

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## The Chronicle.

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### MONETARY EASE AND MR. SHERMAN'S LOAN BILL.

AMONG the questions which seem at present to attract the most attention among financial men, one of the chief is whether the existing ease in money will continue. And the general opinion seems to be that no interruption need be seriously apprehended of the smooth operation of financial affairs. The reasons for this opinion are that there is an increasing accumulation of idle capital in the financial centres, and that no sudden contraction of the currency will be made by the government, inasmuch as it is an indispensable condition for the realizing of Mr. McCulloch's plans of consolidating the debt that the money market should be kept in an easy, tranquil condition. Moreover, the dullness of business at this season of the year renders it probable that no sudden demand

for money will arise to cause any strain on our financial machinery.

Some apprehension seems to prevail lest the new funding bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Sherman on Wednesday should have the effect of causing a certain degree of stringency. But it is easy to see that the effect of that measure should it become a law will be to impart increased ease to monetary affairs for the bill only authorizes the negotiation of the consolidated government bonds at par, and it is very evident that it would be practically impossible to negotiate a large loan at five per cent if the slightest pressure or stringency prevailed.

It is true, as has been said, that the proposed loan is not to be floated by the issue of more currency. This course is inadmissible, and would defeat its own purpose. But, in every point of view, it is certain that, whatever other objections may be urged against Mr. Sherman's funding scheme, as at present developed, the supposition that it may tend to cause derangement or stringency in the money market is without foundation.

### THE MAY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

It has been urged, as an argument against the withdrawal of part of our redundant paper money, so as to restore the currency to a healthier condition, that such a withdrawal must of necessity produce stringency in the money market. If any of our readers hold this incorrect opinion they will do well to look at the debt statement which we publish elsewhere. It will there be seen that during the month of April last the legal tender notes in circulation were diminished fifteen millions, half the cancelled notes being greenbacks. Still the loan market continues easy, and no monetary pinch of even the slightest and most temporary violence has supervened. The same principle was illustrated in a still more remarkable manner, and on a much greater scale, during the last fiscal year, when, although loans were negotiated by Mr. McCulloch to the amount of 1,475 millions of dollars; still during the very same period the active currency of the country was diminished, by means of the compound interest notes, to the extent of considerably more than 100 millions.

This lesson, familiar to financial statesmanship, that the currency can be controlled, under certain conditions, without tightening the money market, is also, as we have said, very clearly illustrated by the May statement of the debt; and to this cardinal principle we have a very significant and gratifying corollary at the present moment, in the fact that when a great funding loan act is passing through Congress, Mr.

McCulloch is inaugurating the great movement of consolidating the debt, by taking steps to bring our paper money into a sounder and less redundant condition. The truth is, that there are periods of the year when a very small diminution of the volume of the currency would cause much mischief, while at other seasons, as now, a very considerable depletion of the channels of the circulation is not only harmless, but easily accomplished. Mr. McCulloch's practical knowledge and sagacity has enabled him to seize on the right moment, and to withdraw his currency in the right way.

But there are other matters of interest in the national debt statement just issued. We ventured last month to say that the purchase of ten-forty five per cent bonds, which took place on behalf of the Government in March, was a special case, and would not be repeated. We now find that our information was correct. No change whatever has taken place in the outstanding aggregate of ten-forties. The five-twenties of 1865, however, have increased by the sale of \$5,828,000, and the sixes of 1881 \$29,500. Of seven-thirties about half a million more have been brought up, and of the compound interest notes five millions.

In regard to the compound notes, the aggregate of which is now \$167,072,141, some persons are of the opinion that the interest ought to be added on to the principal in the report. A morning paper advocates this view as follows:

"In making up the statement of the public debt, it seems to us that there is one item which is not correctly put. If a merchant were asked for a statement of his accounts, accrued interest would necessarily figure as a part of the sum eventually to be paid. There are one hundred and sixty-seven millions of compound interest notes. If we assume that one year's interest is due on them, the public debt is nearly ten millions greater than it sums up by the Treasury statement; if more than one year's interest, so much more must be added; if less than one year, so much must be deducted. Whatever the amount of interest actually accrued, that sum, or an approximation to it, ought to be furnished in the statement. In the case of other interest-bearing securities this is not necessary, because the interest is a payable interest, can be calculated by the public, and is extinguished at fixed intervals; but in compound interest notes, the silent growth of principal is constantly going on. When these notes mature they will represent not one hundred and sixty-seven millions, but over two hundred millions, and they at this present writing really represent a larger sum than they indicate. It makes very little difference whether the debt is twenty millions more or less, but it does make a great difference whether or not the Federal Government should be regarded as perfectly frank and even scrupulously honorable in its official statements."

If, however, the plan here advocated could be adopted, the public would never know what might be the real aggregate of outstanding notes at any given time, or how much of the reported sum was principal and how much interest. Besides, it is contrary to the ordinary usage to report in the manner proposed an amount of interest which is not yet due. The interest on the compound notes cannot very well be reported till it is due and actually paid. For these reasons then, if there were no others, we think that Mr. McCulloch's method, though open to some objection, is, on the whole, the best.

We must not omit to notice the diminution of the amount of the debt. Eight months ago the aggregate was 2,757 millions, and now it is only 2,689 millions. We have sixty-eight millions of debt less on this showing than we had on our Treasury books on the 31st August. We do not wish to lay undue stress on this fact, and only cite it in this place to confirm the statement we ventured some time ago, that in all probability our national debt has reached its highest point, and that all future government loans will have as their object the simple conversion of one class of security into another.

#### TAX LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

WE hear from Washington that the Ways and Means Committee favor some amendments and important modifications of the Tax Bill which was recently introduced into

the House. This measure is in many respects a great improvement on former tax laws, but it contains two provisions in which we trust a change will be made. The first has reference to the proposed increase of the tax on cotton. No person conversant with the facts can doubt that in British India and elsewhere, an extraordinary impulse has been given to the production of cotton, and that this country will not easily regain its old monopoly in this important branch of business. Now, to increase the tax on cotton is really to give a premium to our foreign rivals; to discriminate against the southern producer; and to legislate to the prejudice of our own national interests. It is our wisest policy to set free from all unnecessary burdens this important branch of trade on which depends the recuperation of that part of our country which has suffered the most from the desolating ravages of the war. And from obvious causes the raising of cotton will be attended with so much of incertitude during the next year or two; and will probably in so many cases disappoint the just expectations of those, who, under auspices apparently promising, have gone south and invested their capital; that at present we ought rather to diminish the pressure of taxation than to increase it. Even were the country placed in such an emergency that new taxes must be laid, and laid anywhere and anyhow, so that we might raise a revenue and replenish an exhausted exchequer, cotton is one of the last things which a far-seeing financial statesman would touch. But at present when the Treasury is full; when we are about to lessen the weight of taxation; in an act which contemplates the remission of some 75 millions of the fiscal burdens which oppress our national industry; it would surely be a great mistake, an egregious blunder, if we put a heavier burden on cotton which is already too much taxed, while we are relieving the fiscal pressure and making it lighter every where else. On national grounds then, and as an act of justice to our fellow-citizens engaged in the cotton business, we hope the tax will not be increased as is proposed, until time has been given for the trade to resuscitate and to develop itself. We do not claim a permanent exemption from heavier taxation. The time will come, and perhaps earlier than is in some quarters anticipated, when we shall derive a very large revenue from a wisely imposed duty on cotton. And this very productive tax, when the proper time arrives, may take the place of a multitude of galling imposts, which we shall be glad to get rid of. To tax cotton too heavily now, would be to put off indefinitely, or, at least, to retard for a considerable time, the realization of that desirable movement. In a year or two probably, these objections will no longer hold, but till then, we had better not try to increase the tax; for if we do, we shall assuredly give a check to business, and thus derive less revenue to the Treasury, besides inflicting evils of no small magnitude on vast interests connected with our commerce and trade.

The second point to which we referred arises out of the attempted changes in the income tax. The new bill proposes, first, to exempt \$1,000 from duty in all cases, instead of \$600 as at present; and secondly, it would charge large incomes of rich citizens five per cent instead of ten per cent, which is the rate under the old law. Both these changes in the law we think are ill-advised. The first would exempt from the tax a vast multitude of persons who ought to pay it; and the second would relieve those in affluent circumstances from bearing their fair equitable share of the public burdens. These two charges, if made, would very materially curtail the amount of the Treasury receipts from the income tax, and would introduce the intolerable principle, happily unknown as yet to our fiscal legislation, of relieving the rich of their burdens and discriminating against the poor.

## THE WALL STREET FORGERIES.

The reign of paper money is always fertile in fraud, peculation, embezzlement, as well as in prodigality and extravagance. But since the excitement relative to the Ketchum frauds, nothing has produced in financial circles a more profound impression than the discovery on Wednesday evening of the forgeries by which John Ross has defrauded a number of banks and private individuals of various sums, amounting in the aggregate to little less than half a million of dollars. The criminal has been known in Wall street for more than a year, and has been ostensibly engaged in business as a gold broker. Of his antecedents little is known, and as his connections and manners, unlike those of young Ketchum, were not calculated to inspire special confidence, it is somewhat of a mystery how he, though almost a stranger, contrived to get into his hands so large an amount of funds at any one time. How long he has been engaged in such nefarious transactions is not known, nor has it transpired whether he had any accomplices. It is not easy, however, to believe that projects of so complicated a character could have been devised and carried into execution by one man, however experienced and accomplished an adept he might be in the arts and appliances of counterfeiting.

Three distinct kinds of fraud are charged against the criminal. First, the forgery of four cheques, two of them purporting to be drawn by Howes & Macy for \$54,000 each, and two by Alfred Speyer for \$64,800 each. The names and certifications on these cheques were forgeries, and the whole were executed with such skill as to show that they were from the hand of an expert counterfeiter. The cheques were deposited in the bank, and drawn against before the fraud was discovered.

Two other cheques were drawn by him in his own name and the certification marks of the Continental and Union banks were forged thereon. Of these cheques one was for \$63,125 and the other for \$63,062 50. They were duly paid away by him to respectable firms from whom he had bought gold, and were detected after passing through the Clearing House.

The third species of fraud was, if possible, of a still more dangerous character, and consisted of the forging of bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad. We have examined some of these alleged forgeries and they certainly are so well executed that without the use of a powerful lens no one would for a moment think of challenging or suspecting their genuineness. Of this fact no further proof need be sought than is offered by the fact that not only the Union Bank but also the eminent firm of Groesbeck & Co. were induced to accept some of these bonds as collaterals for a loan. It is, however, worthy of note that the forger had the adroitness to lull suspicion asleep by first purchasing through the last-named firm some genuine bonds bearing precisely the same numbers which he subsequently impressed on his fictitious ones.

Such is a general view of the astounding series of crimes with which John Ross is charged. He is still, we believe, at large and is reported to have converted the proceeds of his crimes into compound interest notes. It is not very complimentary to our detective police system that he still continues to elude its vigilance.

Some very irritating controversies have arisen out of this case among the losing creditors of the absconding criminal, which will probably be adjudicated in the courts of law. Into these we of course forbear at present to enter. There is, however, one general caution which is obviously suggested by the facts of this case; namely, that the present system of certifying checks in this city needs improvement. In the hurry of a business so extended and so rapidly increasing as that of many of our principal brokers, too much care can-

not be taken that the goodness of a check should be attested by some safeguard, which shall not be open to such frauds as those we have been contemplating. Several methods of accomplishing the object have been proposed for this purpose, and one immediate result of the Ross frauds will, no doubt, be to give an adequate protection to the recipient of checks purporting to be certified as good by the banks on which they are drawn.

## THE SPANIARDS AT VALPARAISO.

It is perfectly natural that the news of the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet, under imperative orders from Madrid, should have been received in this country with a deep feeling of indignation, and there can be but little doubt that if Commodore Rodgers, commanding our own squadron in the harbor of Valparaiso, had taken upon himself the responsibility of interfering by force to prevent the consummation of the Spanish Admiral's purpose, he would at once have become a popular hero in the United States.

As we understand the Commodore's own report of the transaction made to the Secretary of the Navy, the chief consideration which restrained him from thus interfering was the fact that the British interests imperilled in Valparaiso were enormously larger than the American. "I had no intention," he writes, "of becoming a catspaw to draw European chesnuts out of the fire, and then have the power I served, laughing at my singed paws, while they enjoyed the fruits of my temerity." There is a certain inconsistency between this ground of forbearance and the theory upon which Commodore Rodgers originally proposed to the English Admiral to take joint action in preventing the bombardment; an inconsistency concerning which it is worth while for us, in the interests of commerce and of international law, to utter a timely word.

The belligerent right of the Spaniards to bombard Valparaiso is contested by Commodore Rodgers in his report, upon the theory that as "the mode of warfare proposed by Spain seemed to him (Commodore Rodgers) such as would provoke private animosity rather than coerce national will, it was not directed to its legitimate end, and consequently might be resisted." Now, putting aside all question as to the abstract decency or indecency of the Spanish action against Valparaiso, in regard to which no question will probably be raised outside of Spain itself, it is certainly most fortunate that Commodore Rodgers' practical second thought occurred to him in time to arrest the putting into effect of his theoretical first intention.

It is a lamentable thing that in the latter half of the nineteenth century a Power which is seeking, like Spain, to recover something of its long-lost prestige among the nations of Christendom, should sully its flag by such a military policy as the government of Isabella II. has seen fit to adopt towards the Republic of Chile. But it would be a thing still more lamentable, that the authority to plunge great nations like the United States and England into war should be vested in naval commanders on distant stations, acting upon their own opinion of the probable moral effect of belligerent measures adopted by one of two belligerent parties, in whose vicinity the said commanders might happen to be cruising. The emotional satisfaction which the American people might have derived from hearing that a Spanish fleet had been sunk by the guns of our squadron defending the harbor and city of Valparaiso, would have been dearly purchased by the establishment of a precedent more than likely to work serious harm and embarrassment to ourselves at some future time.

Upon the theory of Commodore Rodgers, the captain of an English or French man-of-war of sufficient force lying in the harbor of Greytown at the time of the bombardment of that

place by Commander Hollins, would have been justified in opening his batteries upon the American vessel engaged in that act. Upon the same theory, too, France or England would have been justified in declaring war against the Union for the purpose of breaking the blockade of Charleston, it having been abundantly published to the world at the beginning of our late civil strife that the leading statesmen of those countries looked upon that blockade as calculated to "provoke private animosity rather than coerce national will."

Logical and moral consistency would have forbidden Commodore Rodgers to abandon his purpose of saving Valparaiso, conceived as a lofty duty of humanity and international law, out of any regard either to his own personal and professional safety in the premises, or to the relative importance of the British and the American interests put in jeopardy by the Spanish fleet. But it is very satisfactory, we repeat, that our high-spirited and sympathetic sailor should have been thus logically and morally inconsistent.

We think, however, that the government at Washington will lose no time in taking such decisive action in concert with the powers most largely interested in the South Pacific commerce, to bring this senseless and dangerous quarrel between Spain and the South American States to a close. That both parties to the quarrel are in the wrong is palpably apparent, and it is by no means clear that the Chilians, who seem to have been originally the less responsible of the two for the outbreak of hostilities, are not to-day, to say the least, quite as much to blame as the Spaniards for the continuance of these hostilities.

In the present temper of civilization small and weak States are in less danger than ever they were in before, of suffering injury at the hands of stronger communities; but precisely for this reason, small States are much more sorely tempted than they ever before were, to inflict injury upon and offer insult to their more powerful neighbors. This is especially true of such small States as the Spanish-American republics, which enjoy an extensive commerce with the rest of the world, carried on chiefly by foreign enterprise, and sustained by foreign capital. In the case of Valparaiso, for example, it is admitted that the damage done by the recent bombardment, fell in an overwhelming proportion upon the French, English, German, and American property; and it needs but a slight knowledge of human nature, to make one understand how much more easy and agreeable it must be for a Chilean Congress to pass patriotic resolutions, and for a Chilean executive to exhort his people to bear calamity with courage, when the charges of executing these resolutions and the burden of that calamity are mainly to fall, not upon Chilean, but upon foreign shoulders.

The United States already have a very extended system of intercourse with States situated as Chili is, in respect to their foreign relations of commerce and finance. Our geographical position in the world, and the peculiar genius of our people, make it certain that this system of intercourse with such States must be still further, and, indeed, indefinitely developed; and while we are heartily ready to join with the civilized world, in reprobating whatever of atrocity or outrage may mark the course of Spain towards Chili or any other power, we owe it to ourselves not to be over-hasty in interposing precedents of American origin between the power of the Union and the many possible or probable rites, to which American honor and American interests are now, or may be hereafter exposed, at any one or another point in the vast circumference of our commercial relations with the rest of mankind.

#### THE STATE TAX ON SALES.

The commercial public are taken by surprise with the discovery that, at the late session of the Legislature, a bill was

passed imposing heavy taxes upon transactions of brokers and auctioneers. The measure was smuggled through with a secrecy which indicates that its promoters were afraid to have it submitted to the test of public opinion, and with a suddenness which shows that it was deemed unsafe to admit the discussion of its merits. The main features of the bill consist in the imposition of the following rates of duty upon the sales of brokers and auctioneers:

*First*—All wines and ardent spirits, foreign or domestic, at the rate of \$1 on every \$100.

*Second*—All goods, wares, merchandise and effects imported from any place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of fifty cents on every \$100.

*Third*—All other goods, wares, merchandise or effects which are the production of any foreign country, at the rate of seventy-five cents on every \$100.

Probably the sales and resales at New York of the classes of commodities here subjected to tax will not aggregate below \$600,000,000 per annum. On a large proportion of the products the wholesale profits are very light; so that a tax of  $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 per cent amounts to a serious drawback upon the gains of the merchant. The duty would, of course, have to be charged by the agent upon the buyer or seller. If upon the seller, he would find it unremunerative to continue his business, and would either remove to some place where he could supply his customers free from the tax, or employ his capital in some other manner. If upon the buyer, he would prefer making his purchases at Boston or Philadelphia, where commerce is free from such imposts. In either case, the trade of New York would inevitably be seriously damaged. A duty of  $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 per cent upon wholesale transactions is quite sufficient to render an important proportion of the trade of this city unprofitable; and having that effect, its ultimate result would be to banish a large amount of our business to other cities. For years, Boston held a comparative monopoly of the trade in Eastern products; the municipal authorities imposed a tax of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent upon sales of teas, and ever since, that important trade has been held by New York merchants. The policy of our own Legislature is to drive that branch of commerce, and other branches along with it, back again to Boston, by the imposition of a duty double that which banished it from thence. In the foreign wool trade there has always been a close competition between this city and Boston. The New England metropolis has an important advantage in being nearer to the manufacturers of that section than New York, and it has been only by dint of superior enterprise that the wool brokers of this city have been able to secure the lion's share of this important branch of commerce. The Eastern manufacturers, aware that they must pay  $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent more here than at Boston, may, of course, be expected to give the preference to the Boston market. There are mills in New England which give their half million orders for wool; can those buyers be expected to come into this market when they are aware that, upon their purchase, they must pay to the State three or four thousand dollars? In this city there is sold, annually, not less than \$25,000,000 of dry goods at public auction. By the removal of these goods to Philadelphia or Boston for sale, the importers could save about \$200,000 of duty; is it to be supposed that such an important economy would not induce the selling of a large amount of dry goods at those cities? And would not the increase of auctions at those places, tend to divert thither much of the private trade in foreign dry goods of which we have now almost an exclusive advantage? The new duties may be shown to operate similarly in the case of all the leading branches of our foreign commerce. These allusions serve to show that the enforcement of this law must result in incalculable injury to the commerce of this port. Indeed, had the problem before the Legislature been, how to banish trade from New York

to the competing cities of New England and Pennsylvania, no better solution could have been given than this very measure.

We are at a loss to conceive what motive can have led to the adoption of this suicidal act. If it be supposed that the aim was simply revenue, then it is difficult to conceive that a body of men, undertaking to legislate for the largest and wealthiest State on the Continent, could be so utterly ignorant as not to perceive that the measure is fraught with the most serious danger to our commerce. If we assume that the object sought was the multiplication of lucrative offices for politicians; then we are compelled to admit that legislative corruption has gained an ascendancy utterly incompatible with commercial prosperity. Some regard the measure as instigated by a few merchants, who desire to get rid of the mediation of brokers and auctioneers. This supposition would seem to be countenanced by the fact, that the duty is imposed upon the transactions of these parties only; and that a bond of \$5,000, with two sureties, is required from them by the law. The middlemen are no doubt a thorn in the side of merchants who would prefer coming into direct contact with buyers. The auctions, too, are regarded as a nuisance by a class of importers who prefer doing their business at private sale. The broker and the auctioneer, however, perform important services to both buyers and sellers, for a very moderate charge; and no stronger evidence of their value to the community could be given, than the fact they are so extensively employed. They supply the brain and energy of our exchanges; and we could no more dispense with their functions, than the jobber could conduct his business without buyers or salesmen.

Serious doubts are entertained of the constitutionality of the law; and the question will probably be tested at an early day before the courts. The bill has the serious defect in construction that it imposes a tax without specifying the object to which the proceeds shall be applied; while Art. VII, § 13 of the State constitution provides that—

*“Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it shall be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.”*

It would seem probable that, upon this ground at least, the law may be pronounced unconstitutional.

We have rarely seen the mercantile community so exasperated under a sense of legislative outrage. All feel that their interests are gravely threatened, and that an immediate remedy must be found. We cannot but hope that the authorities will hold the execution of the law in abeyance until either the courts have declared it unconstitutional, or the legislature has cancelled the wrong.

#### THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The bill to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company, and make an appropriation in aid of the enterprise, passed the House of Representatives at Washington on Wednesday. It is now under the consideration of the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and will probably be reported favorably. Public opinion has rapidly matured in its favor, and it has in former years attracted attention in Congress. Mr. Lincoln, it is well known, was always ardent and positive in the expressions of his opinion in its favor. The last Congress repeatedly debated the matter; and now we find it again under consideration. It is claimed that it falls legitimately within the scope of the powers to regulate commerce, and therefore is within the sphere of Congressional legislation. Boston and New-England have, perhaps, as much interest in the matter as the city and State of New York; and the efforts put forth by Eastern capitalists to secure railway communication with Lake Ontario and Canada show they

are not indifferent. Whatever may be the result of the present agitation, it may be regarded as certain, that if the Legislature of the State of New York will not, at an early day, authorize the commencing of this work, the Western producers will find an outlet to the possible detriment of the commerce of the State.

A bill to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company had already passed both Houses of Legislature at Albany, and was signed by the Governor on Tuesday of last week. It empowers the company to construct a canal of sufficient dimensions to carry shipping from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario; reserving the right to the State at a future day of purchasing and operating it as a part of the canal system. The Senate, however, attached to the bill the extraordinary proviso, that the company should not begin the work till the Erie Canal shall have been enlarged to a capacity enabling it to carry boats of a size capable of holding twenty-five thousand bushels of corn. The friends of the measure were obliged to accede to this, and remain content with a law which recognizes the principle they had in view, although leaving it to future legislation to allow it to be put into practice. The folly, as well as absurdity of this measure of the admirers of the canal, has been demonstrated at a very early period, by this action of Congress overriding and promising to supersede the dilatory proceeding of the Legislature of the State.

We do not share in the apprehension which have been put forth, that the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal would both reduce the revenues of the Canal Fund, and divert a large part of the Western commerce from its present channels. Every increase of the means of transportation on this continent will add to the volume and profits of business. We have everything to gain, and nothing to lose by the adoption of a liberal policy. The matter of revenue to the State, even if it should be diminished, is a minor consideration. It is not a wise or statesmanlike policy to construct public works for the sake of income. The province of Government is to promote the public welfare, and for doing this it is entitled to a support from taxation. When private enterprise is restricted because it threatens to come into competition with public works, then the Government is assuming the prerogatives of a despot, and overstepping its legitimate sphere. If the canals of the State are not operated so as to produce a revenue sufficiently ample to pay their expenses, it must be evident that their management is too costly, or that they have become inadequate for the requirement of commerce. This is an age when rapidity of movement is often of the utmost importance.

Then, again, it is a violation of the comity existing between the States and districts of our country, for New York to interpose barriers to commerce, on the pretext that her revenues are in danger. The policy is unjustifiable as well as short-sighted. New York cannot prosper except the other parts of the Union are also prospering. Indeed, the commanding position, in point of wealth, &c., of this commonwealth, her advancement from a fourth to the first rank in the sisterhood of States, is owing almost entirely to the liberal character of her policy in commercial matters. It is no time now to hesitate; the same generous liberality should be continued, and then we may rely confidently upon the operation of the laws which govern commerce to assure our prosperity.

We have no dread of the formation of a new outlet for the trade of the West through the St. Lawrence river. Experience has shown that this is hardly practicable. Vessels to cross the ocean require deep keels and sharp bottoms; whereas, owing to the shallowness of the harbors of the Western lakes, only broad flat-bottomed shipping can enter them. This makes it necessary to break bulk at an interme-

diate point; a necessity which favors incalculably the continuance of trade in its present channels. Besides, half the year, the river is bound with ice, at the period when the requirements of western commerce for an open route to the seaboard are most imperative. Indeed, it is almost as hazardous to navigate the St. Lawrence as to double Cape Horn. Hence, so far, every endeavor to open trade with Europe through that river, has been abandoned.

Besides we have a competition, more formidable than the St. Lawrence, and a hundred millions of Canadian capital to be invested in Canada. The termination of the war has given the Mississippi to the West and the restoration of commerce down that river, has already affected the carrying business. This was to have been expected, and not to be deprecated. But the desire to maintain our own supremacy should induce our people to ask and grant the construction of a new route eastward, which will enable the products of the west to come eastward with less hindrance.

We have no doubt that this view will be ultimately adopted by the great majority of our citizens. When the ship-canal bill was introduced into the Assembly, it did not have thirty supporters, and yet so thoroughly convinced were the members by the discussion, able on both sides and exhaustive of the subject, that it received a large majority. If it had been canvassed and debated as ably and fully in the Senate, the proviso which we have mentioned would never have been appended. But the measure has only been postponed. The Legislature of 1866 has given it acknowledgment, and another one will, we trust, remove the impediments; if the Senate of the United States should hesitate to carry out to carry out to maturity the action initiated by the House of Representatives.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.

We give below our usual monthly review of the imports of foreign dry goods at New York. The total for the month shows a decrease over the other months of the year, as we stated would be the case in our reviews for February and March. Still the total for the month is much larger than the same periods of any other year given below, and the figures for the four months are very greatly in excess of the previous years, being \$55,706,357 this year, against \$15,268,630 for 1865, and \$35,477,140 for 1863. While we are importing so extensively, it is gratifying to know that our exports are also unusually large. The total cotton exported from the whole country since September has, as will be seen in our cotton report in this number of the CHRONICLE, reached now a little over 1,250,000 bales, thus giving the United States a credit abroad of about \$200,000,000. The following is the movement of foreign dry goods at New York for April:

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

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$830,954	\$1,543,537	\$910,037	\$1,763,674
do cotton.....	285,675	494,666	359,347	1,646,906
do silk.....	655,567	1,085,482	723,972	1,295,425
do flax.....	419,287	810,588	381,395	1,247,193
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	159,309	339,168	134,596	687,188
Total entered for consumption.	\$2,350,802	\$4,273,441	\$2,509,347	\$6,640,286

  

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$373,656	\$1,072,236	\$525,299	\$1,818,949
do cotton.....	86,226	324,103	313,291	777,933
do silk.....	235,352	533,368	288,331	893,563
do flax.....	113,442	503,733	283,752	682,620
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	38,977	71,669	46,356	135,056
Total withdrawn from wareh'se..	\$847,653	\$2,205,109	\$1,457,029	\$4,308,121
Add entered for consumption...	2,350,802	4,273,441	2,509,246	6,640,286
Total thrown on the market...	\$3,198,455	\$6,778,550	\$3,966,376	\$10,948,407

  

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$689,695	\$487,551	\$391,108	\$1,578,336
do cotton.....	506,106	92,727	212,271	572,138
do silk.....	291,611	154,697	211,893	756,657
do flax.....	474,128	143,410	460,187	526,482
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	71,605	68,449	84,900	156,487
Total entered for warehousing.	\$2,033,205	\$946,804	\$1,360,359	\$3,590,094
Add entered for consumption...	2,350,802	4,273,441	2,509,347	6,640,286
Total entered at the port.....	\$4,384,007	\$5,220,245	\$3,969,706	\$10,230,380

Below we give the figures for the four months of the year :

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

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$6,861,142	\$12,059,855	\$3,913,621	\$12,915,558
do cotton.....	2,512,164	3,784,246	1,453,459	7,884,277
do silk.....	3,633,481	7,405,105	2,157,747	8,334,363
do flax.....	3,091,743	4,003,485	1,975,910	5,997,799
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	1,122,950	1,826,752	646,607	3,192,621
Total entered for consumption.	\$17,221,480	\$29,079,443	\$10,147,344	\$38,324,018

  

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$1,251,563	\$2,794,252	\$1,237,019	\$5,845,379
do cotton.....	563,839	1,191,681	1,371,149	3,286,245
do silk.....	910,345	1,617,664	1,344,587	2,865,798
do flax.....	494,850	1,367,213	1,529,384	2,100,470
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	154,264	230,825	341,542	491,082
Total withdrawn from wareh'se..	\$3,374,861	\$7,201,635	\$6,956,881	\$14,588,922
Add entered for consumption..	17,221,480	29,079,443	10,147,344	38,324,018
Total thrown on the market...	\$20,596,341	\$36,281,078	\$17,104,225	\$52,912,942

  

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$2,580,009	\$3,061,023	\$1,870,949	\$7,838,339
do cotton.....	1,310,197	792,144	991,963	3,039,508
do silk.....	1,352,693	1,335,741	707,244	3,363,159
do flax.....	1,167,805	971,213	1,312,012	2,595,851
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	253,441	237,576	239,118	545,487
Total entered for warehousing.	\$6,664,146	\$6,397,697	\$5,121,286	\$17,382,289
Add entered for consumption..	17,221,480	29,079,443	10,147,344	38,324,018
Total entered at the port.....	\$23,885,626	\$35,477,140	\$15,268,630	\$55,706,357

THE UNITED STATES DEBT.

We give below the statement of the public debt, prepared from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, for March 1, April 1 and May 1, 1866 :

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.				
Denominations.	March 1.	April 1.	May 1.	
6 per cent, due December 31, 1867.....	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	
6 do July 1, 1868.....	8,908,342	8,908,342	8,908,342	
5 do January 1, 1874.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	
5 do January 1, 1871.....	7,022,000	7,022,000	7,022,000	
6 do December 31, 1880.....	18,415,000	18,415,000	18,415,000	
6 do June 30, 1881.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	
6 do June 30, 1861, exc'd for 7.30s	139,288,100	139,284,650	139,313,150	
6 do May 1, 1867-82 (5.20 years)..	514,780,500	514,780,500	514,780,500	
6 do Nov. 1, 1870-85 (5.20 years)..	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	
6 do Nov. 1, 1870-84 (5.20 years)..	61,263,000	65,175,500	71,093,500	
5 do March 1, 1874-1904 (10.40s).	172,769,100	171,219,100	171,219,100	
5 do July 1, '81 (Oregon war)...	1,016,000	1,016,000	1,016,000	
6 do June 30, 1881.....	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	

Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest \$1,177,867,292 \$1,180,236,342 \$1,186,092,842

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.				
4 per cent Temporary Loan } 10 days' }	\$118,577,939	\$121,751,970	\$131,497,854	
5 do do do } notice. }				
6 do do do }	62,264,000	62,258,000	62,620,000	
6 do Certificates (one year).....	8,536,900	8,536,900	6,036,900	
5 do One and two-years' notes ...	174,012,141	172,012,141	167,012,141	
6 do Three years' com. int. notes..				
6 do Thirty-year bonds (Central Pacific R.) .....	2,362,000	2,362,000	2,362,000	
6 do do (Union Pacific R.R., E. Div.)	1,632,000	2,272,000	2,272,000	
7.30 do Three years' treas.n., 1st s..	818,044,000	817,014,000	816,512,650	
7.30 do do do 2d s..				
7.30 do do do 3d s..				

Aggregate of debt bearing lawful money interest \$1,179,475,236 \$1,186,207,011 \$1,188,313,545

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.				
7.30 per cent Three-years' Notes.....	\$167,350			
do do Texas Indemnity Bonds..	618,000	\$930,680	\$877,730	
Other bonds and notes.....	200,630			
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased.....	\$985,780	\$930,680	\$877,730	

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.				
United States Notes.....	\$423,435,373	\$422,749,252	\$415,164,818	
Fractional currency.....	27,523,734	23,005,452	28,192,017	
Currency.....	\$450,959,107	\$451,754,704	\$443,356,335	
Gold certificates of deposit.....	12,627,600	9,665,160	9,036,420	
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.	\$463,586,707	\$461,419,864	\$452,392,755	
Amount in Treasury—				
Coin.....	\$55,736,192	\$62,069,701	\$76,676,407	
Currency.....	60,282,767	60,077,680	61,310,622	
Total in Treasury.....	\$116,018,959	\$122,147,381	\$137,987,029	

RECAPITULATION.				
Debt bearing interest in coin.....	\$1,177,867,292	\$1,180,236,342	\$1,186,092,842	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,185,428,980	1,186,207,011	1,188,313,545	
Debt on which interest has ceased...	985,780	930,680	877,730	
Debt bearing no interest.....	463,586,707	461,419,864	452,392,755	
Aggregate debts of all kinds.....	\$2,827,868,759	\$2,827,793,896	\$2,827,676,872	
Cash in treasury.....	116,018,959	122,147,381	137,987,029	

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION.				
One and two years' 5 per cent notes..	\$8,536,900	\$8,536,900	\$6,036,900	
United States notes (currency).....	423,435,373	422,749,252	415,164,818	
Three years' 6 per cent comp. int. notes	174,012,141	172,012,141	167,012,141	
Aggregate legal tender notes in circula	\$605,984,414	\$603,298,293	\$588,213,859	

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, April 21, 1866.

The most prominent feature in this week's financial news, is the sudden and unexpected announcement of the suspension of Barned's Bank,

ing Company at Liverpool. This bank was founded in the year 1809, and the business was carried on as a private undertaking under the title of Messrs. Bamed & Co. until July last year, when it was organized on the basis of a joint-stock company under the Limited Liability Act. The purchase money for the business was fixed at £160,000, and the amount of capital authorized was two millions sterling, in forty thousand shares of fifty pounds each. Up to the present time, £10 per share has been called up, thus leaving the proprietors of the bank, who are said to number 600, responsible for £40 per share. The announcement was made on Wednesday last, and at that time the suspension was attributed to the withdrawal of facilities by the London agents of the Bank. At present, the public is unacquainted with the details of the affair, but the matter will soon be placed in competent hands, and it is hoped the position of the shareholders will prove less unfavorable than was at one time anticipated. The total liabilities are said to be £3,250,000. This suspension has necessarily operated prejudicially on the market for banking and financial companies' shares, more especially on the latter. The fall in prices, however, is not heavy, the effect of the present failure being by no means so great as that caused by the revelations as to the mode of conducting the business of the Joint Stock Discount Company. Nevertheless, the quotations have, in many instances, given way, and at times considerable depression has been apparent. The affairs of the Joint-Stock Discount Company are now seldom talked of, but several of the directors, who held office at the boards of other undertakings, have been compelled to resign their positions.

On the other hand, the consol market has become firmer, chiefly from two causes, viz., the more pacific intelligence respecting the relations of Austria and Prussia; and, secondly, from increased investments on the part of the public. The quotations, however, are still low, but are about one-half per cent above the late lowest point. The highest prices on the days enumerated were:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day	Thur'day	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	86½	86½	86½	87	87½	87½

The demand for money for commercial purposes during the week has been decidedly limited. In the open market the quotations have given way, money being obtainable at ¼ to, in some instances, ½ per cent below the bank rate, so far as the best paper is concerned. The directors of the Bank of England have not made any change in their *minimum* rate of discount, and, from the nature of the bank return, it was certainly impossible for them to have altered their limit for accommodation. The statement, indeed, exhibits a falling off in the demand for discount, the decrease in "securities" being to the extent of £406,000; but, on the other hand, the reserve of notes and coin has been largely diminished, whilst there is a diminution of £345,000 in the supply of bullion. In some respects, however, the position of the money market is satisfactory, and there is a tendency to lower rates thereby engendered; but still the large shipments of cotton from Bombay, and the possibility, therefore, of a drain of silver to the East in payment of the material exported to this country, will cause the directors of the bank to act with caution. The latest news from Bombay shows a favorable movement in the exchange, so far as this country is concerned, the quotation on London being 2s 1½d per rupee; but, as the par of exchange is 1s 11½d, the rate is far from satisfactory. The last sale of bills on India by the India Council showed, however, that the demand for remittance to the East has fallen off, but considerable quantities of gold have recently been withdrawn for shipment to France, evidently for the purchase of silver for export from Marseilles; and the silver market, though quiet, exhibits firmness. The quotations for accommodation in the open market are as follows:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
30 days' bills.....	5½@	4 months' bills.....	6 @
60 do do.....	5½@ ¾	6 months' bills.....	6½@
3 months' bills.....	5½@	6&4 months' bank paper...	6 @

On the Continent there have been several changes: at Frankfort, an advance; at Hamburg, a decline in the rate of discount. At Turin the rate is very uncertain, so that no reliable quotation can be given:

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
At Paris.....	3½	3½	Turin.....	—	—
Vienna.....	5	5½	Brussels.....	4	4½
Berlin.....	6	5½-6	Madrid.....	—	—
Frankfort.....	5	5	Hamburg.....	—	5½
Amsterdam.....	5½	5½	St. Petersburg.....	5½	6½-7

There have been considerably extensive dealings in United States 5-20 bonds, at fluctuating, but at improving prices. Other American securities have been in but moderate request, and prices have, in some instances, had a drooping tendency. The highest prices on the days mentioned were as under:

For week ending April 21.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sa.
United States 5-20's, 6 per cent.....	69½	69½	69½	70½	70½	70
Virginia 6 per cent.....	56½	56½	56½	56	56	56
do 5 per cent.....	51	51	51	51	50	50
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage.....	—	—	74	74	74	74
— Pennsylvania section, 1st mortgage do consolidated mort. bonds.....	—	66½	66	66	65	65
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.....	53	53	54½	54½	54½	54½
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent.....	—	73½	74	74½	74½	74½
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875.....	—	78	82	81	81	81
do 7 per cent, 1875.....	—	72	73½	72½	72½	72½
do \$100 shares, all paid.....	—	79½	81	80½	79½	79½
Marrietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent.....	—	—	—	69	69	69
New York Central, 100 dollar shares.....	—	—	—	67½	67½	67½
Panama Rail, 7 per cent, 1872, 2d mort. Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, 2d mort., 6 per cent.....	—	—	101	101	102	102
do \$50 shares.....	—	—	81	81	81	81
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (gua. by Penn. Railroad Co).....	—	—	40	40	40	40
do with option to be paid in Philadelphia.....	—	—	73	73	73	73
Canada 6 per cent.....	94½	94½	94	94	94	94
do 5 per cent.....	78½	78½	78	78½	78½	78½

The recent heavy fall in the value of cotton has necessarily created an uneasy feeling in commercial circles. Already are several failures spoken of as likely to be announced during the next few weeks, some few houses, transacting business in a large way, being represented as in a very unsatisfactory position. The decline in cotton is now heavy, and as the present and prospective supplies are large—much larger than was anticipated a few months since by even the most sanguine—it does not seem possible that any recovery is likely to take place. The decline of the present week is not the result of any want of buyers, for the sales both for home consumption and for export have been quite up to the average. The fall, therefore, is to be attributed to the abundance of the supply. The extent of this supply will be seen in the annexed statement of the amount of stock at and afloat for Liverpool and London at this date:

	1865. bales.	1866. bales.
Stock at Liverpool.....	575,480	819,890
do in London.....	70,607	120,258
American cotton afloat.....	30,000	100,000
Indian cotton afloat.....	348,400	551,150
Total.....	1,024,487	1,591,298

From the above it will be seen that our supplies are now almost 600,000 bales in excess of last year, and the total supply actually on hand, including the quantity afloat, is equal to the wants of spinners and exporters—estimating these requirements at 60,000 bales weekly—for a period of 26 weeks. The following comparison shows the extent of the decline in the value of cotton since the first of April:

	Mar. 31. d.	Apr. 21. d.	Fall d.
Middling Upland.....	18½	14½	4½
Orleans.....	19½	14½	4½
Mobile.....	18½	14½	4½
Egyptian.....	20	15	5
Broach.....	13	8½	4½

Arrangements have recently been completed for stowing the new cable on board the Great Eastern steamship. Two hundred miles of cable have already been conveyed to the ship from the works of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. According to present arrangements, the Great Eastern will start on her new voyage at the end of June, or at the beginning of July.

Considerable anxiety has been felt as to the safety of the Inman Steamship City of Washington, which left New York for Liverpool on the 31st of March. The City of Baltimore, which left New York on the 6th of April, has arrived, but has brought no tidings of the missing vessels. Twenty guineas premium have been paid at Lloyd's to effect past insurances.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week are less both in general merchandise and dry goods, being \$6,229,635 against \$7,624,164 last week. The exports are \$4,718,633 this week against \$6,255,521 last week. Included in the exports are 16,816 bales of cotton, 570 bbls pot ashes, 22,362 bbls wheat flour, 2,455 bbls cornmeal, 37,562 bush rye, 81,236 bush oats, 7,868 bush peas, 43,582 bush corn, 378,350 galls petroleum, 3,623 bbls pork, 644 bbls and 1,161 tcs beef, 1,315,431 pounds cutmeats, 11,491 pounds butter, 89,056 pounds cheese, 189,281 pounds lard, 11 bbls rice, 110,100 pounds tallow, 682 hhds and 2,522 other pkgs crude tobacco, 77,333 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 27th, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) April 28:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$1,340,534	\$425,924	\$1,906,886
General merchandise.....	6,128,399	696,636	4,322,749
Total for the week.....	\$7,468,933	\$1,122,560	\$6,229,635
Previously reported.....	70,992,041	43,765,244	110,739,557
Since January 1.....	\$78,460,974	\$44,887,804	\$116,969,192

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 May 1:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with 5 columns: Year (1863, 1864, 1865, 1866), For the week, Previously reported.

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 28, 1866 :

Table listing exports of specie from New York for the week ending April 28, 1866, including items like Brig Ed. Hill, Ponce, etc.

Total for the week... Previously reported...

Total since January 1, 1866...

Table comparing same time in 1865 and 1866 for various years.

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Costa Rica arrived at this port on the 1st inst., from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails and treasure. The following is her treasure list :

Table listing treasure from California, including items like Belmont & Co, Panama Railroad Co, etc.

The steamer Golden Age sailed from San Francisco, for Panama, on the 26th ult., with \$1,960,909 in treasure, of which \$776,505 was on New York account, to arrive on the 10th or 11th of the current month.

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

Table showing receipts of treasure from California since January 1, 1866, by date and steamship.

The exports of treasure from March 1 to date have been as follows :

Table showing exports of treasure from March 1 to date, including items like White Swallow to Hong Kong, etc.

Total since March 1, 1866... Previously this year...

Total since January 1, 1866... Corresponding period of 1865...

Decrease this year...

TREASURE MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK.—The following is a statement showing the supply of treasure from California and foreign countries for the first four months of 1866, and the corresponding period for the previous seven years; also the amount exported to foreign countries for the same months and years :

Table showing treasure movement at New York, including receipts from foreign countries and exports to foreign countries.

COURSE OF GOLD FOR APRIL.—The following is the course of gold for the month :

Table showing the course of gold for April, with columns for Date, Opening, High, Low, Closing.

The price of silver during the month has generally maintained the uniform rate of 5 to 6 below gold.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL.—The following table shows the daily fluctuations of Exchange (long) on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, and Berlin, at New York, for April, 1866 :

Table showing the course of exchange for April, with columns for Days, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Berlin.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.—The following is an official table of the gold certificates issued, redeemed, and outstanding on the 30th of April :

Table showing gold certificates issued, redeemed, and outstanding on the 30th of April.

UNITED STATES MINT STATEMENT FOR APRIL.—The following is a statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States Philadelphia, during the month of April, 1866 :

Table showing deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States Philadelphia for April, 1866.

Table showing gold coinage, including denomination, number of pieces, and value.

Table showing silver, including denomination, number of pieces, and value.

Table showing copper, including denomination, number of pieces, and value.

Table showing recapitulation of gold and silver coinage.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.—The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New York, for the month ending April 30, 1866 :

Table showing business at the United States Assay Office at New York for the month ending April 30, 1866.

DEPOSITS OF SILVER, INCLUDING PURCHASES.

Foreign coins.....	\$15,650 00	
Foreign bullion.....	16,000 00	
United States bullion (contained in gold).....	14,000 00	
Old coins.....	100 00	
Lake Superior.....	250 00	
New coins.....	13,000 00	\$59,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars.....	\$59,000 00	
do do coins.....	1,595,000 00	\$1,645,000 00
Gold bars stamped.....	\$1,378,539 24	
Transmitted to United States mint, Philadelphia, for coinage....	\$1,798,860 00	

ASSISTANT TREASURER'S STATEMENT FOR APRIL.—The following is the official statement of the business at the Sub-Treasury for the month of April, 1866 :

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance April 1, 1866.....	\$73,894,325 10	
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs.....	\$11,093,212 18	
do Loans.....	7,873,121 78	
do Internal revenue.....	465,196 27	
do Post-office Department.....	171,927 93	
do Transfers.....	7,610,000 00	
do Coin notes.....	17,520,500 00	
do Patent fees.....	3,391 30	
do Miscellaneous.....	2,042,944 23	46,780,293 69
		\$120,674,618 79
Payments during the month:		
Treasury drafts.....	\$32,189,036 49	
Post-office drafts.....	405,026 95	32,594,063 44
Balance April 30, 1866.....	\$88,080,555 35	
By balance, cr. disbursing accounts April 1....	\$10,289,404 47	
By receipts during the month.....	13,811,144 95	24,100,549 42
To payments.....		14,668,130 13
Balance.....		\$9,432,419 29
By balance, cr. interest accounts.....	\$1,850,662 55	
By appropriations.....	175,418 98	\$2,026,081 53
To payments—coin.....	187,231 45	
do notes.....	175,010 44	362,241 89
Balance.....		\$1,663,839 64
By receipts for customs in April 1866.....	\$11,093,212 18	
do do do 1865.....	6,389,560 11	
Increase do do 1866.....	\$4,703,652 07	
By balance, cr. bullion and expense account for Assay Office....	\$675,174 78	
By coin received during the month.....	\$1,327,217 70	
By fine bars.....	199,122 18	1,526,239 88
		\$2,201,514 66
To payments in coin.....	\$1,718,295 97	
do fine bars.....	437,976 83	2,156,272 80
Balance.....		\$45,241 86
By funds in hand, in Assistant Treas. Office....	\$98,985,378 89	
do do Assay Office.....	27,750 87	99,013,129 76
By fine bars in Assay Office.....	90,898 74	
By unparted bullion in Assay office.....	804,927 07	
Bullion at the Mint for coinage.....	465,611 85	1,261,437 66
		\$100,374,567 42
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed.....	\$512,774 60	
Less due depositors.....	876,413 93	\$1,389,188 53
Balance.....		\$98,985,348 89

ACT TO FUND THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The following bill to authorize a thirty year five per cent loan was introduced into the Senate on Wednesday by Mr Sherman and referred to the Finance Committee:

An Act to reduce the rate of interest on the National Debt, and for funding the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, if he shall deem it expedient for the purpose of funding the National Debt and reducing the rate of interest thereon, to issue registered or coupon bonds of the United States in such form and of such denominations as he may prescribe, payable, principal and interest, in coin, and bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, such bonds to be made payable in not over thirty years from date, to be issued to an amount sufficient to cover all outstanding or existing obligations of the United States, and to be disposed of in such manner and on such terms, not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem most conducive to the interests of the Government. *Provided*, That the expense of preparing, issuing, and disposing of such bonds shall not exceed two per cent of the amount disposed of; and *provided*, also, that the said bonds and the proceeds thereof shall be executively used in paying up or retiring the obligations or indebtedness of the United States other than United States notes.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds issued under this act shall be known as the "consolidated debt of the United States," and the same shall be exempt from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority; and in consideration of the reduction of the rate of interest effected by the negotiation of said bonds, the same and the interest thereon and the income therefrom shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties to the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of interest saved by substitution of five per cent bonds for other Government securities shall be applied to the payment of the principal of the national debt; and that for the purpose of insuring the payment thereof, and in lieu of the sinking fund contemplated by the act of February 25, 1862, the sum of at least \$30,000,000, including the saving of interest aforesaid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be annually applied to the reduction or extinguishment of said debt, in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as Congress may hereafter direct.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare for the funding or payment of the outstanding Treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum, holders of such notes are hereby required to advise the Secretary of the Treasury, in such manner as he may prescribe, at least six months before the maturity of such notes, whether they elect that such notes shall be paid at maturity or shall be converted into bonds of the United States, commonly designated as "Five-twenty Bonds," and the right on the part of such holders of converting such Treasury notes into bonds shall be deemed and taken to be waived as to each and every note in relation to which notice shall be given as above prescribed, and the same shall be paid at maturity in lawful money of the United States.

LAW OF NEW YORK TAXING AUCTION AND BROKERS' SALES.—The following is an official copy of the law just passed by the New York Legislature, taxing sales of merchandise made by auctioneers or brokers:

LAW OF NEW YORK—BY AUTHORITY. CHAP. 547.

An Act to amend chapter sixty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-six, and other acts additional to the same.

Passed April 13, 1866.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1, chapter sixty-two, of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-six, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

All goods, wares and merchandise, and other species of personal property, which at any time shall be exposed to sale by public auction, or offered for sale by sample or otherwise by brokers, with the exceptions mentioned in the second section of this act, and in the fifth section of title one, chapter seventeen, of part one of the Revised Statutes, shall be subject, each and every time that they shall be sold, to fees or duties at the following rates, namely:

1. All wines and ardent spirits, foreign or domestic, at the rate of one dollar on every one hundred dollars.

2. All goods, wares, merchandise and effects, imported from any place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of fifty cents on every hundred dollars.

3. All other goods, wares, merchandise or effects, which are the production of any foreign country, at the rate of seventy-five cents on every one hundred dollars.

These fees shall be calculated on the sums for which the goods so exposed or offered for sale shall be struck off or sold, and shall in all cases be made by the person making the sale; and the account, to be made in writing, as directed by section twenty-seven of title one of chapter seventeen of part one of the Revised Statutes, shall be made by every auctioneer and broker under oath, on the first Monday in July and January in each year, subject to the penalties for non-compliance imposed upon auctioneers in said title. One-half of the fees or duties to which damaged goods are now subject shall be paid into the treasury of the State.

SEC. 2. Section two of chapter three hundred and ninety-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-nine is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The Comptroller is hereby authorized to employ an agent or agents, whose duty it shall be to carry this act into effect, who shall examine, as often as twice in each year, and whenever the comptroller deem it necessary, the books and accounts of sales kept by the auctioneers, who shall have given bonds for the payment of fees or duties on goods sold at public auction, and of brokers who shall have given bonds for the payment of fees or duties on goods vendid by them, as specified by law. The compensation of such agents shall be fixed by the Comptroller; and such agent or agents shall have full power to administer an oath to each auctioneer or broker, and to require such information as may be necessary to ascertain the true amount of goods sold by such broker or auctioneer.

SEC. 3. No person authorized to exercise the office of an auctioneer shall execute the duties of such office, and no broker engaged in selling goods, wares, merchandise or effects, subject to fees or duties by the laws of this State, shall engage in such business until such broker or auctioneer shall have entered into a bond to the people of this State, with two sufficient freeholders as his sureties, in the penalty of five thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the payment of the fees or duties that are or shall be imposed by law, and that shall accrue on sales made by him or under his direction, by virtue of his office. Such bond shall be taken and approved by the agent appointed by the Comptroller, in pursuance of chapter three hundred and ninety-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-nine; but if executed in a city where there is no such agent, it shall be taken and approved by the mayor or recorder of such city; and if executed by an auctioneer appointed for a county, shall be approved by a judge of the county court for such county; such bond when executed shall be transmitted to the Comptroller, within ten days after such execution, and a copy placed on file in the office of the agent, or where there is no agent, in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the same shall have been taken and approved. The fees to be paid to the agent approving such bonds shall be five dollars; and for approval of the returns to be made of sales, three dollars; and for filing the duplicate copy of the aforesaid bond, fifty cents; every broker or auctioneer who shall sell any goods, wares, merchandise or effects, as specified in this act, without having filed the bonds required by law, or who shall neglect to make or render the accounts, or pay over the duties required by law, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
Office of the Secretary of State.  
I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FRANCIS C. BABLOW,  
Secretary of State.

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. CT.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
<b>Banks.</b>				
First National of Jersey City	5	May 1.	At Bank.	
Nassau Bank.....	5	May 10.	At Bank.	May 2 to May 10
<b>Railroads.</b>				
Concord Railroad.....	4	May 1.	Bost'n, 7. Mer. Ex	
Nashua & Lowell.....	\$4 p.s	May 1.	do Mark. N. Bk	
Northern New Hampshire	\$3 car	May 1.	do Treas. Office	
Manchester & Lawrence...	\$4 ass	May 1.	Manchester.	
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy...	\$5 p.s	May 15	N. Y. Nat. Bk Com	April 27 to May 18
West Jersey R. R. Co.....	25 p.s.	May 14.	Bost., 49 City Ex.	
Pennsylvania R. R. Com'y	5	May 30.	Others, Amos. T Hall, Chicago.	May 2 to May 10.
			Camden, N. J. Philadelphia.	

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.....	505	25	125	130	221	200	1,206
Railroad shares, viz:							
Central of New Jersey....		100		100	150	30	330
Chicago & Alton.....	100	200	200	250		3,011	3,761
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy...	100				100		200
Chicago & Great Eastern...			100			150	250
Chicago & Milwaukee....		100					100
Chicago & Northwestern...	800	4,100	5,350	4,500	3,050	13,925	31,725
Chicago & Rock Island...	600	700	100	2,415	750	2,211	6,076
Cleveland, Col. & Cinc....							
Cleveland & Pittsburgh...	2,700	9,630	3,300	4,200	10,000	4,700	34,630
Cleveland & Toledo.....	400	1,000		600	1,000	700	3,700
Del., Lack. & Western....						10	28
Erie Railway.....	3,930	5,600	8,305	4,500	8,270	8,950	39,555
Hudson River.....	100	300	200	500	300	400	1,800
Illinois Central.....	714	509	700	500	720	1,400	4,543

Indianapolis & Cincinnati	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marietta & Cincinnati	216	100	500	.....	200	1,016	.....
Michigan Central R. R.	.....	80	60	175	.....	315	.....
Michigan Southern	1,200	8,100	10,800	4,200	12,500	4,200	41,000
Milwaukee & P. du Chien	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee & St. Paul	.....	250	1,400	330	1,000	2,980	.....
Morris & Essex	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100	.....
New Jersey	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
New York Central	1,100	3,170	700	840	1,800	2,820	10,460
New York & New Haven	.....	50	175	50	60	.....	335
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100)	200	100	.....	200	200	2,400	3,100
Panama	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.	2,000	2,800	1,221	1,400	4,850	2,100	14,371
Reading R. R.	3,600	5,979	2,100	8,700	8,000	6,370	34,749
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	900	1,100
Stonington	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Toledo & Wabash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Miscellaneous shares, viz:

American Coal	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Ashburton Coal	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	200
Atlantic Mail	.....	.....	50	300	200	.....	550
Boston Water Works	.....	.....	300	800	700	.....	1,800
Brunswick City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton	600	1,200	3,100	1,150	2,900	1,700	10,650
Cary Improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Amer. Transit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Coal	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Cumberland Coal	600	600	300	400	400	500	2,800
Del. & Hudson Canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa	2,900	3,800	3,600	2,700	1,700	8,800	23,000
Pacific Mail	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pennsylvania Coal	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	115
Quicksilver	600	1,325	900	1,100	1,200	950	6,075
Spring Mountain Coal	.....	700	900	300	100	200	2,200
Spruce Hill Coal	800	2,800	7,700	2,300	4,000	3,900	21,500
Union Navigation	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	200	500
Union Trust	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	50
Western Union Telegraph	255	1,310	210	1,776	2,805	2,351	8,707
Wilkesbarre Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Valley Coal	200	.....	.....	.....	200	200	600

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	11,965	15,723	12,100	24,400	24,065	40,123
Monday	19,782	54,028	26,400	47,130	54,182	102,158
Tuesday	19,109	72,484	31,500	43,100	50,669	115,584
Wednesday	21,991	32,554	23,100	47,700	45,091	79,754
Thursday	21,906	39,234	45,100	26,500	67,006	65,734
Friday	41,136	28,215	34,300	37,400	75,436	65,615

Total of week..... 135,949 242,738 182,500 226,230 318,449 468,968

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	Friday	206,849	211,300	418,149
January 5	339,109	328,100	667,209	March 9	206,312	213,450	419,762
January 12	243,815	272,300	516,115	March 23	261,106	335,910	597,016
January 19	247,743	301,400	549,143	March 30	122,503	208,200	330,703
January 26	201,107	239,700	440,807	April 6	170,934	247,400	418,334
February 2	209,140	227,800	436,940	April 13	250,118	214,650	464,768
February 9	234,285	228,700	462,985	April 20	176,956	208,650	385,606
February 16	187,913	183,200	371,113	April 27	242,738	226,230	468,968
February 23	217,961	221,500	439,461	May 4	41,136	34,300	75,436

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.	1,111	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$15,200	\$18,000	\$84,000	\$142,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's)	41,000	114,000	97,500	135,100	457,000	782,000	1,616,600
U. S. 6's (old)	.....	.....	3,000	10,500	2,000	.....	17,000
U. S. 5's (10-40's)	133,500	92,500	28,500	13,000	95,500	55,500	418,500
U. S. 5's (old)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000
U. S. 7-30 notes	69,000	38,800	21,500	13,000	94,000	84,100	320,400
U. S. Certific's.	.....	5,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	9,000

State bonds, viz:

California 7's	.....	\$5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,000
Connect't 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan 7's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	\$18,000	26,000	\$10,000	\$29,000	\$2,000	.....	85,000
N. Y. State 5's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. State 6's	10,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
New York 7's	.....	.....	14,000	1,000	2,000	\$8,000	25,000
N. Carolina 6's	50,000	20,000	6,000	3,000	2,000	57,000	138,000
Ohio 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Isl'd 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolina 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee 6's	.....	13,000	20,000	5,000	3,000	.....	41,000
Virginia 6's	5,000	500	5,000	10,000	5,000	1,000	26,500

City bonds, viz.:

Brooklyn city	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	6,000	9,000
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	\$174,500	\$211,500	\$149,000	\$73,800	\$562,500	\$928,500	\$2,099,800
U. S. Notes	69,000	43,800	25,500	13,000	94,000	84,100	329,400
State & City bonds	83,000	67,500	55,000	48,000	17,000	72,000	342,500
Railroad Bonds	84,000	13,000	23,800	12,000	21,500	40,500	194,800
Total amount	\$410,500	335,800	253,300	146,800	695,000	1,125,100	2,966,500

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.	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	\$38,800	\$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
May 4	2,099,800	329,400	342,500	194,800	2,966,500

FRIDAY, May 4, P. M.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—The course of financial affairs during the week has tended toward a steady increase of ease. The week opened with a bank statement showing an increase of \$5,909,996 on deposits, and an addition of \$2,988,334 to the legal tenders, with a disproportionate increase in loans and discounts. The banks continue to receive currency from the interior; and their surplus balances have been offered to brokers, for fixed periods, at 3@4 per cent, and in some instances without success. There has been more inquiry for money for stock speculation; but the demand has been readily met at 5 per cent, and in some instances at 4 per cent.

The announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, that no more monies will be received on temporary loan, except upon Clearing-House certificates, and that after May 15 the rate of interest on the 6 per cent temporary loan will be reduced to 5 per cent, has had the effect of adding to the ease of the market; although the full effect will probably not be felt until the reduced rate of interest goes into operation.

The Ross forgeries, involving losses to the amount of nearly \$400,000, have temporarily disturbed the market, by showing the facility with which false collaterals may be negotiated, and the liability to heavy loss from fraudulent loans.

Discounts are comparatively quiet. The opening of navigation has not been attended with the increase of produce bills usual at this season of the year. There is a very active demand for prime paper, with a strictly moderate supply. Prime names range mostly at 6@7 per cent, with exceptions at 5½ per cent. The extreme abundance of money has partially relaxed the caution as to names which prevailed earlier in the season, and second class paper is more easily negotiated.

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	5½ @ 6	Lower grades	9 @ 15

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**—The week opened with a general weakness in Government securities, the result of a reaction from speculative activity of last week. Five-twenties declined ¼ per cent, and Ten-forties reacted from 96½, the highest price of last week, to 94½. Wednesday it was announced that Senator Sherman had introduced into Congress a bill authorizing a 5 per cent loan, running thirty years, with principal and interest payable in gold, and exempt from taxation. This had the effect of renewing speculation on the gold-bearing bonds, and especially on the Ten-forties, which steadily advanced to 96½, yesterday, but have since declined, and close at 95½.

The steamship Scotia brought an amount of Five-twenties bonds, variously estimated at \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000 from Europe; but the bonds are readily absorbed, without any apparent effect upon the market.

The statement of the Public Debt of May 1st has had a favorable effect upon Governments. The return shows that \$5,828,000 of Five-Twenties bonds have been issued in exchange for short date loans. The Compound Notes have been reduced during the month of April \$5,000,000. These notes are in active demand at ¼ per cent above par, with simple interest.

Certificates of Indebtedness are scarce, being generally held out of the market; the correct quotation is 100½a100½.

The interest on all the issues of Five-twenties matured on the 1st inst. The following are the closing quotations for each issue, ex coupon:—issue of 1862, 102a102½; do of 1864, 101½a102; do of 1865, 102.

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

	Mar. 29.	Apr. 6.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 27.	May 4.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.	105	104½	104½	105½	108½	109½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons	104½	104½	103½	104½	106½	x.c. 102½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	104½	104½	103½	104½	105½	x.c. 102
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	104½	104	103½	104½	105½	x.c. 102
U. S. 10-40's	92	91½	92	93½	95½	95½
U. S. 7-30's 1st series	100½	100½	100½	101½	101½	102
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series	100½	100	100½	101½	101½	101½
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series	100½	99½	100½	101½	101½	102
U. S. 1 yr's certificates	99½	99½	99½	99½	100	100½

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.**—The week opened with a lull in the speculative activity; apparently a matter of design on the part of the speculators for higher prices, intended to draw out sellers' options upon which the market might be ultimately put up. A partial fall in prices had the result of drawing out a considerable amount of short sales; but no sooner were

these contracts made than prices immediately strengthened. Upon the average, however, prices stand about the same as one week ago.

The low price of Erie stock has a depressing effect upon prices generally. It is understood that stock is largely oversold, and there is a strong effort on the part of those on the "short" interest to keep the price down. To-day a considerable amount of stock was thrown upon the market for speculative effect, the result being a decline from 74½ at the opening of the market to 73½ at the close. Other stocks sympathized with this tendency on Erie, and closed lower than at the opening of business.

The prevailing opinion appears to be, that the speculative holders of stocks cannot afford to unload at present prices, and that a strong effort will be made to put up prices before the close of the spring campaign. The great ease in the money market favors any operations of this character, and it would appear quite probable that such will be the policy of the "long side" of the street.

The most important movement has been in Michigan Southern, of which a large amount of stock has been thrown upon the market, putting down the price from 82½ a week ago, to 77½ yesterday. To-day the price opened at 78½, and closes at 78½.

Chicago and Northwestern continues strong, under clique manipulation, closing at 61½ for preferred, and 29 for the common stock. The comparatively low prices of some of the minor railroad stocks has induced a speculation which has brought up the price 2@3 per cent; Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred has advanced about 5 per cent.

The market closes active but unsettled.

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

	Mar. 23.	Mar. 29.	April 6.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 27.	May 4
Cumberland Coal	44½	43½	43½	44½	45	45	44½
Quicksilver	40½	41½	40½	50	53	55½	54
Canton Co.	47½	47½	47	52	53	57½	59
Mariposa pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23½	25½
New York Central	93	91½	92½	93	92½	93	92½
Erie	81½	78½	74½	73½	72½	73½	73½
Hudson River	108½	107½	109½	109½	108½	110½	110½
Reading	102	100½	101	104	103	105	107½
Mich. Southern	82½	84	81	80½	81½	82½	88½
Michigan Central	.....	101	.....	102½	103½	107½	.....
Clev. and Pittsb.	80½	79	79½	80½	80½	82½	82
Clev. and Toledo	110½	.....	109½	111½	104½	104½	104½
Northwestern	27½	126½	26	26½	27	29½	29
" preferred	56½	95½	54½	55½	56½	59	61½
Rock Island	117½	16½	113½	118	120	123	123½
Fort Wayne	92½	92½	90½	91½	96	98½	100
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	115	114½	122	121½

**THE GOLD MARKET.**—Gold has been active and fluctuating during the week. On the 30th, in anticipation of the payment of the May interest on Five-Twenties, the price declined to 125½, and on the morning of the 1st inst. the price opened at 125½. It soon became apparent, however, that a large amount of "short" contracts were maturing, which had to be provided for by the disbursements of the Sub-Treasury: and the demand for this purpose caused an advance of 1½ before the close of business. The importers were also large buyers on account of exchange. The improved supply has caused a fall in the rate of interest on gold loans to about 6 per cent per annum; but the price has not been materially reduced by the disbursements of interest. To-day the quotation has ranged at 127½ to 127½, and closes at 127½. The payments, at the Sub-Treasury, on account of interest, up to the close of to-day, amount to about \$6,000,000.

The debt statement for May 1 shows an increase of \$14,606,707 in the amount of coin in the Treasury during April.

The steamship Costa Rica, from Aspinwall, brought \$1,318,270 in specie and bullion.

The export of specie on Saturday amounted to \$53,880. The Persia took out on Wednesday \$126,000 in specie.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
April 28	129½	128½	May 2	128½	126½
" 30	127½	125½	" 3	128	127½
May 1	127	125½	" 4	127½	127½

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

	Custom-house.		Sub-Treasury	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
April 23	\$525,519 70	\$10,105,729 64	\$2,687,540 09	
" 24	430,737 93	265,708 49	2,016,951 79	
" 25	341,805 50	761,026 90	2,672,963 39	
" 26	397,253 51	1,387,802 15	2,477,197 41	
" 27	294,823 18	947,725 56	1,948,039 50	
" 28	250,167 39	469,524 84	2,317,298 89	
Total	\$2,246,307 21	\$13,937,517 58	\$14,119,991 07	
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of April 23			97,591,349 86	
Deduct payments during the week			\$111,711,340 03	
Balance on Saturday evening			13,937,517 58	
Increase during the week			\$97,773,823 85	
			182,473 49	

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$4,137,140. Included in the receipts of customs were \$486,000 in gold and \$1,760,307 in gold certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury		Changes in Balances.
		Payments.	Receipts.	
Jan 6	\$2,107,341	\$23,868,750	\$15,861,866	\$67,988,957
" 13	2,324,694	8,341,643	15,897,971	75,485,284
" 20	2,754,368	5,398,128	14,093,013	84,181,069
" 27	3,226,047	9,487,026	15,116,574	89,810,618
Feb. 3	3,347,422	6,044,893	15,592,793	99,358,518
" 10	3,261,734	21,717,241	12,194,496	89,835,873
" 17	2,893,007	14,527,352	22,988,451	98,296,973
" 24	2,698,796	20,414,139	29,170,183	107,053,016
Mar. 3	3,386,934	25,071,308	15,658,306	97,640,015
" 10	2,297,835	20,931,822	12,773,418	89,478,610
" 17	2,464,483	4,966,916	8,600,222	93,111,916
" 24	2,509,419	16,052,215	5,937,768	82,997,460
" 31	2,451,344	8,941,363	11,100,540	85,156,646
Apr. 7	2,863,009	13,324,981	11,790,124	83,621,790
" 14	2,857,703	5,359,749	1,068,189	90,325,685
" 21	2,535,567	14,688,239	21,953,904	97,591,349
" 28	2,246,307	13,937,517	14,119,991	97,773,823

**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 28, 1866:

BANKS.	Average amount of			
	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.
New York	\$6,633,147	\$1,280,256	\$930,927	\$7,298,283
Manhattan	5,015,462	704,716	13,624	5,157,247
Merchants	7,471,209	483,147	638,480	5,875,102
Mechanics	5,392,955	307,053	423,766	4,319,346
Union	4,867,079	80,137	425,833	3,149,314
America	9,475,967	704,360	2,960	8,723,015
Phoenix	3,753,632	89,789	286,200	2,726,246
City	4,141,993	201,419	.....	3,464,945
Tradesmen's	2,999,995	33,027	524,041	2,081,870
Fulton	1,995,492	135,622	21,404	2,457,666
Chemical	5,315,631	716,901	20,399	5,026,852
Merch'ts Exchange	3,137,021	29,529	454,451	2,249,914
National	2,703,715	246,329	497,772	922,103
Butch. & Drovers	2,213,547	33,355	190,571	2,184,996
Mech's & Traders	1,788,589	67,952	105,000	1,494,776
Greenwich	1,056,052	14,778	6,795	906,172
Leather Manufact's	3,257,583	98,260	132,071	2,669,632
Seventh Ward	796,741	25,462	120,786	604,458
State of N. York	5,529,260	244,379	11,925	4,620,354
American Ex'ge	10,379,078	336,461	504,012	6,617,869
Commerce	21,603,937	554,563	3,318,050	9,031,872
Broadway	6,647,774	41,596	900,000	6,655,776
Ocean	3,882,941	27,196	794,562	2,960,952
Mercantile	3,111,129	30,695	298,950	2,974,928
Pacific	1,868,294	19,842	88,401	1,602,652
Republic	4,826,814	123,608	553,616	4,499,815
Chatham	1,850,015	78,503	131,499	2,005,164
People's	1,346,508	51,177	7,440	1,242,705
North America	2,620,554	125,443	295,430	2,645,817
Harover	2,390,225	51,558	248,445	1,748,339
Irving	1,599,000	15,000	189,900	1,299,000
Metropolitan	9,446,735	34,450	893,467	5,959,971
Citizens	1,472,101	22,776	135,746	1,240,866
Nassau	2,308,120	205,708	4,636	1,955,263
Market	2,817,978	56,742	496,416	2,146,763
St. Nicholas	2,826,282	20,051	717,238	1,351,562
Shoe and Leather	3,650,330	31,525	834,292	2,527,660
Corn Exchange	2,924,017	29,130	27,742	2,030,883
Continental	3,698,406	193,721	481,522	2,319,790
Commonwealth	2,602,992	38,779	216,427	3,303,905
Oriental	1,164,587	22,421	119,640	417,950
Marine	1,693,642	56,711	221,900	1,795,153
Atlantic	1,131,391	13,828	92,500	1,179,398
Imp. & Traders	4,566,547	47,974	514,099	3,499,479
Park	14,219,805	172,820	1,000,000	14,852,517
Mech. Bank'g As'n	1,346,331	9,919	308,000	1,385,862
Grocers	984,546	26,390	81,083	1,068,845
North River	1,544,283	20,068	12,718	1,365,452
East River	916,354	4,017	217,050	649,118
Manuf. & Merch'ts	1,415,389	8,704	1,200	1,072,472
Fourth National	14,934,731	66,483	2,520,589	11,445,678
Central	13,057,444	42,093	1,484,227	13,834,603
Second National	1,192,201	.....	269,973	896,612
Ninth National	6,284,067	44,206	867,450	6,870,366
First National	3,029,535	15,284	448,854	4,178,006
Third National	3,493,144	81,644	798,220	2,983,477
N. Y. Exchange	579,259	3,411	268,124	644,031
Dry Dock	106,777	7,688	13,748	214,481
Bull's Head	1,146,370	9,143	107,236	1,299,239
Manufacturers	719,973	6,138	85,647	497,347
Totals	\$245,017,692	8,243,837	25,377,280	202,718,574

Clearings for the week ending April 28, 1866..... \$545,339,665 07  
Balances..... 22,197,187 20

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

Loans	Inc.	\$2,950,629	Deposits	Inc.	\$5,909,966
Specie	Dec.	1,251,526	Legal Tenders	Inc.	2,986,334
Circulation	Inc.	531,423			

The changes indicate a continuance of extreme monetary ease, while the increase in loans shows a partial improvement in the activity of business.

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Jan. 6, 66	233,185,059	15,778,741	18,588,428	195,482,254	71,617,487	370,617,523
Jan. 13	234,938,193	16,852,568	19,162,917	197,766,999	73,019,957	608,082,837
Jan. 20	239,337,726	15,265,372	20,475,707	198,816,248	72,799,892	538,949,311
Jan. 27	249,407,836	13,106,759	20,965,883	195,012,454	70,319,146	516,336,722
Feb. 3	242,510,382	10,937,474	21,494,234	191,011,695	68,796,250	508,569,123
Feb. 10	242,608,872	10,129,806	22,240,469	188,701,463	68,436,013	493,431,032
Feb. 17	243,068,252	10,308,758	22,983,274	189,777,290	64,802,980	471,886,751
Feb. 24	239,776,200	14,213,351	22,959,918	183,241,404	61,602,726	497,150,087
Mar. 3	235,339,412	17,181,130	22,994,086	181,444,378	58,760,145	526,539,959
Mar. 10	233,068,274	16,563,237	23,033,237	180,515,881	64,341,802	594,204,912
Mar. 17	233,517,378	15,015,242	23,303,057	185,438,707	68,402,764	579,216,509

Table with 7 columns of financial data for Philadelphia Banks from Mar. 24 to Apr. 23, 1866.

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

Table comparing Philadelphia Banks' financial items (Capital, Loans, Specie, etc.) for April 21 and April 23, 1866.

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

Table showing Philadelphia Banks' financial condition at various dates from Jan. 2 to Apr. 28, 1866.

BOSTON BANKS.—The last Boston Banks statement compares as follows with the previous return ;

Table comparing Boston Banks' financial items (Capital, Loans, Specie, etc.) for April 16, 23, and 30, 1866.

NATIONAL BANKS.—No additional depositories, or National Banks, were created during the week ending April 28, 1866. The nominal number of National Banks authorized to that date is 1,650, but seven of these have not received, and will not receive, any circulation. Practically, there are but 1,643 in operation.

Table showing National currency issued for the week ending April 28, 1866, and amount previously issued.

Total to date..... \$269,948,355

The amount of United States bonds held by Treasurer Spinner in trust for National Banks, as security for circulating notes, and for deposits of public moneys with banks designated as Government depositories, on Saturday last, was \$357,597,550.

The following comparison shows the progress of the National Banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from January 6, 1866 :

Table showing the progress of National Banks from Jan. 6 to Apr. 23, 1866, including number of banks, capital, and circulation.

NATIONAL BANKS: QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States; showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in July and October, 1865, and January and April, 1866, before the commencement of business on that day :

Table showing liabilities of National Banks for July '65, Oct. '65, Jan. '66, and April '66.

Table titled 'RESOURCES' showing various financial items and their values.

Aggregate..... \$1,126,455,481 1,359,768,074 1,402,480,964 1,442,407,737

\* Included elsewhere.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The transactions for Wednesday's steamer were on a large scale, and caused a sharp advance in rates, from which, however, there has been a slight reaction in the purchases for to-morrow's mail. Importers appear to have deferred transactions until the payment of the interest on the May coupons, in hope of being able to buy gold lower; the consequent demand for both gold and exchange put up the rates of both to figures at which remitters are not disposed to operate. There is a consequent reaction of 1/4 @ 3/8 per cent., in the rates of sterling, from the highest quotations of the week; prime bankers sixty days bill closing at 109 @ 109 1/2.

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

Table showing closing quotations for foreign bills (London, Paris, Antwerp, etc.) for April 13, 20, 27, and May 4, 1866.

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending April 18, 1866 :

Table showing the return of the Bank of England, including issue department and banking department figures.

Table showing the return of the Bank of France, including proprietors' capital, rest, public deposits, etc.

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

Table showing changes in circulation, public deposits, government securities, etc., compared with the previous week.

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 19th April. The return for the previous week is added :

Table showing the return of the Bank of France as a debtor, including capital, profits, reserves, and sundries.

Table showing the return of the Bank of France as a creditor, including cash and bullion, commercial bills, and government stock.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 4.)

Table with columns for Securities, dates (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.), and prices. Includes sections for National, State, Municipal, 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), DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities, State Securities, and Municipal Securities from various states like ALABAMA, CALIFORNIA, etc.

For FRASER... stouilsted.org/

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, May 4.

The course of trade has been interrupted the past week by peculiar circumstances. The "removals" among active business men have been unusually numerous. The current season has witnessed the transfer of two important branches of trade to entirely different quarters of the city. The wool trade has nearly deserted Pine street for lower Broadway and Beaver street, while there has been a pretty general movement of the fur trade up town. The other circumstance that has proved an obstacle to trade is the consternation that exists among brokers in consequence of the law passed by the Legislature of New York at the recent session respecting the tax to be levied upon their sales. This tax is regarded as oppressive and ruinous, and the brokers have been in daily consultation with reference to the measures that can be adopted to avoid its burdens.

The following is a statement of stocks of leading articles of foreign and domestic merchandise at this market :

	1866.		1865.
	April 1.	May 1.	May 1.
Beef, barrels and tierces.....	27,361	24,874	77,474
Pork, barrels.....	99,246	90,424	91,974
Tobacco, foreign, bales.....	9,198	7,477	5,056
Tobacco, domestic, hogsheads.....	30,916	27,040	26,079
Coffee, Rio, bags.....	61,570	76,682	21,711
Coffee, other, bags.....	21,930	42,524	20,565
Coffee, Java, mats.....			72,000
Sugar, hogsheads.....	22,024	44,669	38,354
Sugar, boxes.....	118,937	116,114	72,072
Sugar, bags.....	42,078	49,764	91,276
Milado, hogsheads.....	279	975	867
Molasses, hogsheads.....	5,941	4,810	10,378
Molasses, barrels.....	301	94	99
Rice, E. I., cleaned, bags.....	23,296	8,100	5,600
Rice, E. I., uncleaned, bags.....			5,420
Hides, No.....		454,000	209,700
Gunny cloth, bales.....	12,700	13,950	43,600
Gunny bags, bales.....	7,771	11,539	4,827
Hemp, Manilla, bales.....	25,116	31,810	6,111
Jute, bales.....	5,019	9,022	6,224
Linseed, bags.....	23,721	12,000	56,440
Saltpetre, bags.....	24,476	36,600	16,529

Cotton has recovered from the depression prevailing at our last report, but has been without activity.

Breadstuffs have experienced further speculative advance in flour and wheat, but coarse grains have been rather dull and heavy.

Provisions show no new feature of importance. The speculative excitement in Pork has run very high, and the fluctuations in prices unusually sharp, with a somewhat higher range. The operators for a rise are a Western clique; and on Wednesday sales of new crop were made as high as \$29.62½, cash, and \$30, buyer June, while the lowest price yesterday was \$28.37½. The stock is large, but the receipts are very light, and the Western markets relatively higher than this, with a Southern demand for all this surplus. Lard has been firm but dull. Bacon has done a little better towards the close, with some revival of shipments to Liverpool, stimulated by extreme low freights and the advance in Exchange. Beef has remained very firm with a light stock, small receipts, and steady demand. Butter is drooping under increasing supplies, cheese is nearly nominal.

Groceries have been firm, but with a very moderate trade, mainly owing, no doubt, to the circumstances above detailed.

Naval stores have been more active. The demand for spirits turpentine and rosin has been large, and some improvement in the prices has taken place. Tar, also, is rather firmer.

There has been more doing in petroleum, and yet no marked activity. Prices have had an upward tendency through the firmness of holders, and diminished receipts, but buyers do not take hold freely.

In oils, we notice a decline in crude whale, and an advance in linseed oil, with large sales of both. Other oils quiet but firm.

There has been a slight improvement in South American dry hides within the past three days, but the trade remains rather quiet, with a large stock. Leather has ceased to decline, and closes more active.

Metals have again become dull, and have pretty uniformly a downward tendency, although no important changes are made in quotations.

Tobacco has been quiet; Tallow has been active and advancing; also Stearine.

Wool has been in good demand, and the sales have been large.

There is a partial revival of freights, but at low rates. The shipments by steamer to Liverpool to-day were at 3d. per bushel for Corn, and ½d. per lb. for cotton.

LATEST.—To-day's markets show a large advance in Flour and Wheat, and a considerable decline in Corn. Pork recovered the decline of yesterday, and the closing sale this afternoon was 1,000 bbls. new crop at \$29 50. Lard was higher at the close. Coffee and Teas were more active, but on private terms. Raw Sugars were active and advancing—fair to good refining 10½@10¾c., with sales 1,000 hhds., and 3,500 boxes. Refined sugars were advanced ¼c—best crushed 15½c.

Spirits, Turpentine was higher and active—selected white selling at 92½c., and Common Rosin closed at \$3 50. Late this afternoon there was a sale of 1,000 slabs Malacca Tin at 20c., gold.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending May 4, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1865, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JAN. 1. [Of the items left blank in 1865 no record was made.]

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '65.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pkgs.....	81	1,697	5,310	Rosin.....	3,455	143,380	9,864
Breadstuffs—				Tar.....	51	31,322	3,041
Flour, bbls..	29,261	523,153	711,600	Pitch.....		1,018	
Wheat, bush	300	71,256	17,340	Oil cake, pkgs	3,646	23,268	
Oats.....	3,505	390,663	989,350	Oil lard.....	125	2,232	3,195
Corn.....	42,288	481,506	628,425	Oil, Petroleum.	9,811	314,159	130,970
Rye.....	260	14,140	15,160	Peanuts, bags.	197	6,198	
Malt.....	3,825	180,186		Provisions—			
Barley.....	625	116,549	*171,645	Butter, pkgs.	10,606	113,833	173,385
Grass seed...	477	97,785		Cheese.....	1,822	44,679	44,380
Flaxseed.....		2,252		Cut meats...	5,422	78,846	69,560
Beans.....		32,711		Eggs.....	9,728	64,724	
Peas.....	1,086	18,421		Pork.....	2,375	80,885	95,250
C. meal, bbls.	3,133	33,747	†147,190	Beef, pkgs...	218	43,103	57,940
C. meal, bags.	4,692	187,411		Lard, pkgs...	5,403	71,350	67,295
B. W. Flour, bags.....		6,045		Lard, kegs...		3,751	
Cotton, bales..	9,264	305,940	126,836	Rice, pkgs....	40	1,375	
Copper, bbls..		2,720		Starch.....	121	37,666	
Copper, plates.	203	1,130		Stearine.....	191	3,351	
Driedfruit, pkgs	76	5,032		Spelter, slabs.		547	
Grease, pkgs...	206	1,364		Sugar, hhds & bbls.....		1,008	
Hemp, bales...	14	318		Tallow, pkgs..	118	2,120	8,450
Hides, No.....	4,754	196,432		Tobacco.....	3,514	57,482	
Hops, bales.....		3,324	12,435	Tobacco, hhds.	1,854	9,102	
Leather, sides.	22,258	725,625	701,900	Whisky, bbls..	1,661	30,795	20,195
Lead, pigs.....		2,530		Wool, bales...	538	30,655	21,325
Molasses, hhds, & bbls.....	160	5,501		Dressed Hogs, No.....		81,769	
Naval Stores—				Rice, rough, bush.....		15,704	
Crude trp, bbl	258	17,661	596				
Spirits turpentine.....	334	10,973	1,969				

\* Including malt.

† Including bags reduced to barrels.

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

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

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pts, bbls	570	1,634	2,698	Pitch, bbls.	55	725	
Ashes, Prls, bbls		39	186	Oil cake.....	19,675	192,226	119,608
Beeswax, lbs.		89,559	101,811	Oils.			
Breadstuffs.				Petrol., gals	463,330	9,120,538	2,504,607
Flour, bbls.	22,362	347,258	381,985	Whale, gals		9,374	9,470
C. meal, bbls	2,455	41,448	47,505	Sperm, gals	623	67,696	34,740
Wheat, bus.		102,409	186,150	Lard, gals...	400	7,042	22,503
Rye, bush..	37,562	183,612		Provisions.			
Corn, bush.	43,612	2,086,418	142,331	Pork, bbls..	2,742	38,435	46,343
Oats, bush..	81,236	665,834		Beef, bbls & tcs.	1,843	32,437	45,015
Peas, bush..	7,493	20,680		Bacon,.....	10,129	198,890	198,056
Candles, bxs.	3,070	25,822		Butter.....	121	7,395	53,897
Cotton, bales.	16,816	235,143	16,440	Cheese.....	914	30,504	89,138
Hay, bales..	823	13,053		Lard.....	1,898	123,037	128,573
Hops, bales..	44	372	10,603	Staves M.....	208	3,082	4,657
Naval Stores,				Tallow.....	1,101	55,700	83,370
C. Turp. bbls	10	8,267		Tobacco, pkgs	3,577	34,254	54,538
S. Turp. bbls	263	3,230	578	Tobacco, mf, lbs.	77,333	963,018	1,504,542
Rosin, bbls.	11,471	88,147	4,519	Whalebone, lbs	25,066	176,902	37,547
Tar, bbls....	121	5,692	4,339				

The following table shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending April 27, 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.....	51	2,807	767	Hardware...	149	5,552	1,820
Coal, tons....	2,329	218,101	37,594	Iron, RRB's	10,886	67,350	56,014
Cocoa, bags...		5,911	1,001	Lead, pigs...	21,794	170,035	57,989
Coffee, bags..	34,454	244,193	171,029	Spelter, lbs.	830,016	4,293,603	
Cotton, bales.		1,490	15,753	Steel.....	1,597	57,544	25,912
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs.....	10,649	260,637	112,286
Bark, Peruv	85	2,698	868	Tin slabs, lbs	109,616	2,886,833	1,130,681
Blea p'wd's	207	7,419	7,186	Rags.....	636	18,808	11,889
Brimst, tns.	105	7,053	838	Sugar, hhds,			
Cochineal...	3	227	766	tcs & bbls..	13,215	67,303	73,685
Cr Tartar...	25	614	221	Sugar, bxs & bg	12,191	126,262	103,797
Gambier.....		5,765		Tea.....	54,618	358,438	308,582
Gums, crude	52	5,303	760	Tobacco.....	588	9,999	3,785
Gum, Arabic	60	1,945	646	Waste.....	270	4,596	2,304
Indigo.....	74	1,533	2,460	Wines, &c.			
Madder.....	167	6,767	539	Champ, bkts	3,055	47,923	5,068
Oils, ess... ..	71	1,941	507	Wines.....	15,748	117,151	6,830
Oil, Olive...	323	35,688	3,974	Wool, bales...	2,290	30,978	17,941
Opium.....		341		Articles reported by value.			
Soda, bi-carb	2,500	52,634	12,733	Cigars.....	\$36,557	\$449,685	\$112,048
Soda, sal....	778	9,312	3,201	Corks.....	752	43,918	20,807
Soda, ash...	188	15,946	9,884	Fancy goods..	65,938	1,552,347	503,388
Flax.....	25	5,018	1,070	Fish.....	2,441	571,418	194,019
Furs.....	17	1,513	1,378	Fruits, &c.			
Gunny cloth..		7,911	959	Lemons....	6,850	192,851	23,788
Hair.....	50	2,426	1,067	Oranges....	2,702	131,288	1 9,302
Hemp, bales..	460	48,368	9,493	Nuts.....	16,714	480,215	481,252
Hides, &c.				Raisins....	11,341	384,419	144,185
Bristles.....	49	748	230	Hides, undrsd.	239,120	2,498,251	975,015
Hides, dres'd	84	3,864	1,053	Rice.....	40,759	156,448	594,936
India rubber..	559	10,729	9,312	Spices, &c.			
Ivory.....	1	695	72	Cassia.....	3,679	112,736	19,245
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger.....	2,694	26,617	1,401
Jewelry.....	9	259	162	Pepper.....	417	51,960	967
Watches.....	25	422	197	Saltpetre....	4,323	61,768	41,572
Linseed.....	6,466	116,246	8,961	Woods.			
Molasses.....	5,775	38,981	42,497	Fustic.....	105	15,090	23,155
Metals, &c.				Logwood...	3,318	97,923	43,392
Cutlery.....	72	2,126	695	Mahogany...		84,215	71,406

LONDON, 20th April—Baring's Circular reports as follows:

COFFEE very firm at full prices. At the Dutch Trading Company's sale of 86,000 bags Java and Padang, held at Amsterdam, prices ruled ½ cent lower for good ord; blue sorts steady, but green lower; good ord quoted 44 cents.

**COPPER** very flat—Tough cake and tile £91, best selected £94, sheathing £96, Y. M. sheathing 9d.

**CORN**—There has been some improvement in the market this week, and prices of wheat show generally an advance of about 1s 3/4 q.

**HEMP**—Of 1,000 bales Manila at public sale nearly the whole realized from £42 10s@£45 10s for ord to good current quality, £17@£48 for fair to good Sorsogan, and £52 15s@£53 for good Boluzan, being about 20s 3/4 ton lower. Of 170 bales Sunn about 90 bales sold at £19 for fair to good, being again easier.

**JUTE**—There was a fair demand at the public sales, and of 4,800 bales offered about two-thirds realized previous prices, viz. from £16 15s@£25 for common to good quality. Privately during the week 5,000 bales sold from £17@£25; 4,000 bales cuttings sold privately from £6 5s@£6 10s, being 5s 3/4 ton dearer.

**SALTPETRE** dull—1,200 bags Bengal sold at 23s for 5 to 2 1/2 cent refraction.

**INDIGO**—The quantity declared for the sale of East India to commence 5th May so far amounts to 8,786 chests.

**IRON**—Welsh quiet; Rails and bars £6 10s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch pigs advanced early in the week to 80s, but have since receded to 78s cash for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

**LEAD** firm—Common pig £21@£21 10s.

**LINSEED**—Import for the week 10,292 qrs. Prices are 6d@1s lower in all positions, and hardly any business passing. Calcutta on the spot retails at 71s for ord, and 72s for Mirzapore and Patna. Bombay is worth 72s 6d. For arrival we hear of no transactions. There are sellers of Black Sea for summer shipment at 63s. Import into London since 1st January 98,809 qrs against 153,793 last year. According to last advices the quantity afloat from the East Indies was as follows: Calcutta to London 13,559 qrs against 154,300 qrs in 1865, Calcutta to Liverpool 2,936 qrs against 13,551 qrs in 1865, Calcutta to Hull — qrs against 35,193 qrs in 1865, Bombay to London 10,948 qrs against 13,563 qrs in 1865, and Bombay to Liverpool 5,800 qrs against 10,522 qrs in 1865.

**LINSEED CAKES** continue in good demand without alteration in price. New York in barrels £11 5s.

**NAVAL STORES**—Spirits turpentine are lower, and 48s sellers French. Petroleum 2s 3d refined, spirits 1s 5d.

**OILS**—Fish: Sperm is firmly held, and £121@125 now demanded; a sale of fine Colonial has been made at the latter price; pale Southern £50; pale seal £51@52; cod £48. Linseed has been very quiet throughout the week, and closes dull at 39s@39s 3d on the spot.

**TIN**—Engli-h dull; blocks 91s, bars 92s, refined 94s, straits 80s@80s 6d.

**RICE**—14,000 bags sold at 3d@6d decline; Rangoon 10s 3d; Bassin 10s 6d, and Necranzie 11s 3d. 23 0 bags Madagascar from Mauritius were bought in at 19s @22s. A cargo of 1,800 tons Rangoon sold at 10s 6d for the Continent.

**RCM**—170 puns Berbice sold at 1s 5 1/2d, 50 puns Demerara at 1s 6d for good, 1s 7 1/2d for fine, and 60 blids Mauritius at 1s 4 1/2d.

**SPICES**—Pepper: Black; 2,500 bags Penang were bought in from 3 1/2d@3 3/4d, and 200 bags Singapore white at 6 1/2d. 500 bags Pimento were chiefly withdrawn from 2 1/2d@3d for common to good. Of 150 blis ginger part sold from 67s @70s for ord, with mid to fine from 82s@95s.

**SPELTER** dull at £24 5s.

**SUGAR**—The market continues dull, and in the few sales made rather lower prices have been submitted to.

**TALLOW** flat. St. Petersburg Y C declined to 46s 6d on the spot and up to June, and 48s October to December.

**TEA** market dull, but prices are without material change. Good common Congou 1s 1 1/2d @ 1b. 15,860 pkgs tea sold at public sale this week, and by private contract 5,000 pkgs uncolored Japans have been sold at 61 1/2 @ 1b.

**LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, April 21.**—Our own correspondent writes: The provision market during the past week has shown generally a dull and languid demand. There has been very little enquiry for bacon, and where sales were pressed a slight decline has been submitted to. The same remarks may be applied to hams. The stock of cheese has been reduced to so small a compass that quotations are nominal. There are no fine qualities of American and Canadian butter left on the market, and middling sorts are pressed off by holders at, in some cases, exceedingly low figures. No change noticeable in lard, sales being only in retail at previous prices. The demand for both beef and pork is limited to a consumptive enquiry.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 4.

During the week the receipts have reached about 33,000 bales, and the exports about 40,000 bales. Below we give our table of the movement of cotton at all the ports since September 1, showing at a glance the total receipts, exports, stocks, &c.:

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

Ports.	Sept. 1.	—Exported since Sept. 1 to—				Shipm'ts to North.	Stock.
		Great Brit'n.	France.	for'gn.	Total.		
New Orleans, Apr. 23.	612,799	293,602	108,869	18,102	420,573	187,319	153,446
Mobile, April 23.....	384,723	191,108	34,967	1,230	227,305	94,118	59,342
Charleston, April 23.	84,050	31,740	4,680	466	36,726	39,581	5,515
Savannah, April 23..	204,116	63,418	.....	.....	63,418	139,734	9,554
Texas, April 21.....	153,979	50,363	1,739	1,770	53,872	59,664	12,192
New York, May 4*..	126,720	362,326	33,455	37,129	432,910	.....	190,000
Florida, April 11....	135,385	27,810	.....	.....	27,810	112,433	7,121
N. Carolina, May 4..	58,568	21	.....	.....	21	58,568	.....
Virginia, May 4.....	28,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,551	.....
Other ports, May 4..	.....	15,610	.....	290	15,900	.....	.....
Total.....	1,788,891	1,035,998	183,710	58,927	1,278,535	710,968	437,200

\* By Railroad, Canal and River.

Our advices are not so favorable with regard to the coming crop. In the Southwest rain and frost are said to have destroyed the plant in many instances, while complaints of the seed there and elsewhere are frequently heard. Should it become necessary from these causes, or any other, to replant to any extent, the present low prices at Liverpool, and the five cent tax proposed by Congress, would probably have the effect of discouraging planters, and leading them to substitute corn or wheat as a more profitable crop. For if, to the cost of raising cotton in olden times, the extra expense the planter is put to now, besides this five cent tax be added, we will find there is very little margin left for profit, in case the cotton must be laid down at Liverpool at the present price, 14d.@15d. Under these circumstances does it not become our legislators to consider well whether by this increased taxation they are not killing the goose that lays the golden egg. The theory of this five cent tax rested on the supposition that the United States had a monopoly of the cotton trade, and that the sources of supply would very decidedly fall off as soon as the American product could be sent to market. This supply has fallen off in two or three instances, but still the

aggregate receipts this season from new sources exceeds thus far the total for the same period of any previous year, and the result is the prices named. We thus see that the United States has not a monopoly of the cotton trade, and the sooner this is understood the better it will be for the country. She may regain it, but only after the most careful nursing. The patient is too reduced to be able to bear severe bleeding.

During the week the market has been very dull, but prices have recovered fully two cents of the decline of last week. Holders are not offering their stocks, and look with confidence for further reaction. The late heavy shipments have materially reduced stocks at all points, and the total at the principal ports of the United States does not now exceed 440,000 bales.

The sales of the past week are about 9,000 bales, and the market closes quiet at the following quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary.....	26	26	27	27
Good Ordinary.....	28	28	29	29
Low Middling.....	31	31	31	32
Middling.....	33	33	34	34
Good Middling.....	36	36	37	38

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	705	North Carolina.....	462
Texas.....	1,855	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.....	1,069
Florida.....	.....	Per Railroad.....	3,099
Savannah.....	843	Foreign.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1,231		
Total for the week.....			9,264
Previously reported.....			880,595
Total since July 1.....			889,859

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

	Week ending			
	April 11.	April 18.	April 25.	May 2.
To Liverpool.....	14,103	18,586	17,762	10,573
To other British ports.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
To Havre.....	2,416	485	308	3,892
To other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Bremen.....	35	920	683	1,109
To Hamburg.....	863	1,101	982	704
To other German ports.....	.....	.....	246	25
To various Continental ports.....	1,915	8	2,296	513
Total for the week.....	20,142	21,001	22,277	16,816
Previously reported.....	350,823	370,965	391,966	414,243
Total from N. York since July 1, '65.	370,965	391,966	414,243	431,059

**SAVANNAH, April 27.**—The statement for this week shows receipts of 6,681 bales, against 5,850 bales last week, and the shipment of 13,771 bales, against 3,540 bales last week. Market has been unsettled; and prices were nominal. Freights to Liverpool are 1/4d.@1/2d., and to domestic ports 3/4c by steamers, and by sailing vessels 1/2c. Below is the usual weekly statement:

	Week end'g April 6		Week end'g April 13		Week end'g April 20		Week end'g April 27	
	Sea Isl.	Upl'd.	Sea Isl.	Upl'd.	Sea Isl.	Upl'd.	Sea Isl.	Upl'd.
Stock Sept. 1.....	281	3,724	281	3,724	281	3,724	281	3,724
Received this week.....	192	5,691	31	4,069	93	5,757	.....	6,081
Received previously.....	7,459	173,222	7,651	180,434	7,682	184,503	7,721	189,830
Total receipts.....	7,932	182,637	7,963	188,227	8,056	193,984	8,002	199,635
Exported this week....	235	7,299	60	4,208	5	3,535	299	13,472
Exported previously....	6,819	163,596	7,120	168,206	7,180	172,414	7,259	177,049
Total exports.....	7,054	170,895	7,180	172,414	7,185	175,949	7,558	190,521
Stock on hand.....	1,236	18,721	.....	.....	971	20,699	444	9,114

**NEW ORLEANS, April 28.**—The receipts for this week are 10,303 bales against 10,801 last week. Below are the receipts for a series of weeks:

Week ending	Jan. 19—bales.	16,427	Week ending	Mar. 17—bales.	17,002
Week ending " 26	21,080		Week ending " 24	11,680	
" Feb. 2	21,362		" " 31	15,237	
" " 9	21,673		April 7	18,133	
" " 16	19,592		" " 14	12,849	
" " 24	15,468		" " 21	10,801	
" Mar 3	12,492		" " 28	10,303	
" " 10	16,473				

The stock on hand was 153,446 bales. Freight to Liverpool 9-16 to New York 3/4c. Exchange on London 139@141 1/2. Sight on New York 1/2@3/4 prem. Exports for the week were, to Great Britain 11,740 bales; to France 3,387 bales; to Spain 1,238 bales; to St. Petersburg 951 bales; to New York 212 bales; to Boston 599 bales.

The New Orleans Price Current of April 28 says: "We learn that the crevasse at the Packwood plantation, on the left bank below the city, has been closed. Many plantations will be rescued, in consequence from ruin."

**MOBILE, April 28.**—We have received by mail one week's later dates, and give below the statement for the last four weeks. Receipts last week were 4,684 bales against 5,393 bales the previous week, and the shipments the last week were 3,835 bales, as follows: 2,891 to Liverpool, 884 to France, and 60 bales to New York. The European news had unsettled the market, so that business was suspended, and quotations were nominal. Exchange on London, 130@134 1/2. Sight on New York, 1/2c. discount to par.

	Week ending April 7		Week ending April 14		Week ending April 21		Week ending April 28	
	St'k on h.	Sept. 1, '65.	St'k on h.	Sept. 1, '65.	St'k on h.	Sept. 1, '65.	St'k on h.	Sept. 1, '65.
Received this week..	6,859	24,290	5,159	24,290	5,393	24,290	4,684	24,290
Received previously..	362,586	369,445	369,445	374,604	374,646	380,039	380,039	384,723
Exported this week..	393,735	.....	393,894	.....	404,329	.....	409,013	.....
Exported previously..	2,243	.....	16,263	.....	10,024	.....	3,835	.....
Burned and lost.....	313,925	.....	316,168	.....	332,431	.....	342,455	.....
Burned and lost.....	3,584	319,752	3,381	335,812	3,381	345,836	3,381	349,671

On hand and on ship-board not cl'd..... 73,983 ..... 58,493 ..... 59,342

**CHARLESTON, April 28.**—The statement of cotton for the week closes

ing April 27 shows that the receipts were 3,268 bales, and the exports 3,972 bales. Of the exports 3,761 bales went to Liverpool, 406 bales to Spain, 416 to New York, 375 to Boston, and 47 to Philadelphia. Freights to Liverpool are firm at 1/4d. to 9-16d for Upland and 1d. for Sea Island. To New York by steamer 1c, and by sail 3/4c. Exchange on New York, sight, 1/4 discount to 1/2 premium. Sales of cotton for the week about 1300 bales. Middling closing nominally at 31c. The following is the statement for the last three weeks:

	Week ending April 13		Week ending April 20		Week ending April 27	
	Sea Is.	Upl'd.	Sea Is.	Upl'd.	Sea Is.	Upl'd.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865	362	1,610	362	1,610	362	1,610
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to beginning of week	4,279	50,667	4,295	73,494	4,356	76,365
Receipts for the week	16	2,827	61	2,871	269	2,999
Total	4,657	75,104	4,718	77,975	4,987	80,974
Exports since Sept. 1, 1861, to beginning of week	4,175	69,363	4,175	70,253	4,202	72,142
Exports for the week	.....	890	27	1,889	220	3,552
Total exports	4,175	70,253	4,202	72,142	4,422	75,694
Stock	482	4,851	516	5,833	565	4,980

Houston, April 17.—We have received the following statement of the cotton movement at Houston under date of April 17. It will be seen that the receipts were only 195 bales for the week. A statement we gave March 13 showed the receipts to be 654 bales for that week, and the average before that time and since Sept. 1st was 2,900 bales per week. Below is the statement:

	Bales.	Shipped week ending April 17.	Bales.
Cotton on hand Sept. 1, 1865	6,462	.....	274
Receiv'd week ending April 17.	195	Shipped previously	64,448
Received previously	60,546	.....	.....
Total receipts since Sept. 1.	67,143	Total shipped since Sept. 1.	64,712
		Stock on hand April 17	2,421

GALVESTON, April 21.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. Sales for the week 1,177 bales, against 650 last week, and 182, 2,466, and 751 for the three previous weeks. Receipts for the week have been 3,277 bales, against 2,626 bales last week, and the shipments 618 bales, as follows: To New York 512, and to New Orleans 106. Market closed quiet and unsettled, with middling at 39@40 currency. Freight, by sail to Liverpool, 9-16@3d.; to New York, 1c steamer, and 1/4 sail. Exchange on New York, at sight, par to 1/4 prem Sterling, 105@108.

	Week ending April 7		Week ending April 14		Week ending April 21	
	1866.	1861.	1866.	1861.	1866.	1861.
Stock on hand Sept. 1	13,857	3,168	13,857	3,168	13,857	3,168
Received this week	1,379	2,122	2,636	3,464	3,277	1,124
Received previously	127,873	99,937	129,252	102,059	121,878	105,523
Received at other ports	18,592	29,960	18,715	24,562	18,824	25,619
Total	161,701	129,187	164,450	133,253	167,533	135,424

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

	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Jan 12	6,624	Feb. 16	4,337
" 19	8,234	" 23	2,796
" 26	6,632	Mar. 3	2,721
Feb. 2	4,568	" 10	2,597
" 9	4,136	" 17	1,234
		Mar. 24	1,252
		" 31	2,274
		April 7	1,379
		" 14	2,626
		" 21	3,277

EUROPEAN COTTON MARKET.—Our own correspondent, under date of April 21, gives the following review of the Liverpool and London Cotton markets:

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been subject to numerous fluctuations during the week. At the commencement the demand was decidedly active, and considerable business was transacted, at an average advance in prices of 1/4d to 1d per lb. With continued heavy arrivals, coupled with the announcement of the suspension of Bamed's Banking Company, the trade on Wednesday and Thursday was very heavy, and the whole of the above improvement in the quotations was not only entirely lost, but holders had to submit to a further reduction. Yesterday, as compared with Friday week, the quotations showed a reduction of 1d to 2 1/2d per lb, the heaviest fall being in Egyptian qualities. American cotton has fallen 1 1/2d to 2d per lb. The aggregate transactions of the week are tolerably large, being 67,340 bales, viz.: 39,850 bales to the trade, 19,280 for export, and 8,710 bales on speculation. The prices current are now as under:

	Ordinary & Fair and Good Middling.		Fair.	Good & Fine.	
	28 @30d.	36 @44d.		58 @72	24 @36
Sea Island	18 @20	29 1/2 @—	— @—	— @—	
Stained	12 1/2 @14 1/2	16 @—	— @—	— @—	
Upland	12 1/2 @14 1/2	16 1/2 @—	— @—	— @—	
Mobile	12 1/2 @14 1/2	17 @—	— @—	— @—	
New Orleans	12 1/2 @14 1/2	16 1/2 @—	— @—	— @—	
Texas	12 1/2 @14 1/2	16 1/2 @—	— @—	— @—	

The following table shows the comparative prices of middling cotton for four years:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.		1865.	1863.	1864.	1866.
	d.	d.	d.	d.		d.	d.	d.	d.
Middling—	21	27 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	Middling—	15	16	6 1/2	8 1/2
Orleans	21 1/2	27	13 1/2	14 1/2	Broach	15	16 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2
Mobile	20	26 1/2	11 1/2	15	Dhollerah	15	16 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2
Egyptian	20	26 1/2	11 1/2	15					

The following quantities have been taken by the trade in sixteen weeks from Jan. 1, 1865-66:

	Taken by trade		Stocks	
	1865.	1866.	1866.	1865.
American	276,080	40,000	330,060	58,730
Brazil	75,920	44,750	115,339	72,090
Egyptian, &c.	64,430	89,250	67,959	102,480
West India, &c.	23,550	11,380	16,720	17,140
East India	203,680	184,100	237,180	252,260
China and Japan	620	53,700	2,650	72,780
Total	644,180	423,180	519,590	575,450

The stock at this date for a series of years has been as follows:

Stock.	Bales.	Stock.	Bales.	Stock.	Bales.
1864	414,460	1860	1,015,890	1857	575,350
1863	364,980	1859	432,610	1856	518,650
1862	397,320	1858	427,020	1855	633,230
1861	952,770				

Below we give the imports and exports at Liverpool from Jan. 1 to April 19 for 1865 and 1866:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL JAN. 1 TO APRIL 19.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
American	87,430	536,505	4,606	82,649
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	314,175	233,374	12,043	54,716
East Indian	227,918	421,427	69,020	163,198
Total	629,523	1,291,306	85,669	240,563

The London Cotton Market has been heavy in the extreme, and prices have fallen about 2d per lb. The imports, deliveries, &c., for the year have been:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
	bales.	bales.	bales.
Imports from Jan. 16 April 19.	124,881	83,785	126,369
Delivery same period	73,368	72,693	90,633
Stock, April 19	96,011	120,258	70,607

BOMBAY, April 14. The fortnight's shipments of cotton have been large, viz: 70,000 bales. Owing to unfavorable intelligence from Liverpool, the trade is greatly depressed, and prices are lower. Dhollerah is quoted at 14 1/2d; Broach 14 1/2; Oomrawuttee 14 1/2; and Comptah 14 1/2 per lb.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, May 4, 1866, P. M.

The deficiency in the supply of flour continues, and for some days prices have been experiencing a moderate but steady advance, until the sales to-day show the highest figures of the current crop year. There is, however, much irregularity in the market, different holders offering the same brand 50c apart. There are very few ground extras to be had under \$9, and the better grades of spring wheat flours bring from \$10 50 to \$11 per bbl. No increase in the supply can be expected until supplies of wheat reach Black Rock and Oswego, from which flour may be made and shipped thence by canal to this market. This will be about the first of June. In the meantime, it remains to be seen what will be the effect upon this market of the anticipation of these increased supplies, and the check to the demand which extreme prices will probably impose. At the same time, it must be remembered that prices are relatively much higher throughout the West than in this market, just as we are higher than Liverpool.

Wheat has also materially advanced, and to day Amber Club was generally held at \$2 and upward, while the finer grades of white wheat were firm at \$2 75@3. The stock in store is pretty full for the season, but no supplies are expected till late in June. Speculative holders are consequently able to force their views upon buyers. But millers buy very sparingly. There is some wheat on the Lakes for Buffalo and Oswego; but this fact has little influence here, because it is believed that none of the earlier shipments will reach this city.

Corn has materially declined. There are large quantities on the way, and no encouragement for holders to longer attempt to support prices. The decline to-day was sufficient to permit the renewal of Liverpool shipments. Oats have been drooping. Rye active and firm. Barley dull and heavy.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western	8 30@ 9 35	Wheat, Chicago Spring	1 40@ 1 95
Extra State	8 30@ 9 35	Milwaukee Club	1 70@ 2 90
Shipping R. hoop Ohio	9 00@ 9 50	Red Winter	2 20@ 2 50
Extra Western, common to good	8 40@11 85	Amber State and Mich.	2 55@ 2 60
Double Extra Western and St. Louis	12 00@16 50	White	2 25@ 3 00
Southern supers	10 00@11 10	Corn, Western Mixed	77@ 84
Southern, fancy and ex.	11 25@16 50	Western Yellow	84@ 85
Canada, common to choice extra	8 75@12 50	Rye	78@ 95
Rye Flour, fine and superfine	5 00@ 6 00	Oats, Western	45@ 58
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	4 00@ 4 40	Jersey and State	54@ 62
		Barley	1 00@ 1 18
		Malt	1 20@ 1 30
		Peas, Canada	1 10@ 1 20
		White beans	1 50@ 2 40

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

	RECEIPTS.			
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls	31,310	522,490	73,420	711,660
Corn meal, bbls	4,910	123,720	6,675	147,190
Wheat, bush	300	69,330	800	17,340
Corn, bush	34,490	542,785	24,135	628,425
Rye, bush	260	13,990	105	15,160
Barley, &c., bush	6,600	324,250	13,225	171,645
Oats, bush	3,180	403,930	26,440	989,350

	FOREIGN EXPORTS.			
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls	22,265	351,445	15,610	381,985
Corn meal, bbls	2,485	44,635	2,885	47,405
Wheat, bush	100,295	14,150	14,150	186,150
Corn, bush	43,615	2,060,135	5,595	142,330
Rye, bush	37,565	181,590	.....	.....
Oats, bush	81,035	621,820	.....	.....

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 April 28.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.	Week end'g April 28.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.
Flour, bbls	6,601	78,498	29,006	6,392	142,798	31,353
Wheat, bush	139,093	1,456,955	530,829	332,161	722,216	174,320
Oats, bush	26,533	182,064	121,745	32,209	35,529	44,461
Corn, bush	8,569	99,202	113,457	1,100	2,530	8,720
Barley, bush	6,976	82,200	42,953	.....	6,324	653
Rye, bush	2,680	30,574	24,177	.....	.....	207

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.....	390,113	8,718,962	522,754	197,872	168,007	119,942
1864-5.....	122,440	2,619,900	55,019	139,930	174,318	72,633
1863-4.....	275,366	9,159,579	690,120	253,487	195,000	129,851

CHICAGO.—The following tables show the movement in breadstuffs during the week ending April 28, and from January 1st, to date, with comparative statistics:

	Receipts.			Shipments.		
	Last W'k.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time, 1865.	Last w'k.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time, 1865.
Flour, bbls....	34,655	403,422	159,073	23,330	307,194	68,236
Wheat, bush..	173,918	1,385,884	1,234,254	113,848	780,129	334,541
Corn.....	566,603	2,833,281	2,123,667	795,851	1,183,236	1,379,207
Oats.....	133,966	1,290,661	2,300,969	211,797	654,009	1,680,516
Rye.....	14,165	165,178	116,588	18,933	64,405	36,102
Barley.....	2,600	69,652	185,570	42,446	80,278	24,272

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table, compiled from the official reports of the warehousemen to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, shows the amount of flour and grain in store on the 28th, compared with the amount in store at the same date last year:

	April 28, 1865.	April 28, 1866.	Oats, bush.....	April 28, 1865.	April 28, 1866.
Flour, bbls....	31,872	66,250	742,888	720,150	
Wheat, bush..	866,452	1,116,536	133,330	93,351	
Corn.....	1,022,110	281,857	199,129	148,065	

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending April 28:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	34,475	173,918	616,603	127,966	2,600	14,165
Milwaukee....	6,583	139,093	8,569	26,533	6,336	1,049
Toledo.....	14,428	26,697	83,014	12,330	740	....
Detroit.....	16,740	13,367	28,031	3,696	548	345
*Cleveland....	5,316	10,492	23,496	9,972	....	....
Totals.....	77,542	363,467	759,713	180,497	10,724	15,559
Previous week.....	82,164	289,720	1,002,862	152,237	16,928	21,169
Cor. week, 1865.....	57,591	244,178	433,536	78,928	13,295	4,484

\* Estimated.

The export of breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865, has been as follows:

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	C. Meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New York.....	April 27, 1866....	97,399	4,229	1,136,979	5,370,813
New Orleans....	April 20, 1866....	300	....	....	7,790
Philadelphia....	April 24, 1866....	4,900	20	4,601	423,016
Baltimore.....	April 24, 1866....	....	....	....	682,096
Boston.....	April 27, 1866....	1,179	....	....	....
Calif. and other ports.	April 24, 1866....	22,395	....	57,389	17,810
Total.....	.....	126,173	4,249	1,198,969	6,501,525
To about same period, 1865.....	.....	97,817	....	1,516,171	73,359
do do 1864.....	.....	792,802	114	9,721,495	240,220
do do 1863.....	.....	988,935	1,139	16,655,319	5,752,966

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
From New York to April 27, 1866.....	.....	3,159	236,837	68,111	34,627
From other ports, to latest dates.....	.....	1,118	....	....	7,176
Total.....	.....	4,277	236,837	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865.....	.....	13,801	....	83,463	11,485
do do 1864.....	.....	36,598	13,965	215,236	12,535
do do 1863.....	.....	105,913	235,218	1,305,788	58,411

LIVERPOOL, 21st April.—Since our last there has been a steady consumptive demand for wheat and flour at a rather improving prices. Indian corn has also been in fair request, partly on Irish account. Tuesday's market was well attended by millers, who seemed disposed to purchase wheat more freely than of late, and a fair amount of business was done at an improvement of 2d per cental. Flour also met a more ready sale, and 6d to 1s per sack dearer. Transactions in Indian corn were more numerous than extensive, and prices were rather against buyers. At to-day's market there was but a limited attendance of buyers, and the trade in wheat and flour was slow at Tuesday's prices. Indian corn was in moderate request, without change in value.

QUOTATIONS.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Flour, extra State... per bbl.	22 0@25 6	do Amber Iowa.....	10 0@10 9
do Philadelphia & Balt.	21 0@21 0	do do do.....	10 0@10 0
do Ohio.....	24 0@27 0	Ind. corn, mixed per 480 lbs	28 6@29 0
do Canadian.....	26 0@27 6	Peas, Canadian... per 504 lbs	38 0@38 6
do Sour and heated.....	21 0@23 0	Oatmeal, Canad... per 240 lbs	27 0@27 6
Wheat, Chic. & Milwaukee	.....	.....	.....

FARMER'S DELIVERIES.

Week ending 14th April, 1866.....	55,193 qrs. at 44s. 5d.
Same time 1865.....	61,605 do 40s. 1d.

IMPORTS.

	Wheat, qrs.	Flour—bbls. sacks.	I. Corn, qrs.
United States and Canada.....	9,094	2,600	21,961
Total for week.....	9,094	2,600	21,961
Total since 1st January.....	186,893	56,900	214,492
Same time 1865.....	54,941	54,565	96,370

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 4, 1866.

Domestic Goods have been generally more animated during the week, although with a strong downward tendency. The accumulating stocks and the low price for cotton make holders willing to dispose of goods at such concessions, from day to day, as the market demands. The stock of cotton in the hands of manufacturers is now small, and they are able to replace at a far lower figure. The decline is not so much like a panic as it was at one time last week, but is steadily keeping pace with the general return to lower prices. This is accelerated in some measure by the operations of certain leading jobbers, who are continually placing goods upon their floors at from two to five per cent below what it is believed they paid for them. The low price of brown goods admits of some export demand, and there has been about \$80,000 exported during the past week, principally to China.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are not as active as most other goods, although more so than last week. Prices have declined 5@10

per cent during the week, and standards are now quoted at 21½@22½, although sales are made by outside parties at 20 cents. Nashua X X is quoted at 22½. Amory 37 inch 22½, Indian Head A 37 inch 22½, do B 30 inch 18, do E 48 inch 32½, Nashua extra A 36 inch 20. do fine C 40 inch 20, do fine D 36 inch 17, Wachusett 22, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 18, do B B 33 inch 19, do C 37 inch 21, do N 36 inch 22, do A 40 in. 24, Atlantic heavy A 37 in. 22, do P A 37 in. 21, do A H 37 in. 21.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are in considerable demand there being a great many goods taken at the extreme low prices at which they are now offered. Many leading makes which have heretofore been held above the market are now reduced 5@10 per cent. New York Mills are now held at 47½. Wamsutta 42½, and Lonsdale 32½, Canoe 27 inch 11½, Grafton 3-4 13, do 7-8 14, Methun 3-4 12. Aquidnecks 4-4 19, do 7-8 18, White Rock 36 inch 35, Waltham L 72 inch 70, do X 33 inch 42, do W 42 inch 30, do M 81 inch 95, do N 90 inch 106.

DRILLS are in some demand especially for heavy goods. Globe Steam Mills 19, Park do 18, Pepperill and Indian each 25, Boote 26, Stark Standard 24.

CORSET JEANS are quite active at still lower figures, holders pressing sales in many instances at nominal figures. Indiana Orchard are quoted at 16, Andrascoggin and Bates 16, Newmarket 16½, Naumkeag 21 and Satteen 27.

STRIPES and TICKS are moderately active at the decline of 5@10 per cent. Connecticut Stripes 20, do 63 21, Albany 3-3 15, do 6x3 13½. Albany Ticks 13, American 20, Amoskeag A C A are quoted at 62½, A 50, B 45, C 40, D 35, but these are extreme rates.

DENIMS and COTTONADES are in good request for the better makes, but there is no firmness in quotations. Wauregan 27 inch 22, Albany 17½, Amoskeag 50, Manchester 34, York 50.

PRINTING CLOTHS are dull and declining. 10½ cents is offered while holders ask 11½, with nothing of moment doing.

PRINTS are more steady and the demand is fair. There is little change in price from last week. Garners 20, Amoskeag pink 19, do purple 18, do shirting 16, do dark 16, do light 16, do mourning 16 Swiss Ruby 15, Lowell dark 15, do light 15, Wamsutta 15, Dusters 15, Columbia full madders 14½, Concord madders 15, do purples 15, Glen, Cove full madders 12½, Wauregan fancies 16½, do rubies 17½, do pinks 17½, do purples 17½, Merrimac W 20, D 19, Arnolds 15, American 17, National (Spragues) 16½, do madders, green, blue and white and blue and orange 18½, canary 17½, solid colors 18, mourning 16.

GINGHAMS are in some demand, and as the supply is not large prices are more steady. Lancaster 25, Glasgow 23 nett, and sold ahead.

LAWNS are quiet, with little change in prices. Dunnell Manufacturing Co.'s 1,400 quality sell at 26 regular; Lodi fancy, mourning and plain solid colors, 23 nett, do 1,400 quality 25, do 1,600 do 27½, and Pacific Co.'s fancy 26½.

JACONETS are quiet but steady. White Rock 21 for high colors, and 19 for plain.

SILECIAS are in fair demand, and prices are about the same for small parcels. Large lots command a reduction. Social Mills 27½@32½.

CAMBRICS are steady, with fair demand for good makes; poorer grades are in abundance and dull. Monville 14 for black, 15 for plain, and 17 for pink.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES still sell at steady rates. Manchester, Pacific, and Hamilton 23, all wool 40, Challies 26.

BALMORAL SKIRTS are in fair demand for leading makes. Pontoosuc Spring colors \$40 per doz, Gilberts, black and white, \$36, do four X fancy \$39, and Park Mills high colors \$37.

CLOTHS are in more demand, especially for finer qualities, while poorer grades are dull, and pressed at great sacrifice. Prices are nominal. Cotton warps sell at \$1.95 for No 1, \$1.85 for No 2, and \$1.75 for No 3; 6-4 Conshohocken do \$2.25@2.75; 6-4 all wool black doeskins \$3.25@3.75; Leicester ladies' cloths \$1.65.

CASSIMERES are in better request for the new makes and prices are remunerative. Millville ¼ fancy cassimeres \$1 37½@52, silk mixed do \$1 50, Evans, Seagrave & Co's ¼ fancy \$1 37½@52, F. M. Ballou & Co's do \$1 25@52, S. & H. Sayles, do \$1 25@51 50, Babcock & Moss, \$1 50@52, Campbell & Co's do \$1 37½@52, Mechanicville Co's do \$1 37½@52, plough, loom and anvil 50c, Dighton's silk mixtures \$1 62½@52 12½, Farmer's A Union cassimeres 47½ cents, Carolina mills fancy do \$1 00@51 25, tan mixture \$1 62½@52, Peacedale fancy do \$1 25, do black and white check 85c, American mills fancy \$1 62½ for ¼, and \$3 50@54 for 6-4, East Windsor Woolen Co's ¼ \$1 25@51 75, Granville mills ¼ fancy \$1 25.

CARPETS are without change in price while the demand is fair. Lowell Co's Ingrain sell at \$1 60 for superfine, \$1 75 for extra super, and \$2 15 for three-ply, Hartford Co's \$1 60 for medium superfine, \$1 75 for superfine, \$2 07½ for Imperial three-ply and \$2 25 for extra three-ply. Brussels \$2 45 for 3 fr. \$2 55 for 4 fr. and \$2 65 for 5 fr.

LINEN is in steady request at 12@16 for Hucabuck, 21 for bleached and 20 for unbleached.

FOREIGN GOODS are somewhat irregular as yet, but generally more animated than last week. The stocks now in hands of importers are unusually large and operates to depress prices of both foreign and domestic, while the decline in cotton and unsettled condition of the market for domestic goods give buyers less confidence. Some leading styles of dress goods are still quite steady while other makes are dull and declining.

MANCHESTER DRY GOODS MARKET.—Our own correspondent under date of Saturday, April 7, writes;

At Manchester business in yarns and cloth has revived, in consequence of the improvement in the raw material at Liverpool. The aggregate business transacted, however, is by no means extensive; nevertheless, prices are slightly higher than at the close of last week. For yarns the demand has been limited, and it is only in certain departments that even moderate transactions are heard of. The disturbed state of German politics still excites uneasiness and apprehension among the continental buyers, and except the execution of current orders, which in general are of trifling magnitude, nothing appears to have been done for Germany, nor for the other markets of the continent. For mule yarns there has been rather more inquiry for the East, leading to some business at prices which show a decline since Friday of about 1d per lb. Water twist from 16s upwards, although steadier, is not in active request, but some fair transac-

tions are reported for China in some of the better qualities at prices which indicate a decline similar to that quoted above on mule. The lower counts of water twist, although far from being in active request, still maintain their value with comparative steadiness, and appear to have given way to a less extent than anything else. Twist and pin crops, from 60's downwards, which at the close of last week showed extreme heaviness, and were almost unsaleable, have, to some extent, recovered their steadiness; and, at about 1d. per lb. below the rates of Friday, some moderate transactions are reported. For two-fold yarns, below 100, the demand remains languid, but during the last two days they exhibit more firmness; and although, in the absence of business, prices are difficult of quotation, they appear to be slightly steadier. The finer counts of single and two-fold yarns remain tolerably firm so far as quotations go, but the demand for them is less active, and sellers looking for orders could no longer realize the prices of last week.

A very similar state of affairs prevails in the cloth market, and beyond some improvement in tone, and a sufficiency of business to afford some test of what prices really are, very little change is observable. Some transactions are reported (in all cases at very low prices) in printers, shirtings and jaconets, but in no instance have the quantities been large. For the heavier classes of goods the inquiry, although more general, is at prices so extremely low that hardly any business has resulted, and it is difficult to ascertain the actual value of domestics, T cloths, L cloths, &c.

The leading quotations are as under:

WATER TWIST FOR EXPORT.				
Numbers	6 to 12	16 to 24	28 to 32	38 to 42
Common quality	12 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	26 1/2
Second quality	14 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	28 1/2
Best quality	20 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	30 1/2

MULE TWIST FOR EXPORT.									
Numbers	16 to 24	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Common quality	15 1/2	17 1/2	21	25 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2
Second quality	16 1/2	18 1/2	22 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
Best quality	18 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2	38 1/2

GOLD END GRAY SHIRTINGS, 37 1/2 YARDS.										
Reeds	45 INCHES					50 INCHES				
	56	64	66	72	78	56	64	66	72	78
Weights	8 4	9 0	10 0	10 8	8 12	10 4	11 0	11 0	11 8	
Prices	15s. 9d.	17s. 3d.	20s. 0d.	23s. 0d.	17s. 0d.	19s. 9d.	22s. 0d.	24s. 0d.		

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending May 3, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 4, 1866.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool	668	\$284,877	654	\$188,522	577	\$245,333
do cotton	271	80,481	391	106,040	549	175,648
do silk	457	215,344	179	175,506	175	189,569
do flax	800	202,954	442	132,000	305	115,466
Miscellaneous dry goods	4533	93,101	60	21,269	491	105,082
Total	6729	\$876,758	1726	\$623,337	2097	\$831,098

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

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool	682	\$260,541	494	\$196,166	752	\$320,518
do cotton	238	85,136	397	117,347	821	103,066
do silk	50	77,101	84	80,000	158	170,488
do flax	364	90,722	576	163,743	478	132,149
Miscellaneous dry goods	49	15,828	1699	27,071	6867	46,655
Total	1433	\$529,328	3250	\$586,327	8576	\$772,876
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	6729	876,758	1726	623,337	2097	831,098
Total th'wn upon mak't	8162	\$1,406,086	4976	\$1,209,664	10673	\$1,603,974

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool	100	\$43,168	840	\$297,900	220	\$95,906
do cotton	63	19,666	190	56,600	84	29,065
do silk	22	20,560	42	42,329	72	61,711
do flax	41	16,134	615	142,232	63	21,464
Miscellaneous dry goods	10	1,846	632	50,596	10696	49,020
Total	236	\$101,374	2319	\$590,657	11135	\$257,166
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	6729	876,758	1726	623,337	2097	831,098
Total entered at the port.	6965	\$978,132	4045	\$1,213,994	13232	\$1,088,264

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending May 3, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens	127	\$68,489	6	4,697	Lastings	4	2,293
Cloths	33	20,154	100	48,026	Braids & bds.	41	24,976
Carpeting	179	47,772	4	410	Cot. & worst.	46	17,157
Blankets	4	2,415	33	18,944			
Total					577	245,333	

  

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons	101	\$45,109	12	7,914	Gloves	22	8,243
Colored	45	13,879	1	392	Spool	2	782
Prints	1	796	17	8,697	Hose	325	81,119
Ginghams	6	1,404	17	7,313			
Total					549	\$175,648	

  

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks	55	\$82,295	20	11,905	Vestings	2	1,433
Crapes	2	2,810	1	184	Braids & bds.	12	12,465
Velvets	6	4,888	1	1,007	Silk & worst.	4	3,570
Ribbons	63	62,235	2	691	Silk & cotton	7	6,086
Total					175	\$189,569	

  

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens	260	\$89,427	9	5,333	Thread	11	3,691
Linens & cot.	2	506	15	15,322	Hemp yarn	8	1,187
Total					305	\$115,466	

  

MISCELLANEOUS.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Leath gloves	12	\$18,915	31	3,526	Straw goods	51	17,313
Kid gloves	7	3,974	20	10,183	Feath & flow.	9	1,605
Matting	231	3,232	4	2,163	Susp. & elas.	17	7,200
Oil cloth	25	2,729	84	34,237			
Total					491	\$105,082	

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens	76	\$37,509	13	2,831	DeLaines	1	533
Cloths	54	25,398	9	3,763	Braids & bds.	5	2,643
Carpeting	113	32,254	330	154,394	Cot & worst.	151	61,193
Total					752	\$320,518	

  

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons	29	\$24,967	5	1,743	Hdkfs	4	1,319
Colored	145	48,051	19	6,000	Spool	6	1,254
Ginghams	10	2,958	11	2,809	Hose	15	4,457
Prints	23	7,819	4	1,689			
Total					321	\$103,066	

  

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks	33	\$67,848	94	80,525	Braids & bds.	2	1,762
Crapes	2	1,295	8	4,545	Silk & worst.	4	3,284
Plushes	1	1,388	1	1,329	Silk & cotton	4	1,999
Velvets	6	4,454	3	2,059			
Total					158	\$170,488	

  

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens	462	\$125,270	4	2,083	Thread	7	2,561
do & cot.	5	2,235					
Total					478	\$132,149	

  

MISCELLANEOUS.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Leath gloves	2	\$2,942	6,753	30,323	Col. & cuffs	1	215
Kid gloves	1	982	5	2,706	Straw goods	103	8,706
Sus & elas.	2	781					
Total					6,847	\$46,655	

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Woolens	87	\$39,398	1	644	Lastings	1	370
Cloths	1	568	60	31,232	Braids & bds.	10	6,281
Carpeting	29	7,340	1	2,149	Cot. & worst.	30	7,924
Total					220	\$95,906	

  

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Cottons	21	\$7,922	9	2,916	Hdkfs	1	267
Colored	6	1,834	4	3,040	Hose	43	13,086
Total					84	\$29,063	

  

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Silks	11	\$15,539	2	1,313	Vestings	1	1,339
Satin	2	779	27	24,881	Braids & bds.	2	2,835
Pongees	22	11,355	4	3,252	Silk & cotton	1	418
Total					72	\$61,711	

  

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Linens	462	\$125,270	4	2,083	Thread	7	2,561
do & cot.	5	2,235					
Total					63	\$21,464	

  

MISCELLANEOUS.							
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Leath gloves	6	\$3,408	10,688	44,741	Embroideries	2	871
Total					10,696	\$49,020	

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 1, 1866.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
CROONSTADT.					
Petroleum, galls	99,441	\$50,691	Segars, cs.	19	7,466
Ext. logwood, bxs	1,500	7,431	Oars	250	195
Cotton, bales	513	92,760	Maizena, bbls.	35	463
Ext fustic, bxs	100	1,076	Sew mach, cs.	113	5,846
Shoe pegs, bbls	54	201	Wagon	1	852
Sew mach, cs.	11	511	Clocks, bxs.	4	100
Woodware, cs.	3	290	Ind rub goods, cs.	1	75
		\$152,960	Cassia, buds, bxs	17	740
DANISH WEST INDIES.					
Sugar, bxs	4	207	Furs, cs.	10	8,155
Perfumery, bx	100	350	Ess oils, cs.	3	450
Mfd tobacco, lbs	5,330	1,250	Clothing, cs.	1	300
Drugs, cs.	60	695	Whalebone, lbs	6,000	6,000
Candles, bxs	300	1,070			\$204,357
Soap, bxs	600	987	BREMEN.		
Spices, pkgs	16	181	Clothing, cs.	3	2,000
Brandy, bbls	10	168	W. alebone, lbs	10,046	12,749
Furniture, cs.	6	136	Ivory nuts, bgs	704	2,304
Lard, lbs.	1,000	210	Tobacco, cs.	1,893	57,245
Flour, bbls	1,145	10,872	Rubber, bales	81	10,000
Bread, pkgs	20	84	Cotton, bales	1,109	123,443
Tobacco, hhd.	1	608	Hops, bbls.	40	804
Hams	1,174	276</			



PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

Ashes—Duty: 15 cent ad val.

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

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

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

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cent ad val.

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

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 cent.

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

Bread—Duty, 30 cent ad val.

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents.

With increased receipts butter is declining. Cheese is firm.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Sperm, Refined sperm, city, Stearic, Adamantine.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, etc.

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Caracas, Maracaibo, Guayaquil.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Rio, prime, duty paid, do good, do fair, do ordinary, do fair to good cargoes, Java, matts and bags.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Native Ceylon, Maracaibo, Laguayra, St. Domingo.

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

Copper has been dull and inactive, and prices are nominal.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Sheathing, new, Sheathing, &c., old, Sheathing, yellow, Bolts, Braziers', Baltimore, Detroit, Portage Lake.

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

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

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Regular, quarts, Short Tapers, Mineral, Phial.

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 cent ad val.; Sal Aratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1/2 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Drugs and Dyes (Acid, Citric, Alcohol, etc.) and other items like Bark, Calisaya, Berries, Persian, etc.

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

Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Ravens, Light, Ravens, Heavy, Scotch, Gourock, No. 1 per yard, Cotton, No. 1.

Dye Woods—Duty free.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Camwood, Fustic, Cuba, Fustic, Tampico, Fustic, Savanilla, Fustic, Maracaibo, Logwood, Campeachy, Logwood, Hond., Logwood, Tabasco, Logwood, St. Domingo, Logwood, Jamaica, Limawood, Barwood, Sapan Wood, Manila.

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 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 with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Dry Cod, Dry Scale, Pickled Scale, Pickled Cod, Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore, Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax, Mackerel, No. 1, Bay, Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore, Mackerel, No. 2, Bay, Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax, Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large, Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax, Mackerel, No. 3, Mass., Salmon, Pickled, No. 1, Shad, Connecticut, No. 1, Shad, Connecticut, No. 2, Herring, Scaled, Herring, No. 1, Herring, pickled.

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton.

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

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

Fruit has been in better demand although prices are more or less nominal.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Raisins, Seedless, do Layer, do Bunch, Currants, Citron, Leghorn, Prunes, Turkish, Dates, Almonds, Languedoc, do Provence, do Sicily, Soft Shell, do Shelled, Sardines, do, do.

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

Furs—Duty, 10 cent.

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Table listing furs and gold prices, including Beaver, Dark, Pale, Bear, Black, Badger, Cat, Wild, House, Fisher, Fox, Silver, Lynx, Marten, Dark, Mink, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, Black, Striped, and White.

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

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

Table listing American Window prices for various sizes and qualities, including 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, and Above.

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

Table listing English and French Window prices for various sizes and qualities, including (Single Thick)—Discount 20 @ 30 per cent, 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, 11x14 to 12x18, 12x19 to 16x24, 20x31 to 24x30, 24x31 to 24x36, 24x36 to 30x44, 30x45 to 32x48, and 32x50 to 32x56.

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

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

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

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

Hair—Duty FREE.

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

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

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

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

Hides are in some request but prices favor buyers.

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

Table listing various goods such as Western, Dry Salted Hides, Maracaibo, Maranham, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoros, Bahia, and Chili.

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

Table listing Upper Leather Stock, B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, and Gambia and Bissau.

Table listing East India Stock, Calcutta, city sl'ter, dead green, black, dry, and buffalo.

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon.

Table listing Honey prices for Cuba (duty paid) and Hops (Duty: 5 cents per lb).

Horns—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

Table listing Horns prices for Ox, Rio Grande, and Ox, Buenos Ayres.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

Table listing India Rubber prices for Para, Fine, Para, Medium, Para, Coarse, East India, Carthagena, etc., and Guayaquil.

Indigo—Duty FREE.

Table listing Indigo prices for Bengal, Oude, Kurpah, Madras, Manila, Guatemala, and 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 less active during the week at easier rates.

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

Table listing various goods such as Bar Swedes, Bar, English and American, Refined, 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, and do American.

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

Table listing Ivory prices for East India, Prime, East India, Billiard Ball, African, West Coast, Prime, and 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 Lead prices for Galena, Spanish, German, English, Bar, and Pipe and Sheet.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val.

Leather is firmer and in better demand.

Table listing various goods such as Oak, Slaughter, light, middle, heavy, do light Cropped, do middle do, do bellies do, Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c., l't do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do California, light do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do Orinoco, etc. l't 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.

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val.

Table listing Lime prices for Rockland, common, and do heavy.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty

Table listing Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc. prices for Lumber, 20 cent ad val.; Staves, 10 cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE; Spruce, Eastern; and Southern Pine.

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

STAVES—

Table listing Staves prices for White oak, pipe, extra, heavy, light, culls, hhd., extra, hhd., heavy, hhd., culls, bbl., extra, bbl., heavy, bbl., light, bbl., culls, Red oak, hhd., heavy, hhd., light, and HEADING—white oak, hhd.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Table listing Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood prices for Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, St. Domingo, ordinary logs, Port-au-Platt, crotches, Port-au-Platt, logs, Nuevitas, Mansanilla, Mexican, Honduras (American wood), Cedar, Nuevitas, Mansanilla, Mexican, Florida, Rosewood, Rio Janeiro, and Bahia.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

There is a fair demand at steady rates.

Table listing Molasses prices for New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, do Clayed, and English Islands.

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

Table listing Nails prices for Cut, 4d. @ 6d., Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (8d.), Copper, and Yellow metal.

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 firmer and Turpentine quiet.

Table listing Naval Stores 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.), and Spirits turpentine, Am.

Oakum—Duty free.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val.

Table listing Oil Cake prices for City thin oblong, in bbls., do in bags, and 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 various goods such as Olive, 13 bottle baskets, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 28—30 gr., and Keroseene.

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 various goods such as Litharge, American, Lead, red, American, do white, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pure, dry, Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, do white, American, No. 1, in oil, Cobre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brown, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do Am., Whiting, American, Vermillion, Chinese, do Trieste, do California & English, do American, and Venetian red, (N. C.).

Table listing various commodities like Carmine, China clay, Chalk, Chalk block, Chrome yellow with prices.

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

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val. Table listing Blue Nova Scotia, White Nova Scotia, Calcined, eastern, Calcined, 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 meats: Beef, plain mess, do new, do extra mess, do do new, do India mess, Pork, mess, new, do prime mess, do mess, Old, do prime, do, Lard, in bbls., do kettle rendered, Hams, pickled, do dry salted, Shoulders, pickled, do dry salted, Beef hams, Bacon.

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

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb. Table listing Carolina, East India, dressed.

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb. Table listing Turks Islands, Cadiz, Liverpool ground, do fine, Ashton's, do fine, Worthington's, do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's, do fine, Marshall's, Onondaga, com. fine, do do, 210 lb bgs, do do, Solar coarse, Fine screened, do, F. F., 240 lb bgs.

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

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1/2 cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val. Table listing Clover, Timothy, reaped, Flaxseed, Amer. rough, Linseed, American, clean, do American, rough, do Calcutta, do Bombay.

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

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Table listing Tsatlees, No. 1 @ 3, Taysaams, superior, No. 1 @ 2, do medium, No. 3 @ 4, Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2, Japan, superior, do No. 1 @ 3, China thrown, Italian thrown.

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing Goat, Curacao, do Buenos Ayres, do Vera Cruz, do Tampico, do Matamoros, do Payta, do Madras, each, do Cape, Deer, San Juan, do Bolivar, do Honduras, do Sisal, do Para, do Vera Cruz, do Chagres, do Port C. and Barcelona gold.

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, do domestic.

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

Table listing Spices: Cassia, in mats, gold, Ginger, race and African, Mace, Nutmegs, No. 1, Pepper, Pimento, Jamaica, Cloves.

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 Steel: English, cast, German, American, spring, English, spring.

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

Sugar has been fairly active during the week, with no material change in prices, closing firm.

Table listing various sugar types: Porto Rico, Cuba, inf to common refining, do fair to good, do fair to good grocery, do prime to choice, do centrifugal, do Melado, Havana, Boxes D. S. Nos. 7 to 9, do do do 10 to 12, do do do 13 to 15, do do do 16 to 18, do do do 19 to 20, do do white, Leaf, Granulated, Crushed and powdered, White coffee, A, Yellow coffee.

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Sicily, 110 00 @ 195 00

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

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

Table listing various tea types: Hyson, Common to fair, do Superior to fine, do Ex fine to finest, Young Hyson, Common to fair, do Superior to fine, do Ex fine to finest, Gunpow. & Imper., Com. to fair, do Sup. to fine, do Ex. f. to finest, H. Skin & Twankay, Com. to fair, do Sup'r to fine, do Ex. f. to finest, Uncolored Japan, Com. to fair, do Sup'r to fine, do Ex. f. to finest, Oolong, Common to fair, do Superior to fine, do Ex fine to finest, Souchong & Congou, Com. to fair, do Sup'r to fine, do Ex. f. to finest.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing Banca, Straits, English, Plates, charcoal I. C., do I. C. Coke, do Terne Charcoal, do Terne Coke.

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 tobacco types: Lugs (light and heavy), Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, Selections, Conn. selected wrappers, do prime wrappers, do fair wrappers, do fillers, New York running lots, Ohio, New York and Ohio fillers, Yara, Havana, fillers, Manufactured (in bond)—10s and 12s—Best Virginia & N.Y., do Medium, 1/2 lbs—(dark) Best Virginia, do do Medium, do do Common, lbs (Western)—Ex. fine, bright, do do Fine, lbs (Virginia)—Ex. fine, bright, do do Fine, do do Medium, do do Common, Navy lbs—Best Virginia & N.Y., do Medium, do Common, Cigars (domestic), Seed and Havana, per M, Clear Havana, do, do Connecticut Seed, New-York Seed, Conn. Wrapper, Penn. do do do, Common Cigars.

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, Op. cad val. South Sea, North west coast, Ochotsk, Polar.

Wines and Liquors—Liquors—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50 per gallon. 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 wines and liquors: Brandy—J. & F. Martell, Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., Renault & Co., Jules Robin, Marrette & Co., United Vineyard Propr., Vine Growers Co., Leger freres, Other brands Cognac, Pellevoisin freres, A. Seignette, Hivert Pellevoisin, Alex. Seignette, Arzac Seignette, Other brands Rochelle, Rum—Jamaica, St. Croix, Gin—Different brands, Whisky—Scotch and Irish, Domestic—N. E. Rum, Bourbon Whisky, Corn Whisky, Wines—Port, Burgundy Port, Sherry, Madeira, do Marselles, Sherry d, Malaga, sweet, do dry, Claret, in hhd, do in cases, Champagne.

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

Table listing Wire: No. 0 to 18, No. 19 to 26, No. 27 to 36, Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain.

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 wool types: American, Saxony fleece, do full blood Merino, do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino, Extra, pulled, Superfine, No. 1, pulled, California, unwashed, do common, do pulled, Texas, Peruvian, unwashed, Valparaiso, unwashed, S. American Mestizo, unwashed, do common, unwashed, Entre Rios, washed, do unwashed, S. American Cordova, Donkoi, washed, Persian, African, unwashed, do washed, Mexican, unwashed, Smyrna, unwashed, do washed.

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1.50 per 100 lb; sheet 2 1/2 cents per lb. Sheet, 12 1/2 @ 18

Freights—To LIVERPOOL:

Table listing Freights to Liverpool: Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, bulk and bags, Wheat, bulk and bags, Beef, Pork, To LONDON: Heavy goods, Oil, Flour, Petroleum, Beef, Pork, Wheat, Corn, To GLASGOW: Flour, Wheat, Corn, bulk and bags, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Beef, Pork, To HAVRE: Cotton, Hops, Beef and pork, Measurement goods, Wheat, in shipper's bags, Flour, Petroleum, Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc, Ashes, pot and pearl.

# The Railway Monitor.

**MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.**—In November last the stock and bondholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company held a meeting and appointed a committee to ratify the sale of their roads, equipments and lands to the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company for the sum of \$5,500,000, payable chiefly in the bonds of that company. This has now been consummated, and the bonds will be distributed among the holders of the M. & M. securities. The stock is put in at 16 per cent, land grant bonds at 70, and the 1st mortgage bonds of the eastern division at par and accrued interest. The other securities get from 32 to 70. This gives the Rock Island Company nearly half a million acres of land, besides the road, etc. at much less than the original cost.

**NEW YORK RAILROAD MATTERS.**—The Governor has vetoed the Albany and Susquehanna and Whiteball and Plattsburg bills, recently passed by the State Legislature—the first appropriating \$500,000, and the other \$450,000 from the State treasury to aid in their construction. The bill authorizing the Central Company to modify their charges passed both branches of the Legislature, but was also returned without approval by the Governor.

**CEDAR VALLEY AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.**—It is reported that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company have purchased this road, which extends from Cedar Rapids to the Minnesota State line, and intend to complete it forthwith. If this be correct, the Northwestern Company have acquired a property that will prove very valuable as a feeder to their Iowa line.

**RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.**—The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Companies have agreed to consolidate their earnings. The first puts in 235 miles of road, and shares in the proportion of 46 per cent of the earnings: the latter puts in 275 miles of road, and shares 54 per cent of the

earnings. This plan of operating the roads will be of great value to the companies, by preventing competition, and enabling them to operate at lower charges with greater profit. It is, of course, immaterial over which road the business is carried; the result will be the same.

**EXPRESS CONSOLIDATION.**—The National Bankers' Express Company, on the 1st of May paid over to the Adams, American, and United States Express companies, three-quarters of the \$5,000,000 which the first named company obliged itself to contribute to the respective capitals of the two other companies, under the arrangement entered into on the 1st of January, by which the National Bankers' Company will be merged into the old companies. The arrangement will be completed by payment of the remaining fourth on the 1st of June.

**MISSISSIPPI AND LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL.**—On the 1st of May a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Ross, of Illinois, authorizing the construction of a ship canal, for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, which was favorably received, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

**NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.**—the bill authorizing the construction of this canal passed the House of Representatives on the 1st of May, by a vote of 85 to 32.

**RUSSIAN RAILROADS.**—An official statement, recently published, gives the length and cost of the railroads owned by the several Russian companies, as follows:

COMPANIES.	Length, versts.	Cost, roubles	
		Total.	Per mile
Great Russian.....	1,617	169,183,920	104,628
Riga-Dunaborg.....	264	13,561,231	66,976
Moscow-Rjazan.....	185	15,000,000	81,081
Volga-Don.....	73	4,591,748	62,240
Moscow-Jaroslaf.....	66	4,173,881	62,240
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>206,410,780</b>	<b>102,948</b>

The verst is about two-thirds of a mile, and the rouble about 79 cents.

## 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.)	Jan...	(257 m.)	(280 m.)	(280 m.)	Jan...	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)	Jan...	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	Jan...
\$207,298	\$319,711	\$504,992	Feb...	\$100,991	\$230,503	\$210,171	Feb...	\$273,875	\$541,005	\$523,566	Feb...	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$237,555	Feb...
229,041	347,643	—	Mar...	154,418	275,282	207,913	Mar...	317,839	482,164	405,634	Mar...	175,482	246,331	174,164	Mar...
226,733	419,815	—	Apr...	195,803	299,063	304,885	Apr...	380,355	499,296	533,744	Apr...	243,150	289,400	226,251	Apr...
197,269	496,680	—	May...	162,723	258,480	—	May...	421,363	468,358	—	May...	185,013	186,172	—	May...
311,679	460,422	—	June...	178,786	322,277	—	June...	466,830	565,623	—	June...	198,679	227,260	—	June...
311,521	521,174	—	July...	206,090	355,270	—	July...	565,115	747,942	—	July...	243,178	311,180	—	July...
332,098	695,523	—	Aug...	224,257	355,985	—	Aug...	489,710	702,692	—	Aug...	224,980	232,728	—	Aug...
406,076	738,527	—	Sept...	312,165	409,250	—	Sept...	519,306	767,508	—	Sept...	271,140	288,095	—	Sept...
446,044	677,025	—	Oct...	354,554	401,280	—	Oct...	669,605	946,707	—	Oct...	331,494	384,290	—	Oct...
396,847	719,911	—	Nov...	320,879	357,956	—	Nov...	729,759	923,886	—	Nov...	324,865	300,707	—	Nov...
381,810	731,270	—	Dec...	307,803	307,919	—	Dec...	716,378	749,191	—	Dec...	336,617	261,141	—	Dec...
357,556	599,752	—	Year..	252,015	236,824	—	Year..	563,401	546,609	—	Year..	321,037	190,227	—	Year..
3,709,970	6,563,063	—	Year..	2,770,484	3,840,091	—	Year..	6,114,566	7,960,981	—	Year..	3,095,470	3,223,088	—	Year..
Erie Railway.				Illinois Central.				Marietta and Cincinnati.				Michigan Central.			
1864.	1865.	1866.		1864.	1865.	1866.		1864.	1865.	1866.		1864.	1865.	1866.	
(781 m.)	(781 m.)	(797 m.)	Jan...	(798 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	Jan...	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	Jan...	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	Jan...
\$984,837	\$1,001,007	\$1,187,188	Feb...	\$327,900	\$571,536	\$582,823	Feb...	\$77,010	\$98,112	\$90,125	Feb...	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$282,417	Feb...
934,133	947,146	983,855	Mar...	416,588	528,972	512,027	Mar...	74,409	86,626	81,234	Mar...	278,848	279,137	265,738	Mar...
1,114,508	1,256,567	1,070,434	Apr...	459,762	616,665	516,822	Apr...	89,901	93,593	82,910	Apr...	348,802	344,228	337,196	Apr...
1,099,507	1,458,455	—	May...	423,797	516,608	—	May...	72,339	82,186	—	May...	338,276	337,240	—	May...
1,072,293	1,333	—	June...	406,373	460,578	—	June...	83,993	73,842	—	June...	271,553	401,456	—	June...
1,041,975	1,177	—	July...	510,100	617,682	—	July...	78,697	110,186	—	July...	265,780	265,663	—	July...
994,317	1,202	—	Aug...	423,578	578,403	—	Aug...	91,809	104,652	—	Aug...	263,244	329,105	—	Aug...
1,105,364	1,331	—	Sept...	586,964	747,469	—	Sept...	91,375	112,156	—	Sept...	346,781	413,501	—	Sept...
1,301,035	1,326	—	Oct...	799,236	739,736	—	Oct...	93,078	120,651	—	Oct...	408,445	460,661	—	Oct...
1,222,568	1,438,615	—	Nov...	661,391	611,589	—	Nov...	90,576	117,694	—	Nov...	410,802	490,693	—	Nov...
1,224,909	1,522,472	—	Dec...	657,141	612,887	—	Dec...	96,998	114,512	—	Dec...	405,510	447,669	—	Dec...
1,334,217	1,429,765	—	Year..	603,492	518,088	—	Year..	95,453	104,537	—	Year..	376,470	328,869	—	Year..
13,429,643	15,434,775	—	Year..	6,329,447	7,181,203	—	Year..	1,093,165	1,222,017	—	Year..	3,966,946	4,504,546	—	Year..
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.)	Jan...	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	Jan...	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	Jan...	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	Jan...
\$256,600	\$363,996	\$314,598	Feb...	\$102,749	\$98,183	\$121,776	Feb...	\$51,965	\$98,181	\$131,707	Feb...	\$210,329	\$259,223	\$267,541	Feb...
304,445	366,361	283,177	Mar...	115,135	74,283	84,897	Mar...	46,474	86,528	122,621	Mar...	260,466	239,139	246,109	Mar...
238,454	413,322	412,393	Apr...	88,221	70,740	72,135	Apr...	64,993	95,905	124,175	Apr...	309,261	313,914	326,236	Apr...
330,651	266,245	—	May...	140,418	106,689	—	May...	83,792	106,269	—	May...	269,443	271,527	—	May...
267,126	353,194	—	June...	186,747	146,943	—	June...	131,648	203,618	—	June...	224,957	290,916	—	June...
315,358	402,122	—	July...	212,209	224,838	—	July...	136,970	237,562	—	July...	223,242	304,463	—	July...
278,891	309,083	—	Aug...	139,547	177,159	—	Aug...	99,662	251,906	—	Aug...	268,176	349,285	—	Aug...
358,862	424,206	—	Sept...	113,399	170,555	—	Sept...	86,402	241,370	—	Sept...	302,596	344,700	—	Sept...
402,219	484,173	—	Oct...	168,218	223,020	—	Oct...	164,710	308,841	—	Oct...	332,400	350,348	—	Oct...
404,563	521,636	—	Nov...	178,526	310,594	—	Nov...	221,623	395,579	—	Nov...	278,006	372,618	—	Nov...
448,934	498,421	—	Dec...	149,099	226,840	—	Dec...	198,135	346,717	—	Dec...	346,243	412,553	—	Dec...
411,896	366,192	—	Year..	117,013	110,664	—	Year..	129,227	171,125	—	Year..	275,950	284,319	—	Year..
4,110,154	4,868,951	—	Year..	1,711,281	1,985,571	—	Year..	1,492,106	2,535,001	—	Year..	3,311,070	3,793,005	—	Year..
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.)	Jan...	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	Jan...	(212 m.)	(212 m.)	(212 m.)	Jan...	(140 m.)	(157 m.)	(177 m.)	Jan...
\$290,627	\$690,144	\$555,483	Feb...	\$100,872	\$170,078	\$178,119	Feb...	\$79,735	\$144,084	\$226,059	Feb...	\$30,840	\$43,716	\$45,102	Feb...
457,276	678,504	474,723	Mar...	147,485	153,903	155,893	Mar...	95,843	139,171	194,167	Mar...	37,488	87,265	36,006	Mar...
611,297	857,583	654,390	Apr...	160,497	202,771	192,138	Apr...	132,896	155,753	256,407	Apr...	43,038	82,378	39,299	Apr...
588,066	733,866	—	May...	157,786	169,299	—	May...	123,987	144,001	—	May...	41,450	33,972	—	May...
525,751	637,186	—	June...	149,855	177,625	—	June...	127,010	138,733	—	June...	48,359	63,862	—	June...
532,911	646,995	—	July...	155,730	173,722	—	July...	156,338	194,523	—	July...	63,118	82,147	—	July...
506,610	584,523	—	Aug...	144,942	162,570	—	Aug...	139,626	271,525	—	Aug...	50,303	68,180	—	Aug...
625,517	712,495	—	Sept...	218,236	218,236	—	Sept...	214,114	374,534	—	Sept...	49,903	59,862	—	Sept...
675,340	795,938	—	Oct...	234,194	269,459	—	Oct...	375,534	375,534	—	Oct...	60,565	75,677	—	Oct...
701,35	858,500	—	Nov...	203,785	222,924	—	Nov...	221,570	361,610	—	Nov...	56,871	92,715	—	Nov...
691,55	712,362	—	Dec...	202,966	208,093	—	Dec...	220,209	361,610	—	Dec...	54,942	61,770	—	Dec...
914,08	580,963	—	Year..	204,726	162,694	—	Year..	265,154	247,023	—	Year..	42,195	37,880	—	Year..
7,120,45	8,489,062	—	Year..	2,034,074	2,290,606	—	Year..	2,050,323							

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<i>antic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879		85	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1887		
2d do do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch, do	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879		85	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876		85	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	734,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	88	90	1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894		
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	97½		Mortgage, convertible	420,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	96		do do	739,200	6	Feb. & Aug	1874		96½
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	93	96	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	96	96½	Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
<i>Bellevue Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & I.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		90
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	97½	
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879		100
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883	95½	96
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	4,441,600	7	April & Oct	1880	91½	93
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	926,500	7	June & Dec	1888	93	
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			Sterling convertible	3,816,582	6	M'ch & Sep	1875		
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
<i>Boston Concord and Montreal:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882		
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865			2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
1st do	200,000	6	do	1865			<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1879		96	<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881	90	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	95		Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883		
2d Mortgage	330,000	7	May & Nov.	1872			<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883		
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883			2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889			<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893			1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877		
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							<i>Hudson River:</i>						
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873			1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	102	102½
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
<i>Catawissa:</i>							2d do sinking fund	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	101½	
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882			3d do	192,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							Convertible	523,000	7	do	1867		
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	100		<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875			1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov	1870		75
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	77	82	<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov	1890	77	82	1st Mortgage, convertible	6,837,000	7	April & Oct	1875	102	
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1885			1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
3d do	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885			Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do	1890		
4th do (Sink. Fund)	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
<i>Cheshire:</i>							2d do	364,000	10	do	1870		
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	75-80			<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	519,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	90		<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1893	95		1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1883	85½		<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							2d Mortgage	187,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	109½		<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	Jan. & July	1882	100	
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			<i>Joliet and Northern Indiana:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							1st mortgage	800,000	8	Jan. & July	1874		100
1st Mortgage	5,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1895	70		<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870	90	100
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	84	90	2d do	230,000	6	do	1861		
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885	90	91	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	83		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	80		2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
Consol. S. F. Bonds. conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly.	1915	75	80	<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885			1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873		90
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Little Miami:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	99		1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov	1883		
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880			<i>Long Island:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov	1893			Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
1st Mortgage	491,500	7	Jan. & July	1890			1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1883		
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	1883		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			1st Mortgage	2,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug	1892		80
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			Scioto and Hocking Valley mort.	300,000	7	May & Nov.	1888		
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							<i>McGregor Western:</i> —1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1885		
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880			<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874			Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug	69-72	105	
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>							Sinking F'nd do	4,32					

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.
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
<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		May & Nov	1875		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	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	89½		<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	91		1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov	1883			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883			1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876			<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	102½		<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	97		<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	94	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	88	
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	89	
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-'78			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	71½	73
<i>Northern Central:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	71½	73
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		
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	90½	98
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			2d do (no interest)	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	25½	28½
<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)						37½	<i>Warren:</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st do	2,900,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	83	83	<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
2d do	850,000	7	do	1872	83	83	1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
2d do (W.D.)	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			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		97½
<i>Peninsula:</i>							<i>York &amp; Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	70		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	93½		<b>Canal</b>						
2d do, sterling	2,233,840	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		92	Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881			Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6	do	1885		
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
<i>Philadel., Germant. &amp; 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	87½	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	100½	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 &amp; New York:</i>						
<i>Philadel., Wilming. &amp; 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		74½
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'ally	1912	100	101	<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	93		Maryland Loan	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1865		100
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	83	85	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		98
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		94
<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	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888			1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	79	80
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888			<b>Miscellaneous:</b>						
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876			<i>Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:</i>						
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							1						

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are partici- pating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1865.		DIVIDEND.		Asked Price.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
<b>Joint Stock Fire:</b>					
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000	313,775	Jan. and July.	
Ætna*.....	50	200,000	233,304	do	
Agricultural, (Waiert'n). 5	100,000	250,250			
Albany.....	20	150,000	189,480		
Albany City.....	100	200,000	264,355		
American*.....	50	200,000	486,942	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65. 115
American Exchange.....	100	200,000	238,936	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 3/4
Arctic.....	50	500,000	614,101	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65. 5
Astor.....	25	250,000	287,373	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66. 5
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	429,090	March and Sep.	Mar. '66. 5
Baltic.....	25	200,000	211,279	May and Nov.	
Beekman.....	25	200,000	227,632	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65. 4
Bowery.....	25	300,000	353,311	June and Dec.	Dec. '65. 5
Broadway.....	25	200,000	268,582	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66. 5
Brooklyn (L. I.).....	17	153,000	278,386	do	Aug. '65. 10
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000	216,662		
Central Park.....	100	150,000	178,264	Jan. and July.	July '64. 4
Citizens'.....	20	300,000	518,389	do	Jan. '65. 10
City.....	70	210,000	318,98	Feb. and Aug.	F. 3/4 p. sh.
Clinton.....	100	250,000	266,277	Jan. and July.	July '65. 5
Columbia*.....	100	500,000	538,473	do	July '61. 3/4
Commerce.....	100	200,000	227,336	do	Jan. '66. 5
Commerce (Albany).....	100	400,000	494,704	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '65. 5
Commercial.....	50	200,000	279,681	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66. 5
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000	310,563	April and Oct.	Oct. '65. 5
Continental*.....	100	500,000	1,532,888	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66. 7
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000	418,269	March and Sep.	Mar. '61. 5
Croton.....	100	200,000	249,133	Jan. and July.	July '61. 5
Eagle.....	40	300,000	403,468	April and Oct.	Apr. '66. 5
Empire City.....	100	200,000	252,225	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66. 5
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	306,424	do	Jan. '66. 5
Exchange.....	30	150,000	189,044	Feb. and Aug.	
Far Joint Stock (Meridian).....	100	50,000	106,255		
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	273,483	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66. 5
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	191,223	do	Jan. '66. 3/4
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn).....	10	150,000	187,573	do	July '65. 5
Fulton.....	25	200,000	305,956	do	Jan. '66. 5
Gallatin.....	50	150,000	162,281	May and Nov.	May '66. 90
Gebhard.....	100	200,000	259,092	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66. 6
Germania.....	50	500,000	707,973	do	Jan. '66. 5
Glenn's Falls.....	10	100,000	211,418		
Globe.....	50	200,000	237,551	Jan. and July.	July '65. 5
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	283,337	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66. 5
Grocers'.....	50	200,000	221,508	April and Oct.	Apr. '65. 5
Guardian.....	—	200,000	189,159	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66. 3/4
Hamilton.....	15	150,000	198,850	do	Jan. '66. 4
Hanover.....	50	400,000	555,301	do	Jan. '66. 5
Harmony (F. & M.)†.....	50	300,000	503,880	do	Jan. '66. 5
Hoffman.....	50	200,000	233,893	do	Jan. '66. 5
Home.....	100	2,000,000	3,598,694	do	Jan. '66. 5
Hope.....	50	200,000	238,031	do	Jan. '65. 5
Howard.....	50	200,000	424,917	do	Jan. '66. 6
Humboldt.....	100	200,000	240,329	do	July '65. 5
Importers' and Traders'.....	50	200,000	214,329	do	July '65. 6
Indemnity.....	100	150,000	223,181	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '65. 5
International.....	100	1,000,000	1,818,518	do	Feb. '66. 3/4
Irving.....	25	200,000	262,048	do	Aug. '65. 5
Jefferson.....	30	200,000	281,929	March and Sep.	Mar. '66. 6
King's County (Brook'n).....	20	150,000	193,359	Jan. and July.	June '63. 3/4
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000	330,621	do	July '65. 5
Lafayette (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	198,198	do	Jan. '66. 5
Lamar.....	100	300,000	407,389	do	Jan. '66. 5
Lenox.....	25	150,000	192,048	do	July '65. 4
Long Island (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	284,157	do	Jan. '66. 5
Lorillard*.....	25	1,000,000	1,402,681	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66. 5
Manhattan.....	100	500,000	1,078,577	do	Jan. '66. 10
Market*.....	100	200,000	390,432	do	Jan. '66. 3/4
Mechanics' (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	189,152	do	July '65. 5
Mechanics' and Traders'.....	25	200,000	229,652	do	July '65. 6
Mercantile.....	100	200,000	237,069	do	Jan. '66. 4
Merchants'.....	50	200,000	297,611	do	July '65. 10
Metropolitan*†.....	100	1,000,000	1,645,984	do	July '65. 5
Montauk (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	189,957	do	July '65. 5
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000	243,107	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66. 7
National.....	37 1/2	200,000	269,992	do	Jan. '65. 8
New Amsterdam.....	25	300,000	359,325	do	July '65. 5
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.).....	100	100,000	155,156		
N. Y. Equitable.....	25	210,000	281,833	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66. 4
N. Y. Fire and Mar.....	130	200,000	283,567	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66. 3/4
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000	1,294,030	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66. 6
North American*.....	50	1,000,000	1,71,653	do	Jan. '66. 5
North River.....	25	350,000	409,218	April and Oct.	Apr. '66. 4
Northwestern (Oswego).....	50	150,000	221,697	Jan. and July.	July '65. 5
Pacific.....	25	200,000	280,206	do	Jan. '66. 5
Park.....	100	200,000	233,603	do	July '64. 5
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000	187,612	do	Jan. '66. 5
People's.....	20	150,000	188,056	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66. 4
Phoenix†.....	50	1,000,000	1,698,292	Jan. and July.	July '65. 5
Relief.....	50	200,000	289,628	do	July '65. 5
Republic*.....	100	300,000	558,647	do	Jan. '66. 3/4
Resolute*.....	100	200,000	273,617	do	Jan. '66. 3/4
Rutgers'.....	25	200,000	244,606	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66. 5
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000	179,926	do	Feb. '65. 5
St. Nicholas†.....	25	150,000	182,845	Jan. and July.	July '63. 4
Security*†.....	50	1,000,000	1,548,964	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66. 3/4
Standard.....	50	200,000	275,036	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66. 5
Star.....	100	200,000	247,281	do	Jan. '66. 5
Sterling*.....	100	200,000	204,937		
Stuyvesant.....	25	200,000	243,711	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66. 4
Tradesmen's.....	25	150,000	209,991	Jan. and July.	July '65. 5
United States.....	26	250,000	312,899	do	Jan. '66. 5
Washington*.....	50	400,000	688,391	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66. 6
Western (Buffalo).....	100	300,000	377,077		
Williamsburg City.....	50	100,000	121,733	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66. 5
Yonkers and New York.....	100	500,000	621,301	do	Jan. '66. 5

Joint Stock Marine:

Great Western*.....	100	1,000,000	3,177,437	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66. 3/4
Mercantile Mutual*.....	100	640,000	1,322,469	do	Jan. '66. 3/4
Washington*.....	100	287,400	581,689	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66. 2

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST—FRIDAY.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.
Adamantine Oil..... par 10			McClintockville..... par 10		
Alleghany..... 100			McElhenny..... 10		
Allen Wright..... 10			McKinley..... 5		
Anderson..... 10			Manhattan..... 2	10	16
Beech Hill..... 5			Maple Grove..... 5		
Beekman..... 10			Maple Shade of N. Y..... 10		
Bennehoff & Pithole..... 2			Marietta..... 10		
Bennehoff Run..... 10	11 25	11 50	Mercantile..... 5		
Bennehoff Mutual..... 5			Mineral Point..... 10		
Bergen Coal and Oil..... 10			Mingo..... 10		
Black Creek.....			Monongahela & Kan.....		
Bliven.....			Montana..... 5		
Blood Farm..... 20			Mount Vernon..... 3		
Bradley Oil..... 5			National..... 5	3	75
Brevoort..... 10			New England..... 10		
Brooklyn..... 5	40	75	New York..... 5		
Buchanan Farm..... 10	39	45	N. Y. & Alleghany..... 5	3	30
Bunker Hill..... 5			New York & Kent'y Oil..... 100		
California..... 100			New York & Kent'y Pet..... 5		
Cascade..... 5			New York & Newark..... 5		10
Central..... 100	1 90	2 00	N. Y. & Philadel..... 5		
Cherry Run Oil..... 10			N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons..... 1		
Cherry Run Petrol'm..... 2	7	25	Noble & Delancter..... 8		
Cherry Run & Shenango..... 5			Noble Well of N. Y..... 25		
Clifton..... 10			North American..... 10		
Clinton..... 10	1 40		Northern Light..... 10		
Columbia (Pbg)..... 50			Oak Shade..... 10		3 00
Commercial..... 100			Oceanic..... 100	10	15
Commonwealth..... 10			Oil City Petroleum..... 10		
Consolidated of N. Y..... 10			Oil Creek of N. Y..... 20	60	70
De Kalb.....			Pacific..... 5		
Devon..... 1			Palmer Petroleum..... 10		
Electric.....	85	1 00	Pennsylvania Oil.....		
Emp'e City Petrol'm..... 5			Pepper Well Petroleum.....		5 00
Empire and Pit Hole..... 2			Petroleum Consol.....	10	15
Emiskillen..... 10			Pit Hole C. No. 2..... 2 1/2		20
Enterprise..... 10			Pit Hole Creek.....	2 30	2 50
Equitable..... 5			Pithole Farms.....	2 00	2 10
Everett..... 10			Plumer.....		
Faroka..... 5			President..... 3		
Excelsior..... 5	75	90	Rawson Farm..... 5		
Fee Simple..... 2			Revenue..... 50		
First National..... 5	10		Rynd Farm..... 10	25	30
Forest City..... 1			Second National.....		
Fountain Oil..... 10			Shade River..... 5	60	65
Fountain Petroleum..... 5			Sherman & Barnsdale..... 2 1/2		
Fulton Oil.....			Sherman Oil.....		
Germania..... 5			Southard..... 10		
Great Republic..... 10			Standard Petroleum..... 5		
Gt Western Consol..... 100			Story & McClintock..... 10		
Guilford Farm..... 10			Success..... 10		
HamiltonMcClintock.....			Sugar Creek..... 5		
Hammond..... 20			Tack Petr'm of N. Y..... 5	4	8
Hard Pan.....			Talman..... 10		
Heydrick..... 10			Tarr Farm..... 10		
Heydrick Brothers..... 10	25	45	Terraganta..... 5		
Hickory Farm..... 5			Titus Oil..... 10		
High Gate..... 1			Titus Estate.....		
Home..... 20			Tygart's Creek..... 3		
Homowack.....			Union..... 10		7 50
Inexhaustible.....			United Pet'l'm F'ms..... 2	20	25
Island..... 10			United States..... 10	9 40	9 55
Ivanhoe..... 2	2 3	2 90	Venango (N. Y.)..... 10		
Ken. Nat. Pet. & Min..... 5			Venango & Pit Hole..... 10		
Knickerbocker..... 10			Vesta..... 10		
Lamb's Farms.....			Watson Petroleum..... 5		
Latoria & Sage R..... 5			Webster..... 5	80	45
Liberty..... 1	20		W. Virg. Oil and Coal..... 10	5	10
Lily Run.....			Woods & Wright..... 100		

**PERMANENT POLICIES**

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**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,  
 BOWEN 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 AGENCY** of R. G. DUN & Co. have just issued a new and closely revised edition of  
**THE REFERENCE BOOK,**  
 containing the names of nearly two hundred thousand merchants and traders in the United States, with an  
**Estimate of the Capital**  
 possessed by each, and an indication of their  
**GENERAL CREDIT STANDING.**  
 This work is by far the most complete and reliable guide in credit transactions ever issued.

THE  
Commercial & Financial  
CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

To accomplish these objects THE CHRONICLE is modeled after the well known English paper "*The Economist*," and is essentially unlike any other paper published in this country.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE is divided into heads or departments, under which the contents of each number are arranged. They are as follows:

1st. **EDITORIAL ARTICLES**—prepare with great care by competent writers, upon subjects relating to **Finance, Commerce**, and other questions of **general interest to business men**.

2d. **LITERATURE**—Notices of new books.

3d. **FOREIGN NEWS**—It is with great pleasure we are able to announce that we have secured the services of one of the editors of the leading London journal—*The Economist*—who will, in a weekly letter, report the foreign markets specially for THE CHRONICLE, furnishing the freshest and most reliable information with regard to commercial and financial affairs.

4th. **COMMERCIAL & MISCELLANEOUS NEWS**.

5th. **THE BANKERS GAZETTE**—Giving a list of all **Dividends Declared** and **Bonds lost or stolen** for the week; a review of the **Money Market, Stock, Gold**, and **Foreign Exchange Markets** for the week; **Bank Statements** for the week, with comparative statements; progress and condition of **National Banks, Foreign Banking**, and a **Bank Stock List**.

6th. **A TABLE OF SALE PRICES**, on each day of the week, at the New York Stock Exchange of Stocks and Securities sold.

7th. **A TABLE OF NATIONAL, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES**.

8th. **THE COMMERCIAL TIMES**—Containing an epitome of the movements of trade for the week; complete tables of the **Total Receipts of Domestic Produce** for the week and since Jan. 1. Also, of **Exports and Imports for the week and year** of all leading articles of commerce, with a comparative statement of the previous year.

**A special Report on Cotton**, acknowledged to be the best and most complete published in the United States.

**A special Report on Breadstuffs**.

**A Dry Goods Report**.

9th. **WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT**, containing full quotations of the prices on Friday, of all leading articles of Commerce in the New York Market.

10th. **THE RAILWAY MONITOR**.

11th. **A TABLE OF RAILWAY, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS**.

12th. **A TABLE OF RAILWAY, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS**.

13th. **THE INSURANCE AND MINING JOURNAL**.

A DAILY BULLETIN

And Price Current is published every morning and served by carriers in New York, and mailed to all other subscribers.

THE BULLETIN CONTAINS,

1. A list of Bonds Lost and Dividends Declared
2. Prices of Bonds, Stocks and Securities.
3. Prices of Gold and Foreign Exchange.
4. Full Price Current of the General Markets and Receipts of Domestic Produce.
5. Jobbers Prices of Dry Goods for the day.

THE DAILY BULLETIN

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS PER YEAR, EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE:

THE CHRONICLE with DAILY BULLETIN, \$12 00  
THE CHRONICLE without do 10 00  
THE DAILY BULLETIN, alone, 5 00

William B. Dana & Co.,

PUBLISHERS,

60 William Street, New York.

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.

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.

SMITH'S FERRY & BEAVER CREEK

Oil and Salt Company.

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

President, M. W. Wilson; Secretary, M. H. Bergen;

Treasurer, Chas. R. Braine;

Directors, Henry W. Wilson, James O. Giblin,

Chas. W. Miller, and William B. Smeeton.

OFFICE—78 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Marine & Fire Insurance.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President,

ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President,

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d V. P.

HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

Insurance.

H O P E

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000 00  
Assets, March 9, 1866 - - - - - 252,559 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, 233 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance

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 accomodation 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,

53 Exchange Place, New York.

Bankers.

VERMILYE & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 44 Wall Street, New York,

Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery a 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. GATTELL, Pres't. } Capital, A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. } \$500,000

The Corn Exchange

NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA.

Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

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.  
 JAY COOKE & CO.  
 March 1, 1866.

**CORN, TWEEDIE & Co.,**  
**BANKERS & BROKERS,**  
 No. 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

**C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.**  
**Bankers & Commission**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
 38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

**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, Galwey, Casado & Teller,  
 Harbecks & Co., Caldwell & Morris.

**Commercial Cards.**

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

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

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

**R. M. Davis,**  
 (FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS.)  
**EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKER,**  
 and  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
 NOS. 28 BROAD STREET AND 26 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—st. an engine, saw mills, grist mills, &c., &c., of latest style and improvement.  
 Also, railroad equipment and supplies purchased and forwarded without delay.  
 GOODMAN & MERRILL,  
 26 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. 21 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, I. I.

**Catlin & Satterthwaite,**  
 LATE SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,  
**ADJUSTERS OF AVERAGES,**  
 AND  
**Insurance Brokers.**  
 No. 61 WILLIAM STREET,  
 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, GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, DRAYTON HILLYER, THOS. A. ALEXANDER, WALTER KENEY, CHAS. H. BRAINARD, WILLIAM F. TUTTLE, GEORGE ROBERTS, THOMAS K. BRACE, ERASTUS COLLINS, 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.

**J. M. WARDWELL,**  
**REMOVED FROM 83 JOHN STREET**  
**TO 45 CLIFF ST EET.**

**MARSH GLENN,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT**  
**LAW.**  
**Strand Street, Galveston, Texas,**  
 Is prepared to attend to, and collect PROMPTLY, all Claims or other business committed to his charge in Middle or Southern Texas.  
 REFERENCES:  
 J. M. Wardwell, Bartis, French & Woodward, } New York City.  
 J. H. Brower & Co., }  
 H. B. Clifford, } New Orleans, La.  
 Campbell & Strong, }  
 Hon. J. H. Reagan, Palestine, Texas.  
 Judge G. F. More, Austin, Texas.  
 T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, } Galveston, Texas.  
 J. S. Sellers & Co., }  
 J. W. & T. P. Gillian, Houston, Texas.

**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 RAILROAD 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.**  
**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.