

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 24, 1866.

NO. 39.

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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.

MR. McCULLOCH AND THE LOAN BILLS.

THE loan bills now before Congress seem to be regarded as dead, inasmuch as Mr. McCulloch is reported to have come to the conclusion which we have more than once indicated, that the existing laws, and particularly those of June, 1864, and March, 1865 give all the power that is necessary to enable him to fund such parts of the floating debt and short obligations of the government as are really likely to be productive of embarrassment.

There are two points, however, on which we think Congress owes it to the country and to its own dignity to take the responsibility of giving very definite and clear directions. Of these the first concerns the secret negotiations of gold and government securities. Publicity in all departments of government administration is the great safeguard of republican institutions, and in financial affairs especially, it is on other accounts of the highest possible moment that all

acts which bind the nation should be carried forward and concluded with the greatest possible openness.

The second point refers to the future policy of the Treasury relating to the currency. The Committee of Ways and Means recommend a restriction as to the amount of reductions, but if we are to have contraction of the currency in earnest, the people ought to know exactly when and how the reduction is to take place. The power to regulate the currency is too vast, and deals with interests too momentous, and too widely involving the fortunes and means of living of our citizens to be left in its present unsatisfactory and ambiguous position.

THE SCARCITY OF GOLD.

"GOLD is scarce for delivery," as the money articles of our newspapers daily remind us, and heavy commissions are paid for the privilege of borrowing at the market price of the day. This is a significant fact, and, taken in connection with other indications, seems to show that some secret drain has been at work, and that the plethora produced by the heavy sales some weeks ago of government gold is ceasing to oppress the market with an excessive supply. If this be so, the price of gold, so far as it depends on such causes, will not go much lower. We can now at any rate measure approximately the effect of these government sales on business and on prices. What amount of coin was sold by the Treasury broker we are not officially informed, but on public grounds it is hoped that Congress will call for full information both as to these sales and former transactions of a similar character. In the spring of 1864, with a view to check speculation twenty millions of gold and foreign exchange are said to have been sold for greenbacks, and the result was that a panic was produced by the locking up of the greenbacks in the Treasury. It is a gratifying circumstance, however, that although the recent sales of gold are variously estimated at from ten to fifteen millions, still through the excellent management of Mr. Van Dyck at the Sub-Treasury, no serious financial trouble has ensued, public confidence has received no shock, the banks have been able to adjust themselves to the emergency, and the monetary pinch that was anticipated has not come. In other directions, however, these heavy sales have had interesting results, some of which are not unworthy of minute examination.

And first, the price of gold has been lowered to 126 $\frac{1}{2}$, and as the government sales were made at 137 $\frac{1}{4}$, the transactions have produced a fall of 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. That this decline is only temporary, and that after oscillating for awhile about its

minimum, gold will soon begin to tend upwards, like a thermometer which has been depressed by artificial means, is regarded as certain. Some persons of great experience and extensive knowledge even go so far as to predict a spasmodic spring upward, especially if any thing should occur to turn the foreign exchanges against us,—a movement which in the delicate state of some of our foreign relations is by no means impossible.

However this may be, it is certain that the fall in gold has had a mischievous effect on general business. Dry goods men unite with nearly all classes of import and export merchants to testify to the stagnation which has thus been developed. It is true that other causes have contributed to produce this paralysis of industry and commerce; but the fall in gold and the uncertainty how much lower it would go, has been among the most prominent sources of disquietude and general distrust. Meanwhile the exportations, except of cotton, tobacco and petroleum, are checked, and the currency price of every thing that we export, is unduly depressed, so that we are losing some of the more important pecuniary advantages for the resuscitation of the South, which we should have enjoyed from the sale to foreigners of our cotton if the equilibrium between foreign gold and our depreciated paper had not been disturbed, but had been left to find its own level by the force of natural laws.

Moreover, the recent fall in gold has given rise to a few amusing predictions of an early return to specie basis. Gold is going down it is argued, therefore, the paper currency is rising in value, and the goal of resumption is in view. Just as well might you, on the hottest day of next July, immerse your thermometer in ice-water, and tell us, because the quicksilver was fallen, the heat was declining too. The cases are exactly parallel. Gold ceases to be the true measure of depreciated paper when its price is not free from foreign interference; just as the thermometer ceases to be the true register of the heat of your room when its bulb is tampered with. Hence, it was not because currency rose in value that gold recently fell, but because, by the government action, it was made to fall, in consequence of an interruption of its natural equilibrium. It is useless to try to measure the real depreciation of paper by the premium on gold, until the invading force is expelled, the equilibrium restored, and the perturbation ended.

So far from the government sales of gold helping to bring on a return to specie payments they may positively retard it. For what do we mean by a return to specie payments? Do we not mean that every paper dollar which the government has issued shall be able to command a dollar in coin? Now the government has 451 millions of greenbacks and fractional currency. Suppose, on the 1st of July next, we complete our arrangements, and try to resume. What would be the inevitable immediate result? Every greenback presented at the Treasury must command coin. Four hundred and fifty millions of paper currency issued by the government become payable in coin on demand. Gold and silver will begin to pass current from hand to hand. And, just as happened in France after the revolution, the very novelty of the change, with the long habit of regarding coin as worth more than paper, will make coin for some years to be more in demand among us than it ever was before the war. A large proportion of the 400 millions of greenbacks, will therefore, inevitably be converted into coin.

How is the prodigious demand for specie to be met, but from coin garnered up beforehand in the Treasury. Is it not evident that before we can resume two things must be done? We must draw in the redundant part of our currency, and we must have in the National Treasury a sum of gold and

silver amply sufficient to pay all greenbacks on demand. Now what is the direct result of the government sales of gold but to disperse the very store of the precious metals, which is an indispensable means of resuming specie payments? Without an ample supply of specie in the Treasury to meet the greenbacks and to pay them on demand any attempt to resume must be abortive, and would bring on such convulsions and disasters as would make the very idea of specie payments a terror for a generation to come.

Some ill-informed persons have supposed that Congress would order the Secretary of the Treasury to sell more of the gold than he has already done. There is no probability that Congress will adopt any course fraught with such danger. Indeed it is urged that if we are to make any real progress towards specie payments the authority which the Secretary now has to sell gold should be considerably curtailed. For, on the 1st inst., the coin in the Treasury amounted only to \$55,736,192, of which nearly 13 millions belonged to the holders of the gold certificates leaving only 43 millions of gold in the Treasury to meet the interest on the debt. How necessary is the keeping of this amount or more to secure the certain prompt payment of interest due to the public creditors whenever a falling off in customs duties may happen hereafter from revulsions or other causes is sufficiently seen from the fact that the gold interest on our debt now reaches the vast sum of 62 millions a year, and when the floating obligations of the Treasury are funded the annual interest to be provided for can scarcely be less than 150 millions. Surely then the Government gold should not be dispersed; It is wanted for two objects: for the sustaining of the national credit by the payment of interest, and for a basis for the future resumption of specie payments.

A superficial observer might suppose that when the Government wants gold for the purpose of resumption they can buy it. But where can gold be bought? Not in Europe? for at present a few successive shipments of gold to this country would produce a panic at the London Stock Exchange. Nor could the Treasury suddenly buy gold at home, for, though the sale of 15 millions only put the price down 10 per cent. Mr. McCulloch could not perhaps get back 5 millions of it without putting up the price to 140 or higher. The only way for piling up gold for future specie payments is to gather it in by degrees. Nor is there any fear that we shall not be able to accomplish this; for our annual gold crop is or will soon be the largest gathered by any nation in the world.

In view of the rapid prospective development in the gold producing facilities of this country it cannot be doubted that gold can be hoarded in the Treasury, within a short time, until we have enough to redeem 150 or 200 millions of greenbacks, and thus resume coin payments; but will not gold become scarce while the hoarding is going on? To this we reply as we began, that gold is scarce now. If the heavy Government sales fail after a few days to relieve the scarcity complained of, will the absence of such sales produce it? Gold becomes scarce very rapidly because, from the artificial depression of the price it is selling relatively below its value. The more the depression therefore, the greater the tendency to scarcity. The Treasury could not buy back to-day the 15 millions lately disposed of without paying a much greater price than that for which it was sold. Our gold reserve is easily dispersed but, like spilled wine, it is difficult to gather up again.

CONGRESS AND COTTON.

THE position and policy of a commercial and manufacturing country, says Chevalier, are like those of a great mercantile firm. In many points of view this is a very sound

axiom and we shall do well to keep it in mind in our legislation relating to the cotton tax. Our first duty, our highest interest, is to regain if favorable our old control over the European markets, and if we look carefully into the facts we shall find that this will be no easy task. During the war a number of rivals have sprung up each having considerable cotton producing facilities, and there is every prospect that we shall sustain an eager competition for the next two or three years at least. These rivals had very little of the trade before the outbreak of the war, but as we showed in an article on the subject on the 17th February, they have, during the last four years, greatly extended their production of this necessary material for the looms of England and Continental Europe.

Our chief competitors are British India and Egypt, where an immense amount of capital and energy are at work in the cotton fields which will make those countries formidable rivals except we can undersell them in the market. Numerous facts seem to prove that the cotton planting business has not taken deep root as yet, and the difficulty of raising food enough in conjunction with the cotton crop has retarded the anticipated growth of the latter. For this reason chiefly it happened that in the Presidency of Madras there was, on the 31st of October, only 931,727 acres of cotton under cultivation, whereas a year before there had been 1,063,300 acres, showing a decrease of 131,670 acres in a single season.

Another difficulty in India is that the crop there averages but 30 to 100 pounds an acre, against 200 to 500 in the United States. It is also well known that the Indian varieties are short in the staple; still certain improvements in cultivation are said to promise a better result this year than has ever been attained before. The excessive cost of transportation there, is also an unfavorable point, for the bales have to be conveyed a vast distance to the seaboard.

Similar unfavorable conditions exist in Egypt and in other cotton-growing countries, but there is little doubt that if our war had lasted two or three years longer the facilities for rivalling us in our old monopoly would have been much better organized than at present.

In the mercantile point of view, therefore, assumed by Chevalier, we may feel gratification at the probability that if we adopt the proper means and submit for a year or two to the necessary sacrifices, we shall, by our characteristic energy and enterprise, be successful in regaining our old ascendancy, and shall establish ourselves, almost without a rival, in possession of the greater part of the cotton trade of Europe; and the advantages, monetary, commercial and political, of that position are so vast that it is well worth our while to adopt any expedients which the gaining of so great a prize may demand.

But what is the nature of these sacrifices? In a national point of view there is but one. We must renounce all present attempts to tax cotton too heavily. Let us be content with the existing duty of two cents a pound, which is as much as the trade will bear in its present half-resuscitated condition. Attempts are making to impose three cents additional taxation, making the duty five cents a pound; and we regret to learn that Congress is disposed to overlook the danger threatened to our cotton business from such an increased burden at the present moment. No mercantile firm would adopt the plan of raising unnecessarily the cost of their goods at the very crisis when they were trying to undersell jealous rivals and regain their trade.

It must not be supposed, however, that we contend for a permanent exemption of cotton from heavy taxation. Here after, when the trade has become strong, well established, and robust, we can by degrees impose a heavier and more

ample burden; and can get rid in this way of many galling taxes which irritate, discourage and injure our people. Cotton and tobacco must after a while become productive subjects of taxation, and the increasing revenue from these sources may perhaps enable us then without danger or loss to repeal most of our unpopular internal revenue imposts except the income tax.

But we contend that the time to tax cotton more than two cents a pound is not yet come; and that to impose a 5 cent tax now would probably put off for five or six or even ten years the perfect recuperation of the trade which we hope to see realized in two years. Many persons speak about the cotton trade just as if it was in the same condition in which the opening of the year 1860 found it. But we must remember that the conditions of planting, ginning and transportation are totally changed. More capital is wanted. Greater anxieties and incertitude attend the procuring of labor. The fences are ruined, and the land is in bad condition. Besides, it is believed that a good deal of bad seed has been sown from inability to get good seed; for it is well known that except the cotton be ginned early after gathering, the seed suffers from the absorption of the oily pabulum on which the germ feeds during its first efforts at organized life beneath the soil. If this fluid be absorbed and withdrawn the seed produces a sickly, languid plant which pines away, shows no vigor but prematurely dies. How much of this old, impaired seed may have been sown we cannot know until the disclosures of the next four months appear on the surface of the cotton fields.

Such are a few, and only a few, of the reasons why we oppose decidedly any increase of the cotton tax. The trade cannot resuscitate except it be left as free from burdens as possible. It is of vast national importance. We can well afford to wait a year or two for a revenue from this source. And the peculiar risks and uncertainties which attend the business of the planter at the present moment are sufficiently severe to deter a wise statesman from adding to them the further weight of intolerable taxation.

FENIANISM AND BRITISH CONFEDERATION.

The celebration of the anniversary of St. Patrick on Saturday of last week was marked by more than usual enthusiasm. In this city many thousand persons took part in the demonstration, which was orderly and well-conducted. Our exchanges from all the principal cities afford a similar testimony. Everywhere the general sobriety and correct deportment of the men received favorable mention. The Benevolent Associations and Temperance Societies only displayed banners.

Perhaps this has been the more noticeable this year, because of the lively apprehension existing in the British North American provinces of a general uprising of the Irish population. The fabulous dimensions of the Fenian organization, the large amounts of money said to have been contributed from Canadian towns for its maintenance, and possibly the stings of a guilty conscience, had excited general alarm. The military were placed in guard of the public buildings and property at Ottawa, lest some ferocious "Head Center" should seize them, and proclaim liberty throughout the Canadas to all their inhabitants.

How much real occasion there was for all this excitement is somewhat ludicrously set forth by the public journals. Despite all the notifications there were none even of the displays, heretofore frequent, of banners and devices reflecting upon the English government. Nowhere did a Fenian circle, as such, mingle in the processions, and whatever members of the order did testify their regard for the Saint and his anniversary, did so in other capacities. Canada was as

safe as Boston or New York; and the archives at Ottawa remained as undisturbed as the assets and notes of the Bank of England, when a guard was placed over them to keep them from being seized or destroyed by the Great Comet.

It may be imagined by some timorous persons that this very quietness of the Fenians is indicative of coming peril. The clergy have declared against the organization, which may be a reason for its non-appearance at the annual religious demonstration. So have the "Orangemen," who have formed in this city a military association to oppose the Fenians and the Roman Catholics, and established branches in the principal up-town wards. Hence, if the hostility of the Church is sincere, these aspiring liberators of Ireland may actually be exercising themselves between the upper and nether millstones.

Nevertheless, we do not marvel at the manifestations of fear exhibited throughout the British Provinces. The aid and comfort extended to piratical adventurers during the late war in the United States; the general disposition to cast discredit on the cause of the Union and the policy of the government, would naturally lead to the expectation that Americans acting in a retaliatory spirit, would encourage the effort of the Fenians, or other liberators to set up revolt in Her Majesty's Possessions. Having behaved ungenerously toward us, they suppose that our people cannot view their calamities with commiseration.

We suspect, however, that a deeper motive may lie within the secret counsels of the British Provincial authorities. Many circumstances appear to favor the impression that a purpose exists which all these popular movements are made to aid and further. A Confederated North American Empire, we all know, has been a favorite project. Many agencies have been in operation to retard its successful accomplishment. The Reciprocity Treaty affording the facilities of commerce with the United States, equal almost to those which would have been enjoyed if the provinces had been a component part of the American Union, prevented the development of any general desire for consolidation. The suspicion has accordingly been entertained, not altogether without reason, that the Canadian agents at Washington a few weeks ago, had no earnest desire to negotiate a new commercial treaty. Probably the failure was not all the fault of our government. It would have been wiser, we are of opinion, to have conducted negotiations to a successful issue; but with a large majority against the measure in Congress, and insincerity on the part of the Canadians, it was not so easily to be done. The overthrow of Reciprocity will henceforth be a plausible argument for a British Confederation, and the establishment with it of a great commercial entrepot on the St. Lawrence River.

The expense of an imperial viceroyalty, would not, however, be very attractive to the farmers of the provinces. Neither Quebec nor Montreal could become a metropolitan town like New York without more population and more commercial facilities. At present the young men of Canada are disposed to emigrate into the United States, leaving the old men for subjects of Her Majesty. A canal system and railways will be necessary, and require large outlays of capital for their construction. The prospect of speedy returns are not sufficiently promising to attract the favorable consideration of capitalists; and the debt of the Canadas is too large and formidable to warrant large outlay for internal improvements. What New England or New York can do is not a criterion for the provinces. The Queen's agents are sagacious enough to perceive this.

The threatened Fenian imbroglio comes to them therefore with a secret gratification. What motives of commercial and pecuniary interest were insufficient to effect the

urgent consideration of provision for general safety may be able to accomplish. A general uprising of the Irish population, aided by an army of auxiliaries from the United States, would necessitate a consolidation of power, and prove a strong if not an unanswerable argument in favor of confederation. But whatever hopes or apprehensions existed have not been realised. The anniversary of St. Patrick, which had been indicated as the period for a simultaneous movement, has passed away like all its predecessors. No foundation appears to have existed for the received opinion that an attempt against Canada had been contemplated.

This is a fit time to reflect upon the actual probabilities of a Fenian Revolution. The summary measures taken by the British Government with the associates of Stephens are evidence that no blank cartridges will be employed in any effort to suppress revolt. The British Lion, like Leviathan, has a heart hard as the nether millstone. The assizes at Carlisle, in 1745, and the recent barbarities of Governor Eyre are proof that its nature has undergone no change. The very semblance of an uprising, or even of a conspiracy in Ireland, would be followed by a chastisement so severe as to induce the most thorough as well as speedy penitence. Besides the British Government is forewarned, and the discontented Fenians know well what that means.

A candid view of the matter, however, will resolve whatever sympathy may be entertained for the movement for liberation. The good sense of mankind has accepted as a maxim that a government generally beneficial in its operations, though occasionally oppressive in its requirements, should not be opposed or changed without weighty considerations. The dominion of the British Government in Ireland is entitled to this argument. There has been for many years a tendency to mitigate the evils incident to its administration over a people differing in race and religion. The right of suffrage is enjoyed in Ireland as freely as in England. The support of the National Church Establishment is no more burdensome on Irish Catholics than it is on English Dissenters; and it is very possible that before many years even this burden will be alleviated. The Union placed the two countries upon terms of equality, and its operations have become steadily more beneficial to each. There is now more security for life and property than was ever before enjoyed in Ireland, and the Government of the United Kingdom are evidently determined that the present state of things shall continue.

The folly of the proposed liberating movement is manifest. There is no grievance to be redressed which is considerable enough to demand an appeal to arms and the overthrow of a government. Persistence in demanding reformatory measures will eventually secure them without recourse to violence. As for the possibility of successful revolution through the agency of the Fenians, the idea is too absurd to be entertained. The "Neptune Circle" which has been commanded by Mr. O'Mahony, will hardly be able to assemble a fleet capable of sailing the Thames, to dictate terms of pacification from London to all the British Empire. Even the revolutionary party of England would long hesitate before casting their fortunes with a swaggering madcap adventurer from this country, or such a wretched poltroon as James Stephens.

The value of the bonds of the Fenian Republic will long continue to be hypothetical, having no basis but the faith of the persons so weak as to receive them. They will never be redeemed at the Bank of England or upon the College Green. The money realised upon them will be expended for other purposes than the invasion of England or the liberation of Ireland. We would counsel our adopted citizens to make a wiser investment of their means than in such

worthless paper. Every dollar paid for these bonds is lost as irrecoverably as though it had been sunk in mid-ocean. The fate of the men who followed the banners of the Stuarts in 1715 and 1745 should convince them of the impossibility of success. Better by far to direct their industry and enterprise for honorable competence in the land of their sojourning and the home of their children, than to dissipate their modest gains to further utopian adventure or maintain in affluence a horde of unprincipled men.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. NO. 18.

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

The Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien (formerly M. & Mississippi) Railway extends across the State of Wisconsin from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, and consists of—

MAIN LINE—Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien.....	192.00 miles.
BRANCH LINE—Milton, via Janesville, to Monroe.....	42.41 "
Total line owned by company.....	234.41 "
LEASED LINE—McGregor Western Railway in Iowa.....	50.00 "
Total line owned and leased.....	284.41 "

The lease made with the McGregor Western Company is dated March 11, 1865 and is for 999 years. The M. & Prairie du Chien Company assumed possession April 1, when the road was open to Ossian 35 miles. It was further completed to Coucover, 50 miles, August 29th, and is now being extended to Austin, Minn., where it will connect with the Minnesota Central Railroad, 65 miles from McGregor. The M. & Prairie du Chien and the McGregor Western Railroads will be connected by a bridge about to be constructed across the Mississippi. The accounts of these roads are kept separately.*

ROLLING STOCK.

The rolling stock owned by the Company at the close of the last five fiscal years is shown in the following statement:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Engines—passenger.....	7	7	7	7	7
“—freight.....	26	28	28	27	28
“—switching.....	4	4	4	7	6
“ old and unused.....	8	5	5	3	3
Total Engines.....	45	44	44	44	45
Passenger and baggage cars.....	46	43	41	38	43
Freight cars.....	527	561	574	601	609
Gravel, ditching, &c., cars.....	105	105	84	80	80
Total Cars.....	678	709	695	719	732

Several of the old engines and cars have been sold and transferred to the McGregor Western Railroad Company and their place supplied with new ones. Two other new engines will be ready early in the coming spring.

OPERATIONS OF THE ROAD.

The operations of the road, viz.: the mileage of engines with trains, and the passenger and freight traffic, are shown in the tables which follow:

Mileage of engines with trains:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Passenger.....	275,296	296,441	292,944	303,331	310,857
Freight.....	387,784	436,372	434,069	551,155	529,937
Wood and repairs.....	132,447	90,809	76,739	83,697	72,494
Total mileage.....	795,527	823,642	803,752	938,183	913,288

Number and mileage of passengers:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Way passengers—east.....	59,198	61,280	79,885	119,220	128,165
“—west.....	61,474	65,155	83,823	121,925	132,333
Through “—east.....	8,388	5,379	6,127	7,441	8,789
“—west.....	5,123	4,890	6,849	8,792	11,307
Way & through pass.—east.....	63,586	66,659	86,012	126,661	136,954
“—west.....	66,597	70,055	90,672	130,717	143,640
Total way passengers.....	120,672	130,435	163,708	241,145	260,498
“ through “.....	9,511	10,269	12,976	16,233	20,096
Total way & through.....	130,183	136,704	176,684	257,378	280,594
Mileage of passengers—east.....	3,332,716	3,075,824	3,771,080	5,323,371	5,617,324
“—west.....	3,392,178	3,075,506	3,942,585	5,483,282	6,178,822
“ both ways.....	7,725,894	6,151,330	7,723,665	10,806,653	11,796,146

Tons and mileage of freight:

* The McGregor Western Railway (average length operated 43 1/2 miles) earned in the nine months (April—December) \$213,339 or at the rate of \$6,529 per mile per annum. The expenses, including rent of rolling stock and working capital (\$18,303), amounted to \$128,446 or 60.2 per cent of earnings, leaving as profits \$84,893. Passengers 24,435; freight 46,160 tons. Of the passengers 10,932 were shipped to west and 9,218 were received from west at McGregor. Out of a total of 15,284 of westward freight 4,433 tons were shipped at Prairie du Chien and 10,663 tons at McGregor; and out of a total of 30,776 tons of eastward freight 759 tons were received at McGregor and 29,983 tons at Prairie du Chien. From the profits were paid \$34,440 for coupons due August 1; \$49,291 on construction account, and \$1,350 for judgment, etc., leaving \$4,856 to new account.

	1861.	1862.	1862.	1864.	1865.
Way freight—tons, east.....	128,681	118,632	129,296	87,645	72,035
“—west.....	61,990	48,565	50,202	54,025	57,564
Through freight—tons, east.....	100,207	99,285	79,159	111,762	128,353
“—west.....	14,916	15,868	19,515	23,298	32,964
Way & thro’ do—tons, east.....	223,888	217,917	208,455	201,407	129,599
“—west.....	76,906	64,433	69,787	77,323	161,317
Total way freight—tons.....	190,671	167,197	179,498	143,670	200,338
“ through freight—tons.....	115,123	115,153	98,674	135,060	90,528
Total way and through.....	305,794	282,350	278,172	278,730	290,916
Mileage of loaded cars—east.....	3,279,350	3,068,342	2,976,894	2,976,894	3,310,267
“—west.....	1,487,240	1,619,988	1,829,450	2,115,842	2,115,842
Mileage of empty “—east.....	380,335	391,855	717,064	503,438	503,438
“—west.....	2,166,820	1,844,967	1,635,093	1,657,679	1,657,679
Total loaded cars.....	4,766,590	4,688,330	4,806,344	5,426,109	5,426,109
Total empty “.....	2,547,155	2,236,822	2,352,157	2,161,117	2,161,117
Total loaded & empty.....	7,313,745	6,925,152	7,158,501	7,587,226	7,587,226
Av. load (tons) per car—east.....	8.62	8.25	8.25	9.16	8.57
“—west.....	4.17	4.13	4.13	4.25	4.41
“ both.....	7.23	6.82	6.82	7.28	6.95

FISCAL OPERATIONS—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES, ETC.

The sources and amounts of gross earnings, the expenses of operation, and the amount and distribution of profits, yearly for the five years ending Dec. 31, 1865, are shown in the following statement:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Passenger earnings.....	\$211,250	\$357,027	\$294,885	\$509,713	\$562,911
Freight earnings.....	835,173	855,902	904,157	1,149,958	1,389,459
Mails and rents.....	61,931	50,805	48,215	51,610	33,141
Total earnings.....	\$1,108,354	\$1,263,734	\$1,247,257	\$1,711,281	\$1,985,511
Expenses and taxes.....	672,315	748,993	793,747	1,206,951	1,337,880
Profits.....	\$436,039	\$414,741	\$453,510	\$504,330	\$647,631
Add balance for last year.....	292,874	211,057	211,057	278,582	229,938
Interest, discounts, &c.....	5,623	5,169	5,169	6,620	7,374
Receipts from McGregor Railway Company.....					18,303
Total resources.....	\$436,039	\$713,238	\$669,736	\$789,532	\$903,246

Disbursed as follows:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Improvements at P. d Ch’n Monroe and Dubuque R.R. surveys.....		\$67,852	\$26,180	\$91,430	\$16,496
Milwaukee and Miss. R.R. Co. under liens.....	15,110	28,220	5,384	788	517
Real estate.....	500	1,022	50	8,876	10,289
New rolling stock.....					79,594
N. W. Telegraph line.....					14,154
Invested in bonds and preferred stocks.....		62,923			
Interest on bonded debt.....	118,405	172,900	170,485	106,400	38,202
Instalments of sink’g fund.....	9,150	13,090	33,995	98,080	164,843
Reserved sinking fund.....					1,435
Dividends on preferred st’k.....		156,264	155,060	249,650	286,068
Balance to next year.....	292,874	211,057	278,582	229,938	291,648
Total disbursements.....	\$436,039	\$713,238	\$669,736	\$789,532	\$903,246

The amount of taxes, charged in the above to operating expenses, were in each year as follows:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
1861.....	\$11,143				\$72,230
1862.....		26,612			112,234
1863.....			51,030		

The investment in 1862 in the bonds and stock of the company consisted of—bonds (59) \$51,738.75; 1st preferred stock (98 shares) \$7,763.74, and 2d preferred stock (60 shares) \$3,420.00. These bonds and stocks were cancelled and the outstanding capital reduced by so much.

No dividends have as yet been made on the common stock.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, DECEMBER 31.

The financial condition of the company at the close of each of the last five years has been as shown in the following table:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
1st mortg. bonds & scrip stock.....	\$2,526,000	\$2,454,000	\$2,410,000	\$966,000	\$402,000
1st preferred stock.....	1,060,800	1,051,000	1,061,000	2,414,500	3,082,000
2d “ “.....	1,020,000	1,014,000	1,014,000	1,014,000	1,014,000
Common “.....	2,761,800	2,761,800	2,761,800	2,988,073	3,014,000
Sink. fund bonds cancelled.....	131,400	219,200	253,200	343,700	514,200
Reserved sinking fund.....					1,435
Convertible property & old debts account.....	141,267	141,267	141,267	141,267	141,267
Material reserve account.....	26,588				
Car reserve acc’t.....		3,264	4,333	4,333	4,333
Station re’rve ac’t.....				10,700	14,780
Rolling stock reserve account.....					45,500
Suspense account.....					13,000
Balances payable to other comp’s.....		31,525	28,361	177,129	50,559
Debts payable: notes and bills.....	58,550	48,491	58,802	126,781	126,646
Coupon account: coups to become due Jan. 1.....	17,325	41,912	78,190	35,927	14,980
Reserved Gov’t tax.....		1,326	2,769		1,722
Iowa R. R. construction Co.....					581
McGregor West’n R’way Co.....					22,877
Balance of Income.....	292,874	211,057	278,582	229,938	291,648
Total.....	\$8,036,604	\$7,978,842	\$8,092,303	\$8,452,351	\$8,755,527

General property: cost of road, &c.	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,726,273	\$7,726,200
McGregor West'n R'way Company: Stock advances					300,000
Cash					3,806
Construction					58,712
Materials on hand	100,000	100,181	118,421	237,703	231,411
Bal'nces due from Agents, &c.	16,866	15,098	18,954	47,220	44,289
Bal. due from U.S. on military ac't.		31,492	16,415	156,245	36,107
U. S. Post office, Due on mails		6,665	5,262	5,262	5,264
McGregor West'n R'way bonds			4,333	4,333	15,733
Cash	416,738	325,406	428,919	275,315	339,005
Total	\$8,036,604	\$7,978,842	\$8,092,303	\$8,452,351	\$8,755,527

The bonded debt has been decreased chiefly by cancellation under the operations of the sinking fund and purchase, and by conversions into 1st preferred stock. The increase of the 1st preferred stock on the other hand is due mainly to issues to satisfy such conversions of bonds and an advance (\$274,000) to the McGregor Western Company under a law approved March 26, 1864.

DEDUCTIONS.

The following table shows the cost per mile of road, the earnings, expenses and profits per mile, the proportion of expenses to earnings, and the rate of profits to the cost of road.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Cost of road per mile	\$31,996	\$31,996	\$31,999	\$32,962	\$32,961
Earnings per mile	4,728	4,965	5,321	7,301	8,471
Expenses	2,868	3,195	3,586	5,149	5,708
Profits	1,860	1,770	1,935	2,152	2,763
Expenses to earnings p. c.	60.66	64.35	63.63	70.53	67.39
Profits to cost p. c.	5.81	5.53	6.49	6.53	8.38

PRICES OF STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

In the following table are shown the range of prices of the Company's stocks at New York, monthly for the five years 1861-65, both inclusive:

FIRST PREFERRED STOCK.					
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	
January	74 @ 84	109 @ 109	110 @ 110	92 @ 95	
February	73 1/2 @ 77	108 @ 110	110 @ 113	91 @ 93	
March	77 1/2 @ 80	107 @ 107	115 @ 115	90 @ 90	
April	77 @ 79 1/2	106 1/2 @ 110 1/2	115 @ 117	90 @ 90	
May	79 1/2 @ 85	106 @ 112	116 @ 120	90 @ 90	
June	90 @ 97 1/2	102 @ 112	119 @ 122	92 @ 92 1/2	
July	88 1/2 @ 90	109 @ 110	111 @ 121	96 1/2 @ 99	
August	90 @ 90	109 @ 110	111 @ 121	101 @ 103	
September	94 @ 96	109 @ 110	111 @ 121	101 1/2 @ 103	
October	99 @ 100	109 @ 110	111 @ 121	101 @ 102	
November	99 @ 100	109 @ 110	111 @ 121	101 @ 102	
December	103 @ 103	109 @ 110	111 @ 121	101 @ 102	
Year	73 1/2 @ 103	102 @ 112	106 @ 122	90 @ 103	

SECOND PREFERRED STOCK.					
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	
January	59 @ 65	85 1/2 @ 90	87 @ 90	69 @ 75	
February	52 @ 57	76 @ 78	84 @ 88	68 @ 74	
March	54 1/2 @ 58 1/2	77 @ 78	84 @ 88	68 @ 74	
April	56 @ 58	73 @ 80	91 @ 91 1/2	68 @ 74	
May	50 @ 64 1/2	81 1/2 @ 90	90 @ 90	68 @ 74	
June	64 @ 75	75 @ 82	90 @ 92	69 @ 70	
July	66 @ 70 1/2	78 @ 86	90 @ 94	70 @ 75	
August	70 @ 73	85 @ 89 1/2	92 @ 94	70 @ 75	
September	79 @ 79	85 @ 88	92 @ 94	83 @ 85	
October	77 1/2 @ 78	84 @ 88 1/2	92 @ 94	85 @ 90	
November	77 @ 80	87 1/2 @ 88	80 @ 80	88 @ 91	
December	79 @ 84 1/2	87 @ 88 1/2	80 @ 80	88 @ 91	
Year	52 @ 84 1/2	67 1/2 @ 90	80 @ 94	69 @ 91	

COMMON STOCK.					
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January 10	@ 14 1/2	18 1/2 @ 21 1/2	35 @ 48	53 @ 62	34 @ 49 1/2
February 10	@ 12 1/2	19 1/2 @ 21	35 @ 41	57 @ 69	41 1/2 @ 48 1/2
March 11	@ 12	20 @ 27 1/2	35 1/2 @ 40	53 @ 69 1/2	30 @ 41
April 9	@ 11 1/2	25 1/2 @ 28 1/2	34 1/2 @ 44	63 @ 89	30 @ 42
May 9	@ 9 1/2	26 1/2 @ 30	43 @ 60 1/2	58 @ 72	34 @ 43
June 14	@ 14	27 1/2 @ 37	42 @ 56 1/2	66 @ 71	33 @ 41
July 14	@ 15	30 1/2 @ 34	50 1/2 @ 69 1/2	63 @ 70	35 1/2 @ 40 1/2
August 14 1/2	@ 15	31 1/2 @ 34 1/2	67 @ 90 1/2	61 @ 70	38 @ 41 1/2
Septemb'r 14 1/2	@ 19 1/2	32 1/2 @ 38 1/2	65 @ 79 1/2	50 @ 62	48 @ 58
October 16 1/2	@ 19	33 @ 38	66 @ 74	35 @ 49	56 @ 73
Novemb'r 19	@ 23	31 @ 34	53 @ 70 1/2	47 @ 56 1/2	74 1/2 @ 185
December 16 1/2	@ 20	31 @ 34	50 @ 59	41 @ 55	90 @ 96
Year	9 @ 23	18 1/2 @ 38 1/2	34 1/2 @ 90 1/2	35 @ 89	30 @ 185

FINANCES OF TENNESSEE.

We have obtained through his Excellency, the Governor of Tennessee, a detailed account showing the condition of the State finances, from which we have been able to prepare the facts and figures given below. In the present condition of the government and people it is impossible to furnish any reliable estimate of the probable future receipts or expenditures.

The annual expenses for the few years first previous to the war were \$700,000, but the future charge upon the Treasury for the same purposes must exceed that sum. There is also a large amount (\$5,169,740) of unpaid back interest, and also \$364,167 of the principal of the State debt proper over due, making a total of interest and debt due of \$5,533,907,

The debt itself is classified under different heads, and the following shows the total amount of each, and interest due to January 1, 1866:

DEBT OF TENNESSEE.			
	Original.	Interest.	Total.
State debt proper	\$3,894,607	\$849,553	\$4,744,160
State bonds loaned	14,006,000	3,769,507	17,775,507
State bonds endorsed	2,207,000	550,680	2,757,680
Aggregate debt and liabilities	\$20,107,607	\$5,169,740	\$25,277,347

Included in the above are a number of State bonds issued to railroad and turnpike companies after the passage of the ordinance of secession, but which had been authorized by the Legislature before that occurrence as follows:

Date of issue.	Companies to which issued.	Amount of issue.
April 20, 1861.	Louisville and Nashville Railroad	\$5,000
" 23, "	Nashville and Northwestern Railroad	120,000
June 11, "	Mobile and Ohio Railroad	172,000
" 14, "	Carthage and Kome Turnpike	8,090
Not stated.	Mansker's Creek and Springfield Turnpike	10,000
"	Carthage, Alexander, and Red Sulphur Turnpike	16,000
Total issued by secession authorities		\$331,000

It is not believed by the State authorities that any legal obligation rests upon the State for the payment of interest or principal of these bonds, and the legislature has made no provision for them.

Under the head of "State Debt Proper" are classed all issues for which the State is directly liable, viz:

Classes of Bonds.	Original debt.	Interest to Oct., 1866.	Total debt.
Bonds issued for turnpike stock:			
5 per cent bonds	\$1,091,180	\$226,242	\$1,317,441
5 1/2 do do	137,167	20,801	157,968
Bonds issued for bank stock:			
6 per cent bonds (B. of Tennessee)	1,000,000	249,000	1,249,000
5 do do (Union Bank)	125,000	25,000	150,000
Bonds issued for railroad stock:			
5 per cent bonds (E. Tenn & Go. RR)	650,000	130,000	780,000
5 do do (La Grange & Mis R)	83,250	16,650	99,900
5 1/2 do do do do	102,000	21,420	123,420
Bonds issued for public purposes:			
6 per cent bonds (Hermitage)	48,000	11,520	59,520
6 do do (State capital)	668,000	157,920	825,920
Total State debt proper	\$3,894,607	\$849,553	\$4,744,160

The following shows the amounts due in each year:

1861	\$66,667	1869	\$331,500	1874	\$185,000	1880	\$52,000
1862	61,250	1870	374,750	1875	39,000	1881	76,000
1863	177,750	1871	441,000	1876	32,390	1886	91,000
1864	58,500	1872	308,500	1877	102,800	and—	
1865	1,245,000	1873	81,000	1879	93,000	1892	48,000

The portion stated above as now due are the bonds of 1861-64, amounting to \$364,167.

The class "State Bonds Loaned" includes all those issues which have been loaned on the security of the works for which they have been separately made, and also an issue to the Agricultural Bureau. The following are the details:

STATE BONDS LOANED.			
Companies to which issued.	Original debt.	Int. to Jan., 1866.	Total debt.
Bonds issued to Railroad Companies:			
East Tennessee and Virginia	\$1,599,000	\$444,700	\$2,043,700
East Tennessee and Georgia	1,160,000	272,880	1,432,880
Memphis and Charleston	1,081,000	262,980	1,343,980
Memphis and Ohio	1,493,000	403,110	1,896,110
McMinnville and Manchester	364,000	87,360	451,360
Tennessee and Alabama	853,000	231,581	1,084,581
Mississippi Central and Tennessee	574,000	154,980	728,980
Mobile and Ohio	1,296,000	349,920	1,645,920
Edgefield and Kentucky, and Louisville & Nashville	211,000	63,300	274,300
Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville	1,042,000	312,600	1,354,600
Winchester and Alabama	433,000	143,259	576,259
Louisville and Nashville	455,000	126,015	581,015
Edgefield and Kentucky	645,000	200,162	845,162
Central Southern	534,000	128,160	662,160
Rogersville and Jefferson	159,000	38,160	197,160
Mississippi and Tennessee	95,000	22,800	117,800
Nashville and Chattanooga	154,000	36,000	186,000
Nashville and Northwestern	1,455,000	392,400	1,847,400
Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap, and Charl'n.	132,000	31,680	163,680
Knoxville and Kentucky	180,000	43,200	223,200
Bonds issued to turnpike companies	65,000	17,060	82,060
Bonds issued to Agricultural Bureau	30,000	7,200	37,200
Total State bonds loaned	\$14,006,000	\$3,769,507	\$17,775,507

The State has also endorsed the bonds of several railroad companies, viz:

BONDS ENDORSED BY THE STATE.			
Railroad companies.	Original bonds.	Int. to Jan., 1866.	Total liabilities.
Nashville and Chattanooga	\$1,546,000	\$371,040	\$1,917,040
East Tennessee and Virginia	185,000	44,400	229,400
East Tennessee and Georgia	126,000	30,240	156,240
Memphis and Little Rock (Arkansas)	350,000	145,000	495,000
Total endorsed bonds	\$2,207,000	\$550,680	\$2,757,680

The bonds endorsed for the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad were in fact, bonds of the City of Memphis loaned to that company and endorsed by the State.

The subject of funding this debt and paying this over due interest was discussed at great length by the Legislature, and finally the following act was passed authorizing the issue of new bonds:

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

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that the act aforesaid be so amended that the Governor of this State be authorized and instructed to issue the six per cent coupon bonds of the State, similar in character in every respect to the bonds issued under the act that this is intended to amend, and maturing at the same time, to amount sufficient to pay off

all the bonds and interest past due, as well as that to fall due Jan. 1, 1866, or on any bonds that may fall due during the year 1866, issued or indorsed by the State, that were issued or indorsed previous to the so-called act of secession, passed the 6th day of May, 1861.

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

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

Sec. 4. Be it enacted, That the amount of interest now due, or that may become due by Jan. 1, 1866, by any railroad company to the State on bonds issued to or indorsed for said company, shall be charged up to said company on the same terms and conditions of the original loan under the law this is intended to amend, and the State shall have the liens upon each of said roads, their franchise and property, for the prompt and faithful payment of the principal and interest of the bonds hereby authorized to be issued to pay the interest on the bonds said company should have paid interest on, or it has under the law this is intended to amend, for the bonds issued under said law.

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

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

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

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

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

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, March 10, 1866.

The Board of Trade returns, showing the extent of our import and export trade during the month of January, have been published this week. The statement exhibits a very extensive export trade in British and Irish produce and manufactures, the value of these being £14,354,748, against £10,489,339 in 1865, and £10,413,536 in 1864. Assuming the trade to continue in this ratio till the close of the year, the total export business in the above-mentioned articles would be about equal to that of 1865. The returns for January are less than those for December last to the value of about one million sterling, and it may be observed that the large increase, as compared with January, 1864 and 1865, is owing chiefly to the small amount of business then passing in British goods on American account.

The return also gives the total value of our imports in 1865; these amounted to £219,751,324, against £226,161,840 in 1864, and 204,533,512 in 1863. The decline in value, however, is not the result of any decrease in the quantities imported, but of a lower estimate of price as regards several articles, the one bearing the most importance in this respect being cotton. The following was the value of the imports of principal articles in 1863, 1864, and 1865:

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEARS 1863-65.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Coffee.....	£4,155,029	£3,606,152	£4,604,475
Wheat.....	12,015,006	10,674,654	9,775,616
Indian Corn.....	4,042,905	1,977,955	2,234,396
Flour.....	3,522,931	2,832,200	2,622,888
Cotton.....	56,277,953	78,203,739	66,032,193
Flax.....	4,271,059	5,323,053	5,369,729
Hemp.....	1,880,253	1,745,353	1,738,125
Metals: Copper.....	1,182,177	1,024,660	1,240,728
Iron.....	527,848	625,283	534,082
Lead.....	559,057	611,273	670,572
Spelter.....	672,699	720,384	702,060
Tin.....	327,234	497,328	529,803
Petroleum.....	690,698	455,913	429,999
Oil: Palm.....	1,419,536	1,121,370	1,450,409
Olive.....	1,138,336	958,397	1,634,852
Oil Cakes.....	676,165	828,969	859,782
Provisions: Bacon.....	2,365,726	1,911,291	1,886,487
Butter.....	4,537,157	5,652,704	5,945,884
Cheese.....	1,886,887	2,176,248	2,463,299
Rags.....	592,785	693,393	655,581
Rice.....	1,866,109	1,809,103	1,330,941
Linseed.....	3,372,432	3,947,221	3,983,243
Silk: raw.....	9,380,753	6,336,903	10,614,648
thrown.....	93,939	123,281	127,165
Silk Manufactures.....	3,683,752	4,493,507	4,949,710
Spirits: rum.....	581,039	489,172	674,671
Brandy.....	1,124,824	1,505,382	833,694
Sugar.....	11,530,242	14,404,160	11,303,256
Refined.....	500,307	1,668,763	1,272,691
Molasses.....	336,628	380,085	426,171
Tallow.....	2,438,613	2,077,726	3,125,282
Tea.....	10,666,017	9,438,760	10,044,462
Timber: sawn.....	5,766,003	6,010,341	6,559,931
Un-sawn.....	4,988,235	4,949,903	4,941,064
Tobacco: stemmed.....	760,407	652,542	1,133,535
Unstemmed.....	1,722,571	1,997,487	1,569,707
Manufactured and Cigars.....	542,866	799,239	647,235
Wine: red.....	1,401,703	1,428,827	1,660,214
White.....	3,095,640	3,574,057	2,253,982
Wool.....	11,465,257	15,162,361	14,528,770

As might have been anticipated, the export trade in British and Irish produce and manufactures with America in January was, as stated above, greatly in excess of the corresponding month in 1864. That our trade with America during the first six or seven months of 1865 was of a most restricted character is a fact now so well known that any further allusion to it is quite unnecessary, but on comparing January, current year, with the same month in 1865, it is well to bear in mind this circumstance. The declared value of our principal exports of British and Irish produce to the United States in January was as under:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Alkali.....	\$31,275	\$27,367	\$80,254
Beer and ale.....	2,721	963	7,157
Coals.....	7,003	3,163	5,449
Cotton manufactures—Piece goods.....	269,583	90,812	526,966
Thread.....	14,407	7,845	35,349
Earthenware and porcelain.....	33,163	18,709	62,791
Haberdashery and millinery.....	113,198	31,188	182,160
Hardware and cutlery—			
Knives, forks, &c.....	6,584	6,019	25,834
Anvils, vices, &c.....	5,735	5,414	12,439
Manufactures of German silver.....	28,923	6,913	66,032
Linen manufactures—			
Piece goods.....	276,279	160,274	589,713
Metals—			
Iron, pig, &c.....	7,816	875	30,867
bar, &c.....	67,427	6,742	67,400
Railroad.....	58,782	18,275	24,917
Castings.....	205	375	2,251
Hoops, sheets and boiler plates.....	17,404	5,135	23,653
Wrought.....	22,079	13,596	28,995
Steel.....	29,352	17,730	47,320
Copper, wrought.....	5,404	210	9,341
Lead, pig.....	18,692	2,360	13,874
Tin plates.....	42,390	23,302	102,068
Oil seed.....	2,055	39	12,760
Salt.....	1,093	1,602	13,778
Silk manufactures.....	8,304	3,049	29,134
handkerchiefs.....	331	361	4,435
Ribbons.....	4,645	1,720	5,448
Other articles.....	21,663	3,963	25,636
Articles mixed with other materials.....	4,089	900	9,531
Spools (British).....	2,255	113	670
Wool.....	2,413	.....	.....
Woolen manufactures:			
Cloths of all kinds.....	103,704	23,950	123,972
Carpets and druggets.....	41,742	1,427	83,361
Shawls, &c.....	14,688	2,690	7,806
Mixed with other materials.....	354,331	109,974	721,368

The total import of cotton in January was 373,944 cwts, being an increase of 122,000 cwts as compared with the same month in 1865. The table given below presents some very striking features, more especially as regards America and Egypt. The import from the East Indies was greatly in excess of 1865; but it is not considered possible that the import during the whole of the present year can equal that of last year, the latest account from the various Presidencies being to the effect that the quantity of land under cotton cultivation is much less. The latest advices from India, however, state that an improved quality of cotton may be expected when supplies of the new crop commence to arrive.

IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN JANUARY.

From.	1864. Cwts.	1865. Cwts.	1866. Cwts.	From.	1864. Cwts.	1865. Cwts.	1866. Cwts.
United States.....	87	.....	225,857	Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahamas & Bermuda.....	9,595	14,298	.....	Egypt.....	14,736	52,501	10,467
Mexico.....	3,873	17,359	1,141	British E. Indies.....	29,973	27,861	91,465
Brazil.....	14,077	12,947	41,071	China.....	7,851	17,396	.....
				Other countries.....	1,447	8,902	3,943
Total.....					81,639	151,264	373,944

Respecting the importation of breadstuffs the return for January shows an important increase as compared with last year. As the quantity received from the United States in January, 1865 was very limited, the figures exhibit a slight augmentation in the import from that quarter, but our leading sources of supply are now Russia and France, and from these countries abundant supplies of wheat and flour were received. The statement is as under:

WHEAT.

From.	1864. Cwts.	1865. Cwts.	1866. Cwts.	From.	1864. Cwts.	1865. Cwts.	1866. Cwts.
Russia.....	341,852	216,456	1,105,277	France.....	151,264	17,134	306,238
Prussia.....	620,356	100,704	80,668	Turkey, Wallachia & Moldavia.....	54,621	10,772	71,309
Denmark.....	124,306	41,767	4,860	Egypt.....	118,261	.....	.....
Schleswig-Holstein & Lauenburg.....	51,112	13,765	4,506	United States.....	653,016	102,931	214,050
Mecklenburg.....	60,827	23,321	.....	British N. A.....	10,838	2,294	5,527
Hanse Towns.....	51,475	9,143	9,837	Other countries.....	34,251	12,994	212,407
Total.....					2,272,179	551,281	2,014,679

FLOUR.

From.	1864. Cwts.	1865. Cwts.	1866. Cwts.	From.	1864. Cwts.	1865. Cwts.	1866. Cwts.
Hanse Towns.....	10,825	23,675	15,589	British North A.....	3,743	4,808	4,343
France.....	283,860	121,921	449,865	Other countries.....	8,216	1,531	20,727
United States.....	214,430	28,006	75,670				
Total.....					521,074	179,941	566,197
Indian Corn.....					128,104	394,823	1,202,958

The high price of provisions had the effect of attracting large supplies from foreign countries, but considering the high quotations current the aggregate increase is not of any great magnitude. The highest proportionate increase is in lard the value of which at the close of last year was at a very high point. The extent of the import in January, 1864, 1865 and 1866, was as follows:

	1864. Cwts.	1865. Cwts.	1866. Cwts.
Bacon & Hams.....	13,198	10,736	9,432
Deef, salt.....	8,554	2,476	2,504
Pork, salt.....	1,911	2,142	4,234
Butter.....	25,202	38,713	47,799
Cheese.....	10,307	9,299	9,080
Eggs.....	Number. 6,999,960	13,300,680	16,385,760
Lard.....	Cwts. 1,920	103	1,112

Statements have been published showing the extent of the exports of the principal fabrics from Liverpool in February last. According to these returns the increase from last year is very considerable, but as so

little business was passing in these articles last year the comparison can hardly be considered a fair one. If however, the comparison is extended to 1860 it will be seen that the aggregate operations of American buyers in January were greater than during any corresponding period in the last six years :

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL FABRICS FOR FEBRUARY, 1860 TO 1866.

	Cottons		Cotton Yarn. lbs.	Linen. Yards.	Blankets Wool-lens and Worsted.	Silk & Silk Mixt's.
	Plain. Yards.	Dyed, Col'd & Printed. Yards.				
1860.....	5,477,773	13,844,811	96,426	2,985,918	£246,221	£35,952
1861.....	2,167,474	6,182,969	11,133	1,086,255	117,737	23,412
1862.....	4,906,692	9,608,120	24,892	2,253,601	210,080	13,601
1863.....	4,211,728	3,460,405	20,275	4,556,847	280,370	13,750
1864.....	3,341,850	3,119,305	13,398	4,878,043	569,362	27,399
1865.....	1,621,414	3,172,553	14,747	6,970,856	281,467	7,087
1866.....	5,382,566	4,230,042	6,754	8,423,326	431,755	43,604

The exports of cotton from the United Kingdom in the month of January were :

	1864.	1865.	1866
Russia.....	.....	.....	2,461
Prussia.....	403	.....	6,116
Hanover.....	.....	6,859	3'3
Hanse Towns.....	21,496	26,044	96,671
Ho land.....	9,560	9,292	24,097
Other countries.....	73,667	65,067	65,110
Total.....	105,126	107,271	194,798

During the present week nearly the whole of the stock exchange markets have been injuriously affected by the unsatisfactory position of the Joint-Stock Discount Company, the Directors of that undertaking having resolved to make a call upon the shareholders to the extent of £5 per share. In consequence, the shares of the company have been greatly pressed for sale, and a heavy fall has taken place in their value. The amount paid upon them is £10, and business has been done as low as 11 dis, or, in other words, holders have given buyers £1 per share in order to dispose of their valueless property. The aggregate business of the Stock Exchange has been unusually small, and the decline is not confined to home stocks, shares, and securities, but the foreign department of the house has also been influenced, and a reduction is noticeable in the value of the numerous loans contracted during the last few years in this market. As the week closes, however, there are certainly symptoms of greater confidence, the various markets having shown more steadiness, whilst prices have slightly improved. The following table shows the highest prices of consols on the days enumerated :

PRICES FROM MARCH 1 TO MARCH 10, INCLUSIVE.

Consols.....	Thur	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri.	Sat.
	87½	87½	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	87	86¾	87½

The changes in the value of American securities have not been important. The amount of business transacted in them has been very moderate, whilst the fluctuations in prices have been trifling. Taken as a whole, however, the market has shown a fair degree of firmness ; and whilst most other securities have given way in price, these have, in some instances, realized slightly enhanced quotations. The following were the highest prices on the days mentioned :

PRICES FROM FEB. 25 TO MAR. 10 INCLUSIVE.

	Thur	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, '82....	71½	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Virginia 5 per cents.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
do 6 per cents.....	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	42	41½
Atlantic & G. West., N. Y. sec., 1st mort., 1880, 7 per cent.....	74	75	74	74	74¾	74¾	73¾	74	74
Do. Penn. sec., 1st mort., 1877.....	78	79	78	78	78	78	77½	78	78
Do. Consolidated Bonds..	77¾	77¾	77¾	77	76	76	75	75	75
Eric shares, \$100.....	55¾	55	55	54½	53¾	53¾	53¾	54	54
Do. Convertible Bonds, 6 per cents.....	74¾	74	74	74	74	74	74¾	74	74
Illinois Central, 6 per cents, 1875.....	82	82¾	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Do. \$100 shares.....	78¾	78¾	78¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	78	78	78
Marietta & Cincinnati Bds., 7 per cents.....	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
N. Y. Central, \$100 shares..	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Panama B.R., 2d mort., '72, 7 per cent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, 2d mort., 6 per cents, convertible.....	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Do. \$50 shares.....	35	35	35	35	35	35	35½	35½	35½
Phila'phia & Erie, 1st mort., 1881, 6 per cents.....	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	75	75

Messrs. Benson & Co. have received subscriptions this week for \$780,000 of consolidated 7 per cent bonds of the first division of the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, Minnesota, the object of the line being to complete a link in the railway system across the American Continent. The issue price of each bond of \$1,000 is \$700. The security offered consists of the line and lands of the company, the latter amounting to 512,000 acres.

Another attempt is to be made this year to connect England with America by means of telegraphic communication. The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company having no power to make any further issue of capital, it has been resolved to form another company, which has been brought forward this week under the title of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company (limited.) The capital is fixed at £600,000 in 60,000 shares of £10 each. The proposal of the company is to raise and make use of the 1,212 miles of cable paid out from the Great Eastern in July last, and, if possible, lay down the remaining portion to Newfoundland. The new company will provide 1,660 miles of new cable, well worth the undertaking for a certain time on behalf of the old company, and should the line succeed, the receipts, if sufficient, will be applied as follows: First. In paying to this company £125,000 per annum. Second. In paying £72,000 per annum (representing 8 per cent on the Atlantic Company's existing preference stock, and 4 per cent on

their ordinary stock) to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. And third. The entire balance of each year's receipts is to be divided between this company and the Atlantic Telegraph Company in equal shares; but no deficiency in respect to the above annual payments in any one year is to be carried forward to another year.

A considerable number of Indian bills having fallen due, the money market has been decidedly firmer to-day, and the rates in the open market are, in most instances, equal to those at the Bank of England. In the early part of the week, however, there was but little offering, and the best short-dated commercial paper was done at 6½ per cent. At the present moment the quotations in Lombard Street are as follows :

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

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

Very little change has taken place in the value of money on the Continent. As a rule, the demand for accommodation is restricted, and, in some instances, there is a tendency to lower rates. At the leading cities the quotations are as under :

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
At Paris.....	4	3¾	Turin.....	4	4¾
Vienna.....	5	5¾	Brussels.....	4	4
Berlin.....	6	5½	Madrid.....	9	Uncertain.
Frankfort.....	4½	4½	Hamburg.....	—	3¾
Amsterdam.....	6	6	St. Petersburg.....	6	5¾-6

Very full and interesting reports of the different markets from our correspondent may be found in our Commercial Epitome, and our special reports on Cotton, Dry Goods, &c. — ED. COM. AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports and exports the past week are again large. Cotton continues to be a very important item constituting about one-half the total value of exports, as may be seen from our summary of articles exported given in the Commercial Epitome. The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry-goods) March 15, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) March 16 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$1,700,731	\$2,463,413	\$1,143,081	\$3,183,369
General merchandise.....	2,624,211	2,786,711	2,562,202	2,626,509
Total for the week.....	\$4,324,942	\$5,250,124	\$3,705,283	\$5,809,878
Previously reported.....	35,663,071	41,857,903	22,665,265	61,670,807
Since January 1.....	\$39,988,013	\$47,108,027	\$26,370,548	\$67,480,685

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 17:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
for the week.....	\$3,522,562	\$2,390,144	\$3,572,860	\$5,091,287
Previously reported.....	40,606,703	30,103,021	43,944,748	45,700,430
Since January 1.....	\$44,129,265	\$32,493,165	\$47,517,608	\$50,791,717

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 17, 1866 :

March 15—Brig Sitka, St. Johns, P. R.—		
American silver.....		\$23,072
“ 16—Steamer Borussia, Hamburg—		
German silver.....		1,000
Silver bars.....		107,499
Gold bars.....		22,000
“ 17—Steamer City of New York, Liverpool—		
Gold and silver bars.....		53,360
Specie.....		29,740
Total for the week.....		\$236,671
Previously reported.....		4,957,836
Total since January 1, 1866.....		\$5,194,507

Same time in	Same time in
1865.....	\$4,228,086
1864.....	9,753,555
1863.....	12,864,281
1862.....	7,544,864
1861.....	1,383,273
1860.....	3,041,581
1859.....	7,251,583
1858.....	\$9,131,826
1857.....	4,724,383
1856.....	2,787,585
1855.....	4,000,000
1854.....	3,228,902
1853.....	2,459,178
1852.....	6,869,957

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW YORK FOR JANUARY.—The following is a statement of the foreign imports at New York, for the month of January, made up from official returns :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR JANUARY.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Entered for consumption.....	\$12,422,618	\$5,217,495	\$18,556,726
Do. for warehousing.....	5,571,936	4,510,225	10,244,576
Free goods.....	841,050	840,129	1,238,757
Specie and bullion.....	141,790	52,268	72,771
Total entered at port.....	\$18,977,394	\$10,620,117	\$30,109,830
Withdrawn from warehouse.....	4,950,418	5,663,554	7,424,355

The great increase in our imports the past month is clearly indicated by the figures. We annex a statement of the imports each January

since 1850, to show more fully the comparative extent of the present increase:

	Imp. of specie.	Total.		Imp. of specie.	Total.
1850.....	\$433,882	\$12,365,436	1859.....	\$71,308	\$19,447,962
1851.....	210,455	15,468,470	1860.....	228,050	21,756,273
1852.....	104,706	11,012,097	1861.....	7,262,229	26,827,411
1853.....	33,048	13,440,970	1862.....	163,658	12,630,829
1854.....	289,365	19,607,819	1863.....	101,906	15,739,576
1855.....	90,284	12,945,827	1864.....	141,790	18,977,394
1856.....	54,364	15,578,064	1865.....	52,263	10,620,117
1857.....	886,509	19,006,732	1866.....	72,771	30,109,830
1868.....	309,572	8,105,719			

The imports for the seven months ending January 31, compare as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Entered for consumption.....	\$75,422,017	\$34,171,617	\$108,898,483
Entered for warehousing.....	34,237,336	48,905,228	56,171,603
Free goods.....	5,062,744	6,419,617	6,625,882
Specie and bullion.....	813,833	890,876	1,144,229
Total entered at port.....	\$115,535,900	\$90,387,338	\$172,840,197
Withdrawn from warehouse.....	35,206,654	40,294,595	46,321,906

The receipts for customs during the same period compare as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Six months ending January 1.....	\$35,042,976 45	\$24,473,902 73	\$65,077,328 87
In January.....	6,180,536 09	4,231,737 47	12,437,474 16
Total seven months.....	\$41,223,512 54	\$28,705,640 20	\$77,514,803 03

The exports to foreign ports during January show a gain of three and one-half millions, as may be seen in the following statement:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Domestic produce.....	\$11,443,953	\$16,023,621	\$19,784,997
Foreign merchandise (free).....	42,232	105,421	38,301
do do (dutiable).....	664,485	432,556	284,909
Specie and bullion.....	5,459,079	3,184,853	2,706,336
Total exports.....	\$17,609,749	\$19,746,451	\$22,814,543
Total exclusive of specie.....	12,150,670	16,561,593	20,108,207

For the seven months ending January 31, the export movement compares thus:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Domestic produce.....	\$87,899,942	\$132,492,688	\$125,883,684
Foreign free merchandise.....	523,093	1,139,214	342,140
Foreign dutiable.....	2,776,969	14,124,796	1,532,297
Specie and bullion.....	34,581,178	24,858,353	14,794,260
Total exports.....	\$125,781,182	\$173,366,051	\$142,602,381
Total exclusive of specie.....	91,200,004	148,507,693	127,808,121

CALIFORNIA TREASURE.—The exports of Treasure from San Francisco from February 1st to date have been as follows.

February 3—Per D. C. Murray to Honolulu.....	\$33,000 90
February 10—Per Golden Age—	
To New York.....	\$940,236 17
To England.....	178,666 85
To France.....	141,700 00
To Punta Arenas.....	25,000 00
To Panama.....	5,000 00
	\$1,290,603 02
February 19—Per Golden City—	
To New York.....	\$922,855 06
To England.....	49,753 95
To Panama.....	20,000 00
To France.....	3,250 00
To Acapulco.....	3,000 00
	\$968,859 01
February 21—Per Whistler to Honolulu.....	1,000 00
February 24—Per Bhering to Honolulu.....	10,000 00
Total since February 1, 1866.....	\$2,333,462 03
Previously this year.....	3,280,531 48
Total since January 1, 1866.....	5,613,993 51
Corresponding period of 1865.....	7,763,988 67
Decrease this year.....	\$2,149,995 16

THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE LETTER OF COMPTROLLER CLARK TO SECRETARY McCULLOCH.—The following, from the Treasurer of the United States, is written as an answer to the letter of the Comptroller of the Currency with regard to the last debt statement, &c., addressed to the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, which we published last week:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1866.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

The communication of Hon. Freeman Clark, Comptroller of the Currency, in regard to the condition of the Treasury, published in your paper, is of such a character that I consider it a duty I owe to the country, to myself, and especially to the Secretary of the Treasury, who must rely upon the figures furnished him by his subordinates, to point out some of the errors into which the Comptroller has fallen. I pass the first paragraph in the communication, in which the material words "currency values" are interpolated in a quotation, without comment, further than to note the fact. The next two paragraphs find fault with Hon. Mr. Hooper and his sub-committee, of the House of Representatives, because it failed to make application to the Comptroller in its search for information, and an opinion is ventured that the report made to the House by the Committee is neither more nor less than a hasty, unconsidered indorsement of the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury; and an intimation is thrown out that if any information was obtained it was from an irresponsible person. Now, I have this to say—that the Committee did just what the Comptroller should have done before he called the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury in question. It not only examined me and my books, but the clerks in my office, and it came to the conclusion that the Comptroller would have reached had he, like the Committee, gone to the only place where the information sought could be obtained. In that case he, like the Committee, would have been satisfied that the published statements of the Secretary were substantially correct.

Next, the figures of the Treasury statement are given substantially correct.

Immediately following is this statement: Amount on deposit in coin \$75,870,878 18. Total amount on deposit, \$165,578,237 99. Drafts drawn out and payable, but not yet reported paid, \$10,625,587 77. Balance subject to draft, \$153,867,368 11. As this, the first item excepted, is no part of the Treasurer's monthly statement, as it is alleged it is, all the allegations and deductions drawn from it fall with it. The deposits in the national banks are entered weekly, as the certificates and reports are received, and included in the cash in the Treasury. The discrepancy between the bank reports and the Treasury statement arises from the fact that the banks are charged weekly with the amounts deposited with them by revenue officers and others, and are credited daily with whatever checks are drawn on them. Hence it occurs that the amount due the Government, according to the books of the banks, will differ materially from the balances according to the books of the department. For instance, the Treasurer may draw to-day on the different deposit banks for twenty million dollars; the banks will, of course, be credited with the amounts of the checks drawn upon them respectively, while they cannot charge the Government until the checks are presented, which may not be for days or weeks after.

No one ought to have known better than the Comptroller of the Currency that a country bank may, according to its own books, overdraw its correspondent in a commercial city, while, by reason of the checks in transitu, it will have a daily balance to its credit on the books of its correspondent. During the subscription to the seven-thirty loan very heavy deposits were made with the National Deposit Banks. These deposits were, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, drawn upon rapidly; but so large were the balances, and so distant were many of the banks, that it was undoubtedly the fact that there were at times in process of collection from twenty to forty millions of dollars, credited to the banks, by reason of being drawn against, but not charged by the banks to the Government until the checks were actually paid. There have been, in the course of the year, many days in which the balances due the Government by the deposit banks, according to their books, have been over twenty million dollars larger than the real balances according to the books of the Treasury.

To show how fallacious conclusions, drawn only from the returns made by deposit national banks to the Comptroller of the Currency, are, it is only necessary to give one of the statements in his communication, viz.: The monthly statement, made up to the 1st June, shows that there was that day in the Treasury, including coin, \$25,148,702, while there was more than twice that amount on deposit in the National banks. At this time there were drafts and orders issued upon these banks for an amount exceeding thirty-three million of dollars.

So many elements enter into the statements of the ramified business of the Treasury Department that it is impossible for any one who does not examine the books of the department to ascertain the real state of the balances in the Treasury. The amounts deposited in the various offices to the credit of disbursing officers are so large that it often occurred during the war that the Treasury account proper was overdrawn from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and by which several millions of dollars interest was saved to the Government and people.

The difference in the statement of coin pointed out by the Comptroller of the Currency arises from the fact that the Assistant Treasurers are charged with the amount of coin certificates issued by them, and no credit can be given them by the Treasurer on the books of the department for any such gold certificates that may be either of them be redeemed until reimbursement may be made by warrant. In the meantime all such redeemed and paid for coin certificates must be counted as gold cash items. In the statement of coin on hand made up for the Secretary the amount of gold certificates redeemed is deducted daily, so as to show the amount of available coin on hand. The \$20,816,440 of coin referred to are certificates issued, but that have been redeemed and paid for, and necessarily appearing in the statements of the various offices as coin on hand, and which must so remain under existing laws until reimbursing warrants issue for the amounts.

These explanations seem to cover all the points in the Comptroller of the Currency's communication, and I take leave of the subject with the remark that the statement made by me on the 10th inst., which was by the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, showing the balances in the Treasury to be \$57,799,921 37 in coin \$65,623,964 64 in currency, of which latter amount \$21,780,358 55 was in National Banks, is in all respects true.

Very respectfully yours,
F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE DEBT.—The following is a copy of an act to provide for the payment of the State debt of North Carolina contracted before the war:

Whereas, It appears by the estimate of the the Public Treasurer, that the debt of the State upon coupons now due on bonds issued under acts passed prior to the 20th day of May, A.D., 1861, is about the sum of two and a half million of dollars, and that the coupons falling due in the year 1866 will amount to about the sum of \$650,000, and that the bonds of the State, due and to become due in the year 1866, amount to the sum of \$364,000, making an aggregate sum of \$1,014,000 of the public debt, which was contracted before the war, to be provided for during the present fiscal year; therefore, in order to provide means to enable the Public Treasurer to pay said debts.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared and to sell bonds of the State to an amount not exceeding the sum of \$3,500,000, for the purpose of paying said debt, which bonds shall bear date the 1st day of January 1866, and to be made payable 34 years thereafter, with coupons bearing six per cent. interest payable at such places as the Public Treasurer may prescribe; the said bonds shall be of the denomination of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and shall not be disposed of for less than par, and in all other respects shall be issued agreeably to the provisions of the 19th chapter of the Revised Code, and the said bonds and the interest accruing thereon, shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 2. That the bonds of the State which were issued under acts passed prior to the 20th day of May, 1861, and which have already become due or may become due before the 1st day of January, A.D., 1867, shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time the same shall have or may become due.

SEC. 3. That the act shall be in force from its ratification. Ratified the 9th day of March, 1866.

TRADE WITH ARIZONA.—The *Mercantile Gazette* of San Francisco, of Jan. 29th, says: Our trade with Arizona is being rapidly developed. Within the past few weeks upwards of 1,600 tons of merchandise have been dispatched, chiefly Government Stores. A cotemporary, in alluding to this subject, says: "Most of this freight goes above the mouth of the Colorado River; none of it, we believe, going higher up than Hardyville. As returned freight, we get principally Copper Ore, which is about the richest received in our market—some of it having been sold lately at \$220 per ton. Though not of the first magnitude or moment now, this business promises much for the future, and speaks well for the instant. It indicates that enterprise in this direction only needs cultivation to become highly profitable. It connects itself, moreover, in a general way, with the trade our business men are destined, with proper efforts, to establish with Utah, via the Colorado River. It has already been satisfactorily demonstrated that the Colorado is navigable with light draft steamers and barges, up to Southern Utah; and with an adequate supply of capital that region will unquestionably be one of the most profitable. Some of our prominent merchants are already beginning to devise means for the development of trade in that direction."

The Bankers' Gazette.

FRIDAY, March 23, 1866, P. M.

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK BOARDS.—The volume of business transacted at the Regular Board for each day of the past week and the total for the week was as follows: (At the open board shares only are sold.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Total for the week.
U. S. Gold Coin..	\$6,000	\$10,000	\$.....	\$.....	\$10,000	\$.....	\$26,000
U. S. Bonds.....	141,000	36,000	161,500	15,000	140,500	96,000	590,000
U. S. Notes.....	30,250	73,000	121,200	41,500	26,500	94,500	396,950
State & City Bonds	51,000	155,000	129,000	194,000	47,000	58,000	634,000
Railroad Bonds..	42,000	3,000	34,000	10,000	35,000	19,300	143,000
O & M Certificates	43,200	30,000	37,000	210,000	68,000	25,000	413,200
Total Bonds, &c.	\$307,450	297,000	482,700	470,500	337,000	292,500	2,187,150
Week previous..	776,1000	611,000	817,000	461,200	394,000	253,800	3,313,100
Railroad shares..	34,729	40,915	64,410	29,652	31,391	36,561	237,658
Bank shares.....	197	104	225	130	132	145	933
Miscellaneous ...	4,984	3,860	3,325	6,406	1,665	1,975	22,515
Total shares...	39,910	44,879	67,960	36,188	33,488	38,681	261,106
Week previous..	29,705	34,509	22,967	48,103	41,314	29,713	206,311

The following statement shows the kind and 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	\$8,000	\$12,000	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$31,500	\$21,000	\$97,500
U. S. 6's (5-20's)	122,000	13,000	50,000	.....	50,000	72,000	307,000
U. S. 6's (old)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's (10-40s)	11,000	11,000	91,500	10,000	59,000	3,000	185,500
U. S. 5's (old)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 7-30 notes	30,250	73,000	114,200	41,500	36,500	92,500	387,950
U. S. Certific's.	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	2,000	9,000
Missouri 6's..	\$17,000	\$30,000	\$47,000	\$80,000	\$12,000	\$1,000	\$187,000
Tennessee 6's..	.....	87,000	55,000	25,000	.....	5,000	172,000
N. Carolina 6's	8,000	8,000	3,000	37,000	29,000	19,000	104,000
Virginia 6's...	5,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	13,000	54,000
Georgia .....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000
Louisiana 6's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. York State 6's.	.....	3,000	.....	10,000	.....	10,000	23,000
New York 7's bounty	16,000	.....	10,000	32,000	5,000	10,000	73,000
California 7's (gold)	2,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000
N. York city 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn city 6's	3,000	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000

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.		Both Boards.	
	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.
Saturday.....	39,910	29,705	56,500	29,400	96,410	59,105
Monday.....	44,879	34,509	64,720	27,200	109,599	61,709
Tuesday.....	67,960	22,967	59,670	25,291	127,630	48,258
Wednesday.....	36,188	48,103	56,720	46,300	92,908	94,403
Thursday.....	33,488	41,314	38,400	35,400	71,888	76,714
Friday.....	38,681	29,713	59,900	49,860	98,581	79,573
Total of week.....	261,106	206,316	335,910	213,451	597,016	419,762

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.
Bank Shares.....	197	138	225	130	132	145	933
Central of New Jersey.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Chicago & Alton.....	700	705	400	100	430	205	2,540
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy.....	.....	.....	50	.....	100	.....	150
Chicago & Northwestern.....	6,300	5,000	9,000	7,900	4,825	10,700	43,725
Chicago & Rock Island.....	2,300	3,700	9,800	3,600	2,900	4,086	26,386
Cleveland, Col. & Cinc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	13,600	26,900	33,800	15,400	6,900	16,000	112,600
Cleveland & Toledo.....	600	800	8,000	3,400	2,200	1,900	16,600
Erie.....	8,500	6,500	5,600	14,312	8,700	8,800	52,412
Hudson River.....	2,200	300	1,700	2,600	1,000	3,400	11,200
Illinois Central.....	100	500	700	200	300	200	2,000
Michigan Central.....	300	.....	500	750	100	.....	1,950
Michigan Southern.....	15,900	30,050	16,640	9,000	13,500	33,200	118,290
Milwaukee & P. du Chien.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	9	.....	100	.....	.....	50	159
Morris & Essex.....	50	150	100	50	.....	100	450
New York Central.....	24,100	11,800	6,400	8,190	6,200	2,520	59,210
Pitts., Fl. Wayne & Chic.....	8,860	4,400	4,000	1,700	2,026	3,400	24,386
Reading.....	5,507	10,700	23,100	14,900	14,310	10,000	78,510
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.....	200	100	100	.....	100	300	800
Toledo & Wabash.....	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
American Coal.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	200
Atlantic Mail.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	400
Canton.....	600	100	1,300	1,200	200	210	3,610
Central Amer. Transit.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Central Coal.....	1,200	200	.....	200	100	.....	1,700
Cumberland.....	1,200	500	700	600	900	150	4,050
Del. & Hudson Canal.....	.....	100	.....	210	155	110	575
Maryland Anthracite.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	300
Mariposa.....	1,400	700	300	.....	300	200	2,900
Pacific Mail.....	.....	.....	.....	50	5	55	110
Pennsylvania Coal.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Quicksilver.....	.....	.....	.....	100	500	500	1,100
Quartz Hill Gold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Mountain Coal.....	.....	.....	400	100	.....	.....	500
Schuylkill Coal.....	1,400	2,600	2,000	4,300	400	.....	10,300
Spruce Hill Coal.....	.....	3,000	1,800	2,350	4,600	1,500	13,250
Union Trust.....	100	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	150
Union Navigation.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	300
Western Union Telegraph	784	460	765	716	600	500	3,625
Wilkesbarre.....	.....	100	.....	50	5	350	505

THE MONEY MARKET.—The market continues to exhibit extreme ease. The banks hold a liberal supply of currency, and are still receiving steady remittances from the interior. The balance of trade at all the financial centers in the West being in favor of New York. The discussions in Congress upon the Finance bill have produced a certain feeling of uncertainty, but have not had the effect of shaking confidence; it being very generally taken for granted that the Secretary of the Treasury, whatever authorization he may receive, will not adopt any measures materially interfering with the course of business.

The activity in stock operations has caused a brisk demand for money from the brokers, which has been met readily at 5@6 per cent. on call; the latter, however, is an exceptional quotation, and 5 per cent. is the prevailing rate.

There has been more disposition to discount paper, owing to the difficulty of putting out money at fair rates on call loans. At the same time there is no inclination to buy paper at low rates. The transactions in prime paper have been quite considerable during the week, and, at the close, the discount houses report a comparative scarcity of desirable names. The general rate on the best grades is 7@7½ per cent., with exceptional transactions at 6½ per cent. Dry Goods auction paper, of which the supply is unusually large, has been bought up freely during the week at 8½a10 per cent.; but to day is less abundant and is held at 8a10 per cent. Dry Goods commission names are quoted 6½a8 per cent. Produce commission paper is comparatively scarce, and quoted 7½a9 per cent. Jobbers paper is bought with a close discrimination as to names, owing to the supposition that under the current decline in prices this class of merchants must suffer a heavy drain upon their capital.

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

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

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—There has been a general falling off from the late active demand for Government securities, though from what cause is not very apparent. Gold interest bonds have not been injuriously affected by the fall in gold, nor has there been that amount of changing six per cents for seven-thirties which might have been expected from the change in the relative value of the interest on the two classes of securities, resulting from the fall of gold from 137½ to 126½. Seven-thirties of the first and second series have stood at 99½ to par during the week; which is ½a½ below the price of five-twenties, without interest. There are now comparatively few Government securities held on the street, and consequently a demand for a fair amount of bonds or Treasury notes tells directly upon the price. There has been a slight advance upon the several classes of securities during the week. The gold bearing bonds are ¼a½ higher. Certificates of indebtedness are scarce and ½ higher.

The foreign quotations for five-twenties are firm, the latest price at London being 70¼. Avices from Frankfort report a continued preference for United States securities over those of all other governments, and the prospect of a still further advance, unless the market should be liberally supplied from this side.

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.	Mar. 24
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	103½	102½	103½	103½	103½	103½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 " ..	103½	102½	103	103½	103½	103½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 " ..	103½	102½	103½	103½	103½	103½
U. S. 10-40's, " ..	94½	94½ x c	90%	90%	90%	90%
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	99%	99%	99%	99%	100	100
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
U. S. 1 yr's certificates....	98%	98%	98%	99	99%	99%

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The activity

in the stock market continues. The abundance of money fosters speculative operations, though the volume of transactions scarcely equals what is frequently realized at this period of the year. The absence of any general falling off in the receipts of the roads during the last two weeks, a result different from what was very generally expected, has directed speculation almost entirely in favor of higher prices, and quotations generally average 2@3 per cent above those of a week ago. Those who had "sold short" in anticipation of a fall in prices have found themselves necessitated to cover their contracts at a loss, and are holding aloof from the market until the rise has culminated, when they hope to recover their losses by putting out sellers options. Nearly every railroad stock upon the list has been under clique manipulation during the week. The largest advance has been upon Rock Island, which to-day closes at 117½. It is understood that the company purpose paying a dividend of 12½ per cent in scrip. North Western preferred is strong under clique manipulation, and closes at 56¾, having sold during the day at 57¾.

The fall in the price of coal during the week has checked the upward tendency on the price of coal stocks. The miscellaneous list is generally quiet, but, with the exception of coal shares, is firm.

Gold stocks continue very active, not to say excited. There is a great increase of confidence in this class of stocks, consequent upon the introduction of new separating processes, and the outside public are buying up some of the best shares for investment purposes. The low price of petroleum has produced a general dullness in oil stocks.

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.	Mar. 23.
Cumberland Coal.	45½	44½	44½	42¾	43½	44½
Quicksilver.....	42	41	42½	40¾	40¾	40¾
Canton Co.....	44½	41½	42½	43¾	48¾	47¾
Mariposa.....	12	12	12	11½	12	12½
New York Central	92½	90¾	91½	90¾	92½	93
Erie.....	80¾	80¾	86½	82¾	83¾	81½
Hudson River....	104	103	103½	103¾	106½	108½
Reading.....	101½	100	99½	97¾	100	102
Mich. Southern..	71½	69½	70	74	78	82½
Michigan Central	102½	102½	101½	103¾	103¾	80¾
Clev. and Pittsb.	81½	78¾	77¾	76½	78¾	80¾
Clev. and Toledo.	108	107½	108	107½	108	110½
Northwestern....	28½	27½	27½	25½	27	27½
" preferred	56½	54½	54	52½	53½	56¾
Rock Island.....	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Fort Wayne.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½

THE GOLD MARKET.—The course of gold has been steadily downward during the week, opening at 130½ on Saturday last and touching this afternoon 126¾. The course of the finance bill has been watched closely from its supposed bearing upon the gold premium, and this afternoon, upon the announcement that the Committee on Ways and Means had agreed upon recommending an authorization for contraction to the extent of \$10,000,000 for the whole of the first six months, and \$4,000,000 per month subsequently, the price steadily declined. The low rates of exchange and large orders for cotton and produce, by the Australasian, have the effect of depressing the premium. On Wednesday there was no shipment of specie by the Etna, for Liverpool. The exports of gold and silver by last Saturday's steamer amounted to \$83,000.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
March 17.....	130½	129½	March 21.....	128½	128½
" 19.....	129	128	" 22.....	128½	127½
" 20.....	128½	127½	" 23.....	128½	126¾

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

	Buying.	Selling.
Sovereigns.....	\$6 20	\$6 30
Spanish Doubloons.....	20 50	20 75
Napoleons.....	4 85	5 00
Mexican Dollars.....	1 23	1 32
Silver Thalers.....	85	88

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

	Custom-house Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.
March 12.....	\$518,269 40	\$1,459,001 59	\$1,461,859 00
" 13.....	546,204 72	808,509 72	1,821,117 90
" 14.....	387,124 39	519,293 36	1,927,502 05
" 15.....	389,969 94	1,022,601 15	1,023,230 34
" 16.....	324,045 64	267,707 13	1,398,811 46
" 17.....	298,868 60	892,803 58	967,701 87
Total.....	\$2,464,482 69	\$4,966,916 53	\$8,600,222 62
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of March 12.....			89,478,610 77
Deduct payments during the week.....			\$98,078,833 39
Balance on Saturday evening.....			4,966,916 53
Increase during the week.....			\$93,111,916 86
			3,633,306 08

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$1,498,400. Included in the receipts of customs were \$545,000 in gold, and \$1,919,483 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.	Sub-Treasury 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	8,341,643	15,837,971	75,485,284	inc 7,496,327
" 20.....	2,754,368	5,398,128	14,093,013	84,181,069	inc 8,695,784
" 27.....	3,226,047	9,487,026	15,116,574	89,810,618	inc 5,629,548
Feb. 3.....	3,347,422	6,044,893	15,592,793	99,358,518	inc 9,547,908
" 10.....	3,261,734	21,717,241	12,194,496	89,835,873	dec 9,522,645
" 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	15,658,306	97,640,015	dec 9,413,001
" 10.....	2,297,835	20,934,822	12,773,418	89,478,610	dec 8,161,404
" 17.....	2,464,482	4,966,916	8,600,222	93,111,916	inc 3,633,306

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The week opened with an active demand for exchange, induced by the fall in gold; and rates slightly improved. Subsequently large foreign orders for cotton, and an increased supply of cotton bills from New Orleans produced a general weakness in rates, and to-day brokers sterling has touched 107½.

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

	March 2.	March 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.
London Comm'l..	107 @108	107 @107½	106½ @107½	106½ @107
do bkrs' long	108½ @108½	108½ @108½	108 @108½	107½ @107½
do do short	109½ @110	109½ @110	109½ @110	109½ @110
Paris, long.....	523½ @520	522½ @518½	525 @523½	527½ @525
do short.....	518½ @516½	517½ @515	520 @518½	522½ @521½
Antwerp.....	525 @520	523½ @521½	525 @521½	530 @520½
Swiss.....	520 @518½	521½ @520	522½ @521½	527½ @525
Hamburg.....	36 @36½	36 @36½	35½ @36½	35½ @36
Amsterdam.....	40½ @40½	40½ @40½	40½ @40½	40½ @40½
Frankfort.....	40½ @40½	40½ @40½	40½ @40½	40½ @40½
Bremen.....	78½ @78½	78 @78½	78 @78½	77½ @78
Berlin.....	71½ @71½	71½ @71½	70½ @71½	70½ @71

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending with the commencement of business on March 17, 1866:

BANKS.	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal tenders.
New York.....	\$6,704,206	\$3,016,721	\$939,024	\$8,298,663	\$2,794,726
Manhattan.....	5,119,514	1,029,167	13,962	3,732,901	1,488,894
Merchants'.....	5,990,222	908,407	511,705	3,360,485	2,536,183
Mechanics'.....	5,293,233	217,319	400,639	4,051,158	1,633,189
Union.....	4,374,241	189,813	397,000	3,230,232	2,126,729
America.....	8,557,758	1,334,261	3,300	8,023,526	2,778,167
Phenix.....	3,600,368	170,453	219,450	2,854,993	981,246
City.....	3,544,314	493,744	.....	2,375,695	981,378
Tradesmen's.....	2,900,589	47,140	430,417	1,781,188	578,477
Fulton.....	1,978,048	179,817	22,736	2,278,570	2,012,958
Chemical.....	4,989,885	945,518	20,577	4,642,037	2,072,897
Merch'ts Exchange	3,141,155	50,233	415,275	2,267,442	642,285
National.....	2,711,767	358,361	475,225	998,112	316,854
Butch. & Drovers..	2,102,910	61,914	100,585	1,759,862	440,803
Mech's & Traders..	1,814,894	76,234	.....	1,532,452	356,462
Greenwich.....	961,604	14,780	7,293	821,012	144,797
Leather Manufact's	3,161,062	224,941	130,000	2,405,082	1,067,030
Seventh Ward.....	834,121	62,237	104,563	653,209	357,179
State of N. York..	5,404,661	564,897	12,956	4,831,676	2,554,560
American Exc'ge..	10,299,813	551,274	321,459	6,020,930	3,307,259
Commerce.....	18,551,763	1,187,710	2,690,485	7,077,510	3,317,827
Broadway.....	5,332,415	135,079	855,000	5,036,232	2,121,909
Ocean.....	3,562,187	125,974	721,266	2,565,289	878,610
Mercantile.....	2,829,247	61,372	298,950	2,732,764	1,262,907
Pacific.....	1,963,680	19,252	91,053	1,684,238	564,902
Republic.....	4,547,049	326,150	549,950	3,804,816	1,269,859
Chatham.....	1,986,019	138,462	132,500	1,912,424	451,998
People's.....	1,309,792	52,460	7,523	1,202,108	295,141
North America....	2,360,163	169,496	296,843	2,295,023	821,106
Hanover.....	2,443,272	89,658	242,405	1,718,935	632,689
Irving.....	1,850,000	26,000	189,900	1,600,000	425,000
Metropolitan.....	9,711,979	70,470	873,467	5,801,190	1,955,000
Citizens'.....	1,398,244	26,518	111,362	1,175,317	445,713
Nassau.....	2,161,354	204,656	4,678	1,700,704	772,587
Market.....	2,556,627	126,624	443,333	2,015,687	892,515
St. Nicholas.....	2,755,149	63,215	713,960	1,251,785	515,315
Shoe and Leather.	3,287,300	31,183	693,000	1,932,000	876,000
Corn Exchange....	3,427,166	23,632	28,643	2,428,333	415,000
Continental.....	3,460,658	157,992	478,362	2,005,350	925,000
Commonwealth..	2,636,876	82,065	216,427	2,726,840	719,913
Oriental.....	1,165,196	24,942	124,779	955,415	192,396
Marine.....	1,677,969	70,866	221,900	1,603,680	960,700
Atlantic.....	1,064,945	40,231	92,500	937,901	324,348
Imp. & Traders....	4,629,975	54,990	515,217	3,529,545	899,654
Park.....	13,208,721	531,204	1,000,000	14,663,414	3,886,777
Mech. Bank'g As'n	1,771,180	15,911	804,042	1,491,212	596,257
Grocers'.....	973,006	26,565	80,000	900,331	307,699
North River.....	1,568,687	25,231	12,989	1,263,745	169,969

East River.....	895,369	11,587	212,250	685,818	192,107
Manuf. & Merch'ts	1,329,894	16,295	1,215	888,259	197,139
Fourth National...	15,711,015	115,197	2,447,255	12,199,514	3,596,968
Central.....	12,873,680	108,418	1,541,423	12,237,654	3,662,903
Second National...	1,251,183	.....	269,500	937,537	286,358
Ninth National.....	5,925,537	93,653	851,390	6,220,223	1,942,120
First National.....	2,684,136	159,357	448,600	3,073,542	1,308,397
Third National.....	3,804,905	73,389	798,305	3,033,637	947,446
Dry Dock.....	141,262	7,476	14,088	206,339	29,000
Bull's Head.....	1,112,437	9,145	111,202	1,164,862	.....
Manufacturers'.....	625,006	21,507	91,133	421,531	140,513
Totals.....	\$233,517,378	15,015,242	23,303,057	185,438,707	63,402,764

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

Loans.....	Inc.	\$509,104	Deposits.....	Inc.	\$4,922,866
Specie.....	Dec.	1,547,955	Legal Tenders.....	Inc.	4,060,062
Circulation.....	Inc.	269,854			

The statement is in favor of a continued ease in monetary affairs, especially the increase of \$4,922,806 in deposits, and of \$4,060,162 in legal tenders.

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Jan. 6, 66	233,185,059	15,778,741	18,588,428	195,482,254	71,617,437	370,617,523
Jan. 13..	234,938,193	16,852,568	19,162,917	197,766,999	73,019,957	608,082,337
Jan. 20..	239,337,726	15,265,372	20,475,707	193,816,248	72,799,892	538,949,311
Jan. 27..	240,407,836	13,106,759	20,965,883	195,012,454	70,319,146	516,333,672
Feb. 3...	242,510,332	10,937,474	21,494,234	191,011,695	68,796,250	508,569,123
Feb. 10..	242,608,872	10,129,806	22,240,469	188,701,463	68,436,013	493,434,032
Feb. 17..	243,068,252	10,308,758	22,983,274	189,777,290	64,802,980	471,886,751
Feb. 24..	239,776,200	14,213,351	22,959,918	183,241,404	61,602,726	497,150,087
Mar. 3...	235,339,412	17,181,130	22,994,086	181,444,378	58,760,145	526,539,959
Mar. 10..	233,068,274	16,563,237	23,033,237	180,515,881	64,341,802	594,204,912
Mar. 17..	233,517,378	15,015,242	23,303,057	185,438,707	68,402,764	579,216,509

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

	March 10.	March 17.	Increase..	Decrease..
Capital.....	\$14,642,150	\$14,642,150		
Loans.....	46,646,787	46,690,788	Increase..	\$152,911
Specie.....	1,055,794	1,026,068	Decrease..	29,626
Legal Tenders.....	17,292,534	16,375,608	Decrease..	916,926
Deposits.....	32,504,508	32,102,427	Decrease..	402,081
Circulation.....	8,248,100	8,438,184	Increase..	190,084

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Jan. 2.....	45,941,001	890,822	7,226,369	35,342,306
Jan. 8.....	46,774,150	983,685	7,319,523	36,618,004
Jan. 15.....	47,350,428	1,007,186	7,357,972	36,947,700
Jan. 22.....	47,254,622	1,012,980	7,411,337	36,214,653
Jan. 29.....	47,007,558	1,008,825	7,492,535	35,460,881
Feb. 5.....	47,233,661	1,000,689	7,668,365	34,681,135
Feb. 10.....	47,249,383	996,312	7,319,599	34,464,070
Feb. 17.....	46,981,337	953,207	7,843,002	33,926,542
Feb. 24.....	46,865,592	1,026,408	7,732,070	33,052,252
Mar. 3.....	46,604,752	1,041,392	8,161,049	32,835,094
Mar. 10.....	46,546,878	1,055,694	8,248,100	32,504,508
Mar. 17.....	46,690,788	1,026,068	8,438,184	32,102,427

BOSTON BANKS.—The last weekly statement of the condition of the Boston banks, as compared with the preceding, shows the following variations: Loans have increased \$1,197,652; specie has decreased \$16,946; legal tender notes have increased \$564,893; deposits have increased \$1,398,822; National circulation has increased \$1,288,587. The amount due from other banks has increased \$427,595; and the amount due to other banks has decreased \$409,232.

The following are the footings as compared with the two previous returns:

	March 19.	March 12.	March 5.
Capital.....	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000
Loans.....	91,902,811	90,705,159	92,990,512
Specie.....	606,992	623,938	556,856
Legal Tender Notes.....	20,470,018	19,905,120	20,034,968
Deposits.....	36,696,321	35,297,498	35,581,876
Circulation (National).....	24,018,916	22,730,329	22,606,835
Circulation (State).....	910,740	721,809	1,006,719

The amount due from other banks was \$9,909,134, and the amount due to other banks \$14,486,712.

NATIONAL BANKS.—No additional National Banks were authorized during last week.

Circulation issued during the week.....	\$1,082,170
Circulation previously issued.....	260,556,750
Total to date.....	\$261,638,920
Less cancelled, mutilated and surrendered currency.....	814,017
Total now out.....	\$260,824,903

The First National Bank, at Freeport, Ill., and the Chattahoochee National Bank, at Columbus, Ga., were declared Government depositories during the week.

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

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
January 6.....	1,626	407,509,203	240,094,560
" 13.....	1,626	407,599,203	252,926,620
" 20.....	1,628	407,759,203	245,866,540
" 27.....	1,628	407,759,203	248,784,715
February 3.....	1,628	407,759,203	251,360,050
" 10.....	1,629	407,859,203	253,116,380
" 17.....	1,629	407,858,203	254,902,275
" 24.....	1,629	407,858,203	257,072,910
March 3.....	1,630	407,858,203	258,432,790
March 10.....	1,637	409,408,203	260,556,750
March 17.....	1,643	409,408,203	260,824,903

The Superintendent of the Banking Department has transmitted to the Assembly his report on Savings Banks. The following summary shows the aggregates of the resources and liabilities of the savings institutions of this State on the 1st of January, 1866:

RESOURCES.		
Bonds and mortgages.....		\$24,271,577
Estimated value of premises mortgaged.....	\$56,486,558	
Stock investments.....		84,679,321
Par value of stock.....	85,219,601	
Estimated value.....	83,583,201	
Stocks on which money has been lost.....	4,548,391	
Amount lent on stocks.....		3,411,684
Amount lost on personal securities.....		449,602
Amount invested in real estate.....		1,452,805
Cash on deposit in Banks.....		6,202,348
Amount lent or deposited not included as above.....		1,364,418
Miscellaneous.....		177,386
Total.....		\$124,464,461
LIABILITIES.		
Amount due depositors.....		\$115,472,570
Miscellaneous.....		27,320
Excess of assets over liabilities.....		8,964,580
Total.....		\$124,484,779

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending March 7, 1866:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		
Notes issued.....	£28,150,670	
Government debt.....		£11,015,100
Other securities.....		3,984,900
Gold coin and bullion.....		13,150,670
Total.....	£28,150,670	£28,150,670
BANKING DEPARTMENT.		
Proprietors' capital.....	£14,553,000	£9,915,483
Rest.....	3,796,378	19,305,809
Public deposits, including exchequer, savings banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.....	6,057,725	7,416,245
Other deposits.....	12,700,588	899,834
Seven day and other bills.....	429,180	
Total.....	£37,536,871	£37,536,871

The return, compared with that for the previous week, shows the following changes:

	£28,150,670	Increase.....	£37,465
Circulation, issue.....	20,734,425	Decrease.....	33,675
Circulation, active.....	6,057,725	Increase.....	608,944
Public deposits.....	12,700,588	Decrease.....	41,725
Other deposits.....	9,915,483	No change	
Government securities.....	19,305,809	Increase.....	493,192
Coin and bullion.....	14,050,504	Increase.....	83,930
Seven-day and other bills.....	429,180	Increase.....	22,994
The Rest.....	3,796,378	Increase.....	20,584
Notes in reserve.....	7,416,245	Increase.....	71,140
Total reserve.....	8,316,079	Increase.....	117,605

The following is the return of the Bank of France made up to the 1st inst. The return for the previous week is added:

	DEBTOR.		March 1, 1866.	Feb. 22, 1865.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000	0	182,500,000	0	
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776	2	7,044,776	2	
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14	
New reserve.....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0	
Notes in circulation and at the branches..	899,820,525	0	888,206,025	0	
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	6,473,330	97	5,091,442	46	
Treasury account.....	79,366,304	11	67,049,478	79	
Accounts current at Paris.....	139,554,291	67	174,158,744	50	
Ditto in the provinces.....	25,931,053	0	22,163,933	0	
Dividends payable.....	1,570,779	75	1,718,878	75	
Various discounts.....	6,192,771	93	6,247,693	6	
Re-discounts.....	2,074,992	92	2,074,992	92	
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	9,095,845	43	6,907,491	8	
Sundries.....	1,886,330,420	99	1,889,269,205	72	
CREDITOR.					
Cash and bullion.....	449,388,564	52	442,771,458	86	
Commercial bills overdue.....	4,387,922	58	831,113	86	
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	312,955,597	67	336,836,401	69	
Ditto in the branches.....	303,209,821	0	298,849,820	0	
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	10,014,000	0	7,289,000	0	
Ditto in the provinces.....	7,482,900	0	5,853,500	0	
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	11,742,200	0	11,677,500	0	
Ditto in the provinces.....	5,774,900	0	6,106,700	0	
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	29,710,200	0	29,562,500	0	
Ditto in the provinces.....	18,924,000	0	19,247,900	0	
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	613,500	0	624,800	0	
Ditto in the provinces.....	382,200	0	381,300	0	
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000	0	60,000,000	0	
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14	
Ditto other securities.....	36,416,737	91	36,416,737	91	
Securities held.....	100,000,000	00	100,000,000	00	
Hotel and property of the bank & branches	8,414,235	0	8,439,520	0	
Expenses of management.....	600,837	50	230,010	23	
Sundries.....	9,498,625	52	11,670,898	3	
Total.....	1,886,330,420	99	1,889,269,205	72	

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 23.)

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

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

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

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 23, 1866.

The volume of trade the past week has been larger than for some time past. The usual demand for consumption must be large now, if at any time. And as yet the tone prevailing in business circles is an uncomfortable one; probably owing to the fact that prices paid do not generally leave a profit to the seller. There is an extraordinary indifference to new engagements.

Cotton has been in active demand for export, but the wants of buyers have been freely met, and about the largest business done at New York in one week, in a long time, has established only a slight advance, with a weak closing.

Breadstuffs show a general decline, with a slight recovery in the past day or two in some minor articles.

Provisions have been very active, accompanied with some decline in all hog products, except Bacon (which has advanced). Beef is also slightly lower, with an active business for export. The receipts of all except Butter and Cheese are on a liberal scale; but of box meats (Bacon) are not equal to the demand, and Cumberland Cut has advanced to 15½c, being ½c higher than when gold was 140.

Groceries have been fairly active. There has been more doing in coffee; and during the past two or three days the business in both raw and refined sugars has been quite active, but with scarcely any recovery from the relatively low prices that had been reached. In molasses the transactions have been large, at full prices. Teas, spices, rice, &c., are dull.

Naval stores have come forward freely, and, being under advances, have been pressed for sale. Tar has declined \$1 a barrel, and common rosin 50c per barrel, while turpentine and pitch are lower.

Hides and leather have been fairly active, but prices show further concession to buyers. In the past day or two considerable quantities of irregular lots of leather have been bought for the British markets.

East India goods show but little activity, but gold prices are well supported.

The receipts of petroleum have fallen off, and latterly there has been a better demand, with a slight recovery in crude.

Fruits have been dull and drooping, except foreign fresh and domestic dried, which have been firm.

Fish have been quiet.

Metals have been uniformly dull, but we do not notice any material decline in prices, except in copper, in which American ingot has declined to 30c.

There is no improvement in the markets for tobacco and wool. Tallow has been steady.

Freights have embraced large shipments of cotton, and considerable quantities of corn and bacon to Liverpool; but in a general way exports are dull.

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...	93	1,192	2,980	Rosin.....	14,093	103,365	7,303
Breadstuffs—				Tar.....	382	19,114	1,442
Flour, bbls...	35,241	311,713	339,845	Pitch.....	41	714	.....
Wheat, bush...	1,980	66,980	13,275	Oil cake, pkgs.	962	12,017	.....
Oats.....	18,060	351,196	746,005	Oil lard.....	341	1,591	2,460
Corn.....	18,256	378,175	101,230	Oil, Petroleum.	12,640	242,107	85,805
Rye.....	1,183	12,146	12,785	Peanuts, bags.	242	4,892	.....
Malt.....	20,675	175,426	.....	Provisions—			
Barley.....	800	35,437	71,385	Butter, pkgs.	2,516	82,636	129,790
Grass seed...	1,990	85,371	.....	Cheese.....	1,480	30,312	31,430
Flaxseed....	260	1,906	.....	Cut meats...	6,404	46,093	43,510
Beans.....	1,897	31,549	.....	Eggs.....	5,517	21,242	.....
Peas.....	3,453	13,405	.....	Pork.....	3,989	65,323	64,720
C. meal, bbls.	812	18,888	*101,230	Beef, pkgs...	6,243	24,079	54,165
C. meal, bags.	11,526	152,668	.....	Lard, pkgs...	2,536	48,734	40,185
B. W. Flour,				Lard, kegs...	15	2,928	.....
bags.....		6,045	.....	Rice, pkgs...	50	1,132	.....
Cotton, bales	19,178	228,003	83,355	Starch.....	4,192	31,081	.....
Copper, plates	.....	1,335	.....	Stearine.....	127	1,709	.....
Copper, bbls...	.....	754	.....	Spelter, slabs	.....	547	.....
Driedfruit, pkgs	190	4,305	.....	Sugar, hhds &			
Grease, pkgs...	102	571	.....	bbls.....		192	.....
Hemp, bales...	.....	246	.....	Tallow, pkgs..	160	1,514	6,485
Hides, No.....	10,652	115,582	.....	Tobacco.....	2,626	39,748	.....
Hops, bales...	149	2,900	11,605	Tobacco, hhds.	425	4,196	.....
Leather, sides	35,794	503,412	429,500	Whisky, bbls..	1,653	21,722	13,130
Lead, pigs....	.....	1,760	.....	Wool, bales...	1,202	23,681	14,795
Molasses, hhds,	.....	4,728	.....	Dressed Hogs,			
& bbls.....				No.....	428	81,647	.....
Naval Stores—				Rice, rough,			
Crude trp, bbl	2,307	18,553	356	bush.....	150	6,336	.....
Spirits turp-							
entine.....	1,445	8,843	1,493				

* Including bags reduced to barrels.

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.....	163	1,945	453	Hardware...	451	3,135	1,623
Coal, tons....	561	10,661	24,187	Iron, RRb'rs	1,246	38,496	43,932
Cocoa, bags...	52	5,399	1,001	Lead, pigs...	11,876	98,265	51,495
Coffee, bags...	1,002	141,860	79,280	Spelter, lbs.	.....	1,915,425	.....
Cotton, bales.	1	932	7,692	Steel.....	2,983	33,759	16,554
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs.....	16,012	94,903	62,373
Bark, Peruv	73	1,298	723	Tin slabs, lbs	172,327	1,843,970	647,288
Blea p'wd'rs	20	2,346	5,144	Rags.....	669	12,909	3,516
Brimst, tns.	.....	4,237	292	Sugar, hhds,			
Cochineal...	11	131	376	tcs & bbls..	826	20,784	29,426
Cr Tartar...	39	507	25	Sugar, bxs & bg	976	62,879	79,223
Gambier....	40	3,452	.....	Tea.....	26,543	194,387	244,149
Gums, crude	1	2,937	462	Tobacco.....	392	7,080	2,022
Gum, Arabic	37	1,394	418	Waste.....	173	1,793	1,708
Indigo.....	74	778	1,578	Wines, &c.			
Madder.....	620	5,173	179	Champ, bkts	5,078	27,046	3,528
Oils, ess....	80	1,565	295	Wines.....	2,728	42,475	4,660
Oil, Olive...	407	33,880	741	Wool, bales...	1,627	16,324	12,930
Opium.....	14	284	171	Articles reported by value.			
Soda, bi-carb	1,740	17,531	8,308	Cigars.....	\$22,159	\$256,582	\$56,343
Soda, sal....	587	30,149	2,302	Corks.....	4,632	21,867	8,149
Soda, ash....	656	6,706	6,873	Fancy goods..	89,440	996,211	282,057
Flax.....	66	2,783	461	Fish.....	3,454	452,074	124,964
Furs.....	27	1,146	992	Fruits, &c.			
Gunny cloth..	950	6,315	250	Lemons.....	6,316	97,129	15,069
Hair.....	4	1,555	674	Oranges....	468	67,394	55,553
Hemp, bales..	3,311	20,431	21,804	Nuts.....	26,729	370,343	34,210
Hides, &c.				Raisins.....	.....	334,564	96,641
Bristles.....	63	332	142	Hides, undrsd	102,875	1,587,873	523,891
Hides, dresd	221	2,584	817	Rice.....	11,443	58,962	77,175
India rubber..	294	6,127	6,477	Spices, &c.			
Ivory.....	5	596	52	Cassia.....	6,640	91,047	3,317
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger.....	2,815	20,359	1,401
Jewelry.....	22	175	88	Pepper.....	.....	49,674	967
Watches....	38	257	111	Saltpetre....	.....	36,639	37,411
Linseed.....	15,000	78,307	8,961	Woods.....			
Molasses....	751	5,777	28,022	Fustic.....	.....	7,383	21,506
Metals, &c.				Logwood....	3,729	47,327	30,803
Cutlery.....	139	1,290	423	Mahogany...	.....	32,577	51,414

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	1,553	Pitch, bbls.	220	610	.....
Ashes, Pils, bbls	.....	10	154	Oil cake.....	.....	99,903	82,289
Beeswax, lbs.	38,660	79,236	90,276	Oils.....			
Breadstuffs.				Petrol., gals	475,595	6,206,671	1,860,238
Flour, bbls...	21,924	234,182	283,647	Whale, gals	.....	3,336	5,452
C. meal, bbls	1,618	20,986	32,922	Sperm, gals	411	22,344	34,740
Wheat, bus.	1,500	65,942	138,241	Lard, gals..	1,463	5,562	7,598
Rye, bush...	22,264	113,996	.....	Provisions.			
Corn, bush.	53,923	1,312,497	100,500	Pork, bbls..	3,328	18,801	33,989
Oats, bush..	8,317	193,876	.....	Beef, bbls & tcs.	2,994	16,800	31,440
Peas, bush..	305	8,807	.....	Bacon.....	7,910	93,287	130,517
Candles, bxs.	1,808	13,829	.....	Butter.....	386	5,444	44,411
Cotton, bales.	15,983	127,297	9,550	Cheese.....	122	23,854	78,312
Hay, bales...	501	5,288	.....	Lard.....	5,823	62,317	90,238
Hops, bales..	1	141	9,136	Staves M....	47	1,721	2,239
Naval Stores,				Tallow.....	4,695	39,117	61,199
C. Turp. bbls	50	1,171	.....	Tobacco, pkgs	1,249	22,466	41,584
S. Turp. bbls	580	1,597	534	Tobacco, mf, lbs.	44,468	584,268	1,270,267
Rosin, bbls.	6,641	49,036	4,432	Whalebone, lbs	.....	103,396	31,840
Tar, bbls....	789	2,816	2,003				

The business of packing pork in the West has terminated at all points for the season. There is again a marked falling off, yet the deficiency is not by any means as large as had been expected. Farmers fed late—unusually so—and the great bulk of the packing was done in the month of January, instead of December, as is usual. The total number packed is 1,683,474, that the increase in the weight is about 36 lbs. per hog, which is equal to 301,236 hogs of the average weight of the season of 1864-5, making the crop of the present season equal to 1,984,710 hogs of the previous season's average.

The yield of lard per hog is 31 1-17 lbs. against 24 1-9 lbs. in 1864-5, showing an increase of about 7 lbs. per hog. This includes but leaf and trimming lard; the head and gut is to be added as usual.

RECAPITULATION.

	1864-65.	1865-66.
Ohio.....	507,136	459,390
Illinois.....	1,001,426	622,047
Indiana.....	260,401	168,550
Iowa.....	176,807	76,011
Missouri.....	266,454	165,210
Wisconsin..	121,123	99,547
Kentucky.....	118,267	92,719

Grand totals..... 2,455,619 1,683,474

Deficiency..... 768,145

There is an increase in the average weight of hogs of, in round numbers, 36 pounds per hog, which is equal to 301,226 hogs of the previous season's average, and by adding this to the total number packed, as given above, it will make the total equal to 1,984,710 hogs of the average of last season.

Now, in order to find the net deficiency in the crop, we may deduct this number from the number packed in 1864-5, as follows

1864-5.....	2,451,619
1865-6.....	1,984,710

Net deficit..... 466,909

This is equal to 18 per cent. less than the crop of last season, and 41 1-6 per cent. less than that of 1863-4.

We have already stated that the yield of leaf lard is 31 1-7 lbs per hog. Now, by multiplying the whole number of hogs packed each season with the yield of lard, we have the aggregate product as follows:

1864-5.....	lbs. 59,060,724
1865-6.....	lbs. 52,865,658

Deficit.....lbs. 6,195,066

This is leaf lard, and if head and gut be added both years, the result would compare about as follows:

1864-5.....	lbs. 78,384,608
1865-6.....	lbs. 69,786,674

Deficit.....lbs. 8,597,934

LONDON, March 9.—Barings' Circular reports:

Cocoa firm—876 bags Trinidad sold at 67@75s for ord grey to mixed red, and 78@100s for mid to fine red. 82 bags fine Surinam sold at 84@86s 6d, and 25 bags South American at 69s.

COFFEE in fair demand, with moderate supplies.

COPPER.—English quiet; Tough Cake and Tile £96, best Selected £99, Sheathing £101, Y M Sheathing 9½d. In Foreign nothing to report.

LEAD.—Common pig £21@21 5s.

SPELTER quiet at £24.

DRUGS, &c.—Castor Oil: 120 cases sold from 6@6½d for second to fair pale. Turmeric: 400 bags Madras found buyers from 21s 6d@23s 6d for mid to fair quality. Japan Wax: 250 boxes fair lump, chiefly taken in at 75s. Camphor in fair request, and sales have been made of China on the spot from £6 5 @6 6s 3d, and afloat at £6 7s 6d; Japan on the spot at £6 7s 6d. Plumbago: 200 barrels Ceylon sold, 15s@21s for mid to fine lump, and 9s 3d@13s 6d mid to very fine dust.

HEMP.—Russian dull; at auction 60 tons St. Petersburg chiefly sold, Clean £35 10s, slightly damaged £33 15s@£34. In Manila nothing to report, fair current £45 10s@£46.

JUTE.—No public sales; privately about 1,000 bales sold at previous prices.

MOLASSES.—50 puns Antigua and St. Vincent sold at 15s.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sales of Guatemala, comprising 6,000 serons, are proceeding with spirit, at an advance on October rates of about 6d@10d per lb.

IRON.—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars £6 15s@£7 f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch pigs have advanced to 78s 6d@78s 9d cash for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED.—Arrivals this week 1,270 qrs. The market is again dearer; Calcutta both on the spot and near to arrive has made 71s, and from warehouse is now held at 1s more. Azov at hand has made 70s, an advanced of 1s 6d since last week, and is now held for 71s; and a cargo Roumelia near to arrive is reported at 72s 3d. Some 10,000 qrs for shipment May-June in the Azov have changed hands at 63s 9d@64s, and similar shipments are now held for 64s 6d.

LINSEED CAKES in good demand. New York in barrels £10. 15s@£11.

NAVAL STORES.—Several large parcels of French Spirits Turpentine having been sold at 43s@44s, the price has since advanced to 45s, and some business reported at 45s 6d, American just arrived is held for higher prices. Petroleum offers at 2s 1d Refined, and Spirits 1s 6d.

OILS.—Fish: no sales of Sperm, but £120 offered; no Seal in first hands, pale nominally £50@£51; pale Southern £50; Cod £50. Linseed quiet at 39s 6d on the spot. Olive more inquired for, £56 offered for Gallipoli; £53. 10s paid for Seville; £54 for Malaga, and some large lots Mogadore sold at £50. Cocoa Nut: 52s asked for Cochin, and 47s paid for some quantity Ceylon on the spot. Palm: Lagos sells at 42s@41s 6d, inferior 40.

RICE.—Above 20,000 bags soft grain sold at rather higher prices; Necranzie Arracan 10s 7½d@11s 6d, Bassein 11s 3d@11s 6d. 3,000 bags Bengal also sold at 10s 9d@13s for Dacca, 16s 6d for fine white Bengal, and 13s for Mounghy.

RUM is very dull; 200 puns sold at 1s 6½d@1s 7d for Demerara, and a small lot of Lewards at 1s 6d.

SALTPETRE—1,500 bags Bengal sold at 23s 3d@23s 6d cash, 24s with prompt, for 4&3¼, and 22s 9d cash for 5½ per cent.

SPICES.—Pepper: Black steady; 630 bags Penang at auction mostly sold at 3½d for fine West Coast. White firm; 250 bags Penang brought 6½d for ord; 70 bags Singapore 6½d for fair. 200 bales Cinnamon went from 1s 8d@2s for good thirds to ord firsts. Bengal ginger is 1s dearer, 150 bags having realized 29s.

SUGAR.—The market is firm at last week's prices.

TALLOW.—The market is dull; St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot and April to June 49s 6d, October to December 51s.

TEA market quiet, but holders continue firm; 15,200 pkgs offered at public sale this week, and about 10,000 sold nearly all without reserve. Some Canton Gunpowder went 1d per lb lower, but prices of Congou were fully maintained; good common Congou 1s 1d@1s 1½ per lb.

TIN.—Prices of English have been reduced 4s per cwt; Blocks 91s, Bars 92s, Refined 94s, Straits 85.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 23.

The receipts of Cotton have been very liberal the past week, reaching 50,000 bales. Below we give the movement since Sept. 1st, making in the item of receipts a correction in the table as last published:

	This week.	Previously, since Sept. 1.	Total to date, since Sept. 1.
Receipts at the ports.....bales.	50,000	1,474,000	1,425,000
Exports to Great Britain.....	30,000	691,000	721,000
Exports to France.....	9,000	101,000	110,000
Exports to other foreign ports.....	6,000	31,000	37,000
Total foreign exports.....	45,000	823,000	868,000

The subject of increasing the tax on cotton to five cents a pound is likely to come up soon in Congress on the recommendation of the committee having the matter in charge. Many appear to consider it settled that the tax will be increased. We trust, however, and believe that a wiser policy will prevail, as an increased tax would certainly greatly check cultivation, the condition of the South being such as to discourage capitalists from embarking in the business of raising cotton except on a wide margin. The increased difficulties of transportation alone are a serious obstacle. To illustrate this we have prepared the following, showing the expenses which now attach to a bale of cotton after it leaves the planter and before it reaches the consumer. The estimate is made on a bale of 500 pounds:

Tax 2 cents per pound.....	\$10 00
Freight to port from plantation, average 2c. per lb.....	10 00
Freight to New York ¼c.; insurance 1½ per cent.....	6 75
Removing and forwarding, wharfages, marking, cartages, revenue agent for stamping, etc., etc., all at Southern port.....	3 25
	<u>\$30 00</u>

We have here an expense of six cents a pound. If now we add the cost of landing, storage and insurance at New York, loss of weight, mending bale, brokerage, etc., all of which must be paid, we will find

that, in most cases, from ten to twelve cents a pound is necessary to cover all the outgoes of the cotton merchant after his purchase is made and before a sale can be effected. These estimates are, we believe, low, and serve to illustrate the difficulties in the way of the resumption of cotton cultivation. When we consider the condition of the plantation—destitute of almost everything—the great loss of capital to the South during the war, the newness of the labor system, the uncertainty of weather and seed, and add to all this the additional cost of bringing the staple to market, we readily see that a wide margin on cotton is necessary to lead capitalists to undertake its cultivation, and that an additional tax would simply be a premium on foreign production.

The market opened weak, and average middlings were sold on Monday below 40c; but the strong accounts which have reached us from Manchester, both for cotton and goods, have completely overcome the unfavorable influences prevailing here, and on Thursday the business was the largest in value ever done in this market, and it has seldom been exceeded in quantity.

The demand is mainly for export. Spinners are well stocked, or have contracts for the delivery of their supplies from the Southern markets.

There is a decided increase in the receipts at this market, but mostly to go forward to Europe; a vast proportion is transferred direct to the European packet or steamer.

The great problems of the market just now, as accepted by the trade, are the premium on gold and the duration of the Manchester demand. The probable supply is for the moment lost sight of. As to gold, that is not in our province to discuss; but as to Manchester, there are reasons for believing that, although the demand for the United States is falling off, the wants of other countries will support prices for goods in that market, which will tend to prevent any material decline in cotton at Liverpool.

The demand in this market to day was less active, but yesterday's advance was supported. Sales for the week, 28,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales to-day. The following are closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary.....	35	35	36	36
Good Ordinary.....	36	37	37	38
Low Middling.....	38	39	39	40
Middling.....	40	40	41	41
Good Middling.....	42	43	43	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.....	818	South Carolina.....	379
Texas.....	6,378	North Carolina.....	2,113
Mobile.....	2,73	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.....	257
Florida.....	791	Per Railroad.....	1,574
Savannah.....	3,655	Foreign.....	..
Total for the week.....	19,178		
Previously reported.....	792,162		
Total since July 1.....	811,344		

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

	Week ending			
	Feb. 27.	March 6.	Mar 13.	Mar 20.
To Liverpool.....bales	3,443	12,039	7,195	9,925
To Havre.....	1,735	522	2,377	3,117
To Hamburg.....	..	1,618	..	1,511
To Bremen.....	1,461	949	549	950
To Glasgow.....	..	..	..	450
To other ports.....	82	2,314	500	..
Total for the week.....	6,721	17,442	10,621	15,983
Previously reported.....	272,545	279,266	296,708	307,329
Total from N. York since July 1, '65.	279,266	296,708	307,329	323,312

APPALACHICOLA, March 5.—We are now able to bring down to the 5th instant the cotton statement of this port. It will be seen from the table we give that the receipts since February 21 were 6,359 bales, or about 500 bales a day, while from January 18 to February 21 they were 21,671 bales, or about 600 bales per day. On the 5th instant the market was reported quiet with few transactions. Low middling, 38c; middling, 40c. Freights to Liverpool, ½d; to New York, 1¼c. sail, 1¼c. steamer; to Providence, 1½c:

	To Dec. 30.	To Jan. 18.	To Feb. 21.	To Mar 5.
Receipts from May 1st, to Sept. 1, 1865.....	12,650	12,650	12,650	12,650
do Sept. 1st, 1865, to date.....	55,973	69,898	91,569	97,928
Total bales received.....	68,629	82,548	104,219	110,578
Total exported.....	43,101	51,011	71,830	86,924
Stock bales.....	25,528	31,533	32,389	23,654

The total exports have been as follows. It will be seen that there is a decrease of about nine thousand bales in the stock, and a total export since February 21 of 15,094 bales:

Exported to—	To Feb. 21.	To Mar 5.
Liverpool.....bales	11,561	17,412
New York.....	52,757	60,392
New Orleans.....	4,524	6,182
Baltimore.....	789	759
Boston.....	2,199	2,199
Total exported.....	71,830	86,924

SAVANNAH, March, 16.—Market has been irregular during the week, caused by the news from Europe, the North, and the fluctuations in

gold, prices have fallen from two to three cents, Middling closing at 36c @37c. Exports for the week have been 5,093 bales of upland, 167 bales of Sea Island, and 573 bales of Domestic, as follows: to New York 4,741 bales Upland, 70 do Sea Island, 443 do Domestic. To Philadelphia, 151 bales Upland, 1 do Sea Island, 130 do Domestic. To Baltimore, 101 do Upland. To Charleston, 96 do Sea Island. Freight to Liverpool $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1d. to New York $\frac{1}{2}$ c steamer, $\frac{1}{2}$ c sail. Exchange on New York $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, discount buying rates and par to $\frac{1}{4}$ premium selling.

We give below the statement for the last two weeks:

	Week ending March 9			Week ending March 16		
	Sea Isl.	Upl'd.	Dom.	Sea Isl.	Upl'd.	Dom.
Stock Sept. 1	281	3,724	236	281	3,724	236
Received this week	186	8,166	375	107	7,094	183
Received previously	6,888	147,462	8,268	7,074	155,628	8,643
Total receipts	7,355	159,352	8,879	7,462	166,446	9,069
Exported this week	88	5,311	32	167	5,093	593
Exported previously	6,383	139,740	7,171	6,471	145,051	7,233
Total exports	6,471	145,051	7,203	6,638	150,144	7,796
Stock on hand	884	14,294	1,676	824	16,302	1,266

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—The receipts for the week ending March 17th have been 17,002 bales. Exports to Great Britain 11,273, to France 3,779, to Spain 600, to Genoa 286, to New York 654, to Boston 197. Market irregular, closing with middling at 40 to 42. Freight $\frac{1}{2}$ c to $\frac{3}{4}$ c steam, and $\frac{1}{2}$ c sail for New York and $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d sail, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d steam for Liverpool. Exchange for New York sight $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ discounts. Sterling 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ @137. We give below the receipts each week since the first of January:

Week ending	Bales	Week ending	Bales
Jan. 5	21,846	Feb. 9	21,673
" 12	20,912	" 16	19,592
" 19	16,427	" 24	15,468
" 26	24,080	March 3	12,492
Feb. 2	21,362	" 10	16,473
		" 17	17,002

The total arrivals at New Orleans since September 1st have been 591,711 bales and the exports 484,273 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Cotton active and $\frac{1}{4}$ @1c stiffer; sales today 6,000 bales, and receipts 1,175 bales. The receipts are falling off owing to light arrivals from the Red River. Middling 40c. Gold 126 $\frac{1}{2}$. Checks on New York $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent discount. Sterling exchange, 135 $\frac{1}{2}$. Freights—cotton to New York, $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and to Liverpool, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

MOBILE, March 17.—The market closes quiet at 38@39 for middling. The demand through the week has been limited, and the sales only reached 5,700 bales. The receipts by the Bigbee are much smaller than they have been for some time, and the total for the week, therefore, is only 5,585 bales. Freights Liverpool $\frac{3}{4}$ d, New York 1c.

	Week ending Feb. 24	Week ending March 3	Week ending March 10	Week ending Mar. 17
St'k on h. Sept. 1 '65	24,290	24,290	24,290	24,290
Received this week	9,299	12,034	11,175	5,585
Received previously	308,780	318,079	318,079	330,113
	342,369	354,403	365,578	371,163
Exported this week	16,090	8,758	10,477	6,104
Exported previously	249,400	265,589	274,367	284,844
Burned and lost	3,581	269,071	3,581	288,425
On hand and on ship-board not cl'd	73,298	76,475	77,153	79,031

The following are the exports from Mobile for the three last weeks and the total to March 17, since Sept. 1:

Where Exported to	Week end'g March 3	W'k end'g March 10	W'k end'g March 17	Total to Mar. 17
Liverpool	6,457	6,067	3,673	15,274
France	2,397	2,397	2,397	7,191
Other Foreign Ports	.....	.....	.....	735
New York	1,315	822	.....	71,988
Boston	320	524	.....	15,911
Providence	.....	.....	.....	2,703
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	417
Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	383
New Orleans	666	667	34	24,908
Other Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,758	10,477	6,104	290,927

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
" 12	2,620	6,137	2,905	4,340	15,702
" 19	3,354	3,434	2,696	3,066	12,550
" 26	3,696	4,693	3,076	3,985	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
" 16	1,409	1,023	1,041	2,112	5,585

GALVESTON, March 10.—Sales for the last week 1,388, against 1,765 bales previous week. Prices—Middling closed at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, gold, exclusive of revenue tax. Freight, by sail to Liverpool, $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; to New York $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; steamship to N. Y., 1c. Exchange on New York, at sight, $\frac{1}{4}$ dia. to $\frac{1}{4}$ prem. Sterling, 106@106 $\frac{1}{2}$.

	Week ending Feb. 24	Week ending Mar. 3	Week ending Mar. 10
Stock on hand Sept. 1	1866. 13,857	1861. 3,168	1866. 13,857
Received this week	2,790	1,262	2,721
Received previously	115,005	89,462	117,795
Received at other ports	15,554	19,462	15,705
Total	147,206	113,265	153,140

Exports to—	Bales	Value	Bales	Value	Bales	Value
Great Britain	34,041	34,587	34,419	36,047	38,566	37,001
France	911	2,587	911	2,587	911	3,640
Other Continental ports	.....	5,940	1,190	5,940	1,570	5,940
New Orleans	37,701	19,983	38,059	21,691	38,867	22,669
New York	44,466	22,477	44,456	22,828	45,136	22,828
Boston	6,116	20,436	6,450	21,108	6,523	21,108
Total	123,236	106,010	125,515	110,201	131,573	113,186
On hand and on shipboard not cleared	23,970	7,255	24,563	5,675	21,567	6,216

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

Jan. 5	Bales	Feb. 2	Bales
" 12	6,624	" 9	4,568
" 19	8,234	" 16	4,337
" 26	6,632	" 23	2,790
		" 30	2,721
		" 6	2,597

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—Our own correspondent, under date of March 10, gives the following full review of the Liverpool and London Cotton markets:

The leading feature in the Liverpool Cotton market, this week, is the large amount of business transacted for home consumption. Another important circumstance relates to the extent of the export demand, the inquiry for produce for shipment to the Continent being active at higher prices. The transactions of a speculative character were to a small extent, and amounted to only 6,590 bales, whilst the trade took 54,270 bales, and exporters 12,900 bales—the total transactions being estimated at 73,760 bales. But although the demand has ruled active, no material change has taken place in prices, holders having, as regards most descriptions of cotton, felt disposed to transact business at the rates of last week. Hence, with the exception of Egyptian Cotton, which, owing to limited shipments from Alexandria, has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per lb., the quotations are much the same as at the close of last week. Large transactions have been effected, "to arrive," in middling American. March shipments from New York at 19d., and low middling Texas, at sea, at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The prices of middling cotton are as under:

Middling—	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Middling—	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Upland, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	21	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Mobile	21	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	19	Broach	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	9	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orleans	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dhollerah	14	.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pernambuco	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oomrawatee	14	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Egyptian	19	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	20	Comptah	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13

The following shows the quantities taken by the trade since Jan. 1, the estimated stocks to-day and same time in 1865, and the exports from Liverpool from Jan. 1 to March 8, 1865 and 1866:

	Taken by trade		Stocks		Exports	
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
American bales	170,490	21,370	203,850	60,580	55,626	2,696
Brazil	48,260	22,840	47,480	54,800	.....	.....
Egyptian, &c.	47,020	55,030	42,280	96,330	36,241	6,335
West India, &c.	16,180	4,580	9,300	15,380	.....	.....
East India	130,160	97,170	60,270	274,640	69,151	42,376
China and Japan	500	29,970	3,570	56,680	.....	.....
Total	412,610	230,960	366,750	588,410	161,018	51,407

The estimated total stocks of cotton at this date for each of the last ten years are as under:

Stock.	Bales.	Stock.	Bales.	Stock.	Bales.
1864	256,360	1860	829,690	1857	335,210
1865	407,510	1859	358,610	1856	356,360
1862	423,760	1858	274,670	1855	634,090
1861	881,310	.....	.....	.....	.....

In the London market there has been a good demand for East India and Mediterranean cotton, and prices have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Annexed are the quotations:

	Ord. to Mid.	Mid. Fair.	Good to Fine.
Surat	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Madras	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16
Scendi	10 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to —	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to —
West India	15 to 16	17 to —	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 40
Breyet	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to —	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21

Imports, deliveries, and stock of East Indian cotton in London:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Imports, January 1 to March 8	91,054	65,900	66,891
Delivered	39,955	40,561	48,645
Stock	95,597	134,405	53,117

The shipments of cotton from Bombay and Alexandria, from the opening of the seasons at those ports to latest postal dates, were as under:

	From Bombay from Jan. 1 to Feb. 8.	From Alexandria from Nov. 1 to Feb. 26.
To Great Britain bales	76,589	210,181
Continent	.....	2,818
Total	76,589	212,999

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 23.

The changes in the market the past week have been towards easier prices; but, except in the case of prime Spring Red Wheat, the decline has not been important.

Flour has been drooping. The receipts have been but moderate, and the demand fair; but the desire to reduce stocks and close accounts, preparatory to the reopening of canal navigation, have given prices a downward tendency. At to-day's market there has been rather more doing, and the market was firm.

Wheat has been pressed for sale, and prices for the better grades of Spring Reds are 7c@10c below those ruling three weeks ago. Millers buy sparingly, and they are the only buyers; speculation is dead, and export orders are still far below current prices.

Corn has been fairly active all the week, and prices have, on the whole, been pretty well supported. To day's market was active and firm. Oats have been active, and the lower qualities have latterly improved 1c@2c per bushel from the lowest point.

Rye has been quiet; Barley firm and in good demand; Barley Malt steady.

Western markets for all sorts of breadstuffs have declined a trifle, but the supplies are increasing, and the tendency is downward.

The following are the closing quotations at New York :

Flour, Superfine State and Western.....per bbl.	\$6 75 @ \$7 15
do Extra State.....	7 20 @ 8 10
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 20 @ 8 60
do Extra Western, common to good.....	7 25 @ 10 35
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	10 50 @ 15 50
do Southern, supers.....	8 70 @ 9 75
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	9 85 @ 15 50
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	7 35 @ 11 50
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	4 25 @ 5 00
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	3 60 @ 4 10
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....per bushel	1 25 @ 1 66
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 50 @ 1 70
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 @ 76
do Western Yellow.....	77 @ 78
Rye.....	75 @ 1 00
Oats, Western.....	36 @ 52
do Jersey and State.....	49 @ 54
Barley.....	85 @ 1 16
do Malt.....	1 25 @ 1 35
Peas, Canada.....	1 20 @ 1 25
White beans.....	2 20 @ 2 70

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows :

	1866.		1865.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour bbls	38,500	302,005	39,880	339,845
Corn Meal, bbls	10,570	91,855	12,120	101,230
Wheat, bush	2,970	64,275	1,800	13,275
Corn, bush	29,305	421,370	49,375	454,985
Rye, bush	1,520	11,205	800	12,785
Barley, &c., bush	18,580	169,990	18,555	71,385
Oats, bush	13,850	360,860	50,110	746,005

	1866.		1865.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls	22,000	239,010	29,550	283,650
Corn Meal, bbls	3,060	23,150	2,565	32,925
Wheat, bush	5,300	71,005	17,775	138,240
Corn, bush	53,725	1,395,835	2,735	100,500
Rye, bush	22,190	113,550	.....	.....
Oats	6,170	168,670	.....	.....

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

	RECEIPTS.		Same time 1865.
	Week ending March 17.	Since Jan. 1.	
Flour, bbls.....	6,240	46,086	30,564
Wheat, bush.....	88,287	1,104,897	344,665
Oats, bush.....	4,995	129,199	108,975
Corn, bush.....	4,259	66,785	89,307
Barley, bush.....	7,956	61,709	34,727
Rye, bush.....	3,861	20,909	20,411

	SHIPMENTS.		Same time 1865.
	Week ending March 17.	Since Jan. 1.	
Flour, bbls.....	14,597	81,991	6,330
Wheat, bush.....	18,465	103,600	.....
Oats, bush.....	.....	830	2,660
Corn, bush.....	40	1,080	20,292
Barley, bush.....	60	7,256	150

CHICAGO.—The following tables show the movement in Breadstuffs for the week ending March 17, and from January 1 to date, with comparative statistics.

	RECEIPTS.		Same time 1865.
	Last Week.	Since Jan. 1.	
Flour	33,198	237,204	106,058
Wheat	56,591	913,454	970,249
Corn	95,169	1,039,764	847,168
Oats	52,165	930,092	2,124,250
Rye	5,735	114,875	102,574
Barley	4,900	56,463	104,073

	SHIPMENTS.		Same time 1865.
	Week end'g Mar. 17.	Since Jan. 1.	
Flour	22,655	171,141	29,674
Wheat	49,860	264,596	26,873
Corn	13,336	248,520	352,565
Oats	10,271	269,549	850,680
Rye	2,198	36,546	17,693
Barley	2,947	14,243	14,223

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

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago	33,198	56,591	95,169	52,165	4,900	5,735
Milwaukee	6,240	38,286	3,959	4,995	7,836	3,361
Toledo	6,416	34,696	18,018	2,771	2,963	.....
Detroit	7,444	3,495	15,655	627	705	2,308
Totals	53,298	133,068	132,801	60,558	16,404	11,404
Pre. week	55,425	174,194	152,142	63,842	16,440	9,040
Cor. week '65	25,063	85,564	113,795	101,638	10,369	6,588

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—The weather has been generally frosty, with occasional slight snow, which, though useful in checking vegetation (which was getting unseasonably advanced), has not had any effect on the trade, which has continued dull and lifeless. The imports of Wheat have been trifling, those of Flour and Indian Corn liberal. There are now no Grain cargoes remaining on sale at ports of call. At Tuesday's market there was a moderate consumptive demand for Wheat at Friday's prices. Flour was rather pressed for sale, and previous prices were scarcely maintained. Indian Corn was freely offered, ex quay, and prices declined 3d per qr. At To-day's market, with a limited attendance of buyers, the trade in Wheat and Flour was very slow at Tuesday's prices. Indian Corn was more difficult to sell, and with large quantities offering from the quay, prices were 6d per qr. lower than on Tuesday.

Average price of Wheat	45s. 6d. per qr.
do Last years	38s. 6d. "
Last week's deliveries from farmer's	69,206 qrs.
Corresponding week last year	87,168 "

QUOTATIONS.		Flour—	
	per barrel	bbls.	sacks.
Flour—Extra State	22s	0d@25s	0d
Ohio	"	26s	0d@27s 0d
Canadian	"	26s	0d@27s 6d
Wheat—Chicago and Milwaukeeper 100lbs	8s	3d@ 9s	6d
Amber Iowa	"	9s	8d@ 9s 10d
Red and Amber Winter	"	9s	7d@ 9s 10d
Indian Corn—Mixedper 480lbs	27s	6d@28s	0d
Peas—Canadianper 504lbs	38s	0d@..s	..d
Oatmeal—Canadianper 240lbs	25s	0d@26s	0d

	FOREIGN IMPORT—THIS WEEK.		Flour—	
	Wheat, qrs.	I. Corn. qrs.	bbls.	sacks.
America and Canada	1,320	20,685	1,600	.....
Europe, &c.	7,303	1,350	.....	12,836
Since 1st Sept., 1865	8,713	22,035	1,600	12,836
Same time 1864	372,281	398,359	60,703	372,212
	473,460	183,559	143,942	75,581

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 24, 1866.

The dry goods trade still continues to yield to the prevailing dullness in business. There has been a slightly increased activity in domestic goods during the week with both agents and jobbers, but at steadily softening prices. Goods are over abundant, and in many cases are being pressed upon the market at such prices as they will bring. There is little prospect of a reaction, although many profess to think that goods are nearly as low as they will be for the present. The auction sales have been numerous, and large quantities of goods have been sold at rates much below former sales.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS have met with some demand, but in small parcels only, and prices are 1@2 cents lower than quoted last week. Standards are quoted by agents at 24, but are sold at lower figures. The lighter grades are much reduced. Indian Head A, Lawrence C, Appleton A, Stark A, Amoskeag A, and Amory are quoted at 24 cents. Atlantic heavy A 37 inch 25, do P A 37 inch 24, do A H 37 inch 24, do P H 37 inch 24, do heavy shirt A V 30 inch 21, do do A G 19, do fine sheet A L 36 1/2 inch 23, do do P L 36 1/2 inch 23.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are in moderate demand in small parcels, and jobbers have sold more than previously, but prices are still tending downward. Some leading makes like New York mills and Wamsutta are sold ahead by agents, and from scarcity are held above the market. Wamsutta are sold at 47 1/2, New York Mills at 50. Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 25, do do 5-4 36, do do 7-8 22 1/2, do do 4-4 21, Newmarket 33 inch 25, do 36 inch 29, Waltham L 72 inch 80, inch 25, do W 42 inch 30, do M 81 inch 100, do N 90 inch 105, Kent River 3-4 11 1/2, Uxbridge imp 4-4 28, Tigers 14, Auburnville 4-4 32 1/2, Aquidnecks 4-4 23, do 7-8 21, White Rock 36 inch 37 1/2.

DRILLS are called for in a quiet way at less varying prices. India and Laconia 25 1/2, Stark, Pepperill and Graniteville 25, Massachusetts 30 for heavy and 28 for fine.

CORSET JEANS are dull and pressed for sale at lower figures. Indian, Orchard 18, Androscoggin and Bates 18, Tremont & Suffolk 20, Amoskeag 23, and Satteens 30.

STRIPES and TICKS are in small request but more regular in prices Louisiana plaids 32, Ringgold fast plaids 27, Chattanooga Ticks 3-4 20, Concord 4-4 29, Passaic 7-8 24, Pacific extra 7-8 40, Peabody 4-4 29, Sacondale 3-4 15, Windsor 7-8 28, Henry Clay 3-4 24, Suwanee 4-4 28,

DENIMS and COTTONADES are wanted to some extent and prices are more steady. Madison brown denims are sold at 20, Providence blue 20, Amoskeag bring 50, Manchester 39 1/2, Haymaker's medal 45, Tremont and Suffolk each 40, Boston medal 35, York 47 1/2, and Providence 20.

SILESIA are moderately called for and prices are unchanged. Ballingham 25, Social 32, do extra fine twill 35.

JACONETS are quiet. White Rock Co—high colors 22, do plain do 19. Lonsdale 18, and Slaters 14.

LAWNS are steady at former prices. Pacific fancy 27, Lodi fancy plain and mourning 25.

CAMBRICS have still further declined. Federal cambrics 17, Saratoga and Milton Mills 16, Portsmouth A 14.

PRINT CLOTHS are dull and declining. The sales at Providence were 73,000 pieces, 4,000 pieces 64-64 13c, 49,000 do do 12 1/2c, 5,000 do 60-68 private terms, 3,000 64-64 12c, 6,000 do do 12c, 4,000 do 58-60, 2,000 do 52-52 10 1/2c.

PRINTS are declining steadily and are inactive, except as buyers take a few pieces for immediate demand. Garners are quoted at 20, Amoskeag pink 19, do purple 18, do shirting 17, do dark 17, do light 17, do

mourning 16, Swiss ruby 17, Dutchess B 15, Lowell dark 15½, do light 15½, Spring Valley 12, Wamsutta 14, Dusters 14, American 18, Columbia 15, Glen Cove 13, Wauregan fancies 17½, Merimack W 20, D 21. Spragues solid colors 19½, Canaries 18½, shirtings 20, mourning 17. MOUSLIN DELAINS are unchanged and selling moderately. Manchester and Hamilton are sold at 23, Pacific armures sell at 24, do robes de chambre 32½@45, do ¼ colored alpacas 28, do printed challies 26, Manchester chintz figured pique cloth 25, do challies 26.

FOREIGN GOODS have been pressed upon the market and prices are lower. Prices are kept up on some fine goods which are scarcer but other goods attract little attention. The auction sales have been large not spirited, and show that goods have formerly been held much above the cost of importation.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending March 22, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1866.						
	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1231	\$540,639	979	\$314,035	1466	\$654,948
do cotton...	670	190,601	463	108,929	1675	566,660
do silk...	304	264,344	181	120,840	660	538,376
do flax...	1024	200,015	505	125,310	1632	388,656
Miscellaneous dry goods.	1546	106,295	530	41,095	319	125,263
Total	3795	\$1,341,894	2658	\$716,000	5752	\$2,273,903

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	279	\$97,956	292	\$137,565	790	\$309,634
do cotton...	171	51,909	124	45,304	458	155,175
do silk...	32	42,492	99	132,699	161	201,746
do flax...	159	40,749	88	60,404	320	94,127
Miscellaneous dry goods.	25	10,906	349	13,778	1331	30,192
Total	666	\$244,012	1052	\$389,750	3060	\$790,874
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	3795	1,341,894	2608	716,009	5752	2,273,903
Total th'wn upon mark't	4461	\$1,585,906	3710	\$1,105,759	8812	\$3,064,777

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	345	\$133,716	73	\$33,493	978	\$389,808
do cotton...	176	35,083	93	19,332	499	173,569
do silk...	119	103,450	33	28,510	242	250,401
do flax...	390	86,748	14	3,268	511	173,419
Miscellaneous dry goods.	1416	10,395	5321	25,056	76	22,231
Total	2446	\$369,392	5534	\$109,659	2306	\$1,009,428
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	3795	1,341,894	2658	716,009	5752	2,273,903
Total entered at the port.	6241	\$1,711,286	8192	\$825,668	8058	\$3,283,331

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending March 22, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	297	\$175,035	Shawls	53	34,420
Cloths	72	37,007	Worsted yarn	10	1,944
Carpeting	320	89,841	Hose	15	3,889
Blankets	38	7,308	De Laines	5	3,147
Coatings	2	895	Merinos	1	167
Total	1029	\$303,068			
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons	410	\$170,830	Emb'd mus'n	14	7,973
Colored	217	85,040	Velvets	8	4,199
Prints	96	25,589	Laces	37	11,786
Ginghams	56	20,950	Braids & bds.	38	13,227
Muslins	12	5,354	Hdkfs.	17	6,638
Total	893	\$307,767			
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks	74	\$109,680	Laces	26	14,996
Satin	2	4,123	Gloves	8	4,718
Crapes	7	4,763	Vestings	1	500
Velvets	11	6,686	Hose	4	1,807
Ribbons	81	65,492	Raw	344	251,266
Total	177	\$195,852			
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens	1244	\$312,520	Laces	8	16,069
Linens & cot.	10	3,553	Hdkfs.	33	22,473
Total	1254	\$316,073			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves	21	\$19,779	Clothing	30	18,012
Kid gloves	8	6,061	Embroideries	56	27,653
Matting	30	3,176	Coll'rs & cuffs	1	642
Oil Cloth	24	2,508	Millinery	2	146
Total	93	\$31,072			
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Woolens	51	\$29,562	Shawls	21	11,659
Cloths	14	5,570	Worsted yarn	130	80,685
Carpeting	82	20,514	De Laines	13	7,421
Blankets	15	3,484	Wors. yarn	1	468
Total	162	\$59,130			
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons	97	\$39,246	Ginghams	6	1,816
Colored	224	72,018	Emb. muslins	14	4,775
Prints	64	20,168	Velvets	5	1,985
Total	285	\$131,438			
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks	53	\$116,265	Laces	6	5,748
Crapes	1	485	Shawls	5	2,130
Plushes	2	2,595	Cravats	1	852
Velvets	1	664	Hdkfs.	1	802
Ribbons	75	61,905	Raw	2	804
Total	132	\$182,716			
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens	293	\$84,268	Hdkfs.	10	4,739
Linen & cot.	3	1,434	Thread	14	3,686
Total	296	\$85,702			

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath.gloves.	6	\$4,712	Embroideries	12	8,026
Matting	1273	6,993	Corsets	9	2,074
Clothing	8	2,743	Straw goods	19	3,888
Total	1331	\$30,192			

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Woolens	180	\$90,278	Shawls	13	8,691
Cloths	30	8,777	Worsted yarn	305	127,982
Carpeting	151	41,082	Delaines	22	11,694
Blankets	64	8,934	Hose	1	531
Total	425	\$148,671			

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons	118	\$46,114	Ginghams	41	14,429
Colored	245	85,099	Laces	12	1,679
Prints	48	16,091	Velvets	1	377
Braids & bds.	2	912	Hdkfs.	4	1,399
Total	413	\$148,005			

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks	75	\$123,287	Laces	4	2,808
Crapes	4	1,745	Gloves	1	386
Cravats	1	362	Braids & bds	13	5,573
Ribbons	135	107,449	Silk & cotton	2	1,688
Hdkfs.	3	4,714	Total	242	\$250,401

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens	510	\$173,693	Hdkfs	1	726
Total	511	\$173,419			

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leather glov.	3	\$3,755	Embroideries	12	8,381
Matting	32	3,120	Corsets	4	975
Total	76	\$22,231			

EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20, 1866.

DANISH WEST INDIES.			Tobacco, bales.			Spirits turp.,		
Quan.	Value.		Quan.	Value.		Quan.	Value.	
Flour, bbls.	690	5,949	Mf tobacco,	268	8,381	bbls.	250	7,685
Corn meal, bbls	25	100	lbs.	5,440	882	Residuum,	6	50
Bread, pkgs.	100	332						
Hams, lbs.	1,646	407						
Cheese, lbs.	531	124						
Beef, bbls.	51	752						
Pork, bbls.	44	981						
Beans, bags.	50	175						
Lard, lbs.	3,816	768						
Tobacco, cs.	1	50						
Furniture, cs.	24	322						
Butter, lbs.	725	303						
Leather, sides.	15	107						
Corn meal,								
pch.	20	440						
Sperm oil,								
galls.	411	1,029						
Blocks, hhd.	1	108						
Perfumery,								
bxs.	300	825						
Candles, bxs.	220	856						
Paper, rms.	200	139						
Mfd tobacco,								
lbs.	415	270						
Tallow, lbs.	843	111						
Cond. milk, cs.	5	75						
Drugs, pkgs.	10	359						
Photographs, cs.	2	200						
Corn, bush.	100	90						
Rope, coils.	175	3,483						
Hoops.	5000	195						
Miscellaneous.	411	\$18,961						

HAMBURG.			LIVERPOOL.		
Muskets, cs.	1,020	15,301	Cotton, bales	9925	1,878,247
Cotton, bales	1,511	273,986	Corn, bush.	22,490	17,627
India rubber,			Lard, lbs.	348,481	61,595
cs.	3	1,163	Tallow, lbs.	457,449	52,956
Drugs, cs.	25	1,655	Bacon, lbs.	775,010	111,279
Tobacco, cs.	150	8,582	Hams, lbs.	12,626	2,146
Rosin, bbls.	1484	7,018	Butter, lbs.	4,520	1,100
Honey, tcs.	110	6,993	Pork, bbls.	680	16,099
Mf tobacco,			Beef, bbls.	1,812	69,216
lbs.	18,495	2,441	Clover seed,		
Mahogany, logs	40	482	bags.	480	7,109
Cedar wood, logs	43	353	Knees	15	295
Staves	9,300	1,542	Rosin, bbls.	2489	12,101
Clocks, cs.	24	571	Sew mach, bxs.	25	625
Sew mach, cs.	905	27,942			
Hardware, cs.	26	1,279			
Segars, cs.	73	23,781			
Ess oils, cs.	21	1,550			
Jalap, bales	8	1,586			
Rosin, bbls.	220	1,300			
Skins, pkgs.	54	28,663			
Furs, cs.	14	6,500			
Cocoa, bags.	1025	11,040			
Wine, pkgs.	2	110			
Wood, tons.	105	2,400			
Rye, bush.	7,028	5,623			
Miscellaneous	200	\$432,061			

FALMOUTH.			BREMEN.		
Petroleum,			Cotton, bales.	980	203,569
galls.	76,604	20,683	Rye, bush.	15,162	12,130
			Tobacco, hhd.	36	9,743
			Shoe pegs,		
			bbls.	499	1,908
			Furs, cs.	8	5,120
			Knees	60	600
			Mahogany, chs	323	350
			Rcsin, bbls.	1,007	4,849
			Logwood,		

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

Ashes—Duty: 15 cent ad val.

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, and 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.

Large table listing various butter and cheese items with prices. Includes Butter (N.Y., Western, Pa., West. Reserve, Southern Ohio, Canada, Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis.) and Cheese (Factory made, Farm dairies, English dairy, Vermont dairy).

Table listing Candles (Sperm, Refined sperm, Stearic, Adamantine) and Cement (Rosendale).

Table listing Chains (One inch and upward) and Coal (Duty, bituminous, 80 lb to the bushel).

Table listing Liverpool Orrel, Liverpool House Cannel, and Anthracite.

Table listing Cocoa (Duty, 3 cents per lb.) items: Caracas, Maracaibo, Guayaquil.

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

Coffee has been only moderately active closing dull and lower.

Table listing Java, mats and bags with prices.

Table listing Maracaibo, Laguayra, St. Domingo, Copper (Duty, pig, bar, and ingot), Sheathing, Bolts, Braziers', Baltimore, Detroit, Portage Lake.

Table listing Cordage (Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2; other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.) items: Manila, Tarred Russia, Tarred American, Bolt Rope, Russia.

Table listing Corks (Duty, 50 cent ad val.) items: Regular, quarts; Short Tapers; Mineral; Phial.

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafoetida, 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 1/4; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; ROLL Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 cent ad val; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 cent ad val; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/4; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebes, 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 1/4 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cent ad val; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cent ad val; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 cent ad val; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

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

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

Table listing Duck (Duty, 30 cent ad val.) items: Ravens, Light; Ravens, Heavy; Scotch, Gourock, No. 1; Cotton, No. 1.

Table listing Dye Woods (Duty free) items: 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 listing Feathers (Duty: 30 cent ad val.) items: 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.

Dry Cod is steady. Mackerel quiet and Herring dull.

Table listing various fish items with prices. Includes 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 listing Flax (Duty: \$15 per ton) items: 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 1/4; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 cent ad val.

Fruit is dull and prices still tending downward.

Table listing various fruit items with prices. Includes Raisins, Seedless; do Layer; do Bunch; Currants; Citron, Leghorn; Prunes, Turkish; Dates; Almonds, Languedoc; do Provence; do Sicily, Soft Shell; do Shelled; Sardines; do; do.

Table listing various goods such as Figs, Smyrna, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Sicily, Walnuts, French, and Dried Fruit with 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 skins including Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, Fish, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, and White with prices.

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

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

Table listing American Window sizes and prices, including 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, 11x14 to 12x18, etc.

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

Table listing English and French Window sizes and prices, including (Single Thick)—Discount 10 @ 20 per cent.

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

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

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

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

Hay—North River, in bales 100 lbs, for shipping 75 @.

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$35; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ter; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

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

Table listing various hides and skins including Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Grande, Orinoco, California, Mexico, Porto Cabello, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, San Juan and Cent. Amer., Maracaibo, and Bogota with prices.

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

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon.

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb.

Horns—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

Indigo—Duty FREE.

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 are declining.

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

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

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 cent ad val.

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty Lumber, 20 cent ad val.; Staves, 10 cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/4; wrought 2 1/4; horse shoe cents per lb.

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.

Oakum—Duty free.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val.

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

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.

Paris white, No. 1, in oil 9 @ 10; do white, American, No. 1, in oil 9 @ 10; Ochre, yellow, French, dry 100 lb 2 75 @ 3 50; do ground in oil 9 @ 10; Spanish brown, dry 100 lb 1 50 @ 2 00; do ground in oil 8 @ 9; Paris white, No. 1, 100 lbs 4 25 @ 5 00; do do Am. 100 lbs 3 @ 3 1/2; Whiting, American 3 @ 3 1/2; Vermilion, Chinese 1 31 @ 1 40; do Trieste 1 25 @ 1 25; do California & English 1 20 @ 1 25; do American 80 @ 85; Venetian red, (N. C.) 8 00 @ 8 50.

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

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

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

New Orleans 40 @ 1 10; Porto Rico 40 @ 80; Cuba Muscovado 84 @ 53; do Clayed 80 @ 42; English Islands 85 @ 40.

Cut, 4d. @ 6d. 100 lb 7 12 1/2 @ 7 50; Clinch 8 50 @ 9 25; Horse shoe, forged (Sd) 30 @ 34; Copper 55 @ 55; Yellow metal 40 @ 40; Zinc 20 @ 20.

Turpentine, N. C. 280 lb 6 06 @ 6 06; Tar, American 2 25 @ 3 00; do foreign 2 25 @ 3 00; Pitch 4 75 @ 5 00; Rosin, common 3 00 @ 3 00; do strained and No. 2 3 25 @ 4 00; do No. 1 6 00 @ 9 00; do Pale and Extra (280 lbs.) 12 00 @ 14 00; Spirits turpentine, Am. 82 @ 92 1/2.

City thin oblong, in bbls. 47 00 @ 48 00; do in bags 45 00 @ 45 00; Western thin oblong, in bags 44 00 @ 44 50.

do in casks 1 65 @ 1 70; Palm 12 @ 12 1/2; Linseed, city 1 34 @ 1 35; do refined winter 1 25 @ 1 35; Sperm, crude 2 40 @ 2 40; do winter, bleached 2 50 @ 2 50; do do unbleached 1 80 @ 1 85; Red oil, city distilled 90 @ 95; do saponified 1 25 @ 1 27; Paraffine, 28 - 30 gr. 60 @ 61; Kerosene (free) 60 @ 60.

do 1 31 @ 1 40; do 1 25 @ 1 25; do California & English 1 20 @ 1 25; do American 80 @ 85; Venetian red, (N. C.) 8 00 @ 8 50.

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

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon. Table listing refined petroleum products like kerosene and lamp oil.

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

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 beef, pork, hams, and lard with their prices.

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

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

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

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

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1/2 cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val.

Table listing various types of seeds like clover, timothy, flaxseed, and linseed.

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing different shot sizes.

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Table listing various silk products.

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing various animal skins like goat, deer, and sheep.

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

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

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. Table listing various spices.

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

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

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

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing Sumac products.

Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. Table listing American, prime, country and city tallow.

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. The market has been inactive, and prices nominal.

Table listing various types of tea like Hyson, Gunpow, and Oolong.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing various tin products.

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

The Tobacco market is moderate. Table listing various types of tobacco like Lugs, Common leaf, and Navy.

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

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

The market is quiet at steady prices.

Table listing various wines and liquors like Brandy, Whisky, and Sherry.

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

Table listing various wire products.

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

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

Table listing various types of wool like American, Saxony, and Merino.

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

Freights—To LIVERPOOL: Table listing freight rates for various goods.

Table listing freight rates for goods to Liverpool.

Table listing freight rates for goods to London.

Table listing freight rates for goods to Glasgow.

Table listing freight rates for goods to Havre.

The Railway Monitor.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The results of operations for the year 1865, compared with those of 1864, are approximately as follows:

Table with 3 columns: 1864, 1865, and a third unlabeled column. Rows include Gross traffic earnings, Operating expenses, Profits from operations, Income balance Jan. 1., Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. contract, Baeder & Co. lease, New stock at par, Total means of the year, Disbursed as follows (Interest on debt, Sinking fund, Quarterly dividends, Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. contract, New construction, Akron Branch R. R., Total disbursements), and Surplus to new year.

The application of earnings to the improvement of the road, and the increase of equipment and station property since 1862, has been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: 1864 and 1865. Rows include Improvements and additions, Derived from new capital, Derived from earnings, 1862-3, and Total disbursements.

From this it will be seen that since 1862, a period of less than four years, fully half as much as the original share capital has been diverted from earnings to construction, and this after paying for the last two years 10 per cent dividends.

RAILROADS OF MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.—We have prepared the following interesting table showing the principal statistics of the railroads in the above named States, and their operations in the fiscal year 1864-5:

Table comparing Massachusetts, N. York, and Pennsylvania across various metrics: Miles of railroad, Number of engines, passenger cars, freight cars, Amount of capital paid in, Cost of roads and equipments, Number of passengers carried, Tons of freight carried, Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Profits on net earnings, Interest paid on bonds, and Divid. paid to stockholders.

The above do not include the statistics of the city passenger railroads.

Included in the "freight" attributed to the Pennsylvania railroads are the following:

Table with 2 columns: 1864 and 1865. Rows include Anthracite coal, tons of 2,240 pounds, and Bituminous coal.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN.—The People's Line of steamers commenced the operations of the season on Thursday, March 19th, and are now making daily trips between New York City and Albany. After the completion of the Athens Branch Railroad, their up-river terminus will be at Athens, where fine accommodations have been provided for steamboats and passengers.

RAILROADS IN THE OIL REGIONS.—The Reno, Oil Creek and Pitohole, and the Kersey railroad companies have consolidated their lines. Regular trains are now run between Reno and Rouseville, making close connection at Reno with the Eastern-bound trains of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and at Rouseville with regular stages to Plumer, Pitohole and the oil regions above. The road will be completed in a few days from Rouseville to Plumer and Pitohole.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table showing monthly earnings for 12 different railroads: Atlantic & Great Western, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island, Erie Railway, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. & N. Indiana, Mil. and Prairie du Chien, Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago, Rensselaer & Saratoga, St. L., Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. & Western, and Western Union. Each railroad section includes monthly data for 1864, 1865, and 1866, with a total for the year.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	97		Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1887		
2d 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	97		1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	97		<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863	81	
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894		
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	97 1/2	97 1/2	Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	96	97 1/2	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		95
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	95	96 1/2	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	97 1/2	98	Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellevue 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	70-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	99	
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879		99
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883		
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	94 1/2	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888	93	
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			Sterling convertible	£800,000	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	200,000	6	do	1865			<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870			<i>Great Western (Ill.):</i>						
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1879	95 1/2	96	<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie.</i>							Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877		94	Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883		
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov	1872			<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
<i>Buffalo and State Line.</i>							New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883		
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883			2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889			<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893			1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877		
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							<i>Hudson River:</i>						
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	101	101 1/2
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
<i>Catawissa:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,907,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1885	101	101 1/2
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882			3d do	192,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	97	
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							Convertible	523,000	7	do	1867	96	
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			<i>Huntington and Broad Top;</i>						
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875			1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov	1870		78
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	81 1/2	82	<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov	1890			1st Mortgage, convertible	6,837,000	7	April & Oct	1875	108	
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885			Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do	1890		
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							2d do	364,000	10	do	1870		
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	75-80			<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	519,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	90		2d do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1893	93	97	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
2d do income	1,100,000	7	do	1883		91	<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		108	<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage	5,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1895			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	Jan. & July	1882	95	
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							2d do	230,000	6	do	1861		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885	88		3d do	250,000	6	do	1862		
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	79	80	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863		88	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Consol. S. F. Bonds. conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly.	1915		74	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	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	969,000	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	1888		
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	2,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug	1892		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>McGregor Western:—1st Mortgage</i>	1,000,000	7	do	1885		
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874			<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>							Dollar, convertible						

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal payable, FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd). The table is divided into sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous bonds, listing various companies and their respective bond terms and amounts.

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Dec. 31, 1865. (Capital, Net Assets), DIVIDEND. (Periods, Last paid), Last sales in 30 d. 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 stock prices.

MINING STOCK LIST—FRIDAY.

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

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1866.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

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

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

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

STATEMENT FOR YEAR, JANUARY 31, 1866.

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

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For premiums and policy fees:		
Original on new policies.....	\$1,154,066 94	
Renewals.....	1,818,654 82	
War extras and annuities.....	15,428 64	\$2,988,150 40
Interest:		
On bonds and mortgages.....	361,752 88	
United States Stocks.....	352,329 52	
Premium on gold.....	94,999 66	809,082 06
Rent.....		55,833 34
Total.....		\$3,853,065 80

Disbursements as follows:		
Paid claims by death and additions to same.....	\$712,823 71	
Paid matured Endowment Policies and additions.....	20,999 52	
Paid post-mortem dividends, divid'gs 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
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, RICHARD A. McCURDY, VICE PRESIDENT.	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 percentage, 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.

BANK BROKEN OPEN.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCHUYLerville, }
 March 16, 1866. }

J. T. Hill, Esq., Cashier 9th National Bank, N. Y. Our bank was broken into last night, but our Lillie's safe protected all our funds. We have lost nothing.

B. F. WATSON, Cashier.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT FOR

SALE.

AT No. 198 BROADWAY.

H. R. HUBBELL, Agent.

SECOND REGULAR MONTHLY

Dividend, Office Shade River Petroleum Company, 4 and 6 Pine Street, Room 10, N. Y., March 16, 1866.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock (free from Government tax) from earnings for the month of February, payable on and after

FRIDAY, 27th inst.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to 26th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Trustees.

D. C. HYDE, 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.

OFFICE OF THE

Security Insurance Co.,

NO. 119 BROADWAY,

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.
APRIL:
 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, GA.,

Every Saturday.
 The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamships
SAN SALVADOR,
 Commander, Joshua Atkins, and
SAN JACINTO,
 Commander, Winslow Loveland,
 1,500 Tons Burthen each.

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

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

San Jacinto, Sat. 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.

THE
Chicago & Great Eastern
RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE

\$1,350,000

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

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

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

New York, Feb. 13, 1866.

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.
OFFICE—78 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS,
Machinery, & Hardware

FOR THE

SOUTHERN AND FOREIGN TRADE

R. H. ALLEN & CO.,

189 & 191 Water Street,
New York.

Offices To Let.

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

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

Insurance.

H O P E

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000 00
 Assets, March 9, 1866 - - - - - 252,551 22
 Total Liabilities - - - - - 26,850 00
 Losses Paid 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 REE-E, 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 IN LAND NAVIGATION Risks, on cargo and freight.

No time risks or risks upon hulls of vessels are taken.

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

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

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

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

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,

E. 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.

Commercial Cards.

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

CARLETON, FOUTE & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
General Commercial Agents.
NOS. 38 BROAD AND 36 NEW STREETS.
G. N. CARLETON, A. M. FOUTE, New York.
R. B. SPEED, A. M. SUMMERS, New Orleans.
J. H. SPEED, W. B. DONOHO, Memphis.
W. M. COZART, J. J. STOCKARD, Mobile.
Consignments and orders solicited.

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

R. M. Davis,

(FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS.)

EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKER,
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NOS. 38 BROAD STREET AND 36 NEW STREET.
Office, No. 29.

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

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

Goodman & Merrill,
COTTON FACTORS

AND
General Commission Merchants,

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

M. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN. JAS. S. SATTERTHWAITE.

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.,
49 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Railway Shares, Bonds, and Government Securities bought and sold.
W. T. Galwey, J. L. Kirkland, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr

J. C. Morris,
NO. 5 WILLIAM STREET,
Broker in
PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS,
RAILWAY SHARES, GOVERNMENTS, &c.,
At all the Stock Boards.
REFERENCES:
B. C. Morris, Galwey, Casado & Teller,
Harbecks & Co., Caldwell & Morris.

Eastern Bankers.

Burnett, Drake & Co.,
BANKERS,
BOSTON.
GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Brokers' Board.

Page, Richardson & Co,
114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON
AND
JOHN MUNROE & Co., PARIS.
ALSO ISSUE
COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent.
TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

Fire Insurance.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$500,000 00
SURPLUS, Jan. 1st, 1866.....205,989 83

TOTAL ASSETS.....\$705,989 83

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Vice-Pres.
JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co.,
Hartford, Conn.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Capital.....\$3,000,000
THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH CHURCH, DRAYTON HILLYER,
ROBERT BUELE, THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
EBENEZER FLOWER, WALTER KENEY,
ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY, CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
ROLAND MATHER, WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD, GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM, THOMAS K. BRACE,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, ERASTUS COLLINS,
Edwin D. MORGAN, of New York.
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1866,.....\$4,067,455 80
Liabilities,.....244,391 48
NEW YORK AGENCY,
No. 62 Wall Street.
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Hanover Fire Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 45 WALL STREET.
JANUARY 1st 1866.

Cash capital.....\$400,000 00
Surplus.....156,303 98
Gross Assets.....\$556,303 98
Total Liabilities.....24,550 00
DORAS L. STONE,
President.
BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE
AND
MINING BUREAU.

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