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

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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PUBLICITY OF OUR FINANCIAL POLICY.

THE great want of the country at the present moment in a financial point of view, is a definite policy in regard to the movements of the Treasury. Before the passing of the legal tender act of February, 1861, the doings of the Secretary of the Treasury attracted little notice outside of a very contracted circle; it was even complained that in consequence of the Sub-Treasury arrangements the administration of the Government finances was unnaturally and mischievously separated from the monetary system of the country at large. The state of things is much changed now. Any irregular movements of the Treasury may cause the utmost commotion and disturbance in the currents of trade, on which the well-being and the subsistence of millions depend. A greater power, a more absolute control, over the growth, the enterprise and the activity of a free people was never enjoyed by any executive than is now vested in the Treasury.

This enormous power is one of several circumstances which make the Secretary's office so difficult to retain; for no man can keep the position a day unless the fullest confidence is reposed in him by the nation. Let the breath of suspicion or distrust dim the brightness of his scutcheon, and his power would wane and his usefulness pass from him as by magic. For the sake of the Secretary of the Treasury himself then, and for the conservation of that implicit trust without which any man's incumbency of the office is an impossibility, the country demands that a definite policy shall be laid down for the management of the national finances; and that the nature of this policy shall be clearly, openly and publicly declared, so that the people may see and understand at every step how their monetary affairs are being conducted.

Publicity is the condition of responsible Government, the bulwark of a free people, the safeguard of republican institutions. In all matters of internal administration, and especially in finance, the doings of Government officers should in time of peace be open as the day. During the war secrecy was necessary in many affairs, and we fell insensibly into the habit of secrecy in many other points of Government administration where it was less necessary. But now, with the return of peace, we come back to the normal state of things, of which, as we said, publicity is the indispensable condition. We have no enemies of the Government to oppose, to crush down, to restore to obedience and to equal laws. All our people, from the lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific are one homogeneous, indefatigable army of workers. All citizens are members of the great rich, growing, mercantile and industrial firm whose territory reaches from sea to sea, and whose finances are of paramount interest to every citizen.

But besides this general right, which all our people have to exact prompt full publicity from their finance officers, there are, as we have hinted, other reasons which are, perhaps, stronger still. One of these is the state of the currency. Every one acquainted with the alphabet of financial science knows that the value of an irredeemable currency is regulated by the law of demand and supply. Let the supply be redundant and the value is depreciated. Allow us to regulate the supply of paper money in a country which is just leaving the solid basis of specie payments, and you confide to our hands the power to fix or perturb prices just as we think proper; because we can keep steady, or we can disorder the value of the dollar at will, making it worth less or more as our caprice, or our interest, or our errors may prompt.

Suppose, in the case we have suggested, it is our pleasure, or our misfortune to increase unduly the supply of currency, what is the consequence? The paper dollars will lose part of their purchasing power. The currency will be diluted throughout the country. As water poured into a pipe of wine impairs every drop of the liquor, so our superfluous issues of currency reach every part of the current of the circulation, and diffuse a taint through the whole.

What follows when the currency is diluted: First, prices begin to rise. But the rise is not seen every where in equal degrees, or at the same time. Objects of the greatest mobility float soonest in a freshet; and under the influence of a flood of redundant paper money the most sensitive objects start first. Wholesale prices are apt to rise before retail prices and in undue proportion thereto. The prices of foreign goods rise before domestic goods, because the perturbation of the currency reflects itself in the foreign exchanges. Usually, however, gold starts up first of all; then stocks and negotiable securities then commodities; according to their various degrees of mobility; and last of all real estate. This has been our experience during the inflation period, extending over the last four years, it has been the experience of every country that has been cursed with a depreciated redundant paper money.

Another consequence of the depreciation of the currency is an increasing "ease in money." This is the popular way of saying that loanable capital is plentiful, that the owners of that capital are willing to lend it on low interest, and that borrowers, consequently, can get accommodation on easy terms. This state of things is only temporary, but it serves while it lasts to aggravate the evils of speculation.

Now let us reverse the picture. After expansion let sudden and severe contraction come. Prices fall; money grows tight, capitalists being timid and unwilling to lend; needy people are in difficulties; those who have been trading beyond their means are left high and dry like fish that have ventured too far out at flood tide; business is stagnant; commercial and industrial enterprise are paralysed. If the contraction be very sudden and very severe a panic ensues and the violent rebound of such a financial revulsion is usually disastrous in proportion to the extent of the antecedent inflation.

It is true that contraction of the currency can be made without these evils. We have proved this. For the first time in the history of finance, an inflated currency has been reduced without producing confusion in the money market or distress among the mercantile interests. The work was accomplished by means of the compound interest notes which will hereafter be looked upon and cited in history as the most ingenious, gentle, skilful, and effective machinery that ever the wit of man contrived for the purpose. These compound notes have now almost ceased to do duty as active currency. As there are 174 millions of them out, the volume of the circulating medium has been reduced to that extent. But so gentle was the process that general prices fell gradually, and almost imperceptibly to the masses of the people, and so equally was the resulting pressure on the money market diffused and distributed, that public confidence was rather benefited than injured, as is evident from the fact that during the very time while it was going on, we negotiated heavier government loans than were ever made in the same period of time by any country in the world. In the twelve months ending 30th June, 1865, the receipts of the Treasury for loans were no less than \$1,475,579,740, which is a greater sum than the entire floating debt which some of our financial men are so fearful that we cannot deal with in the next three years of peace.

From what has been said, it is evident that contraction of

the currency may be well done or it may be clumsily done, and that it cannot be well done except it is done with publicity, so that the whole nation, whose property the currency is, and who have daily to use it for the most important operations of their daily life, may know exactly day by day what is doing with it; and what changes, if any, it is receiving. The power of contracting the currency is of the most tremendous extent. It enables its possessor to touch every man's livelihood, to shrink every income or accumulated store of wealth, and to change the terms of existing contracts.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE FUNDING BILL.

It is probable that toward the close of next week, or perhaps earlier, the Finance Committee will report to the Senate the Funding Bill, which passed the House a week ago. This measure is not regarded with much solicitude in financial circles, as it makes but little change in the conditions under which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell bonds and fund outstanding obligations, by the existing acts of Congress. There is one clause, however, that is highly approved, that namely, which recognizes the principle of publicity, and requires that all the particulars shall be communicated relative to negotiations of Government securities.

The truth is however, that as Congress will meet again within eight months, while none of the floating debts of the Treasury will mature for sixteen months, except such as can easily be provided for the opinion is gaining ground that the best way of managing the finances will be to leave the floating debt to take care of itself until Congress meets again. By that time the country will have had time to take breath upon the prodigious exertions of the war, and we shall be able to negotiate war bonds to much better advantage than now.

There is much plausibility about this view of the case. Some of our less sanguine fellow-citizens seem to believe with *The London Times* that our public debt presents one of the most desperate of financial problems.

The latest quotations of our five-twenty bonds at the London Stock Exchange show, however, that this opinion is not believed by the shrewd, careful, discerning capitalists of Great Britain, and we must confess that we do not believe it ourselves. On the contrary, we maintain that there is financial strength enough in this country to find the whole of our 1,200,000,000 of short date obligations within a single year, should any pressing national emergency urge such a course upon us. Nay more, we think that no one who witnessed the immense financial exertions which this country made during the closing year of the war can doubt that we can take all these bonds at home without applying in any foreign market for a single dollar.

If, as we suppose, these conclusions are founded on an inexpugnable basis of undoubted facts, we need give ourselves no trouble about obligations that will not mature for two or three years. The credit of the Government is so rapidly improving, and the business of the country, both North and South, will so vigorously recover from the derangements incident to the troubles of the past four years, that it is of the highest national importance that we delay for the present all further attempts to anticipate the payment of our short obligations, and content ourselves with providing for them as they fall due.

There will be this advantage in our deciding positively on this course, that an immediate improvement may be expected in the selling price of our bonds. It is well known that the quotations, both in our own and in foreign markets, are in part governed by the probability of further issues being thrown upon the market. Once let it be known that no more

long gold-bearing bonds whatever will, under any circumstances, be issued for a year to come, and we should not be surprised if the price in London went up to 80 within a short time, or perhaps higher still. And surely it is better if foreigners are to get our six per cent Government securities at all that they should pay 80 or 90 for them than that they should get them for 65 or 70:

Moreover, if things are favorable and our national affairs progress as satisfactorily as we fervently hope and pray that they may, the credit of the Government will receive such an impulse that we may in a year's time be able perhaps to negotiate a five per cent bond at as good a price as we could get for our six per cents to-day. In other words, we believe that our long five per cents will sell at par before the lapse of a very long period, and our six per cents at 110 exclusive of interest.

The further advantage is offered by the policy we have suggested, that we should be able to give our attention exclusively and without hinderance to the reform of our currency. This work is more pressing than the other, and, indeed cannot, without serious injury, be postponed.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

One of the most important considerations at present affecting the productive processes of the country is the condition of the labor market. In every branch of industry producers find an indisposition among consumers to pay the prices demanded for their products. In some of the leading manufactures products cannot be sold for their actual cost, and a large amount of trade is consequently being transacted at a serious loss. The large demand for merchandise, immediately on the close of the war, encouraged an active production for the spring business, the presumption being that the war having ended, consumption would resume its former extent. It is now found that the people cannot afford to buy their wanted quantity of commodities at the current high prices; and manufacturers consequently discover that they must either produce more cheaply or produce less.

With the late activity of production the working classes find themselves generally well employed; and as the cost of living and rents range very high, higher perhaps, as compared with wages than before the war, the operatives in many branches of labor are demanding advanced pay. At the same time a long latent desire for the reduction of the term of labor has now developed into an organized agitation for the general adoption of eight hours as the limit of a day's work; which amounts to a material advance in the rate of wages.

We have then, on the one hand, producers under an imperative pressure to reduce wages, in order to produce goods for prices at which consumers will buy them; and, on the other, laborers making a directly opposite demand. This antagonism between employers and operatives is too decided to admit of the hope that it will be adjusted as early as the interest of business requires. For the capitalists to yield is impossible, for in so doing they inevitably incur loss; while the workmen appear so little to comprehend the situation of affairs, and the laws which control wages, that they are not likely to meet the views of employers until compelled by the fruitless results of strikes.

It is much to be regretted that the operatives should exhibit so little comprehension of the fact that their interests are identical with those of their employers, and that any "oppression" or "exactions" on the part of capitalists are a natural impossibility. The price of labor is regulated infallibly by the law of supply and demand, the operation of which the employer can interrupt, to the operative's disadvantage but for a moment. If the employer unduly depresses wages,

so as to secure for himself more than his fair share of the profits of production, he thereby tempts new capital into the business thus rendered extra remunerative, and the consequent new demand for labor at once elevates wages to a just standard. In other words, the profits of production are divided between the laborer and the capitalist; and, if capital takes an undue share of the profit, new capital is drawn in to compete for labor, restoring to the workman his rights; while, if labor takes an unequal share, capital is driven away, and, with a consequent reduction in the demand for labor, capital then secures its rights. This law works with all the certainty of the law of gravitation; and no combinations of employers, or of employes, can successfully resist its control. Thus the laborer is protected against any attempted oppression by capitalists by an indefeasible social law. Could the operative classes be induced to recognize this principle, we should have an end of the mistaken theories and the injurious spasmodic suspension of labor which have been fostered by a supposed antagonism between capital and labor. The two are inseparable members of the copartnership of production; and neither can be injured without the other suffering, nor benefitted without the other profiting.

Applying these principles to the present condition of our industries, what is the result? Manufacturers cannot produce at current wages without incurring a serious loss. Operatives say, "capitalists have made large profits during the war and can well afford to lose now a portion of their late gains." But can it possibly be to the interest of the operatives that employers should lose any part of their capital? Suppose manufacturers should run into bankruptcy by paying higher wages than they can afford, there is then no capital for giving employment to labor; the operatives are thrown out of work, and employers and employes suffer in a common disaster. Should the operatives persist in demanding either an advance of pay, or even the continuance of their present rate of wages, capitalists need not necessarily be driven into heavy losses; they have the alternative of reducing their production, which, by causing a scarcity of products, would enable them to realise a paying price for their goods. This course would throw a portion of the laborers out of employment, and by increasing the competition for work would effectually reduce wages, enabling manufacturers to resume full work and to make a profit upon their operations. It is thus clearly the part of wisdom for the operatives to submit to a result rendered inevitable by the situation of affairs.

Paradoxical as it may seem it is nevertheless true that the laborers themselves would be greatly benefitted by a fall in wages. Operatives appear to forget that they are consumers nearly to the same extent as they are producers. If they increase the cost of production through high wages, they so far necessitate an addition to their own expenditures. The working man can never possibly be benefitted by high prices and hence he should offer no opposition to any fair proposition for a reduction of wages. Indeed, the tendency of high prices is always to beget low wages. Jean Baptiste Say remarks, "The evidence examined before a Committee of the House of Commons of England in 1815 leads to the conclusion that the high price of food at that period had the effect of depressing rather than elevating the scale of wages. I have myself remarked the similar effect of the scarcity in France, of the years 1811 and 1817. The difficulty of procuring subsistence either forced more laborers into the market, or exacted more exertion from those already engaged, thus occasioning a temporary glut of labor."

Our present condition is very similar to that of England at the time alluded to by Mr. Say. Like causes have contributed to raise prices, and in the same way must high

prices tend to put down wages. Any resistance to this inevitable tendency through strikes can only entail loss upon the operatives, first by retarding the fall in prices and next by depriving them for a period of their customary earnings. By consenting to a reduction of wages corresponding to the fall in prices, the operative will have the double gain of cheaper commodities and constant employment.

RAILROAD DEBT OF MISSOURI.

Up to 1849 Missouri had taken no part in the internal improvement movement which had swept over the new States to the east of the Mississippi. In that year the importance of a railroad connection with California, to secure our then new possession, forced itself on the public mind, and St. Louis, by common consent, was designated as the point of departure. In March, 1849, the Pacific Railroad was incorporated, and in 1851 the State, through its Legislature, agreed to lend its bonds to this and other railroad companies on specified conditions. The purport of these conditions was substantially as follows: Whenever the directors of a company should give proof of a *bona fide* subscription of \$50,000 by individuals, the State would issue a like amount of bonds for each subscription until the appropriation should be exhausted. To secure itself from loss, the State took a first mortgage on the franchises and properties of the several companies to which these issues were made, including the Congressional land grants.

While these issues were in progress the financial panic of 1857 supervened, and further negotiation of the bonds was abandoned. The Legislature then promptly enacted a new law to place the State credit on a firm basis. The further issue of bonds was restricted to a sum (\$2,120,000) required to complete work nearly done. A tax of one mill was ordered to be levied on all assessments, and paid over to the Commissioners of the Interest Fund. These, with some other provisions, were calculated to meet the emergency; but, as events proved, were insufficient, for in 1859 through default of most of the companies the fund fell short, and the State was obliged to borrow money to meet a part of the interest on due. Such was the origin of the nine per cent revenue bonds which now form a part of the railroad debt of the State.

The following table shows the companies to which bonds were issued the amount authorized and the amount issued up to the close of 1865:

Titles of Companies.	Date of Act.	Amount.	
		Authorized.	Issued.
Pacific.....	February 22, 1851.....	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
	December 25, 1852.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
	December 10, 1855.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
	December 10, 1855.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
South West Br'ch	March 3, 1857.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
	December 10, 1855.....	4,500,000	4,500,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	February 22, 1851.....	1,500,000	1,500,000
	December 10, 1855.....	1,500,000	1,500,000
	December 23, 1852.....	2,000,000	1,950,000
North Missouri.....	December 10, 1855.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
	March 3, 1857.....	1,500,000	400,000
	February 23, 1853.....	750,000	750,000
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	March 3, 1855.....	750,000	750,000
	December 10, 1855.....	1,500,000	1,500,000
	March 3, 1857.....	600,000	276,000
Cairo & Fulton.....	March 3, 1859.....	.....	324,000
	December 11, 1855.....	250,000	.....
Platte Country.....	March 3, 1857.....	400,000	650,000
	March 3, 1857.....	700,000	700,000
Total Railroad Bonds.....		\$24,950,000	\$23,800,000
Add Revenue Bonds.....		.....	431,000
Total railroad debt.....		.....	\$24,231,000

It thus appears that all the companies except the North Missouri received the full amount authorized. This company failed to pay interest before the total amount was drawn, and consequently further loans were withheld by the State.

During the late war Missouri suffered largely, not only from the destruction of its railroads but also from the consequent suspension of industrial pursuits. Under such circumstances it was impossible that the companies could pay the coupons falling due semi-annually, and indeed no interest has been paid on the railroad debt since January, 1861, except by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company which has paid promptly.

On the re-organization of the State, one of the first acts of the Convention was to restore the public credit which the calamities of war had so seriously involved. To this end an ordinance was passed April 8, 1865, (by a subsequent vote of the people made a part of the fundamental law of the State), which provided for the collection of a tax of one-fourth of one per centum on all real estate and other property, and its application to the payment of the debt and accrued interest. This ordinance indicates the policy to which the State has pledged itself. The funding act recently passed by the Legislature (a copy of which is appended), arranges the terms on which the debt is to be liquidated. We refer to this law for the details. Its chief provision is the funding of the principal of the whole debt and the interest that has accrued, and

may accrue up to Jan. 1, 1868, into a consolidated thirty-years debt. The loan to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, however, is excepted, for the reason that the Legislature were satisfied with its ability to protect the State from loss. The interest on the new bonds will be three per cent for the first four years, four per cent for the second four years, five per cent for the next four years, and six per cent for the next six years, and increasing one per cent every four years after. This arrangement is based on the probable proceeds of the Convention tax on an increasing valuation.

The debt thus provided for principal and interest is briefly stated in the following table:

	Principal debt.	Interest to Jan. 1, '68.	Total amount.
Pacific Railroad.....	\$7,000,000	\$2,940,000	\$9,940,000
Southwest Branch Railroad.....	4,500,000	2,030,000	6,530,000
North Missouri Railroad.....	4,350,000	1,827,000	6,177,000
Iron Mountain Railroad.....	3,600,000	1,470,420	4,971,420
Cairo and Fulton Railroad.....	650,000	273,000	923,000
Platte Country Railroad.....	700,000	294,000	994,000
Revenue Bonds.....	431,000	232,630	663,630
Total.....	\$21,251,000	\$9,067,050	*\$30,199,050

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

In the meanwhile the relation between the State and railroad companies remains undisturbed. The State lien is intact, and whatever amounts the companies may pay on principal and coupons, are to be added to the sinking fund for the redemption of the new issues. The operation of the new law consolidating the debt and graduating the interest is shown in a table accompanying the report of the committee on whose advice it was passed. In this are given the estimated valuation, revenue, interest and sinking fund yearly and the remaining debt at the close of each year for the thirty years necessary for its final extinction. We copy this table for the information of our readers.

GRADUATED INTEREST PLAN

Showing valuation, revenue, payment of interest and principal for thirty years.

Years.	Estimated valuation.	Rev'e. f'm % per ct. tx.	Rate of Interest int't. to be paid.	Surp. for s'k'g fund.	Principal remain'g.
1-65.....	\$400,000,000	\$900,000	3	\$900,000	\$30,000,000
1869.....	428,000,000	963,000	3	900,000	29,937,000
1870.....	457,960,000	1,030,000	3	898,110	29,806,000
1871.....	490,015,000	1,102,000	3	894,130	29,598,000
1872.....	524,315,000	1,179,000	4	1,133,920	29,420,000
1873.....	561,016,000	1,262,000	4	1,133,920	29,252,000
1874.....	600,286,000	1,350,000	4	1,181,000	29,086,000
1875.....	642,306,000	1,445,000	4	1,174,240	28,920,000
1876.....	687,267,000	1,540,000	5	1,454,300	28,755,000
1877.....	735,375,000	1,654,000	5	1,449,750	28,590,000
1878.....	772,143,000	1,737,000	5	1,439,550	28,424,000
1879.....	810,750,000	1,824,000	5	1,424,700	28,258,000
1880.....	851,287,000	1,916,000	6	1,685,700	28,092,000
1881.....	893,851,000	2,031,000	6	1,671,900	27,926,000
1882.....	938,543,000	2,111,000	6	1,650,360	27,760,000
1883.....	985,470,000	2,217,000	6	1,622,760	27,594,000
1884.....	1,034,743,000	2,328,000	6	1,587,120	27,428,000
1885.....	1,086,480,000	2,444,000	6	1,542,720	27,262,000
1886.....	1,140,804,000	2,566,000	7	1,736,770	27,096,000
1887.....	1,197,844,000	2,695,000	7	1,678,740	26,930,000
1888.....	1,233,779,000	2,776,000	7	1,607,620	26,764,000
1889.....	1,270,792,000	2,859,000	7	1,525,860	26,598,000
1890.....	1,308,915,000	2,945,000	8	1,607,000	26,432,000
1891.....	1,348,182,000	3,033,000	8	1,530,240	26,266,000
1-92.....	1,388,627,000	3,124,000	8	1,410,080	26,100,000
1893.....	1,430,265,000	3,213,000	8	1,272,960	25,934,000
1894.....	1,473,193,000	3,314,000	9	1,257,030	25,768,000
1895.....	1,517,388,000	3,414,000	9	1,071,900	25,602,000
1896.....	1,562,909,000	3,516,000	9	861,120	25,436,000
1897.....	1,600,000,000	3,600,000	9	532,260	25,270,000

* Deficit.

The following is a copy of the law to which we have referred in the foregoing remarks:

An Act for the Consolidation of the State Railroad Debt, to provide for the Gradual Payment of the Interest thereon, and the Funding and the Redemption of the same.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SEC. 1. To provide for the funding of the principal and interest now due and unpaid, and interest accruing up to Jan. 1, 1868, of the railroad indebtedness of the State of Missouri, the Governor is hereby directed to cause to be issued "Consolidation bonds" of the State of Missouri in sums of \$1,000 each, to be dated on the 1st day of January, 1868, and payable 30 years thereafter, with coupons attached for the interest thereon, payable semi-annually, as follows, to wit: at the rate of three per centum per annum for the first four years, at the rate of four per centum per annum for the next four years, at the rate of five per centum per annum for the next six years, at the rate of seven per centum per annum for the next four years, at the rate of eight per centum per annum for the next four years, and at the rate of nine per centum per annum for the last four years.

The principal and interest coupons shall be payable at the Bank of Commerce in the City of New York, or such other bank as the General Assembly shall hereafter designate. The total amount of the consolidation bonds, so to be issued, shall not exceed \$30,000,000.

The said bonds shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned and sealed with the seal of the State by the Secretary of State, and shall be registered in the office of the State Auditor and Secretary of State, and the faith and credit of the State are hereby pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal thereof.

SEC. 2. The said bonds shall be issued for the single object of consolidating the present railroad indebtedness of the State, and shall be used only in exchange for the bonds heretofore issued by the State, as well as those guaranteed by the State in aid of certain companies, as follows: for the seven thousand bonds in aid of the Pacific Railroad Company; for the four thousand five hundred bonds in aid of the Pacific Railroad Company, for the southwest branch thereof; for the four thousand three hundred and fifty bonds in aid of the North Missouri Railroad Company; for the three thousand five hundred and one bonds in aid of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company; for the six hundred and fifty bonds in aid of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company; for the seven hundred bonds in aid of the Platte Country Railroad Company, and for the interest on all of said bonds, as aforesaid; and also in exchange for the revenue bonds now outstanding and unpaid, together with interest thereon.

Sec. 3. The holders of the bonds aforesaid shall, at any time after the passage of this act, have the privilege of exchanging said bonds and the unpaid coupons thereof, and those maturing up to and including Jan. 1, 1868, for a like amount in consolidation bonds in the manner following: the bonds to be exchanged for consolidation bonds shall be surrendered to the State Auditor, who shall cancel said bonds and coupons, and indorse each cancelled bond with the words "exchanged for consolidation bonds," which indorsement shall be attested by the Secretary of State, and the State Auditor shall preserve and hold said cancelled bonds and coupons as evidence of the amount for which the State has a lien on the respective roads in aid of which they have been issued. The State Auditor shall deliver, in lieu of the bonds so cancelled, consolidation bonds to the full amount of said bonds and interest coupons unpaid up to and including those of Jan. 1, 1868, provided that, for any balance less than \$1,000, the State Auditor shall give in exchange certificates of indebtedness which shall be convertible into consolidation bonds whenever presented in sums of not less than \$1,000. These certificates of indebtedness shall be signed and sealed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the State Auditor, who shall keep an accurate register of all the bonds and certificates of indebtedness cancelled, and of all consolidation bonds, as well as certificates countersigned by him and delivered in exchange.

Sec. 4. To provide for the certain and prompt payment of the semi-annual interest of these consolidation bonds, a tax of one-quarter of one per centum on all real estate and other property and effects subject to taxation, is hereby levied, and shall be assessed and collected for the year A. D. 1866, and every year thereafter; and shall be sacredly applied towards the payment of said interest coupons; and any surplus remaining shall go into a sinking fund, which is hereby created, for the payment of the principal; and said sinking fund shall be invested in the consolidation bonds of the State of Missouri, but shall not be diverted or applied to any other purpose.

Sec. 5. Any sums which may be received by the State from the Pacific Railroad and the southwest branch thereof, the North Missouri Railroad and its west branch, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, the Platte Country Railroad, the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, or either of them, whether on account of interest or principal of the debt due the State by said roads respectively, or of the tax provided for in the Convention ordinance of April 8, 1865, or any part thereof, or of any other tax which may hereafter be imposed, levied and assessed on any of the said railroads, and the proceeds of the sale of any of these railroads respectively, shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the sinking fund, subject to the payment of interest on and redemption of the consolidation bonds contemplated by this bill, and, when any such payments are authorized to be made in the bonds or other obligations of the State, they may be made in the consolidation bonds issued under this act and in the matured coupons thereof, and be placed to the credit of the sinking fund.

Sec. 6. The foregoing section, or any part of this act, shall not be so construed as to affect in any manner the relations of those railroads to the State, nor so as to relieve the said railroads of any of their obligations to pay interest and principal for which the State holds a lien on said railroads.

Sec. 7. The privilege of bondholders to have their bonds and coupons exchanged for consolidation bonds, as provided in section 3 of this act, shall expire on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1869.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, and State Auditor are hereby authorized to employ such additional clerical force as may be necessary in the performance of the duties required of them by this act. And any other expense necessarily to be incurred under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the Treasury, and charged to the State interest fund.

Approved March 6, 1866.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

We have now prepared our usual monthly table of imports of foreign dry goods. It will be seen that the total is, as we intimated it would be in our report for February, less than for either of the previous months of the year, being about thirteen millions against seventeen millions in February, and sixteen millions in January. The largely increased movement which began with August, reached its culminating point in February, and the balance of the fiscal year will probably be comparatively light.

It has been a matter of surprise to many that exchange should rule so decidedly in our favor, while we were importing so largely. For instance, the total dry goods entering this port during the first three months of this year has been \$45,475,871, against \$11,388,924 in 1865, \$30,256,895 in 1864, and \$19,501,619 in 1863, showing a very large increase of dry goods imports over the same period of previous years; while the exports at New York have, by no means, been correspondingly large. Those, however, who have read from week to week our cotton report, showing, as it has, the very large shipments of cotton from all the Southern ports on foreign account, need no explanation of the present condition of our foreign exchanges. Our total exports of cotton since September now reach 915,000 bales, which at \$2 a bale, gives the United States a credit of \$1,830,000. This much needed staple is also still going forward in undiminished quantities.

We now give the imports of dry goods for the month of March, adding for comparison the totals for the same month of the three previous years:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$2,718,032	\$3,989,968	\$1,559,050	\$2,813,145
do cotton.....	1,094,129	1,349,306	543,700	1,857,342
do silk.....	1,383,887	2,635,369	862,759	2,124,297
do flax.....	1,248,316	1,407,809	642,613	1,275,874
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	453,292	638,966	230,413	803,516
Total entered for consumption.	\$6,892,656	\$10,021,418	\$3,838,535	\$8,874,674
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$231,747	\$432,950	\$844,008	\$1,370,916
do cotton.....	115,976	222,897	453,638	652,756
do silk.....	275,684	285,846	594,167	745,055
do flax.....	78,276	224,341	421,051	377,583
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	32,519	47,465	111,148	110,022
Total withdraw'n from wareh'se..	\$784,202	\$1,283,499	\$2,424,007	\$3,256,332
Add entered for consumption...	6,892,656	10,021,418	3,838,535	8,874,674
Total thrown on the market...	\$7,676,858	\$11,284,917	\$6,262,542	\$12,131,006

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$853,939	\$1,386,465	\$622,173	\$1,799,147
do cotton.....	423,460	299,747	273,973	545,569
do silk.....	496,228	446,521	221,139	817,851
do flax.....	446,919	395,810	308,138	769,981
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	91,379	85,166	60,641	107,070
Total entered for warehousing.	\$2,311,925	\$2,613,709	\$1,486,064	\$4,039,618
Add entered for consumption..	6,892,656	10,021,418	3,838,535	8,874,674
Total entered at the port.....	\$9,204,581	\$12,635,127	\$5,324,599	\$12,914,292

The figures for the first three months of the year are as follows:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THREE MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1ST.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$6,090,178	\$10,516,318	\$3,033,584	\$11,151,884
do cotton.....	2,226,489	3,289,580	1,094,112	6,237,371
do silk.....	2,977,914	6,319,623	1,433,775	7,038,938
do flax.....	2,672,456	3,192,897	1,594,515	4,750,606
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	963,641	1,487,584	512,011	2,504,833
Total entered for consumption.	\$14,870,678	\$24,806,002	\$7,637,997	\$31,683,632
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$877,907	\$1,722,016	\$1,341,920	\$4,026,430
do cotton.....	477,613	867,573	1,057,858	2,508,312
do silk.....	674,993	1,084,296	1,056,256	1,972,235
do flax.....	381,408	863,480	1,245,632	1,417,850
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	115,287	159,156	295,186	355,976
Total withdraw'n from wareh'se.	\$2,527,208	\$4,696,526	\$3,499,852	\$10,280,803
Add entered for consumption..	14,870,678	24,806,002	7,637,997	31,683,632
Total thrown on the market...	\$17,397,886	\$29,502,528	\$11,137,849	\$41,964,435

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$1,590,314	\$2,573,472	\$1,479,841	\$6,260,003
do cotton.....	804,022	696,417	779,692	2,467,365
do silk.....	1,061,082	1,181,044	495,351	2,606,502
do flax.....	693,677	827,803	851,825	2,069,269
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	181,836	169,157	154,218	369,000
Total entered for warehousing.	\$4,630,941	\$5,450,893	\$3,760,927	\$13,792,239
Add entered for consumption..	14,870,678	24,806,002	7,637,997	31,683,632
Total entered at the port.....	19,501,619	\$30,256,895	\$11,398,924	\$45,475,871

The comparative increase in our imports of Dry goods may be seen by the following table giving the imports from July 1, to March 31, nine months, for eleven years:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR NINE MONTHS FROM JULY 1ST.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1855-6.....	\$68,184,032	1859-60.....	\$91,860,822	1863-4.....	\$67,131,852
1856-7.....	78,894,428	1860-1.....	76,846,495	1864-5.....	36,628,697
1857-8.....	58,690,558	1861-2.....	28,379,637	1865-6.....	112,790,805
1858-9.....	69,238,969	1862-3.....	51,065,196		

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. NO. 19.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

The constituents of this great road which connects Boston with Albany and the interior States, are as follows:

Western Railroad.....	Worcester to New York State Line..	117.81 miles
Albany & West Stockbridge.....	Massachusetts State Line to Albany.	38.22 "
Hudson Branch.....	Chatham to Hudson City.....	17.33 "

Total length of road owned by Company.....	173.36 "
Second track and sidings.....	126.61 "
Length of equivalent single track.....	299.97 "
Leased Road.—Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad.....	18.65 "
Total length of road owned, leased, and operated.....	318.62 "

Under the Pittsfield and North Adams' lease, which is to run thirty years from 1st December, 1846, the date of its completion, the Western Company are to pay six per cent. on the cost, about \$450,000. The net earnings have generally been inadequate to the demand, and the difference has been paid by the lessee.

The cars of the Western Company reach Boston over the Boston and Worcester Railroad, the whole distance from Boston to Albany being about 200 miles.

EQUIPMENT.—ENGINES AND CARS.

The equipment of the road at the close of each of the last ten years ending November 30, 1865, has been as follows:

Close of Year.	Locomotive Engines.			Number of 8 wheel cars.		Total.
	Engines.	Passenger.	Mail, &c.	Freight.		
1856.....	69	37	9	1,001	1,047	
1857.....	70	40	10	1,012	1,062	
1858.....	72	44	11	1,036	1,091	
1859.....	72	47	12	1,057	1,116	
1860.....	72	47	12	1,057	1,116	
1861.....	72	47	12	1,051	1,110	
1862.....	73	45	9	1,099	1,153	
1863.....	73	45	10	1,099	1,154	
1864.....	75	46	12	1,147	1,205	
1865.....	78	45	12	1,170	1,227	

OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY.

The following statement shows the mileage of engines, the number of passengers, and the tons of freight carried over the road for the ten years ending November 30, 1865.

The mileage of engines with trains follows:

Fiscal Years.	Passenger Trains.	Freight Trains.	Grav. l. &c., Tot'l miles with Trains.
1856	329,674	557,944	39,400
1857	314,807	589,706	43,590
1858	316,190	585,639	45,122
1859	329,768	653,721	36,565
1860	359,564	701,455	53,072
1861	332,845	804,136	47,037
1862	362,981	852,350	41,370
1863	379,932	854,199	41,773
1864	416,443	96,507	47,273
1865	446,022	864,240	48,252

The number and classes of passengers carried in the same years were as follows:

Fiscal Years.	Through Passengers.	Way Passengers.	Total Passengers.	First Class.	Second Class.
1856	63,246	558,449	621,695	567,766	53,929
1857	59,378	569,676	629,054	570,323	58,731
1858	47,637	484,277	531,914	485,003	46,911
1859	44,251	523,519	577,770	558,751	19,019
1860	41,674	576,208	617,882	602,844	15,038
1861	34,030	520,110	564,140	545,664	18,476
1862	35,497	522,557	558,054	544,639	13,415
1863	56,243	654,214	710,457	698,878	11,579
1864	73,965	862,749	936,715	922,924	13,791
1865	81,024	929,349	1,010,373	1,009,288	1,085

The number of tons of freight carried are stated in the following table:

Fiscal Years.	Through West.	Through East.	Way West.	Way East.	Thro' & Way West.	Thro' & Way East.	Total tons.
1856	33,054	63,517	104,698	218,401	137,752	280,918	418,670
1857	25,544	40,041	93,723	218,199	119,267	258,240	377,507
1858	18,383	56,215	103,583	259,686	121,965	315,931	437,896
1859	22,673	60,795	115,794	249,083	138,467	309,878	443,345
1860	24,350	66,355	147,788	267,054	172,138	333,409	505,547
1861	20,295	111,172	106,974	269,638	127,269	330,910	508,179
1862	22,785	113,040	136,521	315,158	159,306	428,198	587,504
1863	30,923	104,776	147,433	380,786	178,365	485,562	663,927
1864	27,256	116,288	144,944	394,372	172,200	510,660	682,860
1865	29,173	87,254	164,451	413,876	193,624	500,130	693,764

By "through tonnage" is here meant freight from Boston to Albany and vice versa.

The following table is interesting, showing as it does the number of barrels of flour transported from Albany and Troy yearly to Boston and way stations:

Fiscal Years.	Barrel of flour to Boston.	Way sta'ns.	Total.	Fiscal Years.	Barrel of flour to Boston.	Way sta'ns.	Total.
1856	287,610	203,385	495,995	1861	594,005	254,964	848,969
1857	193,870	207,390	406,260	1862	567,968	323,362	891,330
1858	311,567	207,953	519,520	1863	523,310	436,697	970,007
1859	265,779	182,131	447,910	1864	590,265	331,852	922,117
1860	278,842	171,281	450,123	1865	363,844	332,89	696,733

The earnings, expenses and revenue from operations yearly for the ten years ending November 30, 1865 have been as follows:

Fiscal Years.	Pass'ger.	Freight.	Mails, &c.	Total.	Operating expenses.	Revenue or profits.
1856	\$812,880	\$1,207,789	\$95,151	\$2,115,820	\$1,228,219	\$887,601
1857	808,977	1,007,186	94,179	1,910,342	1,034,118	876,224
1858	637,642	963,516	94,135	1,700,293	810,930	889,363
1859	679,121	986,305	101,642	1,767,068	936,920	830,148
1860	690,992	1,101,119	89,240	1,881,351	903,006	978,345
1861	618,365	1,164,320	116,883	1,899,568	1,081,571	817,997
1862	634,656	1,351,802	109,404	2,095,922	1,111,368	984,554
1863	837,611	1,479,874	118,277	2,435,762	1,207,007	1,228,755
1864	1,143,818	1,739,796	111,884	2,995,508	1,818,141	1,177,367
1865	1,366,565	1,926,221	138,793	3,431,584	2,204,925	1,226,659

The distribution of profits (including result on Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad) has been as follows:

Fiscal Years.	Profits (incl. P. & N. A. R. R.)	Int't.	Sk'g funds.	Divid'ns.	U. S. tax.	Surplus.	Carried to
1856	\$589,763	\$105,959	\$50,000	\$386,250	\$	\$147,554	
1857	824,306	313,127	50,000	412,000		49,179	
1858	805,219	342,443	50,000	412,000		827	
1859	823,276	350,179	50,000	412,000		16,097	
1860	889,024	348,223	50,000	412,000		78,801	
1861	805,057	338,952	50,000	412,000		4,105	
1862	981,241	364,444	50,000	412,000	6,371	148,426	
1863	1,232,331	438,802	50,000	463,500	14,325	226,194	
1864	1,178,712	544,103	50,000	515,000	25,750	43,859	
1865	1,232,332	457,296	50,000	543,662	28,614	152,760	

The "interest column" includes also the amount of exchanges paid. The "U. S. tax column" is the excise paid on dividends. The "profits" in the second part of the above table where they differ in amount from those of the first part have been increased or decreased by the gain or loss in operating the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad.

The financial condition of the company yearly as exhibited on the balance sheet on the 30th November for the past six years is shown in following statements:

Nov. 30th.	Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Bills, ac't. &c.	Int't and divid'ns.	Sk'g F'd profits.	Surplus fund.	Total amount.
1860	\$5,150,000	\$6,269,520	\$22,679	\$275,746	\$1,822,055	\$400,644	\$13,940,644
1861	5,150,000	6,271,520	99,660	275,766	2,040,714	404,802	14,242,462
1862	5,150,000	6,419,520	70,323	253,617	2,254,773	553,175	14,731,418
1863	5,150,000	6,269,520	25,721	333,900	2,507,616	819,368	15,108,186
1864	5,150,000	6,269,520	29,295	240,871	2,699,301	863,227	15,352,214
1865	5,627,700	6,269,520	27,796	425,245	2,992,761	1,005,783	16,348,805

Against which are charged as follows, viz.:

Nov. 30th.	Roads and equip-ments.	Stocks secur's.	Ledger bal's.	Materials on hand.	Cash on hand.	Sinking funds State.	Albany.
1860	\$11,029,079	\$15,120	\$162,154	\$303,879	\$144,773	\$1,610,769	\$871,165
1861	11,653,152	15,120	175,123	300,849	115,927	1,775,890	724,502
1862	11,218,476	15,120	256,423	301,796	225,246	1,996,007	778,350
1863	11,262,356	225,120	225,870	267,246	155,722	2,136,127	834,274
1864	11,271,656	136,800	229,854	290,131	270,726	2,355,962	897,065
1865	11,271,856	959,056	143,313	387,686	132,554	2,506,262	946,078

The column headed "interest and dividends," shows the amount of dividends declared but not paid, and of interest accrued but not due.

The "funded debt" of the company is made up as follows:

Five per cent sterling bonds of the State of Massachusetts issued in favor of the company, and the principal and interest of which are payable by the company.	Amount.	Issued.	Due.
viz.: 2135,000	\$648,000	April 1, 1838,	April 1, 1868
337,500	1,620,000	Oct. 1, 1838,	Oct. 1, 1868
90,000	432,000	" 1, 1839,	" 1, 1869
180,000	864,000	April 1, 1840,	April 1, 1870
167,400	755,520	" 1, 1841,	" 1, 1871

—Interest semi-annually April 1 and October 1, payable at London.

Six per cent bonds of the city of Albany, issued in favor of, and payable principal and interest, by the company.	Amount.
Of which \$650,000 were issued 30th May 1840, and \$350,000 1st Aug. 1841; and are payable at Boston as follows: \$250,000 July 1, 1866; \$300,000 July 1, 1870; \$200,000 July 1, 1871, and \$250,000 July 1, 1876. Interest semi-annually Jan. 1 and July 1 at Boston.	\$1,000,000
Six per cent bonds (no mortgage) dated Oct. 1, 1855 and due Oct. 1, 1875, interest semi-annually April 1 and Oct. 1 at Boston.	800,000
Six per cent loan from Sinking Funds, payable on demand.	150,000
Total amount.	\$6,269,520

Sinking Funds.—The Massachusetts Loan bonds will be retired by the operation of a sinking fund based on the premium on the sale of said bonds, which amounted to \$146,467, and an annual payment of 1 per cent on their total amount estimated for this purpose at \$4,000,000. The value of this fund Nov. 30, 1865, was \$2,506,262, which is invested at 6 per cent interest.

The Albany bonds will also be retired by aid of a similar fund, based on an original investment of 10 per cent of their whole amount, and a payment thereto of 1 per cent annually. The fund Nov. 30, 1865, amounted to \$946,078, which is invested at 6 per cent. The redemption of \$250,000 of the bonds will take place on the 1st of July of the present year.

DEDUCTIONS.

The cost of road, and the earnings, expenses and profits per mile, with the proportion of expenses to earnings, and of profits to cost of road, are shown for each of the last ten years in the following statement:

Fiscal years.	Cost of roads per mile.	Gross earnings per mile.	Operating expenses per mile.	Net earnings per mile.	Expenses to earnings.	Profits to cost of road.	Rate of divid's.
1856	\$66.1-2	\$18,563	\$7,809	\$5,754	57.57	8.70	7%
1857	67,288	12,246	6,949	5,297	56.74	7.87	8
1858	69,303	10,899	5,711	5,188	52.40	7.52	8
1859	69,887	11,327	6,006	5,311	53.02	7.61	8
1860	69,887	12,060	6,369	5,691	52.81	8.14	8
1861	70,334	12,144	6,933	5,211	57.08	7.40	8
1862	70,641	13,435	7,124	6,311	53.16	8.93	8
1863	71,038	15,613	7,787	7,826	49.60	11.09	9
1864	72,333	19,198	11,655	7,543	60.71	10.43	10
1865	72,333	21,997	14,134	7,863	64.24	10.87	10

The above is computed on the length of the main line, 156 miles.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, March 17, 1866.

Somewhat unexpectedly the Directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount on Thursday to six per cent, and a similar decline has taken place in the rate of interest in the open market. The fall, therefore, since the commencement of the year amounts to two per cent, and the present position of the Bank undoubtedly justifies such action on the part of the Directors. The high rate for accommodation at the close of last and at the opening of the present year has operated effectively in checking the expansion of trade; hence, the demand for discount during the last few weeks for commercial purposes has steadily and materially declined. In addition to the falling off in trade, the demand for loans to foreign countries, as well as on account of new companies in this country, has been very limited. The heavy discount at which the shares of several of the financial undertakings brought forward during the last two or three years are quoted, has had the effect of materially checking the introduction of fresh companies of a similar nature; consequently, in this department—a department, indeed, which has been one great cause of the fluctuations in and high rate of interest since the period when the Limited Liability Bill passed the two Houses of Parliament—there has been very little absorption of capital, so that an important amount of pressure has been withdrawn from the money market. Besides all this, the falling off in the amount of exports to the East and other quarters since the 1st of January, has enabled the Bank to considerably improve its position, and the present state of its resources is sufficiently favorable to admit even of a five per cent rate. The Directors, however, will, no doubt, wait to observe the effect of the present reduction on the various markets before making any further change. In some departments—more especially in cotton—trade has already improved, and higher prices have been obtained, but as business has extensively and pretty generally declined during the last six weeks, increased activity in our internal trade is an event which is now greatly to be desired. In most articles of food and drink, the transactions of the last few weeks have been of quite a hard to mouth character, although the decline in prices has not been of sufficient magnitude to be productive of any great loss. The position of the Bank at the commencement of the year, when the rate was eight per cent; on the 22d of February when it was reduced to seven per cent, and on Thursday last, is shown in the annexed statement;

	LIABILITIES.		
	Jan. 4.	Feb. 22.	March 15.
Note circulation.....	£22,221,867	£20,973,521	£20,906,227
Public deposits.....	7,579,437	5,048,777	6,304,819
Private deposits.....	14,727,958	12,591,493	12,723,104
Total.....	44,529,262	38,613,791	39,934,150
	ASSETS.		
	Jan. 4.	Feb. 22.	March 15.
Securities.....	34,719,637	28,882,943	29,415,059
Bullion.....	13,106,183	13,822,935	14,327,618
Total.....	47,825,820	42,705,878	43,742,677

The assertion that we may see a five per cent rate in the course of a few weeks, seems undoubtedly to obtain favor, and presuming on such a circumstance, the trade of this country will probably be in a healthier more certain and more satisfactory position than for some years past. The high price of cotton which prevents any active speculation in the article, will have a favorable influence on trade generally, as well as upon the money market, for, although the active demand for manufactures has a tendency to raise the price, the certainty of increased supplies from America has a strong influence in the contrary direction. At present, therefore, speculators are not placed in a position to operate to their own advantage, and the money market is relieved of an adverse influence.

In anticipation of a possibility of a decline in the rate of discount the demand for money during the early days of the present week was limited. Since the reduction in the quotations on Thursday, the inquiry has considerably increased, and in the open market the rate is only about one-eighth per cent. below that of the Bank of England. To-day a large quantity of Australian paper has arrived at maturity, consequently full rates have been demanded for accommodation. In the open market the quotations are:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
30 days' bills.....	5 1/2 @ 5	4 months' bills.....	6 1/2 to 7
60 do.....	5 1/2 @ 5	6 do do.....	6 1/2 to 7
3 months' bills.....	6 @	4 & 6 months bank paper	6 1/2 to —

A reduction has also been made in the rates of interest allowed by the discount houses and joint stock banks on deposits, the quotations are now as under: Money at call, 4 1/2; if with seven days' notice of withdrawal, 5; and if with fourteen days' notice, 5 1/2 per cent.

The principal change in the value of money on the continent is at Amsterdam, at which city a deduction of one-half per cent. has been made. The quotations for discount at the chief cities are now as follows.

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

Speaking generally, the Stock Exchange markets have continued in a most inactive state. Consols have been unfavorably affected by two causes, viz: by the cessation of the Government broker to operate on account of the sinking fund, and by the unsatisfactory meeting of the Joint Stock Discount Company. Financial companies' shares from the latter cause have been greatly depressed, and a further decline has taken place in their value. The market for foreign bonds, however, has been tolerably firm. In Spanish descriptions there has been considerable speculation, and prices have fluctuated to some extent. The following shows the highest prices realized for consols each day of the week:

Consols.....	PRICES FROM MARCH 12 TO MARCH 17, INCLUSIVE.					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87

In the following statement will be seen the extent of depreciation of some of the principal financial undertakings brought out during the last few years:

	Amount of share.	Paid up.	Highest price 1865.	Price Jan 1, 1866.	Present price.
Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England.	£20	£5	10 1/2	8 1/2	8
Contract Corporation.....	100	10	par	.....	.....
Discount Corporation.....	100	20	18	13	9 1/2
East Indian Land Credit and Finance....	50	10	18	6 1/2	5 d
Financial discount.....	50	10	11	10	.....
General credit.....	20	4	6 1/2	6	4 1/2
Imperial and mercantile credit.....	50	5	8 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2
International contract.....	50	10	9	5 1/2	5
Joint stock discount.....	25	10	10	8 1/2	11 dis
London Financial.....	50	15	24 1/2	19	10
London Mercantile Discount.....	50	10	.....	1	10 dis
Ottoman Financial.....	50	20	1/2 dis 12	.....	11 1/2 dis

United States 5-20 bonds have been in active request, and an important improvement in their value has been established. Virginia 6 per cents have also realised enhanced quotations. American railway shares, however, have been rather flat. Annexed were the highest quotations on the days mention: *

For week ending March 10.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 1862.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	72
Virginia 5 per cent.....	50	50	50	50	50	50
do 6 per cent.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	44 1/2	44
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	73	73	73	74	73	73
— Pennsylvania, 1st mortgage, 1877. do consolidated bonds.....	77	77	77	77	77	77
Erie shares, 100 dollars.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57
do Convertible, 6 per cent bonds.....	74	74	74	74 1/2	75	75
Illinois Central, 1875, 6 per cent.....	82	82	82	83	83	83
do do 7 per cent.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	70	70	70
do 100 d'ar sh's, all p'd, 10 p. c.	78 1/2	78	79 1/2	80 1/2	81	80 1/2
Marrietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent.....	69	69	69	69	69	69
New York Central, 100 dollar shares...	60	60	60	60	60	60
Panama, 7 per cent, 1872, 2d mortgage.	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, 2d mortgage, 6 per cent, convertible	85	85	85	85 1/2	85	85
do 50 dollar shares.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881.....	76	76	76	76	76	76

* 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.

Literature.

The History of Henry the Fifth; King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Heir of France. By George Makepeace Towle, author of "Glimpses of History." New York: D. APPLETON & COMPANY, 1866.

The name of Henry the Victorious has been made a household word by Shakespeare, wherever the English language is spoken. To be sure romance has often overstepped the domain of historical verity in the matter, but common readers are not particular in this respect. The House of Lancaster, to which Henry V. belonged, though it usurped the English throne, had finally succeeded in maintaining supremacy, and so historians were prone to exaggerate the virtues of the successful family, and to impute hideous vices and deformities to those defeated. The beneficent rule of the Fourth Edward and his brother Richard, who laid the foundation of the commercial greatness of England, has been overlooked, while the intolerant persecutors of the disciples of John Wickliffe have been extolled for chivalric qualities.

The biographer of Henry draws his narrative from the old chronicles. The introduction is a brief but interesting *resume* of English history from the Crusades to the death of Richard II., the last prince of the direct hereditary line of the Plantagenets. The history of the growth of that sublime *mythos*, the English Constitution, is admirably detailed.

It was in the reign of Richard that Wickliff translated the Bible, and promulgated the doctrines which half the English people embraced, and were afterwards asserted by the iron-hearted Puritans of England. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, defended Wickliffe, while the House of Commons was largely constituted of his disciples. It is not hard to perceive why the descendants of John, having usurped the English crown, should be extraordinarily zealous to purge their skirts of the suspicion of heresy, by cruel persecutions of the very religionists whom their great progenitor favored and protected.

Mr. Towle devotes his first chapter to John of Gaunt, whom he denominates "Quixote in the right place with a royal coronet upon his head." He had the power, and will, and the opportunity to be a hero. The first part of his life was consecrated to war, the latter part to wisdom. He would, in any age, have been a reformer. After a futile effort to secure for himself the crown of Castile, he devoted himself to strengthen the boards of his royal nephew Richard II. His name here "stands with that of Wickliffe as a pioneer of Christian faith, as a champion of free conscience, as a benefactor to all the future."

The second chapter contains the history of his son, afterward Henry IV. It is full of incident, and gives much secret history of the causes of the revolt of Bolingbroke. The advice of his uncle, "the straightest road is always the best and surest," is worth pondering. It led him to the conquest of the English throne. A Parliament was elected which required Richard to abdicate, and made Henry king. It was a novelty in the age of feudalism and primogeniture; the people had a ruler of their own choice. It is not remarkable that in his reign, which was an able and wise one, the House of Commons secured the right of freedom of debate, the right to vote money, the right to legislate, and the right to appropriate funds.

Henry V. was at once the King of France and England, and bequeathed both kingdoms to his infant son. His constitution was scrofulous, and great pains were taken in his boyhood to strengthen it by field-sports, from which arose the merry fictions of his early levity. He was almost feminine in his appearance, silent and thoughtful, and expressed his ideas with clearness and brevity. During the last years of the life of his father, prematurely old with the cares of governing, he exercised much of the regal authority. A little while there had been an ill understanding between the two, but it was reconciled. The fate of the Second Edward and the Second Richard had warned him against their errors. He was always popular. Paying the last rites to his deceased father, he also rendered the same honors to the murdered Richard II. He next lighted the fires of religious persecution, one of the most conspicuous examples of his zeal being the heyday companion of his earlier manhood, Sir John Oldcastle, whom Shakspeare afterward transferred into the obese Falstaff. He was hanged by a chain round his waist, and burned to ashes by fire kindled beneath. Henry also devoted himself to restraining the influence of the papal court in English politics.

He next began the conquest of France. The history of that campaign is familiar to all the students of history. In this volume

it reads like romance. Though his army was devastated by pestilence, from Harfleur to Agincourt it won victories. Only four thousand men survived to accompany their monarch to England. A subsequent campaign was terminated by his marriage, a love affair, to Katharine, the daughter of Charles VI. The diplomacy, the secrecy, and the way in which this was consummated surpass the delineations of a novel. On the morning after the nuptials he resumed the corselet, for France had been half reconquered. This was the queen whose subsequent marriage with Owain Tudor was the foundation of a new royal family. At her instance James I, of Scotland, was delivered from captivity, and married to Johanna Beaufort, the niece of the English king.

Again, the exigencies of war summoned the chivalric Henry to France, and he left England for the last time, charging his queen not to give birth to her child in Windsor Castle. An astrologer had told him that the prince born there would lose the heritage of the House of Lancaster. Katharine disobeyed him; and the hopeless Henry VI. first saw light in that fatal place. She then joined her husband, now suffering from wasted disease. In August, 1422, he died at Vincennes, in the flower of his years. No king had been more popular, or fastened absolutism more firmly upon the people.

This work of Mr. Towle will be a favorite among students of history. It may accidentally glaze over the despotic acts of the sovereigns of whom it treats; but the general effect for variety and the attractive style will be to almost every reader abundant compensation.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports and exports at this port the past week are again large, exceeding any previous year in the record we give below. 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. In connection with these figures, we would also refer our readers to our weekly cotton report, where will be found the total exports of cotton from all the ports for the week and since Sept. 1st. Those returns explain why, in face of the unusually large imports at this port, exchange continues to rule in our favor. The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry-goods) March 22, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) March 23 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.					
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$1,156,124	\$1,082,654	\$2,060,630	\$1,097,881	\$3,283,331
General merchandise	2,430,057	2,437,439	3,234,138	2,009,983	3,032,743
Total for the week...	\$3,586,181	\$3,520,093	\$5,294,768	\$3,107,864	\$6,316,074
Previously reported..	34,850,946	39,988,013	47,108,027	26,370,548	67,480,685
Since January 1.....	\$33,437,127	\$43,508,106	\$52,402,795	\$29,478,412	\$73,796,759

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 27:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$4,534,075	\$3,298,035	\$3,608,485	\$6,127,258
Previously reported.....	47,129,265	32,493,165	47,517,608	50,791,717
Since January 1.....	\$51,663,340	\$35,791,200	\$51,126,093	\$56,918,975

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 24, 1866 :

March 21—Bark Sissibon, Buenos Ayres—				
Spanish gold.....				\$9,061
" 21—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—				
Spanish gold.....				21,897
" 22—Steamer New York, Bremen—				
German silver.....				1,000
For Southampton—				
Silver bars.....				102,504
" 24—Steamer City of Boston, Liverpool—				
Silver bars.....				11,600
Gold bars.....				24,235
Total for the week.....				\$170,297
Previously reported.....				5,194,507
Total since January 1, 1866.....				\$5,364,804
Same time in	Same time in			
1865.....	\$4,392,526	1858.....		\$9,214,946
1864.....	10,032,455	1857.....		4,763,167
1863.....	14,066,188	1856.....		3,643,887
1862.....	8,085,832	1855.....		4,515,067
1861.....	1,474,434	1854.....		3,655,449
1860.....	3,506,696	1853.....		2,459,178
1859.....	7,460,569	1852.....		7,032,495

THE TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Arizona arrived at this port on the 23d inst., from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails. The following is her treasure list :

Bacon & Russell.....	\$11,718	Lees & Waller.....	\$208,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	57,881	Panama Railroad Co.....	24,637
Henry, Cohn & Co.....	6,500	Order.....	20,000
Eugene Kelley & Co.....	55,600		
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	5,500	Total.....	\$389,837

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

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	To date.
January 12.....	New York.....	\$ 685,610	\$ 685,610
January 19.....	Henry Chauncey.....	799,706	1,485,314
February 1.....	Atlantic.....	944,878	2,430,198
February 9.....	New York.....	1,449,074	3,879,266
February 21.....	Henry Chauncey.....	1,209,048	5,088,319
March 5.....	Costa Rica.....	1,469,286	6,557,602
March 12.....	New York.....	1,425,553	7,983,155
March 23.....	Arizona.....	389,837	8,372,992

TENNESSEE DEBT—GOVERNORS NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The following official notice has been issued by the Governor of Tennessee to the bondholders of the State, on the subject of funding the arrearages of interest :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, TENN., March 12, 1866.

By virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed Nov. 23, 1865, I am authorized and instructed to issue the Six per cent coupon bonds of the State, bearing date Jan. 1, 1866, and payable Jan. 1, 1892, to an amount sufficient to pay off all the bonds and interest past due, as well as that to fall due Jan. 1, 1866, or bonds that may fall due in 1867, said bonds to be similar in every respect to the bonds issued under the act of February 11, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof.

I am now ready to perform the duty imposed upon me by the aforesaid law, by issuing to persons holding bonds, or coupons, or entitled to interest, past due, new bonds in lieu thereof. Holders of bonds or coupons past due, or entitled to interest, will please file such bonds or coupons, or claims for interest, with the Comptroller of the Treasury, in amounts not less than one thousand dollars, and present the said Comptroller's receipt to the Secretary of State, who will deliver the new bonds.

FUNDING BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The following is a copy of the Funding Bill as it passed the House of Representatives on Friday night of last week :

Be it enacted, &c., That the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations, issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner and at such rate as he may think advisable for lawful money of the United States or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value, which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress, the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt; Provided that of United States notes not more than ten millions of dollars may be retired and canceled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than four millions of dollars in any one month. And provided further that the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in full force in all provisions except as modified by this act.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress at the commencement of the next session the amount of exchanges made or money borrowed under this act, and of whom, and when, and on what terms, and also the amount and character of indebtedness retired under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans and exchanges.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS—DECISION IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—The following is the decision of the United States Supreme Court made March 26, with regard to the right of States to tax the shares of the National banks. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the court. The title of the cause was Adam Van Allen and others, stockholders of the First National Bank of Albany, vs. Michael A. Nolan and others, Board of Assessors of the City of Albany. The opinion is as follows :

This is a writ of error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. The case presented is this: The plaintiffs in error are stockholders in the First National Bank in the City of Albany, and the defendants constitute the Board of Assessors of taxes in the same city. The whole of the capital stock of the bank consisted of stocks and bonds issued by the United States under various acts of Congress; and it was insisted before the Board that the shares of the bank, held by the plaintiffs as stockholders were not subject to assessment and taxation under State authority, which position was denied by the Board, and the assessment was made and the tax imposed. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, and thence to the Court of Appeals, which court affirmed the authority of the Board of Assessors to levy the tax. The case is now before us under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary Act.

The decree of the Court of Appeals must be reversed on the ground that the Enabling Act of the State, of March 9, 1865, does not conform to the limitations prescribed by the act of Congress, passed June 3, 1864, organizing the national banks and providing for their taxation. The defect is this: One of the limitations in the act of Congress is "that the tax so imposed under the laws of any State upon the shares in any of the associations authorized by this act shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks authorized under the authority of the State where such association is located." The Enabling Act of the State contains no such limitation; the banks of the State are taxed upon their capital, and although the act provides that the tax on shares of the national banks shall not exceed the par value, yet inasmuch as the capital of the State banks may consist of the bonds of the United States which are exempt from State taxation, it is easy to see that a tax on the capital is not an equivalent for the tax on the shares of the stockholders. This is but an unimportant question, however, as the defect may be readily remedied by the State Legislature. The main and important question involved, and the one which has been argued at great length and with ability, is whether the State possesses the power to authorize the taxation of the shares of these national banks in the hands of the stockholders, whose capital is wholly invested in stocks and bonds of the United States. The court are of opinion that this power is possessed by the State, and that it is due to the several cases that have been so fully and satisfactorily argued before us at this term, as well as to the public interests involved, that the question should be finally disposed of; and we shall proceed therefore to state as briefly as practicable the grounds and reasons that have led to their judgment in the case.

The first act providing for the organization of these national banks, passed

February 25, 1863, contained no provision concerning State taxation of these shares, but Congress reserved the right by the last section at any time to amend, alter, or repeal the act. The present act of 1864 is a re-enactment of the prior statute, with some material amendments, of which the section concerning State taxation is one. In organizing these banks under the act, it is made the duty of the association to deliver to the Treasurer of the United States registered bonds bearing interest to an amount not less than \$30,000, nor less than one-third of the capital stock paid in, which bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer, and by him safely kept. This provision fixes the minimum limit of the amount of the bonds to be deposited with the Treasurer, but no maximum is fixed, and the whole amount of the capital may be invested in them. On the deposit of the bonds with the Treasurer, the association is entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, registered and countersigned, equal in amount to ninety per cent of the current market value of the bonds so deposited. There is a limit as to the amount of the circulating currency issued by these associations, not to exceed in the aggregate three hundred millions of dollars; and this sum is to be apportioned among the several banks organized under the act. These notes after being countersigned, are authorized to be issued and to circulate as money, and are to be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment for taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports, and also for all salaries, and other debts and demands owing by the United States, except interest on the public stocks, and in redemption of the national currency.

The associations also possess all the powers necessary for carrying on the business of banking, by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt; and by receiving deposits, buying and selling exchange, coin and bullion; by loaning money on personal security; by obtaining, issuing, and circulating notes, according to the provisions of the act. The duration of the charter is twenty years. They are also made depositories of public moneys, when designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be employed as fiscal agents of the government.

These are very great powers and privileges conferred by the act upon these associations, and which are founded upon a new use and application of these government bonds, especially the privilege of issuing notes to circulate in the community as money to the amount of ninety per centum of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer, thereby nearly doubling the amount for the operations and business purposes of the bank. This currency furnishes means and facilities for conducting the operations of the associations, which, if used usefully and skillfully, cannot but result in great advantages and profits to all the members of the association, the shareholders of the bank. In the granting of chartered rights and privileges by government especially if of great value to the corporations, certain burdens are usually, if not generally, imposed as conditions of the grant. Accordingly we find them in this charter. They are very few, but distinctly stated. They are, first, a duty of one-half of one per centum each half year upon the average amount of its notes in circulation; second, a duty of one-fourth of one per centum each half year upon the average amount of its deposits; third, a duty of one-fourth of one per centum each half year on the average amount of its capital stock, beyond the amount invested in the United States bonds; and fourth, a State tax upon the shares of the association held by the stockholders, not greater than assessed on other moneyed capital in the State, nor to exceed the rate on shares of stock of State banks.

These are the only burdens annexed to the enjoyment of the great chartered rights and privileges that we find in this act of Congress, and no objection is made to either of them, except the last—the limit of State taxation. Although it has been suggested, yet it can hardly be said to have been argued, that the provision in the act of Congress concerning the taxation of the shares by the State is unconstitutional. The suggestion is, that it is a tax by the State upon the bonds of the government which constitute the capital of the bank, which this court has heretofore decided to be illegal. But this suggestion is scarcely well founded, because if we were to admit, for the sake of the argument, this to be a tax on the bonds or capital of the bank, it is but a tax upon the new uses and new privileges conferred by the charter of the association. It is but a condition annexed to the enjoyment of this new use and new application of the bonds; and if Congress possessed the power to grant these new privileges, which none of the learned counsel has denied, and which the whole argument assumes, then we do not see but that the power to annex the conditions is equally clear and indisputable. The question involved is altogether a different one from that decided in the previous cases, and stands upon different considerations. The whole taxation under this act of Congress involves no question as to the pledged faith of the government. The tax is the condition for the new rights and privileges conferred upon the associations.

But, in addition to this view, a tax on shares is not a tax on the capital of the banks. The corporation is the legal owner of all the property of the bank, real and personal, and within the powers conferred on it by the charter, and for the purposes for which it was created, can deal with the property as absolutely as a private individual can deal with his own. This is familiar law, and will be found in every book that may be opened on the subject of corporations. A striking exemplification will be found in the case of the Queen vs. Armand, 9th Adolphus and Ellis, new series, 806. The question related to the registry of a ship owned by a corporation. Lord Denman observed: "It appears to me that the British corporation is, as such, the sole owner of the ship." The individual members of the corporation are, no doubt, interested in one sense in the property of the corporation, as they may derive individual benefits from its increase, or losses from its decrease; but in no legal sense are the individual members the owners. The interest of the shareholder entitles him to participate in the net profit earned by the bank in the employment of its capital during the existence of its charter, in proportion to the number of his shares, and upon its dissolution or termination, to his proportion of the property that may remain in of the corporation after the payment of its debts. This is a distinct, independent interest or property held by the shareholder, like any other property that may belong to him. It is this interest which the act of Congress has left subject to taxation by the States with the limitations prescribed. That act provides as follows:

"That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of the said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority, at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State. *Provided, further,* That the tax so imposed under the laws of any State upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by this act shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under authority of the State where such association is located."

It is said that Congress possesses no power to confer upon a State authority to be exercised, which has been exclusively delegated to that body by the Constitution; and consequently that it cannot confer upon a State the sovereign right of taxation, nor is a State competent to receive the grant of any such power from Congress. We agree to this; but as it respects a subject over which the States may exercise a concurrent power, but from the exercise of which Congress in the exercise of its paramount authority may exclude the States, it (Congress) may withhold the exercise of that authority, and leave the State free to act. An example of this resolution, subsisting between the Federal and State governments, is found in the pilot-laws of the States, and the health and quarantine laws. The power of taxation, under the Constitution, as a general rule, and as has been repeatedly recognized in adjudged cases in this court, is a concurrent power. The qualifications of the rule are the exclusion of the States from the taxation of the means and instruments employed in the exercise of the functions of the Federal Government.

The remaining question is, has Congress legislated in respect to these associations so as to leave the shares of the stockholders subject to State taxation? We have already referred to the main provision of the act of Congress on the subject, and it will be seen that it declares that "nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of the said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority." And in another section of the act it is declared that: "The president and cashier of every such association shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association, and the number of shares held by each, in the office where its business is transacted; and such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association; and the officers autho-

ized to assess taxes under State authority, during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted."

These two provisions, the one providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent the shares from being included in the valuation of personal property in the assessment of taxes imposed by State authority; and the other, providing for the keeping of a list of the names and residences of the shareholders, among other things for the inspection of the State officers, not only recognize in express terms the sovereign right of the State to tax, but prescribe regulations and duties to the associations with a view to disembarass the officers of the State engaged in the exercise of the right. Nothing, it would seem, could be made plainer or more direct and comprehensive on the subject. The language of the several provisions is so explicit and positive as scarcely to call for judicial construction.

Then as to the "share," and what is intended by the use of the term, the language of the act is equally explicit and decisive. The persons forming an association are required to make a certificate which will specify among other things "the amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided," "the names and places of residences of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each." The "capital stock" shall be divided into shares of \$100 each, "and shall be deemed personal property." The "shareholders" of the association "shall be held individually responsible, equally and rateably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares." In the election of directors, "and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him." At least fifty per centum of the capital stock of every association shall be paid in before it shall be authorized to commence business, "and the remainder in instalments of at least ten per centum per month, till the whole amount shall be paid." "If any shareholder or his assignee shall fail to pay any instalment on the stock," the directors may sell the stock "of such delinquent shareholder," at public auction. "No association shall make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital."

We have already referred to the lists of names and residences of "shareholders" and the number of "shares" to be kept for the inspection of the State assessors. Now, in view of these several provisions in which the terms "shares" and "shareholders" are mentioned, and the clear and obvious meaning of the term in the connection in which it is here found—namely, the whole of the interest on the shares of the shareholders—when the statute provides that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in said associations from being included in the valuation of the personal property of any person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by State authority, can there be a doubt but that the term "shares," as used in this connection, means the same interest as when used in the other portion of the act? We think not. This is the obvious and ever-necessary meaning to be given to it.

It has been argued that the term used here means only the interest of the shareholder as representing the portion of the capital, if any, not invested in the bonds of the government, and that the State assessors must institute an inquiry into the investment of the capital of the bank and ascertain what portion is invested in these bonds, and make a discrimination in the assessment of the shares; but this is an interpolation, pure and simple, into the act of Congress. If that body had intended any such discrimination, it would have been natural and an easy matter to have said so. Certainly so great and important a change in the use of this term, if so intended, would not have been left to judicial construction.

Upon the whole, after the maturest consideration, we have been able to give to the act, we are satisfied that the States possess the power to tax the whole of the interest of the shareholders in the shares held by them in these associations, within the limit prescribed by the act authorizing their organization; but for the reason stated in the former part of the opinion, the judgment must be reversed and the case remanded to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, with directions to enter judgment for the plaintiffs in error, with costs.

Chief Justice Chase delivered a dissenting opinion (which was concurred in by Mr. Justice Wayne and Mr. Justice Swayne), as to the power of the States to tax the shares of the national banks.

The Bankers' Gazette.

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

The following dividends are announced—

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Railroads.				
Hartf. & New Haven... p. sh	\$3q'ly	April 2.	Union National Bank, N. Y.	Mar. 27 to April 2.
Panama—				
out of earnings of RR....	4 q'tly	} Apr. 5	Companies Office	Mar. 27 to April 6.
steamboats	2 q'tly			
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago	2 1/2 q'ly	April 18.	Winslow, Lanier & Co., N.Y.	March 31 to April 19.
Philad., Germ. & Norrist.	4	April 2.	Comp. Office, Philadelphia.	March 20 to April 2.
Banks.				
Bulls Head Bank	4 q'tly	April 2.	At Bank.	

LOST BONDS.

The following is a list of Bonds lost by John P. Moore, 110 Madison Avenue.

U. S. Loan of 1881—Twenty-two Bonds of \$1,000 each, 6 of which were numbered 5, 134 to 55, 149, and 6 numbered 65, 639 to 65, 544. **Twelve** Bonds of \$500 each, 6 numbered 22, 577 to 22, 582, and 6 numbered 27, 970 to 27, 975. **One** Bond of \$100 numbered 11, 229 A. **One** Bond of \$50 numbered 1, 902.

U. S. 5-20s—Twenty-two of \$1,000 each, dated 1864, 2 numbered 9, 316 and 13, 423, and 20 numbered 33, 845 to 33, 864. **Five** of \$500 each, dated 1864, numbered 1, 462 D, 1, 469 D, 6, 870 D, 9, 933 E, 10, 218 D. **Six** of \$100 each, 5 dated 1864, and numbered 2, 592, 12, 930 to 12, 932, 14, 199, and 1 dated Nov. 1, 1865, and numbered 7, 703 A.

U. S. 7-30s—Five of \$1,000 each, 3 dated June 15, 1865, and numbered 23, 227 C, 8, 545 A, 8, 546 B, 2 dated Aug. 15, 1865, and numbered 53, 140 B, 57, 487 C. **Nine** of \$500 each, 6 dated July 15, 1865, and numbered 162, 245 A to 162, 448 D, and 146, 823 A to 146, 824 B, 2 dated June 15, 1865, and numbered 101, 115 C, 101, 116 D, 1 dated Aug. 15, 1865, numbered 29, 457 C. **Four** en of \$100 each, dated Aug. 15, 1865, and numbered 2, 313 C, 2, 314 A, 31, 397 B, 31, 398 C, 97, 304 B, 165, 032 A, 301, 142 B, 424, 671 C to 424, 672 D, and 447, 749 A to 447, 750 B. **Three** of \$100 each, dated July 15, 1865, and numbered 347, 340 B to 347, 312 D. **Eight** of \$50, dated Aug. 15, 1865, and numbered 266, 339 A to 266, 312 D, and 1, 636 A, 17, 105 B, 48, 438 B, 101, 944 A.

New Albany & Salem R.R. Bond, dated March 1, 1852, for \$1,000 and numbered 1, 627.

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, is shown in the following statement: (At the Open Board shares only are sold.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Total for the week.
U. S. Gold Coin..	\$....	\$500	\$10,000	\$....	\$....	\$....	\$10,500
U. S. Bonds.....	123,500	51,500	276,500	135,300	294,000	.....	880,500
U. S. Notes.....	28,500	92,500	121,500	72,000	172,700	.....	84,200
State & City Bonds	140,500	50,000	36,000	112,500	48,000	.....	388,000
Railroad Bonds..	14,000	11,000	4,000	17,000	9,500	.....	55,500
O & M Certificates	30,000	20,000	10,000	.....	14,000	.....	74,000
Total Bonds, &c.	\$596,500	225,000	443,000	336,800	638,200	.....	2,239,500
Week previous..	307,450	297,000	482,700	470,500	337,000	292,500	2,187,150
Railroad shares..	22,979	17,135	20,482	18,604	30,454	.....	109,654
Bank shares.....	44	35	285	141	65	.....	570
Miscellaneous ...	716	935	2,418	4,790	3,480	.....	11,939
Total shares...	23,739	18,105	23,185	23,535	33,999	.....	122,563
Week previous..	39,910	44,379	67,960	36,188	33,488	38,681	261,106

The following statement shows the kind and amount of United States bonds and notes and of State and City securities sold daily and the total sold during the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. 6's, 1881	\$....	\$....	\$8,500	\$26,000	\$6,000	\$....	\$40,500
U. S. 6's (5-20's)	75,000	26,000	134,000	91,000	255,000	.....	581,000
U. S. 6's (old)	2,000	.....	.....	6,300	8,000	.....	16,000
U. S. 5's (10-40s)	51,500	25,500	129,000	12,000	25,000	.....	243,300
U. S. 5's (old)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 7-30 notes	232,500	92,500	121,000	72,000	257,700	.....	826,200
U. S. Certificate	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	15,000
Missouri 6's..	\$....	\$7,000	\$2,000	\$64,000	\$....	\$....	\$73,000
Tennessee 6's..	43,000	8,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	.....	102,000
N. Carolina 6's	67,500	20,000	.....	17,000	18,000	.....	122,500
Virginia 6's...	19,000	5,000	5,000	500	10,000	.....	39,500
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana 6's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota 8's.	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000
N. Y. State 6's.	.....	1,000	5,000	4,000	.....	.....	10,000
New York 7's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
bounty	11,000	5,000	3,000	10,000	.....	.....	29,000
Ohio 6's.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
California 7's,	.....	.....	1,000	.....	3,000	.....	4,000
(gold) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connect't 6's.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
N. Y. city 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn city	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6's.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000

The number of shares of all kinds sold at the regular and open boards comparatively, and the total at both boards, is shown in the following summary:

	Reg. Board.		Open Board.		Both Boards.	
	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.
Saturday	23,739	39,910	47,950	56,500	71,689	96,410
Monday	18,105	44,879	35,200	64,720	53,305	109,599
Tuesday	23,185	67,760	39,750	59,670	62,935	127,630
Wednesday.....	23,535	36,188	40,200	56,720	63,735	92,908
Thursday	33,999	33,488	45,100	38,400	79,099	71,888
Friday .....	.....	38,681	.....	59,900	.....	98,581
Total of week.....	122,563	261,106	208,200	335,910	330,763	597,016

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.....	44	35	285	141	65	.....	570
Central of New Jersey....	40	200	.....	18	49	.....	307
Chicago & Alton.....	350	225	300	200	.....	.....	875
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy ..	60	90	.....	50	.....	.....	200
Chicago & Northwestern.	3,300	3,700	2,400	2,850	4,200	.....	16,450
Chicago & Rock Island..	2,650	2,200	14,050	1,106	820	.....	20,826
Cleveland, Col. & Cinc...	.....	.....	50	60	.....	.....	110
Cleveland & Pittsburg....	12,900	7,200	6,500	7,500	6,100	.....	40,200
Cleveland & Toledo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	16,410	13,700	12,550	17,100	24,780	.....	84,540
Hudson River.....	1,000	700	100	300	300	.....	2,400
Illinois Central.....	200	100	100	100	.....	.....	500
Michigan Central.....	.....	.....	12	50	200	.....	262
Michigan Southern.....	16,919	8,200	11,578	8,300	14,100	.....	59,097
Milwaukee & P. du Chien.	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris & Essex.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
New York Central.....	2,600	3,000	3,400	2,654	5,400	.....	17,050
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.	3,400	2,120	1,350	3,500	4,200	.....	14,570
Reading.....	5,600	3,900	2,220	8,000	7,900	.....	27,620
St. Louis, Alton & T. H..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo & Wabash.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	200
American Coal.....	.....	35	.....	100	.....	.....	135
Ashburton Coal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200
Atlantic Mail.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	.....	400
Canton.....	100	.....	40	2,700	400	.....	3,240
Central Amer. Transit....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Coal.....	.....	250	.....	400	200	.....	850
Cumberland.....	.....	200	.....	800	200	.....	1,200
Del. & Hud-on Canal.....	.....	50	.....	.....	80	.....	130
Maryland Anthracite.....	.....	400	.....	800	.....	.....	1,200
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	500	900	500	.....	1,900
Pacific Mail.....	.....	150	.....	300	.....	.....	450
Pennsylvania Coal.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Quicksilver.....	310	100	300	800	800	.....	1,810
Quartz Hill Gold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Mountain Coal....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuylkill Coal.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Spruce Hill Coal.....	4,200	6,800	5,500	3,800	7,200	.....	27,500
Union Trust.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Union Navigation.....	100	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	300
Western Union Telegraph	456	200	1,320	610	1,200	.....	3,786
Wilkesbarre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 30, 1866.

THE MONEY MARKET.—There are no noteworthy changes in monetary affairs. The loan market exhibits an extreme ease, indicative of a general dullness in business and of quiet in speculation. The banks, being unable to employ all their balances in loans and discounts, are investing in compound interest notes and seven-thirties quite freely. This mode of employing balances is preferred to depositing with the Sub-Treasury on temporary loan, from an apprehension that the rate of interest on the temporary loans may be

early reduced, in accordance with intimations from the Treasury Department of the probability of that course being adopted.

The banks readily discount the paper of firms of known standing at 7 per cent, but firms in the more hazardous branches of trade have to seek accommodation among the discount houses, and pay unusually high rates of interest. The heavy decline of prices, in some branches of trade, naturally produces a degree of caution in advancing money upon paper coming from those sources. The difficulty of negotiating such credits is inducing a contraction of business, and the transaction of an increased amount of trade upon a cash basis or short time.

The demand for money from the stock brokers, though larger than of late, is yet less than usual at this season of the year. The rate on call loans has been steady throughout the week at 5 per cent.

The older houses have at present unusual advantages over new firms in the money market, large differences in the rate of interest being made in favor of firms of well-known means and proved prudence. First-class paper is discounted at 6½@7½ per cent, an increased amount being done at the lower quotations. There is, however, a certain amount of paper usually classed as prime, which now ranks a grade lower, owing to the extra risks of business, and is discounted at 8@9 per cent. Less known names range at 10@15 per cent, and are not readily negotiated. Dry Goods auction paper is less abundant and passes at 8@10 per cent.

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

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

UNITED STATES SECURITIES—Governments continue to be the favorite security. The public appear to be gradually realizing the opinion that, considering their perfect security and the ample interest, national obligations are the cheapest of all investments offering on the market; and hence there is a steady increase of demand from all sources. The fall in gold has so far appreciated the value of the interest on seven-thirties, that they have been in special demand throughout the week. The banks have bought them freely as an employment for their surplus balances, they have also been free buyers of compound interest notes for the purpose of making good their reserve of legal tenders, in anticipation of making up their quarterly statements for the Currency Bureau.

The advances of five-twenties at London to 72, and their reported firmness at Frankfort at an advance, has strengthened the market here, and the gold interest bonds are ¼@½ higher than last week. Five-twenties are firmer in anticipation of the payment of the coupons. Ten-forties are on demand from National banks as a basis for circulation, and the price has risen 1½ since last Friday. Yesterday, seven-thirties sold at 100¼@100½.

There is very little foreign movement in five-twenties, none being returned and few exported. Certificates of indebtedness are scarce and firm at 99½, the highest price they have touched at any period.

To-day being strictly observed as Good Friday, there was a merely nominal business in securities. Sixes of 1881 were quoted 105½@105¾, five-twenties, 104¼@104½, ten-forties, 92a92½, seven-thirties 101¼@101½.

The following are yesterday's closing quotations for the leading Government securities, compared with those of previous weeks:

	Feb. 23.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 29
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	105
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	102½	103½	103½	103½	103½	104½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 " ..	1 1/2%	103	103½	103½	103½	104½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 " ..	102½	103½	103½	103½	103½	104½
U. S. 10-40's, " ..	94½	x c 90%	90%	90%	90%	92
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	99½	99½	99½	100	100	100½
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	100½
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	100½
U. S. 1 yr's certificates....	98½	98½	99	99½	99½	99½

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—There has been a partial pause in speculation since the passing of the loan bill in Congress. This fact, however, appears to be less attributable to any supposed specific bearing of the act upon speculative operations than to the diversion of speculation from stock to the gold room. This diversion having occurred in the midst of an active movement for an advance on several of the leading stocks, the firmness of the market has been checked, and as a rule prices are 1@2 per cent. lower than at the close of last week, a decline which is very slight compared with the previous advance. Yesterday the market had its strength severely tested by a very large amount of Erie stock, being sold, which beat down the price to 76½. It is not apparent

whether the sale was made from facts connected with the finances of the road, as is ostensibly represented or it was intended as a manœuvre for forcing down the prices of stock generally, as the basis for a fresh upward movement. The latter is generally supposed to have been the motive of the operation; if so, however, the stratagem proved a failure, for the cliques rallied around their stocks and prices were sustained with but a slight decline. The tone of the market cannot be reported so strong as last week. The prevailing impression appears to be that prices are now sufficiently high, considering the uncertainty about the future earnings of the roads and the unsettled condition of financial affairs. It may at least be considered certain that the outside public so far hold this view that they will not be found supporters of any attempt at a further rise.

To-day being Good Friday, there was no business at the stock boards, and excepting sales of about 600 shares on the street, transactions were suspended. Rock Island sold at 112½; Erie at 76½, and Michigan Southern at 83½.

The following quotations were made on the street:

New York Central	91½ @ 91½
Erie	76½ @ 76½
Reading	100 @ 100
Michigan Southern	83½ @ 83½
Northwestern	27 @ 27
Northwestern preferred	55 @ 55
Fort Wayne	92½ @ 92½
Rock Island	112½ @ 112½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	78 @ 78

The miscellaneous list is dull, and prices rather weak, except border State stocks, which are firm, and have been active.

The following are yesterday's closing quotations for leading stocks compared with those of previous weeks:

	Feb. 23.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 29.
Cumberland Coal.	44%	44%	42%	43%	44%	43%
Quicksilver	41	42%	40%	40%	40%	41½
Canton Co.	41½	42½	43%	48%	47½	47%
Mariposa	12	12	11½	12	12½	12
New York Central	90%	91%	90%	92%	93	91%
Erie	80%	86%	82%	83%	81%	78%
Hudson River	103	103½	103%	106%	108%	107½
Reading	100	99½	97%	100	102	100½
Mich. Southern	69½	70	74	78	82%	84
Michigan Central	102½	101½	101%	103½	101	101
Clev. and Pittsb.	78%	77%	76%	78%	80%	79
Clev. and Toledo	107½	108	107½	108	110%	110%
Northwestern	27%	27%	25%	27	27%	28%
Northwestern preferred	54%	54	52%	53%	56%	55%
Rock Island	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	116½
Fort Wayne	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%

THE GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been more excited during the week than at any period since the war. The passing of the Loan Act on Friday last, drew out an immense "short" interest, and at the beginning of this week it was found that the market was very largely oversold. On Tuesday the demand for gold to cover "short" contracts put up the price to 128½, which caused a resort to borrowing; and on Tuesday and Wednesday ½ per cent per day was paid on loans. The price not yielding, and with such a high rate on loans, the "shorts" were yesterday covered quite freely; but the consequent demand kept the price firm, while the rate on loans fell to 1.16@1.32 per cent. This morning, business at the Gold Room being suspended, there were no transactions to afford any real indication of the tone of the market, but the price on the street was quoted 128@127½. The movement of the week has been wholly fictitious, and does not represent the real views of the financial public as to the value of gold; the prevailing opinion being that 125 is about the proper price.

The export of specie on Saturday last was \$35,835; no shipment on Wednesday.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.	March 23.	Highest.	Lowest.
March 24	128½	124½	28	128½	127½
" 26	125½	125½	29	128½	127½
" 27	128½	126½	30	128	127½

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.		Sub-Treasury	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
March 19	\$284,641 76	\$7,744,902 65	\$701,120 50	\$701,120 50
" 20	405,568 47	928,520 81	839,423 76	839,423 76
" 21	395,417 40	915,005 89	963,540 42	963,540 42
" 22	400,037 91	706,075 11	1,116,320 24	1,116,320 24
" 23	569,687 05	1,018,239 95	1,007,912 65	1,007,912 65
" 24	451,066 73	4,744,420 17	1,309,450 82	1,309,450 82
Total	\$2,509,419 33	\$16,052,215 58	\$5,937,768 39	\$5,937,768 39

Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of March 19	93,111,916 86
Deduct payments during the week	\$99,049,635 25
Balance on Saturday evening	16,052,215 58
Decrease during the week	\$82,997,469 67
Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$361,280. Included in the receipts of customs were \$623,000 in gold and \$1,885,419 in gold certificates.	10,114,447 19

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Jan 6	\$2,107,341	\$23,868,750	\$15,861,566	\$67,988,957	dec \$3,006,833
" 13	2,334,694	8,341,643	15,837,971	75,485,284	inc 7,496,327
" 20	2,754,363	5,398,123	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	25,071,303	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	2,464,483	4,966,916	8,600,222	93,111,916	inc 3,633,306
" 24	2,509,419	16,052,215	5,937,768	82,997,469	dec 10,114,447

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The rates of Exchange on Europe still tend downward. There is a large excess in the supply of cotton bills, and produce bills are also becoming more plentiful; so that, notwithstanding that the importers are remitting freely, the balance of exchange is largely in favor of New York. The transaction for Wednesday's steamer were on a fair scale; but for to-morrow's mail the sales have been limited, buyers preferring to wait and take the chance of a further fall in gold. To-day, bankers' 60-days sterling has sold at 106½@106¾.

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

	March 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.	March 30.
London Com'l.	197 @107½	106½ @107½	106½ @107	106 @106½
do bkrs' long	108½ @108½	108 @108½	107½ @107½	106½ @107
do do short	109½ @110	109½ @110	109½ @110	109½ @110
Paris, long	522½ @518½	525 @523½	527½ @525	531½ @527½
do short	517½ @515	520 @518½	523½ @521½	527½ @523½
Antwerp	523½ @521½	525 @521½	530 @520½	530 @527½
Swiss	521½ @520	522½ @521½	527½ @525	523½ @527½
Hamburg	36 @36½	35½ @36	35½ @36	35½ @35½
Amsterdam	40½ @40½	40½ @40½	40½ @40½	40 @40½
Frankfort	40½ @40½	40½ @40½	40½ @40½	40½ @40½
Bremen	78 @78½	78 @78½	77½ @78	77 @77½
Berlin	71½ @71½	70½ @71½	70½ @71	70½ @70½

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 commencement of business on March 24, 1866:

BANKS.	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal tenders.
New York	\$6,986,691	\$2,843,516	\$929,179	\$5,809,737	\$2,542,991
Manhattan	5,079,181	1,001,289	13,962	4,699,174	1,345,965
Merchants'	5,852,198	897,650	510,010	3,921,294	2,738,242
Mechanics'	5,274,774	169,201	411,253	4,057,375	1,963,230
Union	4,326,044	137,251	373,500	3,456,547	2,410,638
America	8,550,932	1,211,247	3,300	7,941,968	2,709,002
Phenix	3,757,422	103,732	234,667	2,660,509	710,305
City	3,757,635	452,987	2,930,481	2,930,481	844,252
Tradesmen's	2,904,261	56,124	430,467	1,988,781	778,487
Fulton	1,948,404	184,745	22,692	2,310,761	2,071,502
Chemical	50,58,083	952,153	20,577	4,677,442	2,051,697
Merch'ts Exchange	3,217,688	39,952	443,204	2,317,024	657,643
National	2,716,767	321,819	472,916	925,639	272,584
Butch. & Drovers	2,118,784	61,915	108,022	1,780,426	399,891
Mech's & Traders	1,769,324	67,311	1,465,534	1,465,534	313,752
Greenwich	965,210	14,779	7,285	869,379	156,794
Leather Manufact's	3,223,792	203,044	130,000	2,427,367	1,067,552
Seventh Ward	838,612	56,402	104,922	642,016	351,855
State of N. York	5,409,581	461,384	12,921	4,919,776	2,655,698
American Exc'ge	10,245,460	542,342	336,262	6,072,851	3,438,957
Commerce	19,546,731	1,094,251	2,610,715	7,567,691	2,958,510
Broadway	5,100,325	120,560	900,000	4,804,447	2,043,516
Ocean	3,710,833	158,027	736,390	2,669,967	854,116
Mercantile	2,821,269	53,474	293,950	2,790,240	1,312,811
Pacific	1,987,565	19,285	90,556	1,439,875	561,304
Republic	4,449,406	240,972	550,950	3,980,350	1,739,052
Chatham	1,940,988	125,715	132,500	1,855,077	429,269
People's	1,309,209	58,219	7,520	1,181,810	271,784
North America	2,456,025	168,825	296,582	2,548,500	999,084
Hanover	2,378,913	61,213	248,598	1,660,168	617,276
Irving	1,804,000	22,000	189,900	1,560,000	432,000
Metropolitan	9,622,727	41,592	836,183	5,637,298	1,866,000
Citizens'	1,442,639	27,062	121,185	1,234,290	485,219
Nassau	2,118,673	205,719	4,677	1,789,866	869,503
Market	2,545,063	118,750	455,033	2,053,093	929,832
St. Nicholas	2,742,128	58,309	713,923	1,343,451	580,927
Shoe and Leather	3,308,000	32,277	693,000	2,262,800	1,091,830
Corn Exchange	3,373,316	23,982	28,449	2,479,733	446,000
Continental	3,710,108	142,481	471,346	2,201,812	872,000
Commonwealth	2,649,782	65,705	216,427	3,217,991	809,563
Oriental	1,168,599	23,164	122,370	955,700	212,072
Marine	1,704,876	72,053	221,600	1,633,064	989,500
Atlantic	1,081,915	37,155	92,500	996,231	352,797
Imp. & Traders	4,366,796	41,945	515,178	3,379,008	965,210
Park	13,332,243	476,258	1,000,000	14,029,843	3,712,335
Mech. Bank'g As'n	1,726,322	13,897	308,000	1,504,857	688,397
Grocers'	1,018,514	26,448	82,500	965,120	340,210
North River	1,575,480	22,613	12,975	1,282,965	194,010
East River	901,085	11,039	212,350	648,271	226,160
Manuf. & Merch'ts	1,344,416	15,304	1,215	903,654	225,472
Fourth National	15,434,016	166,864	2,428,205	11,547,620	3,172,606
Central	12,383,569	86,766	1,505,366	12,209,054	3,736,465
Second National	1,144,579	.....	269,482	873,497	309,133
Ninth National	5,950,169	98,419	853,810	6,386,276	1,915,322
First National	2,571,093	109,960	446,071	3,471,406	1,724,071
Third National	3,871,274	85,863	798,220	3,123,196	953,416
Dry Dock	113,159	7,688	14,011	220,392	35,000
Bull's Head	1,117,458	9,149	108,668	1,192,623	.....
Manufacturers'	696,502	17,485	89,962	440,349	140,978
Totals	\$234,500,518	13,945,651	23,243,406	185,868,245	69,496,033

The deviations from the return of last week are quite unimportant. The changes are as follows :

Loans..... Inc. \$923,140	Deposits..... Inc. \$429,538
Specie..... Dec. 1,069,591	Legal Tenders..... Inc. 1,093,269
Circulation..... Dec. 59,645	

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	71,617,487	370,617,523
Jan. 13, ..	234,938,193	16,852,568	19,162,917	197,766,999	73,019,957	608,082,837
Jan. 20, ..	239,337,726	15,265,372	20,475,707	198,816,248	72,799,892	538,949,311
Jan. 27, ..	241,407,836	13,106,759	20,965,883	195,012,454	70,319,146	516,336,672
Feb. 3, ..	242,510,382	10,937,474	21,494,234	191,011,695	68,796,250	508,569,123
Feb. 10, ..	242,608,872	10,129,806	22,240,469	188,701,463	68,436,013	493,431,032
Feb. 17, ..	243,068,252	10,308,758	22,983,274	189,777,290	64,802,980	471,886,751
Feb. 24, ..	239,776,200	14,213,351	22,959,918	183,241,404	61,602,726	497,150,087
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
Mar. 24, ..	231,500,518	13,945,651	23,243,406	185,868,245	63,496,033	593,448,564

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

	March 17.	March 24.	Decrease..	Increase..
Capital.....	\$14,642,150	\$14,642,150		
Loans.....	46,699,788	46,642,150	Decrease..	\$318,673
Specie.....	1,026,068	981,932	Decrease..	44,136
Legal Tenders.....	16,375,608	15,969,814	Decrease..	405,794
Deposits.....	32,102,427	32,144,250	Increase..	41,823
Circulation.....	8,438,184	8,580,200	Increase..	142,016

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Jan. 2.....	45,941,001	890,822	7,226,369	35,342,306
Jan. 8.....	46,774,150	983,685	7,319,528	36,618,004
Jan. 15.....	47,350,423	1,007,186	7,357,972	36,947,700
Jan. 22.....	47,254,622	1,012,980	7,411,337	36,214,653
Jan. 29.....	47,607,558	1,008,825	7,432,535	35,460,881
Feb. 3.....	47,233,661	1,000,689	7,668,365	34,681,135
Feb. 10.....	47,249,353	996,312	7,819,599	34,464,070
Feb. 17.....	46,981,337	953,207	7,843,002	33,926,542
Feb. 24.....	46,865,592	1,026,408	7,732,070	33,052,252
Mar. 3.....	46,604,752	1,041,392	8,161,049	32,835,094
Mar. 10.....	46,546,873	1,055,694	8,248,100	32,504,508
Mar. 17.....	46,690,788	1,026,068	8,438,184	32,102,427
Mar. 24.....	46,642,150	981,932	8,580,200	32,144,250

BOSTON BANKS.—The last weekly statement of the condition of the Boston banks, as compared with the preceding, shows the following variations: Loans increase \$28,425, specie decrease, \$93,839, legal tender notes increase \$443,503, deposits decrease \$808,953, national circulation decrease \$999,029, State circulation decrease \$9,120; amount due from other banks increase \$153,013, amount due to other banks decrease \$206,585.

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

	March 26.	March 19.	March 12.
Capital.....	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000
Loans.....	91,931,236	91,902,811	93,705,159
Specie.....	513,153	606,992	623,933
Legal Tender Notes.....	20,913,521	20,470,018	19,905,120
Deposits.....	35,887,393	36,695,321	35,297,498
Circulation (National).....	23,019,887	24,018,916	22,130,329
Circulation (State).....	901,620	910,740	721,809

The amount due from other banks was \$10,062,147, and the amount due to other banks, \$14,280,128.

No additional National Banks were authorized last week. Total number previously authorized 1,643. National Bank currency issued for the week ending March 24 \$1,177,450. Previously issued \$261,638,920. Total issued to date \$262,816,870. The only national depository named for the week ending March 24, 1866, is the Savannah National Bank of Georgia. Total number of depositories 399.

The following comparison shows the progress of the National Banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from January 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	248,734,715
February 3.....	1,628	407,759,203	251,360,050
" 10.....	1,629	407,859,203	253,116,300
" 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
" 17.....	1,643	409,408,203	261,638,920
" 24.....	1,643	409,408,203	262,816,870

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending March 14 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.			
Notes issued.....	£28,427,860	Government debt.....	£11,015,100
		Other securities.....	3,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion.....	13,427,860
	£28,427,860		£28,427,860

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital.....	£14,553,000	Government securities.....	£9,915,483
Rest.....	3,808,527	Other securities.....	19,052,576
Public deposits, including excheq'r, sav'gs banks		Notes.....	7,904,785
Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.....	6,304,819	Gold and silver coin.....	899,758
Other deposits.....	12,724,104		
Seven day and other bills.....	833,152		
	£37,772,602		£37,772,602

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

The Rest.....	£3,803,327	Increase.....	£12,140
Public Deposits.....	6,304,819	Increase.....	247,094
Other Deposits.....	12,723,104	Decrease.....	22,516

On the other side of the account :

Government securities.....	9,915,483	No change.	
Other securities.....	19,052,576	Decrease.....	252,733
Notes unemployed.....	7,904,785	Increase.....	483,540

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,523,075, being a decrease of £211,350, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,327,618, showing an increase of £277,114, when compared with the preceding return.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are not National.)	CAPITAL. Par of Share.	DIVIDEND. Amount. Periods.	Last Paid.	THURSDAY	
				Bid.	Ask.
America*	100	3,000,000 Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	137
America (Jer. City)	25	100,000 Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	—	103
American	100	500,000 April and Oct....	Oct. '65.....	4	.....
American Exchange.	100	5,000,000 May and Nov....	Nov. '65.....	5	114 115
Atlantic.	100	300,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	6	.....
Atlantic (Brooklyn).	50	500,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	6	.....
Bowery.....	250,000				
Broadway.....	25	1,000,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	12	213
Brooklyn	50	300,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	—	.....
Bull's Head*	50	200,000 Quarterly.....	Apr. '66.....	4	.....
Butchers & Drov....	25	800,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	.....
Central.....	100	3,000,000 May and Nov....	Nov. '65.....	6	108 110
Central (Brooklyn).	50	200,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	6	.....
Chatham.....	25	450,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	7	135
Chemical.....	100	300,000 Quarterly.....	Jan. '66.....	6	.....
Citizens'.....	25	400,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	.....
City.....	100	1,000,000 May and Nov....	Nov. '65.....	6	.....
City (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	.....
Commerce.....	100	10,000,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	105
Commonwealth.....	100	750,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	103
Continental.....	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	.....
Corn Exchange*	100	1,000,000 Feb. and Aug....	Feb. '66.....	5	112 114
Croton.....	100	200,000			
Currency.....	100	100,000 Quarterly.....	Jan. '66.....	15	.....
Dry Dock*	30	200,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	3½	.....
East River.....	50	350,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	4	.....
Eighth.....	100	250,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	.....
Fifth.....	100	150,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	.....
First.....	100	500,000 May and Nov....	Nov. '65.....	10	212
First (Brooklyn).....	100	Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	10	.....
Fourth.....	100	5,000,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	98½
Fulton.....	30	600,000 May and Nov....	Nov. '65.....	5	.....
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg).	20	160,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5½	.....
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000 April and Oct....	Oct. '65.....	5	110 110
Greenwich*	25	200,000 May and Nov....	Nov. '65.....	6	.....
Grocers'.....	50	300,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	.....
Hanover.....	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	6	109
Importers & Trad....	100	1,500,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	4	105
Irving.....	50	500,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	110
Leather Manufact'rs.	50	600,000 Feb. and Aug....	Feb. '66.....	5	.....
Long Isl (Brook.) ..	50	400,000 Feb. and Aug....	Feb. '66.....	5	.....
Manhattan*	50	2,050,000 Feb. and Aug....	Feb. '66.....	5	140
Manufacturers'.....	30	252,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	100
Manufac. & Merch.*	100	500,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	105
Marine.....	100	400,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	6	140
Market.....	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	6	.....
Mechanics'.....	25	2,000,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	113
Mechanics' (Brook.)	50	500,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	6	160
Mech. Bank. Asso....	50	500,000 May and Nov....	Nov. '65.....	5	103
Mechan. & Traders'.	25	600,000 May and Nov....	Nov. '65.....	5	.....
Mercantile.....	100	1,000,000 May and Nov....	Nov. '65.....	5	.....
Merchants'.....	50	3,000,000 June and Dec....	Dec. '65.....	5	113
Merchants' Exch....	50	1,235,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	105
Metropolitan.....	100	4,000,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	6	122
Nassau*	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July....	Nov. '65.....	5	.....
Nassau (Brooklyn)	100	300,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	.....
National.....	50	1,500,000 April and Oct....	Oct. '65.....	5	100 110
New York.....	100	3,000,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	112
New York County.	100	200,000 April and Oct....	Jan. '66.....	9	.....
New York Exchange.	100	300,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	6	.....
Ninth.....	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	109
North America.....	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	106
North River*	50	400,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	6	.....
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000 Feb. and Aug....	Feb. '66.....	4	96½ 97
Oriental*	50	300,000 Feb. and Aug....	Feb. '66.....	5	125
Pacific.....	50	422,700 Feb. and Aug....	Feb. '66.....	5	155 155
Park.....	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	7	149
Peoples*.....	25	412,500 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	.....
Phoenix.....	20	1,800,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	4	98 98
Republic.....	100	2,000,000 Feb. and Aug....	Feb. '66.....	5	109½
St. Nicholas'.....	100	1,000,000 Feb. and Aug....	Feb. '66.....	5	.....
Seventh Ward.....	100	500,000 April and Oct....	Jan. '66.....	—	105
Second.....	100	300,000 May and Nov....	Nov. '65.....	5	110
Shoe & Leather.....	100	1,500,000 Jan. and July....	Jan. '66.....	5	110 110

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 30.)

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

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, THURSDAY (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (e.g., Bonds of 1847, 1848, 1860), State Securities (e.g., ALABAMA, CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT), and Municipal Securities (e.g., ALBANY, N.Y., ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa., BALTIMORE, Md.).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 30.

There is not so much depression felt in trade circles, but there is very little positive improvement. This is a season when business with the interior is generally active. A good many goods are now being sold, but the general complaint is that trade is dull.

Cotton has been much less active; the sales of the past week show a great falling off. The advices by the China from Liverpool are very satisfactory to holders, but the course of sterling exchange has not been favorable.

Breadstuffs have considerably improved in the past two or three days. This is especially true of wheat, corn, barley and oats. Flour has been irregular.

Provisions have shown less activity for export, and yet the trade has been very good. There have been the usual fluctuations in pork under speculative influences. The stock on Monday will probably not be so large as has been anticipated. The closing price is \$26 for new mess. Lard has been active for future delivery at 19c. for prime Western, but the business on the spot is limited. Cut meats, which at the date of our last report were active and firm, are now dull and drooping. Bacon has declined, but closes more active at 15c. for Cumberland. Beef arrives freely, and the tendency is downward. Butter and Cheese are dull, being very scarce and very high. But the season has arrived when the supplies will be largely increased.

Groceries have been feverish. Coffee has met with a fair trade, and prices been firm for prime qualities, but otherwise very irregular and unsettled. There has been a good trade in sugars, but at a considerable range in prices. The receipts have been liberal, and the tendency at the close downward—fair refining being quoted at 10 1/2c. Molasses has shown less activity. Rice steady; teas more active; spices quiet. The market to-day was fairly active for coffee, sugar and molasses.

Naval stores have been active for export. The shipments for British ports the past week have been considerable, and embrace, for the first time since the restoration of peace, large quantities of tar and spirits of turpentine. Stocks are large, and the demand is met without advancing prices.

Oils remain quiet and unchanged. Petroleum has materially advanced on the China's news, and closes with considerable activity.

Tallow has been very active and closes firmer. The Health Commissioners will probably require the removal of the melting houses beyond the limits of the city, a process that will interrupt production for some time, and the stock is reduced. Our correspondent at London writes under date of March 16:

In tallow there is still a strong speculative feeling, and prices show frequent fluctuations. P. Y. C., on the spot, is quoted at 50s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. The following particulars relate to foreign tallow in London:

Table with 5 columns: Stock, casks; Delivery from June 1, casks; Arrival from June 1, casks; Price Y. C. on the spot, cwt.; and years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866.

Hides and leather have had a downward tendency, with a dull trade. Prime city slaughter hides (steers) have declined to 9 1/2c currency.

Fish have been more active, with some reaction from the lowest prices touched a fortnight since. In fruits, also, we notice a better business at full prices.

Wool shows very little improvement in business and none in prices. East India goods remain quiet. Metals have been dull and heavy, and we notice a decline in pig iron, No. 1 American having been sold at \$41 per ton.

Freights have been very dull, except in the shipment of cotton. This speciality has been less active in the past two or three days. Rates for grain to Liverpool have declined more than a penny a bushel.

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.]

Table with 5 columns: Item, For the week, Since Jan. 1, '66, Same time '65, and For the week, Since Jan. 1, '66, Same time '65.

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.]

Table with 4 columns: Item, This week, Since Jan. 1, '65, Same time '65, and Item, This week, Since Jan. 1, '65, Same time '65.

* 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.]

Table with 4 columns: Item, For the week, Since Jan. 1, '66, Same time '65, and Item, For the week, Since Jan. 1, '66, Same time '65.

LONDON, March 16.—Baring's circular reports:

COCHINEAL.—Of 660 bags at auction about two-thirds sold at an improvement of 1d on silver; prices ranged from 2s 6d@3s 7d for ord to good Honduras silver, and from 3s 2d@3s 6d for Tenerife silver.

COCOA steady.—Of 643 bags Trinidad part sold at 63s for gray, 78s@99s for mid to fine red, and 80s@94s for clayed; 199 bags Grenada brought from 64s@74s.

COFFEE firm.

COPPER.—English steady; tough cake and tile £96, best selected £99, sheathing £101, Y. M. sheathing 9 1/2d. Foreign rather firmer; Chili slab £89@£90.

LEAD.—Common pig £21@£21 5s.

DRUGS, ETC.—Logwood: 400 tons Jamaica at public sale found buyers at £5, with a few lots at £5 2s 6d. Red Sanders Wood: 100 tons fair Madras realized 95s@97s 6d. Shellac: 55 chests dark livery partly sold at 75s; 35 chests fair native orange realised 85s@86s. Sticklac: of 200 boxes good Siam a few lots sold at 52s 6d. Gambier firm: 600 bales sold privately from 21s 6d@22s for average quality. Gum Damar: 80 cases fair yellow Batavia were taken in at 60s.

HEMP.—Russian steady at £36 10s for St. Petersburg clean. Manila quiet at £46 for fair curr-nt. Of 460 bales Sunn at auction about two-thirds were realised from £16 10s@£17 5s, being about 50s@60 per ton cheaper. 50 bales ord Bombay held for £22. JUTE quiet: Of 2,460 bales at public sale only about 500 bales realised from £16@£26 5s for common to good, with rejections and inferior from £14 10s@£15. 150 bales cuttings brought £6 5s. CHINA GRASS: 994 bundles at auction were held for £35.

MOLASSES.—150 puns common Demerara sold at 13s.

HIDES.—The public sales held yesterday of about 100,000 Kips went off with spirit, and the greater part sold at an advance of 1/4d per lb.

TIN.—English quiet; Blocks 91s, Bars 92s, Refined 94s. Straits 84s 6d@85.

IRON.—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars £6. 10s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 78s cash for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED.—Arrivals this week is only 1,082 qrs. A further advance of 1s has been realised, on the spot Calcutta from warehouse having made 72s, at which it is now firmly held. January-February shipments from Bombay sold at 73s. March-April Calcutta is quoted 66s, and further sales of June-July shipments from the Azov are mentioned at 63s 6d@63s 9d.

LINSEED CAKES in demand at rather advancing prices. New York in barrels £10@£11.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine in improved demand for consumption,

and 47s 6d paid for French; 2s@3s 1d paid for Refined Petroleum, and 1s 5d@1s 6d for Spirits.

OILS.—Fish: Sperm is inquired for at £120@£131; pale Seal £51; pale Southern £50; Cod £49. Linseed firm at 40s 6d@41s. Olive firm, and some large purchases of Mogadore at £50@50. 10s, now £51 is demanded; Malaga sells at £54, Seville £53. 10s, Gallipoli £56. Palm sells readily at 42s for best Lagos.

Rice firm. 2,000 bags Bengal sold at 14s, 4,000 bags Bassein at 11s 6d, and for arrival four cargoes, the particulars of two being given, viz., 1,600 tons Necranzie at 11s 1½d for this country, and 400 tons Rangoon at 11s 9d for U.K. or 11s Continent.

RUM lower. The sales are 800 puns, 280 hhds Demerara at 1s 6½d@1s 7d, with a few at 1s 7½, and Berbice 1s 6d. 120 hhds Mauritius at 1s 5d@1s 5½d. SPELTER quiet at £24.

SALTPETRE rather dearer. 1,400 bags Bengal sold at 23s 9d@24s for 5½ to 5 per cent refraction.

SPICES—Pepper: Black steady; 174 bags Singapore sold at 3½d@3¾d, and 636 bags Penang chiefly at 3¾d. 107 bags White Penang were bought in at 6½d@6¾d for good, and 7½d for fine, and 50 bags Singapore sold at 6½d. 250 bags Bengal sold at 29s 6d@31s.

SUGAR—The market has been quiet, and closes at a decline of from 3d@6d per cwt.

TALLOW—The market is quiet at 50s 3d for St. Petersburg Y C on spot and April to June, 51s 3d October to December.

TEA market quiet with little business doing. Good Common Congon 1s 1d@1s 1½ per lb.

THE CHINA TRADE.—The exports of tea to United States, and of raw silk to Great Britain and France, for the season 1865-66, were as follows:

		Silk, bales and cases.		
		England.	Marseilles.	Total.
Total from 1st June to 31st Dec., 1865.....		42,670	10,537	53,207
Corresponding period.....	1864-65.....	24,241	5,809	30,050
do do.....	1863-64.....	33,431	3,813	37,244
do do.....	1862-63.....	55,017	7,792	62,809

Date, 1866	Ship's name.			
Jan 1.....	Ottawa (mail str.).....	1,320	104	1,424
" 15.....	Jeddo (mail str.).....	1,313	231	1,544
" 29.....	Donnai (French str.).....	405	332	737

To United States, season 1865-66.

		Black.	Japan.	Total green.	Total black & green.
Total from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1865...		8,456,025	3,525,789	12,059,686	20,515,711
Corresponding period, 1864-65.....		7,534,860	335,063	1,529,300	9,055,160
do do.....	1863-64.....	8,158,377	947,004	5,738,542	13,884,276
do do.....	1862-63.....	8,299,929	1,068,223	5,068,700	13,366,629

Date.	Ship's name.	From	Bound to			
Jan. 1.	Flatworth	Yokohama	N.Y.	373,466	373,466	373,466
" 2.	G. of Ocean	Canton	W.	399,517	399,517	399,517
" 2.	Memento	Shanghai	"	571,987	571,987	571,987
" 2.	Formosa	Amoy	"	273,970	273,970	273,970
" 6.	Antelope	Canton	W.	15,000	15,000	15,000
" 16.	Monkchester	do	"	513,798	513,798	513,798
" 22.	Horatio	Shanghai	"	482,877	482,877	482,877
" 22.	Grasmere	do	"	572,593	572,593	572,593
" 25.	Indus	do	"	735,194	735,194	735,194
" 24.	Hugo & Otto	Canton	W.	6,245	6,245	6,245

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 30.

We have another week of liberal receipts of cotton, reaching 45,000 bales. Below we give the movement since September 1st:

	This week.	Previously, since Sept. 1.	Total to date, since Sept. 1.
Receipts at the ports.....bales.	45,000	1,425,000	1,470,000
Exports to Great Britain.....	39,000	721,000	760,000
Exports to France.....	5,000	110,000	115,000
Exports to other foreign ports.....	3,000	37,000	40,000
Total foreign exports.....	47,000	868,000	915,000

The accounts we are receiving from day to day with regard to the next crop are highly encouraging, giving, as they do, renewed promise of a large yield. Magazine and newspaper articles have become quite common of late, estimating a very limited crop, because the labor of the South has been diminished by the war. It is claimed by these writers that cotton production will be decreased in just the same proportion. That this is by no means a fair conclusion a moment's thought will convince any one. Such an idea is based upon the supposition that the usual proportion of other crops will be planted this year, whereas this is not so. The high price of cotton has attracted all the capital, and hence all the remaining labor, to its production; and an estimate with regard to labor, based on other seasons, should make allowance for this fact. Again, labor-saving machines will be used in the South the coming season to a far greater extent than ever before. The same ingenuity and machinery that enabled the North to spare a million of men from cultivation during the war, and still harvest as large crops as ever before, will serve the South at the present time. As much labor is not needed in 1866, to do the same amount of work, as was required in 1860. That the South has learned this, and is taking advantage of the many improved agricultural implements now in use, is evident from the immense number that have already been shipped to the Southern market this season. These considerations, even if there were no others, are sufficient to show the unfairness of the argument in question.

The activity of the market last week was followed, during the early part of the present week, with decided dullness and depression—to be accounted for by the fact that the export orders had been filled. There was no speculative feeling and consequently no buyers of cotton. The sales for the first half of the week were only 2,800 bales. On Wednesday morning, the advices by the China, from Liverpool, March 17, were received by telegraph from Halifax, and led to a more active demand with a slight advance on the previous nominal quotations. The improvement has, however, been but partially supported. Sterling exchange having declined, the influence of the advance in gold is counteracted. To-day being Good Friday, the effect of the China's mail ad-

VICES, at hand this morning, was not fully developed. It may be observed, however, that speculation is held in check by the large quantities at sea for Liverpool, from East India and the United States. The sales of the week are only 12,000 bales. The following are closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary.....	34	34	35	36
Good Ordinary.....	38	36	37	38
Low Middling.....	38	38	39	40
Middling.....	40	41	41	42
Good Middling.....	42	43	44	45

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	1,021	North Carolina.....	1,190
Texas.....	2,022	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.....	531
Florida.....	1,000	Per Railroad.....	3,527
Savannah.....	1,768	Foreign.....	101
South Carolina.....	782		
Total for the week.....			12,892
Previously reported.....			811,344
Total since July 1.....			824,236

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

	Week ending			
	Mar. 6.	March 13.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 27.
To Liverpool.....bales	12,039	7,195	9,925	13,257
To Havre.....	522	2,377	3,117	2,151
To Hamburg.....	1,613		1,511	
To Bremen.....	949	549	9-0	1,099
To Glasgow.....			450	9
To other ports.....	2,314	500		93
Total for the week.....	17,442	10,621	15,983	16,609
Previously reported.....	279,266	296,703	307,329	323,312
Total from N. York since July 1, '65.	296,703	307,329	323,312	339,921

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—The receipts for the week ending March 24th have been 11,680 bales. Exports to Great Britain 12,000 bales to France 7,300, to Bremen 500, to Spain 500. Market irregular, closing with middling at 41 to 42c. Freight ¼c. to ½c. steam, and ½c. sail for New York, and ¾d. sail and ½d. steam for Liverpool. Exchange for New York, sight, ¼@½ discount; Sterling, 133@134. We give below the receipts each week since the 1st of January:

Week ending	Jan. 5—bales.	21,843	Week ending	Feb. 16—bales..	19,592
" " 12.....	20,912		" " 24.....	15,463	
" " 19.....	16,427		" " March 3.....	12,492	
" " 26.....	24,080		" " 10.....	16,473	
" Feb. 2.....	21,362		" " 17.....	17,002	
" " 9.....	21,671		" " 24.....	11,680	

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Cotton easier; sales for the four days since 26th 12,000 bales; receipts in same time 4,330. Low middling 37@38c. Gold, 125½. Sterling Exchange, 133½. New York checks 7-16 discount.

MOBILE, March 24.—We have received one week's later dates from Mobile. The sales for the week ending March 24, were 7,600 bales and the receipts reached 8,503 bales. Freights closed without change—Liverpool ¾d. and New York 1c. Exchange on New York, sight, par@½ discount, Sterling 134@136. The exports were 6,746 bales.

	Week ending March 3.	Week ending March 10.	Week ending March 17.	Week ending Mar. 24.
St'k on h. Sept. 1, '65.....	24,290	24,290	24,290	24,290
Received this week.....	12,134	11,175	5,585	8,503
Received previously.....	318,079	330,113	341,288	346,873
	354,403	365,578	371,163	379,666
Exported this week.....	8,758	10,477	6,104	6,746
Exported previously.....	265,589	274,367	284,814	283,551
Burned and lost.....	3,584	277,923	3,581	292,132
	76,475	77,153	79,031	80,788

On hand and on ship-board not cl'd..... 76,475 77,153 79,031 80,788

The following are the exports from Mobile for the four last weeks and the total to March 24, since Sept. 1:

	Week end. March 3.	W'k end. Mar. 10.	W'k end. Mar. 17.	W'k end. Mar. 24.	Total to Mar. 24, fm Sept. 1
Where exported to.					
Great Britain.....	6,457	6,067	8,673	3,114	155,869
France.....		2,397	2,397	2,806	20,629
Other foreign ports.....					735
New York.....	1,315	822		826	73,814
Boston.....	320	524			15,893
Providence.....					2,703
Philadelphia.....					417
Baltimore.....					383
New Orleans.....	666	667	34		24,867
Other ports.....					
Total.....	8,758	10,477	6,104	6,746	295,297

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

	Alabama.	Bigbee.	Warrior.	Railroad.	Total.
February 2.....	4,382	5,009	2,342	2,926	14,659
" 9.....	2,936	2,585	818	2,356	8,685
" 16.....	1,909	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
" 23.....	535	3,537	845	3,256	8,503

SAVANNAH, March 23.—The market remains exceedingly dull closing for middling 34c. Exports have been for the week 4,068 bales Uplands, and 97 bales Sea Island, as follows: To Liverpool 37 Sea Island and 1,129 Upland; Boston 96 Upland; New York 2,850 Upland and 8 Sea Island; Charleston 5½ Sea Island. Exchange on New York, sight, ¼ per cent discount.

	Week ending March 16			Week ending March 23		
	Sea Isl.	Upl'd.	Dom.	Sea Isl.	Upl'd.	Dom.
Stock Sept. 1.....	231	3,724	236	281	3,734	236
Received this week.....	107	7,094	183	143	5,634	183
Received previously.....	7,074	155,628	8,643	7,181	162,722	8,643
Total receipts	7,462	166,446	9,062	7,604	172,130	9,062
Exported this week.....	167	5,093	593	97	4,063	593
Exported previously.....	6,471	145,051	7,233	6,471	145,051	7,233
Total exports	6,638	150,144	7,796	6,563	149,139	7,796
Stock on hand.....	324	16,302	1,266	1,235	21,159	1,266

CHARLESTON, March 22.—We give below the Charleston cotton statement for the week ending March 22, with previous returns for comparison. It will be seen that the receipts have reached 3,089 bales:

	Week ending Feb. 22		Week ending March 3		Week ending March 22	
	Sea Is.	Upl'd.	Sea Is.	Upl'd.	Sea Is.	Upl'd.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865....	362	1,610	362	1,610	362	1,610
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to beginning of week.....	3,326	54,724	3,736	59,060	4,142	62,931
Receipts for the week.....	253	2,143	264	1,653	51	3,038
Total	3,941	58,477	4,362	62,326	4,555	67,579
Exports since Sept. 1, 1861, to beginning of week.....	2,926	48,152	3,257	52,760	3,837	60,687
Exports for the week.....	7	984	123	1,939	.....	921
Total exports	2,933	49,166	3,379	53,699	3,837	61,608
Stock.....	1,008	9,311	983	6,627	718	4,971

GALVESTON, March 17.—We bring our dates from Galveston down one week later. Sales for the week 901 bales, against 1,388 last week, and 1,765 bales the previous week. Prices—Middling closed at 29½@30 gold, exclusive of revenue tax. Freight, by sail to Liverpool, ¼@½ d.; to New York, ¼@½ c.; steamship to N. Y., 1c. Exchange on New York, at sight, ¼ dis. to ½ prem. Sterling, 106@108.

	Week ending Mar. 3		Week ending Mar. 10		Week ending Mar. 17	
	1866.	1861.	1866.	1861.	1866.	1861.
Stock on hand Sept. 1.....	13,857	3,163	13,857	3,163	13,857	3,163
Received this week.....	2,721	934	2,597	2,727	1,234	3,168
Received previously.....	117,795	90,635	120,516	91,569	123,113	94,296
Received at other ports.....	15,705	21,139	16,170	24,933	16,354	22,820
Total	150,078	115,976	153,140	119,402	154,558	122,258
Exports to—						
Great Britain.....	34,419	36,047	33,566	37,061	41,969	37,001
France.....	911	2,587	911	3,640	911	3,640
Other Continental ports.....	1,190	5,940	1,570	5,940	1,570	7,889
New Orleans.....	38,059	21,691	33,867	22,669	39,197	23,425
New York.....	44,456	22,823	45,136	22,823	46,195	22,954
Boston.....	6,450	21,108	6,523	21,108	6,523	21,108
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
Total	125,515	110,201	131,573	113,186	136,485	116,017
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	24,563	5,675	21,567	6,216	18,073	6,241

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

Jan. 5.....	Bales.	Feb. 2.....	Bales.	Mar. 3.....	Bales.
" 13.....	4,928	" 9.....	4,568	" 10.....	2,721
" 19.....	6,624	" 16.....	4,136	" 17.....	2,597
" 26.....	8,234	" 23.....	4,337		1,234
	6,632		2,790		

HOUSTON, March 13.—We have received the following statement of the cotton movement at Houston. It will be seen that the receipts were only 654 bales for the week. The average since Sept. 1 has been about 2,000 bales per week:

Cotton on hand Sept. 1, 1865 ..	Bales.	Shipped week ending March 13	Bales.
Rec'd week ending March 13.....	6,492	654	817
Received previously.....	57,980	61,699	61,699
Total receipts since Sept. 1..	58,643	Total shipped since Sept. 1..	62,516
		Stock on hand March 13.....	2,529

EUROPEAN COTTON MARKETS.—Our own correspondent, under date of March 17, gives the following full review of the Liverpool and London Cotton markets:

There has been a very extensive demand for Cotton at Liverpool during the week. The inquiry is again chiefly on the part of our own spinners and of exporters. Out of total sales of 91,230 bales, 58,260 bales having been taken by the trade and 16,720 bales for export. A general advance has at the same time taken place in prices, American descriptions having improved ¼d., Brazil ½d. to 1d., Egyptian ¼d. to 1d., and East Indian ¼d. to ½d. per lb. For arrival, a large business has been done at, as regards American descriptions, the following prices: New Orleans middling, 19½d.; Charleston, on basis of middling, 19½; Savannah 19½, and Mobile middling, at sea, 19½d. per lb. The actual imports are 43,063 bales. Annexed are the leading prices now current:

1863. 1864. 1865. 1866.				1865. 1866. 1864. 1866.			
Middling—	d.	d.	d.	Middling—	d.	d.	d.
Upland, ½ lb.	21	26½	16½	19½	Peruvian.....	15½	18½
Mobile.....	21½	26½	19½	14	Broach.....	9½	14
Orleans.....	23	27	17	19½	Dhollerah.....	14	10
Pernambuco.....	20	15½	20	13½	Comptah.....	13½	9½
Egyptian.....	20½	25½	14½	21			

The following shows the quantities taken by the trade since Jan. 1 of the last two years, the estimated stocks to-day and same time in 1865, and the imports and exports from and to Liverpool from Jan. 1, 1866, to date:

	Taken by trade		Stocks		Imports.	Expts.
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.		
American..... bales.	196,440	27,440	197,230	55,420	306,220	59,815
Brazil.....	59,430	27,640	37,700	55,510		
Egyptian, &c.....	51,829	61,550	39,140	97,260	173,239	39,701
West India, &c.....	18,730	6,780	6,930	17,030		
East India.....	143,960	119,840	55,630	262,310	117,285	73,694
China and Japan.....	500	36,500	3,570	84,080		
Total	470,870	280,750	340,110	572,110	596,744	173,210

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

Stock.	Bales.	Stock.	Bales.	Stock.	Bales.
1864.....	260,860	1860.....	801,180	1857.....	392,040
1863.....	373,290	1859.....	360,380	1856.....	333,760
1862.....	403,460	1858.....	355,470	1855.....	635,580
1861.....	906,870				

The stock of East Indian cotton in London is now 48,894 bales, against 131,852 bales last year, and 95,602 bales in 1864.

The exports of cotton from Madras in January were as under:

January, 1866.....	Gt. Britain, cwts.	France, cwts.	Elsewhere, cwts.	Total, cwts.
1865.....	69,566	257	375	70,198
1864.....	30,781	.....	.....	80,781
1863.....	21,513	6,193	537	28,242
	6,198	632	482	7,312

From Alexander the shipments of cotton since the opening season have been of the following extent:

From	Gt. Britain, bales.	Continent, bales.	Total, bales.
November 1, 1865, to March 2, 1866....	82,395	20,032	102,427
Same period last season.....	144,661	26,830	171,491

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, March 30, 1866, P. M.

The market for the past week has shown a check to the decline in all the leading articles, and in some a partial recovery of the previous concessions. In the Western markets a very moderate movement continues. It will be observed, however, that at Chicago shipments during the winter have been so much more active that the stock of flour at the last date was much reduced.

Flour begins to reach this point more freely. The demand is large though not pressing, and buyers do not purchase freely where any effort is made to work up prices against them. A considerable portion of the demand is for flour of the coarser descriptions, such as No. 2 and Superfine, to go South for plantation use. The better grades of extras are in most cases lower than last week, although we cannot make any important changes in our quotations. The higher grades of Southern flours are very dull; they do not seem to be in as much favor as formerly. The wheat crop was poor, and much Northern wheat has been mixed with it in grinding.

Wheat has been quiet; the milling demand has been limited, and on Wednesday \$1 63 was the price accepted for new No. 1 Milwaukee Club, or about 15c. below the highest point of the month. Since then there has been some recovery, and to-day several loads were sold at \$1 65, a parcel at \$1 68, and many holders were asking a further advance.

Corn has steadily improved on an active home demand, and the tendency is upward, independent of the premium of gold. The prospect is that supplies will not be excessive till late in the summer. The export orders are mostly shut out, and for some days the shipments to Great Britain have been trifling.

Oats have been very active, and prices have advanced. There is some speculative feeling. The export to London since Jan 1st amounts to about a quarter million barrels, and a half million bushels more are to go forward, being in process of shipment.

Barley has advanced; the opening of the Hudson River has brought the market orders from the interior of the State. Barley malt is steady. Rye quiet; Peas dull; Beans firm.

The following are the closing quotations at New York:

Flour, Superfine State and Western.....	per bushel	Wheat, Chicago Spring.....	per bushel
Extra State.....	\$6 75@ 7 15	Milwaukee Club.....	1 25@ 1 63
Shipping R. hoop Ohio.....	7 25@ 8 15	Red Winter.....	1 50@ 1 68
Extra Western, common to good.....	8 25@ 8 60	Amber State and Mich.....	1 70@ 2 20
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	7 35@ 10 40	White.....	2 25@ 2 40
Southern supers.....	10 50@ 15 50	Corn, Western Mixed.....	2 00@ 2 75
Southern, fancy and ex. Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 70@ 9 75	Western Yellow.....	75@ 79
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	9 85@ 15 25	Rye.....	75@ 95
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	7 35@ 11 25	Oats, Western.....	36@ 54
	4 25@ 5 00	Jersey and State.....	50@ 56
	3 60@ 4 15	Barley.....	95@ 1 20
		Malt.....	1 25@ 1 35
		Peas, Canada.....	1 00@ 1 25
		White beans.....	2 20@ 2 70

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

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	40,270	342,275	18,245	353,199
Corn meal, bbls.....	7,315	99,170	11,030	112,260
Wheat, bush.....	1,080	65,355	600	13,875
Corn, bush.....	14,110	445,480	34,565	469,550
Rye, bush.....	785	11,990	845	13,630
Barley, &c., bush.....	32,150	202,140	2,425	73,810
Oats, bush.....	21,205	362,065	54,615	800,630

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	11,220	250,235	25,310	808,955
Corn meal, bbls.....	2,680	25,340	3,420	36,340
Wheat, bush.....	12,040	83,045	2,000	140,240
Corn, bush.....	108,295	1,404,130	6,480	106,980
Rye, bush.....	13,915	126,465	.....	.....
Oats, bush.....	116,530	304,200	.....	.....

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

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	26,868	38,960	33,275	26,068	4,260	6,575
Milwaukee.....	7,245	34,579	1,952	4,402	4,693	.....
Toledo.....	4,636	47,735	25,600	2,525	4,080	2,454
Detroit.....	8,559	7,873	5,632	1,793	971	5,139
Cleveland.....	5,396	14,100	3,380	1,350	1,250	.....
Totals	52,704	143,247	69,839	36,133	15,254	14,163
Previous week.....	53,298	133,068	132,011	60,558	16,404	11,404
Cor. week, 1865.....	15,175	188,234	77,244	62,857	17,235	4,120

MILWAUKEE.—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles of trade and commerce during the week ending March 24, and since the 1st of January, this year and last year,

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	For w'k end'g	Since	Same time	For w'k end'g	Since	S'e time
	Mar. 24, '66.	Jan. 1, '66.	1865.	Mar. 24, '66.	Jan. 1, '66.	1865.
Flour, bbls.....	7,245	53,331	32,581	10,823	92,810	6,450
Wheat, bush.....	34,579	1,139,456	359,114	9,416	113,106	.....
Oats, bush.....	4,402	133,601	109,725	375	1,205	3,160
Corn, bush.....	1,952	68,747	92,117	295	1,355	22,937
Barley, bush.....	4,693	66,402	36,542	445	7,701	150

Receipts of Flour and Grain at Milwaukee from the three last crops, commencing with Sept. 1st, compare as follows:

1865-6.....	364,955	8,402,359	474,106	165,149	152,432	109,977
1864-5.....	116,118	2,437,868	531,509	167,490	167,844	69,657
1863-4.....	246,350	8,509,674	644,413	214,047	187,042	119,274

CHICAGO.—The following tables show the movement in breadstuffs during the week ending March 24, and from January 1st, with comparative statistics:

	Receipts.			Shipments.		
	Last W'k.	Since	Same time.	W'k end'g	Since	S'e time
		Jan. 1.	1865.	Mar. 24.	Jan. 1.	1865.
Flour.....	26,868	264,072	113,334	18,942	180,083	31,370
Wheat.....	33,960	952,414	1,000,192	58,557	323,153	27,356
Corn.....	33,275	1,073,039	887,774	15,872	264,392	367,829
Oats.....	26,086	956,178	2,170,153	21,467	291,016	854,972
Rye.....	6,575	121,450	105,924	2,535	39,081	18,832
Barley.....	4,260	60,723	154,893	4,283	18,526	16,931

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

	1866.	1865.		1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls.....	32,369	85,000	Oats, bush.....	999,952	1,893,000
Wheat, bush.....	1,103,053	1,454,000	Rye, bush.....	112,521	109,000
Corn, bush.....	582,680	369,700	Barley, bush.....	249,140	177,000

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The weather has been generally cold and dry, enabling farmers to make progress with Spring sowing, and also improving the condition of their wheats, which have in consequence been rather more saleable, but without improvement in value. We have had liberal receipts of wheat, flour, and Indian corn, but on the coast there are only two cargoes of wheat on sale, and one of mixed Indian corn. The trade has continued quiet, and without any new features. At Tuesday's market there was a moderate consumptive demand for wheat and flour at previous prices. Indian corn was in rather better request at 28s 3d to 28s 6d per qr. for prime mixed. To-day's market was extremely dull; the little business done in wheat was at Tuesday's prices. Flour was very difficult to sell. There was rather more inquiry for Indian corn at the full prices of Tuesday.

QUOTATIONS.—Flour, extra State, per barrel 196 lbs. 22s@25s; do Ohio 26s@27s; do Canadian 26s@27s 6d; Wheat, Chicago and Milwaukee, per 100 lbs. 8s 3d@9s 6d; do Amber Iowa, 9s 8d@9s 10d; do red and amber winter, 9s 7d@9s 10d; Indian Corn, mixed, per 480 lbs, 27s 6d @28s 6d; Peas, Canadian, per 504 lbs., 38s; Oatmeal, Canadian, per 240 lbs., 25s@26s.

FARMERS DELIVERIES.

Week ending 10th March, 1866.....	69,669 qrs. at 45s. 4d.
Same time 1865.....	69,297 do 38s. 4d.

IMPORTS.

	Wheat, qrs.	Flour—		I. Corn. qrs.
		bbls.	sacks.	
United States and Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	12,014
Total for week.....	7,805	10	12,557	12,014
Total since 1st January.....	147,457	46,731	178,313	191,100
Same time 1865.....	43,800	35,583	51,246	30,166

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 30, 1866.

The recurrence of another semi-holiday to-day has given a dullness to the close of the week's business, but, aside from this, there has been a fair trade done, and a generally firmer feeling prevails. More goods have been sold at present low rates than for many weeks before. A slight reaction is beginning to be felt, and it is barely possible that there will be no further decline at present. Goods are not, however, taken in any large quantities, nor are there any going into the hands of speculators. The supply of all grades and kinds of domestic goods is in great abundance, and with the present production of the mills there is no possibility that goods will again advance to any extent, but, as the season advances and the demand falls off, there may be a further decline. Certain it is that there are no buyers who are willing to hold goods for any length of time.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS have improved in tone during the week, and prices are firmer, though the market is but moderately active. Standard sheetings are steady at the present quotations, which are 1/2 @1 cent higher than last week. Appleton A, Lawrence C, Atlantic A H & P H are sold at 24 1/2, Atlantic heavy A 25, do P A 24, heavy shirting A V 21, do A G 19, fine shirting 22, and P E 21, Indian head A and Nashua X X, a new standard of superior make just introduced into the market 25, Amory 24, Indian Head B 30 inch 20, do E 48 inch 20, Nashua extra A 36 inch 22 1/2, do fine C 40 inch 23, do fine D 36 inch 22, Waltham F 40 inch 26, Appleton B 24, 4-4 Wachussetts 24 1/2 c Lawrence 22 1/2 for E, 17 for H, 21 for G, and 22 for A; 30 inch Bedford R 15 1/2; Boot fine 17 for H, 21 for O and 25 for S; 4-4 Graniteville 21, 1/2 do 17; 4-4 Pittsfield and 4-4 Otsego each 19; 4-4 Agawam 20; 4-4 New Hartford 16 1/2; 4-4 Tremont C 19; Pocasset Canoe 40 inch 26, do K 21; 4-4 Newmarket A 22; 4-4 Medford 22 1/2; Massachusetts 22 for A, 23 for B, and 21 for 33 inch fine E do; Appleton 22 1/2 for D; Indian Orchard 19 for L, 20 for W, 21 for B B, 23 for C, and 26 for A. Shirtings 27 inch Tremont E 15; 1/2 Massachusetts C 16 1/2; 1/2 do standard 19; 1/2 Graniteville 14; 1/2 Pocasset Tiger 13

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are steady for the leading grades, but lower and dull for poorer goods. New York Mills are quoted at 50, Wamsutta 47 1/2, and Lonsdale 4-4 34. 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 7 1/2, 33 inch 22 1/2, do W 42 inch 30, do M 81 inch 100, do N 90 inch 110, 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.

STRIPES and TICKS are quiet, with manifestly no material improvement in tone or activity, and prices are still nominal. 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. Stripes York 37 1/2 c; Everett 27 1/2; Haymakers 37 1/2; Whittenton's 25c for C, 27 1/2 for B B, and 35 for A. Amoskeag ticks sell at 65c for A C A, 50 for A, 45 for B, 40 for C, and 35 for D; 30 inch York 47 1/2, 32 inch do 57 1/2; Hamilton 40 for D, 42 1/2 for I T, and 45 for B T; 1/2 Willow Brook 45.

DRILLS are lower, but moderately active; Boot brown 27c, India and Massachusetts 25, Graniteville 22 1/2, Stark H 21, and Massachusetts 30 for heavy and 27 for fine.

CORSET JEANS are still dull, and prices are in buyers favor. Indian Orchard 18, Androscoggin and Bates 18, Tremont and Suffolk 20, Amoskeag 23, and Sateens 30.

DENIMS and COTTONADES are called for to some extent, but the abundance of goods still forces prices downward. Madison brown denims are sold at 20, Providence blue 20, Amoskeag bring 50, Manchester 37 1/2, Haymaker's medal 45, Tremont and Suffolk each 40, Boston medal 35, York 47 1/2, and Providence 20, New York Mills cottonades 65, York and Everett 34@70, Whittenton blue and black 40.

SILESIA'S are still declining, though called for in small parcels. Indian Orchard and Lonsdale sell at 24, Slaters Live Oak 20, Social 30, and extra fine 33.

PRINT CLOTHS are more steady, and prices are 1/4 @1 cent higher. The sales at Providence were 41,500 pieces, 10,000 pieces 60x68 12 1/2, 5,000 do 64x64 12 1/2, 15,000 do 64x64 13, 7,000 do 60x64 12, 4,500 do 56x60 11.

PRINTS are fairly active, and in sympathy with the advance in Print Cloths prices are firm, and a little higher in a few instances. Garners are 20 1/2, Amoskeag pink 19 1/2, do purple 18 1/2, do shirting 17 1/2, do dark 17 1/2, do light 17 1/2, do mourning 16 1/2, Swiss ruby 17 1/2, Dutchees B 15 1/2, Lowell dark 16, do light 16, Spring Valley 12 1/2, Wamsutta 14 1/2, Dusters 14 1/2, each 1/2 cent higher than last week. Merrimack W 20, and D 21, the same as last week. American 18, Columbia 15, Glen Cove 13, Wauregan fancies 17 1/2, Spragues solid colors 19 1/2, Canaries 18 1/2, Shirting 20, Mourning 17, Allen's 17 net for fancy, 18 for purple and frock, and 18 1/2 for pink, Hamilton 19, Arnold's 16 regular for fancy, 17 for ruby, and 18 for standard, Pacific 19 1/2 net, Victory 16, Freeman's are closed out at 14 1/2 regular, chintz furniture prints 22 1/2 net for 1/2, and 32 1/2 for 4-4 do.

GINGHAMS are more steady and fairly active. Lancaster 25, Glasgow 24.

LAWNS are steady and in good demand. Dunnell Manufacturing Co.'s 1,400 quality sell at 27 1/2 c, Lodi fancy mourning and plain colors 25, and Pacific fancy 27 1/2.

HOOPSKIRTS are in steady request at uniform rates. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic per doz hoops 87 1/2 @ \$1 05, do Empress Trail do \$1 25 Kelley Manufacturing Co. No. 200 Trail per doz hoops 45 @ 65, do No 250 do 50 @ 70, Meyers IXL wide tapes do 68 @ \$1 12, do IXL narrow tapes do 48 @ 73.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are moderately active and prices are maintained. The Pacific, Manchester, and Hamilton Woollen Co's de laines sel freely at 23c, Hamilton Manufacturing Co's of Lowell 22, Pacific armures 24, do robes de chambre 32 1/2 @ 45, do 1/2 colored alpaccas 26, do printed challies 26, Manchester chintz figured pique cloth 24, do challies 26, Atlantic de Laine Co's coburgs 35 for 28 inch, 45 for 30 inch fine, and 55 for 30 inch extra fine do.

CLOTHS are extremely dull as are all kinds of Woollen goods, and prices are entirely nominal. There are no transactions sufficient to determine accurate quotations. Cotton warps are held at \$1 95 for No. 1, \$1 85 for No. 2, and \$1 75 for No. 3, 6-4 Conshohocken do \$2 25 @ \$2 75, and 6-4 all wool black doeskins \$3 25 @ \$3 75, and 6-4 Leicester ladies cloths \$1 75.

CASSIMERES and SATINETS are still pressed upon the market in many instances at greatly reduced rates. Quotations are lower but still nominal. Evans, Seagrave & Co's \$1 37 1/2 @ \$2, F. M. Ballou & Co's \$1 25 @ \$2, S & H Sayres \$1 25 @ \$1 50, Babcock & Moss \$1 50 @ \$2, Campbell & Co's \$1 37 1/2 @ \$2, Mechanicsville Co's \$1 37 1/2 @ \$2, plough, loom and anvil cassimeres 60c, Dighton's silk mixtures \$1 87 1/2 @ \$2 25. Suffolk Mills cassimeres \$1 @ \$1 25, Millville do \$1 50 @ \$2, Rochester grey \$1 25, Farmer's A Union do 70c, Carolina Mills fancy do \$1 37 1/2 @ \$1 62 1/2, Peacedale \$1 @ \$1 37 1/2, American mills fancy \$1 75 for 1/2, and do 50c @ 4 for 6-4, East Windsor Woollen Co's 1/2 \$1 50, Graniteville mills do \$1 50, Solamon Woodward's fancy \$2 25, do 6-4 coatings \$3 50, Fort Ann mills 6-4 do \$3, Spring mills new fancy mixture D and T \$1 87 1/2 @ \$2, Tip Top are held at 95c for No. 1, Lower Valley 90, Monson and Hampden 82 1/2 for mixtures and 90 for blue.

TWEEDS are unchanged in prices in the absence of transactions. Leicester \$1 05, Elting Company 80c, Bates all wool \$1 15.

CARPETS are less firm especially for low goods. Lowell Company's ingrain sell at \$1 60 for superfine, \$1 75 for extra super, and \$2 15 for three ply. The Hartford Company's \$1 60 for medium superfine, \$1 75 for superfine, \$2 07 1/2 for imperial three ply, and \$2 25 for extra three ply, Brussels \$2 45 for 3 fr, \$2 55 for 4 fr, and \$2 65 for 5 fr.

AMERICAN LINEN is in steady demand at 12 @ 20 for linen crash and 21 for Huckabucks.

FOREIGN GOODS are dull and inactive, except as sales are pressed at auction. Prices are materially lower for woollens, while dress goods are more steady. The later importations of low and medium qualities have brought only reduced rates. The auction sales have been numerous and were spirited, but prices shew little improvement.

LONDON.—Our own correspondent at London, under date of Saturday, March 17, on the subject of the Manchester market for cotton yarn and cotton goods, &c., writes as follows:

At Manchester there has been a contraction of business. The tone of the market, however, for cotton yarn and cloth is decidedly healthy, and prices for the most part firm. Yarns in general show great strength. For mule yarns the inquiry is fair, especially from 40's upwards; the business doing, however, being chiefly for the continent and the home trade; the demand for the East being still comparatively inanimate. For water twist yarns in the bundle, the de-

mand is hardly as good as of late, and they are not quite as easy to sell as on Friday. This also applies to 28's to 32's warps, in the medium and common qualities, the better sorts remaining perfectly steady. Low numbers of water twist remain steady at the recent advance. Twist and pin cops for the home trade are firm, at the advance established on Friday; but the demand shows less activity for all counts from 40's downwards. The finer counts, and, in general, all yarns spun from Egyptian cotton, continue to show a hardening tendency. For doubled yarns the demand continues fair, and where reasonably prompt delivery can be made, they are fully as good to sell as at any time last week. For the finer counts, from 100's upwards, both in single and two-fold yarns, the demand again shows increasing activity, and sellers can command fuller rates.

In cloth the state of affairs is very similar, and although prices are kept steady by the contracts in the hands of producers, it is only in exceptional cases that the market shows as much strength as at the close of last week. The better qualities of shirtings, printers, &c., being scarce, are firm; but this can hardly be said of the commoner descriptions, which are somewhat more freely offered. Domestic, T-cloths, and the heavier class of goods generally, are less inquired for, and while sellers seek for orders, they are rather easier to deal with. In some cases we hear of resale lots coming on the market, and although this is not of frequent occurrence, it has not had a good effect on the market, which closes with some tameness. The following are some of the quotations:

WATER TWIST FOR EXPORT.

Numbers	6 to 12	16 to 24	28 to 32	38 to 42
Common quality	d. 17	d. 26	d. 27	d. 31
Second quality	19	27	29	33
Best quality	23	29	31	35

MULE TWIST FOR EXPORT.

Numbers	16 to 24	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Common quality	d. 20	d. 22	d. 25	d. 26	d. 31	d. 33	d. 35	d. 37	d. 39
Second quality	21	23	27	32	33	35	37	39	41
Best quality	23	25	29	34	35	37	39	41	43

GOLD END GRAY SHIRTINGS, 37 1/2 YARDS.

Reeds	45 INCHES				50 INCHES			
	56	64	66	72	56	64	66	72
Weights	lb. oz. 8 4	lb. oz. 9 0	lb. oz. 10 0	lb. oz. 10 8	lb. oz. 8 12	lb. oz. 10 4	lb. oz. 11 0	lb. oz. 11 8
Prices	18s. 3d.	23s. 0d.	23s. 6d.	26s. 6d.	20s. 0d.	23s. 0d.	26s. 6d.	28s. 6d.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending March 29, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 29, 1866.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool	1784	\$684,505	734	\$253,180	1016	\$507,810
do cotton	1066	301,567	295	111,175	983	359,452
do silk	853	715,783	358	224,089	385	406,079
do flax	858	243,105	240	72,861	1144	297,611
Miscellaneous dry goods	354	118,575	875	48,390	3780	202,774
Total	4915	\$2,063,565	2502	\$709,695	7306	\$1,473,726

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

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool	203	193	701
do cotton	116	120	871
do silk	29	49	95
do flax	162	125	197
Miscellaneous dry goods	7	779	127
Total	517	1266	1491
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4915	2502	7306
Total th'wn upon mark't	5432	3768	8797
	\$2,353,598	\$932,512	\$2,076,855

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool	1071	250	867
do cotton	306	193	287
do silk	116	28	122
do flax	308	320	766
Miscellaneous dry goods	373	95	35,378
Total	2173	791	2137
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4915	2502	7306
Total entered at the port.	7088	3293	9443
	\$2,824,243	\$948,193	\$2,249,331

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending March 29, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	188 \$119,012	Shawls	13 9,402	Lastings	71 5,902
Cloths	59 36,316	Worsted	370 192,092	Braids & bds.	71 36,649
Carpeting	159 43,870	Hose	8 2,204	Cot. & worst.	104 53,610
Blankets	5 479	Worsted yarn	29 8,274		
Total				1016	507,810

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

Cottons	329 \$142,448	Emb'd mus'n	27 14,220	Gloves	24 9,452
Colored	108 37,130	Velvets	9 3,455	Spool	7 2,577
Prints	7 2,912	Laces	31 11,997	Hose	397 120,282
Ginghams	16 4,872	Braids & bds.	19 5,635		
Muslins	6 3,200	Hdkfs	3 1,272	Total	983 \$259,452

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Silks	97 \$175,035	Shawls	3 5,297	Sewings	2 931
Crapes	3 3,306	Gloves	9 10,183	Braids & bds.	8 7,039
Plushes	4 4,052	Cravats	5 1,717	Silk & worst.	34 24,161
Velvets	14 10,983	Hdkfs	3 1,680	Silk & cotton	49 33,395
Ribbons	51 73,737	Vestings	1 912	Silk & linen	1 879
Laces	56 32,719	Raw	13 20,046		
Total				383	\$406,079

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

Linens	712 \$220,123	Laces	7 16,087	Thread	86 22,227
Linens & cot.	6 1,880	Hdkfs	45 27,564	Hemp yarn	288 9,730
Total				1144	\$297,611

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leath gloves	31 \$35,314	Clothing	31 6,807	Corsets	59 26,747
Kid gloves	12 20, 66	Embroideries	49 32,225	Straw goods	79 26,908
Matting	3340 19,150	Coll'rs & cuffs	1 245	Feath & flow	124 21,079
Oil Cloth	21 2,309	Military	3 431	Susp. & elas	27 10,698
Total				3780	\$292,774

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	50 \$27,063	Shawls	20 8,885	Braids & bds.	1 176
Cloths	7 4,362	Worsted	216 99,877	Cot & worst.	314 140,860
Carpeting	86 18,440	DeLaines	3 2,224		
Blankets	4 650				
Total				701	\$302,042

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

Cottons	92 \$56,335	Ginghams	12 3,313	Braids & bds.	6 1,946
Colored	179 12,444	Muslins	4 1,212	Laces	9 2,357
Prints	43 12,464	Emb. muslins	14 4,475	Hose	5 3,397
Gloves	1 254	Velvets	4 1,239		
Spool	2 338	Total		371	\$119,563

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Silks	21 \$45,713	Laces	13 5,875	Braids & bds.	1 788
Crapes	1 487	Shawls	2 1,648	Silk & worst.	2 5,580
Gloves	1 1,648	Cravats	2 697	Silk & cott'n.	7 2,449
Velvets	1 642	Hdkfs	3 3,342		
Ribbons	39 34,973	Total		95	\$102,523

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

Linens	171 \$55,667	Hdkfs	13 6,001	Thread	6 1,909
Linens & cot.	5 1,221	Hemp yarn	3 303		
Total				197	\$66,101

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leath gloves	6 \$6,772	Embroideries	10 2,373	Susp's & elas	3 1,800
Matting	95 1,064	Straw goods	12 1,453		
Clothing	1 336	Total		127	\$13,798

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	124 \$68,058	Worsted	363 154,666	Braids & bds.	8 4,766
Cloths	34 18,922	Delaines	38 21,380	Cot. & worst.	192 76,290
Carpeting	108 28,349				
Total				867	\$366,861

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

Cottons	79 \$26,874	Emb'd Muslins	6 3,778	Spool	67 19,251
Colored	114 36,564	Laces	4 1,725	Hose	15 4,317
Ginghams	1 401	Braids & bds.	2 912		
Total				287	\$93,663

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Silks	33 \$47,522	Ribbons	77 63,158	Silk & cotton	3 2,377
Velvets	3 2,075	Laces	6 3,636		
Total				122	\$118,757

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

Linens	752 \$169,761	Hemp yarn	14 1,265	Total	796 \$171,026
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Leather glove	4 \$4,716	Embroideries	15 8,144	Straw goods	66 10,034
Oil cloth	1 150	Corsets	9 2,334		
Total				95	\$25,378

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN

PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 27, 1866.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Ext logw'd		Flour, bbl.	1 16	Oil cake,	
bxs	16,100 88,360	Lard, lbs.	2,516,882 413,786	lbs	1,346,423 34,475
Sarsaparilla,		Bacon,		Maple, lgs.	116 5,000
bales	177 6,370	lbs	1,732,054 267,763	Books, cs.	1 35
Coal, tns.	356 4,000	Cheese, lbs.	17,842 3,113	Woodenware,	
Petroleum,		Hams, lbs.	23,342 4,792	pkgs.	48 1,809
galls	50,474 23,000	Pork, bbls.	2,843 77,187	Clocks, bxs.	297 3,614
		Machinery, cs.	1 400	Corn starch,	
		Tobacco, cs.	50 2,577	bxs.	500 2,600
		Clover seed,		Bacon, lbs.	214,608 33,397
		bgs	424 5,879	Paint, pkgs.	28 200
		Petroleum,		Sperm oil,	
		galls	68,984 33,625	galls	10,435 24,000
		Spirits turp.,		Rosin, bbls.	612 6,020
		bbls.	100 3,300	Beef, tcs.	1,431 57,655
		Naptha, gls.	79,129 16,958	Pre'd corn, bbls.	50 1,179
		Turpentine,		Corn, bush.	7,800 5,850
		bbls.	250 2,500	Lamps, pkgs.	16 800
		Bladders, tcs.	5 865	Sew mach, cs.	810 22,940
		Tallow, lbs.	213,506 25,878	Whalebone,	
		Beef, tcs.	2,762 103,932	lbs.	3,749 5,155
		Staves	47,000 5,300	Skins, bales.	6 4,680
		Shoulders,		Pork, bbls.	220 5,985
		lbs	77,994 9,560	Furs, bbls.	61 17,624
		Middles,		Tobacco, hhd.	206 31,362
		lbs.	33,722 5,566	Carriage	1 325
		Gasoline, gls.	7,029 1,054	Cond. milk, cs.	56 722
		Spts petlm oil,		Egg nogg, cs.	14 163
		bbls.	175 500	Lamp black,	
		Sew mach, cs.	501 16,562	bbls.	75 1,500
		Dry goods, cs.	30 8,722	Indigo, chts.	14 3,700
		Shoe pegs,		Oxide zinc,	
		bbls.	186 1,108	cks.	100 4,032
		Drugs, cs.	48 1,275	Bread, bxs.	3,700 1,850
		Oil cake,		Feed, bbls.	100 375
		lbs.	308,044 6,557	Jalap, bbls.	16 992
		Clocks, bxs.	426 8,072	Clover seed,	
		Furs, bbls.	6 1,390	bags	247 3,500
		Books,			

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

Ashes—Duty: 15 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Pot, 1st sort @ 7 00 and Pearl, 1st sort @ 12 50.

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 209 lb and upward @ 11.

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes American yellow @ 40.

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 cent.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Rio Grande shin @ 80 00.

Bread—Duty, 30 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Pilot @ 6 1/2, Navy @ 5, Crackers @ 15.

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes American, gray and white @ 60 @ 2 25.

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter (N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine @ 49 @ 52), Cheese (Factory made dairies @ 20 @ 22), Candles (Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 3; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb).

Cement—Rosendale @ 2 00

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Chains (Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb), Coal (Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cocoa (Duty, 3 cents per lb), Coffee (Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents per lb; all other 10 cent ad valorem in addition).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Coffee (Rio, prime, duty paid @ 21 @), Cacao (Caracas, gold, in bond @ 27 @ 23).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Coffee (do good @ 20 1/2, do fair @ 18 1/2, do ordinary @ 17 @ 17 1/2, do fair to good @ 17 1/2 @ 19 1/2).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Java, mats and bags @ 2 1/2 @ 28 1/2.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Java, mats and bags @ 2 1/2 @ 28 1/2.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Maracaibo @ 10 @ 23, Guayaquil @ 21 @ 22 1/2, St. Domingo @ 17 1/2 @ 17 1/2.

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

Copper has been rather unsettled, but prices are maintained.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Sheathing, new @ 26 @ 47, Sheathing, &c., old @ 26 @ 27, Sheathing, yellow @ 37 @ 37, Bolts @ 47 @ 47, Braziers @ 47 @ 47, Baltimore @ 80 @ 80, Detroit @ 81 @ 81, Portage Lake @ 30 @ 30.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Manila @ 23 @ 23, Tarred Russia @ 19 @ 19, Tarred American @ 19 @ 19, Bolt Rope, Russia @ 23 @ 23.

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Regular, quarts @ 55 @ 70, Short Tapers @ 45 @ 50, Mineral @ 12 @ 40, Phial @ 12 @ 40.

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 80 cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/4; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 80 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; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecacuanha 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.; Prusa. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 cent ad val.; Sal Aratus, 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; 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, f.o.b. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal)

Drugs are in steady but moderate demand.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Acid, Citric @ 65, Alcohol @ 4 58, Aloes, Cape @ 25 @ 26, Aloes, Socotrine @ 85 @ 86, Alum @ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2, Annato, fair to prime @ 50 @ 50, Antimony, Regulus of @ 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2, Argols, Crude @ 24 @ 24, Argols, Refined @ 28 1/2 @ 29, Arsenic, Powdered @ 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2, Assafetida @ 25 @ 25, Balsam Capivi @ 50 @ 42, Balsam Tolu @ 85 @ 90, Balsam Peru @ 1 50, Bark, Calisaya @ 55, Berries, Persian @ 10, Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle @ 9 @ 10, Bi Chromate Potash @ 25, Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags @ 28 @ 80, Bird Peppers—Zanzibar @ 28 @ 80, Bleaching Powder @ 32 @ 32, Borax, Refined @ 32 @ 32, Brimstone, Crude @ 67 50 @ 72 50, Brimstone, Am. Roll @ 4 1/2, Brimstone, Flor Sulphur @ 5 1/2, Camphor, Crude, (in bond), gold @ 23 @ 29, Camphor, Refined @ 1 03 @ 1 75, Cantharides @ 22 @ 22, Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk @ 22 @ 3 50, Cardamoms, Malabar @ 8 00 @ 8 05, Castor Oil, Cases @ 50 @ 60, Chamomile Flowers @ 33 @ 34, Chlorate Potash @ 7 1/2 @ 8, Caustic Soda @ 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2, Cobalt, Crystals @ 92 1/2 @ 92 1/2, Cochineal, Honduras @ 80 @ 85, Cochineal, Mexican @ 80 @ 85, Copperas, American @ 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2, Cream Tartar, prime @ 46 @ 46, Cubebs, East India @ 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2, Cutch @ 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2, Cuttlefish Bone @ 4 @ 4, Epsom Salts @ 12 @ 12, Extract Logwood @ 60 @ 80, Flowers, Benzola @ 20 @ 20, Flowers, Arnica @ 15 @ 75, Folia, Buchu @ 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2, Gambler @ 1 10 @ 7 1/2, Gamboge @ 1 10 @ 7 1/2, Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls @ 80 @ 105, Ginseng, Southern and Western @ 62 1/2 @ 44, Gum Arabic, Picked @ 42 @ 44, Gum Arabic, Sorts @ 42 @ 44, Gum Benzoin @ 85 @ 55, Gum Copal Cow @ 85 @ 37 1/2, Gum Guedda @ 45 @ 19, Gum Damar @ 45 @ 19, Gum Myrrh, East India @ 50 @ 50.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Gum, Myrrh, Turkey @ 50 @ 60, Gum Senegal @ 85 @ 55, Gum Tragacanth, Sorts @ 85 @ 40, Gum Tragacanth, white flakey @ 85 @ 1 00, Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) @ 3 3/4 @ 3 50, Iodine, Resublimed @ 5 50 @ 4 00, Ipecacuanna, Brazil @ 2 50 @ 2 55, Jalap @ 2 50 @ 2 55, Juniper Berries @ 25 @ 5, Lac Dye @ 25 @ 55, Licorice Paste, Calabria @ 43 @ 24, Licorice Paste, Sicily @ 23 @ 24, Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid @ 30 @ 30, Licorice Paste, Greek @ 30 @ 30, Madder, Dutch @ 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2, Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do @ 7 1/2 @ 8, Manna, large flake @ 1 75 @ 1 40, Nutgalls Blue Aleppo (gold) @ 4 42 @ 4 00, Oil Anise @ 3 70 @ 4 00, Oil Cassia @ 4 75 @ 5 00, Oil Bergamot (gold) @ 5 25 @ 5 50, Oil Lemon (gold) @ 2 55 @ 2 90, Oil Peppermint, pure @ 8 50 @ 4 00, Opium, Turkey (gold) @ 6 25 @ 6 25, Oxalic Acid @ 1 50 @ 1 75, Phosphorus @ 40 @ 40, Prussiate Potash @ 90 @ 95, Quicksilver @ 4 50 @ 6 00, Rhubarb, China (gold) @ 15 @ 15, Rose Leaves @ 18 @ 18, Salaratus @ 18 @ 18, Sal Ammoniac, Refined (gold) @ 3 @ 3, Sal Soda, Newcastle @ 30 @ 30, Sarsaparilla, Hond @ 24 @ 26, Sarsaparilla, Mex @ 4 75 @ 5 00, Seed, Anise @ 4 75 @ 5 00, do Canary @ 2 50 @ 2 50, do Hemp @ 16 @ 16, do Caraway @ 16 @ 16, do Coriander @ 17 1/2 @ 17 1/2, do Mustard, brown, Trieste @ 12 @ 12, do do California, brown @ 12 @ 12, do do English, white @ 24 @ 24, Senna, Alexandria @ 85 @ 85, Senna, East India @ 85 @ 85, Seneca Root @ 85 @ 85, Shell Lac @ 44 @ 50, Soda Ash (80 cent) @ 40 @ 47 1/2, Sugar Lead, White @ 9 00 @ 2 60, Sulphate Quinine, Am @ 56 1/2 @ 57, Sulphate Morphine @ 47 1/2 @ 50, Tartaric Acid (gold) @ 12 @ 12, Valerian, English @ 16 00 @ 22 00, do Dutch @ 23 00 @ 23 00, Verdigris, dry and extra dry @ 1 15 @ 1 15, Vitriol, Blue @ 16 00 @ 22 00, Ravens, Light @ 23 00 @ 23 00, Ravens, Heavy @ 23 00 @ 23 00, Scotch, Gunrock, No. 1 @ 1 15 @ 1 15, Cotton, No. 1 @ 1 15 @ 1 15.

Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val. Ravens, Light @ 16 00 @, Ravens, Heavy @ 22 00 @, Scotch, Gunrock, No. 1 @ 23 00 @, Cotton, No. 1 @ 1 15 @.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood (gold) @ 210 @ 0, Fustic, Cuba @ 80 00 @ 32 @ 0, Fustic, Tampico @ 19 00 @ 19 00, Fustic, Savanilla (gold) @ 19 00 @ 21 00, Fustic, Maracaibo @ 20 00 @ 20 00, Logwood, Campeachy (gold) @ 83 00 @ 83 00, Logwood, Hond @ 24 00 @ 25 00, Logwood, Tabasco (gold) @ 22 00 @ 2 00, Logwood, Jamaica @ 22 00 @ 23 50, Limawood @ 140 00 @, Barwood (gold) @ 90 00 @ 100 00, Sapan Wood, Manila @ 90 00 @ 100 00.

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val. Prime Western @ 70 @, 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.

The Fish market is dull especially for Dry Cod which is lower.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Dry Cod @ 4 50 @ 6 50, Dry Scale @ 6 00 @, Pickled Scale @ 7 00 @ 7 50, Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore @ 22 00 @ 22 50, Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax @ 16 50 @ 17 00, Mackerel, No. 1, Bay @ 17 00 @ 17 00, Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore @ 17 50 @ 18 00, Mackerel, No. 2, Bay @ 15 50 @ 15 75, Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax @ 15 00 @ 16 00, Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large @ 14 00 @, Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax @ 14 00 @, Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. @ 14 00 @, Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 @ 37 00 @ 38 00, Shad, Connecticut, No. 1 @ 37 00 @ 38 00, Shad, Connecticut, No. 2 @ 37 00 @ 38 00, Herring, Scaled @ 55 @ 58, Herring, No. 1 @ 45 @ 48, Herring, pickled @ 5 00 @ 7 00.

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

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

Fruit has been in very light demand and prices are nominal.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Raisins, Seedless @ 3 25 @, do Laver @ 3 75 @, do Bunch @ 13 @ 18 1/2, Currants @ 32 @ 33, Citron, Leghorn @ 14 @ 14 1/2, Prunes, Turkish @ 8 @ 9, Dates @ 30 @ 31, Almonds, Languedoc @ 48 @ 25, do Provence @ 48 @ 25, do Sicily, Soft Shell @ 50 @ 52, do Shelled @ 50 @ 52, Sardines @ 19 @ 20, do @ 19 @ 20.

Table listing various goods such as Figs, Smyrna, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Sicily, Walnuts, French, Dried Fruit, N. State Apples, Blackberries, Black Raspberries, Pared Peaches, Unpeeled do, Cherries, pitted, new.

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

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Table with columns for North and East, and Western, listing prices for various furs like Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, etc.

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 foot.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 15 @ 30 per cent.) Table listing prices for various window sizes like 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, etc.

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick)—Discount 15 @ 80 per cent. Table listing prices for various window sizes like 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, etc.

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), Buenos Ayres, mixed, Hog, Western, unwashed.

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

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 cent ad val. Hides are dull and inactive, but prices are steady.

Table listing prices for various types of hides like Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Grande, Orinoco, California, etc.

Table listing prices for various types of hides like Western, Dry Salted Hides, Maracaibo, Maranham, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoras, Bahia, Chili, etc.

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

Upper Leather Stock—B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Bissau, East India Stock—Calcutta, city s'ler, do dead green, do black, dry, do buffalo.

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

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

Horns—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Ox, Rio Grande, Ox, Buenos Ayres.

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

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

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 has still further declined during the week.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton, Pig, American, No. 1, Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold).

Table listing prices for various types of iron like Bar Swedes, Bar, English and American, Refined, Scroll, Ovals and Half Round, Band, Horse Shoe, Rods, Hoop, Nail Rod, Sheet, Russia, Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, Rails, English, do American.

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

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

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

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 cent ad val. Leather is inactive and quotations are nominal.

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

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

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

Table listing prices for various types of lumber like 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.

Table listing prices for various types of staves like White oak, pipe, ext.a, do pipe, heavy, do pipe, light, do pipe, culls, do hhd., extra, do hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, do hhd., culls, do bbl., extra, do bbl., heavy, do bbl., light, do bbl., culls, Red oak, hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, HEADING—white oak, hhd.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Table listing prices for various types of mahogany like Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, do foot, do St. Domingo, ordinary logs, do Port-au-Platt, crotches, do Port-au-Platt, logs, do Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Honduras (American wood), Cedar, Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Florida, Rosewood, Rio Janeiro, do Bahia.

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

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe cents per lb. Cut, 4d. @ 6d., Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (3d), Copper, Yellow metal, Zinc.

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 cent ad val.

Naval Stores are in moderate demand. Rosin is steady and Turpentine quiet.

Table listing prices for various types of naval stores like Turpentine, N. C., Tar, American, do foreign, Pitch, Rosin, common, do strained and No. 2, do No. 1, do Pule and Extra (280 lbs.), Spirits turpentine, Am.

Oakum—Duty free.

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

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

Table listing prices for various types of oils like Olive, 13 bottle baskets, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 28—30 gr., Kerosene.

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

Table listing prices for various types of paints like Litharge, American, Lead, red, American, do white, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pure, dry, Zinc, white, American, No. 1, in oil, do white, American, No. 1, in oil, Ochre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brown, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do do Am., Whiting, American, Vermilion, Chinese, do Trieste, do California & English, do American, Venetian red, (N. C.).

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

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

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

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

Pork has been more active and firmer, closing quiet. Beef is lower and quiet.

Table listing various types of meat (Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, Shoulders) and their prices.

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

Table for Rice listing Carolina and East India varieties with prices.

Table for Salt listing various grades (Turks Islands, Liverpool, Onondaga, Solar coarse, etc.) and prices.

Table for Saltpetre listing Crude and Refined pure with prices.

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

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

Table for Shot listing Drop and Buck with prices.

Table for Silk listing various types (Tsatlees, Taysaams, Canton, Japan, etc.) and prices.

Table for Skins listing Goat, Deer, and other animal skins with prices.

Table for Soap listing Castile and other types with prices.

Table for Spelter listing foreign and domestic with prices.

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 (Cassia, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Cloves) and their prices.

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

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

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

Sugar has been steady during the week, with a moderate business done.

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

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Sicily 110 00 @ 192 50

Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. American, prime, country and city 11 1/2 @ 12

Table for Tea listing various grades (Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, etc.) and prices.

Table for Tin listing Plate and sheets, Banca, Straits, English, and other types with prices.

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb. Cigars valued at \$15 or less per M, 75 cents per lb, and 2 1/2 per cent ad valorem; over \$15 and not over \$30, \$1.25 per lb, and 30 per cent ad valorem; over \$30, \$1.50 per lb, and 30 per cent ad valorem; over \$45, \$2 per lb, and 50 per cent ad valorem; over \$45, \$3 per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem.

Table for Lugs listing various types (Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, etc.) and prices.

Table for Manufactured (tax paid) listing 10s and 12s—Best Virginia, 1/2 lbs—(dark) Best, etc., with prices.

Table for Cigars listing Seed and Havana, Clear Havana, do Connecticut Seed, New York Seed, Penn. do do, and Common Cigars with prices.

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

Wines and Liquors—Liquors—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50 Wines—Duty: value set over 50 cents per gallon 20 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over 51 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.

Table listing various types of wine and liquor (Brandy, Cognac, Whisky, etc.) and their prices.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val. No. 0 to 18 List. No. 19 to 26 20 cent off list. No. 27 to 36 25 cent off list. Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

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

Wool is dull though domestic fleeces is scarce and nominal.

Table listing various types of wool (American, Saxony, Extra, Superfine, etc.) and their prices.

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb; sheet 2 1/2 cents per lb. Sheet 18 @ 13 1/2

Table for Freights listing Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork, etc., with prices for Liverpool, London, and Glasgow.

The Railway Monitor.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD BONDS.—The Legislature of Minnesota has passed a law for the adjustment of the old railroad debt. This loan consists of a series of 25-year 7 per cent bonds issued in 1858 to aid in the construction of the land-grant railroads, the progress of which had been stopped by the financial troubles of the preceding year. The amount issued was \$2,275,000, on which no interest has ever been paid, the companies having defaulted, and the roads themselves reverted to the State. The Legislature of 1861 made another attempt to secure their construction by re-granting the lands and assets to new companies, and something towards their completion has since been done. There is now seven or eight years' interest due on the bonds. The law recently passed, however, ignores all this, and provides for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it is to ascertain the present whereabouts of said bonds, how much the holders paid for them, and, if a *satisfactory arrangement* can be made, new bonds are to be exchanged for the old ones, subject, however, to the approval of the Legislature and a direct vote of the people. By this proceeding, a direct State issue is to be sealed to the measure of the conscience of the debtor, not a very creditable act on the part of the rich and progressive State of Minnesota. How much better it would have been to have followed the example of Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, and other States, whose honor has been preserved under the most adverse circumstances, and, like them, give new issues, dollar for dollar, principal and interest. This legislation can enure only to the injury of the State's credit.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—This road is now completed from Albany to Unadilla, 100 miles, and the 40 miles thence to Binghamton are in rapid progress. Since June last 55 miles have been opened. So far, the line has cost \$3,568,166 90, and

\$300,000 have been expended on the unfinished portion. Of the State aid granted to the company, \$500,000 remain, and it is supposed that this sum will be nearly sufficient to complete the enterprise.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.—In 1864 this company purchased the Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer Railroad, extending 20 miles from the northern terminus of their own line to Amherst. They are now constructing an extension of 14 miles from Amherst to Groat's Corners, where a connection will be made with the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, and an advantageous trade secured through the latter with Vermont and Canada. The extension is to be completed by July 1, and will cost \$285,000, to be paid in 6 per cent bonds running 20 years.

MISSOURI RAILROADS.—The defaulting railroads of this State have severally been placed in the hands of State receivers, and are being advertised for sale. The Southwestern Pacific will be offered May 9; the Platte Country, June 30; the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, Sept. 13, and the Cairo and Fulton, Sept. 17. The Pacific and North Missouri will probably not be interfered with by the State; but only the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is perfectly safe from the auctioneer, that of all the State aid roads having been able to meet its coupons.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN.—The stock and bonds of this company were placed on Tuesday last on the regular list of the Stock Exchange Board.

TENNESSEE RAILROAD BONDS.—Gov. Brownlow has given notice that he is prepared to issue in exchange for old bonds and accrued interest the new bonds authorized by the law of Nov. 23d, 1865. These bonds bear date Jan. 1, 1866, and are payable Jan. 1, 1892, and otherwise are similar in every respect to the bonds issued under the Act of Feb. 11, 1852, and acts amendatory thereof.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Atlantic & Great Western.				Chicago and Alton.				Chicago & Northwestern.				Chicago and Rock Island.			
1864.	1865.	1866.		1864.	1865.	1866.		1864.	1865.	1866.		1864.	1865.	1866.	
(322 m.)	(426 m.)	(426 m.)		(257 m.)	(280 m.)	(280 m.)		(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)		(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	
\$207,398	\$319,711	\$504,992	Jan...	\$100,991	\$230,503	\$210,171	Jan...	\$273,875	\$541,005	\$523,566	Jan...	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$237,555	
229,011	347,648	—	Feb...	154,418	275,282	207,913	Feb...	817,839	482,164	405,634	Feb...	175,482	246,331	174,164	
226,733	419,815	—	Mar...	195,803	299,063	—	Mar...	390,355	499,296	—	Mar...	243,150	289,403	—	
19,269	496,680	—	Apr...	162,723	253,480	—	Apr...	421,363	468,353	—	Apr...	185,013	186,173	—	
311,679	460,422	—	May...	178,786	322,277	—	May...	466,830	585,623	—	May...	198,679	227,260	—	
314,521	621,174	—	June...	206,090	355,270	—	June...	565,145	747,942	—	June...	243,178	311,150	—	
332,093	695,523	—	July...	224,257	335,985	—	July...	480,710	702,692	—	July...	224,980	232,728	—	
406,076	728,527	—	Aug...	312,165	469,250	—	Aug...	519,306	767,508	—	Aug...	271,140	283,095	—	
446,044	677,425	—	Sep...	354,554	401,280	—	Sep...	669,605	946,707	—	Sep...	331,494	381,290	—	
396,847	719,911	—	Oct...	320,879	357,956	—	Oct...	729,759	923,886	—	Oct...	324,865	300,707	—	
331,10	731,270	—	Nov...	307,803	307,919	—	Nov...	716,378	749,191	—	Nov...	336,617	261,141	—	
357,556	599,712	—	Dec...	252,015	236,324	—	Dec...	563,401	546,609	—	Dec...	321,037	190,227	—	
3,709,970	6,563,068	—	Year..	2,770,484	3,840,091	—	Year..	6,114,566	7,960,981	—	Year..	3,095,470	3,223,088	—	
Erie Railway.				Illinois Central.				Marietta and Cincinnati.				Michigan Central.			
(633 m.)	(633 m.)	(798 m.)		(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)		(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)		(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	
\$984,837	\$938,341	\$1,187,188	Jan...	\$327,900	\$571,536	\$582,823	Jan...	\$77,010	\$98,112	\$—	Jan...	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$292,433	
934,133	836,039	983,855	Feb...	416,588	528,972	512,027	Feb...	74,409	86,626	—	Feb...	278,848	279,137	265,736	
1,114,508	1,240,626	—	Mar...	459,762	616,665	—	Mar...	89,901	93,503	—	Mar...	348,802	344,228	—	
1,099,507	1,472,120	—	Apr...	423,797	516,608	—	Apr...	72,389	82,186	—	Apr...	328,276	337,240	—	
1,072,293	1,339,279	—	May...	406,373	460,573	—	May...	83,993	73,942	—	May...	271,553	401,456	—	
1,041,975	1,225,523	—	June...	510,100	617,632	—	June...	78,697	110,188	—	June...	265,780	365,663	—	
994,317	1,152,893	—	July...	423,578	578,403	—	July...	91,809	103,652	—	July...	263,244	329,105	—	
1,105,364	1,364,126	—	Aug...	586,964	747,469	—	Aug...	94,375	112,156	—	Aug...	346,781	413,501	—	
1,301,005	1,345,456	—	Sep...	799,238	739,736	—	Sep...	93,078	120,051	—	Sep...	408,445	460,661	—	
1,222,568	1,406,385	—	Oct...	661,391	641,539	—	Oct...	90,576	117,604	—	Oct...	410,802	490,693	—	
1,224,909	1,451,217	—	Nov...	657,141	642,887	—	Nov...	96,908	114,512	—	Nov...	405,510	447,669	—	
1,334,217	1,503,993	—	Dec...	603,402	518,088	—	Dec...	95,453	104,587	—	Dec...	376,470	328,869	—	
13,429,643	15,295,913	—	Year..	6,329,447	7,181,203	—	Year..	1,033,165	1,222,017	—	Year..	3,966,946	4,504,546	—	
Mich. So. & N. Indiana.				Mil. and Prairie du Chien.				Milwaukee & St. Paul.				Ohio & Mississippi.			
(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)		(224 m.)	(224 m.)	(224 m.)		(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)		(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	
\$256,600	\$363,996	\$314,598	Jan...	\$102,749	\$98,183	\$121,776	Jan...	\$51,965	\$98,181	\$131,707	Jan...	\$210,329	\$259,223	\$267,541	
304,445	366,361	283,177	Feb...	115,135	74,223	84,897	Feb...	46,474	86,523	122,621	Feb...	260,466	239,139	246,109	
338,454	413,322	—	Mar...	88,221	70,740	—	Mar...	64,993	95,905	—	Mar...	309,261	313,914	—	
330,651	366,245	—	Apr...	140,418	106,689	—	Apr...	83,702	106,269	—	Apr...	269,443	271,527	—	
267,126	353,194	—	May...	186,747	146,943	—	May...	131,648	203,018	—	May...	224,957	290,916	—	
315,258	402,122	—	June...	212,209	224,833	—	June...	126,970	237,562	—	June...	223,242	304,463	—	
278,891	309,083	—	July...	139,547	177,159	—	July...	99,662	251,962	—	July...	268,176	349,235	—	
358,862	424,206	—	Aug...	113,399	170,555	—	Aug...	86,422	241,370	—	Aug...	302,596	344,700	—	
402,219	484,173	—	Sep...	168,218	228,020	—	Sep...	164,710	3,084	—	Sep...	332,400	350,348	—	
404,568	521,636	—	Oct...	178,526	310,594	—	Oct...	221,638	395,579	—	Oct...	278,006	372,618	—	
448,934	498,421	—	Nov...	149,099	226,840	—	Nov...	198,135	346,717	—	Nov...	346,243	412,553	—	
411,806	366,192	—	Dec...	117,013	110,664	—	Dec...	129,227	171,125	—	Dec...	275,950	284,319	—	
4,110,154	4,868,951	—	Year..	1,711,231	1,985,571	—	Year..	1,402,106	2,535,001	—	Year..	3,311,070	3,793,005	—	
Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago.				St. L., Alton & T. Haute.				Toledo, Wab. & Western.				Western Union.			
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)		(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)		(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(484 m.)		(140 m.)	(157 m.)	(177 m.)	
\$290,676	\$690,144	\$555,488	Jan...	\$100,872	\$170,078	\$178,119	Jan...	\$79,735	\$144,084	\$226,059	Jan...	\$30,840	\$43,716	\$45,102	
457,227	678,504	474,738	Feb...	147,485	153,903	155,893	Feb...	95,843	139,171	191,167	Feb...	37,488	37,265	36,006	
611,297	857,583	—	Mar...	160,497	202,771	—	Mar...	132,896	155,753	—	Mar...	42,038	32,378	—	
588,066	733,866	—	Apr...	157,786	169,299	—	Apr...	123,987	144,001	—	Apr...	41,450	33,972	—	
525,751	637,186	—	May...	149,855	177,625	—	May...	127,010	138,738	—	May...	48,359	63,862	—	
532,911	646,995	—	June...	155,730	173,722	—	June...	156,338	194,529	—	June...	68,118	82,147	—	
506,640	584,523	—	July...	144,942	162,570	—	July...	139,626	171,725	—	July...	50,308	63,189	—	
625,547	712,495	—	Aug...	218,236	218,236	—	Aug...	244,114	374,534	—	Aug...	49,903	59,862	—	
675,360	795,938	—	Sept...	234,194	269,459	—	Sept...	375,534	379,981	—	Sept...	60,565	75,677	—	
701,452	858,500	—	Oct...	203,785	222,924	—	Oct...	271,570	375,534	—	Oct...	56,871	92,715	—	
691,556	712,362	—	Nov...	202,966	208,093	—	Nov...	220,209	361,610	—	Nov...	54,942	61,770	—	
914,082	580,963	—	Dec...	204,726	162,694	—	Dec...	265,154	247,023	—	Dec...	42,193	37,830	—	
7,120,465	8,489,063	—	Year..	2,084,074	2,290,696	—	Year..	2,050,323	2,926,678	—	Year..	587,078	689,883	—	

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend (Periods, Last p'd), Thursday (Bid, Ask), and similar columns for the second half of the table. Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		PRINCIPAL PAYABLE.	TH'S DAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		PRINCIPAL PAYABLE.	TH'S DAY.	
		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	91		Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1887		
2d do	2,000,000	7	do	1883			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch. do	400,000	7	do	1883			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	91		1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1884		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	91		<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	60	81
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1873			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	96		Mortgage, convertible	420,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	97		do do	739,200	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		96
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	97		<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	97½		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Belleville Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		91
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.)	850,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879		
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883	96	
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1890	96½	96½
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888		
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	300,000	6	do	1885			<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	300,000	6	do	1889			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1879	96		<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	95		Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883		
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1873			<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1888		
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	'69-'73			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	190	101½
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
<i>Catawissa:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	101	
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882			3d do	193,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							Convertible	523,000	7	do	1867	97	
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	94	100	<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	104		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		77
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875		
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890	80		<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			1st Mortgage, convertible	6,837,000	7	April & Oct	1875		
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1885			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1865			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	'87-'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	98	98	2d do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1893	93		Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1883	87		<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	107	109	<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			1st Mortgage	187,000	7	Mch & Sept	1861		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage	5,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1895			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	Jan. & July	1882	95	
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	80		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			<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	83		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Consol. S. F. Bonds, conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly.	1915			2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885			<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873		91
1st Mortgage	1,897,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	99½		<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	1,949,000	7	May & Nov.	1880			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							<i>Long Island:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893			Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		88
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	1883		
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar	2,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug.	1892	76	85
<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	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug.	69-'72		

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal payable, TH'SDAY (Bid, Ask'd), DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal payable, TH'SDAY (Bid, Ask'd). Rows include Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous sections with various bond details.

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are partici- pating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1865.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 d'ys.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
Joint Stock Fire:					
Adriatic	25	\$300,000	343,775	Jan. and July.	
Aetna*	50	200,000	233,304	do	Jan. '66...5
Agricultural, (Watert'n).	5	100,000	250,250		
Albany	30	150,000	189,480		
Albany City	100	200,000	264,355		
American*	50	200,000	466,942	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66
American Exchange	100	200,000	238,926	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 3/4
Arctic	50	500,000	614,101	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65...5 65 1/2
Astor	25	250,000	287,373	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...5 84 1/2
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	429,090	March and Sep	Mar. '66...5 106
Baltic	25	200,000	244,279	May and Nov.	
Beekman	25	200,000	227,632	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65...4
Bowery	25	300,000	353,311	June and Dec.	Dec. '65...5 128
Broadway	25	200,000	268,582	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...5 121
Brooklyn (L. L.)	17	153,000	278,386	do	Aug. '65...10 151
Capital City (Albany)	100	200,000	216,662		
Central Park	100	150,000	178,264	Jan. and July	July '64...4
Citizens*	20	300,000	548,359	do	Jan. '66...10
City	70	210,000	348,98	Feb. and Aug.	F. 3/4 p. sh. 110
Clinton	100	250,000	266,277	Jan. and July.	July '65...5 80 1/2
Columbia*	100	500,000	533,473	do	July '64...3 1/2 72
Commerce	100	200,000	227,336	do	Jan. '66...5
Commerce (Albany)	100	400,000	494,704	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...5 112
Commercial	50	200,000	279,681	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...5
Commonwealth	100	250,000	310,563	April and Oct.	Oct. '65...5
Continental*	100	500,000	1,522,888	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...7
Corn Exchange	50	400,000	448,269	March and Sep	Mar. '64...5 66
Croton	100	200,000	249,133	Jan. and July.	July '64...5 50
Eagle	40	300,000	403,468	April and Oct.	Oct. '65...7 1/2 106
Empire City	100	200,000	252,225	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...5
Excelsior	50	200,000	306,424	do	Jan. '66...5 102
Exchange	30	150,000	189,044	Feb. and Aug.	
Far Joint St'k (Meridian)	100	50,000	106,255		102
Firemen's	17	204,000	278,483	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...5
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	194,223	do	Jan. '66...3 1/2
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	150,000	187,573	do	July '65...5
Fulton	25	200,000	305,956	do	Jan. '66...5
Gallatin	50	150,000	162,281	May and Nov.	May...6
Gebhard	100	200,000	253,092	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...6
Germania	50	500,000	707,973	do	Jan. '66...5
Glenn's Falls	10	100,000	241,448		
Globe	50	200,000	237,551	Jan. and July.	July '65...5
Greenwich	25	200,000	283,331	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...5
Grocers'	50	200,000	224,508	April and Oct.	Apr. '65...5 80
Guardian	—	200,000	189,759	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...3 1/2
Hamilton	15	150,000	198,860	do	Jan. '66...4
Hanover	50	400,000	556,304	do	Jan. '66...5
Harmony (F. & M.)†	50	300,000	503,880	do	Jan. '66...5
Hoffman	50	200,000	233,893	do	Jan. '66...5
Home	100	2,000,000	3,598,694	do	Jan. '66...5 230
Hope	50	200,000	238,031	do	Jan. '65...5
Howard	50	300,000	424,017	do	Jan. '66...6 150
Humboldt	100	200,000	240,339	do	July '65...5 90
Importers' and Traders'	50	200,000	214,320	do	July '65...6 73
Indemnity	100	150,000	223,484	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '65...5 59 1/2
International	100	1,000,000	1,848,518	do	Feb. '66...3 1/2
Irving	25	200,000	262,048	do	Aug. '65...5
Jefferson	30	200,000	281,929	March and Sep	Mar. '66...6
King's County (Brook'n)	20	150,000	198,359	Jan. and July.	June '63...3 1/2
Knickerbocker	40	280,000	330,621	do	July '65...5
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	198,198	do	Jan. '66...5
Lamar	100	300,000	407,359	do	Jan. '66...5
Lenox	25	150,000	192,048	do	July '65...4
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	284,157	do	Jan. '66...5
Lorillard*	25	1,000,000	1,402,681	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...5 96
Manhattan	100	500,000	1,078,577	do	Jan. '66...10
Market*	100	200,000	390,432	do	Jan. '66...3 1/2 112
Mechanics' (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	180,152	do	July '65...5
Mechanics' and Traders'	25	200,000	229,653	do	July '65...6 122 1/2
Mercantile	100	200,000	237,069	do	Jan. '66...4
Merchants*	50	200,000	297,611	do	July '65...10
Metropolitan*†	100	1,000,000	1,645,984	do	July '65...5 96
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	180,957	do	July '65...5
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	243,107	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...7
National	37 1/2	200,000	269,992	do	Jan. '66...8
New Amsterdam	25	300,000	359,325	do	July '65...5
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.)	100	100,000	155,156		
N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000	281,833	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...4 122
N. Y. Fire and Mar.	130	200,000	283,567	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...3 1/2
Niagara	50	1,000,000	1,294,030	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...6 110
North American*	50	1,000,000	751,653	do	Jan. '66...5 91 1/2
North River	25	350,000	409,218	April and Oct.	Oct. '65...6 91 1/2
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	150,000	221,607	Jan. and July.	July '65...5
Pacific	25	200,000	280,206	do	Jan. '66...5 115
Park	100	200,000	233,603	do	July '64...5
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	187,612	do	Jan. '66...5 86
People's	20	150,000	188,056	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...4 86
Phoenix†	50	1,000,000	1,698,292	Jan. and July.	July '65...5
Relief	50	200,000	289,628	do	July '65...5
Republic*	100	300,000	558,647	do	Jan. '66...3 1/2
Resolute*	100	200,000	273,647	do	Jan. '66...3 1/2 81
Rutgers	25	200,000	244,606	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...5
St. Mark's	25	150,000	179,926	do	Feb. '65...5 1 1/2
St. Nicholas†	25	150,000	182,845	Jan. and July.	July '63...4 66
Security*†	50	1,000,000	1,548,964	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...3 1/2 105
Standard	50	200,000	275,036	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...5
Star	100	200,000	247,281	do	Jan. '66...5
Sterling*	100	200,000	204,937		
Stuyvesant	25	200,000	243,711	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...4 57
Tradesmen's	25	150,000	209,991	Jan. and July.	July '65...5
United States	26	250,000	372,899	do	Jan. '66...5 104 1/2
Washington*	50	400,000	688,891	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...6 120
Western (Buffalo)	100	300,000	377,077		
Williamsburg City	50	100,000	191,733	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...5 90 1/2
Yonkers and New York	100	500,000	621,301	do	Jan. '66...5
Joint Stock Marine:					
Atlantic Mutual*	100	1,000,000	3,177,437	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66...3 1/2
Commercial Mutual*	100	640,000	1,322,469	do	Jan. '66...3 1/2
Washington*	100	287,400	581,689	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66...2

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST—THURSDAY.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.
Adamantine Oil..... par	10		McClintockville..... par	10	
Alleghany.....	10		McElhenny.....	10	
Allen Wright.....	10	45	McKinley.....	10	
Anderson.....	10		Manhattan.....	2	10
Beech Hill.....	5		Maple Grove.....	5	
Beekman.....	10		Maple Shade of N. Y.....	10	
Bennehoff & Pithole.....	10		Marietta.....	10	
Bennehoff Run.....	10	12 75	Mercantile.....	40	
Bennehoff Mutual.....	5		Mineral Point.....		
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	10		Mingo.....	10	
Black Creek.....			Monongahela & Kan.....		
Bliven (div. Feb. 3 p. c.).....		1 00	Montana.....	5	
Blood Farm.....	20		Mount Vernon.....	3	17 45
Bradley Oil.....	5	24 25	National..... c.	5	
Brevoort.....	10	2 00	New England.....	10	
Brooklyn.....	5	80 1 00	New York.....	5	
Buchanan Farm.....	10	40	N. Y. & Alleghany.....	5	4 00
Bunker Hill.....	5		New York & Kent'y Oil.....	100	
California.....	100		New York & Kent'y Pet.....	2	
Cascade.....	5		New York & Newark.....	10	14
Central.....	10	2 45	N. Y. & Philadel.....	5	
Cherry Run Oil.....	10	2 60	N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons.....	1	60
Cherry Run Petrol'm.....	2	20 26	Noble & Delancter.....	3	
Cherry Run & Shenango.....	5		Noble Well of N. Y.....	25	
Clifton.....	10		North American.....	10	
Clinton.....	10	1 75	Northern Light.....	10	3 50
Columbia (Pbg).....	50		Ocean.....	100	
Commonwealth.....	10		Oceanic.....	10	30 30
Consolidated of N. Y.....	10	1 50	Oil City Petroleum.....	10	
De Kalb.....	1		Oil Creek of N. Y.....	20	1 10 1 20
Devon.....	1		Pacific.....	5	
Dutchman's Run.....			Palmer Petroleum.....	10	4 25
Emp' City Petrol'm.....	5	40 48	People's Petroleum.....	5	
Empire and Pit Hole.....	2	25	Petroleum Consol.....		19
Enniskillen.....	10	1 50	Phillips.....	5	
Enterprise.....	10		Pit Hole Consol.....	10	2 00
Equitable.....	5	5 00	Pit Hole Creek.....	4 55	4 75
Everett.....	10		Pithole Farms.....	1 50	3 00
Eureka.....	5		Plumer.....		
Excelsior.....	5	1 35	President.....	5	
Fee Simple.....	2	8 15	Rawson Farm.....		
First National.....	5	20	Revenue.....	50	
Forest City.....	1		Rynd Farm.....	10	25 44
Fountain Oil.....	10		Second National.....	70	
Fountain Petroleum.....	5		Shade River.....	5	3 00 3 50
Fulton Oil.....			Sherman & Barnsdale.....	2 1/2	
Germania.....	1	10 15	Southard.....	10	50
Great Republic.....			Standard Petroleum.....	5	
G't Western Consol.....	100	30 50	Star.....	3	
Guild Farm.....	10		Story & McClintock.....	10	
HamiltonMcClintock.....		2 70	Success.....	10	
Hammond.....	20		Sugar Creek.....	5	
Hard Pan.....			Tack Petr'm of N. Y.....	5	12 53
Heydrick.....	10	35	Talman.....	10	
Heydrick Brothers.....	10	50	Tarr Farm.....	10	
Hickory Farm.....	5		Terragenta.....	5	
High Gate.....	1		Titus Oil.....	10	
Home.....	20		Titus Estate.....		
Homowack.....	4 00	4 05	Tygart's Creek.....	3	
Inexhaustible.....			Union.....	10	
Inland.....	10		United Pet'l'm F'ms.....	2	20 20
Ivanhoe (div. Jan. 3 p. c.).....	2	2 90	United States.....	10	7 95 8 10
Ken. Nat. Pet & Min.....	5		Venango (N. Y.).....	10	
Knickerbocker.....	10		Venango & Pit Hole.....	10	2 55 2 60
Lamb's Farms.....			Vesta.....	10	
Latonia & Sage R.....	5		Watson Petroleum.....	5	
Liberty.....	1	15	Webster.....	5	60
Lily Run.....			W. Virg. Oil and Coal.....	10	7 15
			Woods & Wright.....	100	

Insurance.

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Mutual
INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 27TH, 1866,

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865..... \$6,933,146 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1865..... 2,019,324 73

Total amount of Marine Premiums.. \$8,952,471 53

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865 to 31st December, 1865..... \$6,764,146 38

Losses paid during the same period..... \$3,659,173 45

Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... \$992,341 44

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks, \$4,823,585 00

Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise..... 3,380,350 00

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, 221,260 00

Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at..... 144,964 43

Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.. 2,283,301 96

Cash in Bank, Coin..... 80,462 00

do do U. S. Treasury Note Currency..... 310,551 78

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

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth of February next.

Fifty per cent of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Thirty-five Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865,

for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the Third of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| John D. Jones, | Wm. Sturgis, |
| Charles Dennis, | Henry K. Bogert, |
| W. H. H. Moore, | Joshua J. Henry, |
| Henry Coit, | Dennis Perkins, |
| Wm. C. Pickersgill, | Joseph Gaillard, Jr. |
| Lewis Curtis, | J. Henry Burgy, |
| Charles H. Russell, | Cornelius Grinnell, |
| Lowell Holbrook, | C. A. Hand, |
| R. Warren Weston, | B. J. Howland, |
| Royal Phelps, | Benj. Babcock, |
| Caleb Barstow, | Fletcher Westray, |
| A. P. Pillot, | Robt. B. Minturn, Jr. |
| William E. Dodge, | Gordon W. Burnham, |
| Geo. G. Hobson, | Frederick Chauncey, |
| David Lane, | James Low, |
| James Bryce, | George S. Stephenson, |
| Leroy M. Wiley, | William H. Webb. |
| Daniel S. Miller. | |

JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't,
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.

Insurance.

STATEMENT
OF THE
United States Ins. Co.,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
No. 40 Wall Street.
FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Assets..... \$1,304,328 55

RECEIPTS.

Premiums and charge for policies..... \$421,372 13
Interest, premium on gold, &c..... 118,706 41

540,578 38

\$1,845,407 38

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death..... \$84,100 00
Endowments and other policies purchased..... 13,619 86
Dividends and profits..... with claims..... 54,011 00
Re-insurance, taxes, commissions, physician's fees, annuities..... 57,654 23
Office expenses, advertising, printing and stationer..... 35,332 85

\$245,267 93

ASSETS.

Cash in banks and on call..... \$75,609 82
Bonds and mortgages..... 397,000 00
United States securities, (\$744,350, par), cost..... 740,491 00
New York City bonds, par..... 30,000 00
Brooklyn City bonds, par..... 24,000 00
New York State bonds, (\$18,000, par), cost..... 17,940 00
Due by agents..... 33,182 35
Loans on policies..... 185,306 01
Deferred premiums..... 53,623 70
Interest accrued or due..... 32,986 57

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

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.

N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary.

JOHN EADIE, Secretary

JAMES W. D. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner,

WILLIAM DETMOLD, M. D., Consulting Physician.

J. B. GATES, General Agent,

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

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

THE
Commercial & Financial
CHRONICLE

Is published early every Saturday morning containing the latest news up to Friday night. It is

First—Exclusively devoted in its Editorial Columns to the discussion of subjects relating to the interests of Finance and Commerce, to the exclusion of politics and other general topics.

Second—Furnishes the most accurate information to the Merchant and Banker on all matters relating to their occupations—by means of thorough and well prepared reports and full statistical tables.

Third—Affords a weekly record, of convenient form to be kept on file, and bound at the end of each volume, (half-yearly) and so furnish a complete history of Commercial and Financial transactions.

THE DAILY BULLETIN

WILL BE ISSUED TO MERCHANTS IN LARGE NUMBERS, AS A PRICE CURRENT, WITH THEIR CARDS PROMINENTLY INSERTED AT THE HEAD.

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William B. Dana & Co.,
PUBLISHERS,
60 William Street, New York.

Miscellaneous.

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.

COUPON BONDS

AND

OTHER SECURITIES, BULLION, FAMILY

PLATE, &c.,

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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.

OFFICE OF

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY,

No. 16 Wall Street, New York, March 23, 1866.

The Trustees of the Bennehoff Petroleum Company have this day declared their regular monthly

Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent.

payable on and after 10th day of April next, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from 3d to 10th day of April inclusive.

WM. CLARKE, President.

JAMES McMASTERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

Panama Railroad Co'y,

Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall St.,

New York, March 24, 1866.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a

Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent.

out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after April 5.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th March until the morning of April 8.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chicago, Ills., March 21, 1866.

Coupons of Income bonds of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, due April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New York, less Government Tax.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Jacksonville, Ills., March 17, 1866.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company, due April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP, & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New York, free of Government Tax.

JAMES BEROAN, Treasurer.

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 Little'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.

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
11st—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.

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. K. Braine.
Directors, Henry W. Wilson, James O. Giblein, Chas. W. Miller, and William B. Smeeton.
OFFICE—78 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AGRICULTURAL

**IMPLEMENTS,
Machinery, & Hardware**

FOR THE

SOUTHERN AND FOREIGN TRADE

IR. H. ALLEN & CO.,
189 & 191 Water Street,
New York.

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.

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 4,228, 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

Marine & Fire Insurance.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital..... \$1,000,000
Assets Nov. 1, 1865, over..... 1,600,000

This Company insures at customary rates of premium against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by Fire.

If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid in Gold.

The Assured receive twenty-five per cent of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or, in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1865,
FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d V. P.
HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

Insurance.

H O P E

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000 00
Assets, March 9, 1866 - - - 252,550 22
Total Liabilities - - - - - 26,850 00
Losses Paid 1: 1865 - - - 201,588 14

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

ONLY FIRST CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

Board of Directors:

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

JACOB REESE, President.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

Pacific Mutual Insurance

COMPANY,

(TRINITY BUILDING.)

111 BROADWAY.

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

DIVIDEND TWENTY PER CENT.

This company insures against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION Risks, on cargo and freight.

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

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

Total profit for eleven years..... \$1,896,334
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed in cash..... \$1,107,94

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.
ALFRED EDWARD, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

NO. 12 WALL STREET.

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

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

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

The Mutual Life Insu-

RANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1865, OVER \$13,500,000 00
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
Secretaries, ISAAC ABBATT,
THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

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.

Insurance.

Sun Mutual Insurance

COMPANY. (INSURANCE BUILDINGS,) 49 WALL STREET. ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1865 - - \$2,716,424 32 DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks. Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't. EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.

OFFICE No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866..... \$1,366,699

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

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

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

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

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

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

TRUSTEES.

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

ELLWOOD WALTER, President, CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Pres't.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

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. 3 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 Tradesmen's

NATIONAL BANK. 291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000 RICHARD BERRY, President. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

Bankers.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS, No. 23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. Negotiate Loans and Business Paper, make Collections, purchase and sell Government and other Securities on Commission, receive money on deposit and allow interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, on daily balances which may be drawn at any time; or will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest payable on demand. JOHN J. CISCO, of the U. S. Treasury in N. Y JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS, 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Union Bank of London,

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

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

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

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

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS, CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS., ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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

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

Depew & Potter,

BANKERS, NO. 11 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, Allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM ON DEPOSITS, which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Miscellaneous stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Collections made promptly on all points.

HENRY W. POTTER. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, (Late Secretary of State.)

Lawrence

Brothers

& Co.,

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

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, Member New York Stock Exchange. CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, JOHN R. CECIL, late Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co. WM. A. HALSTED.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

SIMON DE VISSER, 53 Exchange Place, New York.

Bankers and Brokers.

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

JAY COOKE & Co.,

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

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

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

March 1, 1866.

CORN, TWEEDIE & Co.,

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

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

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

C. POWELL, GREEN & Co.

Bankers & Commission

MERCHANTS, 83 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

S. W. DANA,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 30 PINE STREET, ROOM 4.

Exchange on London and Paris bought and sold on Commission—also Gold Stocks, Bonds, and Gold.

REFERENCES AND SECURITIES. Messrs. Ward & Co., Wm. & John O. Brien, Weston & Gray, McIlvaine Bro's, Washington Murray, Esq. New York.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON. JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

Southern Bankers.

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

The Corn Exchange

NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

Western Bankers.

B. Hutchings Badger,

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

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

L. A. GREEN, A. L. MOWRY, C. A. BOYNTON.

L. A. GREEN & Co.

BANKERS. No. 15 WEST THIRD STREET, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REFERENCES:

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

Bankers.**VERMILYE & Co.,****BANKERS.**

No. 44 Wall Street, New York.

Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery all issues of

UNITED STATES STOCKS,

INCLUDING

6 Per Cent Bonds of 1881.
 6 Per Cent 5-20 Bonds of 1862,
 6 " " " 1864,
 6 " " " 1865,
 5 Per Cent 10-40 Bonds,
 7 8-10 Per Cent Treasury Notes, 1st, 2d, & 3d series,
 6 Per Cent Currency Certificates.

Orders from Banks and Bankers for the Purchase and Sale of **GOVERNMENT STOCKS**, executed on favorable terms with despatch; also, for all Securities dealt in at the Regular Stock Exchange.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.

VERMILYE & CO.JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
President.JOHN T. HILL,
Cashier.

THE

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,

OF THE

City of New York, 363 Broadway.

New York, March 24, 1866.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

7-30's of all sizes, and dates bought.

ORDERS FROM THE INTERIOR FOR ANY KIND OF

GOVERNMENT STOCKS,

SUPPLIED AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.**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.

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, R. I.

Catlin & Satterthwaite,**LATE SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,
ADJUSTERS OF AVERAGES,**

AND

Insurance Brokers.

No. 31 WILLIAM STREET,

R. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN. JAS. S. SATTERTHWAITE.

Fire Insurance.**GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,**

NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL,..... \$500,000 00

SURPLUS, Jan. 1st, 1866 205,989 83

TOTAL ASSETS \$705,989 83

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co.,

Hartford, Conn.

INCORPORATED 1819.

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

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH CHURCH

ROBERT BUELE,

EBENEZER FLOWER,

ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY,

ROLAND MATHER,

SAMUEL S. WARD,

AUSTIN DUNHAM,

GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,

EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.

DRAYTON HILLYER,

THOS. A. ALEXANDER,

WALTER KENEY,

CHAS. H. BRAINARD,

WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,

GEORGE ROBERTS,

THOMAS K. BRADY,

ERASTUS COLLINS,

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

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