			
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	2,250,000			60	do do pref.....	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	13,160,927			26 1/2 26 1/2	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.....	100	862,571			
do do pref.....	100	12,994,719	June & Dec.	June. 3 1/2	53 1/2 53 1/2	Schuylkill Valley.....	50	576,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	103 1/2 103 1/2	Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 3	
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	100	1,106,125				Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov. 5		Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	750,000	Quarterly.		140
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....	100	2,000,000				Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.....	100	1,200,130			
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.....	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	112 112	Terre Haute and Indianapolis.....	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	Jan. 6	
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		Third Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 5	
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	5,403,910	Jan. and July	Jan. '66 4	7 1/2 7 1/2	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000			
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5	107 1/2 108	do do 1st pref.....	100	1,700,000			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.....	100		Quarterly.	Mar. 2 1/2		do do 2d pref.....	100	1,000,000			
Columbus and Xenia.....	50	1,490,800	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 3	30 32
Concord.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2	182	do do preferred.....	50	984,700	June and Dec	Dec. 3 1/2	60
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	350,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2		Tioga.....	100	125,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2	
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	500,000				Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111			
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....	100	392,900				Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec	Dec. 3 1/2	
do do pref.....	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	70	Utica and Black River.....	100	811,560	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
Connecticut River.....	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	102 1/2	Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	Dec. 4	97
Covington and Lexington.....	100	1,582,169				Vermont and Massachusetts.....	100	2,860,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 2	41
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	2,216,705				Warren.....	50	1,408,800	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	
Delaware.....	50	406,132	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Western (Mass.).....	100	5,627,700	Jan. and July	Jan. 6	135 1/2 136 1/2
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.....	50	6,332,950	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	127 130	Worcester and Nashua.....	75	1,141,650	Jan. and July	Jan. 5 1/2	
Des Moines Valley.....	100	1,550,000				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g.....	50	317,050	Jan. and July	Jan. 1	
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	952,350				Canal.					
do do pref.....	100	1,500,000				Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,343,563			
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,731,577				Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	8,223,593			
do do pref.....	100	1,982,180				Delaware Division.....	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3	63 66
Eastern, (Mass.).....	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	101	Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10	134 135
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.....	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1		Delaware and Raritan.....	100	2,523,240	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 10	
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canadagua.....	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 2 1/2		Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	200,000			
Elmira and Williamsport.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2	50 55	Lehigh Navigation.....	50	4,282,950	May and Nov	Nov. 5	104 105
do do pref.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2	81 82	Monongahela Navigation.....	50	726,800			
Erie.....	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 4	83 1/2 82 1/2	Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6	77 1/2 78
do preferred.....	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 3 1/2	80 1/2 81	do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	114 115 1/2
Erie and Northeast.....	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Pennsylvania and New York.....	50	138,088			
Fitchburg.....	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	107 1/2	Schuylkill Navigation (consol.).....	50	1,908,207	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6	44 45
Forty-secd St. & Grand St. F'y.....	100	750,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5		do preferred.....	50	2,888,806	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 6	66 67
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	1,900,000			30	Susquehanna and Tide-Water.....	50	2,050,070			23 24
do do pref.....	100	5,253,836			50	Union.....	50	2,750,000			9
Hartford and New Haven.....	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 3	66	do preferred.....	50				
Housatonic.....	100	820,000				West Branch and Susquehanna.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
do preferred.....	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		Wyoming Valley.....	50	700,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	116 120
Hudson River.....	100	6,503,250	April and Oct	Oct. 3	105 1/2 106	Miscellaneous.					
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	50	617,500				American Coal.....	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	58 60
do do pref.....	50	190,750	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 1/2		American Telegraph.....	100				
Illinois Central.....	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	118 119	Ashburton Coal.....	50	2,500,000			
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50	1,689,900	Mar. & Sep.	Mar. 4	65	Atlantic Mail.....	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July 25	130 132
Indianapolis and Madison.....	100	412,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Brunswick City.....	100				
do do pref.....	100	407,900	Jan. and July	Jan. 4		Bucks County Lead.....	5	200,000			
Jeffersonville.....	50	1,015,907				Brooklyn Gas.....	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 5	
Joliet and Chicago.....	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Jan. 1 1/2		Canton Improvement.....	100	5,000,000			47 47 1/2
Kennebec and Portland (new).....	100					Cary Improvement.....	100	600,000			
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	835,000				Central American Trans.....	100	3,214,300			23
do do pref.....	50	500,000				Central Coal.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	45 45 1/2
Lehigh Valley.....	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	J2 1/2 c-10s	125 126	Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas.....	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	119
Lexington and Frankfort.....	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2		Consolidation Coal, Md.....	100	6,000,000			
Little Miami.....	50	2,981,267	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	115	Cumberland Coal, preferred.....	100	5,000,000			43 1/2 43 1/2
Little Schuylkill.....	50	2,646,1									

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	95		Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1887		
2d do do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch. do	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	95		1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	95		<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863	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	97½	97½	Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	96	97½	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874	95	
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	95	96½	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	97½	98	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	91	93
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	1870			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	99	99½
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	100	
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do do	6,000,000	7	do	1883	95	
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	94	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888	93	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	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882		
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865			2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
1st do do	200,000	6	do	1865			<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do 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	95½	96	<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie.</i>							Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881	93	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	92	94	Convertible Bonds	683,600	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	100	
2d do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			1st do do	110,000	6	do	1869		
<i>Catawissa:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,907,000	6	J'ne & Dec	1885	100	
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882			3d do 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	100		<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875			1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov	1870		78
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							2d do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	81½	82	<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 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 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.	519,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	90	98	2d do do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1893	92		Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1888		
2d do income	1,100,000	7	do	1883			<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			<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			2d do 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	Jan. & July	1882	97	
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	84½		1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							2d do do	230,000	6	do	1861		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885	85	87	3d do do	250,000	6	do	1862		
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	78	80	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863			1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Consol. 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	91
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 do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							<i>Long Island:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov	1893			Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		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 do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	2,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug	1892		83
<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		
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>							do do	215,000	8</				

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	90	92	1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887		91½	<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	101		1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	100½		<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
Bonds of 1865			do	1876	100½	101	1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		100	1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868			1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	85	88
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
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	85	85½	1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1897		
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			<i>Troy Union:</i>						
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	83½	85	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	96	98	Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
2d do (guar. by B. & O. R.R.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	94½	95	<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	94	95	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	25	
<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 (£399,900) 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	70		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 & 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>Penninsula:</i>							Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884		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	93	93½	<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
2d do sterling	2,233,840	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		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	79	82
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	88	93	<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	182,400	5	do	1880			Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1864	87½	88½
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	93½	95	<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	87½	88	<i>Morris:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	95
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886	100	101	<i>Pennsylvania & New York:</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., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	75	76
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		99	Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878		
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	91		Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912			<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	23½	24
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	19	53
<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	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888			<i>Mariposa Mining:</i>						
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876			2d do	2					

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Dec. 31, 1865 (Capital, Net Assets), DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid), Last sales in 80 d'ys. 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 market prices.

MINING STOCK LIST—FRIDAY.

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

Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT
OF THE
United States Ins. Co.,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NO. 40 WALL STREET,
FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Assets.....	\$1,304,828 55
RECEIPTS.	
Premiums and charge for policies.....	\$421,872 42
Interest, premium on gold, &c.....	118,706 41
	540,578 83
	\$1,845,407 38
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid claims by death.....	\$84,100 00
Endowments and other policies purchased.....	13,619 86
Dividends and profits paid with claims.....	54,011 00
Re-insurance, taxes, commissions, physician's fees, annuities.....	57,654 22
Office expenses, advertising, printing and stationery.....	35,882 85
	\$245,267 93
ASSETS.	
Cash in bank and on call..	\$75,609 82
Bonds and mortgages	397,000 00
United States securities, (\$744,350, par), cost.....	740,491 00
New York City bonds, par.	30,000 00
Brooklyn City bonds, par..	24,000 00
New York State bonds, (\$18,000, par), cost.....	17,940 00
Due by agents.....	38,182 35
Loans on policies.....	185,306 01
Deferred premiums.....	58,623 70
Interest accrued or due...	32,986 57

Assets, 1st January, 1866..... \$1,600,139 45
\$1,845,407 38

There are no losses due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Joseph B. Collins, | Charles E. Bill, |
| James Suydam, | John J. Phelps, |
| James Marsh, | Clinton Gilbert, |
| John J. Cisco, | Wm. B. Bolles, |
| Isaac A. Storm, | Hanson K. Corning, |
| Chas. M. Connolly, | John C. Baldwin, |
| Thos. C. Doremus, | Edward Minturn, |
| B. F. Wheelwright, | Augustus H. Ward, |
| Wilson G. Hunt, | James Gallatin, |
| Dan H. Arnold, | Jeremiah P. Robinson, |
| W. R. Vermilye, | Charles P. Leverich, |
| Wm. Tucker, | Wm. M. Halsted, |
| Shepherd Knapp, | Henry W. Ford, |
| Edward S. Clark, | Apollos R. Wetmore, |
| Isaac N. Phelps, | Frederick Sheldon. |

- JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.
JAMES W. D. CLEMENTS, M. D.,
Medical Examiner.
WILLIAM DETMOLD, M. D.,
Consulting Physician.
J. B. GATES, General Agent,

and James Stewart, Henry Perry, Albert O. Willcox, A Whitney, Hiram P. Crozier, Grenville R. Benson, Charles Northshield, J. J. Whitney, Wm. H. Wilson, H. F. Winslow, S. S. Anderson, James C. Bayles and Quackenboss Brothers, Local Agents, in the City of New York and vicinity.

New and important plans of Life Insurance have been adopted by this Company. See the new prospectus.

Miscellaneous.

THE
English & American Bank
LIMITED.

Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1862."

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,800,000
IN 60,000 SHARES OF £30 EACH,
First Issue, 30,000 Shares, and the remainder to be issued as may be required, under the sanction of a General Meeting.

NEW YORK OFFICE, No. 63 Wall Street.
LONDON OFFICE, Oriental Bank Buildings,
Threadneedle Street.
LIVERPOOL OFFICE, 18 Brown's Buildings.

CHAIRMAN: HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq.,
Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Directors:

- LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., Chairman of the Ceylon Company.
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
JOHN BINNY KEY, Esq., late of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.
PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, Esq., M.P., Director of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
WILLIAM SCHLEFIELD, Esq., M.P., Director of the Union Bank of London.
FRANCIS TURNER, Esq., of Messrs. J. A. Turner & Co., of Manchester.

Bankers:

- In New York: The Bank of America.
In London: The Union Bank of London.
In Liverpool: The Royal Bank of Liverpool.
In Manchester: The Union Bank of Manchester, Limited.
In Scotland: The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches.
In India, China, and Australia: The Oriental Bank Corporation.
New York Manager: WILLIAM WOOD, Esq.
New York Assistant Manager: GEORGE BURGHALL WATTS, Esq.
London Manager: SAMUEL GAY, Esq.
Liverpool Manager: WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Solicitors:

New York: Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON.

THE ENGLISH & AMERICAN BANK,
Limited,

Having opened offices at No. 63 WALL STREET, New York, is prepared to sell Bills of Exchange on the ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK, LIMITED, London, and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON; to Buy Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial credits issued for use in the East Indies, China, and Australia, will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall street.
WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
GEO. BURGHALL WATTS, Ass't Manager.
New York, March 10, 1866.

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

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

Offices To Let.

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

Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49 and 53 NEW STREET, all near Wall street, and Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE. Apply at the Office of EDWARD MATTHEWS,

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

Commercial Cards.

E. S. THACKSTON,

Tobacco, Note and Exchange Broker.

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

CARLETON, FOOTE & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

General Commercial Agents.

NOS. 38 BROAD AND 36 NEW STREETS.
G. N. CARLETON, A. M. FOOTE, 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, FOOTE & 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 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. STUYVEBANT CATLIN, JAS. S. SATTERTHWAITE,

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1866.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE,

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

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

Number of Policies issued in 1865, 8,600, insuring..... \$31,394,407 00

In Force, February 1, 1866, 25,797 Policies, insuring..... 83,413,933 00

Dividend Addition to same,..... 7,830,925 92

Total..... \$91,244,858 92

STATEMENT FOR YEAR, JANUARY 31, 1866.

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

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For premiums and policy fees:			
Original on new policies.....	\$1,154,066 94		
Renewals.....	1,818,654 82		
War extras and annuities.....	15,428 64	\$2,988,150 40	
Interest:			
On bonds and mortgages.....	361,752 88		
United States Stocks.....	352,329 52		
Premium on gold.....	94,999 66	809,082 06	
Rent.....		55,833 34	\$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' ds surrendered, & reduct' n of premium	58,730 87		
Paid surrendered Policies.....	190,691 40		
Paid Annuities.....	10,242 55		
Paid Taxes.....	38,076 52		
Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Medical Ex-			
aminations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, and sundry office expenses..	174,310 94		
Paid Commissions, and for purchase of Commissions accruing on future			
premiums.....	334,255 12	1,540,130 63	

Net Cash Assets, Jan. 31, 1866..... \$14,112,349 85

Invested as follows:			
Cash on hand and in Bank.....	\$1,475,899 82		
Bonds and Mortgages.....	7,348,622 30		
United States Stocks, (Cost).....	4,468,921 25		
Real Estate.....	782,307 34		
Balance due by Agents.....	36,599 14	\$14,112,349 85	
Add—Interest accrued, but not due.....	\$112,000 00		
Interest due and unpaid.....	5,084 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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ISAAC ABBOTT,
THEO. W. MORRIS,

SECRETARIES

SHEPPARD HOMANS,
ACTUARY.

FRED. M. WINSTON, CASHIER.

WILLIAM BETTS, L.L.D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON,
HON. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, } COUNSEL.

MINTURN POST, M.D., ISAAC L. KIP, M.D.,	Medical Examiners.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, General Agent for the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware	Philadelphia, Pa.
H. B. MERRELL, General Agent for the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota	Detroit, Mich.
HALE REMINGTON, General Agent for the New England States	Fall River, Mass.
JOHN G. JENNINGS, General Agent for the State of Ohio	Cleveland, O.
JOHN T. CHRISTIE, General Agent for Central New York	Troy, N.Y.
STEPHEN PARKS, General Agent for Western New York (present address)	Troy, N.Y.
JAMES A. RHODES, General Agent for Southern New York	157 B'dway, N.Y.
O. F. BRESEE, General Agent for the State of Virginia	Richmond, Va.
L. SPENCER GOBLE, General Agent for the State of New Jersey	Newark, N.J.
H. S. HOMANS, General Agent for the State of California	San Francisco, Cal.

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

Miscellaneous.

COUPON BONDS

AND

OTHER SECURITIES, BULLION, FAMILY PLATE, &c.,

safely kept under ample guarantee, at a small annual per centage, or in

SMALL SAFES,

at an annual rental of \$20 to \$45, to which ONLY the depositor can have access, in the

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS

OF THE

Safe Deposit Company,

(under special charter from the Legislature of New York), in the new Marble Fire-proof Building,

146 BROADWAY,

Circulars, with terms, &c., sent on application.

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 4,238, 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.

REMOVAL.

M. K. Jesup & Comp'y

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 84 BROADWAY,

FIRST DOOR BELOW WALL STREET.

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.

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 ASPINWALL, 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 Manzanillo.

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, G. A.,



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

Commander, Joshua Atkins, and

SAN JACINTO,

Commander, Winslow Loveland,

1,500 Tons Burthen each.

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

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

San Jacinto, Sat. Mar. 7 | San Salvador, Sat. Apr. 7
San Salvador, " " 24 | San Jacinto, " " 14
San Jacinto, " " 31 | San Salvador, " " 21

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, 294 and 295 Broadway, New York, or at any of the associate or branch offices in the following cities: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Louisville, St. Louis, and in London, Eng.

GEO. FRED. KROLL & Co.,

UNITED STATES LAND AGENCY,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

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

Insurance.

H O P E

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000 00
Assets, March 9, 1866 - - - 252,559 22
Total Liabilities - - - - - 26,850 00
Losses Paid in 1865 - - - - 201,588 14

This Company insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on as favorable terms as any other responsible Company.

ONLY FIRST CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

Board of Directors:

HENRY M. TABER, THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
JOSEPH FOULKE, ROBERT SCHELL,
STEP. CAMBRELENG, WILLIAM H. TERRY,
THEODORE W. RILEY, FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
JACOB REESE, JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JNO. W. MERSEREAU, L. B. WARD,
D. LYDIG SUYDAM, JOSEPH BRITTON,
WILLIAM REMSEN, AMOS ROBBINS,
HENRY S. LEVERICH.

JACOB REESE, President.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, 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 INLAND 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.

Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL STREET.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SIX PER CENT,

(reserving all unexpired premiums), payable on and after Monday, the 15th instant.

J. D. STEELE, President

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

Morris Fire and Inland

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 31 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

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

DIRECTORS:

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

F. A. STANSBURY, President,
ABRAM M. KIRBY, Vice-President.
ELLIS R. THOMAS, Secretary.

G. M. HARWOOD, General Agent.

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..... \$1,366,699

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

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

EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

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

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

Instead of issuing a scrip dividend to dealers, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company will hereafter make such cash abatement or discount from the current rates, when premiums are paid, as the general experience of underwriters will warrant, and the 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-Prest.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

NO. 12 WALL STREET.

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

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

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

The Mutual Life 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. 83 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

**35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.**

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

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

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

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

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,

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

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

Depew & Potter,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

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

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Miscellaneous stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.

HENRY W. POTTER.

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

Lawrence

Brothers

& Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 16 WALL STREET, N. Y. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND OTHER STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on Commission for CASH ONLY. DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, as with Banks.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
JOHN R. CECIL,
late Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co.
WM. A. HALSTED.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

SIMON DE VISSER,
53 Exchange Place, New York.

Bankers.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST. Dealers in Government and other Securities.

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

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in 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.

D. L. ROSS, President

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The Tradesmens

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

Central National Bank,

318 BROADWAY.

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

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

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

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

Bankers and Brokers.

Galwey, Kirkland & Co.,

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

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J. C. Morris,

NO. 5 WILLIAM STREET,

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At all the Stock Boards.

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B. C. Morris, Galwey, Casado & Teller,
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON
AND
JOHN MUNROE & Co., PARIS.

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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.

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,

38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

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

The Corn Exchange

NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA.

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J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

Western Bankers.

B. Hutchings Badger,

BANKING & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

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

L. A. GREEN, A. L. MOWREY, C. A. BOYNTON.

L. A. GREEN & Co.

BANKERS.

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REFERENCES:

David Gibson, Cincinnati,
Ninth National Bank, New York,
Wilson, Gibson & Co, New York,
B. M. Buryan, St. Louis, Mo.

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BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

United States and other Desirable Securities,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

OFFER FOR SALE

NEW UNITED STATES 30 YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED TO AID THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE

GREAT CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

They have *Thirty Years* to run, and bear Interest at the rate of *Six Per Cent. Per Annum* in lawful money.

The interest is payable *Semi Annually* in January and July.

They are an *Absolute and Unconditional Obligation* of the *United States* and are *Exempt from State and Municipal Taxation, like all other Government Bonds.*

They are *Received by the Bank Department as Security for the Circulation of National Banks*, and circulation is issued upon them at the rate of *Eighty Per Cent.* of their par value.

The length of time they have to run renders them *very Desirable for*

BANKING PURPOSES, OR FOR INVESTMENT.

As they *Cannot be Called in by the Government*, and the *Rate of Interest cannot be Reduced for Thirty Years.* As gold declines, their relative value to gold bearing bonds, which are liable to be paid off so much earlier, *will proportionately increase*, and after 1881 they will probably be the

Only 6 per cent. Bond of the U. S. in Existence,

and they can now be bought at a rate at which they will pay a *Better Rate of Interest* on the amount invested *in the meantime than any of the gold-bearing bonds at present prices*, unless gold shall average from 20 to 30 per cent. premium for the next ten to fifteen years. So high an average premium on gold for this length of time is *beyond all reasonable expectation, and largely in Excess of the most intelligent financial estimates.*

They are issued only in limited amounts, as the work on the Pacific Railroad progresses. There is but a small amount now in the market, and the demand is daily increasing.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

Central Pacific R.R. 7 per cent. State Aid Bonds,

Principal and Interest payable *in gold*, interest guaranteed and paid by the *State of California.* These bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road from Sacramento to the California State line, forming a part of the *Great Pacific Railroad Route* adopted and aided by the *United States Government.* They are further secured by a

SINKING FUND OF \$50,000 PER ANNUM IN GOLD.

reserved from the earnings of the road, and *Pledged for their Redemption.*

About sixty miles of the road are already completed, on which the *Earnings are very Large*, having been in the month of October, 1865, on fifty-three miles of road then running, upward

OF \$65,000 IN GOLD,

the road having as yet penetrated to no very important points.

With thirty miles additional completed, which will probably be ready for working by the middle of June next, the earnings are expected to be not less than

\$200,000 Per Month, in Gold,

by careful estimates based upon the present amount of traffic over the same region without railroad facilities. This part of the Great Pacific Route is destined to be one of the

Most Profitable Lines of Railroad in the World.

These Bonds are a *First Class Security* in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a

VERY ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

Inquiries for further particulars will receive prompt attention.

WE ALSO KEEP ON HAND AND BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES ALL CLASSES OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

INCLUDING

**SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1881, 1
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
TEN-FORTY BONDS,**

**SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,**

Also, New York Seven Per Cent Bounty Loan,
AND OTHER DESIRABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES & CANADAS.

Gold and Coupons Bought, Sold, and Collected.

Deposits Received from Individuals and Firms, Subject to Check at Sight, as in a Bank.

Certificates of Deposit, available in all parts of the Country, Issued Without Charge.

Liberal Arrangements will be made with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, for their New York Accounts.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds carefully executed at the Regular Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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. BULKLEY,

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 KENY,

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

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79 & 81 Reade Street, N. Y.

Tracy, Irwin & Co.,

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Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

including a superb stock of

DRESS GOODS,

AND

HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS.

REAL ESTATE

AND

MINING BUREAU.

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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.