

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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MONETARY EASE AND THE ADVANCE IN STOCKS.

AMONG the topics of interest in financial circles the decision of Mr. McCulloch to discontinue the receipt of temporary deposits at the Sub-Treasury, occupies a prominent place. As to the good policy of this step there can be but one opinion.

The call loans in the Treasury were very useful as an expedient of war finance, and very useless not to say mischievous in time of peace. It is supposed that for a time the prevailing ease in the money market will be somewhat increased in consequence of this closing up of the Treasury as a reservoir for the reception of idle capital; inasmuch as this capital will now be directed into the ordinary channels of the loan market, to compete there with the already superabundant supply of disengaged and loanable funds.

A second and more absorbing subject of discussion is the

panic in England. The political causes which have produced this revulsion are in, some respects, analogous to those which produced in 1859 similar disasters. But their force is much augmented by commercial derangement incident to the exceptional and anomalous condition of the cotton market. Hence it is less possible now to forecast the financial future in Europe than it was some years ago, and the most divergent opinions prevail as to the probable extent and duration of the panic. One thing only seems to be generally admitted, namely: that, in any case, the monetary interests of this country will receive little harm, and that very few, if any, of our securities will be returned by European holders. For when one English or German investor sells out his American bonds from poverty, or necessity, or fear, two or three new purchasers will be attracted on account, partly of the high rate of interest, and partly of the high degree of security which our bonds offer. These, we say, are the prevailing opinions in Wall street, and hence it is that, notwithstanding the news of a decline in our securities at London and Frankfort, which was received by the Nova Scotian and the Africa, the quotations at our Stock Exchange were not in the least depressed; but, on the contrary, five-twenties, and other descriptions of Government securities, advanced to higher rates. So long as the present ease in money continues, Government bonds, and other dividend paying securities, can scarcely fail to tend upwards.

THE FIVE PER CENT FUNDING LOAN.

It is one of the most frequent complaints against our government debt that the aggregate consists of a perplexing multitude of securities of various denominations and of different values, so that plain people have no small difficulty in learning what kind of bonds they ought to buy when they wish to invest; and are, therefore, entirely at the mercy of their brokers. The complaint is not new, or without foundation. It has been raised with equal justice in England and in France. Indeed, if we examine the financial history of those countries, we shall find that their national debts were at one time in a much more confused state than our own is now. Still, the return of peace brings to us the necessity and the ability to consolidate our debt gradually, and to reduce it into a more convenient form. Hence, considerable public interest is awakened by the discussion of various propositions which are offering for this purpose.

Some of these will probably be submitted to Congress in a definite shape before the close of the session; and we therefore, waive for the present the detailed examination of the

leading plans of consolidation which seem to be attracting the most attention. There are, however, two or three leading features which we think indispensable to secure the public approval.

And first, our new consols should not bear more than five per cent interest, nor should they be negotiated below par. During the war there was an attempt made to negotiate a large five per cent loan at par. The success of the attempt did not equal the wishes of its promoters, and even now the Ten-forty five per cents are less popular than they deserve to be. Now before our new consols could be negotiated at par, the Ten-forties must rise to about the same price. And there are indications that this point will be reached in a very short time. For their price has been steadily advancing for some weeks past; in consequence, partly of the increased demand from the National Banks, which hold a very large proportion of the 190 millions of these bonds. No one who has watched the market for Government securities can doubt that in the present and prospective state of the national credit, we shall be able to borrow at five per cent all the money we want, to pay off our obligations as they fall due, and to consolidate into five per cent long bonds, at par, all our short date securities at maturity.

Moreover, we need not be in any inordinate haste to realize this plan. Our consolidated 5 per cents will, of necessity, be long bonds, and will probably have to run forty years absolutely. That is, we shall pledge our national credit to the payment for more than one-third of a century, of an annuity of 5 per cent to the public creditors. This offer now is a very different thing from what it would have been a year ago. Our immense revenues from internal taxation, our resuscitating industry North and South, our inconceivably vast resources in mineral, manufacturing, and agricultural wealth, the rapid absorption of our disbanded armies in the ranks of our productive laborers; these, and a thousand other things, have, during the past year, given such an impulse to the national credit, and to the production of national wealth that an offer of five per cent interest now will command a very much higher bid in the money market. Moreover, the national credit is still improving. A year hence it will have made an equal advance, or probably a greater advance, than in the past. Now our argument is that we shall in a few months find it more easy to negotiate five per cent bonds at par, than we found it during the last fiscal year to negotiate six per cents at the same price. And it is a very gratifying circumstance that we can afford to wait; for such is the present position of the debt, that no part of it becomes due for more than a year, except such as can be easily provided for. We need not, therefore, be in any hurry to put our plans of consolidation into effect. To anticipate, to put in hasty premature operation an ill-considered scheme, might endanger our success, or would, at least, retard it.

These three points then we deem essential in our new consols, the rate of interest must not exceed five per cent, they should run for 30 or forty years absolutely, and they need not be issued below par. It has been proposed to make these bonds free of all taxation, both from the State and Federal governments. To this proposal there are grave objections; and we cannot believe that Congress will venture on an expedient of such mischievous tendency. In the opinion of our shrewdest financial men, the time is not far distant, when both at home and abroad, five per cent bonds of the United States will be as formerly in active demand at par, or higher without any exemption from taxation.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

THE general interest which attaches to the questions affecting the amount and the distribution of our paper money, in-

duces us to print in full, elsewhere, the letter sent by Secretary McCulloch to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate on the 23d inst. This document, with the accompanying tables, is extremely suggestive, and will well repay the most careful examination.

Among other important points on which it throws light, is the unauthorized over-issue of notes, which has recently been the subject of inquiry. The law provides that the total currency of the national banks shall never exceed 300 millions, and that this sum shall be equitably distributed among the States; one-half being apportioned according to the representative population, and the other half according to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, having due regard to the monetary requirements of the several States. To prevent any misapprehension, we copy the precise words of the National Currency act, as amended by the law of March 3, 1865. This measure provides "that one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of the entire amount of circulating notes authorized to be issued shall be apportioned to associations in the States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, according to representative population, and the remainder shall be apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury among associations formed in the States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, having due regard to the existing banking capital, resources and business of such States, district and territories." It has been reported that, contrary to this law, several of the States have been allowed more than their fair share of the 300 millions of notes, and this report appears to be fully confirmed by the statistics given in Mr. McCulloch's letter. Under what authority the large over-issue has been made we are not informed, but Congress and the people have clearly the right to require the fullest information on this subject.

The remedy for the evil is obviously to be found in the withdrawal of the over-issued currency, and on the 9th of April Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for this purpose into the Senate. This bill does not attempt to interfere with the distribution of the 150 millions of notes which were given by the law of 1865 to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. It deals only with the 150 millions which, as that law distinctly and positively enacts, are to be distributed according to representative population. These notes, and these only, it "requires" the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute as the law of 1865 has directed. And all notes issued contrary to this principle are to be gradually withdrawn. The following is a copy of the bill which is marked No. 256 on the list of the Senate documents:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to secure a better distribution of the national currency, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and required to apportion one-half of the circulation now authorized by law among the several States and Territories according to their population by the census of 1860; and he is authorized and required to organize national banking associations in such States and Territories as have not such proportion of national currency, with authority to issue circulation to an amount equal to such proportion; but only as the circulation now authorized shall be reduced in the manner herein provided for, and so that the aggregate circulation of national banks shall not any time exceed the sum of three hundred millions of dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Comptroller of the Currency to comply with the previous section, the circulation of national banking associations now authorized shall be reduced an amount sufficient for that purpose, and upon the following principles: Where the amount of circulation now authorized exceeds twenty dollars for each inhabitant according to the census of eighteen hundred and sixty, all such excess shall be withdrawn; and if such sum is not sufficient for said purpose, the residue shall be ratably withdrawn in such States in which the circulation now authorized is the highest for each inhabitant.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized and required to apportion the said reduction among the several banking associations in such States or Territories according to the preceding section, and requiring of each association in a State to withdraw circulation in proportion as the circulation authorized by it bears to the aggregate circulation authorized in such State. That within six months from the passage of this act the Comptroller of the Currency shall give notice to

each banking association whose circulation is reduced of the amount of such reduction.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each banking association receiving such notice shall, within six months thereafter, withdraw its circulation to the extent so required, and shall surrender the same to the Comptroller of the Currency to be cancelled, and may thereupon withdraw a proportionate amount of the bonds of the United States on deposit as security for such circulation. That on failure to withdraw such circulation within the time stated, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to retain in the treasury any of the notes of such banking association that may come into the treasury, and shall retain and hold any interest due or to become due such banking association on its bonds until such reduction is made, and shall from time to time sell so many of the said bonds as are sufficient to pay for the notes received into the treasury as aforesaid, which notes shall thereupon be cancelled.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make and publish such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry this act into effect.

It will at once be seen that this law is remedial in its character. It does not enact any new principle of distributing the national banks. It merely recognizes and re-enacts the old rule of representative population, laid down and recognized from the first in the National Banking law; and this principle it expressly limits to one-half of the authorized circulation, leaving the other half entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. We approve of Mr. McCulloch's views as to the importance of extending banking facilities to the South, with the view of developing its resources and stimulating its productive powers. But we only echo the general voice of the business community when we express the wish that he had informed the people why the enormous over issue of notes was made, which has required such a remedy as that which the bill before us endeavors to apply.

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN WAR-CLOUD.

In every market of Europe the strained and ominous condition of political affairs in Germany is beginning to be very seriously felt. The outbreak of positive hostilities between the two great German powers, disastrous as its effects would be, could hardly produce a more wide-spread prostration, financial and commercial, than a protracted "devil's truce" like that which now actually exists, is sure to bring about. The exchequer of Prussia is certainly in a more favorable condition than that of her imperial rival, and the Prussian artillery is admitted to be superior to the Austrian, notwithstanding the severe lessons which the Court of Vienna received in regard to the increased importance of that arm of the military service, from the Napoleon guns of the French, during the late Italian war. But Austria has upon her side, not only the resources of a population more than double that of her ambitious and arrogant Northern rival, but the amazing good fortune also of the most obstinate, the most ill-advised, but the most successful ruling family of the world.

As in the Iliad, so in modern history, the favor of Venus seems to be more important even to warlike princes, than the friendship of Mars. The House of Hapsburg has won by the heart more than it has lost by the head for ages past; and it can hardly be called a vagary of superstition to suggest that if Austria goes into the impending European war, against every rule of reason and every counsel of prudence, she may very probably come out of it against every anticipation of sound judgment and common sense.

The Austrian finances can hardly be made worse by the most costly and exhausting war. Unless France and Russia should be dragged into the vortex of the strife, which, though it be possible, is no more likely, than it was in 1854 that Austria and Prussia should be drawn into the Crimean conflict, even an unsuccessful war with Prussia would hardly result in the loss of any of the German provinces, which are the true strength of the Austrian empire, while a successful war with Prussia would definitively give to the Court of Vienna a decisive and preponderating authority in the German confederation. Were Italy to become involved in the conflict,

Austria might, indeed, suffer the loss of her trans-Alpine possessions, but that loss would be, in truth, a permanent gain to the empire; and there are statesmen in Vienna who are capable of regarding it as a special blessing that Austria should be enabled to surrender with honor a hold upon Venetia, which it wastes her best strength now to retain. To be driven out of the Quadrilateral by the overwhelming force of a combined attack from two such powers as Italy and Prussia, one of them far more than a match for her by sea, and the other at least her equal by land, would inflict no serious damage upon the military prestige of Austria, while it would put her into a position to carry out that process of temperate centralization in which lies her hope for the future, and in which it is beginning to be clear that she may count upon the aid and co-operation of the most intelligent and influential classes, not in her German provinces only, but throughout Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, and Galicia also.

So long as Austria retains her Venetian dominions the reactionary military element must keep its place in her councils to the grave detriment of her best interests. Relieved from this incubus upon her progress there is no reason for her to despair of a rapid advance to a commercial and financial rank proportionate to her enormous natural wealth and to the importance of her geographical position, an importance of which the extraordinary recent growth of her Adriatic port of Trieste gives us not indeed an adequate measure but a most significant indication.

The rumors of a practical alliance between Prussia and France for the dismemberment and prostration of Austria are as improbable as are the stories of a similar alliance for a similar end between Russia and Prussia. France indeed may desire to see Prussia so far successful in an attack upon Austria as would justify Napoleon in declaring that the safety of France requires the "rectification" of the French frontier upon the Rhine, precisely as the consolidation of Italy required the "rectification" of the French frontier upon the Alps; but it is as absurd to suppose that a French sovereign will seriously contribute to the concentration of thirty millions of Germans under the Prussian crown, as it is to suppose that a Russian sovereign can desire to see Austria crowded out of Germany and forced into becoming an overwhelmingly Oriental Power.

The quarrel of the German Powers is indeed the opportunity of their formidable neighbors; but it is the opportunity not of one nor two but of all of those neighbors, and from this simple fact it results that however severely the storm may rage for a time, it is tolerably certain at the end to leave neither of the States engaged, seriously and permanently weakened to the permanent and serious advantage of the other. For while France necessarily wishes to see Austria maintain a position from which she can act as a permanent check upon the consolidation of Germany, it is important to Russia that Prussia should be always strong enough to thwart any possible Austrian attempt at territorial aggrandizement in the direction either of the Elbe or the Danube. The conflicting ambitions of France, Italy and Russia, therefore, may be relied upon to neutralize each other so far as to make it the common interest of all these Powers to prevent either Prussia or Austria from being absolutely victorious or absolutely crushed in their imminent collision.

There will be a terrible waste of money and of men on both sides. Italy, probably, and possibly France may gain positive accessions of territory in the final adjustment of the consequences of the war. Prussia will pretty certainly miss that prize of imperial aggrandizement which the reckless and unscrupulous Count Bismark seems to have set his heart upon winning for her; while Austria, if she is forced

to surrender Venetia, may eventually learn to regard that loss alone as a handsome return for all the treasure and blood invested by her in a war the prospect of which amazes and disgusts all Europe, so scandalous were the circumstances which first made it possible, and so disgraceful have been the folly and perverseness which have developed that original possibility into the most alarming probability of the hour.

THE THREATENED PESTILENCE.

To the now almost universal question, Shall we have the cholera? public opinion appears to respond with a general affirmative. The geographical route taken by the scourge during former periods of its prevalence undoubtedly affords countenance to this conclusion; and it is perhaps well, for the public safety, that the advent of the disease should be anticipated. Anticipation begets preparation; and preparation, in this case, will, we believe, contribute very largely to ward prevention.

The progress of investigation into the causes of the disease has left no question that the malady originates in bad sanitary conditions. Its periodic visitations are always traceable to the East, and almost invariably to the caravans of pilgrims or traders, where masses of ill-fed and exhausted beings are crowded together under conditions which can scarcely fail to beget pestilence. The fact of the disease having its origin under these pestilential conditions, weakens the once common theory that cholera is the result of some peculiar atmospheric conditions, and gives a very direct indication of the means by which its spread may be controlled. The logic of the case would appear to be simply this: as the disease originates from the violation of sanitary laws, the due observance of sanitary regulations will prevent its outbreak. This inference is borne out by the fact that, in all countries, the prevalence of the scourge has been in proportion to the sanitary condition of the places visited. Perhaps four-fifths of its victims are the poor; who, partly from living on unwholesome food, and still more from being crowded into unhealthy dwellings with neither drainage nor fresh air, and from living in an atmosphere impregnated with the poisons exhaled from decaying matter, are in a condition to invite the disease. Against healthier conditions the disease always fails to make any important progress. In healthy neighborhoods its poison is less virulent, and its attacks more easily resisted. In this connection, it is a significant circumstance that, in the case of the infected vessels England and Virginia, not one instance of cholera occurred among the cabin passengers, who were supplied with wholesome food and had the benefit of good sanitary regulations; a fact which shows how completely healthful conditions confer an immunity from the disease, even to those within a few feet of the rankest infection for weeks. So well is this principle understood, that there is now little chance for the disease to make any serious progress, except through the neglect of those charged with the care of sanitary affairs.

The severe lessons taught by former visitations of the malady have induced in most of the large cities of the United States and Europe the formation of organizations specially charged with the care of the public health; and although these bureaus generally do much less than they might, yet when cholera is threatened they are usually roused to remove many of the causes of disease which they had previously allowed to remain undisturbed.

To this increased attention to sanitary regulations we must undoubtedly attribute the comparative mildness of the scourge in Europe last year. The thorough sanitary reform adopted in all the larger towns of Great Britain—rendering that country now comparatively free from the epidemics which

were wont to rage among its ill-conditioned poor—has been accompanied with an entire freedom from cholera during the present visitation. Although in hourly communication with the ports of France, in some of which the disease was severely prevalent last year, yet the malady never succeeded in gaining a foothold on the north side of the Channel. It would be impossible to account for the fact of the cholera not having spread to the English ports as formerly, otherwise than upon the ground that improved sanitary conditions defied its advance. Most fortunately the warning has been fairly accepted by our own city. A competent and energetic Board of Health has asked from Governor Fenton extraordinary powers, to enable them fully to meet the emergency; and there appears to be no reason to doubt that, in a short time, the city will be placed in a generally healthy condition. The streets of both New York and Brooklyn are now cleaner than for many years past, and rapid progress is being made in clearing away the filthy accumulations from districts where disease is chronically prevalent. These preparations may be relied upon to stay the progress of the dreaded pestilence; unless we are to have a reversal of the conditions under which it has always been found to make progress.

While, however, we have much to hope for from improved sanitary preventatives, and also from more effective remedies, yet, in spite of these, instances of the disease may exist in our midst. Travellers, and not the pure winds of heaven, carry the cholera from country to country, and from continent to continent. Medical authorities declare that the infection may be in the human system for even weeks before it is developed into disease; so that among the teeming tide of emigrants likely to arrive at our shores during the Spring and Summer months, there may be infected passengers who on their arrival will be unsuspectingly admitted into the city. But while we may have yet more Englands and Virginias arriving in our ports freighted with pestilence, a vigorous quarantine is competent to keep much of the danger arising from infected ships outside our gates. And with regard to any cases that may evade the vigilance of quarantine, it is quite reasonable to hope that the cleansing of the city, and the stringent measures for removing persons attacked into hospitals, so as to prevent their communicating infection, will keep the pestilence within limits much narrower than those of former visitations. From the considerations above indicated, we anticipate that so far from any realization of the popular apprehension of a direful pestilence spreading havoc among our homes, the event will only demonstrate how completely the worst dangers of humanity may be controlled by scientific progress and wise legislation.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

WE have before us the report of the South Carolina Railroad Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865. This road, in common with all others in the South, suffered severely during the war. In the Spring of 1865, the destruction of property by the forces under Sherman completely closed it to traffic. Road, buildings and equipments were overwhelmed in the general wreck.

The losses sustained by this company are thus summed up in the report:

Depots, machine shops, tools, etc.....	\$126,749
Seventy-nine miles of road, bridges, etc., (estimated cost to restore).....	541,861
111 negroes emancipated.....	190,973
Cars and locomotives.....	410,031
Materials and machinery.....	360,000
Total loss of property.....	\$1,629,114

The above are exclusive of the loss of assets, amounting to the nominal value of \$3,612,946; and by the increased indebtedness of the company, equivalent to a loss, on account of interest on debt, amounting, Dec. 31, 1865, to \$495,799.

The debt of the company, as it stood at the end of 1865, was as follows:

same. This account, in fact, is an exhibit of the aggregate financial transactions of the company for the years to which they refer.

The receipts from all sources were as follows :

Fiscal years.	Balance Jan. 1.	Rec'pts of earnings.	Interest, divi-dends, &c.	Sinking fund.	Sun-dry ac-counts	Aug-mented capital.	Total amount.
1859.....	\$370,250	\$929,528	\$7,104	\$2,850	\$....	\$.....	\$1,309,732
1860.....	412,164	1,018,103	10,191	.....	.....	.....	1,440,458
1861.....	347,901	1,417,977	8,808	28,333	7,316	.....	1,810,335
1862.....	372,179	1,920,641	8,716	227,005	5,712	.....	2,534,253
1863.....	777,849	2,564,203	26,486	.....	.....	.....	3,368,038
1864.....	260,974	3,908,328	26,177	.....	.....	1,084,860	5,280,339
1865.....	237,542	4,225,068	7,320	.....	.....	1,351,356	*6,308,954

From which the following disbursements were made :

Fiscal years.	Oper-ating ex-penses.	Rents of leased roads.	Interest, exch'ge.	Sink-ing funds.	Divi-dends on stocks.	Construc-tion and equipm't.	Balance Dec. 31.
1859.....	\$592,215	\$13,064	\$284,065	\$10,224	\$.....	\$.....	\$412,164
1860.....	734,475	13,951	343,930	.....	.....	.....	347,901
1861.....	871,711	11,381	388,329	167,134	.....	.....	372,179
1862.....	993,300	10,686	322,676	31,025	.....	.....	\$1,176,566
1863.....	1,968,905	181,935	324,525	\$350,463	.....	281,235	260,974
1864.....	2,697,887	250,271	305,863	155,562	379,742	1,253,473	237,542
1865.....	3,264,086	258,965	320,547	53,000	345,779	1,400,095	.....

The financial condition of the company on the 31st December, yearly, for the last seven years, will be found in the following abstracts of the

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET.

Close of years.	Share capital.	Funded debt.	Debt to Balti-more.	Bills, &c. pay-able.	Interest & divi-dends.	Operat-ing ac-counts.	Profit and loss.	Total amount.
1859..	\$2,260,000	\$1,728,800	\$850,000	\$485,549	\$27,656	\$243,406	\$412,164	\$9,007,605
1860..	2,260,000	5,040,300	850,000	230,615	103,227	209,808	347,901	9,041,851
1861..	2,260,000	5,150,000	850,000	250,980	212,445	212,798	372,179	9,308,402
1862..	2,260,000	5,150,000	850,000	5,524	96,680	299,851	1,176,566	9,838,621
1863..	2,260,000	4,850,000	850,000	182,611	123,008	788,721	1,291,890	10,346,232
1864..	3,344,860	4,850,000	850,000	150,000	181,955	1122,660	600,132	11,099,607
1865..	4,518,500	4,850,000	361,244	528,500	236,378	866,922	682,897	12,044,441

Against which are charged the following :

Close of year.	Railroad & appur-tenances.	Sink-ing funds.	Stock and bonds.	Mate'als and supplies.	Due from United States.	Cash on hand.	Operat-ing ac-counts.	Total amount.
1859..	\$8,244,635	\$277,610	\$251,698	\$67,580	\$.....	\$166,052	\$.....	\$9,007,605
1860..	8,409,505	277,640	214,998	62,429	.....	77,279	.....	9,041,851
1861..	8,228,731	86,157	458,548	64,865	212,452	90,265	177,424	9,308,402
1862..	8,409,577	249,640	466,133	70,043	319,004	106,633	217,591	9,838,621
1863..	8,690,812	300,103	496,396	271,051	164,383	229,612	193,875	10,346,232
1864..	8,951,785	455,664	124,275	600,447	450,965	227,854	288,617	11,099,607
1865..	10,351,880	538,430	123,775	328,159	245,095	297,219	159,883	12,044,441

Under a resolution of the stockholders, at an adjourned annual meeting April 15, 1864, the stock of the company was ordered to be doubled, for the purpose of raising funds to pay for a second track and an increase of rolling stock, become necessary for the transaction of the increased business of the road. Previous to this all improvements, etc. had been charged to revenue, and which made it impossible to pay dividends. The new stock was subscribed chiefly by the old stockholders, and taken at par. The profits from operations are now paid to the stockholders.

PROPORTIONAL DEDUCTIONS.

The following table, reduced from the foregoing statements, exhibits the cost of the property of the company per mile, as measured by the mileage of the main line (138 miles); the earnings, expenses and profits per mile, the proportion held by expenses to earnings, and the ratio of profits to cost of road, etc. :

Fiscal Year.	Cost of road, &c., per mile.	Gross earn'gs.	Amount per mile—Operat'g expen's.	Result'g profits.	Expenses to earn-ings.	Profits to cost of road.	Div'ds on st'k pr ct.
1859.....	\$59,744	\$6,735	\$4,268	\$2,467	63.37	4.11	Nu
1860.....	60,938	7,377	5,322	2,055	72.14	3.37	do
1861.....	59,629	10,275	4,941	5,334	48.09	8.99	do
1862.....	60,939	13,917	7,197	6,720	51.71	11.03	do
1863.....	62,977	16,721	12,225	4,496	73.12	7.10	do
1864.....	64,868	22,113	14,248	7,865	64.39	12.12	8
1865.....	75,013	24,185	16,661	7,524	68.89	10.03	8

PRICES OF STOCK AT BALTIMORE 1863-1865.

The range of quotations for the stock of this company at Baltimore, (on a par of \$50) monthly and for the year, have been as follows :

	1863.	1864.	1865.
January.....	34 @39	43½ @45½	52 @53½
February.....	39½ @41	42½ @46	52 @54
March.....	39 @40	43½ @60	44 @45
April.....	35 @38	57 @61½	45 @45½
May.....	37½ @43	53 @62½	45 @47½
June.....	35 @43	59½ @61½	45 @45½
July.....	35 @41	58 @59	44½ @45
August.....	40 @40	57 @57	44½ @46
September.....	38½ @42	52 @52½	44½ @45
October.....	43 @48	50 @51½	44 @44½
November.....	41 @45	51½ @56	44 @44½
December.....	42 @44	54 @56½	44½ @45
Year.....	34 @48	42½ @62½	44 @54
Equivalent \$100 shares.....	68 @96	85 @125	88 @108

* Includes \$477,668 balance of cash liabilities representing temporary loans contracted to pay claims of the city of Baltimore purchased by the company, viz., \$666,472, which sum, though not appearing above, belongs to the disbursements of 1865.

† Chiefly back instalments now paid up.

‡ This sum is represented in next year's account as \$777,849, without any explanation, being an apparent error of \$399,317.

§ Including \$300,000 bonds paid.

|| Including \$100,000, a special appropriation by order of the Directors.

Literature.

CHERRY AND VIOLET; *A Tale of the Great Plague.* By the author of "Mary Powell." New York: M. W DODD, 506 Broadway. 1866.

Every one who remembers the charming little book called "The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell," will gladly welcome its worthy successor in "Cherry and Violet." Taking well-known historical facts or personages as a nucleus, the author weaves about them a pleasant net of fiction, so natural, fresh and quaint, that it might well be taken for a narrative of by-gone times. The present story runs through the period of the Protectorate and the Restoration as far as the time of the Great Plague, and the Great Fire which so soon succeeded that visitation. It is difficult to quote from a book whose interest is so evenly diffused, but perhaps the following extract gives as good an idea of the author's manner as any other. The conversation is between the learned Master Blower, who has been driven from his London parish by the plague, and his faithful friend, Mistress Cherry. Cherry has been telling him how his poor parishioners have missed him :

"It's a very nice point," says he musingly, "where we ought to lie by. I believe, had I not left town when I did, I might have been dead now—and yet, perhaps I was like a soldier deserting his post."

I said, "No, sir; you were liker to a soldier carried off the battle-field to the hospital."

"Thank you, Cherry," says he, taking my hand and drawing it under his arm. "And what else?" says he; "come, let me hear all."

"Well, sir," said I, "there's not much more to tell."

"Something, though, I can see!" said he. "Come, out with it, Cherry!"

"Sir," said I, "it's of no use for us to trouble and vex ourselves about what wicked people will say of us in mere wantonness."

"Sometimes, though, we may hear the truth from an enemy," says he. "And what do wicked, wanton people say of me?"

"Why, sir,—some very evil-minded, malapert person hath written on your church door—'A pulpit to let!'"

"The rascal!" said he hastily, and coloring very red. "Why, now, did I not keep on, Sabbaths and week days, till the plague-swellings were actually in my throat, though my congregation often consisted of only two or three old women?" So I said "Yes, sir—only there's no use in being provoked."

"None, none," says he, much perturbed. "God forgive me for it!—I can hardly have patience with them."

I said, "Dear sir, you must have nothing but patience with them."

"You are right, you are right," says he, coloring, but still much moved. "Ill or well, I must go back to them forthwith. . . . the fact is, there is a matter I would gladly have settled here, a little at my leisure. But duty before all! So I'll go back, Cherry, to mine."

I smiled a little as I said, "Somebody has been doing duty for you the last week or ten days, sir."

"Who?" cried he.

I said, "An Independent Minister."

A complex kind of expression crossed his face; for a moment he looked pained and provoked, and then burst out laughing.

"God bless the worthy fellow!" cried he; "I'll do him a good turn, if I can, the first time he'll let me!"

The author of this delightful little volume is said to be Miss Manning, and the publisher promises a series of her works,—the next to be "Mary Powell." They are issued in exceeding good taste, the paper, print and binding being faultless.

Congressional Documents.

MR. McCULLOCH'S LETTER, THE TAX LAW.

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.—The following is a letter of Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, to Senator Fessenden on the subject of distribution of the currency by withdrawing amounts issued to certain states above what they were entitled to receive, and issuing to other states and territories which have not received their proportion.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D C., April 12, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 10th instant, transmitting Senate bills No. 254 and No. 256, and asking for certain statistical information relative to the apportionment of national currency, was duly received. In accordance with your request, I hand you herewith a tabular state-

ment showing the apportionment made, as directed; also a list of banks, classified by States, which would be affected by the passage of Senate bill No. 254.

Senate bill No. 256 proposes to furnish circulation to those States and Territories which are not yet provided for, without exceeding the \$300,000,000 authorized by the act of June 3, 1864, by withdrawing the amount any State may have received over twenty dollars for each inhabitant. By reference to the accompanying statement, it will be ascertained that but three States have received or secured circulation in excess of this amount per capita, viz:

Massachusetts.....	\$39,446,813
Connecticut.....	10,144,660
Rhode Island.....	9,982,364

Making in all..... 59,573,837

Which would probably be enough to supply the deficiency in other States and Territories.

The bill is seemingly general in its provisions, but in effect it singles out these three States, and reduces their circulation to a certain arbitrary standard. It practically says, "The circulation of National Banks in Massachusetts shall be diminished sixty per cent; the circulation of National Banks in Connecticut shall be diminished fifty-two per cent; and the circulation of National Banks in Rhode Island shall be diminished seventy-four per cent."

Apart from the imputations to which such a proposition would be liable, I think the principle upon which the reduction is based is not a correct one. There is no necessary or natural proportion existing between circulation and population. One hundred and seventy-five thousand of the rural population of Ohio and Illinois do not need a tenth part of the circulation required by the manufacturing and commercial community of Rhode Island. A well-to-do farmer may not receive for his products more than \$5,000 in the whole year, and a community of farmers require but little in the way of banking facilities; but skilled labor, capital, and machinery combined produce millions. The value of manufactures produced annually in Massachusetts exceeds by more than one hundred and forty per cent the combined manufactures of Illinois and Ohio, while the combined population of those States exceeds that of Massachusetts by more than two hundred and twenty-five per cent. Hence any fixed ratio between circulation and population is an arbitrary ratio, and impracticable.

Senate bill No. 254 is an amendment to section 21 of the present National Currency Act, and proposes to withdraw circulation from banks by reducing the ratio which it shall bear to capital. It will affect banks in all the States more or less, but by a certain fixed rule. The reduction is to be effected gradually, as the circulation becomes worn and mutilated is returned for redemption. The amount by which the circulation is to be thus diminished approximates \$25,000,000, and it is proposed, in anticipation of this reduction, to authorize the issue of circulation to banks in States that have secured the least proportionate amount of circulation, as it may be needed.

If the committee shall determine that the reduction contemplated by bill No. 254 may properly be effected by virtue of the reserved right to "amend, alter, or repeal" the act of June 3, 1864, I trust they will report favorably on the bill under consideration.

I think it is important that solvent State banks should have an opportunity to become National Banks. Otherwise, by the operation of a law of the United States they will be compelled to wind up after the 1st day of July next.

I also think it a matter of great importance that provision should be made to meet the wants of those States which have been in rebellion Banking facilities are necessary to develop the industrial interests of the South, and to stimulate the protection of those staples which enter so largely into the financial interests of the country. At the same time it would be wise policy to afford the people of that section an opportunity to become pecuniarily interested in the successful maintenance of the Government of the United States; and, inasmuch as Congress has assumed entire control of the currency of the country, and, to a very considerable extent, of its banking interests, prohibiting the interference of State Governments, it would seem to be the plain duty of Congress to make adequate provision to meet the business wants of all sections of the country in the way of banking facilities.

Very respectfully, yours,
H. McCulloch, Secretary.
Hon. W. P. Fessenden,
Chairman Committee on Finance, United States Senate.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 10th instant, transmitting Senate bill 256, and asking for certain statistics relating to the apportionment of national currency, was duly received, and in accordance with your request I send you herewith a tabular statement, showing—

- 1st. The population of each State and Territory of the United States by the census of 1860.
- 2d. The circulation now authorized in each State and Territory.
- 3d. The amount of such circulation to each inhabitant of each State and Territory.
- 4th. The apportionment of one hundred and fifty millions of the circulation authorized by law to the several States and Territories according to population by the census of 1860.
- 5th. The States having secured circulation in excess of twenty dollars for each inhabitant.

I also enclose a list of the banks, classified by States, which would be affected by the amendment proposed by Mr. Fessenden, which I respectfully submit.

It will be observed that but three States have received or secured circulation in excess of \$20 per capita—Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—the three having an aggregate excess of \$59,573,837.

The withdrawal of this sum would of necessity be severely felt. The fact that it is proposed to be withdrawn proceeds upon the supposition that a circulation of \$20 for each inhabitant is sufficient for the business wants of those States. This suggests the inquiry whether population is the proper basis for circulation. If the people were all engaged in the same kind of business, it might be correct, but even then it would be desirable to know how much business was carried on in any particular State before the amount of circulation for that State could be determined. But if you take into account the various branches of industry, and the extent to which they are carried in the different States, it will be evident that circulation should not be apportioned according to population alone. In point of population Illinois is the fourth State in the Union, and Connecticut is the twentieth; yet Connecticut produces manufactures to the amount of \$82,000,000 annually, and Illinois but \$58,000,000. Ohio is the third State,

and Massachusetts the sixth; but while the product of Ohio manufactures is but \$122,000,000 per annum, Massachusetts produces annually \$258,000,000. An agricultural population does not require so large a circulation as a commercial or manufacturing community. The tabular statement which I send you shows that Rhode Island has the largest per capita circulation of any State in the Union, but Rhode Island does nearly one-third more business in proportion to its size than Massachusetts, and needs a larger proportionate circulation.

The question which you have under consideration is one in which I take considerable interest, which must be my apology for saying as much as I have as to the manner in which it would be advisable to effect a reduction. I believe the withdrawal of circulation from existing banks is not favored by Mr. Clarke in any shape. In his absence I do not propose to express any opinion as to the main question, but merely to offer a suggestion as to the manner of effecting the object proposed by your bill.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours
H. R. HULBURD,
Deputy Comptroller

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
United States Senate.

List of banks showing reduction of circulation under amendment proposed by Senate bill No. 254.

- MAINE.—First National Bank of Portland \$65,000.
VERMONT.—First National Bank of North Bennington \$50,000.
MASSACHUSETTS.—First National Bank of Boston \$100,000, National Bank of the Republic, Boston \$100,000, Boston North Bank \$75,000, Hide and Leather Bank, Boston \$100,000, Merchants' Bank, Boston \$75,000, Market Bank, Boston \$80,000, Blackstone Bank, Boston \$100,000, Redemption Bank, Boston \$100,000, Continental Bank, Boston \$50,000, North Bank, Boston \$100,000, Exchange Bank, Boston \$100,000, Elliot Bank, Boston \$100,000, Boylston Bank, Boston \$50,000, Commerce Bank, Boston \$300,000, Howard National Bank of Boston \$50,000, Shawmut Bank, Boston \$75,000, Washington Bank, Boston \$75,000, Hamilton Bank, Boston \$50,000, Globe Bank, Boston \$100,000, New England Bank, Boston \$100,000, City Bank, Boston \$100,000, Tremont Bank, Boston \$300,000, Suffolk Bank, Boston \$225,000, Atlantic Bank, Boston \$50,000, Shoe and Leather Bank, Boston \$100,000, Atlas Bank, Boston \$100,000, Freeman's Bank, Boston \$40,000, North America Bank, Boston \$75,000, Maverick Bank, Boston \$40,000, Massachusetts Bank, Boston \$80,000, Union Bank, Boston \$100,000, Eagle Bank, Boston \$100,000, Old Bank, Boston \$90,000, Montgomery National Bank of Norristown \$40,000, State National Bank of Boston \$300,000, Columbian Bank of Boston \$100,000, First National Bank of Fall River \$40,000, Third National Bank of Springfield \$50,000, Second National Bank of Boston \$100,000, First National Bank of Northampton \$40,000, Worcester National Bank \$50,000, City National Bank, Worcester \$40,000, Fall River National Bank \$40,000, Ware National Bank \$35,000, Asiatic National Bank, Salem \$31,500, Bunker National Bank, Charlestown \$50,000, Naumkeag National Bank, Salem \$50,000, Bristol County National Bank, Taunton \$50,000, Bay State National Bank, Lawrence \$37,500, Northampton National Bank \$40,000, Adams National Bank, North Adams \$35,000, Pittsfield National Bank \$50,000, Mechanics' National Bank, Worcester \$35,000. Total, \$5,169,000.
RHODE ISLAND.—Second National Bank of Providence \$50,000, Third National Bank of Providence \$40,000, Fourth National Bank of Providence \$35,000, Phoenix National Bank, Providence \$45,000, Mechanics' National Bank, Providence \$50,000, Eagle National Bank, Providence \$50,000, North American National Bank, Providence \$87,300, Merchants' National Bank, Providence \$93,950, Old National Bank, Providence \$50,000, Weybosset National Bank, Providence \$50,000, Manufacturers' National Bank, Providence \$50,000, City National Bank, Providence \$45,000. Total \$646,250.
CONNECTICUT.—First National Bank of New Haven \$50,000, First National Bank of Hartford \$50,000, Second National Bank of New Haven \$100,000, Exchange National Bank, Hartford \$50,000, First National Bank of Norwich \$50,000, Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford \$50,000, Thames National Bank, Norwich \$100,000, Phoenix National Bank, Hartford \$152,610, Waterbury National Bank \$50,000, Yale National Bank, New Haven \$50,000, Middlesex County National Bank, Middletown \$35,000, Commercial National Bank, Bridgeport \$33,210, Danbury National Bank \$32,700, Merchants' National Bank, New Haven \$50,000, Middletown National Bank \$36,930, National New Haven Bank \$46,480, New Haven County National Bank \$35,000.—Total \$971,930.
NEW-YORK.—First National Bank of City of New York \$50,000, Third \$100,000, Fourth \$1,000,000, Mercantile National \$100,000, Tenth \$100,000, Central \$750,000, Ninth \$100,000, Broadway \$100,000, Commerce \$2,000,000, American \$50,000, Park \$300,000, Tradesmen's \$100,000, Shoe and Leather \$225,000, Market \$100,000, St. Nicholas \$100,000, Seventh Ward \$50,000, Republic \$300,000, Mechanics' \$50,000, Merchants' Exchange \$185,250, Metropolitan 80,000, Marine \$40,000, Ocean \$100,000, National Bank of Newburgh \$80,000, Troy City \$50,000, Fallkill National Bank \$40,000, First National Bank of Poughkeepsie \$40,000, First Brooklyn \$50,000, Highland, of Newburgh \$45,000, Union, of Albany \$50,000, New York State, of Albany \$35,000, Union, of Rochester \$40,000, Albany City \$50,000, Commercial, of Albany \$50,000, Mechanics and Farmers' of Albany \$35,000, Farmers' and Manufacturers', of Poughkeepsie \$40,000, Lake Ontario, of Oswego, \$32,500, Oneida, of Utica \$40,000.—Total \$7,337,750.
PENNSYLVANIA.—First National of Philadelphia \$100,000, Farmers' and Mechanics' \$300,000, Philadelphia National Bank \$225,000, Pennsylvania 35,000, Northern Liberties \$50,000, Corn Exchange \$50,000, City \$40,000, Commercial \$81,000, Girard \$100,000, North American \$100,000, Mechanics' \$80,000, Merchants and Manufacturers' \$80,000, Columbian, \$50,000, Western 40,000, Central \$75,000, Miners', of Pottsville, \$59,000, Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce \$50,000, Iron City, of Pittsburgh, \$40,000, Tradesmen's \$40,000, Farmers', of Reading \$40,000, Mechanics', of Pittsburgh \$50,000, Allegheny, of do. \$50,000, People's, of Pittsburgh \$100,000, Exchange of Pittsburgh \$100,000, York National Bank \$50,000, First National of Pittsburgh \$50,000, Citizens of Pittsburgh \$50,000, Farmers' of Lancaster \$45,000, First National of Easton \$40,000, Easton \$40,000, First Mauch Chunk \$40,000, First National of Pittsburgh \$50,000, Second Wilkesbarre \$40,000, First Allegheny \$35,000, Third of Pittsburgh, \$40,000.—Total \$2,406,000.
OHIO.—Third National Bank Cincinnati, \$50,000, First National Bank Cincinnati \$100,000, Commercial National Bank Cincinnati \$50,000, Central National Bank Cincinnati \$50,000, Ohio National Bank Cincinnati \$50,000, Merchants' National Bank of Cleveland \$50,000, Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati \$50,000. Total \$400,000.
INDIANA.—Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis \$40,000, Merchants' National Bank of Evansville \$35,000, First National Bank of Evansville \$50,000, First National Bank of Indianapolis \$50,000, Indianapolis National Bank \$50,000. Total \$225,000.
ILLINOIS.—Union National Bank of Chicago \$50,000, Fifth National Bank of Chicago \$50,000, Western National Bank of Chicago \$50,000, First National Bank of Chicago \$100,000, Third National Bank of Chicago \$75,000, Merchants' National Bank of Chicago \$45,000. Total \$370,000.
MARYLAND.—First National Bank of Baltimore \$166,500, Second National Bank of Baltimore \$35,000, Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore \$50,000, National Bank of Baltimore \$181,605, Union Bank of Maryland Baltimore \$188,810, Farmers and Planters' Bank Baltimore \$80,000, Western Bank Baltimore \$50,000, Merchants' Bank of Baltimore \$225,000, Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore \$63,000. Total \$1,041,915.
NEW JERSEY.—Newark City National Bank \$35,000, Mechanics' Bank of Newark \$50,000, Newark Banking Company \$50,000, Mechanics' Bank of Trenton \$35,000, National State Bank of Elizabeth \$40,000, First National Bank of Jersey City \$40,000, First National Bank of Trenton \$50,000. Total \$310,000.
KENTUCKY.—First National Bank of Covington \$50,000.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—First National Bank of Washington \$50,000, Metropolitan Bank of Washington \$35,000. Total \$85,000.
MISSOURI.—Union Bank of St. Louis \$50,000, Merchants' Bank of St. Louis \$70,000, Third National Bank of St. Louis \$157,350. Total \$277,350.
LOUISIANA.—First National Bank of New Orleans \$50,000, National Bank of New Orleans \$100,000. Total \$150,000.
DELAWARE.—First National Bank of Wilmington \$40,000.
WEST VIRGINIA.—Merchants' Bank of West Virginia Wheeling \$50,000.
GEORGIA.—National Bank of Augusta 50,000.
MICHIGAN.—First National Bank of Detroit \$100,000.
Aggregate reduction of circulation under amendment proposed by Senate Bill No. 254 \$19,795,195.

In addition to the foregoing, banks received circulation equal in amount to their capital before the amendment of March 3, 1865, took effect, which would be withdrawn under the proposed reduction, as follows, viz:

New Hampshire	\$16,000	Ohio	\$143,220
Vermont	56,300	Indiana	39,200
Massachusetts	119,675	Iowa	14,500
Rhode Island	28,000	Illinois	37,900
Connecticut	119,500	Michigan	4,500
New York	426,880	Wisconsin	12,500
New Jersey	49,920	Minnesota	52,000
Pennsylvania	174,000		
Maryland	35,000		1,334,095
Virginia	5,000		

The total amount to be withdrawn from each State would be as follows:

Maine	\$65,000	West Virginia	\$50,000
New Hampshire	16,000	Ohio	643,220
Vermont	160,300	Indiana	264,200
Massachusetts	5,288,675	Illinois	407,900
Rhode Island	674,250	Michigan	154,500
Connecticut	1,091,430	Wisconsin	12,500
New York	7,914,630	Iowa	14,500
New Jersey	359,920	Minnesota	52,000
Pennsylvania	2,580,000	Missouri	427,350
Maryland	1,076,915	Kentucky	50,000
Delaware	40,000	Louisiana	150,000
Dist. of Columbia	85,000	Georgia	150,000
Virginia	5,000		
Total			\$21,679,280

THE AMENDED REVENUE LAW.—The bill to amend the Internal Revenue Law, as reported this week, provides that on and after the 1st day of July, 1866, in lieu of the duties on manufactured cotton, there shall be paid by the producer, owner or holder, upon all cotton produced within the United States, and upon which no taxes have been paid, a tax of five cents a pound. Upon articles manufactured exclusively from cotton, when exported, there shall be allowed, as a drawback, an amount equal to the internal tax which shall have been assessed and paid upon such articles in their finished condition, and in addition thereto, a drawback or allowance of as many cents per pound, upon the pound of cotton, cloth, yarn, or other articles manufactured exclusively, to the same extent on raw cotton.

The bill provides that distillers shall pay \$100 tax instead of \$50.

Distillers of apples, grapes and peaches, distilling or manufacturing less than 100 barrels per year, shall pay \$50.

Brewers to pay \$100 instead of \$50. Those making less than 500 barrels a year to pay \$50.

Insurance agents to pay \$10 tax. When their receipts do not exceed \$100 they shall pay \$5.

Any person who peddles jewelry, distilled spirits, fermented liquors or wines, to pay \$50 license.

Express carriers to pay \$10.

Builders and contractors to pay \$10 instead of \$25.

No tax to be imposed upon apothecaries, confectioners, keepers of eating-houses, or keepers of hotels, inns or taverns, or tobacconists, or retail dealers, except retail dealers in spirituous and malt liquors, when their annual gross receipts on sales shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000.

On illuminating, lubricating, or other mineral oil, the product of distillation, redistillation, or the refining of crude petroleum, 20 cents a gallon; and all coal oils between the specific gravity, by the beaumatist, of 36 and 55 degrees, inclusive, shall be deemed refined illuminating coal oil; such oil refined and produced by the distillation of coals, asphaltum, or shale exclusively, shall pay a tax of 10 cents per gallon only; produced by the same materials, peat, or other bituminous substances, 10 cents a gallon.

Spirits turpentine, 10 cents a gallon.

Molasses, from sugar-cane, three cents a gallon.

Syrup of molasses or sugar-cane juice, when removed from the plantation, concentrated molasses or melado and cistern bottoms of sugar produced from sugar-cane, and not made from sorghum or imphee, a tax of three-fourths of one per centum.

Sugars above No. 12 and not above No 18 duties, standard in color, a tax of 1½ cent per pound.

On sugars above No. 18 duties, standard in color, 2½-cents per pound.

On all soaps valued at above three cents a pound, not perfumed, and on all salt-water soap, made of cocoanut oil, a tax of half cent a pound. On all other per-umed soaps three cents a pound.

On salt a tax of three cents per 100 pounds, instead of six cents.

On reapers, mowers, scales, brooms and woodenware, three per centum ad valorem.

On tin-ware of all descriptions not otherwise provided for, five per centum ad valorem.

The duty on railroad iron of \$3 a ton is continued; on tubes made of wrought iron, \$5 per ton.

On copper, zinc and brass nails and on rivets, and on shot, sheet lead and lead pipes, five per centum ad valorem.

On articles of clothing, manufactured or produced for sale by weaving, knitting or filling, and on hats, bonnets and hoop-skirts, and on articles manufactured or produced for sale as constituent parts of clothing, or for trimming or ornamenting the same, and on articles of wearing apparel manufactured or produced for sale from India-rubber, gutta percha or paper, or from fur or fur skins dressed, with the fur on, five per centum ad valorem.

On boots and shoes, two per centum ad valorem, to be paid by every person making, manufacturing or producing for sale boots and shoes, or furnishing the materials or any part thereof, or employing others to make, manufacture or produce from them.

Provided, That any boot or shoe maker, making boots or shoes to order as custom work only, and not for general sale, and whose work does not exceed annually in value \$1,000, shall be exempt from the tax.

On ready-made clothing and on gloves, mittens, mocassins, caps and other articles of dress for the wear of men, women and children, not otherwise assessed and taxed, one per centum ad valorem, to be paid by every person manufacturing or producing for sale clothing, gloves

mittens, mocassins, caps and other articles of dress, or furnishing the materials, or any part thereof, or employing others to make, manufacture or produce them.

Provided, That any tailor, or any maker of gloves, mittens, mocassins, caps and other articles of dress to order as custom work only, and not for general sale, and whose work does not exceed annually in value \$1,000, shall be exempt from this tax; and articles of dress made or trimmed by milliners or dressmakers for the wear of women, shall also be exempt from this tax.

The charge on smoking tobacco of all kinds and imitations thereof, shall be 25 cents a pound instead of 35 cents; on smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems 10 cents instead of 15 cents a pound.

On cigarettes, or small cigars made of tobacco, inclosed in a wrapper or binder, and not over three and a half inches in length, the market value of which, tax included is not over \$6 per 1,000, a tax of \$2 per 1,000; when the market value is over \$6 and not over \$10 per 1,000, tax included, and on cheroots and cigars known as short sixes, and on any cigars made with or without pasted or twisted heads, the market value of which, tax included, is not over \$10 per 1,000, a tax of \$4 per 1,000; on all other cigars, cheroots and cigarettes made wholly of tobacco or any other substitute therefor, \$10 per 1,000.

Section 99 provides that all sales made by brokers and bankers doing business as brokers, whether made for the benefit of others, or on their own account, at the rate of five cents on every \$100; and upon all sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, foreign exchange, gold and silver bullion and coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes or other securities, two cents for every \$100 of the amount of such sales or contracts; and on all sales and contracts for sales negotiated and made by any person, firm or company, not taxed as a broker or banker, of any gold or silver bullion, coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities not his own property, a tax at the rate of five cents for every \$100 of the amount of such sales or contracts.

All of Schedule A is stricken out excepting billiard tables and carriages valued above \$300; in other words, these are the only articles in that schedule not relieved from taxation. It is provided that on and after the 1st day of July, 1866, the receipts derived from transporting property for hire shall be exempt from the tax imposed by the 103d section; but such exemption shall not apply to any receipts of railroads, ferries or bridges, nor to transportation of the mails of the United States upon contracts made prior to the passage of this act.

The tax on express companies is increased from three to five per cent on gross receipts; when the gross receipts do not exceed \$1,000 they are exempt.

The banking section is amended by adding the deposits in associations or companies known as prominent institutions or savings banks, having no capital stock, and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits without profit or compensation to the association or company, shall be exempt from tax or duty on so much of their deposits as they have invested in securities of the United States; and all deposits less than \$300, made in the name of one person. The income tax is five per cent on excess of \$1,000 in lieu of the former tax. The deductions are about the same as under the present law. The stamp duty on gaugers, measurers and weighers' returns, and all receipts are stricken out of schedule B, and the following is inserted in lieu of the same: Receipts for any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt exceeding \$20 in amount, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any court, or by indorsement on any stamped obligation in acknowledgment of its fulfilment, for each receipt two cent; provided that when more than one signature is affixed to the same paper, one or more stamps may be affixed thereto representing the whole amount of the stamp required for such signatures. There is to be one grade of tax on playing cards, namely, five cents; one and two cents on canned and preserved meats, vegetables, &c., according to value. Ground coffee, or any compound or mixture ground or prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, one cent per pound, and one cent for each pound in excess of one pound; provided that any fraction of a pound shall be considered as a pound, and be stamped accordingly. Ground pepper, cloves, clove-stems, &c., or any mixture intended to represent them, one cent per half pound.

Sections 2, 5, 8 and 9 of the act of March 3, 1865, are repealed. The effect of this is to remove the tax on lucifer matches, and reduce the tax on manufactures from six to five per cent. It removes the tax of \$1 per barrel on crude petroleum.

From and after the passage of this act the following articles and products shall be exempt from internal tax or duty: Animal charcoal or carbons, beeswax, barrels and casks, other than those used for the reception of fluids and packing-boxes made of wood, bristles, coffins and burial cases, crucibles of all kinds, crates and baskets made of splints, crutches and artificial limbs, eyes and teeth, feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, fertilizers of all kinds, flasks and patterns used by foundrymen, gold cap and gold foil, keys, actions and springs for musical instruments, lamps and lanterns the glass and metals of which have paid the tax assessed thereon, medicinal and mineral waters of all kinds in bottles or from fountains, mineral coal of all kinds, oakum, photographic or any other sun pictures, being copies of engravings or works of art, when the same are used by the producer at wholesale, at a price not exceeding 10 cents each, or are used for the illustration of books and on photographs so small in size that a stamp cannot be affixed, paper of all descriptions, books, maps, charts, and all printed matter and book-binding, productions of stereotypers, lithographers and engravers, repairs of articles of all kinds, starch, soap valued at not above three cents per pound, umbrellas and parasols and umbrella strips, the value of bullion used in the manufacture of wares, watches, and watch cases, and bullion prepared for the use of platers and watch-makers, steel in ingots, bars, sheets, plates, coil or wire, and steel springs and axles made and used exclusively for vehicles, cars or locomotives, metallic nickel, quicksilver, magnesium, aluminum, spelter, copper, lead and tin in ingots, pigs or bars, metallic zinc in ingots or sheets, rolled copper and yellow sheeting

metal, brass not more advanced than rods or sheets, hulls of ships and other vessels, masts, spars, ship and vessel blocks, sails, tents, awnings, and bags made by sewing or pasting, building stones of all kinds, including slate, marble, freestone and soapstone, burrstones, millstones, and grindstones, rough and unwrought, monuments of stone of all kinds, not exceeding in value the sum of \$1,000, roofing slate, slabs and tiles, Roman and water cements and lime, bricks, fire brick, draining tiles, earthen and stone water pipes, plows, cultivators, barrows, straw and hay cutters, planters' seed drills and winnowing mills, hubs, spokes and felloes, wooden handles for agricultural, household and mercantile tools, implements, moldings for looking-glasses and picture-frames, quinine morphine, and other vegetable alkaloids and phosphorus; tin cans used for meats, fish, shell fish, fruits, vegetables, jams and jellies; hemp and jute prepared for textile and felting purposes, yarn and warp for weaving purposes exclusively, provided, that the exemptions aforesaid shall in all cases be confined exclusively to said articles in the state and condition specified in the foregoing enumerations, and shall not extend to articles in any other form, nor to manufactures from said articles. Vinegar, alum, aniline, and aniline colors, bleaching powders, bichromate of potash, blue vitriol, copperas, oxyde of zinc, paints and painters' colors, putty, soda-ash, saleratus, bicarbonate of soda and silicate of soda, sulphate of barytes, salts of tin, verdigris, white lead, whiting, vegetable and animal and fish oils of all descriptions, including red oil or oleic acid, paraffine oil of a specific gravity not exceeding 86 degrees. Beaumais's hydrometer, the product of a residuum of distillation, crude petroleum, and crude oil, the product of the first and single distillation of coal, shale, asphaltum, peat or other bituminous substances, tar and crude turpentine, paraffine and illuminating gas manufactured by educational institutions for their own use exclusively, pig iron, blooms, shades and loops, railroad iron, re-rolled iron, provided that the term re-rolled shall apply only to rails for which the manufacturer receives pay for remanufacturing and not for new iron; iron castings for bridges, malleable iron, castings unfinished, spindles and castings of all descriptions made for locks and machinery upon which duties are to be assessed and paid, railroad chairs, railroad, boat and ship spikes, ax polls, shoes for horses, mules, and oxen, rivets, horseshoe nails, nuts, washers and bolts, anvils, vices, iron chains and anchors—when such articles are made of wrought iron, which has previously paid the tax or duty assessed thereon; stoves, composed in part of cast iron and in part of sheet-iron, or of soap-stone or free-stone with or without cast-iron or sheet-iron, provided the cast or sheet-iron shall have paid the tax or duty previously assessed thereon.

The above are the principal features of the bill, which also contains amendments to the administrative sections, and reorganizes the Internal Revenue Bureau.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week are large, both in general merchandise and dry goods, being \$7,624,404 against \$5,760,841 last week, and \$7,584,250 the previous week. The exports are \$6,255,521 this week, against \$6,267,431 last week. Included in the exports are 22,277 bales of cotton, 71 bbls pot ashes, 1,202 pounds beeswax, 20,707 bbls wheat flour, 357 bbls ryé flour, 3,792 bbls cornmeal, 9,101 bush rye, 3,181 bush oats, 1,400 bush peas, 77,519 bush corn, 996 tons coal, 3,474 bales hay, 1,500 bbls crude turpentine, 8,813 bbls rosin, 64 bbls tar, 4,142 galls whale oil, 27,616 galls sperm oil, 552 galls lard oil, 2,642 bbls pork, 438 bbls and 1,133 tcs beef, 1,420,666 pounds cut meats, 51,214 pounds butter, 16,710 pounds cheese, 588,969 pounds lard, 1,405 bbls rice, 360,754 pounds tallow, \$2,051 pounds whalebone, 359,321 galls petroleum, 327 hhds and 2,302 other pkgs crude tobacco, 151,548 pounds manufactured do, as may be seen from our summary of articles exported given in the Commercial Epitome. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry-goods) April 20th, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) April 21 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$1,133,100	\$1,199,047	\$1,427,150	\$2,337,947
General merchandise	1,767,147	2,477,213	4,688,179	5,286,457
Total for the week...	\$2,900,247	\$3,676,260	\$6,115,329	\$7,624,404
Previously reported..	52,220,063	67,315,781	37,649,915	93,115,153
Since January 1.....	\$55,120,310	\$90,992,041	\$43,765,244	\$110,739,557

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 April 24 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$2,748,686	\$3,669,907	\$2,114,312	\$6,255,521
Previously reported.....	56,662,809	45,916,861	58,001,847	73,209,372
Since January 1.....	\$59,411,495	\$49,586,768	\$60,116,159	\$79,464,893

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 April 21, 1866 :

Apr. 18—Steamer Edinburgh, Liverpool— Gold and silver bars.....	\$8,200
" 19—Brig Maud, Maracaibo— American gold.....	40,000
" 20—Steamer Saxonia, Hamburg— Silver coin.....	20,000
Silver and gold bars.....	16,800

" 20—Steamer Hansa, Bremen— Foreign silver.....	800
" 21—Steamer City of New York, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	11,700
Specie.....	19,812
Total for the week.....	\$117,312
Previously reported.....	5,697,774
Total since January 1, 1866.....	\$5,815,086

Same time in	Same time in
1865.....	1858.....
1864.....	1857.....
1863.....	1856.....
1862.....	1855.....
1861.....	1854.....
1860.....	1853.....
1859.....	1852.....

TREATY WITH JAPAN—A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—The following Proclamation has just been issued by the President making public the treaty entered into between Japan and the United States :

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, for the reduction of import duties, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Yedo, on the twenty-eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which convention being in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, is word for word as follows. [The English version alone is here given.]

CONVENTION.

For the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the commerce of the citizens of the United States in Japan; and, after due deliberation, his excellency Robert H. Pruyn, minister resident of the United States in Japan, and his excellency Sibata Sadataro, governor of foreign affairs, both having full powers from their respective governments, have agreed on the following articles, viz. :

ART. 1. The following articles, used in the preparation and packing of teas, shall be free of duties.

Sheet lead, solder, matting, ratan, oil for painting, indigo, gypsum, firing pans, and baskets.

ART. 2. The following articles shall be admitted at the reduced duty of five per cent :

Machines and machinery, drugs and medicines. (Note.—The prohibition of the importation of opium according to the existing treaty remains in full force.) Iron, in pigs or bars, sheet iron and iron wire, tin plates, white sugar, in loaves or crushed, glass and glassware, clocks, watches, and watch-chains, wines, malted and spirituous liquors.

ART. 3. The citizens of the United States importing or exporting goods shall always pay the duty fixed thereon, whether such goods are intended for their own use or not.

ART. 4. This convention having been agreed upon a year ago, and its signature delayed through unavoidable circumstances, it is hereby agreed that the same shall go into effect at Kanagawa, on the 8th of February next, corresponding to the first day of the first month of the fourth Japanese year of Bunkin Ne, and at Nagasaki and Hakodate on the 9th day of March next, corresponding to the first day of the second month of the fourth Japanese year of Bunkin Ne.

Done in quadruplicate, each copy being written in the English, Japanese and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning, but the Dutch version shall be considered as the original.

In witness whereof, the above named plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the City of Yedo, the twenty-eighth day of January, of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth, corresponding to the twelfth day of the twelfth month of the third year of Bunkin Se of the Japanese era.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT H. PRUYN.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts: Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PAYMENT OF SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, the Chairman of the special committee having under consideration a petition and sundry documents asking the Chamber to memorialize the President of the United States or Congress in favor of exacting from States lately in rebellion, as a condition precedent to their admission into the Union, the acknowledgment of their obligation to pay the principal and interest of their respective State indebtedness incurred prior to the rebellion, tendered the following report :

That the voluntary action of those States since the suppression of the rebellion furnishes gratifying evidence that no interposition on the part of the general government is needed to secure the results asked for by your petitioners. No one of the States lately in rebellion has shown any disposition to repudiate their liabilities incurred prior to the war. On the contrary, some of them have already acknowledged that liability, and many of them have also been engaged in devising ways and means for paying off the accumulated interest and providing for the future payment of interest and principal.

Your committee are informed that the State of Georgia has already authorized the issue and sale of new bonds sufficient to liquidate their entire back interest, to the payment of which the proceeds of the new bonds are to be applied. The State of Florida has gone further than this in inserting in the new constitution, recently adopted, a provision that all the individual indebtedness of her citizens, existing prior to the rebellion, shall be held as valid legal claims against them. Other of those States are taking such measures for resuming the payment of interest on their bonds issued before the rebellion as their present limited means and impaired credit will permit.

Equally honorable sentiments have been manifested by most of the citizens of those States which are indebted to the North for purchases made antecedent to the war. Few, if any of them, have failed to acknowledge their obligations, or to provide for the future payment of

such portions of them as their reduced assets will allow. In view of these manifestations of honorable sentiments at the South, on the part of both States and individuals, it is believed by your committee that no action on the part of the general government is called for.

SAN FRANCISCO—ITS DEBT, VALUATION, AND TAXATION.—The funded debt of the City and County is \$4,968,393, against which sinking funds have accumulated to the amount of \$1,000,000, and the provisions are deemed ample for the retirement of bonds within the several periods of maturity. The cash on hand in the treasury at the end of 1865 was \$415,000, exclusive of sinking and interest funds. The outstanding bonds and interest are classified as follows:

City Bonds of 1851, due 1871, 10 per cent.....	\$1,305,500
do 1854, due 1866, 10 per cent.....	174,500
do 1855, due 1875, 6 per cent.....	329,000
City and County Bonds of 1858, due 1888, 6 per cent.....	1,133,500
do do School Bonds of 1860, due 1870, 10 per cent....	55,500
do do School Bonds of 1861, due 1870, 10 per cent....	18,000
do do Railroad Bonds of 1862 and 1863, due in 1877 and 1878, 7 per cent.....	300,000
do do Judgment Bonds of 1863 and 1864, due 1883 and 1884, 7 per cent.....	1,002,393
do do Pacific Railroad Bonds of 1864, due in 1894, 7 per cent.....	400,000
do do Pacific Railroad Bonds of 1865, due in 1895, 7 per cent.....	250,000
Total.....	\$4,968,393

The value of property included in the assessment roll of last year, amounts to \$49,138,027 real and \$39,775,496 personal estate—in all \$88,913,523; of which sum about \$21,000,000 will be exempt from taxation, or subject to litigation on questions pending in the Supreme Court, in which is involved the legality of taxing mortgages upon property already assessed to owners of the estate.

Taxes for State, and city and county purposes, are as follows:

City and County—		State—	
General fund.....	\$0 70	General purposes.....	\$0 48
School fund.....	35	Interest and sinki'g fund, 1857	30
Street light fund.....	7	Interest and sinki'g fund, 1860	14
Corporation debt fund.....	43	State Capitol.....	5
Interest S. F. & S. J. R. bonds	2	Soldiers' relief fund.....	4
Judgment bonds of 1863 and		Aid to Central Pacific Railro'd	8
1864, sinking fund.....	7	Benefit of line officers, C. V..	1
Interest on said bonds.....	10	Soldiers' bounty fund.....	12
Bonds of 1855 sinking fund...	3	School purposes.....	5
Pacific R. R. bo'ds sink'g fund	1	Total for State purposes....	\$1 15
Interest on Pacific R. R. bonds	8		
Street department fund.....	10		

Total for city & county purposes \$1 97 Total on each \$100 valuation \$3 12

The progress of the city has been marked throughout the year, and it is estimated that 1,075 new buildings were erected, making an aggregate of 15,500 in the city and country. Although real estate, in certain portions of the city, was freely offered for sale during the summer months, at lower prices than were ruling last year, a better demand seems to have prevailed the past few months for most descriptions of property.

The following statement will serve to show the activity of the real estate market during the year 1865, and the comparison with 1864:

An abstract of Conveyances recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the City and County of San Francisco, from January 1st to December 31, 1865, (both dates inclusive) exclusive of those made for nominal considerations.

Months.	No. of deeds.	Gross amount.	Largest amount.	Average amount.
January.....	333	\$797,295	\$40,000	\$2,395
February.....	478	1,008,585	80,000	2,100
March.....	489	1,320,865	100,000	2,701
April.....	382	880,305	30,000	2,304
May.....	419	1,156,681	50,000	2,761
June.....	326	843,350	45,000	2,587
July.....	309	694,360	38,500	2,247
August.....	333	766,985	55,000	2,303
September.....	220	763,103	42,000	3,383
October.....	252	758,680	46,000	3,010
November.....	207	583,536	66,593	2,814
December.....	301	1,113,066	100,000	3,698
In 1864.....	4,049	\$10,686,791		\$2,639
	4,662	11,873,166		2,547

APPLICATION OF HYDRAULICS TO STEAMSHIPS.—The London *Daily News* says that on the 7th of April an unpretending looking little steamship of eighty-seven tons, named the Nautilus, left London bridge with a company of practical engineers, naval architects, and other scientific men on her decks. She was innocent of paint, unencumbered with masts and rigging, and looked altogether rather rough and homemade as she started off on her trial trip. The novelty was that the vessel was propelled with neither paddle nor screw, and the river-faring people stared with no little incredulity on the strange innovation. The Nautilus is the property of private gentlemen who have sufficient faith in what is known as "Ruthven's hydraulic propeller," to fit her up with it, and challenge the attention of the scientific world to the invention. The principle is so simple, and its promised advantages are so enormous that, if the expectations of the promoters are realised, the revolution in merchant shipping will be almost as great as that caused by the substitution of iron armor for oaken planks in the navy. The importance of the results involved certainly deserve the close observation with which the scientific gentlemen on board watched the experiment; and the almost unanimous conclusions arrived at appeared to be highly favorable to the newly applied motive power.

The principle can be described in a single sentence. In the centre of the ship, and below the water line, there is fixed a kind of Turbine wheel, supplied with water through holes in the vessel's bottom, and which, being set in motion by an ordinary steam engine, revolves rapidly, and drives out a thick perpetual column of water through apertures, termed nozzles, on each side of the ship. This propelling power, unlike the paddle and screw, does not force the vessel ahead by pushing back the water, but acts directly on the vessel, (something like the recoil

produced by firing a gun,) preventing, of course, that loss of power caused by every revolution of the paddle or screw. The all-important agents, the nozzles, are the tubes through which the water is expelled from the wheel to the outlet apertures on the water line. When the steady stream is directed towards the stern the ship goes ahead; when to the stern, she backs; and when the streams flow one each way, the vessel, as if on a pivot, turns on her own length. These nozzles are so potent that they can be used to steer as well as to propel the ship; so that the smashing of a rudder would be a matter of perfect indifference. The advantage here is immense, when it is remembered how many disasters at sea have been traceable to the loss of a rudder, the breaking down of a paddle, or the fouling of a screw. In the Nautilus no portion of the machinery is exposed. If she were a ship of war the invariable attempt of the enemy to shoot away paddles, screw, and rudder would be therefore useless; and if she were a merchantman she would not labor under the disadvantage of paddles to diminish her sailing powers, or of that inevitable weakness of stern which attends the use of the screw. Again, the leak, which in other ships too often means hopeless destruction, becomes here, if not a positive blessing, at least no source of danger or inconvenience, because the greedy wheel can be made to swallow up the dangerous water, use it to increase the speed of the vessel, and in doing so to send it out considerably faster than it came in. These are put forward as the main advantages, but it will at once be seen they would involve others, secondary perhaps to a certain extent, but still fraught with benefit. Thus, the uniform working of the machinery prevents vibration, and consequently wear and tear; the pitching and rolling of a heavy sea produces none of that vexatious reaction which strains every part of the ship; the steamer leaves no swell, and very little ferment behind; the peculiarity of the machinery enables the hull to be built on the lines of the best clipper ship that sails; and then there comes in the additional claim of economy, both in construction and working.

The Nautilus on Saturday was tested with one of the ordinary iron paddle boats, and in the race down towards Gravesend she held her own, and once or twice got well ahead. The average speed was 11 1/4 miles an hour. The Admiralty are so convinced of the fitness of the principle that they are now building a gunboat (the Waterwitch) at Blackwall, to be worked by the hydraulic propeller. This gunboat will be launched probably in May, and as she is to be of 778 tons burden, and 167 horse power, her trial will in a measure decide a very important question as to the future of steamships.

The public will have no difficulty in seeing her, as her owners invite the fullest inspection. At present, as we intimated, the Nautilus is not an exhibition ship, but a mere shell, fitted with two engines of ten horse power each. She draws two feet of water, is 115 feet long, and being seven feet two inches deep, stands rather awkwardly high out of the water. The hull closely resembles the Citizen boats, but being somewhat broader, deeper, and fuller in the lines, seems heavier. Having nothing but a temporary mast, or rather flagstaff, before the funnel, she looks conspicuously bare, but the main object, namely, the illustration of the principle, has been realized. Looked at from shore, the thick stream of water issuing from the nozzle may be seen shooting along close to the side like a white column of glass. It expends itself without causing much disturbance of the surrounding water.

BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—A parliamentary return collects and republishes the weekly accounts of the bullion held by the Bank of England in the last six years, to meet its notes when presented. The range has been from £17,565,000 to £10,712,000. In 1860 the amount was as high as £15,752,000 in July, but had fallen to £12,094,000 in December. In 1861 it continued further to decrease, until it had fallen to £10,712,000 in July, after which it advanced, and reached £14,939,000 at Christmas. In 1862 it continued to advance, and was £17,565,000 in July, after which it declined, and was down to £13,939,000 in December. In 1863 it increased a little, and reached £14,734,000 in September, but had fallen to £12,279,000 in December. In 1864 it had advanced to £14,702,000 in March, but was down to £11,778,000 in May. It then recovered, and in 1865 had reached £15,423,000 in June, then falling until it went to £11,956,000 in October. In the first six weeks of 1866, to which the return extends, the range was between £12,075,000 and £12,400,000.

BANK NOTES.—A Parliamentary return shows that on the 13th of February, 1866, there were in the hands of the public Bank of England notes amounting to £20,763,000. 1,493,200 were £5 notes; 405,600 were £10 notes; the notes ranging from £20 to £100 amounted in value to £5,963,000, and the notes ranging from £200 to £500 amounted to 1,476,000; there were 1,702 notes of £1,000 out. All this is independent of notes to the amount of £6,287,000 remaining in the banking department of the Bank of England unissued at the the moment.

The Bankers' Gazette.

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

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Banks.				
Nat. Mechanics Bank Assoc	5	May 1.	At Bank.	April 21 to May 1.
American Exchange Nat...	5	May 1.	At Bank.	April 21 to May 2.
Union National.....	5	May 1.	At Bank.	April 24 to May 1.
Mercantile National.....	5	May 1.	At Bank.	—
Railroads.				
Macon and Western.....	5	On demand.	National Bank of Republic.	—

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK BOARDS.

The following shows the description and number of shares sold at the Regular and Open Boards conjointly on each day and for the week ending on Friday:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri'y.	Week.
Bank Shares.....	884	101	320	153	307	295	1,560
Railroad shares, viz:							
Central of New Jersey....	20	62	18	110	50	100	360
Chicago & Alton.....	519	200	300	50	50	550	1,669
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy..	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	110
Chicago & Great Eastern..	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100
Chicago & Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Chicago & Northwestern..	5,600	14,800	6,600	6,020	5,431	7,200	45,651
Chicago & Rock Island....	800	1,700	2,400	2,900	6,500	1,000	15,300
Cleveland, Col. & Cinc....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh....	2,400	13,400	21,500	9,600	8,500	9,100	64,500
Cleveland & Toledo.....	600	2,850	3,500	8,100	3,500	900	19,450
Del., Lack. & Western....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie Railway.....	2,800	13,700	7,850	4,960	5,700	9,110	44,120
Hudson River.....	300	700	200	700	1,600	650	4,150
Illinois Central.....	100	700	1,100	1,150	1,100	1,000	5,150
Long Island.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Marietta & Cincinnati....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	200	1,300
Michigan Central R. R....	.....	.....	661	100	200	150	1,111
Michigan Southern.....	5,400	19,910	13,800	3,700	4,500	5,900	53,210
Milwaukee & P. du Chien..	.....	.....	.....	150	200	.....	350
Milwaukee & St. Paul....	50	.....	.....	.....	30	100	180
Morris & Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
New York Central.....	1,200	6,750	10,630	5,900	6,500	3,950	34,930
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100)	100	1,950	2,400	2,700	870	1,050	9,070
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.	6,550	4,720	9,395	6,479	2,950	2,465	32,559
Reading R. R.....	5,100	6,920	23,000	10,600	4,600	6,400	56,620
St. Louis, Alton & T. H..	200	500	300	200	400	.....	1,600
Stonington.....	40	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	50
Toledo & Wabash.....	.....	100	200	200	.....	175	675
Miscellaneous shares, viz:							
American Coal.....	.....	.....	100	300	100	.....	500
Ashburton Coal.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	200
Atlantic Mail.....	.....	200	200	100	400	100	1,000
Boston Water Works.....	.....	.....	100	.....	500	1,100	1,700
Brunswick City.....	.....	100	100	400	.....	100	700
Canton.....	100	3,000	3,000	1,750	1,900	900	10,650
Cary Improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Amer. Transit....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Coal.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Cumberland Coal.....	300	400	900	300	500	100	2,500
Del. & Hudson Canal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	900	100	1,600	2,700	1,300	3,400	10,000
Pacific Mail.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	50
Quicksilver.....	3,100	5,400	1,600	200	1,200	6,650	18,150
Spring Mountain Coal....	200	200	.....	150	100	.....	650
Spruce Hill Coal.....	2,100	2,600	3,100	7,600	2,900	2,900	21,200
Union Navigation.....	200	400	300	600	300	300	2,100
Western Union Telegraph	550	545	300	1,542	350	370	3,657
Wilkesbarre Coal.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100
Wyoming Valley Coal....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200

The volume of transactions in shares at the two boards, comparatively, for each day of the two last weeks, and the total for the same weeks, is shown in the following statement:

	Reg. Board.		Open Board.		Both Boards.	
	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.
Saturday.....	15,723	24,266	24,400	28,800	40,123	64,666
Monday.....	54,028	39,055	47,130	69,400	102,158	78,705
Tuesday.....	72,484	32,979	43,100	23,600	115,584	73,629
Wednesday.....	32,554	26,159	47,700	19,700	79,754	48,909
Thursday.....	39,234	25,024	26,500	26,450	65,734	57,024
Friday.....	28,215	29,473	37,400	46,700	65,615	62,673
Total of week.....	242,738	176,956	226,230	214,650	468,968	385,606

The transaction in shares weekly since the commencement of the year are shown in the following statement:

Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.	Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.
Friday.....	181,350	243,900	425,250	March 9.....	206,849	211,300	418,149
January 12.....	339,109	328,400	667,509	March 16.....	206,312	213,450	419,762
January 19.....	243,815	272,300	516,115	March 23.....	261,106	335,910	597,016
January 26.....	247,743	301,400	549,143	March 30.....	122,563	208,200	330,763
February 2.....	201,107	239,700	440,807	April 6.....	170,934	247,400	418,334
February 9.....	209,140	227,800	436,940	April 13.....	250,118	214,650	464,768
February 16.....	234,285	228,700	462,985	April 20.....	176,956	208,650	385,606
February 23.....	187,913	183,200	371,113	April 27.....	242,738	226,230	468,968
March 2.....	217,961	221,500	439,461				

The Government and State, etc., bonds sold at the Regular Board, daily, last week, are given in the following statement:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. 6's, 1881.....	\$17,000	\$53,000	\$1,000	\$10,000	\$42,000	\$52,000	\$177,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's).....	63,000	47,000	559,000	133,000	638,500	499,000	1,989,500
U. S. 6's (old).....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	1,000	11,000
U. S. 5's (10-40's).....	25,000	7,500	153,000	159,000	51,000	60,000	455,500
U. S. 5's (old).....	1,000	.....	14,000	28,000	10,000	.....	53,000
U. S. 7-30 notes.....	101,000	352,000	49,500	142,000	50,500	98,000	792,000
U. S. Certific's.....	.....	74,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,000
State bonds, viz:							
California 7's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connect't 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan 7's.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Minnesota 8's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's.....	\$2,000	\$35,000	\$33,000	\$2,000	\$13,000	\$18,000	\$104,000
N. Y. State 5's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. State 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York 7's.....	10,000	1,000	29,000	9,000	.....	5,000	54,000
N. Carolina 6's.....	5,000	2,000	3,000	9,000	7,000	.....	26,000
Ohio 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Isl'd 6s.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolina 6s.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee 6's.....	16,000	16,000	1,000	29,000	24,000	25,000	111,000
Virginia 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	15,000	20,000
City bonds, viz:							
Brooklyn city.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	4,000
Jersey City 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. city 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a summary of the amount of Governments, State and City securities, and railroad bonds sold on each day:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Total for the week.
U. S. Bonds.....	\$106,000	\$109,500	\$737,000	\$470,000	\$791,000	\$612,000	\$2,825,500
U. S. Notes.....	101,000	426,000	49,500	142,000	50,500	98,000	867,000
State & City Bonds.....	36,000	54,000	67,000	49,000	50,000	64,000	320,000
Railroad Bonds.....	19,500	50,500	21,000	32,000	45,000	45,500	213,500

Total amount..... \$262,500 640,000 874,500 613,000 936,500 819,500 4,226,000

The totals of each class of securities sold in the first three months of the year and weekly for the last five weeks, are shown in the statement which follows:

	Governments		State, &c., Bonds.	Railroad Bonds.	Total amount.
	Bonds.	Notes.			
January.....	\$4,827,200	\$3,340,100	\$952,900	\$3,035,500	\$12,155,700
February.....	3,846,500	2,591,900	1,691,500	1,692,100	9,822,000
March.....	3,931,300	3,006,700	2,903,600	781,240	10,622,840
and for the weeks ending on Friday—					
March 30.....	\$880,500	\$841,200	\$388,000	\$55,000	\$2,164,700
April 6.....	339,500	708,800	361,000	102,000	1,511,300
" 13.....	602,100	504,850	447,000	176,700	1,737,650
" 20.....	1,677,100	546,200	401,000	249,500	2,803,800
" 27.....	2,825,500	867,000	320,000	213,500	4,226,000

FRIDAY, April 27, 1866, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The course of monetary affairs, during the week, has been toward still increasing ease. The partial contraction of credits, induced early in the spring by the actual and anticipated fall of prices, is showing its effects in a great abundance of money at the commercial and financial centre of the country. The South has also bought a considerable amount of merchandise, chiefly for cash. So that for some weeks past there has been a steady influx of funds from nearly all parts of the country. The effect of this tendency is apparent from the following statement of deposits of the associated banks at intervals since the beginning of March:

Mar. 3.....	Deposits.	Mar. 24.....	Deposits.	Apr. 14.....	Deposits.
Mar. 10.....	\$181,444,378	Mar. 31.....	\$185,868,245	Apr. 21.....	\$193,153,469
Mar. 17.....	180,515,881	Apr. 7.....	188,554,592		196,808,578
	185,438,707		189,094,961		

This steady increase of over \$15,000,000 in deposits, without a corresponding expansion of loans, sufficiently accounts for the current extreme ease of the market. Another cause of the prevailing plethora of funds arises from the fact that the orders for Western produce, on the opening of navigation, are light, compared with what they are usually. The abundance of money which is to a large extent an effect of the contraction of general business, is at the same time a cause of active speculation in securities. Parties unable to lend their balances at a satisfactory rate of interest have invested freely in bonds and stocks, governments having had a general preference, owing to their stability of value. But while this stimulates the price of securities it has little effect in modifying the ease in money; as the funds simply pass into other hands to appear again on the market seeking borrowers.

The rate on call loans opened at five per cent; but for the latter half of the week transactions have been about equally divided between four and five per cent. Round sums have been offered to private bankers by the banks at three per cent.

Discounts cannot be reported active, there being comparatively little paper of the class readily negotiable, on the market. Rates favor the seller very decidedly. Prime names, 30 to 60 days, pass at 5@6 per cent, but paper of that class is extremely scarce; prime three and four months notes are current at 6@7 per cent; paper ranked as "good" is quoted 7@8½ per cent; lower grades profit little by the ease of the market, and may be quoted 10@18 per cent.

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

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

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—It appears to be generally conceded that the Secretary of the Treasury will attempt to issue, at par, a long five per cent gold interest bond, for funding a portion of the short obligations of the Government. This expectation has been attended with a general appreciation of Government securities, especially of Ten-forties, which at one time during the week touched 96½, but have since reached to 95½. At the same time, the large amount of idle balances in the hands of bankers and others, has induced an increased demand for investment purposes. From these causes governments have been more active than for many months past, and prices have advanced 1½@3 per cent.

On old five-twenties a "short" interest has been produced by foreign bankers having sold a considerable amount of the bonds, on thirty days seller's option, at 103½@103¾, in expectation of a decline in price resulting from the return of five twenties from Europe. Yesterday and to-day, the options have been covered partially at 105½@106¾. Foreign bankers have received advices indicating a probability that a considerable amount of five-twenties will be returned by the steamer Africa. Sixes of 1881 have ad-

vanced $\frac{1}{2}$ during the week. Five-twenties of 1862 are $1\frac{1}{2}$ higher; do. of 1864, $1\frac{1}{2}$; do. of 1868, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ten-forties close $2\frac{1}{2}$ higher. In seven-thirties there is no material change, the firmness of gold having checked the late upward tendency. Certificates of indebtedness and compound interest notes are in demand at par and interest.

The European advices, though of an unfavorable tenor, reporting a fall in five-twenties to $67\frac{1}{2}$, ex-coupon, has not had the effect of reversing the steady upward tendency of prices.

The subjoined closing quotations for leading Government securities, will show the difference in prices as compared with previous weeks:

	Mar. 23.	Mar. 29.	Apr. 6.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 27.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	104%	105	104%	104%	105%	108%
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons..	103%	104%	104%	103%	104%	106%
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 " ..	103%	104%	104%	103%	104%	105%
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 " ..	103%	104%	104	103%	104%	105%
U. S. 10-40's, " ..	90%	92	91%	92	93%	95%
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	100	100%	100%	100%	101%	101%
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series ..	99%	100%	100	100%	101%	101%
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	99%	100%	99%	100%	101%	101%
U. S. 1yr's certificates....	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The extreme ease in money has produced its natural result upon the stock market, in a general activity of speculation and a rise in quotations, ranging from 1 to 8 per cent. The very decided firmness of the market has induced operators to cover their sellers options on perhaps all stocks, except New York Central and Fort Wayne; so that the whole current is now in favor of an upward speculation. The unfavorable financial news brought by the Nova Scotian and Africa had the effect of checking the upward tendency for a few hours; but subsequently prices recovered, and the market closed buoyant. The probability of war in Germany has the effect of strengthening stocks, rather than otherwise; it being argued that the event would be attended with an enlarged demand for our surplus produce, and a consequent increase of traffic on the roads. This view has helped to stimulate speculation in Illinois Central, which has advanced from 114 last week to 124, closing at 122. Hudson River is in steady demand, and closes at an advance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ on last week. Northwestern has been in active demand on speculative account, and has advanced $2\frac{1}{2}$ on the common stock, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ on the preferred.

In the miscellaneous list quicksilver is especially firm, the price having advanced $2\frac{1}{2}$ during the week. Canton Co. has also been decidedly firm, and closes $4\frac{1}{2}$ above the figures of a week ago. Coal stocks have been firm and moderately active; but, as a rule, there is a lack of confidence in this class of securities, and they are less buoyant under speculation than other stocks. Mariposa preferred is active, and has a strong upward tendency.

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

	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 29.	April 6.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 27.
Cumberland Coal	43%	44%	43%	43%	44%	45	45
Quicksilver.....	40%	40%	41%	40%	50	53	55%
Canton Co.....	48%	47%	47%	47	52	53	57%
Mariposa pref.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23%
New York Central	92%	93	91%	92%	93	92%	93
Erie.....	83%	81%	78%	74%	73%	73%	73%
Hudson River....	106%	108%	107%	109%	109%	108%	105
Reading.....	100	102	100%	101	104	103	105
Mich. Southern..	78	82%	84	81	80%	81%	82%
Michigan Central	103%	.....	101	.....	102%	103%	107%
Clev. and Pittsb.	78%	80%	79	79%	80%	80%	82%
Clev. and Toledo.	108	110%	.....	109%	111%	xd.101%	104%
Northwestern....	27	27%	126%	26	26%	27	29%
" preferred.....	53%	56%	955%	54%	55%	56%	59
Rock Island.....	.....	117%	16%	xd.113%	118	120	123
Fort Wayne.....	.....	92%	92%	90%	91%	96	98%
Illinois Central ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	114%	122

THE GOLD MARKET.—The course of the gold premium during the week has been gradually upward. With a moderate demand for customs duties, there has been an extreme scarcity of gold for delivery. The market is still largely oversold, in anticipation of a decline on the disbursement of the May interest on Five-twenties. Parties have been bridging their short contracts by borrowing gold at the rate of _____ per cent per day, and in some cases even _____ per cent per _____ as been paid.

The present interest has been contracted upon the expectation that the supply of about \$20,000,000, to be thrown upon the market at the beginning of May, will cause a fall in the premium. It is to be noted, however, that a large amount of the May coupons have been already bought by brokers, who are, therefore, really the owners of the gold to be then paid out, and will doubtless hold it for the highest price. The export of specie for the week ending April 21 amounted to \$117,312.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
April 21.....	127	126%	April 25.....	127%	126%
" 23.....	126%	126%	" 26.....	128	127%
" 24.....	126%	126%	" 27.....	129%	128%

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

	Custom-house Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.
April 16.....	\$359,557 65	\$507,672 02	\$950,548 91
" 17.....	550,804 83	1,780,970 76	1,634,406 23
" 18.....	503,692 08	1,346,332 22	2,981,495 81
" 19.....	412,696 98	1,321,796 54	1,479,923 54
" 20.....	323,203 72	8,693,986 71	12,715,036 69
" 21.....	385,612 54	1,037,531 73	2,192,493 26
Total.....	\$2,535,567 80	\$14,688,239 98	\$21,953,904 44

Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of April 16..... \$90,325,685 40

Deduct payments during the week..... \$112,279,589 84

Balance on Saturday evening..... 14,688,239 98

Increase during the week..... \$7,265,664 46

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$4,200,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$564,000 in gold and \$1,971,568 in gold certificates.

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	\$15,861,866	\$67,988,957	dec \$8,006,883
" 13....	2,334,694	8,341,643	15,837,971	75,485,284	inc 7,496,327
" 20....	2,754,368	5,398,128	14,093,013	84,181,069	inc 8,695,784
" 27....	3,226,047	9,487,026	15,116,574	89,810,618	inc 5,629,548
Feb. 3....	3,347,422	6,044,893	15,592,793	99,358,518	inc 9,547,908
" 10....	3,261,734	21,717,241	12,194,496	89,835,873	dec 9,522,645
" 17....	2,893,007	14,527,352	22,988,451	98,296,973	inc 8,461,099
" 24....	2,608,796	20,414,139	29,170,183	107,053,016	inc 8,756,043
Mar. 3....	3,336,934	25,071,308	15,658,306	97,640,015	dec 9,413,001
" 10....	2,297,835	20,984,822	12,773,418	89,473,610	dec 8,161,404
" 17....	2,464,482	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
" 31....	2,451,344	8,941,363	11,100,540	85,156,646	inc 2,159,177
Apr. 7....	2,863,009	13,324,961	11,790,124	83,621,790	dec 1,534,856
" 14....	2,857,703	5,359,749	12,068,189	90,325,685	inc 6,704,395
" 21....	2,585,567	14,688,239	21,953,904	97,591,349	inc 7,265,664

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 April 21, 1866:

BANKS.	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal tenders.
New York.....	\$6,676,472	\$1,579,946	\$936,618	\$6,911,568	\$3,863,135
Manhattan.....	5,057,676	784,491	13,714	5,100,216	2,252,653
Merchants'.....	7,013,605	569,468	626,819	5,346,284	3,679,950
Mechanics'.....	5,294,852	370,214	424,131	4,090,821	1,795,009
Union.....	4,612,875	109,103	431,416	3,333,251	2,242,287
America.....	9,108,936	849,959	3,000	8,762,413	3,620,734
Phenix.....	3,653,137	66,531	284,500	2,685,899	958,057
City.....	3,948,307	302,568	388,332	3,388,356	1,139,532
Tradesmen's.....	2,685,751	34,214	1,983,314	1,983,314	701,756
Fulton.....	1,967,263	134,965	21,674	2,345,043	2,165,370
Chemical.....	5,320,215	741,644	20,277	5,138,153	2,103,932
Merch'ts Exchange	3,115,687	34,619	453,874	2,240,029	706,589
National.....	2,709,382	262,885	498,808	900,203	286,207
Butch. & Drovers..	2,129,396	34,220	163,600	1,876,542	479,004
Mech's & Traders..	1,714,529	67,873	.....	1,458,199	453,735
Greenwich.....	1,010,143	14,779	6,891	881,563	193,904
Leather Manufact's	3,149,820	93,206	130,000	2,506,205	1,284,697
Seventh Ward.....	796,322	38,808	117,066	569,579	538,217
State of N. York..	5,513,075	218,279	12,021	4,802,969	2,423,996
American Exc'ge..	9,871,034	378,883	465,308	6,142,198	4,047,701
Commerce.....	20,993,048	655,247	3,160,485	8,511,113	3,650,660
Broadway.....	6,418,573	111,096	990,000	6,203,053	2,336,715
Ocean.....	3,969,155	27,512	782,057	2,998,524	909,617
Mercantile.....	3,045,482	46,499	298,950	2,796,402	1,067,824
Pacific.....	1,838,977	25,273	83,611	1,576,561	621,077
Republic.....	4,721,299	140,275	553,117	4,030,509	1,669,812
Chatham.....	1,882,871	81,537	31,359	1,910,290	601,894
People's.....	1,336,999	53,203	7,459	1,194,253	254,429
North America....	2,651,639	129,254	296,003	2,930,407	1,091,154
Hanover.....	2,493,427	53,851	248,493	1,830,379	766,894
Irving.....	1,631,000	19,000	189,900	1,416,000	510,000
Metropolitan....	9,639,578	40,180	894,017	6,036,686	2,146,000
Citizens'.....	1,445,618	26,111	135,826	1,251,808	479,035
Nassau.....	2,243,670	168,717	4,638	1,789,956	719,465
Market.....	2,694,630	106,011	486,916	2,225,590	1,056,319
St. Nicholas.....	2,817,325	32,814	717,430	1,347,829	716,229
Shoe and Leather.	3,555,000	26,475	814,207	2,287,660	1,085,830
Corn Exchange...	3,214,866	25,649	27,848	2,146,650	467,000
Continental.....	3,495,280	211,902	481,562	2,110,426	1,015,000
Commonwealth..	2,592,189	65,699	216,427	1,835,881	1,049,000
Oriental.....	1,164,763	23,978	119,202	947,219	171,951
Marine.....	1,729,886	66,744	221,700	1,852,544	852,700
Atlantic.....	1,136,469	20,742	92,500	1,131,846	422,407
Imp. & Traders...	4,569,163	44,316	514,236	3,588,280	1,065,369
Park.....	202,244	10,101	1,000,000	15,148,845	4,528,978
Mech. Bank'g As'n	1,374,930	26,390	308,000	1,329,594	434,526
Grocers'.....	1,032,639	25,224	81,500	1,033,571	366,309
North River.....	1,570,733	12,829	1,441,521	1,441,521	258,246
East River.....	938,551	4,285	215,540	658,521	228,637
Manuf. & Merch'ts	1,399,769	11,149	1,200	1,040,646	262,691
Fourth National..	15,293,098	94,378	2,541,922	11,475,985	3,448,765
Central.....	13,040,563	45,921	1,525,154	12,577,594	3,482,423
Second National..	1,223,136	.....	269,950	928,685	327,046
Ninth National..	6,042,653	29,166	865,560	6,553,486	1,913,535
First National....	2,891,535	27,072	449,500	3,190,955	1,165,897
Third National..	3,789,031	102,776	793,220	3,064,376	944,341
N. Y. Exchange...	612,103	4,539	268,444	673,277	290,142
Dry Dock.....	107,436	7,690	13,754	230,938	39,000
Bull's Head.....	1,118,089	9,150	107,730	1,200,537	.....
Manufacturers'...	719,973	6,138	85,647	479,347	139,313
Totals.....	\$242,067,063	9,495,463	24,045,857	196,808,578	77,602,688

The statement shows a large increase in deposits and legal tenders, with a decrease in loans; and although indicating a decreased activity in business, is favorable to a continuance of monetary ease.

The deviations from the return of last week are as follows:

Loans.....	Dec. \$1,942,786	Deposits.....	Inc. \$3,655,109
Specie.....	Dec. 1,530,666	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 3,692,318
Circulation.....	Inc. 311,876		

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	19,102,917	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, ..	240,407,836	13,106,759	20,965,883	195,012,454	70,319,146	516,323,672
Feb. 3, ...	242,510,382	10,987,474	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, ..	234,500,518	13,945,651	23,243,406	185,868,245	69,496,033	593,448,860
Mar. 31, ..	237,356,099	11,930,392	23,736,534	188,554,592	72,158,099	529,240,644
Apr. 7, ...	242,643,753	11,486,295	24,127,061	189,094,961	71,445,665	602,315,748
Apr. 14, ..	244,009,839	11,035,129	24,533,981	193,153,469	73,910,370	578,537,853
Apr. 21, ..	242,067,063	9,495,463	24,045,857	196,808,578	77,602,688	535,834,778

The condition of the banks of the city of New York, on the morning of Monday April 2, is indicated by the following quarterly statement:

	LIABILITIES.	1866.	1865.	1865.
	April 2.	Dec. 30.	March 25.	March 25.
Capital.....	\$84,272,209	\$84,172,200	\$74,562,181	
Net profits.....	23,042,767	21,846,482	19,911,393	
Circulation.....	26,954,084	22,329,929	4,324,900	
Due banks.....	36,304,160	64,075,978	35,921,757	
Due Depositors.....	252,961,623	218,535,824	224,112,205	
Due all others.....	1,125,275	3,018,087	3,501,115	
Total.....	\$424,660,118	\$413,978,500	\$362,333,551	
	RESOURCES.	1866.	1865.	1865.
Loans and discounts.....	\$153,453,942	\$148,640,777	\$116,542,766	
Stocks.....	80,548,173	79,863,976	78,067,541	
Bonds and mortgages.....	231,978	229,153	720,862	
Real estate.....	5,710,149	5,698,083	5,726,214	
Due from other banks.....	10,057,535	13,121,015	10,449,581	
Cash items.....	91,877,286	78,212,524	91,791,411	
Specie.....	9,375,535	14,001,452	19,490,519	
Legal tenders.....	73,104,112	74,058,242	39,452,350	
Over drafts.....	296,408	153,278	92,307	
Totals.....	\$424,660,118	\$413,978,500	\$362,333,551	

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

	April 14.	April 21.	Increase..	Decrease..
Capital.....	\$14,642,150	\$14,642,150	\$618,034	
Loans.....	45,144,699	45,762,733	12,140	
Specie.....	949,016	936,876	336,754	
Legal Tenders.....	18,323,759	18,660,513	808,091	
Deposits.....	34,640,864	35,448,955	17,823	
Circulation.....	8,743,396	8,761,219		

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.....	47,350,428	1,007,186	7,357,972	36,947,700
Jan. 22.....	47,254,622	1,012,980	7,411,337	36,214,653
Jan. 29.....	47,007,558	1,008,825	7,432,535	35,460,881
Feb. 3.....	47,233,661	1,000,689	7,668,365	34,681,135
Feb. 10.....	47,249,383	996,312	7,819,599	34,464,070
Feb. 17.....	46,981,337	953,207	7,843,002	33,926,542
Feb. 24.....	46,865,592	1,026,408	7,732,170	33,052,252
Mar. 3.....	46,604,752	1,041,392	8,161,049	32,835,094
Mar. 10.....	46,546,878	1,055,694	8,248,100	32,504,508
Mar. 17.....	46,690,788	1,026,068	8,438,184	32,102,427
Mar. 24.....	46,642,150	981,932	8,580,200	32,144,250
Mar. 31.....	46,043,488	990,630	8,666,230	32,257,653
Apr. 7.....	46,028,641	946,282	8,720,270	32,762,280
Apr. 14.....	45,114,699	949,116	8,743,396	34,640,864
Apr. 21.....	45,762,733	936,876	8,761,219	35,448,955

BOSTON BANKS.—The last weekly statement of the condition of the Boston banks, as compared with the preceding, shows a decrease in nearly every item. The following were the changes: Loans decreased \$5,129,985; specie decreased \$35,955; legal tender notes decreased \$593,502; deposits decreased \$660,514; national circulation decreased \$1,165,555, State circulation decreased \$33,157. Amount due from other banks increased \$694,050; amount due to other banks decreased \$1,452,433.

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

	April 23.	April 16.	April 9.
Capital.....	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000
Loans.....	86,120,897	91,250,882	92,142,975
Specie.....	401,693	457,648	487,955
Legal Tender Notes.....	19,309,145	19,902,647	20,334,570
Due from other banks.....	11,688,105	10,994,055	11,503,317
Due to other banks.....	11,856,547	13,308,980	15,000,170
Deposits.....	36,946,182	37,606,696	37,426,560
Circulation (National).....	22,469,488	23,635,043	23,266,642
Circulation (State).....	744,041	777,198	830,069

NATIONAL BANKS.—The Merchants' Bank of Little Rock, Arkansas, and the First National Bank of Helena, Montana Territory, were the only national depositories designated during the fortnight ending April 21, 1866.

National currency issued for the week ending April 21, 1866 \$1,524,600
Amount previously issued..... 265,382,560

Total to date..... \$268,029,040

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	248,784,715
February 3.....	1,628	407,759,203	251,360,050
" 10.....	1,629	407,859,203	253,116,380
" 17.....	1,629	407,858,203	254,902,275
" 24.....	1,629	407,858,203	257,072,910
March 3.....	1,630	407,858,203	258,432,790

March 10.....	1,637	409,408,203	260,556,750
" 17.....	1,643	409,408,203	261,638,920
" 24.....	1,643	409,408,203	262,516,870
" 31.....	1,644	.....	264,247,170
April 7.....	1,645	.....	265,282,560
" 14.....	1,645	.....	266,504,340
" 21.....	1,645	.....	268,029,040

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The course of exchange during the week has been steadily upward. The expectation of a return of five-twentieths from Europe; the remittances next week, on account of coupons forwarded from abroad; the decline of cotton at Liverpool, and the relief of the market by purchases of bills to be held back for higher rates, have had the combined effect of inducing drawers to hold back for higher quotations. To-day the price opened at 108½ for prime bankers sixty days sterling, but subsequently the rate declined to 108a108½; long date bankers bills on Paris opened at 5.20, but closed at 5.22½a5.21½.

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

	April 6.	April 13.	April 20.	April 27.
London Comm'l. 105½@106	106½@106½	107½@107½	108½@108½	109½@109½
do bkrs' long 106½@106½	107½@107½	108½@108½	109½@109½	110½@110½
do do short 107½@—	108½@—	109½@—	110½@—	111½@—
Paris, long 532½@530	523½@521½	525½@521½	520½@521½	520½@521½
do short 527½@526½	520½@517½	525½@521½	520½@521½	520½@521½
Antwerp 535 @532½	531½@527½	531½@527½	556½@523½	523½@521½
Swiss 532½@—	527½@526½	527½@526½	523½@521½	523½@521½
Hamburg 35½@35½	35½@35½	35½@35½	35½@35½	35½@35½
Amsterdam 39½@40½	40½@40½	40½@40½	40½@40½	40½@40½
Frankfort 40½@40½	40½@40½	40½@40½	40½@40½	40½@40½
Bremen 76½@77½	76½@77½	76½@77½	77½@78	77½@78
Berlin 69½@90½	70 @70½	70 @70½	70½@71½	70½@71½

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.	FRIDAY.		
			Bid.	Ask.	
(Marked thus * are not National.)	Par of Share.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	
America*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	5 140
America (Jer. City)	25	100,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	.....
American	100	500,000	April and Oct..	Oct. '65.....	4
American Exchange	100	5,000,000	May and Nov..	May. '66.....	5 108
Atlantic	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	6
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	6
Bowery	25	250,000	.....	.....	.....
Broadway	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	12 200
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.....	5 125
Central	100	3,000,000	May and Nov..	May. '66.....	6 105½ 106
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.....	6 400
Citizens'	25	400,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	5 110
City	100	1,000,000	May and Nov..	May. '65.....	6 198
City (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	5
Commerce	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	5 106½ 108
Commonwealth	100	750,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	5 101 103
Continental	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	5 100
Corn Exchange*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Feb. '66.....	5 115
Croton	100	200,000	.....	.....	.....
Currency	100	100,000	Quarterly.....	Apr. '66.....	15
Dry Dock*	30	200,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	3½ 110
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.....	10 207
First (Brooklyn)	.....	.....	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	10
Fourth	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	5 102½ 103
Fulton	30	600,000	May and Nov..	May. '66.....	5 130
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg)	20	160,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	5½
Gallatin	100	1,500,000	Apr. and Oct..	Apr. '66.....	6 130
Greenwich*	25	200,000	Apr. and Oct..	Apr. '66.....	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.....	4 105 108
Irving	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	5 115
LeatherManufact'rs	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug..	Feb. '66.....	5 150
Long Isl. (Brook.)	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug..	Feb. '66.....	5
Manhattan*	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug..	Feb. '6	

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 27.)

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

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked). The table is split into two main sections: National Securities and Municipal Securities. It lists various bonds and securities from states like Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wilmington, Delaware.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, April 27.

The continued ease in the money market, a slight advance in gold, a revival of trade, together with some other circumstances of partial influence, have contributed to a revival of speculation. The coming month promises to be one of considerable activity.

Cotton is the principal—almost the only exception to the general favorable out-look in business matters. There has been a large decline, and prices close very unsettled. The intelligence from Liverpool reports a decline that was not wholly unexpected.

Breadstuffs have experienced a further speculative advance. The operations for a rise proclaim not only a great deficiency in present supplies throughout the country, but very indifferent prospects for the crops this year.

Provisions have been generally firm—some hog products have advanced. Pork has advanced some 75c. per bbl. in the past three days, chiefly on speculative orders from Western markets, where prices are nearly as high as in this market. Very little pork is now reaching this market from the West. The closing price for new mess this afternoon, was \$27.37½. Lard has also advanced, with diminished supplies. Bacon and cut meats have continued to come forward liberally, but have latterly been active, although the export demand is now limited. The receipts of live hogs at this market are quite large for the season,—a fact that will doubtless have an early influence, more or less, on the market for cut meats, bacon and prime mess pork. Beef has been firmer and more active. The receipts have nearly ceased for the season. Butter is nearly nominal. Cheese firm. Liverpool advices report a declining market for provisions.

Groceries have been active. Coffee sold largely early in the week, but for the last few days has been quiet and firm. The trade is now well supplied. Sugars have met with a steady demand. The large arrivals early in the week gave buyers a temporary advantage, which sellers have since recovered. The intelligence from New Orleans indicates that the sugar plantations of Louisiana have been badly damaged by the flood in the Mississippi, breaking through the levees. The importations at this market will probably be greatly reduced for some months to come by the rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations. Molasses has acted in unison with sugar. Teas have been more active and prices firm. Rice has been active to-day, and stocks reduced. Spices quiet.

In Naval stores we notice in the last two or three days a large export demand for spirits turpentine and rosin, and the transactions to-day showed some improvement, embracing common rosin at 3 per 280 lbs., and spirits turpentine 87@89c per gallon. Other naval stores have been rather quiet.

Petroleum is firmer through holders, not from any improvement in the demand.

Tobacco is generally lower and more active; that is, holders are disposed to sell, but obtain as good prices as they could have done in several weeks past, but not quite equal to those heretofore demanded.

Wool has been quiet for a few days, pending a large sale by auction at Boston, which is expected will settle prices for the present.

East India goods are somewhat irregular. Calcutta Linseed having advanced to \$2 55, gold, with large sales, and is now held higher. Manila Hemp declined. Gunny Cloth is advancing, while Gunny Bags remain dull.

The freight engagements show less activity in cotton shipments, but this staple and some Naval Stores embrace the bulk of shipments. We note, however, several cargoes of staves.

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The following table shows the exports from this port of some leading articles of commerce for the week ending April 24, since January 1, and for 1866, the corresponding period in 1865:

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pts, bbls	71	817	2,092	Pitch, bbls.	670	.....	.....
Ashes, Prls, bls	.....	39	186	Oil cake,.....	5,984	172,551	116,641
Beeswax, lbs.	1,202	89,559	100,885	Oils.	.....	.....	.....
Breadstuffs.				Petrol., gals	366,388	8,657,208	2,304,873
Flour, bbls.	20,707	324,896	366,374	Whale, gals	4,142	9,374	9,470
C. meal, bbls	3,792	38,993	44,621	Sperm, gals	27,616	67,074	34,730
Wheat, bus.	.....	102,409	172,000	Lard, gals..	552	6,642	22,503
Rye, bush.	9,001	146,050	.....	Provisions.			
Corn, bush.	47,719	2,042,806	136,436	Pork, bbls..	2,642	35,693	44,683
Oats, bush..	3,181	584,598	.....	Beef, bbls&tc.	1,571	30,594	40,642
Peas, bush..	1,400	13,187	.....	Bacon,	13,396	188,761	191,888
Candles, bxs.	2,019	22,752	.....	Butter.....	512	7,274	52,689
Cotton, bales.	22,277	218,327	15,945	Cheese.....	161	29,590	88,590
Hay, bales.	3,474	12,230	.....	Lard.....	5,896	121,139	126,379
Hops, bales..	.....	328	10,484	Staves M.....	91	2,874	4,547
Naval Stores.				Tallow.....	3,608	54,599	73,265
C. Turp. bbls	1,500	8,257	.....	Tobacco, pkgs	2,213	30,667	54,251
S. Turp. bbls	250	3,017	572	Tobacco, mf, lbs.	151,548	885,685	1,481,329
Rosin, bbls.	8,813	76,676	4,507	Whalebone, lbs	32,051	151,896	37,848
Tar, bbls...	64	5,571	4,334				

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending April 27, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1865, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JAN. 1.

[Of the items left blank in 1865 no record was made.]

	This week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.		This week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pkgs...	70	1,616	4,680	Rosin.....	4,860	139,925	9,188
Breadstuffs—				Tar.....	3,512	31,271	3,000
Flour, bbls..	31,797	493,892	638,180	Pitch.....	.....	1,018	.....
Wheat, bush	546	70,956	16,540	Oil cake, pkgs	996	24,622	.....
Oats.....	1,604	384,458	962,910	Oil lard.....	.....	2,107	3,195
Corn.....	12,213	439,218	604,290	Oil, Petroleum.	3,642	304,348	122,665
Rye.....	.....	13,880	15,055	Peanuts, bags.	.....	6,001	.....
Malt.....	2,950	176,361	.....	Provisions—			
Barley.....	3,940	115,924	*158,420	Butter, pkgs.	8,225	103,227	161,870
Grass seed...	1,228	97,308	.....	Cheese.....	740	42,857	44,225
Flaxseed....	.....	2,252	.....	Cut meats...	2,596	73,424	66,835
Beans.....	240	32,711	.....	Eggs.....	8,791	54,996	.....
Peas.....	548	17,335	.....	Pork.....	2,284	78,510	90,440
C. meal, bbls.	5,241	35,609	†140,315	Beef, pkgs...	503	42,885	57,685
C. meal, bags.	6,200	182,719	.....	Lard, pkgs...	1,613	65,947	64,080
B. W. Flour, bags.....	.....	6,045	.....	Lard, kegs...	307	3,751	.....
Cotton, bales	11,391	296,676	124,450	Rice, pkgs....	.....	1,335	.....
Copper, bbls..	109	2,720	.....	Starch.....	899	37,545	.....
Copper, plates.	.....	927	.....	Stearine.....	98	3,160	.....
Driedfruit, pkgs	122	4,956	.....	Spelter, slabs..	.....	547	.....
Grease, pkgs..	72	1,158	.....	Sugar, hhds & bbls	690	1,008	.....
Hemp, bales...	4	304	.....	Tallow, pkgs..	26	2,012	.....
Hides, No....	16,559	191,678	.....	Tobacco.....	3,014	53,568	8,365
Hops, bales...	.....	3,324	12,325	Tobacco, hhds.	292	7,248	.....
Leather, sides.	36,366	703,367	639,900	Whisky, bbls..	1,990	29,134	19,225
Lead, pigs....	117	2,530	.....	Wool, bales...	2,117	30,117	20,950
Molasses, hhds, & bbls	100	5,351	.....	Dressed Hogs,	.....	81,769	.....
Naval Stores—				No.....	.....	.....	.....
Crude trp, bbl	889	17,403	585	Rice, rough,	.....	15,704	.....
Spirits turpentine.....	311	10,639	1,815	bush.....	.....	.....	.....

* Including malt.

† Including bags reduced to barrels.

The following table shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending April 20, since Jan. 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.
Buttons.....	173	2,756	701	Hardware...	435	5,403	1,766
Coal, tons....	797	19,481	36,585	Iron, RRb's	8,737	56,464	55,815
Cocoa, bags...	142	5,911	1,001	Lead, pigs..	13,848	148,291	57,989
Coffee, bags...	18,043	209,739	163,883	Spelter, lbs.	442,226	3,463,587	.....
Cotton, bales.	.....	1,490	14,760	Steel.....	4,239	55,947	24,114
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs....	37,487	249,988	103,036
Bark, Peru	192	2,613	868	Tin slabs, lbs	367,811	2,777,217	1,020,346
Blea p'wd'rs	590	7,212	6,886	Rags.....	33	18,172	10,278
Brimst., tns.	220	6,948	745	Sugar, hhds,	.....	.....	.....
Cochineal....	.....	224	762	tes & bbls.	7,868	54,088	68,563
Cr Tartar...	12	589	190	Sugar, bxs&bg	16,428	114,071	101,159
Gambier....	1,511	5,765	.....	Tea.....	55,853	303,820	308,442
Gums, crude	661	5,251	541	Tobacco.....	319	9,411	3,330
Gum, Arabic	57	1,885	646	Waste.....	436	4,326	2,143
Indigo.....	5	1,459	2,277	Wines, &c.			
Madder.....	155	6,600	539	Champ, bkts	4,829	44,868	4,309
Oils, ess....	169	1,870	465	Wines.....	15,374	101,403	6,696
Oil, Olive...	544	35,365	3,939	Wool, bales...	5,714	28,688	17,200
Opium.....	.....	341	254	Articles reported by value.			
Soda, bi-carb	14,043	50,184	12,233	Cigars.....	\$31,937	\$413,128	\$102,852
Soda, sal....	1,843	8,534	3,201	Corks.....	9,113	43,166	17,120
Soda, ash....	1,962	15,758	9,161	Fancy goods..	78,909	1,486,409	441,222
Flax.....	1,012	4,993	494	Fish.....	13,123	568,977	194,019
Furs.....	90	1,496	1,290	Fruits, &c.			
Gunny cloth..	500	7,911	959	Lemons.....	24,395	186,001	20,954
Hair.....	112	2,376	1,040	Oranges....	13,315	128,586	136,741
Hemp, bales..	16,504	47,908	4,348	Nuts.....	25,439	463,501	470,910
Hides, &c.				Raisins.....	31,884	373,078	133,964
Bristles.....	91	699	202	Hides, undrsd.	154,416	2,259,131	908,245
Hides, dres'd	190	3,780	964	Rice.....	21,332	115,689	594,536
India rubber..	1,992	10,170	8,688	Spices, &c.			
Ivory.....	25	694	72	Cassia.....	4,822	109,057	18,698
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger.....	62	23,923	1,401
Jewelry.....	14	250	141	Pepper.....	1,869	51,543	967
Watches....	28	397	180	Saltpetre....	.....	57,445	41,572
Linseed.....	17,615	109,780	8,961	Woods.			
Molasses....	4,055	33,206	38,305	Fustic.....	360	14,985	23,074
Metals, &c.				Logwood...	4,443	94,605	39,189
Cutlery.....	146	2,054	663	Mahogany..	7,479	84,215	62,217

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., April 27.

The receipts at the ports the past week show a decided falling off, being only 35,000 bales, while the exports have been continued at an increased rate, reaching 69,000 bales, and the stocks exhibit a corresponding loss. Below we give a very interesting table we have prepared showing the movement of all the ports since the 1st of September:

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON (BALES) SINCE SEPT. 1, AND STOCKS AT DATES MENTIONED.

Ports.	Rece'd since Sept. 1.	Exported since Sept. 1 to—			Shipm'ts to North.	Stock.
		Great Brit'n.	France.	Other for'gn.		
New Orleans, Apr. 21.	701,912	281,562	105,432	15,912	402,906	188,630
Mobile, April 21.....	880,046	188,596	34,102	1,242	234,940	94,321
Charleston, April 20.	80,721	27,979	4,680	406	33,065	38,743
Savannah, April 21..	198,035	57,809	.....	.....	57,309	124,278
Texas, April 14.....	150,593	50,363	1,739	1,770	53,872	101,045
New York, April 27.	123,887	351,753	29,563	34,778	416,094	.....
Florida, April 11....	135,385	27,810	.....	.....	27,810	112,433
N. Carolina, April 27.	58,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,106
Virginia, April 27...	27,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,482
Other ports, April 27	.....	14,564	.....	240	14,804	.....
Total.....	1,756,176	999,936	175,516	54,348	1,240,800	745,033

The panic in the market at Liverpool, news of which has been received this week, was not unanticipated by those who had watched the

course of the trade closely. Our own London correspondent, under date of April 7, stated in last week's paper, that if the "shipments from India and the United States continued on the scale of the last three months, an *important fall*" must be expected. We repeat here the table he then gave, showing the stocks in and amount afloat for Europe at that date for the two years 1865 and 1866:

	1865.	1866.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	605,920	663,840
" London.....	127,545	58,584
" Havre.....	57,000	60,000
" Rest of Continent.....	40,000	20,000
Total.....	830,465	802,424
Indian Cotton afloat.....	341,500	689,000
United States afloat.....	25,000	135,000
Grand total.....	1,098,960	1,543,930

With such figures as these, (a consumption and export supply of 60,000 for 25 weeks,) and the increased receipts and shipments since from this side, the result was not doubtful. Many, however, argue now that there is to be a still further large decline, and that the price is to immediately settle down to 12d. Such a conclusion is not, we think, by any means authorized; for that price will not furnish a sufficient inducement to the Southern planters to raise cotton, except to a very limited extent, and would largely reduce the production in India and elsewhere. So far as the United States is concerned, with a five per cent tax; with existing difficulties of transportation at the South; with the necessity for the reorganizing of labor, and the high rate paid for labor and all the necessaries of life, cotton at the present time cannot be profitably laid down at Liverpool at 12d. Should there therefore be a further decline it must be followed by a reaction.

The market here during the week has been depressed in sympathy with reports from Liverpool, but the concession made in prices does not exceed six cents per lb. currency, in response to nearly nine cents currency decline at Liverpool. This is due to the feeling that there must be a reaction, and holders therefore are unwilling to accept the full decline of the panic. The sales for the week are only 8,000 bales. Closing quotations are as follows:

		Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary.....	27	28	28	27	27
Good Ordinary.....	29	29	30	30	30
Low Middling.....	30	30	30	31	31
Middling.....	31	31	32	32	32
Good Middling.....	33	34	34	35	35

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	554	North Carolina.....	995
Texas.....	3,244	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.....	924
Florida.....	30	Per Railroad.....	2,370
Savannah.....	2,260	Foreign.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1,014		
Total for the week.....			11,391
Previously reported.....			869,184
Total since July 1.....			880,575

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

	Week ending			
	April 4.	April 11.	April 18.	April 25.
To Liverpool..... bales	8,779	14,108	18,586	17,762
To Havre.....	.....	2,416	485	308
To Hamburg.....	863	.....	1,101	982
To Bremen.....	35	703	920	683
To Glasgow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To other ports.....	1,225	2,915	8	2,542
Total for the week.....	10,902	20,142	21,001	22,277
Previously reported.....	329,921	350,823	370,965	391,966
Total from N. York since July 1, '65.	350,823	370,965	391,966	414,243

GALVESTON, April 14.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. Sales for the week 650 bales, against 182 last week, and 2,466, 751, and 901 for the three previous weeks. Receipts for the week have been 2,626 bales, and the shipments 2,588 bales to Liverpool, 192 bales to New Orleans, and 778 bales to New York. Middling closed dull at 28@29 gold, exclusive of revenue tax. Freight, by sail to Liverpool, 9-16@8d.; to New York, 1c steamer, and 1/2 sail. Exchange on New York, at sight, par to 1/2 prem. Sterling, 105@108.

	Week ending		Week ending		Week ending	
	Mar. 31.	1861.	1866.	1861.	1866.	1861.
Stock on hand Sept. 1....	13,857	3,168	13,857	3,168	13,857	3,168
Received this week.....	2,274	2,274	1,379	2,122	2,626	3,464
Received previously.....	125,599	97,663	127,873	99,937	129,252	102,059
Received at other ports..	18,264	23,482	18,592	29,960	18,715	24,562
Total.....	159,994	126,587	161,701	129,187	164,450	133,253

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

Jan. 5.....	4,923	Feb. 9.....	4,136	Mar. 17.....	1,234
" 12.....	6,624	" 16.....	4,337	" 24.....	1,252
" 19.....	8,234	" 23.....	2,790	" 31.....	2,274
" 26.....	6,632	Mar. 3.....	2,721	April 7.....	1,379
Feb. 2.....	4,568	" 10.....	2,597	" 14.....	2,626

CHARLESTON, April 21.—The statement of cotton for the week closing April 20 shows that the receipts were 2,932 bales, and the exports 1,916 bales. Of the exports 1,235 bales went to Havre, 480 to New York, and 5 to Baltimore. Freight to Liverpool, 1/2d. to 9-16d for Upland and 1d. for Sea Island. To New York by steamer 1c, and by sail 3/4c@1/2c. Exchange on New York sight 1/2 discount to 1/2 premium. Sales for the week about 1,300 bales. Middling closing nominally at 35c. The following is the statement for the last three weeks:

	Week ending		Week ending		Week ending	
	April 5.	April 13.	April 13.	April 20.	April 20.	April 27.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865....	362	1,610	362	1,610	362	1,610
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to beginning of week.....	4,263	68,471	4,279	70,667	4,295	73,494
Receipts for the week.....	16	2,196	16	2,827	61	2,871
Total.....	4,641	72,277	4,657	75,104	4,718	77,975
Exports since Sept. 1, 1861, to beginning of week.....	4,096	66,083	4,175	69,363	4,175	70,253
Exports for the week.....	79	3,280	.....	890	27	1,889
Total exports.....	4,175	69,363	4,175	70,253	4,202	72,142
Stock.....	466	2,914	482	4,851	516	5,833

APPALACHICOLA, April 11.—The receipts since our last return show that, compared with previous returns, there has been a further falling off. The course and extent of the decrease in daily receipts may be seen from the following statement:

From Jan. 18 to Feb. 21 the total receipts were 21,671 bales or about 690 per day	
Feb. 21 to March 5 " " " 6,359 " " 500 "	
March 5 to March 17 " " " 3,895 " " 325 "	
March 17 to April 2 " " " 4,734 " " 290 "	
April 2 to April 11 " " " 1,648 " " 183 "	

It will also be seen that the stock continues to decrease. On the 11th of April it was reduced to 7,121 bales.

Rec'pts from May 1, to Sept. 1.	Feb. 21.	Mar. 5.	Mar. 17.	Apr. 2.	Apr. 11.
do Sept. 1st, 1865, to date..	12,650	12,650	12,650	12,650	12,650
	91,569	97,928	101,823	106,557	108,205
Total bales received to date	104,219	110,578	114,473	119,207	120,855
Total exported to date.....	71,830	86,724	102,251	111,021	113,734
Stock bales.....	32,389	23,654	12,222	8,186	7,121

The exports we give in the general table at the beginning of this article.

SAVANNAH, April 20.—The statement for this week shows receipts of 5,850 bales and 3,540 bales exports. Market has been quiet, middling closing 33@33 1/2. Exports have been as follows: To Liverpool, 1,002 bales; to New York 2,449 bales, to Baltimore 34 bales, to Boston 55 bales. Freight to Liverpool are 8d.@1d., and to domestic ports 1/2c by steamers, and by sailing vessels 1/4c. Below is the usual weekly statement:

	Week end'g		Week end'g		Week end'g		Week end'g	
	March 30.	April 6.	April 13.	April 20.	April 20.	April 27.	April 27.	April 27.
Stock Sept. 1.....	281	3,724	281	3,724	281	3,724	281	3,724
Received this week.....	136	5,816	192	5,691	31	4,069	93	5,757
Received previously.....	7,323	168,406	7,459	173,222	7,651	180,434	7,682	184,503
Total receipts.....	7,740	177,946	7,932	182,637	7,963	188,227	8,056	193,984
Exported this week.....	138	11,240	235	7,299	60	4,208	5	3,535
Exported previously.....	6,681	152,356	6,819	163,596	7,120	168,206	7,180	172,414
Total exports.....	6,819	163,596	7,053	170,895	7,180	172,414	7,185	175,949
Stock on hand.....	925	14,026	1,236	18,721	.....	.....	971	20,699

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The receipts for this week are 10,800 against 12,849 last week. Below are the receipts for a series of weeks:

Week ending Jan. 19—bales.	16,427	Week ending Mar. 10—bales.	16,473
" " 26	24,080	" " 17	17,002
" Feb. 2	21,362	" " 24	11,680
" " 9	21,673	" " 31	15,237
" " 16	19,592	April 7	18,133
" " 24	15,468	" " 14	12,849
Mar 3	12,492	" " 21	10,800

The stock on hand was 106,123 bales. Freight to Liverpool 9-16d. Exchange on London 133@134. Exports for the week were, to Great Britain 13,241 bales; to France, 4,152 bales; to Spain, 1,106 bales. By telegraph, under date of April 26, we have as follows: Cotton is unsettled; sales 900 bales; low middling 32@33c. To-day's receipts 1,250 bales. Sterling exchange 35 1/2. New York checks 1/2 premium. Freight to New York cotton nominal at 1/4c, to Liverpool 9-16d@8d, to Havre 1/2d@8d.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—By the City of Boston Messrs. Stolterfoht, Sons & Co of Liverpool, under date of 11th April, 1866, write of the extraordinary panic which has overtaken that market, as follows:

Only three weeks ago speculators, spinners and exporters were eagerly contesting for cotton, and drove prices up rapidly 1/4d per lb. the excitement culminating on the 17th and 19th March, when middling American was freely bought at 20 1/2d per lb. Since then we have declined with gradually accelerated steps, until yesterday 15 1/2d was in one instance accepted for middling Uplands. We give at the foot the sales, &c. of each day since our last issue.

With heavy imports again stocks accumulate, and unless Continental politics assume a more pacific aspect and allow of our usual export, we have not yet reached our maximum.

As yet the pressure has been caused only by an apparent over-supply and the fears of war; monetary considerations have not been super-added, but it remains to be seen how the very heavy losses on imports and speculative purchases will be borne.

To-day (Wednesday) though the sales are larger and the above-mentioned low price has not been repeated, we can scarcely call the market better; we quote Middling Uplands 16 1/2d, Orleans 17d.

	Import.	Speculation and export.	Total sales.	
Friday.....	6,377	1,500	7,000	1/4d lower.
Saturday.....	6,311	1,500	6,000	Flat.
Monday.....	10,063	1,000	6,000	1/2d lower.
Tuesday.....	31,726	800	2,500	3/4d lower.
Wednesday.....	3,834	2,500	8,000	More regular.
	58,311	7,300	29,500	bales.

LATER.—Friday Evening, April 13.—By the Africa at Halifax we have the following:

COTTON.—Sales of the week 48,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators and 12,000 bales to exporters. The market is downward, with a decline of 2d per lb on American, and 1d@2d on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 7,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and down.

ward, with a further slight decline on all qualities. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans.....	19d.	Middling Orleans.....	16d.
Fair Mobile.....	18d.	Middling Mobile.....	15½d.
Fair Uplands.....	17½d.	Middling Uplands.....	15¼d.

Stock in port 600,000 bales, including 307,000 bales of American. The Manchester market is dull and nominal, without transactions.

LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, April 14—COTTON—Sales yesterday and to-day 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is very dull with a panic, and the decline of yesterday and to-day amounts to 1@3¼d per lb. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 14d, but the market is nominal. The depression has been caused by the continued large arrivals at American ports, the heavy arrivals here, and the threatening aspect of the German question.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, April 27, 1866, P. M.

The speculation in flour and wheat, which had apparently culminated last week, has been renewed since Tuesday, leading to a further advance in prices.

The receipts of flour continue on a scale wholly inadequate to the wants of the market, and much below former seasons. This fact is made the most of by speculators for a rise, and prices have advanced 25@75c per bbl, with large sales. The speculation is favored by extreme ease in the money market, and a steady demand for consumption and from the regular shipping trade.

Wheat is not arriving at all. On the contrary, points that usually send us wheat at this stage of the season, are now drawing supplies from us. The receipts and stocks at the principal Western markets are smaller than last year, while in the shipments Eastward there is a very marked reduction. Yet the quantity of wheat in store here is large, and this market is in no condition to stand up under supplies exceeding 25,000 bushels daily. But three or four weeks must elapse before this test can be applied.

Corn has been without essential change. An upward movement in Western mixed has been defeated by liberal arrivals of Southern yellow. Oats and other coarse grains have been quiet.

The Western markets have been excited, and No. 1 Spring wheat has advanced to \$1 62 at Chicago, and \$1 65 at Milwaukee. This rise is predicated on unfavorable reports respecting the prospects of the growing crop of the Winter wheat, and the unfavorable weather for growing the Spring wheat. As regards the Winter wheat, these reports are not well substantiated, while the season has been unfavorable for Spring in the more Northern latitudes only, where there is an abundant surplus from last year's crop. The past month has been very favorable to Winter wheat. The failure last year was undoubtedly caused mainly by the unhealthy growth in April, stimulated by its unseasonable warmth.

We have telegraphic advices of the British markets to April 14th. There had been no important change the previous week—except in wheat there had been a partial advance.

This market to-day was firmer for flour and wheat, but there was a pause in the demand. The following are closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western.....	7 30@ 7 80	Wheat, Chicago Spring.....	1 40@ 1 95
Extra State.....	8 25@ 9 25	Milwaukee Club.....	1 90@ 1 97
Shipping R. hoop Ohio.....	9 00@ 9 50	Red Winter.....	2 20@ 2 50
Extra Western, common to good.....	8 40@ 11 60	Amber State and Mich.....	2 55@ 2 60
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	11 75@ 16 25	White.....	2 35@ 3 00
Southern supers.....	10 00@ 11 00	Corn, Western Mixed.....	82@ 88
Southern, fancy and ex.....	11 25@ 16 25	Western Yellow.....	88@ 90
Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 65@ 12 50	Rye.....	78@ 95
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	4 75@ 6 00	Oats, Western.....	44@ 59
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 00@ 4 50	Jersey and State.....	55@ 63
		Barley.....	1 00@ 1 18
		Malt.....	1 20@ 1 30
		Peas, Canada.....	1 10@ 1 20
		White beans.....	2 20@ 2 70

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

RECEIPTS.		1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	32,210	491,180	88,410	638,180	
Corn meal, bbls.....	4,135	120,810	5,540	140,315	
Wheat, bush.....	245	69,030		16,540	
Corn, bush.....	19,365	508,295	11,755	604,290	
Rye, bush.....	600	13,730	320	15,055	
Barley, &c., bush.....	6,500	317,750	11,610	158,420	
Oats, bush.....	6,200	403,750	14,655	962,910	

FOREIGN EXPORTS.		1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	21,005	329,180	15,790	366,375	
Corn meal, bbls.....	3,920	42,150	1,460	44,620	
Wheat, bush.....		100,295	15,555	172,000	
Corn, bush.....	46,120	2,016,520	4,425	136,435	
Rye, bush.....	9,000	144,030			
Oats, bush.....	3,030	540,785			

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

RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Week end'g Since April 21.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.	Week end'g Since April 21.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	6,436	71,998	29,391	9,212	135,566
Wheat, bush.....	107,954	1,316,975	464,748	128,496	339,944
Oats, bush.....	9,001	155,716	129,485	315	3,520
Corn, bush.....	10,181	93,351	105,747	25	1,780
Barley, bush.....	2,673	74,951	41,282		8,166
Rye, bush.....	2,804	29,594	22,579		

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

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
1865-6.....	383,512	8,579,869	496,221	189,303	161,031	117,86
1864-5.....	115,754	2,566,334	542,454	190,546	166,068	91,06
1863-4.....	273,553	8,965,221	681,048	249,030	191,979	123,85

CHICAGO.—The following tables show the movement in breadstuffs during the past week, also from January 1st, to date, with comparative statistics:

	Receipts.			Shipments.		
	Last W'k.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.	Last w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.
Flour, bbls.....	28,044	368,767	144,725	26,636	283,874	52,350
Wheat, bush.....	123,283	1,211,966	1,137,702	142,577	666,281	132,524
Corn.....	475,563	2,266,678	1,762,307	65,633	387,385	726,704
Oats.....	60,865	1,156,695	2,252,310	40,039	442,312	1,252,207
Rye.....	10,275	151,013	113,642	1,960	45,472	29,007
Barley.....	1,700	67,052	176,074	10,124	37,832	22,822

STOCKS.

	April 22, 1865.	April 21, 1866.	April 22, 1865.	April 21, 1866.
Flour, bbls.....	95,500	22,537	Oats, bush.....	1,115,800
Wheat, bush.....	1,858,000	931,501	Rye.....	98,500
Corn.....	587,000	793,944	Barley.....	153,200

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending April 21:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	47,160	152,395	928,611	101,660	13,325	19,777
Milwaukee.....	6,026	107,954	10,181	9,001	3,017	
Toledo.....	11,542	5,000	52,057	19,216		
Detroit.....	10,936	9,871	1,213	1,360	56	
*Cleveland.....	6,500	8,500	10,800	12,000	7500	
Totals.....	82,164	289,720	1,002,862	152,237	16,928	21,169
Previous week.....	63,723	149,501	633,372	79,776	5,494	16,051
Cor. week, 1865.....	40,418	04,905	527,871	44,399	8,405	2,446

* Estimated.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., April 27, 1866.

The Dry Goods Market is again unsettled and declining. The steady decline in cottons and the accumulation of goods in the absence of demand has caused great uneasiness among speculators who hold stocks and that class at least are pressing sales at such figures as their goods will bring. There are very few buyers in town and those do not wish to take goods in any large quantities. The receipt of the European advices on Wednesday depressed the market and jobbers put down prices 2@5 per cent, while the advices by the Nova Scotian on Thursday completely unsettled the market and business has since been at a stand still. This is particularly the case with domestic cottons, Brown Sheetings and Prints taking the lead. The firmness in gold helped to arrest the decline and give a momentary confidence to the market, but the further decline in cotton reported by the Africa has rendered quotations entirely nominal.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are the most affected by the decline in cotton and most unsettled. The cotton from which these goods are being manufactured was purchased nearly a year ago at about 46 @47 cents a pound and the same cotton can now be had at 33@34. The agents generally maintain the same prices as last week in the absence of inquiry, and the unsettled condition of the market, but these are no indication of the real value of goods. Standard Sheetings are quoted at 24 by agents but sold by outside parties for 22@23 cents and even lower. We repeat our quotations of last week with these remarks with few exceptions. Nashua X X, Atlantic A, Indian Head A, Appleton A, Amory 24, Atlantic P. A, A H & P H 23, Indian Head do B 30 inch 20, do E 48 inch 20, Nashua extra A 26 inch 22,

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS have been less affected, with a few exceptions, and very dull and goods accumulating. York Mills, so long held above the market, are now sold by jobbers at 47½, five cents off, and Wamsutta at 42½, 2½c. off. Most of the other quotations are nominally given, in the absence of sales, the same as last week, with the remark that goods can be purchased at much lower rates. Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 26, do do 5-4 35, do do 7-8 23, do do 4-4 22, Newmarket 33 inch 24, do 36 inch 28½, Waltham L 72 inch 72½, 33 inch 22½, do W 42 inch 30, do M 81 inch 100, do N 90 inch 110, Auburnville 4-4 31, Aquidnecks 4-4 21, White Rock 36 inch 36½, Kent River 11½, Uxbridge imp 28.

STRIPES and TICKS are abundant and the demand is very light. Chattanooga Ticks sell at 17, Concord 24, Manhasset 13½, Passaic 22, West Branch 30 for 4-4, and 27½ for 7-8, Windsor 22, Pacific 50 for A and 35 for B, Simpson & Sons checks 4-2 32½, Louisiana plaids 28½, Ringgold fast plaids 24, Simpson's Chambrays 28.

DRILLS are kept more steady from a moderate export demand. Indian are quoted at 26, Globe Steam Mills 21½, Park do 21½, Boot and Massachusetts brown each sell at 26, Laconia, Pepperill and Stark Standard, each 25, Massachusetts fine 22, Graniteville 22, and Stark H 21, Boot bleached 27, Massachusetts do 27 for heavy, and 25 for fine.

PRINT CLOTHS are dull and lower. There are very few sales taking place this week 64-64 square are held at 11½@12 in this city.

PRINTS have been dull, and in the absence of business, efforts are making to sell, and prices are reduced. Garners are 20c, 1c lower than last week Amoskeag pink 19, do purple 18, do shirting 17, do dark 17, do light 17, do mourning 16, Swiss ruby 18, Dutchess B 15, Lowell dark 16, do light 15½, each one cent lower.

CASSIMERES and SATINETS are in some demand for leading and fancy styles, while other makes are nominal. Considerable business is doing in fancy casimeres at a range of \$1 25@ \$1 75.

JACONETS are in light demand, Slaters are held at 19, White Rock high colors 21, plain do 19.

AMERICAN LINEN is in steady demand, at 21 cents for bleached Huckabuck, and 20 for brown, and 12 1/2 @ 16 for linen crash.

FOREIGN GOODS are still pressed upon the market, although since the last advices there is an unsettled, irregular feeling, many holders refusing to accept the rapid decline as an indication of the real tone of the market, and hoping for a reaction by the next advices. The auction sales on Tuesday and Wednesday were quite well attended, and goods sold at prices near what has been previously obtained. There, was, however, in some instances, and especially at the Thursday sales, much caution on the part of buyers, and goods went off but slowly.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending April 26, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1866.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1224	\$456,210	1,137	\$324,428	708	\$301,191
do cotton...	391	129,753	464	136,435	951	334,073
do silk...	338	334,173	332	315,853	223	224,335
do flax...	467	130,626	374	94,575	892	245,640
Miscellaneous dry goods.	224	83,610	105	37,248	2260	139,322
Total.....	2624	\$1,134,372	2412	\$908,518	5034	\$1,244,561

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

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	896	\$334,741	442	\$163,327	759	\$331,393
do cotton...	332	94,629	291	89,211	569	181,250
do silk...	132	134,226	75	65,200	138	146,345
do flax...	391	113,932	346	93,804	550	174,595
Miscellaneous dry goods.	37	10,715	1343	14,152	1686	29,561
Total.....	1788	\$688,193	2497	\$427,694	3703	\$863,144
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2624	1,134,372	2412	908,518	5036	1,244,561
Total th'wn upon mak't	4412	\$1,822,565	4909	\$1,336,212	8738	\$2,107,705

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	346	\$121,228	82	\$28,558	605	\$263,197
do cotton...	44	13,862	197	42,898	374	122,743
do silk...	7	8,199	33	28,290	116	127,790
do flax...	185	31,066	513	101,953	631	134,682
Miscellaneous dry goods.	43	11,129	305	12,281	756	13,913
Total.....	625	\$185,484	1130	\$213,380	2482	\$662,325
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2624	1,134,372	2412	908,518	5036	1,244,561
Total entered at the port.	3249	\$1,319,856	3542	\$1,122,498	7518	\$1,906,886

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending April 26, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....178	\$114,500	Shawls.....10	6,430	Lastings....3	2,463
Cloths.....18	9,133	Worsteds...139	63,849	Braids & bds. 41	18,695
Carpeting...115	28,591	Delaines....1	599	Cot. & worst. 70	27,704
Blankets....4	769	Worsted y'rn129	28,458		
Total.....				708	301,191

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....288	\$123,373	Emb'd mus'n 42	16,457	Gloves.....9	2,639
Colored....110	37,025	Velvets.....3	1,400	Spool.....151	45,464
Prints.....20	6,905	Laces.....27	10,940	Hose.....206	55,607
Ginghams...32	9,865	Braids & bds. 45	15,296		
Muslins....13	8,073	Hdkfs.....5	1,029	Total.....951	\$334,073

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....60	\$92,466	Laces.....29	17,855	Raw.....16	7,556
Crapes.....1	385	Shawls.....2	1,262	Sewings....13	9,188
Plushes....1	2,580	Gloves.....2	978	Braids & bds. 8	8,272
Velvets....6	11,435	Cravats....1	132	Silk & worst. 12	10,236
Ribbons....38	38,570	Hose.....e. 1	491	Silk & cotton 33	22,879
Total.....				223	\$224,335

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....727	\$195,073	Laces.....16	11,851	Thread.....63	16,591
Linens & cot. 3	1,173	Hdkfs.....22	17,938	Hemp yarn..61	3,014
Total.....				892	\$245,640

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Leath gloves. 21	\$32,855	Embroideries 42	33,735	Straw goods. 141	4,899
Kid gloves...9	6,984	Col's & cuffs 2	794	Feath & flow. 80	6,032
Matting....1835	12,565	Millinery....11	5,053	Susp. & elas. 31	10,401
Clothing....44	7,768	Corsets.....44	18,231		
Total.....				2260	\$139,332

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....95	\$49,132	Shawls...12	4,600	Lastings....1	652
Cloths.....12	7,036	Worsteds...302	145,079	Braids & bds. 7	2,846
Carpeting...93	25,062	DeLaines....5	3,146	Cot & wos'd. 212	91,517
Blankets....20	2,323				
Total.....				759	\$331,393

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....115	\$36,596	Emb. muslins 3	1,392	Gloves.....2	1,091
Colored....234	92,308	Laces.....10	3,811	Spool.....17	5,057
Prints.....42	12,481	Braids & bds. 2	593	Hose.....58	15,823
Ginghams...31	10,376	Hdkfs.....5	1,722		
Total.....				569	\$181,250

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....25	\$56,026	Laces.....9	5,484	Braids & bds. 2	774
Velvets....2	1,236	Hdkfs.....1	967	Silk & worst. 5	2,876
Ribbons....91	75,425	Sewings....1	760	Silk & cotton 2	2,797
Total.....				138	\$146,345

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....529	\$163,434	Hdkfs.....12	7,953	Thread.....6	1,631
do & cot...3	1,577				
Total.....				550	\$174,595

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Leath gloves. 5	\$6,373	Clothing....2	972	Straw goods. 48	11,023
Matting....1626	9,022	Embroideries 4	2,035	Sus & elas...1	131
Total.....				1,686	\$29,561

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....21	\$95,758	Shawls.....6	4,011	Lastings....5	3,744
Cloths.....21	10,964	Worsteds...169	82,733	Braids & bds. 18	8,947
Carpeting...51	11,964	Delaines....13	6,717	Cot. & worst. 100	36,854
Blankets....7	682	Worsted Yarns. 4	823		
Total.....				605	\$263,197

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....46	\$17,993	Emb'd Muslins 19	5,876	Hdkfs.....8	1,511
Colored....139	46,006	Velvets.....6	2,371	Spool.....26	7,560
Prints.....27	6,944	Laces.....7	4,321	Hose.....74	21,969
Ginghams...21	7,602	Braids & bds...1	590		
Total.....				374	\$122,743

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....21	\$37,980	Laces.....3	2,368	Braids & bds...4	3,540
Plushes....3	2,119	Hdkfs.....7	3,013	Silk & worsted. 2	2,313
Velvets....1	333	Raw.....6	17,745	Silk & cotton 12	5,895
Ribbons....57	52,484				
Total.....				116	\$127,790

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....623	\$132,064	Hdkfs.....3	680	Thread.....5	1,938
Total.....				631	\$134,682

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Leather glov...3	\$2,061	Matting.....655	1,853	Straw goods..92	7,114
Kid.....1	982	Corsets.....4	1,435	Suspend Elast. 1	463
Total.....				756	\$13,913

EXPORTS

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

PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 17, 1866.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
DANISH WEST INDIES.					
Trunks, pkgs..50	302	Mfd tobacco, lbs.....7,232	3,132	Beef, bbls....100	2,344
Shoes, cs.....1	99	Soap, bxs....200	300	Preserves, cs. 39	385
Nails, kegs...36	269	Lard, lbs....915	196	Portrait.....1	100
Lamps, pkgs...7	185	Trunks, pkgs..12	64	Books, cs.....2	400
Drugs, pkgs...29	274	Beef, bbls...36	361	Paper, cs.....10	425
Tea, pkgs....3	132	Pork, bbls...5	98	Furs, bales...191	55,228
Paint, pkgs...4	193	Dried apples, galls.....27,616	66,000	Sperm oil, lbs.....	
Leather, rolls..2	161	bbls.....2	70	Whalebone, lbs.....	
Sugar, bxs....4	2	Bread, pkgs...16	111	lbs.....14,949	19,434
Lard oil, galls.82	144	Fish, bxs....35	175	Rosin, bbls...361	4,942
Whale oil, galls.....81	118	Hay, bales...27	90	Tin slabs..1,194	15,539
Kerosene, galls.....730	418	Miscellaneous....	86	Lard, lbs...15,600	2,900
Candles, cs...100	401			Oil cake, lbs.....439,568	11,056
Perfumery, cs..2	197	ANTWERP.		Beeswax, bbls.....1,202	500
Hardware, cs..7	150	Coffee, bgs..3,211	56,785	Bread, bxs...4,056	4,056
Furniture, cs..36	966	Cotton, bals..246	47,363	Hogs' hair, bbls50	3,219
Miscellaneous....	764	Hickory, planks.....50	113	Oats, bush..2,500	2,500
	\$4,495	Ext fustic, bxs.50	534	Gum arabic, ar.30	2,068
		Tobacco, hhds.53	5,966	Wine, pkgs...11	3,150
		Tobacco stems, bales.....45	688	Brandy, pkgs..99	255
		Staves.....5,285	500	Sew mach, cs.322	8,877
		Quicksilver, flasks.....250	7,500	Indigo, ceroon20	3,000
		Mahogany, logs.....325	3,486	Maizena, bxs.600	1,875
		Potash, bbls...71	2,464		
		Rosin, bbls..1,415	5,411	BRISTOLS.	
		Honey, pkgs..120	6,912	Corn, bush...7,600	6,232
		Preserves.....54	582	Bread, bxs...300	300
		Miscellaneous....	53	Oil cake, lbs.....	
				lbs.....168,870	4,210
				Rosin, bbls...219	713
				Naptha, galls.....4,233	790
				Petroleum, galls.....59,619	23,800
				Spirits turp'tine, bbls.....250	7,579
					\$43,624

LIVERPOOL.					
Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Cotton, bales...1,412	236,100	Cotton, bales...17,762	3,109,648	Corn, bush.36,619	30,479
Ext fustic, bxs.....250	2,686	Tallow, lbs.....77,795	9,488		
Machinery, cs..10					

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 per cent ad val.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Pot, 1st sort and Pearl, 1st sort.

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Of 209 lb and upward.

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes American yellow.

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 per cent.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Rio Grande shin.

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Pilot, Navy, and Crackers.

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes American, gray and white.

Butter and Cheese—Duty: 4 cents.

With increased receipts the market is less firm for butter. Cheese is dull.

Large table listing various types of butter and cheese with prices and units.

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.

Table listing different types of candles and their prices.

Cement—Rosendale..... per bbl .. @ 1 75

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table listing chain types and prices.

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel.

Table listing coal types and prices.

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.

Table listing cocoa types and prices.

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 per cent ad valorem in addition.

Coffee has been steady for the better qualities but only moderately active, and closes quiet and lower.

Table listing coffee types and prices.

Table listing native goods like Ceylon, Maracaibo, Lagayra, and St. Domingo with prices.

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper, 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 30 per 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 dull and inactive, and prices are nominal.

Table listing copper products like sheathing, bolts, braziers, and portage lake.

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.

Table listing cordage types like Manila, Tarred Russia, and Bolt Rope.

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val.

Table listing cork types like Regular, Short Tapers, and Mineral.

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 per cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Callisaya Bark, 30 per 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 per cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per 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 per cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val.; Sal Aratus, 1 1/4 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1 1/4; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 per cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 per cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

Drugs are in steady but moderate demand.

Large table listing various drugs and dyes with prices and units.

Table listing various goods like Gum Myrrh, Turkey, Gum Senegal, Gum Tragacanth, Hyd. Potash, Iodine, Ipecacuanna, Jalap, Juniper Berries, Lac Dye, Licorice Paste, Madder, Nuts, Oil Anise, Oil Cassia, Oil Bergamot, Oil Lemon, Oil Peppermint, Opium, Oxalic Acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate Potash, Quicksilver, Rhubarb, Rose Leaves, Salaratus, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Sarsaparilla, Seed, Anise, do Canary, do Hemp, do Caraway, do Coriander, do Mustard, Senna, Seneca Root, Shell Lac, Soda Ash, Sugar Lead, Sulphate Quinine, Sulphate Morphine, Tartaric Acid, Valerian, Verdigris, Vitriol.

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.

Table listing duck types like Ravens, Light and Heavy, Scotch, Gourock, Cotton.

Dye Woods—Duty free.

Table listing dye wood types like Camwood, Fustic, Logwood, Barwood, Sapan Wood.

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val.

Table listing feather types like Prime Western, do Tennessee.

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

The Fish market is dull especially for Dry Cod which is lower. Mackerel is in better demand and higher.

Table listing fish types and prices like Dry Cod, Dry Scale, Pickled Scale, Mackerel, Salmon, Shad, Herring.

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton.

Table listing flax types like Jersey.

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/4; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 per cent ad val.

Fruit has been in light demand and prices are more or less nominal.

Table listing fruit types and prices like Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Dates, Almonds, Sardines.

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.

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, Dark, Pale, Bear, Black, Brown, Badger, Cat, Wild, House, Fisher, Fox, Silver, Cross, Red, Grey, Lynx, Marten, Dark, Pale, Mink, dark, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, Black, Striped, White.

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

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

(Subject to a discount of 25 @ 30 per cent.)

Table listing prices for American Window sizes: 6x8 to 8x10, 8x10 to 10x15, 11x14 to 12x18, 12x19 to 16x24, 18x22 to 20x30, 20x31 to 24x36, 24x31 to 24x36, 25x36 to 30x44, 30x46 to 32x48, 32x50 to 32x56, Above.

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

(Single Thick)—Discount 20 @ 30 per cent.

Table listing prices for English and French Window sizes: 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, 11x14 to 12x18, 12x19 to 16x24, 20x31 to 24x36, 24x31 to 24x36, 24x36 to 30x44, 30x45 to 32x48, 32x50 to 32x56.

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

Calcutta, light and heavy . . . per pce 17 1/2 @ 18

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

Calcutta, standard . . . yard 25 @ 26

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

Table listing prices for Gunpowder: Blasting (A), Shipping and Mining, Rifle, Sporting, in 1 lb canisters.

Hair—Duty FREE.

Table listing prices for Hair: Rio Grande, mixed, (cash), Buenos Ayres, mixed, Hog, Western, unwashed.

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

60 @ 65

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

Table listing prices for Hemp: American, Dressed, Undressed, Russia, Clean, Jute, Manila, Sisal.

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 0 cent ad val.

Hides are in some request but prices favor buyers.

Table listing prices for Hides: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Grande, Orinoco, California, California, Mexican, Porto Cabello, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoros, San Juan and Cent. Amer., Maracaibo, Bogota.

Table listing prices for Western, Dry Salted Hides—Maracaibo, Maranh, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoros, Bahia, Chili.

Table listing prices for Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Western, Country sl'ter trim. & cured, City.

Table listing prices for Upper Leather Stock—B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Bissau, East India Stock—Calcutta, city sl'ter, dead green, black, dry, buffalo.

Table listing prices for Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba, (duty paid), (gold).

Table listing prices for Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865, do of 1864.

Table listing prices for Horns—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Ox, Rio Grande, Ox, Buenos Ayres.

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

Indigo—Duty FREE.

Table listing prices for Indigo: 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 been rather more active during the week at firmer rates.

Table listing prices for Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash), Pig, American, No. 1, Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold).

Table listing prices for Bar Swedes, assorted sizes, Bar, English and American, Refined, do do do Common, Scroll, Ovals and Half Round, Band, Horse Shoe, Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch, Hoop, Nail Rod, Sheet, Russia, Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, Rails, English, do American.

Table listing prices for Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val. East India, Prime, East India, Billiard Ball, African, West Coast, Prime, African, Scivellos, 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.

Table listing prices for Galena, Spanish, German, English, Bar, Pipe and Sheet.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val. Leather is inactive, dull and lower.

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

Table listing prices for Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Rockland, common, do heavy.

Table listing prices for 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 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 STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra, do pipe, heavy, do pipe, light, do pipe, culls, do hhd., extra, do hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, do hhd., culls, do bbl., extra, do bbl., heavy, do bbl., light, do bbl., culls, Red oak, hhd., heavy, do hhd., light.

MAHOGANY, CEDAR, ROSEWOOD—Duty free.

Table listing prices for Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, 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.

Table listing prices for Molasses: 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.

Table listing prices for Nails: Cut, 4d. @ 60d, Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (8d), Copper, Yellow metal, Zinc.

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

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

Table listing prices for Turpentine, N. C., Tar, American, do foreign, Pitch, Rosin, common, do strained and No. 2, do No. 1, do Pale and Extra (280 lbs.), Spirits turpentine, Am.

Oakum—Duty free.

Table listing prices for Oakum: City thin oblong, in bbls., do in bags, Western thin oblong, in bags.

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

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

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

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon. Table listing Crude, Refined, Naptha, and Residuum.

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val. Table listing Blue Nova Scotia, White Nova Scotia, and Calcined, eastern/city mills.

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

Pork has been irregular and only moderately active, but closes excited and higher. Beef is quiet but firm.

Table listing various types of Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and Shoulders with prices.

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

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

Table listing Carolina and East India rice with prices.

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb. Table listing Turks Islands, Liverpool, Onondaga, Solar coarse, and F. F.

Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb. Table listing Refined, pure, Crude, and Nitrate soda.

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 Clover, Timothy, Flaxseed, Linseed, and other seeds with prices.

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing Drop and Buck.

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Table listing Tsatlees, Taysams, Canton, Japan, China, and Italian thrown.

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing Goat, Deer, and other skins with prices.

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

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

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. Spices are very quiet with little of interest to note.

Table listing Cassia, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, and Cloves with prices.

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

Table listing various types of Steel, Sugar, and other goods with prices.

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

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

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. Sales have been made during the week at lower rates but holders still ask these rates.

Table listing various types of Tea, Gunpowder, and other goods with prices.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Table listing Banca, Straits, English, Plates, and other goods.

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 20 per cent ad valorem; over \$15 and not over \$30, \$1.25 per lb. and 30 per cent ad valorem; over \$30, and not over \$45, \$2 per lb. and 50 per cent ad valorem; over \$45, \$3 per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem.

Tobacco is moderate for manufactured, leaf is moderately active at lower rates.

Table listing various types of Tobacco, Lugs, and other goods with prices.

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 0p.c ad val. Table listing South Sea, North west coast, Ochotsk, and Polar.

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

Table listing various types of Brandy, Whisky, and Wines with prices.

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

Table listing various types of Wire with prices.

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 quiet, and prices are almost nominal.

Table listing various types of Wool with prices.

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

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

Table listing various types of Freights to LIVERPOOL with prices.

Table listing various types of Freights to LONDON with prices.

Table listing various types of Freights to GLASGOW with prices.

Table listing various types of Freights to HAVRE with prices.

The Railway Monitor.

DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL.—The Lehigh Canal Company have leased the Delaware Division Canal, and will consolidate it with their own works, thus giving to Philadelphia the benefit of an entire water communication from the Lehigh coal region under a single management. This arrangement, as we learn, secures to the stockholders of the Delaware Division an increase of 8 per cent per annum, and will doubtlessly be advantageous to both companies, as well as the public.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILROAD.—It is reported that Massachusetts is about to subscribe \$1,000,000 towards the construction of this road, one of the most important in New England. That portion between Bangor and Winn, 56 miles, has just been let to contractors, and the whole road to the New Brunswick line will be under way during the coming summer. When finished, Boston will have a direct land route to St. Johns, N. B., and Halifax, N. S.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND EXTRA DIVIDEND.—This company has advertised to the effect that shareholders, as registered on the 8th May prox, will receive \$2,600,000, or 40 per cent on their capital of \$6,500,000 in bonds or scrip, convertible into full paid shares on or before June 12, on payment of 20 per cent of the par value of the scrip. In other words, the extra dividend is equal to 32 per cent cash, counting the shares at par. The sum of \$2,080,000 surplus thus appropriated, and \$520,000 cash on the conversion of the scrip into full shares, together \$2,600,000, will accomplish the purchase of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, west of the Mississippi River.

READING RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.—Among the many improvements contemplated by this company to their property, we may enumerate the following:

The construction of a branch railroad from a point near Barnesville via Wetherby, to connect with Pardee's Railroad in the Lehigh region near Hazleton, for the purpose of delivering a portion of the trade via the Valley of the Schuylkill.

The company are also making a road into the Shamokin Region, in the vicinity of the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad.

Also a branch road through Hamburg, that is to connect the Reading Railroad at Port Clinton with the East Pennsylvania Railroad at Topton.

CONCORD AND CLAREMONT RAILROAD.—Active efforts are now being made, and with every prospect of success, to extend and complete the Concord & Claremont Railroad from its present terminus at Bradford to Claremont on the Connecticut River. Newport and other large towns lying along the route will be largely benefitted by this extension, but the great advantages of the road in a business point of view will be in making it a connecting link in a through line from Boston to the West, and in this it will meet one of the greatest wants of that city, increased accommodation for its western business. This line completed, the Rutland & Burlington Company will extend it to Cavendish or some neighboring point on their road and so open the whole projected line via Rutland. The distance from Bradford to the Connecticut River is about thirty miles and from the Connecticut River to the Rutland & Burlington road twenty miles at farthest, making a total length to be constructed not more than 50 miles. This will be a very direct route and in the future will have the advantage even over the more expensive route by the Hoosac tunnel, which moreover cannot be finished for many years to come.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION RAILROAD.—The "back track" of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company's new railroad was formally opened on the 31st ult. This is one of the heaviest works in Pennsylvania. The elevation of the summit is 1,200 feet above the canal at Wilkesbarre. The road is constructed upon a bed of solid rock almost the entire distance from the summit to the foot of the mountain.

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	\$100,991	\$280,503	\$210,171	\$273,875	\$541,005	\$523,566	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$237,555
229,041	347,648	—	154,418	275,282	207,913	317,839	482,164	405,634	175,482	246,331	174,164
226,733	419,815	—	195,803	299,063	304,885	390,355	499,296	523,744	243,150	289,403	226,251
197,269	406,680	—	162,723	258,480	—	421,363	468,358	—	185,013	186,172	—
314,679	460,422	—	178,786	322,277	—	466,830	585,623	—	198,679	227,260	—
314,521	521,174	—	206,090	355,270	—	565,145	747,942	—	243,178	311,180	—
332,098	695,523	—	224,257	335,985	—	480,710	702,692	—	224,980	232,728	—
406,076	738,527	—	312,165	409,250	—	519,306	767,508	—	271,140	288,095	—
446,044	677,625	—	354,554	401,230	—	669,605	946,707	—	331,494	384,290	—
396,847	719,911	—	320,879	357,956	—	729,759	923,886	—	324,865	300,707	—
381,810	731,270	—	307,803	307,919	—	716,378	749,191	—	336,617	261,141	—
357,556	599,752	—	252,015	236,324	—	563,401	546,609	—	321,037	190,227	—
3,709,970	6,568,068	—	2,770,484	3,840,091	—	6,114,566	7,960,981	—	3,095,470	3,223,088	—
Erie Railway.			Illinois Central.			Marietta and Cincinnati.			Michigan Central.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(638 m.)	(638 m.)	(798 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)
\$984,837	\$908,341	\$1,187,188	\$327,900	\$571,536	\$582,828	\$77,010	\$98,112	\$ —	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$282,438
934,133	886,039	983,855	416,588	528,972	512,027	74,409	86,626	—	278,848	279,137	265,736
1,114,508	1,240,626	1,070,434	459,762	616,665	516,822	89,901	93,503	82,910	348,802	344,228	337,158
1,099,507	1,472,120	—	423,797	516,608	—	72,389	82,186	—	338,276	337,240	—
1,072,293	1,399,279	—	406,373	460,573	—	83,993	73,842	—	271,553	401,456	—
1,041,975	1,225,528	—	510,100	617,682	—	78,697	110,186	—	265,780	365,663	—
994,317	1,152,803	—	423,578	573,403	—	91,809	108,652	—	263,244	329,105	—
1,105,364	1,364,126	—	586,964	747,469	—	94,375	112,156	—	346,781	413,501	—
1,301,005	1,345,456	—	799,236	739,736	—	93,078	120,051	—	408,445	460,661	—
1,222,568	1,406,385	—	661,391	641,589	—	90,576	117,604	—	410,802	490,693	—
1,224,909	1,451,217	—	657,141	642,887	—	96,908	114,512	—	405,510	447,669	—
1,334,217	1,503,993	—	603,402	518,088	—	95,453	104,587	—	376,470	328,869	—
13,429,643	15,295,913	—	6,329,447	7,181,208	—	1,038,165	1,222,017	—	3,966,946	4,504,546	—
Mich. So. & N. Indiana.			Mil. and Prairie du Chien.			Milwaukee & St. Paul.			Ohio & Mississippi.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)
\$256,604	\$363,996	\$314,598	\$102,749	\$98,183	\$121,776	\$51,965	\$98,181	\$131,707	\$210,329	\$259,223	\$267,541
304,445	366,361	283,177	115,135	74,283	84,897	46,474	86,528	122,621	260,466	239,139	246,109
338,454	413,322	412,393	88,221	70,740	—	64,993	95,905	124,175	309,261	313,914	326,286
330,651	366,245	—	140,418	106,689	—	83,702	106,269	—	269,443	271,527	—
267,126	353,194	—	186,747	146,943	—	131,648	203,018	—	224,957	290,916	—
315,258	402,122	—	212,209	224,838	—	126,970	237,562	—	223,242	304,463	—
278,891	309,083	—	139,547	177,159	—	99,662	251,906	—	268,176	349,285	—
353,862	424,206	—	113,399	170,555	—	86,402	241,370	—	302,596	344,700	—
402,219	484,173	—	168,218	228,020	—	164,710	300,841	—	332,400	350,348	—
404,568	521,636	—	178,526	210,594	—	221,638	395,579	—	278,006	372,618	—
448,934	498,421	—	149,099	226,840	—	198,135	346,717	—	346,243	412,553	—
411,806	366,192	—	117,013	110,664	—	129,227	171,125	—	275,950	284,319	—
4,110,154	4,868,951	—	1,711,281	1,985,571	—	1,402,106	2,535,001	—	3,311,070	3,793,005	—
Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago.			St. L., Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wab. & Western.			Western Union.		
1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
(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	\$100,872	\$170,078	\$178,119	\$79,735	\$144,084	\$226,059	\$30,840	\$43,716	45,102
457,227	678,504	474,738	147,485	153,903	155,893	95,843	139,171	194,867	37,488	37,265	36,006
611,297	857,583	654,390	160,497	202,771	—	132,896	155,753	—	42,038	32,378	39,299
588,066	733,866	—	157,786	169,299	—	123,987	144,001	—	41,450	33,972	—
525,751	637,186	—	149,855	177,625	—	127,010	138,738	—	48,359	63,862	—
532,911	646,995	—	155,730	173,722	—	156,338	194,521	—	68,118	82,147	—
506,640	584,523	—	144,942	162,570	—	139,626	271,725	—	50,308	68,180	—
625,547	712,495	—	218,236	218,236	—	244,114	374,534	—	49,903	59,862	—
675,310	795,938	—	234,194	269,459	—	375,534	379,981	—	60,565	75,677	—
701,315	858,500	—	203,785	222,924	—	221,570	375,534	—	56,871	92,715	—
691,555	712,362	—	202,966	208,098	—	220,209	361,610	—	54,942	61,770	—
914,03	580,963	—	204,726	162,694	—	265,154	247,023	—	42,195	37,830	—
7,190,43	8,439,062	—	2,084,074	2,290,696	—	2,050,323	2,926,678	—	587,078	669,383	—

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns for COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend (Periods, Last p'd), Friday (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 (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							<i>Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage (extended)	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1900		
<i>New Jersey:</i>							2d do	201,500	7	May & Nov	1875		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	435,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:</i>						
<i>New London Northern:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,290,000	7	Jan. & July	1875		
1st General Mortgage	300,000	6	Jan. & July	1885			<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
<i>New York Central:</i>							1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	92		<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	92		1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov	1883	86		<i>Staten Island:</i>						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	87		1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	101 1/2		<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	102		1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Bonds of 1865		7	do	1876	102		<i>Terre Haute and Indianapolis:</i>						
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
1st General Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov	1872	99	100	<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	92	97	<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	87	
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	88 1/2	90
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	'73-'78			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov	1875	77	77
<i>Northern Central:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	77	77
State Loans	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	irred.			Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
2d Mortgage Sinking Fund	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1855	84	85	Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		70
Baltimore and Susq. S'k'g Fund	150,000	6	Quarterly	1866			<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov	1875		
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	83	84	Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887		10	<i>Troy Union:</i>						
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	96		do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	94		<i>Union Pacific:</i>						
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885			1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	29		Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	1861	90 1/2	93
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			2d do (no interest)	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	25	25 1/2
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1869	93		1st Mortgage	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1883		
2d do (now stock)						35 1/2	<i>Warren:</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	81	83	<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1872	81	83	1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1874			2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
1st Mortgage	225,000	7	Jan. & July	'70-'80			Sterling (£899,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	'68-'71		
<i>Pacific, (S. W. Branch):</i>							Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875		
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	1,139,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'87	73 1/2		Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'66-'76		
<i>Panama:</i>							Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	76	77
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug	1872			1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890		97 1/2
<i>Peninsula:</i>							<i>York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884			1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov	1870		
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	96		Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	93 1/2		Canal						
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							1st Mortgage Bonds	2,382,109	6	Jan. & July	1886		
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	92		Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6	....	1885		
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		80
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch. & Sept	1870		
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	93	95	Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880	87 1/2	88	Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1884	87	
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886	100	100 1/2	Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			<i>Morris:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876		92
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov	1868			<i>Pennsylvania & New York:</i>						
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							1st Mortgage (North Branch)	590,000	6	May & Nov	1876		
Mortgage Loan	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		74 1/2
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882		75
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov	1870		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'y	1912	100		<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	94 1/2	95 1/2	Maryland Loan	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1865		100
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	83	87	do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
<i>Akron Branch: 1st mortgage</i>	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1884			Coupon Bonds	1,100,000	6	do	1878		57
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							Priority Bonds	325,000	6	do	1864		95
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov	1883		24
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,438,000	8	Jan. & July	1875			1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,900	7	Mch & Sept	1888			1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	79	80
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			Miscellaneous:						
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876			<i>Cincinnati and Conington Bridge:</i>						

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

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

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST—FRIDAY.

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

MINING STOCK LIST—FRIDAY.

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

PERMANENT POLICIES

METROPOLITAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

108 AND 110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000 00
 ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1866, - - - - - 1,645,984 98

The Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York, being convinced of the great convenience and safety of the system of Deposit Insurance, so long and successfully practised in Europe, and in some of the other States of the Union, has decided to adopt the same in its own business, whenever it may be desired by the party seeking insurance.

This mode of insuring will be confined to dwelling houses exclusively,
 And will be conducted on the following plan:

The assured is required, on the issuing of the policy, to deposit with the Company such sum as may be agreed on, not to exceed the aggregate of ten annual premiums, which

REMAINS AS A PERMANENT DEPOSIT

so long as the property stands and the party desires to continue the insurance. If the property be sold, it is provided that the insurance shall still hold good for sixty days longer in order to give time to make the necessary change in the policy.

Whenever the assured shall elect to terminate the insurance, or the same shall be terminated by sale as above mentioned, the assured will be entitled to receive back the whole sum deposited, less five per cent, which, with the interest, constitutes the premium reserved by the Company.

The Company reserves to itself, as heretofore, the right to cancel any risk, on due notice, in which case the whole deposit, without any deduction, will be returned to the assured. This right can be waived by the Company when parties going abroad desire to secure against change.

An example of the practical working of this system is here presented:

Mr. Smith has a house which he desires to insure for \$5,000, the annual premium on that sum \$12 50, ten years' premium is \$125; this sum, deposited with the Company, makes the insurance *perpetual*, without further payment of any kind.

When the property is sold, or the assured desires to abandon the insurance, he applies to the Company and receives back \$118 75 of the \$125. If the Company elects to cancel he receives his whole \$125, and the bargain is at an end.

The advantages of this method of insuring, in the case of dwellings, where permanent security is especially desirable, rendering unnecessary the constant watchfulness now required, in order to prevent a policy from lapsing, at an unlucky moment, cannot fail to be perceived and appreciated here, even more than elsewhere. The immense amount of dwelling property in this city, forming, in many cases, the bulk of great estates, must find this system especially valuable for its permanency and safety.

When insurance must be renewed from year to year, the best memories may sometimes fail, and then property on which families depend for their sole support may disappear in an hour—once made, insurance by deposit need never to be remembered again, except where circumstances call for its discontinuance.

It keeps alive without watching. Insurance by this method is obviously cheaper as well as more secure. Thus, \$5,000 costs, say \$12 50 per annum, on a first class dwelling; while on \$125 (the amount to be deposited) the interest at seven per cent, is but \$8 75. If the risk runs in this way ten years, the Company gets \$8 75 per annum for insuring \$5,000, and at the end \$6 25 more, being five per cent, retained when the deposit is reclaimed—making the average annual premium \$9 37.

We have no doubt that as fast as this simple and convenient system becomes understood, it will so fully commend itself to all insurers of dwellings that few will think of protecting them on any other plan.

Full explanations of the working of this plan, under every variety of circumstances, will be furnished on application to the Company.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM,
 ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM,
 EDWARD A. STANSBURY,
 JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
 BOWES R. McILVAINE,
 FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
 HENRY PARISH,
 DUDLEY B. FULLER,
 JOHN A. GRAHAM,
 GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
 CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
 JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,

WILLIAM K STRONG,
 JOHN C. HENDERSON,
 GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
 MARTIN BATES,
 PASCHAL W. TURNEY,
 FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
 WATSON E. CASE,
 LORRAIN FREEMAN,
 EDWARD MACOMBER,
 J. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.,
 SAMUEL D. BRADFORD,

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President,
 ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President,
 JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d Vice-Pres.

H. H. PORTER, Secretary.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Ass't Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

NEW SKIRT, 1866.

J. W. Bradley's
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC.

Manufactured solely by
 WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers Street,
79 & 81 Reade Street, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.

THE

Fulton National Bank

has declared a dividend of Five Per Cent out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after May 1st. (The Bank assumes the Government tax.)

Transfer books closed till May 2. By order,
 R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, W. H. FOSTER, W. H. SANFORD,
 President. Cashier. Asst. Cashier.
 THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
 OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
 NEW YORK, April 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. has been this day declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable, free from Government tax, on the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to May 1, inclusive.
 HENRY A. SMYTHE,
 President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New York, April 20, 1866.—A Semi-annual **DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT,** has been declared, payable, free of government tax, on and after the first day of May next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 21st instant and reopened on the 2d day of May. E. WILSON, Cashier.

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.

REAL ESTATE
 AND

MINING BUREAU.

S. HASTINGS GRANT,
 70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Agent for the sale of Landed Estates, Mines, Tobacco and Cotton Lands in Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., now offers properties of great value, many of which cover Gold, Copper, Lead, Plumbago, Iron, and Coal Mines, Water-power, and Mineral Springs. The fullest information with regard to the above may be obtained through this office.

REFERENCES: Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., M. K. Jesup & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., A. R. Wetmore & Co., Satterlee & Co., Lathrop, Ludington & Co., Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., John Torrey, M. D., U. S. Assay Office.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

THE REFERENCE BOOK,

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

Estimate of the Capital

possessed by each, and an indication of their **GENERAL CREDIT STANDING.**

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

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.

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

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

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

Empire Line

FOR SAVANNAH, G.A.,
Every Saturday.



The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamships
SAN SALVADOR,

Commander, Joshua Atkins, and
SAN JACINTO,
Commander, Winslow Loveland,
1,500 Tons Burthen each.

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

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

San Jacinto, Sat. April 28 | San Salvador, Sat. May 19
San Salvador, " May 5 | San Jacinto, " 26
San Jacinto, " 12 | San Salvador, " June 2
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.

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

SMITH'S FERRY & BEAVER CREEK

Oil and Salt Company.

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

President, M. W. Wilson; Secretary, M. H. Bergen; Treasurer, Chas. R. Braine

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

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.

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, \$4,828,585 00

Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise..... 3,330,350 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.. 3,283,801 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.

H O P E

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

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

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

ONLY FIRST CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

Board of Directors:

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

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

Pacific Mutual Insurance

COMPANY,

(TRINITY BUILDING,)

111 BROADWAY.

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

DIVIDEND TWENTY PER CENT.

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

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

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

Additional profits from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866..... 189,024

Total profit for eleven years..... \$1,896,334

The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed in cash..... \$1,107,24

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

ALFRED EDWARD, President.
WM. 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-Prest.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

Bankers.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, 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

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.

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.

Bankers.

Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000

Banks, Bankers, and Dealers' accounts solicited. For the accommodation of the mercantile public, the officers of this institution have organized a special COLLECTION DEPARTMENT,

which, it is believed, supplies a want not hitherto adequately met by banks or brokers. Returns are obtained in the quickest time, and at the lowest rates possible, upon accessible places in the United States and the Canadas. The proceeds, as soon as received, are credited, and notices sent at once of amount of proceeds so credited, to the parties for whom the collections are made. When notes are returned under protest, notice is at once sent to owner of the fact, thus saving the necessity of calling one or more times to inquire whether or not a note has been paid. JAMES BUELL, President. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

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.)

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.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

SIMON DE VISSER,

52 Exchange Place, New York.

Bankers.

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 3-10 Per Cent Treasury Notes, 1st, 2d, & 3d series, 6 Per Cent Currency Certificates.

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.

VERMILYE & CO.

The Tradesmens

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

Tenth National Bank,

No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository of the Government.

D. L. ROSS, President

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

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.

Southern Bankers.

A. G. CATTELL, 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.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF RICHMOND, VA.,

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the Government.

Collections made in this city and all accessible points in the South.

H. G. FANT, President.

S. A. GLOVER, 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. Runyan, St. Louis, Mo.

Bankers and Brokers.

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

JAY COOKE & Co.,
BANKERS.

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

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

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

March 1, 1866.

CORN, TWEEDIE & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ADOLPHUS M. CORN, DAVID TWEEDIE,

Members of the New York Gold Exchange.

EDWIN D. FOSTER,

Member of the New York Stock Exchange.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

Bankers & Commission

MERCHANTS,

35 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

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.**

Bankers and Brokers.

Galwey, Kirkland & Co.,

49 EXCHANGE PLACE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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

W. T. Galwey, J. L. Kirkland, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr

J. C. Morris,

NO. 5 WILLIAM STREET,

Broker in

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS,

RAILWAY SHARES, GOVERNMENTS, &c.,

At all the Stock Boards.

REFERENCES:

B. C. Morris,
Harbecks & Co.,

Galwey, Casado & Teller,
Caldwell & Morris.

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. 61 WILLIAM STREET,

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

Fire Insurance.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL,..... \$500,000 0

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,

GUSTAVU F. DAVIS,

Edwin D. MORGAN, of New York.

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

Liabilities,..... 244,391 43

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.

To CAPITALISTS.

Attention is called to the

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD

COMPANY.

Interest guaranteed and payable by the

ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAIL-

ROAD COMPANY,

in the City of New York, on the

First Days of May and November.

These Bonds are a strictly

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

and will be sold on terms that render them a very

cheap and

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

Further information on application to

E. A. & S. W. HOPKINS,

70 Beaver Street.

Equipment Bonds of the Delaware

and Raritan Bay Railroad

Company.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF

Davidson & Jones,

Bankers & Brokers,

No. 25 Pine st.

The entire amount of the Mortgage is \$300,000.

The bonds are due in 1874, and bear 7 per cent. interest,

payable March 1 and September 1.

Counting Houses and Offices

Fitted up in best style, and at short notice, with

CARPET, COCOA MATTING, CHINA MATTING

AND OIL CLOTHS.

DOREMUS & NIXON,

45 WARREN STREET, N. Y.