

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 2.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

NO. 46.

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The Chronicle.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

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

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO, Publishers,
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

If we had been told at the opening of last Congress that within sixteen months our National debt would be considerably diminished; that the currency also would be contracted, that gold would fall from 280 to 130, or lower; that the price of many other commodities would also be considerably reduced; and that all this would be accomplished without any severe panic, or any commercial revulsions, these predictions would have received but faint assent, if, indeed, they had not been disbelieved altogether by everybody, except here and there, perhaps, by a single enthusiastic believer in the destiny of our Great Republic. But all these improbabilities have been realized. At the present moment our people are full of confidence that as the national finances have always heretofore turned out so much better than expectation, so it will be in the future.

In illustration of this general and well sustained confidence we need only to look at the financial doings of Congress. So available are our national resources, and so abundant are the receipts from taxes and duties, that in the new fiscal measure introduced into the House on the 25th April by Mr. Morrill, and now under daily discussion in the Committee of the Whole, we are about to remit no less than seventy-five millions of internal taxation. Such is the productiveness of our revenue system, and so greatly reduced are our national expenses, that, after the giving up of this vast amount of annual revenue, we shall be able to raise amply sufficient to carry on the Government. Hence it is obvious that we have thus far solved very satisfactorily the problem which has so long been agitated by financial essayists and political economists, whether the people of this rich, free, untaxed continent would ever bear heavy taxation. We have settled the question, and in such a way as to establish on an unshaken basis the permanent foundation of our public credit.

Now, in the opinion of our wisest financial men, the time has come for consolidating our vast public debt at a low rate of interest. It is stated that the war debts which England and France incurred during the first quarter of this century, were funded at rates about equal to five per cent. This rate, it is assumed, is the highest which we ought to pay, now that peace has given the assurance that however much the demand for our securities may increase, the supply has reached its maximum, and that henceforth no government bonds will be issued except in exchange for other securities. These reasons have caused Mr. McCulloch to approve, and they will probably induce the Senate Finance Committee to adopt Mr. Sherman's funding bill, which we published in our last issue. We do not vindicate all the subordinate provisions of this measure, but its main features we heartily endorse. We believe that at no very distant day the whole of our \$2,800,000,000 of debt will be represented by five per cent bonds; and that these bonds will sell at par both in our own and in foreign markets. It has been shown that the annual saving of interest we should effect by funding all our debt at five instead of at six per cent, would be sufficient, if placed at compound interest, to produce a sinking fund which in 36½ years would pay off the whole of the principal. This fact is mentioned as an inducement to us to make our new consols more attractive to investors by exempting them from all taxation.

The project meets, however, much opposition. And the argument is urged that it is unnecessary for us to resort to any measures of doubtful expediency to popularize our new

five per cents. They will be popular enough before long, even though they be subject, as now, to federal taxes. Probably too much has been said on both sides of this exemption controversy. For it must be remembered that the only tax our federal bonds pay now is income tax, the pressure of which is too slight to be worthy of the invidious prominence which has been given to it. The only other features in the bill which are disapproved of, are the requiring six months notice from holders of the Seven-thirties whether they will convert into bonds or into currency, and the allowance to Mr. McCulloch of so large a margin as two per cent for the expenses of making the change from existing securities into the five per cent consols. All these objections are on subordinate points, and as they may be easily disposed of, there is little doubt that the bill will pass substantially in its present shape. In anticipation of this result, we learn that a number of applications have been made by capitalists for large amounts of the new bonds, stipulating that they shall run for thirty years absolutely, that principal and interest shall be payable in gold, that they shall be bought at par, and that they shall be taxable or not as Congress may decide.

Another point of importance in estimating the financial situation is the increasing popularity and the wider distribution of government securities. No national debt in any country was ever so eagerly sought or so widely scattered among all classes of the people. A dozen years ago the Emperor Napoleon obtained great credit as a financial statesman for approving and adopting a method for popularizing a great French war loan at a low rate of interest. But the minute diffusion attained by his organized methods of inscription through the fiscal officers of the various departments is inadmissible and impracticable here. Besides, it is comparatively a clumsy system when viewed side by side with our coupon bond popular loan arrangement by which in any part of the country a poor but frugal person having 50 dollars or more to spare may become a holder of our American securities, and may obtain as large interest and as safe an investment for his little modicum of hard-earned savings as can be had by his richer neighbor who counts his wealth by thousands. The fundamental principle of modern government finance, that wide diffusion of national securities is the great secret of success was first discovered in Europe, but its perfect development we must certainly claim for this country. Nor have we as yet proved to the fullest extent what this fruitful principle can do towards popularizing our debt and placing it in every body's hands. There are indications, however, that small investors in great multitudes all over the country are at this time buying Seven-thirties as well as Five-twenties and other gold bearing bonds and are investing in these securities instead of placing their money in savings banks and elsewhere.

Another cause of the increasing demand for Government bonds is found in the fact that the banks and other financial institutions are investing in them a larger part of their surplus funds. This is due partly to the conviction that the price of these bonds is universally expected to advance; and partly to the scarcity of certificates of indebtedness, commercial paper, and other ordinary short-dated securities, such as prudent bankers like to keep in their portfolios.

Besides these, however, there are other and less salutary forces that tend to swell the number of purchasers of Government bonds. Prominent among these we must place the speculative movements of the Stock Exchange. It is a frequent remark among those who have closely watched the tendencies of speculation, that persons who have been accustomed to deal almost exclusively in railroad shares have become so disgusted with the "cornering" and clique manipulations, of which certain railroad directors have been recently

accused, that they are buying ten-forties or seven-thirties, or five-twenties, instead of Erie or Michigan Southern, or equally well known railroads. If this statement be correct, the new and increasing demand for Government bonds, which has recently caused such a scarcity of some of the leading descriptions, is in part accounted for. And when once this movement begins it is obviously likely to continue, for the risk of loss is less in dealing in Government stocks than in speculative shares, which might suddenly rise or fall by the controlling manoeuvres of interested parties 10 or 20 per cent in a single day. Without laying too much stress on any of these explanations of this growing demand to which we have referred, we may set down the demand itself, whether arising at home or abroad, among small or large purchasers, from positive investment or from less permanent holders, as one among the many gratifying and suggestive features of the financial situation.

THE AUSTRO-MEXICAN IMBROGLIO.

FROM the Washington correspondence of one of the daily journals we learn that the cabinet have been more or less seriously occupied during the past week with the discussion of what modern diplomacy calls the "eventualities" likely to arise out of Mr. Seward's recent dispatch sent to our Minister at Vienna on the subject of Austrian enlistments for service in Mexico.

There is reason, it seems, to believe that soldiers enlisted in Austria for the service of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico are now actually on their way to Vera Cruz. The contract for transporting these "armed emigrants" to the number, we understand, of some ten thousand men, is said to have been taken some time ago by an English Company. In this there is nothing improbable. The Imperial Government of Mexico has been fully recognized by the Government of Great Britain, and British subjects engaged under a contract either with the Mexican or the Austrian Government, or with both of these Governments in transporting Austrian volunteers to Mexico, would undoubtedly be entitled to the protection not only of the Austrian and the Mexican authorities, but of their own Government also.

From this state of the case, therefore, it may very probably come to pass that any serious attempt on our part to interfere with the transportation and disembarkation of such volunteers under the British flag will embroil us at once in difficulties with Great Britain, as well as with Mexico and Austria. Even the remotest possibility of such an unfortunate complication should very properly engage the gravest consideration of the Cabinet of the Union. No calamity which could just now befall us would be greater in the view of all intelligent and well-informed citizens, than the drifting into a great and indefinite war with Europe on issues accidentally generated out of the confused condition of the Mexican question. The country received with infinite satisfaction the assurances recently given by the French Emperor to the world of his intention to withdraw the expeditionary French forces from Mexico as rapidly as the thing could be done consistently with the honor of the French flag, and the protection of French interests in that country. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of these declarations of Napoleon III, for it is perfectly well known that the dissatisfaction of the French army and the French people with the whole of his Mexican policy, has given him a great deal of trouble for some time past, and that any prevarication on his part in regard to the matter, would result at no distant day in a more formidable domestic demonstration against the Imperial will, than he can afford in the interest of his dynasty to provoke. We had all, therefore, begun to hope that a pacific solution of a vexed and most vexatious question might be gradually and comfortably

brought about. Such a solution is of the first importance, not only to the internal peace and progress of Mexico herself, but to the weighty American interests involved in that country, and to the complete pacification of the disturbed regions of the Union. It will be in the highest degree annoying to commerce if the happy promise so lately held up to us is to be clouded over now with new and unforeseen possibilities of evil.

So long as the European Powers, and even the American Empire of Brazil shall continue to recognize Maximilian officially as the Emperor of Mexico, it is difficult to see on what grounds we can assume to ourselves the right to forbid him to make enlistments for his army in any country the government of which may choose to accord him that right.

It is open to us, of course, to abandon our own neutrality as between himself and Juarez, if we shall think it comports with our dignity and our interests to do so, and we may at any moment accordingly grant authority to the Republicans of Mexico to raise volunteers within the limits of the Union. But until we have made up our minds to the wisdom and propriety of such a policy it is not easy to see what is to be gained by attempts to impose our own notions of neutrality upon other nations. Such attempts, it would seem, must either be utterly futile, or they must lead to very serious consequences. Let us suppose, for instance, that in reply to Mr. Seward's dispatch through Mr. Motley the government of the Emperor Francis Joseph informs us that Austria proposes to decide for herself what her relations with the Mexican Empire shall be, and continue to forward Austrian volunteers to Mexico in ships sailing under the British flag. What are we to do about it? Are we to content ourselves with handing Count Wydenbrock his passports to leave Washington, and with receiving Mr. Motley in exchange for him from Vienna? Or are we to attempt to arrest by force the disembarkation of Austrian passengers from British ships in a Mexican port? Or are we to declare war at once against Austria and Maximilian and form an alliance offensive and defensive with the government of Juarez at El Paso del Norte, or of Artega at El Paso del Aquila? Which course soever of all these we may adopt, it is not easy to see what direct or indirect results of good to American institutions and American interests can be reasonably expected to be reached thereby; and we do most sincerely trust that administrative wisdom at Washington will lose no time in arresting the further complication of this difficulty; already far more perplexing and perilous than it ought ever to have been suffered to become.

A NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

The proposition before Congress of establishing a national quarantine is among the most important measures now under consideration in that body. At this port, where the jurisdiction of two States is constantly liable to come into conflict, we are, perhaps, more forcibly impressed in its favor. It has been the endeavor of the authorities of the State of New York for many years to fix upon a suitable place for the location of a quarantine, but with indifferent success, owing to the unwillingness of the Government of New Jersey to permit it within the boundaries of that State. We have been compelled to content ourselves, as best we can, with placing a hospital ship in the Lower Bay, and treating the unfortunate sick as well as the means at our disposal will allow. Yet any negligence on the part of our Health Officer, any incidental omission which should let an epidemic into the city of New York, would as surely introduce it into New Jersey.

The same rule operates in the case of other ports. Rigid quarantine may exclude pestilence from this point, while

carelessness may suffer it to enter the country at Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore. Our watchfulness would thus do little service, for our neighbors would not be long in communicating to us the infection which we had sought to guard against. We are liable from just this species of irregularities. Yellow fever at Mobile will soon be accompanied by yellow fever at New Orleans; Savannah cannot exempt itself from any epidemic that may scourge Charleston. Yet a uniform system could be adopted which would shield all our ports alike from dreaded contagion.

The population of our inland towns have likewise a vital interest in this matter. At this moment the Asiatic cholera is in the harbor of New York. Thus far, an energetic Health Officer has kept it at bay; we have been twice menaced and spared harmless. In case of the overleaping of this barrier, every town of note between this point and the Mississippi would be scourged with this fatal disease within a very brief space of time. They incur the same danger from Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore or New Orleans. It is, therefore, as essential to them as to any place on the seaboard to have a uniform system of quarantine regulations. Their leading citizens should, therefore, lose no time in communicating with their representatives at Washington. It is for Congress to devise the means of protection, and there will be no reluctance or delay, if the people will but signify their wish. But no time should be lost. What is required should be done speedily.

At the present moment, there are at the different parts of this country disagreements on the subject of cholera, so radical as to produce the greatest hazard. While at New York, the Health Officer and other authorities regard cholera as contagious, and therefore capable of being excluded by a rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations, leading physicians at Boston are non-contagionists, and outspoken in their opinions of the utter uselessness and impropriety of these precautionary measures. Such a disagreement can be no jest. We are liable to an irruption of pestilence, because the medical men of some one port of a sovereign State do not consider it essential to put up the bars. Of course, State authorities are very prone to be controlled in such matters by physicians, whose learned ignorance is thus perilous to the entire community.

We do not mean, however, to be drawn into any discussion of the contagiousness of Asiatic cholera. While our professional friends are elaborating profound systems and hypotheses upon the subject, we are disposed to occupy ourselves with the actual facts. For the third time within the present century, the pestilence is on its travels round the world. Every time it has accompanied the caravans of the East, and proceeded from one commercial town to another. The fact has become patent that it follows the thoroughfares of commerce, whereas towns situated off these routes are often totally exempted. Its way may, perhaps, be prepared by unfavorable conditions of the atmosphere, which attend periods of burning July weather, such as we had last September; or spells of debilitating weather like that of March, which yielded a prolific harvest of rheumatism and influenza. But it does not appear to have visited a place except some infected person has been there as its avant-courier. On that account, while the scientific gentlemen are determining whether it is a disease or poison, whether it is transmitted by the atmosphere or personal contact, whether sanitary precautions will or will not be of avail, we propose that our authorities, though they may be non-professional laymen, shall deal with the observed facts. The rigid exclusion of infected persons and clothing from a place, is pretty certain to ward off this pestilence. It is well enough to clean the streets, the yards, and sinks, but we apprehend

that there is little security attained in this way. We have a thousand times more faith in the efforts of quarantine officials. The Atlanta, the England, and Virginia have lain for weeks in the lower Bay of New York, festering with the pestilence, but not a case has yet occurred on shore. This is an argument that appeals to every man's understanding. A practice that appears to have operated so beneficially, we desire to see continued.

At the same time we would not rest content with barring the gates of this port against irruption. Experience has demonstrated that this is not sufficient. In 1832, when cholera first visited the western hemisphere, it came to New York by way of Albany, having passed up the St. Lawrence. We insist that there shall be no repetition of this. We have no apprehension of remissness on the part of the British authorities in the provinces. But the differences of opinion that exist among the sanitary authorities of the several states are just causes for distrust. We therefore call upon Congress to give us the required protection by the establishment of a National Quarantine that shall extend from the river St. John's to the mouth of the Rio Grande. A uniform system, intelligently administered, will be sufficient to exclude any known pestilence. There should, therefore, be one law along our entire seaboard. It can be so framed as not to militate against the jurisdiction of the States.

The present imminent danger of cholera has aroused public attention. The Legislature of New York in view of it enacted a Health Law stringent enough for an autocratic despotism. It is enforced pretty thoroughly in that same spirit. If it should be attended with exemption from extraordinary mortality there will be little dissatisfaction at the mode and severity of its administration. We ask security as the equivalent of the price that we are paying.

But apart from considerations of present safety, there are also the requirements of commerce. The recuperating industry of the country must have the potent assistance of trade. A devastating epidemic would paralyse the efforts of our merchants and prove an incubus upon our national prosperity. The financial condition of the country is not so flourishing as to render a visitation otherwise than disastrous. We have been sufficiently scourged by war without the auxiliary of pestilence.

We trust that the leading public journals will take up this subject, and demand early and effective action from Congress. It is easy enough to obtain a National Quarantine law if that body can only be made to know that it is required by the constituencies. The interests of the whole country demand it, as well as every consideration of security of life and health. The extension of a sanitary cordon from Galveston to Eastport, which shall exclude a mortal epidemic from the country, would be a triumph greater in moral effect than any which our arms have achieved. The subject appeals to our higher sentiments as well as to our instinctive desire for individual security. It is a step in the way of progress, which, if successful, will advance us in the art as well as science of civil government. Let it be taken without delay.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

THE news from Europe this week announces that the vote on the English Reform Bill in Parliament has resulted in the success of the administration by a slender majority of five. The London *Times* and Anti-Reform journals represent that this vote is a virtual defeat of the Russell cabinet, and that it must resign. But this is by no means a fair conclusion. The opposition can scarcely muster so large a vote again; and the ministry can probably command a sufficient working majority to carry the measure through its remaining

stages in the House of Commons, and throw upon the House of Lords the onus of ultimate rejection, with the prospect of a renewed agitation and appeal to the people.

The key-note of this English Reform movement was struck on the last night of the great debate in the Commons, when Mr. Disraeli denounced the bill as an innovation of American principles, and Mr. Gladstone, instead of repelling the charge virtually admitted it, and pronounced a glowing eulogium in favor of democratic progress and reform. This episode is significant of the immense impulse that the successful termination of our civil war has given to liberal ideas throughout the world.

The measure in question, however, is chiefly important as an indication of the gradual progress of the government towards liberalism. It stops far short of the American idea of popular representation. Still, it is a substantial measure of reform according to the English idea of that subject, and materially enlarges the electoral privileges of the middle and lower classes. The total adult male population of England and Wales is 5,230,573. Of these only 1,013,532 are entitled to vote, so that four out of every five Englishmen are unenfranchised. It was to correct this disproportion that the Reform Bill was introduced by the Russell ministry. For the last ten or fifteen years reform has been advocated, but the public mind seemed somewhat apathetic on the subject, as it was generally understood that no reform was possible during the lifetime of Lord Palmerston. A few years ago Mr. Gladstone startled all England by a daring speech in favor of extended suffrage. He subsequently, however, explained it away under powerful pressure.

The leading features of the present bill are: first, it proposes to reduce the present £50 county franchise to a £14 occupation, with or without land. This change, it is calculated, would admit 172,000 persons, chiefly of the farming and middle classes. Second, copy-holders and lease-holders in Parliamentary boroughs are to be placed in the same position as freeholders. Lodgers paying £10 a year for apartments, and persons having for two successive years a sum of £50 to their credit in a savings bank, are entitled to vote in boroughs. This addition is expected to add 24,000 to the electoral body. Third, the household franchise in boroughs is to be reduced from £10 to £7, and a class known as "compound householders," or persons whose taxes are paid by the landlords, are to be permitted to vote. This change is expected to add 204,000 to the constituency. Mr. Gladstone calculated that these clauses would, in the aggregate, add 400,000 votes to the electoral list, one half of whom would be workmen. The correctness of the latter estimate was subsequently questioned by Mr. Bright, who gave apparently reliable data in support of his position, that the proposed changes would operate chiefly in favor of small traders and others, and that not more than 116,000 workmen would be added to the number of voters.

Such are the leading features of the bill now agitating Great Britain. It proposes no very radical change, and yet, it must be admitted, that its passage will have an important bearing on political parties in England, and most likely be prejudicial to the interests of the aristocratic ruling classes. By increasing the influence of the middle classes, and the more intelligent working men it will be likely to exchange the present aristocratic complexion of the House of Commons. In a great many constituencies there would be an accession of democratic elements that would deprive the sitting members of their seats. This consideration operated to add to the opposition all whose seats were jeopardized.

But no party has ventured to attack the principle of reform, partly on account of the popular odium that this course would excite, and also because nearly all the members of

either party had been pledged to reform in one shape or other. The Derby-Disraeli ministry had actually introduced a more liberal measure than Mr. Gladstone's bill. It proposed a £10 purchase in counties, while Mr. Gladstone only introduces a £14 occupation. Lord Derby proposed an £8 rate in boroughs against the Russell-Gladstone £7 clause. Indeed, Lord Palmerston proposed a more democratic bill than either, as it went as low as a £6 rental. But those measures were introduced for effect, it not being intended that any of them should be adopted. Nor did they serve to prevent a junction of these elements for the defeat of the present bill, which was intended to be a real measure of reform.

As, however, we stated previously, it is not probable that the opposition can show the same strength on any future vote, since the combination already made was against the more vulnerable points of the measure. Lord Robert Grosvenor, a liberal member and a son of the Marquis of Westminster, introduced a resolution to the effect that it was not expedient to consider Mr. Gladstone's franchise bill until the whole question of reform, including the Irish and Scotch measures and the re-distribution of seats, had been submitted to the House. It will be remembered that the new bill does not provide for a re-distribution of seats—an important question—and is limited in its operation to England and Wales. Earl Russell, however, at once took issue on this resolutions and it is the result of the vote on the proposition of Lord Grosvenor that is now announced. We shall follow with interest the progress of this measure.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. NO. 24.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad consists of a main line and several branches, as follows:

Main Line—Toledo to South street, Chicago.....miles.	242.06
Toledo to Elkhart (Air line).....	133.30
Toledo Junction to Detroit Junction.....	59.12
Branch Lines	
Adrian to Monroe Junction.....	33.60
Lenawee Junction to Jackson.....	41.90
Palmyra Junction to Lenawee Junction.....	2.50
Owned jointly with Chicago & Rock Island Co. at Chicago.....	1.67
Leased of Detroit & Milwaukee R.R. Co.....	3.21
Total length owned, leased and operated.....miles.	517.26

—not including 53.23 miles of side track on roads owned by company, and 0.75 owned jointly with Chicago and Rock Island Company

EQUIPMENT—ENGINES AND CARS.

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	'64-5.	'65-6.
Number of engines.....	83	83	86	97	98
Passenger cars.....	75	68	67	70	82
Baggage, express, etc.....	36	43	43	53	40
Freight cars—Cabooses.....				25	25
" 12-ton stock.....	106	150	169	170	185
" 10-ton box.....	492	613	948	826	802
" 10 and 12-ton platform.....	208	200		259	290
" 8-ton box.....	150	122		80	51
Wrecking cars.....	2	2	3	2	3

The number of miles run by trains hauling cars in the same years were as follows:

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Passenger trains.....	857,970	682,382	736,985	795,284	838,778
Freight trains.....	970,559	1,187,909	1,245,465	1,151,612	1,131,562
Wood and gravel trains..	146,899	190,346	189,027	250,226	211,775
Total.....	1,775,728	2,060,637	2,171,477	2,187,124	2,181,615

PASSENGER BUSINESS.

The following table shows the number of passengers carried on the road, and the number of miles traveled by passengers:

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Passengers carried.....	337,640	395,723	576,897	831,365	915,475
Viz—Through.....	57,094	66,138	96,414	135,197	142,699
Way.....	280,546	330,585	480,483	696,168	772,776
Eastward.....	163,684	192,974	208,904	400,798	437,724
Westward.....	173,956	203,749	271,579	430,567	477,751
Miles through travel..	13,962,242	16,544,660	23,690,068	33,260,246	35,105,489
Miles way travel.....	11,142,989	12,933,716	18,040,202	23,212,298	34,372,898
Total miles traveled... 25,105,231	29,478,376	41,730,270	61,472,544	69,478,387	
Gross earnings.....	\$710,417	\$892,138	\$1,244,129	\$1,875,061	\$2,021,247
Earnings per mile cts	2:83	2:65	2:98	2:75	2:86
Viz—Th'gh passengers	2:10½	2:17	2:17	2:33	2:45
Way do	3:26	3:26	3:43	3:28	3:27

FREIGHT BUSINESS.

The freight business of the road (tons) is stated in the following table

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Through freight.....	183,139	246,632	243,905	184,669	211,144
Viz—Eastward.....	143,306	193,262	183,475	126,631	137,636
Westward.....	89,833	53,370	60,430	68,038	73,508
Way freight.....	269,569	296,994	315,074	332,832	358,196
Viz—Eastward.....	181,757	213,664	206,361	228,941	237,862
Westward.....	87,812	83,330	108,713	103,891	120,334
Total freight..... tons.	452,708	543,626	558,979	527,501	569,340
Tons carried one mile..	66,455,696	85,951,630	86,103,221	77,875,578	83,044,900
Gross earnings.....	\$1,390,513	\$1,766,135	\$1,981,527	\$2,206,412	\$2,410,933
Earnings (per ton) per mile..... cts	2:092	2:099	2:296	2:833	2:908
Viz—Through, p. mile.	1:516	1:536	1:825	2:202	2:051
Way, per mile....	3:309	3:406	3:366	3:666	4:341

The most remarkable fact elicited by the above tables is the enormous development of the passenger traffic, which in 1865-6 was 69½ million miles traveled against 25 millions in 1861-2, showing an increase of 178 per cent. In the meantime the earnings from passengers advanced from \$700,000 to upwards of \$2,000,000, the average earnings per passenger per mile having retained the same rate nearly. The tons of freight carried in 1865-6 was only about 20 per cent more than in 1861-2, but the average charge per ton per mile had increased from 2.09 to 2.90 cents.

EARNINGS AND INCOME ACCOUNT.

The following statement gives a brief recapitulation of the sources and disposition of income for the five last fiscal years:

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Passenger earnings....	\$710,417	\$892,138	\$1,244,129	\$1,875,061	\$2,021,247
Freight do.....	1,419,498	1,804,582	2,016,857	2,242,972	2,455,408
Mail do.....	53,966	53,966	53,515	53,844	54,786
Express do.....	28,754	31,210	41,829	71,386	101,556
Rents do.....	23,219	18,919	17,868	17,384	19,025
Other sources.....	14,664	13,016	10,101	25,819	34,428
Total earnings....	\$2,250,518	\$2,813,831	\$3,384,294	\$4,289,466	\$4,686,445
Expenses.....	1,112,970	1,352,555	1,753,517	2,408,352	2,749,637
Net earnings.....	\$1,137,548	\$1,461,276	\$1,630,777	\$1,881,114	\$1,936,788

From which were paid as follows:

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Interest on bonds.....	\$730,162	\$654,762	\$656,393	\$597,602	\$505,480
Interest, exchange and discount.....	42,052	22,599	3,324	*	15,764
State and local taxes..	57,962	57,680	70,996	*	78,356
National taxes.....		15,901	38,010	*	128,635
Rent of Erie & Kal. R.R.	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Contributions to Sinking Fund.....	85,537	278,000	115,842	120,000	133,000
Div. on Guar. stock..			259,905	218,360	166,280
Div. on Com. stock..				555,328	277,664

* Not stated in report, no profit and loss account loss having been published.

All balances remaining have been expended on construction or equipment, or in settlement of claims against the company, &c. The total balance to the credit of the stockholders was, on March 1, 1866, \$1,802,446.56.

The following table shows the gross earnings made on the roads and branches operated by the company separately:

The passenger earnings were as follows—

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Main line.....	\$476,855	\$591,460	\$849,776	\$1,233,974	\$1,468,027
Air line.....	49,997	63,917	87,060	161,779	172,532
D. Mon. & Tol....	66,578	76,796	125,742	193,559	212,934
Jackson Branch..	25,259	27,614	33,720	52,579	53,055
Monroe & Adrian.	16,185	19,085	28,955	44,326	43,144
Three Rivers Br'ch	3,278	2,099	1,975		
Milit'y transport'n	72,665	111,166	116,901	183,845	71,554

And the freight earnings as follows—

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Main line.....	\$1,102,239	\$1,413,980	\$1,599,122	\$1,660,458	\$1,841,279
Air line.....	157,038	192,215	195,155	291,422	288,444
D. Mon. & Tol....	61,079	87,402	105,849	158,731	181,637
Jackson Branch..	24,959	26,835	30,363	33,873	47,914
Monroe & Adrian.	32,064	40,984	47,430	58,350	51,608
Three Rivers Br'ch	5,083	4,788	3,618	3,577	
Storage.....	28,985	38,147	35,323	36,560	44,470

From the above it must be evident that the company does not operate the branch lines without loss, and this must be made up from the earnings of the main line to the detriment of dividends. These branches, indeed, have been the great drawback with which the company have had to contend.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

The financial condition of the company, as shown on the balance sheet yearly, at the close of the fiscal years Feb. 28, 1862-66, is set forth in the following abstract:

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Common stock.....	\$6,124,600	\$6,124,600	\$7,536,800	\$7,536,600	\$9,381,800
Guaranteed stock.....	2,893,600	2,893,600	2,583,600	2,183,600	1,089,700
Total stock.....	\$9,018,200	\$9,018,200	10,120,400	\$9,720,200	10,471,500
1st gen. mort. less held by sinking fund.....	3,030,000	5,073,000	4,512,000	4,822,000	4,555,000
2d do do do.....	2,572,000	2,656,500	2,194,500	2,194,500	2,253,500
Goshen Air Line bonds*... 1,116,000	701,000	693,000	682,000	651,000	
Jackson Branch bonds*... 128,000	81,000	77,000	77,000		
Detroit, Monroe & Tol b'ds 684,000	812,000	734,000	734,000	724,000	
Michigan Southern, 1st m.* 850,000	14,000	2,000	1,000		
N. Indiana, 1st mortgage*.. 904,000	42,000	21,000	6,000	4,000	
Mich. Southern plain b'dst 44,000	16,000				
North. Indiana, plain b'dst. 100,000	20,000	10,000	7,000	1,000	
Erie and Kalamazoo..... 900,000	103,000	41,000	38,000	37,000	
Scrip.....	22,707	8,578	2,755	2,615	1,675
Total funded debt.....	\$9,750,707	\$9,527,078	\$8,287,255	\$8,564,115	\$8,537,175

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Bill payable in New York ..	239,530	81,236	15,000	10,000	310,000
Div. & coup. unclaimed, &c	40,335	22,592	22,229	43,326	26,864
Due on guaranteed stock...			18,295	250,078	.....
February expenses, &c	156,696	140,219	163,519	381,498	302,107
Bills payable at Toledo.....	12,999	1,000	5,267	25,000	25,000
Total floating debt.....	449,560	245,047	224,310	709,902	663,971

Aggregate..... 19,218,467 18,790,325 18,631,965 18,994,217 19,672,646

Against which are charged as follows, viz.:

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Railroad.....	13,616,404	13,613,624	13,619,185	13,619,185	13,619,185
Equipment.....	1,644,259	1,644,259	1,644,259	1,644,259	1,644,259
Steamboats.....	691,278				
Detroit, Monroe & Tol R.R.	1,285,182	1,285,182	1,291,068	2,291,968	1,291,968
D. M. & T. R.R. stock at par	275,000	368,200	372,500	406,800	409,500
Fuel and materials on hand.	197,332	206,999	238,726	670,373	547,025
Union stock lands at Chic..				33,333	150,000
Outside property.....	69,141	67,061	23,621	15,621	5,000
Available assets.....	229,872	282,402	478,985	353,182	175,686
Nominal assets.....	444,793	324,767	73,655	72,656	27,573
Profit and loss.....	765,205	997,830	839,966	886,940	1,802,446

Aggregate..... 19,218,467 18,790,325 18,631,965 18,994,217 19,672,646

* Convertible into 1st general mortgage sinking fund bonds.
† Convertible into Detroit, Monroe and Toledo bonds.

PROPORTIONAL DEDUCTIONS.

The following table shows the cost of property per mile of road; the gross earnings, expenses, and profits per mile; the ratio of expenses to earnings per cent, and the ratio of profits to cost per cent:

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Cost per mile of road.....	\$32,410	\$32,584	\$32,614	\$32,632	\$32,682
Gross earnings, per mile.....	4,336	5,421	6,521	8,265	9,030
Expenses, per mile.....	2,144	2,606	3,378	4,640	5,299
Profits, per mile.....	2,192	2,815	3,143	3,625	3,731
Expenses to earnings, p. cent..	49.45	48.07	51.80	56.14	58.68
Profits to cost, per cent.....	6.77	8.63	9.64	11.08	11.41
Dividend: common stock.....				7.00	3.50
do guaranteed stock.....			10.00	10.00	10.00

PRICE OF STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

The following table gives the lowest and highest prices of the company's stocks at New York for each month of the past three years:

	Common.		Guaranteed.		
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	
March..	53% @ 61%	98 @ 118%	94% @ 109	143 @ 150	
April..	55% @ 67%	84% @ 118%	98 @ 110	127 @ 165	
May... 67% @ 88	85% @ 100%	55 @ 72%	108% @ 122%	130 @ 143	
June.. 68% @ 81	93% @ 100	57 @ 65%	110% @ 119	140 @ 143%	
July... 73% @ 89%	80% @ 94%	62 @ 68	111 @ 117	132 @ 140	
Aug... 88 @ 113	82% @ 92%	60% @ 67%	113% @ 140	140 @ 149%	
Sept. 77 @ 108%	71 @ 85	65% @ 70%	124 @ 137	125% @ 147	
Oct... 79 @ 89%	57 @ 71%	68 @ 84%	134% @ 156	132 @ 132	
Nov... 79 @ 87%	68% @ 77%	71% @ 82	135 @ 151	140 @ 146%	
Dec... 77 @ 89	68% @ 74%	73% @ 76%	130 @ 135	141 @ 146	
Jan... 84% @ 90	61 @ 75	66% @ 75%	132% @ 140	135 @ 145%	
Feb... 88% @ 99	63% @ 72	66% @ 71%	133 @ 142%	135 @ 140	
Year..	53% @ 113	57 @ 118%	49% @ 84%	94% @ 156	125% @ 165

Literature.

The Principles of Biology. By HERBERT SPENCER, author of the "Moral Principles of Psychology," "Illustrations of Progress," "Essays; Political and Esthetic," "First Principles," "Social Statics," "Education," etc. Vol. I. New York; D. APPLETON & Company, 1866.

The aim of this author is declared to be to set forth the general truths of biology, or science of life, as illustrative of and as interpreted by the laws of evolution; the special truths being introduced only so far as is needful for elucidation of the general truths. His work is hardly intended for popular reading; the diction is so highly charged with technical terms, as to make it necessary for his apocalyptic itself to have an interpreter to make it intelligible to the ordinary reader.

An introductory work, the "First Principles" was prepared by Mr. Spencer some time ago, and published in England, which was received by a large body of readers with great satisfaction. Similar favor has attended upon the reprint given to the American public by Messrs. Appletons. The present volume will be welcomed by the same class.

Part I. treats of the Data of Biology; Part II. of the Inductions of Biology; and Part III. of the Evolution of Life. Beginning with a cursory allusion to the phenomena of organic matter, the action of forces upon it and its reactions upon forces, he proceeds to consider the subject of Life itself, which he defines as the "co-ordination of actions."

After examining the correspondence between life and its circumstances, he afterward declares that life is the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations; and that it varies as does the correspondence.

Having mapped out this subject, the author proceeds to consider its indications, the conclusions to which it leads. This involves the whole matter of organic growth, development, function, waste and repair, adaptation, individuality, genesis, hereditary, variation, classification and distribution—to each of which phenomena an entire

chapter is devoted; the discussion bringing us finally to the purpose of the work. He thus sets forth the enquiry.

"What interpretation we put on the facts of structure and function in each living body, depends entirely on our conception of the mode in which living bodies in general have originated. To prove some conclusion respecting this mode—a provisional if not a permanent conclusion—must, therefore, be our first step. We have to choose between two hypotheses—the hypothesis of special creation and the hypothesis of evolution."

He proceeds accordingly to a demonstration that the theory of special creation is worthless, and without evidence, neither satisfying an intellectual need or a moral want. "The belief that all organic forms have arisen in conformity with uniform law, is a belief that has come into existence in the most instructed class, living in these better-instructed times." Having answered this position, Mr. Spencer proceeds in succeeding chapters to array in its support "arguments from classification," "arguments from embryology," "arguments from morphology," and "arguments from distribution." He next proceeds to answer the question, "How is organic evolution caused?" He discards as unphilosophical the ascription of it to some aptitude naturally possessed by organisms, and sets aside the theories of Darwin and Lamarck, as only removing the difficulty a step further back. After a recondite argument of his own, he finally arrives at the following conclusion:

"We find progression to result, not from a special, inherent tendency of living bodies, but from a general average effect of their relations to surrounding agencies. While we are not called on to suppose that there exists in organism any primordial impulse which makes them continually unfold into more heterogeneous forms; we see that a liability to be unfolded arises from the actions and reactions between organisms and their fluctuating environments. And we see that the existence of such a cause of development presupposes the non-occurrence of development where this fluctuation of actions and reactions does not come into play."

This he explains by the constant effort of all organisms to attain equilibrium under altered conditions of existence. "The specialties of nature, chiefly mental, which we see produced, and which are so rapidly produced that a few centuries show a considerable change, must be ascribed almost wholly to direct equilibrium."

These hypotheses do not agree with the theory of cosmogony and creation usually received; yet has been entertained with much favor among the learned, who will look for Mr. Spencer's second volume with much interest. Although his arguments may not be considered as always conclusive, the subject is too important not to be treated with candor and attention. The results of the hypotheses, if it is sustained, must accomplish a revolution in the world of opinion.

Asiatic Cholera; Its Origin and Spread in Asia, Africa and Europe; Introduction into Canada, Remote and Proximate Causes, Symptoms and Pathology, and the Various Modes of Treatment Analyzed. By R. NELSON, M. D., Health Commissioner during the first two invasions—1832, 1834; President of the Medical Board for the District of Montreal. New York: WM. A. TOWNSEND, Publisher. 1866. Pp. 201.

This little work is not so much a history of cholera and analysis of the subject, as an outline sketch and a statement of observations made by the author during the period when he was the Executive Officer of the Medical Board for Montreal, at the time of the first visitation of Asiatic cholera. Of the contagiousness of the epidemic, he has not a doubt; wherever it appears, some infected person or substance has been; hence the common observation that it travels on the thoroughfares of commerce. But he declares, contrary to the experience of most, that it pays little respect to localities, visiting the clean and apparently wholesome abode as readily as the filthy, [and even sparing the drunkard to attack his temperate neighbor.

Dr. Nelson denies that Asiatic cholera is a disease producing molecular disturbance and lesions; for a person attacked by it, and not overcome, recovers his former state of health with readiness. According to his hypothesis, a choleraic poison is introduced into the system, producing no disease, but instead a catalysis or liquefaction of certain elements of the body. The liquid so formed has a strong and rapid tendency to reach the surface of the skin and the intestines, oozing through the intervening tissues without at all employing the functions of absorption, circulation and secretion—all of which are absolutely suspended. Saline substances have been injected in the veins, and escaped in the same way. This choleraic matter constitutes the cold sweat and the rice-water evacuations, so well known. The body throughout is cold, much colder than the atmosphere, owing to the fact that the air breathed has no action

on the blood. The choleraic poison transmutes certain constituents of the body into a special liquid, heretofore unknown, and also changes deposits, the result of disease, in like manner. The serum of the blood, the juices contained in the muscles, the fibrin of the blood, are all drained away; the fat is removed, yet none of these can be detected in the choleraic discharges. The fluid of dropsies, abscess and fluctuating bubo undergoes the same change.

Dr. Nelson, being somewhat "old-fashioned," has little confidence in the more modern remedies. His dependence is on pure dry opium, a grain at a time, not to be given, however, till the vomiting shall have entirely ceased, lest it should lock choleraic matter in the stomach and produce speedy death. Absolute quietude is also necessary. He says little of cold applications, except that a poor man, experiencing the sensation of heat, immersed himself twelve hours in a barrel of water, and then got out nearly recovered. This favors Dr. Chapman's prescription of ice to the spine. In the event of not failing under the attack, the treatment during convalescence should be expectant. Avoid everything that can fatigue, waste or exhaust the patient. Give nutriment as the appetite prefers, in quantities that the stomach can master. Light wines or cordials may be used; also tepid baths, or sponging frequently. This will supply moisture to the system, and have an anodyne effect. These hints are valuable, and deserve consideration.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, April 28, 1866.

The bank return published this week presents some satisfactory changes, but they are not sufficiently important to justify any reduction in the bank rate of discount, the alterations of a favorable character being counterbalanced by alterations which undoubtedly indicate that a great degree of caution should be exercised by the bank directors, as well as by all persons who have money to lend. The effect of the recent revelations respecting certain finance companies has far from disappeared. The shares of this class of undertakings are in consequence in but little demand. Some of the old-established joint stock banks, such as the London and Westminster, the London and County, the Union of London, and a few others, maintain their price; but the new institutions are operated in to a limited extent, and the shares are in many cases a considerable discount. Amalgamations of some of these new banks are also talked of, but they are mostly connected with India and the far East.

The supply of money in the general discount market is abundant. The demand for commercial purposes is very moderate, but as bankers and discounters are at the present moment exhibiting great caution, and as good and prime paper is undoubtedly scarce, the quotations keep firm, and are not more than 1/4 per cent below those of the Bank of England. The bullion operations at the bank during the week have been unusually small, and there has been scarcely any demand for gold for export. Nevertheless, the supply of bullion in the bank has been slightly diminished, evidently showing that the internal demand has somewhat increased. This may have arisen from the increase in the supply of cash refused in consequence of the recent failures, and the necessary decline in the amount of credit given and obtained, and also from the augmented wants of the farming community at the present period of the year, which, though by no means so considerable as during the progress of harvest operations, are yet sufficiently great to withdraw supplies of bullion from the metropolis. There is now scarcely any demand for silver for shipment to the East. Indeed, the silver market is very dull, and prices have given way, fine bars being quoted at 5s 1d. to 5s 1 1/2d. per standard ounce. From Bombay the accounts are more favorable, the exchange on London having fallen to 2s, 1 1/2d. per rupee; but at Calcutta the position is not so satisfactory, the rate—owing, probably, to large shipments of cotton—having advanced to 2s. 2d. per rupee, whilst an advance of 1 per cent had been made in the rates of discount. The official *minimum* rate here remains at six per cent, and in the open market the quotations are as under:

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

The discount houses allow 4 1/4 per cent for money deposited with them on call; 5 per cent if with seven, and 5 1/4 per cent if with fourteen days' notice of withdrawal.

There being very little demand for silver, the rate of discount at Hamburg has further declined to the extent of one-quarter per cent. At the Austrian, Prussian, and Italian capitals, however, owing to the war rumors, the quotations have ruled firm. The official and open market rates at the leading Continental cities are now as follows:

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
At Paris.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	Turin.....	5	6
Vienna.....	5	5 1/2	Brussels.....	4	4 1/2
Berlin.....	6	5 1/2-6	Madrid.....	—	—
Frankfort.....	5	5	Hamburg.....	—	5 1/2
Amsterdam.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	St. Petersburg.....	5 1/2	6 1/2-7

There have been several fluctuations in English government securities during the week, but the market has been characterized by less firmness than during last week. In consols the public appear to have been operating less freely, but all Indian securities have shown considerable firmness—the five per cent stock, repayable in 1870, having touched a higher point than for some years, viz., 106 1/4. Consols have fallen since Saturday last about one-half per cent, and the highest prices touched on the days enumerated have been:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day	Thur'day	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87	87 1/2	87	86 3/4

Nearly all foreign securities have given way in price. The Continental news is read with anxiety, and has considerable effect on many foreign bonds; but the intelligence from Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and Florence is of a very contradictory nature, and but little reliance can be placed in it. The telegrams of one day are very frequently contradicted on the next. Here, however, it is not generally anticipated that war will take place. The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein would undoubtedly be a great acquisition to Prussia, inasmuch as she would then have sufficient seaboard to make her an important maritime power, whilst her commercial relations with other countries would probably be materially extended, Prussia will obviously do all in her power to secure them; but from intelligence which has come to hand from Berlin, in reference to a petition presented by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce urging the King to avoid war, it seems certain that the commercial body in Prussia do not consider the acquisition of the Duchies in so important a light as the King and Count Bismarck. Obviously, the merchants are averse to war. In American securities there have been several fluctuations. Several sales have been made of 5-20's on German account, and have tended to depress the market; but, on the other hand, the market has been supported to some extent by orders from New York. The highest prices of American securities in each of the last six days have been:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
For week ending April 28.						
United States 5-20's, 1882.....	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4
Virginia 5 per cent.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
do 6 per cent.....	50	50	50	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	74	74	74	74	74	74
do 2d mortgage, 1881.....	71	71	71	71	71	71
do 2d mortgage, 1881.....	73 1/2	73	73	73	73	73
— Pennsylvania section, 1st m, 1877.....	71	71	71	71	71	71
do 2d mort, 1882.....	62	62	62	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
do const'd mort. b'ds, 1895.....	63 1/2	63	63	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52	52 1/2	53	52
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875.....	82	82	82	82	82	82
do 7 per cent, 1875.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
do \$100 shares.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2
Marrietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent.....	69	69	69	69	69	69
New York Central, 100 dollar shares.....	68	68	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Panama Rail, 7 per cent, 1872, 2d mort.....	101 1/2	101	101	101	101	101
Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, 2d mort., 6 per cent.....	81	81	81	81	81	81
do \$50 shares.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40	40	40
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (qua. by Penn. Railroad Co.).....	73	73	73	73	73	73
do with option to be paid in Philadelphia.....	73	73	73	73	73	73
Canada 6 per cent.....	94	94 1/2	93 1/2	93	93 1/2	93
do 5 per cent.....	79	79	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	79

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have announced the dividends on Quebec City sterling six per cent bonds, and Massachusetts State sterling five per cents.

Returns have been received from India this week, showing the quantity of land under cotton cultivation in certain districts. The falling off from last year is considerable, but, according to the Commissioners report, the total shipments this year, owing to the large quantity of cotton of last year's crop remaining up country, will rather exceed than fall short of last year. The following figures are from this report, and show the quantity of land under cultivation for 1865 and 1866, and the actual production for 1865, and the estimated production for 1866:

QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER COTTON CULTIVATION IN 1865 AND 1866, AND THE PRODUCTION FOR 1865, AND THE ESTIMATED PRODUCTION FOR 1866.

	Land under cultiv'n—	Product'n—	Land under cultiv'n—	Product'n—
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
	acres.	acres.	candies.	478 lbs.
Ahmednuggar.....	23,323	6,823	1,155	801
Belgaum.....	149,658	167,407	4,556	3,950
Dharwar.....	465,601	421,987	28,652	29,108
Poonah.....	17,180	5,317	4,233	1,391
Kulladghee.....	357,801	272,411	46,694	18,950
Saltara.....	62,140	28,316	30,740	8,852
Ahmedabad.....	327,470	257,646	20,801	16,999
Kaira.....	16,146	15,403	5,320	6,653
Surat.....	331,088	232,870	28,333	23,853
Total.....	1,750,487	1,408,185	170,484	108,634

According to these figures, there is therefore, a decrease in the cultivation of cotton in the whole of the districts mentioned of nearly 350,000 acres, and an estimated decrease in the production this year, as compared with the actual production last, of 62,000 candies of 784 lbs each.

The state of the Liverpool cotton market continues to excite attention. During the present week there have been numerous fluctuations, and prices closed at a slight advance from last week. The market is minutely described elsewhere, and it will be sufficient to state here that the quotations are about 1d to 1d per lb higher than on Saturday last. Annexed is a statement of the total supplies on the spot and afloat:

	1865. bales.	1866. bales.
Stock in Liverpool.....	520,150	821,950
London.....	115,700	14,610
American cotton afloat.....	30,000	115,000
Indian do.....	404,056	629,815
Total.....	1,069,906	1,631,375

—or an increase of nearly 600,000 bales.

Tidings have at length been heard of the City of Washington steamer. By the arrival of the Propontis from Boston, I learn that on the 18th inst., the steamer having previously lost her propeller and rudder, transferred her passengers and mails to the Propontis in charge of Mr. Manie, purser of that ship. The City of Washington is now on her passage home under canvas. Great anxiety has been felt here in reference to her safety, and sixty guineas premium have been paid this week at Lloyd's to effect fresh insurances.

The accounts at hand from the leading agricultural districts are very favorable, and the prospects at the present moment are unusually fine. A short time since, the winter wheats were suffering from the continuance of wet weather, but the recent fine days have had the effect of considerably improving their appearance. During the present week, farmers have made rapid progress in spring sowing, and this operation will now soon be completed. The hay crop in this country will probably be an extensive one, for two reasons, viz.: the fine weather, and the increased quantity of grass which will have to be mown this year in the grazing counties, owing to the ravages of the cattle plague in many quarters. The last return in reference to this disease shows a slight increase, but the number of fresh attacks in each week is now under 3,000 head.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will deliver his financial statement on Thursday next.

I send you the following review of the China tea trade made up from circulars under date of March 8:

BLACK TEAS—Since our last report two chops of Ningchow have arrived from Kiukiang, and have found buyers at Tls 28 to 28½. Four small parcels of Shanghai packed Congous have also been settled at Tls. 16 to 24. There have been no reshipments, and the stock remains at 700 chests of common Onam.

Total shipments from 1st June to date (including Hankow re-shipments)—269,300 chests, against 378,500 chests* at same date last year.

We quote, with exchange at 6s 5d and freight at £2 10s per ton.

	Tael per picul.	Sterling per lb.
Hohow—Common to good.....	19@22	1 2 @1 4
Oonam—Common to fair.....	21@24	1 3½ @1 5½
do —Good.....	26@27	1 6½ @1 7½
Ningchow—Fair to good.....	26@30	1 6½ @1 9
Oopack—Fair to good.....	None.	None.

GREEN TEAS—This market has been very quiet owing to the firmness of holders for extreme rates. The only settlements have been three chops of country teas and two of local packed at about a Tael cheaper than prices ruling before the native holidays. Arrivals have increased the stock, but advices from Kiukiang and the country state that there are very few more supplies to come forward.

Settlements have been 1,116 ½-chests Fychow at Tls. 38½, 2,100 ½-chests Moyune tls. 42 to 46, and 776 ½-chests local packed tea at tls. 31 to 32. Reshipments have been 4,200 ½-chests, and the stock is estimated at 28,000 ½-chests Fychow and Moyune, and 2,000 ½-chests Shanghai packed teas.

Total shipments from 1st June to date—252,800 ½-chests, against 199,700 ½-chests at same date last year.

We quote, with exchange at 6s 5½d and freight at £2 10s per ton.

	Fychow & Moyune.		Young Hyson.		Hyson.	
	Tls. p. picul.	St'g p. lb.	Tls. p. picul.	St'g p. lb.	Tls. p. picul.	St'g p. lb.
Cargo.....	35@40	2 0@2 4	24@28	1 5@1 8	32@40	1 10@2 4
Superior.....	42@50	2 5@2 10	30@38	1 9@2 2	42@50	2 5@2 10
Fine.....	52@60	2 11@3 5	40@46	2 4@2 7	52@60	2 11@3 5
Finest.....	6@75	3 8@4 3	48@55	2 9@3 1	62@75	3 6@4 3

HANKOW—At this port from which we have dates to the 28th ultimo, the native holidays had suspended business. The Neifei or banditti were still in the neighborhood, but would probably retire when they had collected all the plunder possible from the villages. Of tea there was nothing to write.

Total shipments to date—679 chops or 328,700 chests or 3,203,900 lbs, against 752 chops or 373,900 chests or 37,337,300 lbs. to same date last year.

KIUKIANG—Our latest date is the 1st instant. Black teas—The shipment of a few packages, partly Ningchow, partly Kiukiang packed comprised the whole business to be recorded, and left nothing in stock.

Total shipments to date—120,400 chests or 9,270,000 lbs., against 120,800 chests, or 9,670,600 lbs. to same date last year.

GREEN TEAS—Settlements were 1,500 packages at Tls 40, and shipments on native account 720 packages. Arrivals came to hand very slowly, and tea men reported that the whole crop had now been brought to market, and were accordingly firm in their demands. 8,600 half chests remained in stock, against 143,600 half chests at same date last year, but the shipments exceed last year's by 58,000 packages.

Quotations were—Fychows and Moyunes, common to fair, Tls. 30 to 36; fine to finest, Tls. 39 to 42.

Total shipments to date—129,800 half chests or 7,788,800 lbs, against 71,500 half chests, or 4,212,200 lbs, at same date last year.

EXPORTS FROM SHANGHAI FROM 1ST JUNE, 1865, TO DATE.

	Black.	Green.	Total.
To Great Britain, direct—			
Feb. 20, as per last report.....lbs.	41,179,470	8,640,750	49,820,220
March 6, Jubilee, for London, (particulars not yet ascertained).....			
March 7, 1866—Total.....	41,179,470	8,640,750	49,820,220
Against total export same period '64-5	46,878,263	9,578,858	56,457,121
To United States—			
Feb. 20 as per last report.....	10,402,206		10,402,206
None since.....			
March 7, 1866—Total.....	10,402,206		10,402,206
Against total exports same period 1864-5.	1,144,592		1,144,592
The tea season is now virtually over, and the total exports from Chinese ports since its commencement stand thus:			
	1864-5.	1865-6.	
To Great Britain.....	112,500,700	109,483,100	
To United States.....	10,280,400	29,242,700	
Total.....	122,781,100	138,725,800	

* This deficiency is partly due to the increase in the direct export from Hankow as compared with last year.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week are much less both in general merchandise and dry goods, the total being \$3,886,560 against \$6,229,635 last week, and \$7,624,164 the previous week. The exports are only \$3,219,011 this week, against \$4,718,633 last week, and \$6,255,521 the previous week. Included in the exports are 10,674 bales of cotton, 9,560 bbls wheat flour, 100 bbls rye flour, 2,586 bbls cornmeal, 1,696 bush peas, 32,160 bush corn, 558 pkgs candles, 501 tons coal, 3,077 bbls crude turpentine, 194 do spirits turpentine, 4,518 do rosin, 7,176 do tar, 25 do pitch, 348,873 galls petroleum, 1,728 bbls pork, 210 bbls and 183 tcs beef, 1,419,798 pounds cut-meats, 12,210 do butter, 39,629 do cheese, 147,069 do lard, 300 bbls rice, 376,700 pounds tallow, 49,935 do whalebone, 544 hhds and 797 other pkgs crude tobacco, 61,008 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) May 3d, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) May 4th:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$1,084,594	\$978,132	\$1,213,994	\$1,088,264
General merchandise.....	2,073,811	2,667,663	3,556,837	2,798,296
Total for the week.....	\$3,158,405	\$3,645,795	\$4,770,831	\$3,886,560
Previously reported.....	63,554,181	85,232,912	47,701,962	116,969,192
Since January 1.....	\$66,712,586	\$88,878,707	\$52,472,793	\$120,855,752

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 8:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$2,879,143	\$2,544,056	\$1,310,302	\$3,219,011
Previously reported.....	64,709,012	52,540,442	62,125,002	81,183,526
Since January 1.....	\$67,588,155	\$55,084,498	\$63,435,204	\$87,402,537

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 May 5, 1866:

Apr. 30—Steamer North America, Para, &c—				
American gold.....				\$33,992
May 1—Steamer Persia, Liverpool—				
American gold.....				110,000
Gold bars.....				85,454
Mexican silver.....				15,200
“ 2—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—				
Spanish gold.....				1,704
“ 4—Steamer Lafayette, Havre—				
Gold bars.....				145,600
“ 4—Steamer Hermann, Southampton—				
Gold bars.....				121,300
Mexican silver.....				100,000
“ 4—Steamer Allemania, Bremen—				
German silver.....				530
American gold.....				4,000
Silver coin.....				57,500
“ 4—Steamer City of London, Liverpool—				
American gold.....				257,367
Gold bars.....				64,760
“ 5—Steamer Malta, Liverpool—				
Mexican silver.....				100,000
Gold bars.....				150,615
Total for the week.....				\$1,247,249
Previously reported.....				5,888,966
Total since January 1, 1866.....				\$7,136,215

Same time in	1865.	1866.	Same time in	1858.	1859.
1865.....	\$6,049,064		1858.....	\$10,079,919	
1864.....	17,364,120		1857.....	9,243,150	
1863.....	17,280,078		1856.....	7,901,843	
1862.....	13,622,057		1855.....	9,327,300	
1861.....	2,877,096		1854.....	8,937,069	
1860.....	9,529,763		1853.....	4,730,324	
1859.....	16,271,860		1852.....	7,232,761	

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship New York arrived at this port on the 9th inst., from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails and \$1,072,820 in treasure. The following is a partial list of her consignees:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Pacific Railroad Co.....	\$15,003	Order.....	\$50,000
Brown & Russell.....	6,441	Order.....	5,000
Duncan & Sherman.....	79,218	Trevor & Colgate.....	3,050
Aug. Belmont.....	93,152	S. S. Isaacks.....	500
Eugene Kelly & Co.....	130,500	Hurt & Hall.....	2,070
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	57,383		
Lees & Waller.....	180,500	Total.....	\$622,817

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

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	To date.
January 12.....	New York.....	\$ 685,610	\$ 685,610
January 19.....	Henry Chauncey.....	799,706	1,485,314
February 1.....	Atlantic.....	944,878	2,430,198
February 9.....	New York.....	1,449,074	3,879,266
February 21.....	Henry Chauncey.....	1,209,048	5,088,319
March 5.....	Costa Rica.....	1,469,286	6,557,602
March 12.....	New York.....	1,425,553	7,983,155
March 23.....	Arizona.....	389,837	8,372,992
March 31.....	Henry Chauncey.....	673,615	9,046,607
April 9.....	New York.....	729,862	9,776,469
April 20.....	Arizona.....	809,459	10,585,928
May 1.....	Costa Rica.....	1,818,271	11,904,199
May 9.....	New York.....	1,072,820	12,977,019

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

April 10—Per Golden City:			
To New York	\$809,715 72		
To France	56,327 66		
To Panama	5,000 00		
To Punta Arenas	3,590 50	\$874,642 28	
April 10—Per C. R. Sutil to Shanghai		50,000 00	
April 10—Per C. R. Sutil to Kanagawa		37,272 00	
Total since April 1, 1866		\$961,914 28	
Previously this year		9,525,514 89	
Total since January 1, 1866		\$10,487,429 17	
Corresponding period of 1865		13,949,315 75	
Decrease this year		\$3,461,886 58	

The following compares the total shipments from San Francisco for the first three months and the quarter ending March 31, 1865 and 1866:

	1865.	1866.	Decrease.
January	\$3,953,229 52	\$3,280,531 48	\$672,698 04
February	3,805,759 15	2,318,177 13	987,582 02
March	4,875,102 09	3,426,806 29	1,448,295 74
Quarter	12,634,090 69	9,525,514 89	3,113,575 80

The same quarter in 1864 aggregated a total shipment of \$18,008,934 77, being \$5,369,844 08 more than in 1865 and \$8,493,419 88 more than in the current year.

THE DEBTS OF NATIONS.—For the interest of our subscribers we publish below a statement of different national debts, together with the population, and average amount *per capita* to each inhabitant ;

Name.	Debt.	Popul'n.	Avg. am't. <i>per capita</i> .
Great Britain	\$4,000,000,000	30,000,000	\$133 33
United States	3,000,000,000	35,000,000	87 70
France	2,000,000,000	36,500,000	54 79
Russia	1,155,000,000	75,000,000	15 40
Austria	1,125,000,000	35,000,000	32 14
Spain	535,000,000	16,000,000	33 44
Netherlands	465,000,000	3,000,000	155 00
Prussia	210,000,000	18,000,000	11 66
Portugal	150,000,000	4,000,000	37 50
Belgium	130,000,000	4,500,000	28 88
Bavaria	130,000,000	4,500,000	28 88
Brazil	88,000,000	7,700,000	11 43
Denmark	60,000,000	2,600,000	23 10
Saxony	48,000,000	2,000,000	24 00
Hanover	40,000,000	1,800,000	22 23
Wurtemberg	25,000,000	1,700,000	14 77
Hamburg	23,000,000	222,000	103 60
Greece	20,000,000	1,000,000	20 00

CIRCULAR RESPECTING GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS TO NATIONAL BANKS AND ORDER TO PAYMASTERS—The failure of the Merchants' National Bank has called out the circulars from the Treasurer and Paymaster-General, directing returns to be made showing the amount of the deposits of disbursing officers of the United States. The following is a copy of the circular addressed to cashiers of National Banks :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE }
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866.

SIR: You are requested to render to the Treasurer of the United States, simultaneously with transcripts of accounts current, a statement showing the amount you hold to the credit of each disbursing officer of the United States, arranged under the heads of war, navy, and miscellaneous, giving the aggregate of each classification, and of all the classifications in figures. The blank lists used for the return of Internal Revenue will answer for the reports. These instructions are intended to supersede those of the Secretary on the same subject, issued under date of July 19, 1865, no returns of that description being now required for his office. A strict compliance will be expected.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved:

The following is the circular issued to paymasters :

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1866.

Each Paymaster will, at the close of each week, report to the Treasurer of the United States direct, the deposit balance of public money to his credit, designating the place or places of such deposit.

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General.

INDIANA STATE DEBT.—The State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of Indiana have notified the holders of Indiana 2½ and 5 per cent stocks that they will on the 20th June next, pay, *pro rata*, first to the holders of 2½ per cent Certificates of Stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to the State Debt Sinking Fund, and after all of the said 2½ per cent Stocks are fully redeemed, then to the holders of 5 per cent Certificates of Stocks, after they are surrendered at the office of the Agent of State, in the City of New York. Holders of said Stock who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the Fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the per centum will be paid.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The President has sent a message to Congress relative to the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad. It appears that the Company has failed to complete one hundred miles of the road within three years after their acceptance of the conditions of the original act of Congress. This period expired Dec. 22, 1865. Sixty-two miles had been previously accepted by the Government. Since that date an additional section of twenty three miles has been completed, and an application has been made for its acceptance. The failure to complete one hundred miles of the road within the period prescribed, renders it questionable whether the executive officers of the Government are authorized to issue the bonds and patents to which the company would be entitled if this as well as other requirements of the act had been observed. This failure may be ascribed to the financial condition of

the country incident to the recent civil war. The President recommends that the time for completing that part of the road be extended, and that authority be given for the issue of bonds and patents on account of the section now offered for acceptance, notwithstanding the failure, should the company in other respects be thereunto entitled.

The Bankers' Gazette.

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

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Railroads				
New York & New Haven	5 p. s.	May 13.	Tr's Office. N. Y.	May 1 to May 19

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.	Week.
Bank Shares	445	266	20	134	104	168	1,137
Railroad shares, viz :							
Central of New Jersey				100			100
Chicago & Alton	100	700	200	100		100	1,200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy		100					100
Chicago & Great Eastern				100			100
Chicago & Milwaukee							
Chicago & Northwestern	9,300	12,400	9,350	9,800	5,700	7,250	53,806
Chicago & Rock Island	200	3,600	1,600	1,600	2,700	4,100	14,800
Cleveland, Col. & Cinc.			20				18
Cleveland & Pittsburg	1,100	3,700	2,700	5,500	11,900	6,500	31,100
Cleveland & Toledo	1,500	600		900	2,700	800	6,500
Del., Lack. & Western							
Erie Railway	3,700	8,220	8,500	2,510	2,600	4,200	29,730
Hudson River	300	500	25	600	400	1,100	2,925
Illinois Central	900	600	150	1,250	900	1,300	5,100
Indianapolis & Cincinnati				200	1,300		1,500
Long Island							
McGregor Western				300			300
Marietta & Cincinnati		600	200		300		1,100
Michigan Central	300	60		100		100	560
Michigan Southern	2,300	4,600	9,900	2,300	2,750	3,200	24,100
Milwaukee & P. du Chien			10	11			21
Milwaukee & St. Paul	952	1,600	958	2,450	2,900	1,600	10,458
Morris & Essex		100	100				200
New Jersey							
New York Central	1,200	3,945	4,000	4,012	1,785	900	15,642
New York & New Haven	115	85	250			150	600
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100)	550	700	1,200	200	350	530	3,530
Panama							
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.	3,019	5,400	1,210	1,500	1,300	2,000	14,228
Reading R. R.	5,100	4,500	6,500	6,800	5,400	3,900	32,200
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	100		50	100		100	350
Stonington							
Toledo & Wabash							
Miscellaneous shares, viz :							
American Coal		100	100			100	300
Ashburton Coal	400			200	40	1,100	1,740
Atlantic Mail		475	725		100	600	1,900
Boston Water Power	300	100	400	500	500	100	1,900
Brunswick City			200		200	10	500
Canton	800	500	1,200	400	1,000	1,000	4,900
Cary Improvement					100		100
Central Amer. Transit							
Central Coal	100					300	400
Cumberland Coal	300	1,000	400	100	800	600	3,200
Del. & Hudson Canal					135	50	185
Mariposa	3,500	4,300	2,450	3,100	3,700	1,200	13,050
Pacific Mail							
Pennsylvania Coal		25					25
Quicksilver	300	4,100	2,300	1,700	1,700	1,800	11,900
Smith & Parmelee Gold				1,500	700	700	2,900
Spring Mountain Coal	300	700	1,600	1,050	300	800	4,750
Spruce Hill Coal	4,800	2,100	2,400	1,700	1,600	2,300	14,900
Union Navigation		300					300
Union Trust							
Western Union Telegraph	1,919	2,844	1,755	1,610	1,143	400	9,671
W. U. Telegraph—Russian		50	100				150
Wilkesbarre Coal							
Wyoming Valley Coal	200		200		300	100	800

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	18,298	11,965	25,700	12,100	43,998	24,065
Monday	25,170	19,782	42,700	36,400	68,870	54,182
Tuesday	25,023	19,119	34,850	31,500	59,873	50,619
Wednesday	25,533	21,991	26,900	23,100	52,433	45,091
Thursday	24,857	21,906	30,500	45,100	55,357	67,006
Friday	20,236	41,136	23,800	34,300	49,066	75,436
Total of week	132,147	135,949	190,450	182,500	329,597	318,449

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				Friday			
January 5	181,350	243,900	425,250	March 16	206,312	213,450	419,762
January 12	339,109	328,400	667,509	March 23	261,106	335,910	597,016
January 19	243,815	272,300	516,115	March 30	122,543	208,200	330,743
January 26	247,743	304,400	549,143	April 6	170,934	247,400	418,334
February 2	201,107	239,700	440,807	April 13	250,118	214,650	464,768
February 9	209,140	277,800	486,940	April 20	176,956	208,650	385,606
February 16	234,285	228,700	462,985	April 27	242,733	226,230	468,963
February 23	187,913	183,200	371,113	May 4	135,949	182,500	318,449
March 2	217,961	221,500	439,461	May 11	139,127	190,450	329,577
March 9	206,849	211,300	418,149				

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.	16,000	\$27,900	\$21,000	\$9,000	\$104,000	\$11,000	\$188,000
U. S. 6's(5-20's).	26,000	90,900	90,000	182,500	254,000	117,500	760,000
U. S. 6's (old)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	10,000	35,000
U. S. 5's (10-40s)	4,500	104,500	59,500	71,000	1,000	6,000	246,500
U. S. 5's (old)...	1,000	30,000	.....	27,000	12,000	2,000	72,000
U. S. 7-30 notes	15,000	86,200	127,250	98,500	46,000	178,600	551,550
U. S. Certific's.	.....	.....	.....	20,000	10,000	30,000	60,000
State bonds, viz :							
California 7's.	.....	\$2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,000
Connect't 6's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia 6's...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois 6's...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky 6's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana 6's.	.....	5,000	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	7,000
Michigan 7s.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota 8's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's...	\$7,000	17,000	\$19,000	19,000	.....	13,000	85,000
N. Y. State 5's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000
N. Y. State 6's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	3,000
New York 7's	4,000	1,000	5,000	4,000	.....	9,000	23,000
N. Carolina 6's	10,000	5,000	7,000	.....	7,000	13,000	42,000
Ohio 6's.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Rhode Isl'd 6s.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolina 6s.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee 6's..	2,000	8,000	34,000	.....	18,000	6,000	68,000
Virginia 6's...	.....	10,000	1,000	.....	.....	10,000	21,000
City bonds, viz.:							
Brooklyn 6's.	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
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.....	\$47,500	\$252,400	\$170,500	\$289,500	\$336,000	\$146,000	\$1,301,900
U. S. Notes.....	15,000	86,200	127,250	118,500	46,000	208,000	600,950
State & City bonds	25,500	49,000	66,000	24,000	26,000	59,000	249,500
Railroad Bonds..	20,000	9,000	17,500	25,000	51,000	71,000	193,500
Total amount....	\$108,000	396,600	381,250	457,000	519,000	484,000	2,345,850

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

	Governments		State, &c., Bonds.	Railroad Bonds.	Total amount.
	Bonds.	Notes.			
January.....	\$4,827,200	\$3,340,100	\$952,900	\$3,035,500	\$12,155,700
February.....	3,846,500	2,591,900	1,691,500	1,692,100	9,822,000
March.....	3,931,300	3,006,700	2,903,600	781,240	10,622,840
and for the weeks ending on Friday—					
March 30.....	\$880,500	\$841,200	\$388,000	\$55,000	\$2,164,700
April 6.....	339,500	708,800	361,000	102,000	1,511,300
" 13.....	600,100	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.....	2,699,800	329,400	342,500	194,800	2,966,500
" 11.....	1,301,900	600,950	249,500	193,500	2,345,850

FRIDAY, May 11, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The course of monetary affairs has not materially changed during the past week. There has been a steady continuance of the late extreme ease. The West is remitting currency toward this point in liquidation of its balances, and the general business of the country shows no increase of activity; so that plethora of unemployed funds exhibits an increase rather than any diminution. The latest return of the associated banks shows an increase of over seven and a half millions in deposits; which, although partially attributable to the receipts of gold, drawn from the Sub-Treasury on account of May coupons, indicates the prevailing inactivity in business circles. The deposits in the banks are now twenty-nine millions below the amount on the 3d of March last, showing an immense augmentation of their loanable resources. The banks have been unable to employ their large surplus in ordinary loans and discounts, and have therefore increased their investments in Government securities and especially in compound notes, which serve the double purpose of a 6 per cent. investment and a legal tender reserve. The prospect of an attempt being made to put out a ten per cent. loan by the Government has encouraged investments in national securities, as the possibility of having to realize at a loss upon such investments is thereby diminished. This employment of surplus capital has prevented the street rate of discount from falling to a lower point, as would seem justified by the present extreme abundance of money.

At present the demand from the street is limited, speculative movements being comparatively quiet; and the rate on call loans ranges at 4@5 per cent, the latter being the prevailing rate, and the former exceptional and principally in connection with Government collaterals.

There is a comparatively light supply of paper on the market. Produce bills are not so plentiful as usually at this season, and there is but a very moderate supply of merchandise paper. Bankers and choice merchants paper, of short date, passes at 5@5½ per cent, prime notes of three to four months range at 6@7 per cent. The following are the closing rates :

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans.....	4 @ 5	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	6 @ 7
Loans on bonds & mort..	6 @ 7	do single names.....	7 @ 8
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.....	5 @ 6	Lower grades.....	9 @ 12

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—There has been less speculative movement in Governments during the week; the loan bill pending in Congress having produced a suspense in transactions for the future. From home investors there has been a steady demand, the banks also having taken up a fair amount of securities for employing their large idle balances. The demand from these sources having counteracted the depressing tendency arising from the return of Five-twenties from abroad. It is estimated that the bonds returned from Europe, within the last three weeks, will amount to about eight or ten millions of dollars.

Sixes of 1867 have been more in demand, partly on account of the approach of the maturing of the July interest, and partly from their being considered a good investment at the current price of gold; to-day the price closed at 121@121½. Sixes of 1881 have been active, on account of the period lapsing before maturity. Ten-forties are quiet, there being no disposition to invest further in five per cents until it becomes more apparent whether the loan bill before Congress is likely to be passed. Seven-thirties are active, and have advanced ¼ during the week.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced his readiness to retire Certificates of Indebtedness, to the extent of \$20,000,000, if presented before the first of June; the certificates, however, remain ¼ above par, which renders the proposed negotiation difficult.

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

	Apr. 6.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 27.	May 4.	May 11.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	104¼	104¼	105¼	108¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	104¼	103¾	104¾	106¼ x.c.	102¼	102
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ..	1¼	103¾	104¾	105¾ x.c.	102	102½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ..	104	103¾	104¾	105¾ x.c.	102	102½
U. S. 10-40's ..	91¼	92	93¼	95¼	95¼	96
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	100¼	100¼	101¼	101¼	102	102½
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series ..	100	100¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	102½
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	99¾	100¼	101¼	101¼	102	102½
U. S. 1 yr's certificates....	99¾	99¾	99¾	100	100¼	100¼

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The partial depression noted last week has continued, during the last few days, and appears to have been caused by parties connected with cliques realizing upon their stocks. The clique in Michigan Southern has been dissolved, and several thousand shares of the stock have been thrown on the market as a consequence. The resulting decline in price, however, has enabled other parties to buy in the stock on favorable terms, and it is reported that another combination has been formed for running up the price of the stock. This process upon Southern has depressed the whole market, and has induced a similar course with holders of other stocks, especially Chicago and Northwestern, the preferred stock of which has declined from 61½, at the middle of the week, to 58½ at the close of to-day. The realizing movement, however, has been by no means general, and a majority of the leading stocks have held their prices steadily against these influences. The impression seems to prevail that, considering the continued favorable returns of the roads, and the possibility that the passing of the loan bill may put up prices, this attempt to close up speculative accounts is premature and it is thought there is yet scope for a material speculative rise. The decision of Congress upon the loan bill is looked for with much interest, as affecting the market in this respect.

The course of options during the week would appear to indicate a prevailing expectation of higher prices within the next 15 or 30 days, there having been a majority of buyers' contracts over sellers.

There has been more activity in State stocks, especially in Tennessee 6's. Railroad bonds have also been more in demand, especially some of the more neglected securities, which at late quotations appeared cheap as compared with Governments. The miscellaneous list has been generally dull; but without any important decline in prices,

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

	Mar. 29.	April 6.	April 13.	April 20.	April 27.	May 4.	May 11.
Cumberland Coal	43¾	43¾	44¾	45	45	44¾	45
Quicksilver.....	41¼	40¾	50	53	55¾	54	55¾
Canton Co.....	47¾	47	52	53	57¾	59	59
Mariposa pref.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23¾	25¼	24¼
New York Central	91¾	92¾	93	92¾	93	92¾	92¾
Erie.....	78¾	74¾	73¾	72¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Hudson River....	107¾	109¾	109¾	108¾	110¾	110¾	109¾
Reading.....	100¼	101	104	103	105	107¾	107¾
Mich. Southern..	84	81	80¾	81¾	82¾	78¾	78¾
Michigan Central	101	.....	102¾	103¾	107¾	.....	.....
Clev. and Pittsb.	79	79¾	80¾	80¾	82¾	82	83¾
Clev. and Toledo.	.....	109¾	111¾	101¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Northwestern....	126¾	26	26¾	27	29	29	28¾
" preferred	955¾	54¾	55¾	56¾	59	61¼	58¾
Rock Island.....	16¼	113¾	118	120	123	123	94¾
Fort Wayne.....	92¾	90¾	91¼	96	98¾	100	99
Illinois Central ..	.....	.....	115	114¾	122	121¾	122

THE GOLD MARKET.—The course of the gold premium has been steadily upward during the week. This tendency appears to have arisen partially from the upward tendency of exchange, and partially from the purchases of gold for shipment to Europe. An impression prevails that from the present up to the beginning of July, when further gold interest matures, the tendency of the premium will be toward higher figures, unless the Government should become a seller, which is not deemed probable. The price of gold since our last report has fluctuated between 127½ and 129½, and closes at 129½.

The steamer New York, from Aspinwall, brought over one million of California gold.

On Saturday last the export was \$571,751, chiefly in bullion.

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

May	5	Highest.	Lowest.	May	9	Highest.	Lowest.
"	7	127½	127¼	"	10	129½	128½
"	8	128½	128¼	"	11	129½	128½

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

	Custom-house.	Sub-Treasury
	Receipts.	Payments. Receipts.
April 30	\$459,263 75	\$996,809 91
May 1	520,009 74	8,469,170 24
" 2	491,107 74	7,228,505 77
" 3	492,494 10	2,189,575 82
" 4	357,240 80	1,303,471 46
" 5	391,065 27	15,501,179 86
Total	\$2,711,181 40	\$35,688,713 06
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of April 30		\$31,241,874 83
		97,773,823 35

Deduct payments during the week..... \$129,015,698 18
 Balance on Saturday evening..... \$93,326,985 12
 Increase during the week..... 4,446,838 23

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$4,658,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$484,000 in gold and \$2,227,181 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	\$15,861,566
" 13	2,334,694	8,341,643	15,837,971
" 20	2,754,368	5,398,128	14,093,013
" 27	3,226,047	9,487,026	15,116,574
Feb. 3	3,347,422	6,044,893	15,592,793
" 10	3,261,734	21,717,241	12,194,496
" 17	2,893,007	14,527,352	22,988,451
" 24	2,608,796	20,414,139	29,170,183
Mar. 3	3,386,934	25,071,303	15,658,306
" 10	2,297,835	20,934,822	12,773,418
" 17	2,464,482	4,969,916	8,600,222
" 24	2,509,419	16,052,215	5,937,768
" 31	2,451,344	8,941,363	11,100,540
Apr. 7	2,863,009	13,324,981	11,790,124
" 14	2,857,703	5,359,749	12,068,189
" 21	2,535,567	14,688,239	21,953,904
" 28	2,246,307	13,937,517	97,773,823
May 5	2,711,181	35,688,713	31,241,874

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 May 5, 1866:

BANKS.	Average amount of				
	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal tenders.
New York	\$7,889,802	\$2,683,578	\$924,247	\$7,638,907	\$3,875,498
Manhattan	5,950,784	682,879	13,564	4,545,260	1,815,444
Merchants'	7,954,351	619,048	666,826	6,369,890	3,698,416
Mechanics'	5,796,031	236,645	423,669	4,375,095	1,759,322
Union	4,949,371	109,269	396,583	3,188,057	1,402,662
America	9,526,989	1,016,040	2,940	8,742,213	3,219,906
Phenix	3,841,184	145,690	295,000	2,797,706	808,070
City	4,214,588	374,502	3,297,362	935,051	855,051
Tradesmen's	2,904,542	41,263	535,650	2,139,043	1,003,091
Fulton	2,559,405	114,133	21,315	2,635,448	2,384,719
Chemical	5,257,499	696,476	20,070	5,359,761	2,387,140
Merch'ts Exchange	3,224,928	42,510	454,689	2,605,081	904,045
National	2,793,615	200,685	498,123	1,014,918	377,578
Butch. & Drovers	2,310,940	33,122	199,013	1,915,171	465,939
Mech's & Traders	1,739,156	68,076	105,000	1,487,477	444,595
Greenwich	1,071,061	14,779	6,820	950,673	170,351
Leather Manufact's	3,272,042	151,391	135,000	2,592,439	1,223,143
Seventh Ward	824,369	30,367	125,066	652,494	615,150
State of N. York	5,512,048	322,721	11,846	4,825,133	2,465,801
American Exc'ge	10,332,093	306,902	525,647	6,229,653	4,644,707
Commerce	22,537,553	649,998	3,037,075	9,613,609	3,177,500
Broadway	6,476,701	54,240	900,000	6,408,425	2,441,412
Ocean	3,876,084	69,098	791,889	2,042,102	988,272
Mercantile	3,171,507	45,002	298,950	3,159,242	1,282,959
Pacific	1,950,432	20,249	87,842	1,648,057	606,284
Republic	5,257,106	177,666	554,700	4,553,024	2,663,666
Chatham	1,919,651	87,014	123,606	2,045,887	698,331
People's	1,366,487	51,738	7,434	1,304,249	285,376
North America	2,576,174	127,793	295,764	2,606,875	939,498
Hanover	2,409,195	58,860	248,385	1,709,047	668,047
Irving	1,559,000	18,000	189,900	1,438,000	571,000
Metropolitan	9,744,489	26,431	885,900	6,081,378	2,376,000
Citizens'	1,495,414	23,370	135,664	1,340,657	514,832
Nassau	2,641,607	171,839	4,626	1,113,326	731,196
Market	2,854,416	83,370	545,400	2,169,333	949,296
St. Nicholas	2,841,952	31,698	716,803	1,394,242	756,418
Shoe and Leather	4,710,500	42,303	838,652	2,837,000	1,029,300
Corn Exchange	2,916,617	52,461	27,527	2,001,500	538,000
Continental	3,698,406	193,721	481,522	2,319,790	1,015,000
Commonwealth	2,959,300	57,132	216,427	3,487,437	7,932,140
Oriental	1,130,090	19,430	119,997	925,690	252,602
Marine	1,685,524	67,609	221,950	1,868,177	891,850

Atlantic	1,218,203	13,646	92,500	1,327,781	530,009
Imp. & Traders	4,573,756	63,541	513,825	3,632,814	1,037,548
Park	14,808,114	220,599	1,000,000	15,955,371	4,551,223
Mech. Bank'g As'n	1,335,130	12,862	308,000	1,445,452	472,037
Grocers	1,009,999	26,390	77,667	1,030,486	346,894
North River	1,582,076	18,185	12,702	1,428,969	268,469
East River	972,723	2,364	217,050	751,942	310,097
Manuf. & Merch'ts	1,389,037	13,877	1,200	1,052,101	286,861
Fourth National	15,890,540	150,421	2,882,922	12,386,052	3,565,055
Central	13,235,731	68,319	1,466,564	14,885,229	4,995,574
Second National	1,225,960	.....	270,700	980,497	361,487
Ninth National	6,434,933	119,613	847,345	7,145,856	2,080,894
First National	3,113,931	48,471	448,929	3,951,363	1,633,431
Third National	3,251,801	114,932	798,109	2,261,218	1,542,628
N. Y. Exchange	586,446	5,350	268,226	639,751	293,131
Dry Dock	99,212	7,688	13,693	198,849	32,000
Bull's Head	1,235,123	9,144	107,064	1,269,136	.....
Manufacturers'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$253,974,134	10,914,997	25,415,677	210,373,303	81,204,447

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

Loans	Inc. \$8,956,442	Deposits	Inc. \$7,654,729
Specie	Inc. 2,671,060	Legal Tenders	Inc. 615,425
Circulation	Inc. 38,397		

The increase of nearly nine millions in loans and discounts is due very much to the purchases of securities by the banks, for employing their surplus balances. The increase of specie is the result of the withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury on account of May coupons. Of the large increase in deposits, about two and one-half millions is attributable to the deposits of coin.

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	516,323,672
Feb. 3	242,510,382	10,937,474	21,494,234	191,011,695	68,796,250	508,569,123
Feb. 10	242,608,872	10,129,806	22,240,469	188,701,463	68,436,013	493,431,032
Feb. 17	243,068,252	10,308,758	22,983,274	189,777,290	64,802,980	471,886,751
Feb. 24	239,776,200	14,213,351	22,959,918	183,241,404	61,602,726	497,150,087
Mar. 3	235,339,412	17,181,130	22,994,086	181,444,378	58,760,145	526,539,959
Mar. 10	233,068,274	16,563,237	23,033,237	180,515,881	64,341,802	594,204,912
Mar. 17	233,517,378	15,015,242	23,303,057	185,438,707	68,402,764	579,216,509
Mar. 24	234,500,518	13,945,651	23,243,406	185,868,245	69,496,033	593,448,860
Mar. 31	237,356,099	11,930,392	23,736,534	188,554,592	72,158,099	529,240,648
Apr. 7	242,643,753	11,486,295	24,127,061	189,094,961	71,445,465	602,315,745
Apr. 14	244,009,839	11,035,129	24,533,981	193,153,469	73,910,370	578,537,855
Apr. 21	242,067,063	9,495,463	24,045,857	196,808,578	77,602,688	535,834,774
Apr. 28	245,017,692	8,243,937	25,377,280	202,718,574	80,589,022	545,339,668
May 5	253,974,134	10,914,997	25,415,677	210,373,303	81,204,447	603,556,178

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

	April 28.	May 5.	Increase..
Capital	\$14,642,150	\$14,642,150	
Loans	46,832,734	48,006,654	\$1,173,920
Specie	890,244	912,023	21,789
Legal Tenders	18,949,719	19,144,660	194,941
Deposits	36,032,862	36,987,007	954,145
Circulation	8,779,166	8,794,348	15,182

The statement of averages for the week shows an increase in every item. The increase of loans and deposits is very large, and the increase of legal tender notes reaches nearly two hundred thousand dollars. The items specie and circulation are not materially changed, though each show a small increase.

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	45,941,001	890,822	7,226,369	35,342,366
Jan. 8	46,774,150	983,685	7,319,523	36,618,004
Jan. 15	47,350,423	1,007,186	7,357,972	36,947,700
Jan. 22	47,254,622	1,012,980	7,411,337	36,214,653
Jan. 29	47,607,558	1,008,825	7,432,535	35,460,881
Feb. 3	47,233,661	1,000,689	7,668,365	34,681,135
Feb. 10	47,249,383	996,312	7,819,599	34,464,070
Feb. 17	46,981,337	953,207	7,843,002	33,926,542
Feb. 24	46,865,592	1,026,408	7,732,070	33,052,252
Mar. 3	46,604,752	1,041,392	8,161,049	32,835,094
Mar. 10	46,546,878	1,055,6		

NATIONAL BANKS.—National Bank note circulation, amounting to \$1,076,510, was issued last week by the Treasury Department. The total amount issued up to May 5 is \$271,262,165.

The Treasurer of the United States holds as security for circulating notes of National Banks, bonds valued at \$32,103,220, and as security for deposits of public money with national depositories, \$33,114,500.

The following particulars of the condition of the National Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston are from the latest official quarterly returns :

	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.
Loans and discounts.....	\$134,879,188	\$27,782,125	\$53,744,991
Circulation.....	25,932,902	9,159,157	23,596,290
Deposits.....	204,607,153	34,215,164	38,358,149
Profits.....	8,730,829	1,635,567	984,776
Surplus.....	12,477,693	4,807,158	5,767,005
U. S. bonds and securities.....	69,062,650	18,468,150	38,272,150

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

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
January 6.....	1,626	407,549,203	240,094,560
" 13.....	1,626	407,599,203	252,926,620
" 20.....	1,623	407,759,203	245,866,540
" 27.....	1,623	407,759,203	248,734,715
February 3.....	1,623	407,759,203	251,360,050
" 10.....	1,629	407,859,203	253,116,380
" 17.....	1,629	407,858,203	254,902,275
" 24.....	1,629	407,858,203	257,072,910
March 3.....	1,630	407,858,203	258,432,790
March 10.....	1,637	409,408,203	260,556,750
" 17.....	1,643	409,408,203	261,638,920
" 24.....	1,643	409,408,203	262,816,870
" 31.....	1,644	.....	264,247,170
April 7.....	1,645	.....	265,382,560
" 14.....	1,645	.....	266,504,340
" 21.....	1,645	.....	268,029,040
" 28.....	1,650	.....	269,948,355
May 5.....	1,650	.....	271,262,165

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The course of foreign exchange has been upward, owing to the continued scarcity of produce and cotton bills. To-day, the rate for sterling bills opened at 109½ for 60 days prime bankers, but closed at 109¼@109½.

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

	April 20.	April 27.	May 4.	May 11.
London Comm'l..	106¼@106¾	106¼@107¼	108 @108¼	108¼@108¾
do bkrs' long	107¼@107¾	108 @108¼	109 @109¼	109¼@109¾
do do short	108¾@—	109 @—	110¼@—	110¼@110¾
Paris, long.....	5.2½@5.25	5.2½@5.21¼	5.16¼@5.15	5.13¼@5.12½
do short.....	5.25 @5.21¼	5.20 @5.18¾	5.12¼@—	5.11¼@5.10
Antwerp.....	5.31¼@5.27¼	5.56¼@5.22¼	5.20 @5.16¼	5.15 @5.12¼
Swiss.....	5.27¼@5.2¼	5.23¼@5.21¼	5.18¼@5.15	5.15 @5.12¼
Hamburg.....	35¼@36¾	35¼@35¾	36¼@36¾	36¼@36¾
Amsterdam.....	40 @43¾	40¼@41	41 @41¼	44¼@44¾
Frankfort.....	40¼@40¾	40¼@41¼	41¼@41¾	41¼@41¾
Bremen.....	76¼@77¾	77¼@78	78¼@79	79 @79¾
Berlin.....	70 @70¾	70¼@71¼	71¼@72	72¼@73¼

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending April 25, 1866 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.			
Notes issued.....	£28,005,320	Government debt.....	£11,015,100
		Other securities.....	3,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion.....	18,005,320
	£28,005,320		£28,005,320
BANKING DEPARTMENT.			
Proprietors' capital.....	£14,553,006	Government securities...	£10,694,254
Rest.....	3,204,852	Other securities.....	18,507,854
Public deposits.....	4,417,147	Notes.....	5,844,205
Other deposits.....	13,294,641	Gold and silver coin.....	850,456
Seven day and other bills.	427,129		
	£35,896,769		£35,896,769

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

	£28,005,320	Decrease.....	£36,495
Circulation issue.....	22,161,115	Decrease.....	142,680
Circulation active.....	4,417,147	Increase.....	371,688
Public Deposits.....	13,294,641	Decrease.....	677,149
Other Deposits.....	10,694,254	Increase.....	50,000
Government securities in banking department.....	18,507,854	Decrease.....	468,862
Other securities in banking department.....	13,855,776	Decrease.....	33,336
Coin and bullion in both departments.....	427,129	Decrease.....	13,101
Seven day and other bills.....	3,204,852	Increase.....	9,044
The Rest.....	5,844,205	Increase.....	106,185
Notes in reserve.....	6,694,661	Increase.....	109,344
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department.....			

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 26th April. The return for the previous week is added :

	DEBTOR.		April 26, 1866.		April 19, 1866.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000	0	182,500,000	0		
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776	2	7,044,776	2		
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14		
New reserve.....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0		
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	889,969,375	0	899,888,975	0		
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	6,698,970	11	7,083,957	25		
Treasury account.....	106,587,584	56	92,134,966	0		
Accounts current at Paris.....	165,580,212	55	154,893,601	65		

Ditto in the provinces.....	27,899,274	0	26,995,707	0
Dividends payable.....	885,438	75	972,746	75
Various discounts.....	10,892,607	7	10,441,550	70
Re-discounts.....	2,074,992	92	2,074,992	92
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	8,690,209	25	9,206,752	73
Sundries.....	1,434,879,190	37	1,419,313,876	16

CREDITOR.				
Cash and bullion.....	517,673,868	12	510,456,890	83
Commercial bills overdue.....	639,064	50	192,700	72
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	303,235,533	78	303,883,470	91
Ditto in the branches.....	294,289,799	0	287,214,023	0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	4,221,400	0	3,430,000	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	11,262,700	0	11,780,700	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	12,071,500	0	12,004,500	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	6,054,900	0	5,989,200	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	31,402,800	0	31,336,200	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	19,967,600	0	19,908,400	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	602,600	0	606,800	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	447,900	0	445,800	0
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000	0	60,000,000	0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Ditto other securities.....	36,171,987	91	36,171,987	91
Securities held.....	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	00
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	8,434,874	0	8,434,688	0
Expenses of management.....	1,299,027	6	1,094,915	70
Sundries.....	14,072,885	86	13,332,748	90
	1,434,879,190	37	1,419,313,876	16

All the principal items of the Bank present an increase compared with last week. The coin and bullion are 7,217,000f more ; the discounts, 6,478,000f ; the circulation of notes, 81,000f ; and the deposits 11,620,000f.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.	FRIDAY.			
			Bid.	Ask.		
(Marked thus * are not National.)	Par of Share.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
America*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5 139	150
America (Jer. City).....	25	100,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	—	—
American.....	100	500,000	April and Oct.....	Oct. '65.....	4	—
American Exchange.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.....	May. '66.....	5 112	—
Atlantic.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	6	—
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	6	—
Bowery.....	25	250,000	.....	.....	—	—
Broadway.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	12	—
Brooklyn.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	—	—
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.....	Apr. '66.....	4	—
Butchers & Drov.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5 125	—
Central.....	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.....	May. '66.....	6 107½	108
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	6	—
Chatham.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	7	—
Chemical.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.....	Jan. '66.....	6	—
Citizens'.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5	—
City.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.....	May. '65.....	6	—
City (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5	—
Commerce.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5 109	109½
Commonwealth.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5 100	—
Continental.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5	—
Corn Exchange*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Feb. '66.....	5 115	—
Croton.....	100	200,000	.....	.....	—	—
Currency.....	100	100,000	Quarterly.....	Apr. '66.....	15	—
Dry Dock*.....	30	200,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	3½	—
East River.....	50	350,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	4	—
Eighth.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5	—
Fifth.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5	—
First.....	100	500,000	May and Nov.....	May. '66.....	10 204	—
First (Brooklyn).....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	10	—
Fourth.....	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5 108½	108¾
Fulton.....	30	600,000	May and Nov.....	May. '66.....	5	—
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg).....	20	160,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5½	—
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	Apr. and Oct.....	Apr. '66.....	5	110
Greenwich*.....	25	200,000	Apr. and Oct.....	Apr. '66.....	6	—
Grocers'.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5	—
Hanover.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	6	—
Importers & Trad.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	4 111	108
Irving.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5 10	—
Leather Manufact'rs.....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Feb. '66.....	5 175	—
Long Isl (Brook).....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Feb. '66.....	5	—
Manhattan*.....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Feb. '66.....	5 132	—
Manufacturers'.....	30	252,000	Apr. and Oct.....	Apr. '66.....	5 100	—
Manufac. & Merch*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5 104	104
Marine.....	100	400,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	6	—
Market.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	6 110	115
Mechanics'.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5 113	115
Mechanics' (Brook).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	6	150
Mech. Bank. Asso.....	50	500,000	May and Nov.....	May. '66.....	5	—
Mechan. & Traders'.....	25	600,000	May and Nov.....	May. '66.....	5	—
Mercantile.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.....	May. '66.....	5	—
Merchants'.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec.....	Dec. '65.....	5	116
Merchants' Exch.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5 111	—
Metropolitan.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	6 122½	—
Nassau*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	Nov. '65.....	5	—
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5	—
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct.....	Apr. '66.....	5	110
New York.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5	—
New York County.....	100	200,000	April and Oct.....	Jan. '66.....	9	—
New York Exchange.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	6 120	—
Ninth.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	Jan. '66.....	5 10	119
North America.....	100					

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 11.)

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

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. Rate, Payable, Principal Due, FRIDAY. Bid, Asked, DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. Rate, Payable, Principal Due, FRIDAY. Bid, Asked. The table lists various securities from American Gold Coin to Wilmington, Del. City Bonds.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, May 11.

The course of trade is much more satisfactory than last week. The legitimate demand for goods has been fairly active, and there has been considerable speculative feeling. The resumption of internal navigation on the more Northern waters, permitting Western produce to be moved more freely to market; the extreme ease of the money market, and the upward turn to gold, have all had a favorable influence, while the depressing effect of excessive supplies is not now felt in any important article.

Cotton has been firm, through holders withholding their stocks, and an increasing demand on the part of spinners; but sales have been light.

Breadstuffs have been much excited in flour and wheat; but the speculation for a rise culminated yesterday, and there has already been a considerable reaction.

Provisions have been buoyant for all kinds of hog products; but the demand has been in great part speculative, and prices of pork have experienced the usual hourly fluctuations. The receipts of pork have nearly ceased, and there is no local packing; but of bacon, shoulders, hams and lard, though stocks are not large, there are nearly average supplies coming upon the market. New mess pork has risen to \$31; prime lard to 22½c on the spot and to arrive, but part of this advance has since been lost; sweet pickled hams to 18½c; dry salted shoulders to 12½c. In the two latter the advance from the lowest price of April, 2½c on hams, and 1½c on shoulders, which, it will be seen, is a very large percentage. Bacon is scarce, and short ribbed firm at 15½c.

In groceries we notice a fair business in coffee, but gold prices are the turn cheaper. Teas have been active and firm, especially good cargo Oologs, at about 70c per lb. Spices have been rather quiet, but are doing better. Sugars have met with a very good demand, but prices have only been supported by the firmness of gold. Molasses has been active and brought more money, especially fine Neuvias and Porto Rico. The following is the Havana report of May 5th:

SUGAR.—(Clayed). During the course of the week now under review, our market has been very dull, the current offers not exceeding 7½ rs for No. 12, but this price not having been established on account of the continued firmness of holders, the few sales effected have been on the basis of 7¼@8 rs for No. 12. Exchange 17 cent prem=23s stg. ½ cwt. f. o. b., and fcs 28.82 ½ kilo's Exch. 4 cent prem on Paris.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
Receipts—Havana.....	71,880	60,413	55,000
Matanzas.....	23,115	20,500	14,276
	94,995	80,913	69,276
Cleared—Havana.....	43,670	50,167	35,934
Matanzas.....	11,782	6,795	7,191
	55,452	56,962	43,125
Total to May 3.....	503,256	545,213	487,010
Of which to United States.....	154,912	103,748	84,436
Stocks in Havana.....	367,846	304,645	285,577
Matanzas.....	72,099	83,123	87,769
Boxes.....	439,945	387,768	373,346

MOLASSES.—There has been a fair amount of business done, principally at the outports, and prices to-day are firm at 4½ to 5½ rs keg for clayed, and 5½ at 6½ rs for Muscovado of good quality. The stock is very small.

Petroleum has been very active, and a material advance has been realized, both for crude and refined in bond. The receipts have materially fallen off, and will not probably increase for the present; while the export demand is large. The article has also been making its way South, the demand from that section being on the increase. Crude has sold up to 29 cents, and refined has sold at 45 cents on the spot, and 47½@48½c for Summer delivery.

The market for Hides and Leather has been active, with some recovery from the late decline.

Wool has been very active for all grades, and the market is firmer. The advance from the lowest prices of April is 3@5c. on domestic, and 2@3c. on foreign wools, with a very general demand.

Tobacco continues quiet. There is considerable activity, however, at Richmond, Louisville and St. Louis, at full prices.

Naval Stores show a material advance in Rosin and Spirits Turpentine—most decided and best supported in the latter.

We notice activity and a large advance in Linseed Oil, based on deficient supply, and the article closed at \$1 45 per gallon. Crude Sperm has declined to \$2 25 per gallon.

In East India Goods the principal feature is an active speculative business in Gunny Cloth. The sales on the spot and to arrive amount to several thousand bales, closing at 21½c. gold. Calcutta Linseed is also active and advancing, the closing sales being \$2 60 per bushel, to arrive, and \$2 70 on the spot.

Tallow has been firm, and in stearine there has been a large business and prices have advanced 2@3c per lb.

Metals exhibit no feature of importance.

Fruits have been fairly active, and fish have slightly advanced. Freights are rather more active. The decline in corn has led to renewal of shipments to Liverpool, and there is some improvement in rates for weight, but there is very little cotton offering, and rates continue low.

LATEST.—To-day's markets show some decline in Flour and Wheat, and an improvement in Corn and Oats. Pork very active, closing at \$31 25 for new mess. Lard closed dull at 22c for prime kettle. Groceries dull, and sugars ¼c lower; fair refining 10c. Spirits Turpentine advanced to \$1@1 05, and com m on Rosin closed at \$3 75. There were large sales of Rio Grande Hides at 16½c. gold; per lb. The freight engagements included Corn to Liver pool, per steamer, at 4½d per 56 lbs.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending May 11, 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...	232	1,929	5,895	Rosin.....	9,014	152,394	10,702
Breadstuffs—				Tar.....	3,563	34,885	3,341
Flour, bbls..	40,141	563,294	784,890	Pitch.....	88	1,106	....
Wheat, bush	340	71,596	31,625	Oil cake, pkgs	2,799	31,067	....
Oats.....	27,003	417,666	1,026,220	Oil lard.....	235	2,467	3,320
Corn.....	41,975	523,481	661,590	Oil, Petroleum.	8,104	322,263	140,000
Rye.....	....	14,140	15,285	Peanuts, bags.	124	6,322	....
Malt.....	....	180,186	....	Provisions—			
Barley.....	1,910	118,459	*175,940	Butter, pkgs.	10,347	124,180	186,860
Grass seed...	1,066	98,851	....	Cheese.....	401	45,080	45,245
Flaxseed....	....	2,252	....	Cut meats...	1,645	80,491	73,990
Beans.....	48	32,759	....	Eggs.....	8,381	73,105	....
Peas.....	....	18,421	....	Pork.....	1,938	82,823	99,630
C. meal, bbls.	2,774	41,521	*149,880	Beef, pkgs..	215	43,318	58,365
C. meal, bags.	6,190	193,601	....	Lard, pkgs..	1,933	73,283	70,705
B. W. Flour, bags.....	....	6,045	....	Lard, kegs...	233	3,984	....
Cotton, bales..	5,325	311,254	129,375	Rice, pkgs....	....	1,375	....
Copper, bbls..	....	2,720	....	Starch.....	2,580	40,246	....
Copper, plates.	493	1,628	....	Stearine.....	458	3,809	....
Driedfruit, pkgs	30	5,062	....	Spelter, slabs.	....	547	....
Grease, pkgs..	21	1,385	....	Sugar, hhd's & bbls.....	400	1,408	....
Hemp, bales..	16	334	....	Tallow, pkgs..	101	2,221	8,535
Hides, No....	4,860	201,292	....	Tobacco.....	3,118	60,600	....
Hops, bales..	....	3,324	12,515	Tobacco, hhd's.	902	10,003	....
Leather, sides.	33,973	759,598	738,900	Whisky, bbls..	1,843	32,633	21,630
Lead, pigs....	362	2,892	....	Wool, bales...	956	31,611	23,100
Molasses, hhd's, & bbls....	281	5,782	....	Dressed Hogs,	....	81,769	....
Naval Stores—				No.....	....	15,704	....
Crude trp, bbl	1,498	19,159	618	Rice, rough,	....	....	....
Spirits turpentine.....	823	11,796	2,110	bush.....	....	....	....

* 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 7, 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	113	1,747	2,952	Pitch, bbls..	25	750	....
Ashes, Prls, bbls	....	39	199	Oil cake, 100 lb	....	192,226	130,765
Beeswax, lbs.	....	89,559	103,587	Oils.			
Breadstuffs.				Petrol., gals	346,475	9,467,013	2,773,785
Flour, bbls.	9,560	356,818	413,012	Whale, gals	....	9,374	9,877
C. meal, bbls	2,506	43,954	48,961	Sperm, gals	....	67,696	34,740
Wheat, bus.	....	102,409	206,855	Lard, gals..	....	7,042	22,503
Rye, bush	....	183,612	....	Provisions.			
Corn, bush.	32,160	2,118,573	142,991	Pork, bbls..	1,728	40,163	48,004
Oats, bush..	....	665,834	....	Beef, bbls & cts.	398	32,830	45,758
Peas, bush..	1,696	22,376	....	Bacon, 100 lb	13,860	212,750	201,212
Candles, bxs.	558	26,380	....	Butter, 100 lb	122	7,517	54,228
Cotton, bales.	10,674	245,817	16,571	Cheese, 100 lb	396	30,900	89,299
Hay, bales..	895	13,948	....	Lard, 100 lb	1,471	1,024,508	131,372
Hops, bales..	83	455	10,684	Staves M, 100 lb	52,600	55,682	4,869
Naval Stores,				Tallow, 100 lb	3,767	59,467	86,390
C. Turp. bbls	3,077	11,344	....	Tobacco, pkgs	1,342	35,596	57,580
S. Turp. bbls	205	3,485	578	Tobacco, mf, lbs.	61,008	1,024,026	1,581,551
Rosin, bbls.	4,518	92,665	4,521	Whalebone, lbs	49,935	226,837	3,787
Tar, bbls...	7,176	12,868	....			

EXPORTS FROM BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE.

The following table shows the exports from the above ports, of some leading articles of commerce for the month of April, and from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1866:

(Coal oil and kerosene are included under petroleum.)

	Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	Jan. 1 to April.	May 1.	Jan. 1 to April.	May 1.	Jan. 1 to April.	May 1.
Bread, bbls.....	1,903	5,970	*164,890	583,635	2,120	9,115
Breadstuffs—						
Flour, bbls.....	15,081	51,685	5,690	37,713	9,385	55,568
Corn meal, bbls.....	7,817	10,583	2,300	8,801	2,296	8,808
Wheat, bush.....	....	38	....	6,573	....	....
Corn, bush.....	1,286	3,112	237,313	425,820	76,969	539,960
Candles, bxs.....	5,443	16,942	50,000	219,750	*26,000	151,716
Cotton, bales.....	3,458	6,965	*255,023	369,754	1,653	9,296
Naval stores—						
Turpentine, bbls....	7	14	....	29	....	....
Spts turpentine, bbls	3	133	....	....	....	....
Rosin, bbls.....	355	2,315	200	2,778	....	2,300
Tar, bbls.....	549	658	....	112	20	44
Oil cake, bags.....	1,825	10,597	*308,000	3,457,500	*....	273,000
Petroleum, galls.....	212,142	589,108	796,601	4,205,578	30,245	205,414
Provisions—						
Pork, bbls.....	1,920	7,227	262	1,449	589	2,716
Beef, bbls.....	1,524	3,155	79	137	178	564
Butter, tubs, &c....	471	2,854	*3,141	35,306	*7,160	32,653
Cheese, bxs, &c....	443	1,330	*1,169	2,481	*7,944	23,443
Lard, kegs & bbls..	694	3,474	*233,047	696,897	*97,927	436,134
Tallow, bbls.....	984	1,853	*502,882	1,834,787	50	80
Tobacco, pkgs.....	1,064	2,330	*25,197	69,416	993	7,597
Tobacco mfd, lbs.....	....	....	4,429	7,097	2,017	24,405
Total val of exports	\$1,865,950	\$6,160,716	.....	.....	\$720,803	\$3,558,729

*Pounds

The following table shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending May 4, 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	89	2,896	823	Hardware...	162	5,714	1,863
Coal, tons	2,331	220,482	40,966	Iron, RRb'rs	67,350	63,757	68,830
Cocoa, bags	112	6,023	1,083	Lead, pigs	6,094	176,179	68,830
Coffee, bags	34,510	278,703	192,786	Spelter, lbs. 566,702	4,860,305	.....	.....
Cotton, bales	17	1,507	16,785	Steel	1,745	59,287	27,152
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs.	5,664	266,301	129,525
Bark, Peruv	78	2,776	1,100	Tin slabs, lbs	80,332	2,967,165	1,142,161
Blea p'wd'rs	160	7,579	7,866	Rags	274	19,082	13,863
Brimst, tns.	331	7,434	968	Sugar, hhd's, tes & bbls..	4,531	71,834	82,147
Cochineal .....	.....	227	756	Sugar, bxs & bg	2,947	129,209	115,094
Cr Tartar .....	.....	614	269	Tea	24,430	382,863	312,183
Gambier .....	.....	5,765	.....	Tobacco	313	10,312	4,115
Gums, crude	89	5,392	834	Waste	10	4,606	2,587
Gum, Arabic .....	.....	1,945	74	Wines, &c.	.....	.....	.....
Indigo	44	1,577	2,555	Champ, bkts	622	48,545	6,418
Madder .....	.....	6,767	1,008	Wines	17,611	134,762	15,294
Oils, ess	84	2,025	538	Wool, bales...	2,536	33,514	19,326
Oil, Olive	592	36,280	6,478	Articles reported by value.	.....	.....	.....
Opium .....	.....	341	292	Cigars	15,948	\$44,324	\$491,009
Soda, bi-carb	3,520	56,204	15,948	Corks	3,782	4,639	48,557
Soda, sal	1,031	10,343	3,782	Fancy goods..	10,233	62,424	1,614,771
Soda, ash	533	16,479	10,233	Fish	1,245	370	571,788
Flax .....	.....	5,018	1,435	Fruits, &c.	.....	.....	.....
Furs	32	1,545	959	Lemons .....	.....	192,851	27,174
Gunny cloth .....	.....	7,911	1,059	Oranges	8,190	139,478	189,864
Hair	38	2,464	1,059	Nuts	8,792	489,007	51,314
Hemp, bales	7,668	56,036	10,338	Raisins	1,506	385,925	236,365
Hides, &c.				Hides, undrsd.	67,327	2,515,578	1,048,182
Bristles	32	780	275	Rice	1,082	7,844	164,292
Hides, dres'd	185	4,919	1,082	Spices, &c.	.....	.....	.....
India rubber	1	10,730	10,109	Cassia .....	.....	112,736	19,872
Ivory	16	711	75	Ginger	390	27,007	1,401
Jewelry, &c.				Pepper .....	.....	51,960	967
Jewelry	18	277	174	Saltpetre .....	.....	61,768	41,572
Watches	20	442	203	Woods .....	.....	8,961	.....
Linseed	4,733	120,979	8,961	Fustic .....	.....	15,090	24,358
Molasses	1,370	40,351	12,619	Logwood .....	.....	97,923	49,045
Metals, &c.				Mahogany .....	.....	71,406	77,940
Cutlery	67	2,193	765				

LONDON. April 27th, Baring's Circular reports :

There has been a rather better feeling in our Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets this week, but the business transacted has not been large.

COCHINEAL—Of 800 bags at auction, principally of Teneriffe, only about 150 bags sold at a decline of 1d per lb: prices ranged from 3s 3d@3s 4d for mid silver, and from 3s 5d@4s 6d for ord to fine black Teneriffe; Honduras silver taken in from 3s 3d@3s 8d for mid to good quality.

SPELTER dull at £23 10s@£23 15s.

COFFEE—Sales moderate, and prices fully sustained.

COCOA in good demand; 325 bags Grenada sold at 66s.

COPPER quiet—Tough Cake £91, best selected £94, Sheathing £96, Y. M.

Sheathing 9d. More enquiry for Foreign.

AMERICAN FLOUR 26s@28s per barrel.

HEMP—1,000 bales fair current Manila, from New York, at public sale, were held for £47. 30 bales Lupez were bought in at £60. Of 74 bales Bombay only 24 bales fair quality found buyers from £22 5@£22 15s, being easier rates.

JUTE: demand limited, and of 5,400 bales at public sale about half found buyers at a further decline of 10s@20 per ton, viz.: from £14 15s@£25 for common to good, with rejections and inferior from £10 15s@£12 10s. Of 3,800 bales cuttings offered 800 bales realised £6 5s, being 5s per ton lower.

LEAD firm—Common Pig £21@£21 10s.

HIDES—At the public sales of East India 87,697 Kips were offered and about two-thirds sold at last sales rates to 1/2d per lb decline.

MOLASSES—54 puns good Antigua sold at 15s@16s, and 60 Barbadoes at 15s for old.

INDIGO—The quantity declared for the sale to commence 8th May amounts now to 10,390 chests.

IRON—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars £6 10s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 79s 6d cash for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED—Import for the week 780 qrs from Bombay. The market is dull and lower; ord Calcutta sold at 69s, and beld Patna at 70s; Bombay would not command over 70s 6d. No forward transactions to report. Calcutta, March-April shipment, offers at 67s without finding buyers, and the nearest price for summer shipments of Black Sea is 62s. Import into London since 1st January 99, 639 qrs against 1,407 1/2 last year.

LINSEED CAKES—There is no change to notice. New York in barrels £11 5s @£11 10s.

NAVAL STORES—Transactions in spirits turpentine are limited to small sales. French 47s@46s 6d; petr leum 2s 3d; refined spirits 1s 5d.

WHALEFINS—Stock still confined to Davis' Straits, the nearest value of which is £500.

OILS—Fish: Sperm is firmly held for £125, and sales of bright bagged have been made for export at £132; pale seal £52; cod £48. Linseed: Only a limited business at 38s@38s 3d. Rape: a good business at prices in buyers' favor. Olive very firm; business in Mogadore at £51 10s, at which there are buyers; Seville has advanced to £57, as also Malaga, and retail sales have been made of Gallinoli at £63. Palm: no sellers of fine Lagos under 43s@43s 6d; palm nut 40s 6d@41s.

RUM—420 hhd's Mauritius sold at 1s 4d@1s 4 1/2d, and of West India 110 puns Demerara at 1s 6d@1s 6 1/2d; 50 hhd's at 1s 7 1/2d, and a few barrels at 1s 8 1/2d.

RICE quiet; 3,500 bags Necranzie sold at 10s 9d, and 3,000 bags Bassein at 10s 1 1/2d.

SALTPETRE flat; 2,000 bags Bengal sold at 22s for 8 1/2% cent; 22s 6d, 7 1/2% cent; 22s 7 1/2d, 6 3/4 cent; and 23s, 4 3/4 cent.

SPICES—Pepper dull; 500 bags Singapore black were bought in from 3 1/2d@3 3/4d, with 90 bags Singapore white at 6 1/2d. Ginger: 200 bbls Jamaica old from 65s@72s for ord to good ord, being 1s@2s lower; of 600 bags African, only a portion sold from 43s@44s; 400 bags Bengal held for 32s 6d; 400 bags pimento realized 2 1/2d@2 3/4d for common to good.

SUGAR—The market is rather steadier, but the business transacted has been limited.

TALLOW—The market is steady, and St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot is worth 47s; June, 47s 3d; and 48s 6d October to December.

TEA market very dull; common Congou 1s 1d@1s 1 1/2d per lb. The public sales of As am tea on the 24th inst. comprised 2,716 pkgs, of which 2,240 sold; the inferior qualities went at lower rates.

TIN—Eng'ish dull; blocks 91s, bars 92s, refined 94s. Foreign lower; Straits 78s@79s, Banca 80s 6d cash.

LIVERPOOL. 27th April.

Ashes—A fair business doing in Pots. at 32s 6d@33s per cwt; and small sales of Pearls at 37s per cwt. Bark—No business to report. Clover-seed—The sales are 1,500 bags of American at 37s@42s per cwt, chiefly at 37s@39s per cwt.

Naval Stores—Rosin in good demand at 6s 6d per cwt for black American, and 7s 6d@8s 6d per cwt for common to good common; 45 tons fine French sold at 16s 6d per cwt. Spirits of turpentine: quiet at our last quotations. Petroleum—Only a retail business has been done this week at 2s@2s 1d per gallon for refined Pennsylvania, and 1s 2d per gallon for spirit. Lard—The transactions have again this week been quite trivial; but prices remain about the same as quoted in our last, and there is still no pressure to sell. Tallow—Our market has been dull, and with an exceedingly moderate demand last week's rates are barely supported. Sales of North and South American have been made at 47s 6d@48s 6d per cwt as in quality. In London the market has been steady, and

prices have advanced about 6d per cwt. P. Y. C. being quoted 47s per cwt on spot. 47s 6d for June, and 48s 6d for last three months. Beef—This article continues to be in limited request, and to effect sales a concession of fully 2s 6d per tierce has to be made, more particularly on India mess. We quote new prime tierce mess 115s@120s, and new India mess 120s@125s per tierce. Pork has declined 2s 6d per barrel, and at the reduction is only a slow sale. Bacon—In the almost total absence of business prices remain nominally unchanged. Cheese—The market is exceedingly dull; small sales of fine have been made at 75s@80s per cwt. Butter—Transactions are limited to sales of inferior qualities, at 66s@70s per cwt.

SINGAPORE, March 21, 1866.—We have by circular of Messrs. Behn, Meyer & Co., under this date as follows:

Our last circular was dated 22d February, and we gave quotations on the 7th inst. On the 4th inst. we received the mail of the 26th January, since then no further advices from Europe have come to hand; the now five days overdue, English mail of the 10th ult., and the French mail of the 17th ult. not having arrived yet.

Produce, the prices of the principal staples have further slightly declined; owing to a rather slack demand, whilst at the same time supplies are being brought to town freely.

Imports, particularly cotton goods, have been in fair demand, and transactions to some extent at slightly reduced prices are reported.

Tonnage has been more freely offered during the last fortnight, and rates for coast employment are rather weaker. The freights hence to Europe and America have undergone no change.

Exchange has ruled very steady, and experienced hardly any alteration.

AMERICAN GOODS. Drills and Jeans none in the market. Flour, good qualities in excellent demand and much wanted, American none in the market. Australian, lately new supplies reached the market, but no sales transpired. Biscuits in some demand at 6 cents per lb. Chairs and cloaks nothing doing.

The following are the exports of principal articles during 1866:

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN 1866.										
TO GREAT BRITAIN.										
	1866.	Gambier.	Pearl Tin.	Sago Flour.	Black White Flour.	Pep. per.	Pep-Sapan per.	India Wood.	Cof. Rub.	India fee.
To 15th Feb.	15,949	3,132	6,205	11,008	4,993	320	3,584	1,582	163	1,509
Since to 15th Mar	20,560	1,743	149	6,552	2,178	638	618	18	102	
To 15th March	36,509	3,132	7,948	11,157	11,545	2,498	4,222	2,200	186	1,611
Same time 1865	23,512	4,125	5,213	8,909	10,684	729	2,446	462	2,210	
TO THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.										
To 15th Feb.	21,495	100	6,496	.....	5,034	270	124	180	29	551
Since to 15th Mar.	5,941	.....	2,875	5,166	2,717	742	84	22	18	.....
To 15th March	27,436	100	9,371	5,166	7,751	1,012	208	202	47	551
Same time 1865	8,649	.....	2,525	.....	7,220	.....	180	.....	.....	2
TO THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.										
To 15th Feb.	9,417	12,712	1,051	.....	8,197	.....	360	191	31	2,775
Since to 15th Mar.	13,376	4,231	905	568	12,733	.....	.....	.....	7	1,031
To 15th March	22,793	16,943	1,956	568	20,930	.....	360	191	38	3,806
Same time 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	43	.....	.....

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 11.

The past week the receipts at all the ports have reached about 34,000 bales, the exports about 49,000 bales, and the stocks at latest dates were about 430,000 bales, as may be seen by a comparison of the total receipts, exports, and stocks in our table this week with the totals of last week. As the return we give this week from Florida is ten days later, allowance of course has to be made in that case for the extra days. The figures are as under:

COTTON MOVEMENT SINCE SEPTEMBER 1.			
	Reported this week	Total receipts since Sept. 1.	Total expts since Sept. 1.
Reported last week	..... bales	1,824,464	1,328,019
Increase in statement	..... bales	1,788,891	1,278,533
		35,573	49,484
			430,161
			437,200

If to the above receipts, since September 1st, we add the receipts previous to that date (416,492 bales,) we have 2,240,956 bales as the receipts of cotton at all the ports since the close of the war. 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.	Rece'd since Sept. 1.	—Exported since Sept. 1 to—			Total.	Stocks at date.
		Great Brit'n.	France.	for'gn.		
New Orleans, May 4.	624,067	298,050	112,424	18,706	429,180	187,544
Mobile, May 4.....	387,837	202,259	36,141	1,579	239,979	94,118
Charleston, May 4...	86,290	31,740	5,959	466	38,105	40,253
Savannah, May 4....	217,815	72,599	1,492	.....	74,091	123,349
Texas, April 28.....	155,370	51,061	1,739	1,770	54,570	59,811
New York, May 11*..	127,758	371,925	33,692	37,967	443,584	.....
Florida, April 21....	136,752	31,772	.....	.....	31,772	118,433
N. Carolina, May 11..	59,401	21	.....	.....	21	59,401
Virginia, May 11....	29,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,174
Other ports, May 11.	.....	16,427	.....	290	16,717	.....
Total.....	1,824,464	1,075,854	191,447	60,718	1,328,019	707,088

* By Railroad, Canal and River.

The market the past week has been without animation, and the business limited. The exporters have been doing little or nothing, although favored by higher rates for exchange and lower freights. The spinners have also bought sparingly, and yet prices have had an upward tendency. Holders are declining to offer their stocks. The reduced receipts, and the news by telegraph of further falling off, the reports of the imperfect character of much of the seed planted in the Southwest; and the belief that the stocks of raw cotton in spinners' hands are becoming exhausted, and they will soon be obliged to enter the market more freely, together with the easy position of the money market, have encouraged

them to look for a reaction. Sales for the week foot up 9,500 bales and the market closes firm with a moderate demand at the following quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary.....	26	26	27	27
Good Ordinary.....	28	28	29	30
Low Middling.....	31	31	32	33
Middling.....	34	34	35	36
Good Middling.....	37	37	38	39

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	436	North Carolina.....	833
Texas.....	58	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.....	623
Florida.....	951	Per Railroad.....	1,038
Savannah.....	1,233	Foreign.....	11
South Carolina.....	112		
Total for the week.....			5,325
Previously reported.....			889,839

Total since July 1..... 895 164

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

	Week ending			
	April 18.	April 25.	May 2.	May 9.
To Liverpool..... bales	18,586	17,762	10,573	9,599
To other British ports.....				
To Havre.....	485	308	3,892	237
To other French ports.....				
To Bremen.....	920	683	1,109	83
To Hamburg.....	1,101	982	704	250
To other German ports.....		246	25	
To various Continental ports.....	8	2,396	513	500
Total for the week.....	21,001	22,277	16,816	10,674
Previously reported.....	370,965	391,966	414,243	431,059

Total from N. York since July 1, '65. 391,966 414,243 431,059 441,733

MOBILE, May 5.—By mail we have received one week's later dates from Mobile. The receipts for the week ending May 5th were 3,114 bales against 4,684 bales last week, and the shipments were 12,674 bales against 3,885 bales last week; leaving the stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared at 49,782 bales. Exports during the week were 11,151 bales to Liverpool; 1,174 bales to Havre; and 349 bales to Barcelona; there were no shipments to northern ports. The following are the weekly receipts for a series of weeks:

Jan. 26.....	15,450	March 2.....	12,034	April 6.....	6,841
Feb. 2.....	14,659	" 9.....	11,175	" 13.....	5,159
" 9.....	8,685	" 16.....	5,585	" 20.....	5,393
" 16.....	9,791	" 23.....	8,503	" 27.....	4,664
" 23.....	9,299	" 30.....	7,270	May 4.....	3,114

The market closed on the 5th inst. quiet with Middling at 31c@32c. Exchange sterling 134 for A 1 bills; sight on New York from 1/2 premium @ par; freights to Liverpool 1/4d, coastwise 1/2c@1c. The statement for the last four weeks is as follows:

	Week ending April 14.	Week ending April 21.	Week ending April 28.	Week ending May 5.
St'k Sept. 1, '65.	24,290	24,290	24,290	24,290
Rec. this week..	5,159	5,393	4,684	3,114
Rec. previously.	369,445-374,604	374,646-380,039	380,039-384,723	384,723-387,837
Exp. this week..	16,263	10,024	3,835	12,674
Exp. previously.	316,168	332,431	342,455	346,290
Burned and lost.	3,381-335,812	3,331-345,836	3,381-349,671	3,381-362,345

On hand & shipboard not cl'd. 58,493 59,342 49,782

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—The mail returns for the week ending May 5 show the receipts to be 10,888 bales, against 10,303 bales last week. The shipments for the last three days had been only 36 bales, but for the week they reached 8,862 bales, as follows: To Liverpool, 4,448 bales; to Havre, 3,555 bales; to Spain, 604 bales, and to New York 255 bales. Below are the receipts for a series of weeks:

Week ending Jan. 19—bales.	16,427	Week ending Mar. 17—bales.	17,002
" " 26	21,080	" " 24	11,680
" Feb. 2	21,362	" " 31	15,257
" " 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	" May 5	10,888

The stock on hand was 156,497 bales. Freight to Liverpool 9-16d, to New York 1/2c. Exchange on London 134@138 1/2. Sight on New York 1/2@1/2 prem. Middling closed at 34@35c.

SAVANNAH, May 4.—The statement for this week shows receipts of 6,228 bales, against 6,081 bales last week, and the shipment of 9,386 bales, against 13,771 bales last week. Market has been unsettled, and prices were nominal. Freights to Liverpool are 1/4d@1/2d, and to domestic ports 1/2c by steamers. Below is the usual weekly statement:

	Week end'g April 13.	Week end'g April 20.	Week end'g April 27.	Week end'g May 4.
Stock Sept. 1.....	281 3,724	281 3,724	281 3,724	281 3,724
Receiv. this week	31 4,069	93 5,757	66 6,081	66 6,228
Received prev....	7,651 180,434	7,682 184,503	7,721 189,830	8,484 203,037
Total receipts..	7,963 188,227	8,056 193,984	8,002 199,635	8,831 212,969
Export. this week	60 4,208	5 3,535	299 13,472	181 9,205
Exported prev....	7,120 168,206	7,180 172,414	7,259 177,049	8,067 185,077
Total exports..	7,180 172,414	7,185 175,949	7,558 190,521	8,248 194,282
Stock on hand....		971 20,699	444 9,114	583 18,707

It will be seen that the Savannah statements for the different weeks do not agree. For instance, the total receipts of Uplands last week we gave at 199,635 bales; now, with the addition of only 6,228 bales, they are reported at 212,989 bales. The weekly statement at Savannah is made up at several offices, no two of which agree; but we believe the total we give for the week is the correct one.

CHARLESTON, May 4.—The receipts for this week amount to 2,301 bales against 3,263 bales last week, and the shipments 2,370 bales against 3,761 bales last week. Of these shipments the past week, 279 bales went to Havre and 727 bales to New York. 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 1/2c@1/2c. Exchange on New York, sight, 1/2 discount to 1/2 premium. Sales of cotton for the week about 800 bales. The market closed with prices unsettled and nominal. The following is the statement for the last three weeks:

	Week ending April 20.		Week ending April 27.		Week ending May 4.	
	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.....	4,295	73,494	4,356	76,365	4,625	79,364
Receipts for the week.....	61	2,871	269	2,999	43	2,258
Total.....	4,718	77,975	4,987	80,974	5,030	83,233
Exports since Sept. 1, 1861, to beginning of week.....	4,175	70,253	4,202	72,142	4,422	75,994
Exports for the week.....	27	1,889	220	3,852	156	2,314
Total exports.....	4,202	72,142	4,422	75,994	4,578	78,308
Stock.....	516	5,833	565	4,980	452	4,924

GALVESTON, April 28.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. The receipts had been only 1,197 bales, against 3,277 last week, and the shipments were 915 bales, against 618 last week. The following were the shipments for the week ending April 28: To Liverpool, 698 bales; to New-York, 147 bales, and to New Orleans, 70 bales. The following are the receipts at Galveston for a series of weeks:

Jan 19.....	Bales. 8,234	Feb. 23.....	Bales. 2,790	Mar. 31.....	Bales. 2,274
" 26.....	6,632	Mar. 3.....	2,721	April 7.....	1,379
Feb. 2.....	4,568	" 10.....	2,597	" 14.....	2,626
" 9.....	4,136	" 17.....	1,234	" 21.....	3,277
" 16.....	4,337	" 24.....	1,252	" 28.....	1,197

The last weeks statement compared with the two previous weeks is as under:

	Week ending April 14.		Week ending April 21.		Week ending April 28.	
	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.....	2,626	3,464	3,227	1,124	1,197	1,718
Received previously.....	129,252	102,059	131,578	105,523	135,155	106,647
Received at other ports..	18,715	24,562	18,824	25,619	19,618	26,097
Total.....	164,450	133,253	167,836	135,434	169,227	137,630

On the 28th of April, the market closed unsettled and prices nominal. Freight, by sail to Liverpool, 9-16@1/4d.; to New York, 1c. steamer and 1/2 sail. Exchange on New York, at sight, par to 1/2 prem; Sterling nominal.

APPALACHICOLA, April 21.—Since our last return there appears to have been a considerable increase in the daily receipts, the total for the ten days ending with the 21st of April amounting to 4,483 bales. The course of the daily receipts since the middle of January may be seen in the following table:

From Jan. 18 to Feb. 21 the total receipts were 21,671 bales or about 690 per day	
Feb. 21 to March 5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6,359 " 500 "
March 5 to March 17 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3,895 " 325 "
March 17 to April 2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4,734 " 290 "
April 2 to April 11 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,618 " 183 "
April 11 to April 21 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4,483 " 448 "

Notwithstanding these large receipts the shipments continue so large as to have reduced the stock on hand to 6,742 bales. Shipments the past week have amounted to 4,862 bales. Freights to Liverpool 1/4d sail, and to New York 1/2c to 1c by steam. The following is the latest statement compared with previous returns:

Rec'pts from May 1, to Sept. 1.	12,650	Mar. 5.	12,650	Apr. 2.	12,650	Apr. 11.	12,650	Apr. 21.	12,650
do Sept. 1st, 1865, to date..	97,928		101,823		106,557		108,205		112,688
Total bales received to date	110,578		114,473		119,207		120,855		125,338
Total exported to date.....	86,724		102,251		111,021		113,734		118,596
Stock bales.....	23,654		12,222		8,186		7,121		6,742

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Our own correspondent in London, under date April 23 writes as follows on the subject of cotton:

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The cotton trade here during the week has been subjected to numerous fluctuations. In the early part of the week the market was very active, and prices advanced 1/4d to 1 1/4d per lb, American qualities showing the greatest improvement. The demand since then has been much greater, and a portion of the advance has been lost; but although the market closes quietly, prices are about 1/2d to 1d per lb. higher than on Saturday last. There has been a decided increase in the quantity taken on speculation, but the sales for export and to the trade have also been very large. The aggregate sales amount to 95,550 bales, consisting of 10,370 bales on speculation; 24,470 for export, and 60,710 bales to the trade. American qualities show an advance to-day from last week of 1/4d to 1d; Egyptian, 1/2d to 1d; Brazil, 1/4d to 1d; Smyrna, 1/2d; East India, 1/2d to 3/4d per lb. The quotations are now as under:

	—1866.—				—1865.—		
	Ordinary and middling.	Fair and good fair.	Good and fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good.	
Sea Island.....	28 30	35 44	58 72	36	42	56	
Stained.....	18 20	22 23	24 26				
Upland.....	12 1/2 15 1/2	16 1/2		14 1/2	16		
Mobile.....	12 1/2 15 1/2	17		14 1/2			
New Orleans...	12 1/2 15 1/2	17 1/2		14 1/2	17		
Texas.....	12 1/2 15 1/2	17 1/2		14 1/2	16		

The following are the comparative prices of Middling Cotton at Liverpool at this date for a series of years:

Middling—	1863. d.	1864. d.	1865. d.	1866. d.	Middling—	1865. d.	1863. d.	1864. d.	1866. d.
Upland.....	20 1/2	27 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	Egyptian.....	19	27 1/2	12 1/2	15 1/2
Mobile.....	21	27 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	Broach.....	15	16 1/2	7	8 1/2
Orleans.....	21 1/2	27 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	Dholerah.....	15	16 1/2	7 1/2	9

The quantities taken by the trade in seventeen weeks, and the stocks on hand at this date are as follows:

	—Taken by trade—		—Stocks—	
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
American..... bales.	302,030	46,510	334,320	54,760
Brazil.....	86,470	50,390	112,320	66,990
Egyptian, &c.....	67,990	99,070	68,320	99,390
West India, &c.....	25,000	15,570	27,310	13,080
East India.....	222,840	213,550	277,060	221,810
China and Japan.....	540	61,070	2,620	64,170
Total.....	704,890	486,160	821,950	520,150

The estimated stocks at this date for a series of years are as under:

Stock.	Bales.	Stock.	Bales.	Stock.	Bales.
1864.....	370,760	1860.....	1,026,860	1857.....	545,420
1863.....	369,580	1859.....	421,210	1856.....	549,200
1862.....	366,920	1858.....	493,430	1855.....	590,490
1861.....	990,710				

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL JAN. 1 TO APRIL 26.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
American.....	90,323	570,398	4,963	86,332
Brazil, Egypt, &c.....	322,636	358,437	13,199	56,610
East Indian.....	229,337	438,231	73,369	111,022
Total.....	642,301	1,367,166	91,521	253,964

LONDON, April 28.—The particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks of East Indian cotton are as under:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
	bales.	bales.	bales.
Imports from Jan. 1 to April 26.....	125,394	84,518	127,080
Deliveries.....	79,197	77,832	97,341
Stock.....	90,695	115,702	64,610

BOMBAY, April 21.—Our latest advices from Bombay, by telegraph, are to April 21. At that date, intelligence had been received of the heavy fall in the value of cotton at Liverpool, and the cotton trade was therefore in a greatly depressed state, at lower prices. The very latest intelligence reports the probability of a commercial panic. Dhollerah was quoted at about 13d per lb., cost and freight, but prices were, in fact, almost nominal. The latest authentic statement of exports is as follows:

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY FROM JAN. 1 TO MARCH 23.

To Great Britain.....	216,587	407,590
Continent.....	.....	10,916
Total.....	216,587	418,506

At Alexandria, the trade from the same cause is very dull, and on the 21st inst., contracts for this month had been entered into at 21¼d per lb, for fair quality.

ALEXANDRIA, April 26.—The Cotton trade is very dull and prices are nominal. Fair open ginned 21d. per lb.

SHIPMENTS.

	Gt. Britain.	Continent.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.
From 10th to 16th April.....	3,210	793	4,003
Previously from 1st November, 1865.....	116,029	23,627	109,656
Total 1st November, 1865, to 16th April, 1866....	119,239	24,420	143,659
Same period last season.....	168,869	33,231	202,100

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, May 4, 1866, P. M.

The market for flour and wheat the past week has been under strong speculative excitement, with a large advance.

Flour has continued to arrive sparingly. On two days only have the receipts approximated the daily wants of the market, and the advance on good useful flours has been an average of \$1 per bbl. The highest was reached on Thursday morning, when good fair extra State sold at \$9 50@10 per bbl. The stock is estimated at very reduced figures not to exceed say 125,000 bbls.

Wheat advanced on Thursday to \$2 20 for Amber Club, but the market collapsed toward the close, and there was a semi-panic among holders. This morning, however, there was a partial restoration of confidence among holders, although prices were lower than the extreme prices of yesterday. Within the past few days there have been liberal arrivals of wheat at Buffalo, but the shipments thence to this market have not yet begun, the wants of millers in that quarter being very great. A very little wheat has been cleared at Oswego for this market.

Corn having declined to export figures, has been quite active. Rye has been in active demand, and prices have advanced 5@10c per bush. It is taken in place of inferior wheats.

Oats continue in light supply, and with reduced stocks, holders have been able to effect a slight advance in prices.

The whole tone of our market for breadstuffs is based on deficient supplies of flour and wheat. If the West cannot furnish until harvest more than enough to meet our daily needs for consumption, there will be no difficulty in sustaining present prices; but a slight excess in supplies, with a prospect of a fair average crop, would compel receivers to prevent accumulation, by yielding in price. The "regular trade" in flour at New York, independent of such exceptional export as occasionally takes place to Great Britain, is very large—probably ten thousand barrels per business day. So that there is room for a considerable increase of supplies without much affecting prices.

At to-day's market flour was steady for regular brands, but otherwise 10@25c lower, Wheat was nominally 5@10c lower. Corn and oats were tending upwards.

The following were the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western.....	\$7 80@ 8 40	Wheat, Chicago Spring.....	1 75@ 2 10
Extra State.....	8 75@10 00	Milwaukee Club.....	1 90@ 2 15
Shipping R. hoop Ohio.....	9 70@10 15	Red Winter.....	2 10@ 2 50
Extra Western, common to good.....	9 00@12 50	Amber State and Mich.....	2 60@ 2 75
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	12 75@17 00	White.....	2 35@ 3 00
Southern supers.....	10 75@11 70	Corn, Western Mixed.....	76@ 83
Southern, fancy and ex.....	11 75@17 00	Western Yellow.....	84@ ..
Canada, common to choice extra.....	9 25@13 50	Rye.....	85@ 1 20
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	6 25@ 7 25	Oats, Western.....	49@ 61
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	2 90@ 4 25	Jersey and State.....	56@ 65
		Barley.....	1 00@ 1 15
		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.	
	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	32,110	554,600	78,290	784,890
Corn meal, bbls.....	4,940	129,660	2,690	149,880
Wheat, bush.....	300	69,630	14,285	31,625
Corn, bush.....	32,470	575,255	33,165	661,590
Rye, bush.....	.....	13,990	125	15,285
Barley, &c., bush.....	2,500	326,850	4,295	175,940
Oats, bush.....	5,025	411,955	36,970	1,026,220

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	9,660	361,105	31,030	413,015
Corn meal, bbls.....	2,665	47,300	1,455	48,960
Wheat, bush.....	.....	100,295	20,705	206,855
Corn, bush.....	32,160	2,092,295	640	142,990
Rye, bush.....	.....	181,590	.....	.....
Oats, bush.....	.....	621,820	.....	.....

CHICAGO.—The following tables show the movement in breadstuffs during the week ending May 5th, and from January 1st, to date, with comparative statistics:

	Receipts.			Shipments.		
	Last W'k.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.	Last w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.
Flour, bbls.....	41,669	445,091	176,075	38,298	345,492	84,162
Wheat, bush.....	102,914	1,488,798	1,325,989	210,398	990,527	380,102
Corn.....	806,030	3,639,311	2,578,208	1,326,824	2,510,060	1,614,209
Oats.....	294,337	1,585,038	2,376,317	425,099	1,079,208	1,791,534
Rye.....	30,105	195,233	134,598	3,275	67,680	34,102
Barley.....	13,140	82,792	196,398	35,424	115,702	24,723

The following table shows the quantity of Flour and Grain in store in this city on May 5th, compared with the same day last year:

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls.....	33,341	66,250	Rye, bush.....	157,557
Wheat, bush.....	789,054	1,122,641	Barley, bush.....	184,225
Corn, bush.....	1,518,193	624,716	Total, bush.....	3,709,659
Oats, bush.....	893,925	702,893		3,001,120

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 May 5.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.	Week end'g May 5.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.
Flour, bbls.....	7,093	85,591	42,468	14,216	157,014	53,884
Wheat, bush.....	188,885	1,645,840	694,613	663,596	1,385,812	359,103
Oats, bush.....	41,330	223,394	142,628	962	36,491	45,686
Corn, bush.....	10,159	109,361	116,117	300	2,880	9,535
Barley, bush.....	7,644	89,844	44,659	300	6,624	653
Rye, bush.....	6,562	37,436	24,977	.....	.....	220

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.....	397,206	8,907,874	564,084	208,031	175,651	126,50
1864-5.....	120,728	2,805,425	557,187	201,606	170,129	93,40
1863-4.....	292,457	9,406,446	694,228	258,506	195,305	131,078

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending May 5:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	41,669	102,914	806,100	294,287	13,140	30,105
Milwaukee.....	7,083	191,885	10,084	41,330	7,144	6,562
Toledo.....	14,707	31,578	113,694	7,315	500	1,440
Detroit.....	13,976	5,802	33,627	3,731	88	.....
*Cleveland.....	2,656	8,706	10,640	15,016	.....	.....
Totals.....	80,871	341,885	979,125	361,679	20,872	38,107
Previous week.....	77,542	363,467	759,713	180,497	10,724	15,550
Cor. week, 1865.....	59,139	338,730	500,215	115,307	13,795	19,558

* Estimated in part; only three days' receipts reported.

WHEAT IN STORE AT MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul Press estimates the wheat, and flour reduced to wheat, in store in the State, and awaiting shipment, as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Flour, bbls.	Total *Wheat	Wheat, Flour, Total bush. bbls. Wheat.
Wabashaw.....	.....	.....	103,200	Minnesota Cent. 112,000 50,060 362,000
Red Wing.....	.....	.....	464,000	Minnesota Val. 445,000
Hastings.....	380,000	8,500	422,500	Total at these points..... 1,696,700

* Including flour reduced to wheat.

We estimate that Winona, Rochester and Lake City, and other points will add 1,300,000 bushels in store awaiting shipment at point of departure on the rivers or railroads. The quantity yet held back by farmers is not stated.

LIVERPOOL, 25th April.—The weather has been very fine and dry, enabling farmers to complete the Spring sowing under favorable circumstances, and their deliveries of wheat to the country markets have consequently been on an increased scale. The young wheat plant is generally well reported of. The imports of wheat and flour have been moderate; but with freer supplies of English wheat at the country markets, and the more peaceful aspect of continental politics the trade has shown less firmness than last week. The supply of Indian corn has been liberal. At Tuesday's market, though there was a fair attendance of buyers, the trade in wheat and flour was slow at previous prices. There was a fair consumptive demand for Indian corn at 29s per qr for mixed. At to-day's market the business in wheat and flour was of the most retail character at Tuesday's prices. Indian corn was also quiet at 29s per qr. for mixed.

QUOTATIONS.

	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Flour, extra State..per bbl.	22 0@25 6	do Amber Iowa..... 10 0@10 2
do Ohio.....	24 0@27 0	do Red and Amber Wint 9 10@10 1
do Canadian.....	26 0@27 6	Ind. corn, mixed per 480 lbs 28 6@29 0
Wheat, Chic. & Milwaukee.....	8 6@ 9 9	Peas, Canadian..per 504 lbs 38 0@....
.....per 100 lbs		Oatmeal, Canad..per 240 lbs 27 0@27 6

FARMER'S DELIVERIES.

Week ending 21st April, 1866.....	73,215 qrs. at 44s. 5d.
Same time 1865.....	62,003 do 39s. 7d.

IMPORTS.

	Wheat, qrs.	Flour, bbls.	I. Corn, qrs.
United States and Canada.....	10,351	200	12,647
Total for week.....	197,189	200	14,149
Total since 1st January.....	59,773	55,915	291,269
Same time 1865.....			30,891

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 11, 1866.

There is little change to notice in the condition and tendency of the Dry Goods market, with an abundant supply of almost all kinds of domestic goods, and a very light demand from the country, prices continue to decline. The attempts to stimulate the demand, by offering goods at low figures, has thus far only anticipated the continued further depression, without resulting in the disposal of any great quantities of goods. Many of the spinners are now in the market to replace their nearly exhausted stock of cotton, which gives some firmness to the cotton market, and also leads to the general belief that goods will not go much lower. The demand for export is very small as yet, notwithstanding goods are low.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS have given way to a further decline in prices, but hardly so marked as last week. Up to Thursday the price was quite steady at the rates indicated at the close of last week, and some goods were disposed of by both agents and jobbers. On Thursday the market became dull and inactive, and quotations are more or less nominal. Standards are quoted at 21, this is the price for Nashua X X, Indian Head A, Amory, Lawrence C and Appleton A, Indian Head B 30 inch 17, do E 48 inch 35, Nashua extra A 36 inch 18 1/2, do fine C 40 inch 22 1/2, do fine D 36 inch 21, Wachusett 20, G Washington heavy 36 inch 19, Griswold 3-4 10, Warren 36 inch 17, Atlantic heavy A 37 in. 21, do P A 37 in. 21, do A H 37 in. 21, do P H 37 inch 21, do heavy shirt A V 30 inch 19, do do A G 17, do fine sheet A L 36 1/2 inch 21, do do P L 36 1/2 inch 21, do shirt P E 33 inch 20.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are still declining, and the large supply renders it probable that the price may be still lower. Some leading makes are held quite steadily, but other qualities are nominal. New York Mills are now held at 47 1/2, Wamsutta 42 1/2, and Lonsdale 32 1/2, Canoe 27 inch 11 1/2, Grafton 3-4 13, do 7-8 14, Methun 3-4 12, Aquidneck 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 light demand for standard makes for export, while other grades are inactive, Globe Steam Mills 19, Park do 18, Pepperell and Indian each 25, Boot 26, Stark Standard 24.

CORSET JEANS are less active and prices are nominal. Indian Orchard are quoted at 16, Androscoggin and Bates 16, Newmarket 16 1/2, Naumkeag 21 and Satteen 27.

STRIPES and CHECKS are inactive and no fixed price can be made. Connecticut Stripes are quoted at 20 for 3-3, and 21 for 6-3, Albany 3-3 15, do 6-3 13 1/2, Louisiana Plaids 25, Ringold Fast Plaids 20, Simpsons Chambrays 25.

TICKS are steady for heavy goods, but inactive. Amoskeag A C A 62 1/2, A 50, B 45, C 40 and D 35, York 30 inch 45, 32 inch 55, Everett 35, Pacific A 30, do B 40, Windsor 7-8 20, Sacondale 14, Passaic 20, Concord 21, Arkwright 7-8 30, 44 36.

DENIMS and COTTONADES are quiet and again lower, except for leading makes. Amoskeag 52 1/2, Manchester 55, Albany 17 1/2, Wauregan 22.

PRINT CLOTHS are still declining, with but little business in this market. The price is nominally 10@11c for 64x64.

PRINTS have met with less real decline and prices are more steady, although quotations are more or less nominal. Garners 19, Amoskeag pink 18, do purple 17, do shirting 15, do dark 15, do light 15, do mourning 15, Swiss Ruby 14, Lowell dark 14, do light 14, Wamsutta 14, Dusters 14, Columbia full madders 14, Concord madders 15, do purples 15, Glen, Cove full madders 12, Wauregan fancies 16, do rubies 17, do pinks, 17, do purples 17, Merrimac W 20, D 19, Arnolds 15, American 17, National (Spragues) 16, do madders, green, blue and white and blue and orange 18, canary 17, solid colors 18, mourning 16.

GINGHAMS are in less abundant supply, and prices are steadier. Lancaster 25 and Glasgow 23.

LAWNS are in good request for the firm makes, while lower grades are nominal. 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 27 1/2, and Pacific Co's fancy 26 1/2.

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

SILASIAS are in moderate demand, and there is little change in prices. Indian Orchard 21, Lonsdale 22 1/2, Social 27 1/2.

CAMBRICS are dull and prices entirely nominal, especially for poorer makes. Manville 14 for black, 15 for plain, and 16 for pink. Clinton 13.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are quite steady. Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton 23, all wool 40, Challies 26.

BALMOBAL SKIRTS are less in demand, and quotations are more or less nominal, excepting for a few choice styles. Pontoosuc Spring colors \$40 per doz, Gilberts, black and white, \$36, do four X fancy \$39, and Park Mills high colors \$32 50.

CLOTHS are in more demand, especially for finer qualities, while poorer grades are dull and sales are pressed. 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 some request for fancy styles at full prices, while other makes are sold at nominal figures. Millville 1/2 fancy cassimeres \$1 37 1/2 @ \$2, silk mixed do \$1 50, Evans, Seagrave & Co's 1/2 fancy \$1 37 1/2 @ \$2, F. M. Ballou & Co's do \$1 25 @ \$2, S. & H. Sayles, do \$1 25 @ \$1 50, Babcock & Moss, \$1 50 @ \$2, Campbell & Co's do \$1 37 1/2 @ \$2, Mechanicsville Co's do \$1 37 1/2 @ \$2, plough, loom and anvil 50c, Dighton's silk mixtures \$1 62 1/2 @ \$2 12 1/2, Farmer's A Union cassimeres 47 1/2 cents, Carolina mills fancy do \$1 00 @ \$1 25, tan mixture \$1 62 1/2 @ \$2, Peacedale fancy do \$1 25, do black and white check 85c, American mills fancy \$1 62 1/2 for 1/2, and \$3 50 @ \$4 for 6-4, East Windsor, Woolen Co's 1/2 \$1 25 @ \$1 75, Grandville mills 1/2 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 07 1/2 for Imperial three-ply and \$2 25 for extra three-ply, Brussels \$2 45 for 3 fr. \$2 55 for 4 fr. and \$2 65 for 5 fr.

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

FOREIGN GOODS are inactive. The stock is large, with a few exceptions of leading styles of dress goods, and prices are nominal. Fine cloths and fancy cassimeres are in request. The auction sales have been well supplied but prices unsatisfactory.

In reference to the state of trade at Manchester, our own correspondent in London writes as follows:

Trade in cotton yarn and cotton goods has been affected by the fluctuations in cotton at Liverpool, and by the news from the continent respecting Austria and Prussia. German buyers are giving out very few orders, and the market closes with considerable quietness. In the early part of the week there was decidedly an improved feeling, and yarns commanded more money, but the market closes at about the prices of last week.

At very low prices, and below those which the majority of sellers would accept, there is a fair inquiry for various descriptions of cloth, but the business resulting has been very moderate in extent. The aspect of the cotton market encourages buyers to hold aloof in the expectation of shortly doing better, but manufactures, on the other hand, strengthened by the sales made in the early part of the week, show little pressure, and although easier to deal with, they display comparative steadiness. For shirtings, jaconets, and other fabrics suitable for the East, there is a moderate inquiry, but from the causes indicated above, only a very moderate amount of business has resulted. The same holds true as regards the heavier classes of goods, and to a still greater extent sellers in general complain of the limited amount of their sales, and the low prices they have been compelled to accept. Some of the leading prices are as follows:

WATER TWIST FOR EXPORT.

Numbers	6 to 12	16 to 24	28 to 32	38 to 42
	d.	d.	d.	d.
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
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
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	22 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	56	64	66	72
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
Weights	8 4	9 0	10 0	10 8	8 12	10 4	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 10, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1866.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool	666	\$245,986	815	\$243,174	809	\$386,511
do cotton	334	115,680	243	58,542	808	258,599
do silk	328	289,568	331	257,816	194	189,071
do flax	729	161,083	267	57,347	926	260,475
Miscellaneous dry goods	156	68,510	144	42,918	244	98,287
Total	2213	\$880,827	1800	\$659,797	2981	\$1,192,943

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

	1864.	1865.	1866.	
Manufactures of wool	1149	\$412,037	1007	\$412,450
do cotton	243	74,665	718	214,856
do silk	129	139,604	202	204,114
do flax	930	201,803	1311	379,181
Miscellaneous dry goods	345	89,967	2292	50,030
Total	2796	\$918,076	5530	\$1,260,631
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2213	880,827	1800	659,797
Total th'wn upon mak't	5009	\$1,798,903	6330	\$1,920,428

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	
Manufactures of wool	809	\$312,472	93	\$40,961
do cotton	368	104,969	9	2,340
do silk	151	168,357	17	14,684
do flax	964	197,154	80	14,215
Miscellaneous dry goods	385	10,685	17	5,242
Total	2677	\$793,617	216	\$76,842
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2213	880,827	1800	659,797
Total entered at the port	4890	\$1,674,444	2016	\$736,639

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending May 10, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.						
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Woolens	222	\$124,284	210	110,728	13	5,223
Cloths	36	21,780	29	15,148	35	15,819
Carpeting	127	32,729	9	8,123	112	45,958
Shawls	13	5,894	4	825		
Total					609	386,511
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
Cottons	245	\$83,755	27	10,069	4	2,110
Colored	65	21,121	15	6,877	6	3,042
Prints	5	4,337	1	629	155	41,689
Ginghams	30	10,336	28	9,689	186	51,358
Muslins	7	2,146	30	11,441		
Total					808	\$253,599
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.						
Silks	50	\$69,198	23	16,283	8	9,086
Satin	4	2,685	3	1,358	4	4,438
Crapes	1	227	1	201	14	11,224
Plushes	5	5,576	1	1,051	12	10,254
Velvets	4	3,529	1	180	13	10,517
Ribbons	50	43,264				
Total					194	\$189,071
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.						
Linen	770	\$204,274	10	6,534	79	21,784
Lixens & col.	12	3,903	30	20,191	25	3,789
Total					926	\$260,476

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Leath gloves. 13	\$16,006	Clothing. 68	8,862
Kid gloves. 7	11,720	Embroideries. 32	24,203
Matting. 8	1,024	Millinery. 2	302
Oil cloth. 28	2,680	Corsets. 50	18,670
Total.		244 \$93,287	

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.			
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens. 47	\$24,925	Shawls. 7	3,040
Cloths. 2	1,043	Worsteds. 112	47,738
Carpeting. 23	4,857	DeLaines. 3	1,965
Total.		247 \$106,906	

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Cottons. 30	\$14,479	Emb. muslins. 6	2,697
Colored. 50	15,780	Velvets. 1	347
Prints. 14	4,227	Laces. 6	2,816
Gingams. 4	1,370	Braids & bds. 2	813
Total.		135 \$45,956	

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Silks. 15	\$29,927	Ribbons. 19	23,173
Crapes. 2	2,193	Laces. 3	1,671
Velvets. 1	1,107	Cravats. 1	599
Total.		47 \$62,322	

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Linens. 176	\$48,592	Linen & cot. 2	601
Total.		178 \$49,193	

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Leath. gloves. 2	\$1,456	Matting. 1,530	8,171
		Corsets. 1	291
Total.		1,533 \$9,918	

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.			
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens. 66	\$32,323	Worsteds. 83	43,676
Cloths. 2	720	De Laines. 19	10,045
Carpeting. 13	6,073	Hose. 4	1,535
Total.		217 \$108,748	

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Cottons. 76	\$34,110	Velvets. 4	1,537
Colored. 21	7,318	Laces. 1	337
Prints. 15	3,024	Braids & bds. 9	3,732
Emb. muslins. 11	2,568	Hdkfs. 3	741
Total.		171 \$61,769	

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Silks. 11	\$25,053	Gloves. 1	232
Ribbons. 36	31,479	Raw. 12	19,925
Shawls. 3	3,074	Braids & bds. 2	1,403
Total.		67 \$82,046	

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Linens. 143	35,661	Thread. 19	4,585
Handkerchiefs. 7	3,435	Hemp Yarn. 120	3,215
Total.		294 \$46,896	

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Matting. 1,065	5,683	Straw goods. 30	10,668
Total.		1,095 \$16,351	

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 8, 1866.

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.		
CRONSTADT.				
Petroleum, galls. 103,228	51,614	Honey, pkgs. 73		
Cotton, bales. 500	90,345	Rosin, bbls. 2,554		
Pot ashes, cks. 113	4,583	Tobacco, cs. 385		
Logwood, tons. 15	375	Mahogany, crotch. 800		
Total. \$95,303		Tobacco, cer. 104		
HAMBURG.				
Sew mach, cs. 264	8,162	Cedar, tons. 100		
Quicksilver, flasks. 750	22,500	Tobacco stems, hds. 145		
Cotton, bales. 250	37,500	Hops, bales. 77		
Segars, cs. 59	27,657	Segars, cs. 1		
Silver ore, box. 1	1,000	Tobacco, hds. 100		
Rosin, bbls. 500	1,496	Tob mfd, lbs. 4,418		
Whalebone, lbs. 14,052	14,335	Cotton, bales. 88		
Tobacco, cs. 118	3,500	Skins, pkgs. 14		
Ess oils, cs. 1	400	Ess oils, cs. 2		
Shoe nails, cs. 80	2,520	I R goods, cs. 1		
Hoop skirts, cs. 5	660	Total. \$108,312		
Skins, pkgs. 10	4,771	LONDON.		
Tools, cs. 37	1,038	Crude turpentine, bbls. 3,075		
Clocks, bxs. 80	1,000	Staves. 5,000		
Muskets, cs. 300	18,000	Spts turpentine, bbls. 100		
PETROLEUM.				
galls. 38,776	16,053	LIVERPOOL.		
Residum, gal. 1,050	150	Cotton, bbls. 9,599		
Naptha, gal. 1,348	370	Corn, bush. 29,240		
Total. \$161,807		Flour, bbls. 20		
DUTCH WEST INDIES.				
Flour, bbls. 300	3,062	Cheese, lbs. 29,307		
Corn meal, bbl. 100	460	Tallow, lb. 373,600		
Rye flour, bbls. 100	541	Bacon, lb. 382,657		
Corn, bush. 200	218	Hams, lbs. 2,389		
Pork, bbls. 10	268	Sew mach, cs. 1		
Hams, lbs. 310	79	Books, cs. 1		
Butter, lbs. 567	238	Fire arms, pkgs. 53		
Lard, lbs. 600	131	Clothing, cs. 1		
Cheese, lbs. 342	85	Needles, cs. 2		
Bread, pkgs. 19	98	Cond milk, cs. 5		
Perfumery, cs. 20	70	Raw silk, bales 6		
Candles, bxs. 100	369	Dry goods, cs. 56		
Lumber, ft. 6,020	160	Fustic, tons. 30		
Shingles. 12,500	93	Staves, No. 16,800		
Miscellaneous. 143	\$6,020	Beef, tcs. 183		
Total. \$6,020		Pork, bbls. 434		
BREMEN.				
Ext logwood, bxs. 1,500	7,005	Pork, bxs. 100		
Logwood, tns. 196	4,900	Raw silk, bales 6		
		Dry goods, cs. 56		
		Fustic, tons. 30		
		Staves, No. 16,800		
		Beef, tcs. 183		
		Pork, bbls. 434		
		Pork, bxs. 100		
		Raw silk, bales 6		
		Dry goods, cs. 56		
		Fustic, tons. 30		
		Staves, No. 16,800		
		Beef, tcs. 183		
		Pork, bbls. 434		
		Pork, bxs. 100		
		Raw silk, bales 6		
		Dry goods, cs. 56		
		Fustic, tons. 30		
		Staves, No. 16,800		
		Beef, tcs. 183		
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		Pork, bxs. 100		
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		Staves, No. 16,800		
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		Pork, bbls. 434		
		Pork, bxs. 100		
		Raw silk, bales 6		
		Dry goods, cs. 56		
		Fustic, tons. 30		
		Staves, No. 16,800		
		Beef, tcs. 183		
		Pork, bbls. 434		
		Pork, bxs. 100		
		Raw silk, bales 6		
		Dry goods, cs. 56		
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		Pork, bbls. 434		
		Pork, bxs. 100		
		Raw silk, bales 6		
		Dry goods, cs. 56		
		Fustic, tons. 30		

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

Ashes—Duty: 15 cent ad val.

Pot, 1st sort. 100 lb 6 87 1/2 @ 7 00
Pearl, 1st sort. @ ..

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Of 209 lb and upward @ .. 10

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cent ad val.

American yellow. 38 @ 40

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 cent.

Rio Grande shin. 30 00 @ ..

Bread—Duty, 30 cent ad val.

Pilot @ 6 1/2
Navy @ 5
Crackers. 5 1/2 @ 15

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

American, gray and white. 70 @ 2 50

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents.

The receipts of butter are still quite liberal, while the demand is for local consumption only.

Butter—
N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine. 43 @ 44
do do fair to good 38 @ 42
do do Firkins. 41 @ 44
do do 1/2 fr. tubs, strictly fine 43 @ 44
Western, good to choice. 33 @ 34
Pa., common to medium. 33 @ 34
do firkins, finer kinds, yellow. 41 @ 42
West. Reserve, good to fine, yellow. 35 @ 40
do com. to medium. 30 @ 35
Southern Ohio. 33 @ 34
Canada, uniform and fine. 33 @ 34
do ordinary, mixed. 30 @ 35
Mich. Ill., Ind. & Wis., g. to f. yellow. 30 @ 35
do do com. to med. 29 @ 30
Cheese—
Factory made dairies. 19 @ 21
Farm dairies. 18 @ 21
do do common. 17 @ 19
English dairy. 18 @ 20
Vermont dairy. 18 @ 20

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.
Sperm @ 50
do, patent. @ ..
Refined sperm, city. 40 @ 41
Stearic. 30 @ 31
Adamantine. 21 @ 22

Cement—Rosendale. 1 75 @ ..

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.
One inch and upward. 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb bushel.
Liverpool Orrel. 13 00 @ 10 00
Liverpool House Channel. 8 50 @ 9 00
Anthracite. 8 50 @ 9 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.
Caracas (gold), (in bond). 21 @ 26
Maracaibo (gold). do. @ ..
Guayaquil (gold). do. 15 @ ..

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, poorer grades are dull and lower.

Bio, prime, duty paid. gold 20 @ 20 1/2
do good. gold 19 @ 19 1/2
do fair. gold 17 1/2 @ 18
do ordinary. gold 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
do fair to good cargoes. gold 17 1/2 @ 19
Java, mats and bags. gold 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2

Native Ceylon. 21 @ 23
Maracaibo. 19 @ 22
Laguayra. 18 1/2 @ 20 1/2
St. Domingo. 17 1/2 @ 17

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.

There is only a light business, but holders ask full prices.

Sheathing, new. 40 @ 40
Sheathing, &c., old. 23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Sheathing, yellow. 34 @ 34
Bolts. 43 @ 43
Braziers'. 43 @ 43
Baltimore. 28 @ 28
Detroit. 29 @ 29 1/2
Portage Lake. 28 1/2 @ ..

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

Manila. 20 @ 21
Tarred Russia. @ ..
Tarred American. @ 19
Bolt Rope, Russia. @ 23

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val.

Regular, quarts. 55 @ 70
Short Tapers. @ ..
Mineral. 45 @ 50
Phial. 12 @ 40

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Callisaya 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; 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 Gueda 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 Serratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

Drugs are in steady but moderate demand.

Acid, Citric. (gold). 62 1/2 @ 62 1/2
Alcohol. 4 44 @ 4 44
Aloes, Cape. 25 @ 26
Aloes, Socotrine. 85 @ ..
Alum. 4 1/2 @ ..
Annato, fair to prime. 55 @ 70
Antimony, Regulus of. 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Argols, Crude. 24 @ 25
Argols, Refined. (gold). 28 1/2 @ 29
Arsenic, Powdered. 3 @ ..
Assafetida. 25 @ 35
Balsam Capivi. @ 32
Balsam Tolu. (gold). 85 @ 90
Balsam Peru. (gold). @ 2 00
Bark, Callisaya. @ ..
Berries, Persian. 40 @ 50
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle. @ 8
Bi Chromate Potash. @ 23
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags. (gold). 28 @ 32
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar. @ 34
Bleaching Powder. (gold). 5 1/2 @ 6
Borax, Refined. 2 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Brimstone, Crude. per ton 50 00 @ 55 00
Brimstone, Am. Roll. per lb 5 @ 5
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur. @ 5 1/2
Camphor, Crude, (in bond). (gold). 1 17 1/2 @ 1 20
Camphor, Refined. @ 1 75
Cantharides. @ 1 75
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk. 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Cardamoms, Malabar. @ 3 50
Castor Oil, Cases. per gallon 2 65 @ 2 70
Chamomile Flowers. per lb 50 @ 60
Chlorate Potash. (gold). 36 @ 36 1/2
Caustic Soda. (gold). @ 5 1/2
Cobalt, Crystals. in kegs. 112 lbs @ ..
Cochineal, Honduras. (gold). @ 95
Cochineal, Mexican. (gold). @ 85
Copperas, American. @ 2 1/2
Cream Tartar, prime. (gold). 30 @ 32
Cubebs, East India. @ 46
Cutch. @ 14
Cuttlefish Bone. per lb @ ..
Epsom Salts. @ 4
Extract Logwood. 11 @ 12
Flowers, Benzoin. per oz. 60 @ 80
Flowers, Arnica. @ 25
Folia, Buchu. bales 55 @ 75
Gambier. per lb 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Gamboge. @ 1 35
Ginger, Jamaica, b'd, in bbls. @ 38
Ginseng, Southern and Western. 80 @ 1 00
Gum Arabic, Picked. (gold). 55 @ 75
Gum Arabic, Sorts. 42 @ 44
Gum Benzoin. (gold). @ 55
Gum Copal Cow. 81 @ 35
Gum Hedda. 20 @ 23
Gum Damar. 37 @ 38
Gum Myrrh, East India. @ 50

Gum, Myrrh, Turkey. 50 @ 60
Gum Senegal. (gold). @ 24
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts. 85 @ 40
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey. 85 @ 1 00
Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold). 8 50 @ 3 62 1/2
Iodine, Resublimed. 5 50 @ ..
Ipecacuanna, Brazil. @ 4 00
Jalap. 2 20 @ 2 25
Juniper Berries. 4 @ 5
Lac Dye. 25 @ 55
Licorice Paste, Calabria. @ 36
Licorice Paste, Sicily. 23 @ 24
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid. 35 @ 38
Licorice Paste, Greek. 36 @ ..
Madder, Dutch. (gold). 8 @ 8 1/2
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do. 7 1/2 @ 8
Manna, large flake. 1 75 @ 1 90
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo. 46 @ 50
Oil Anise. 4 00 @ 4 50
Oil Cassia. 4 75 @ 5 00
Oil Bergamot. 6 25 @ 6 50
Oil Lemon. (gold). 2 55 @ 2 90
Oil Peppermint, pure. 8 50 @ 4 00
Opium, Turkey. (gold). 6 70 @ 6 75
Oxalic Acid. 40 @ 42
Phosphorus. @ ..
Prussiate Potash. 40 @ ..
Quicksilver. 50 @ 85
Rhubarb, China. (gold). 4 50 @ 6 00
Rose Leaves. @ ..
Salaratus. @ 15
Sal Ammoniac, Refined. (gold). 10 1/2 @ 11
Sal Soda, Newcastle. (gold). @ 2 1/2
Sarsaparilla, Hond. @ 50
Sarsaparilla, Mex. 30 @ ..
Seed, Anise. per lb 24 @ 26
do Canary. per bush. 4 25 @ 4 75
do Hemp. @ 2 50
do Caraway. per lb @ 16 1/2
do Coriander. @ 16
do Mustard, brown, Trieste. @ 17 1/2
do do California, brown. @ 12
do do English, white. @ 1
Senna, Alexandria. 24 @ ..
Senna, East India. 35 @ ..
Seneca Root. 70 @ 80
Shell Lac. 40 @ 45
Soda Ash (80 cent). (gold). 8 @ ..
Sugar Lead, White. 40 @ 4 1/2
Sulphate Quinine, Am. per oz. 2 25 @ 2 40
Sulphate Morphine. 9 00 @ ..
Tartaric Acid. (gold). per lb 56 @ 56 1/2
Valerian, English. @ 54
do Dutch. @ 19
Verdigris, dry and extra dry. 54 @ ..
Vitriol, Blue. 11 @ 18

Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val.

Ravens, Light. 19 00 @ ..
Ravens, Heavy. 22 00 @ ..
Scotch, Gourock, No. 1 per yard. @ 72
Cotton, No. 1. per yard 85 @ ..

Dye Woods—Duty free.

Camwood. (gold). per ton @ 210 00
Fustic, Cuba. 30 00 @ 35 00
Fustic, Tampico. @ ..
Fustic, Savanilla. (gold). 19 00 @ ..
Fustic, Maracaibo. do 18 00 @ ..
Logwood, Campeachy. (gold). 20 00 @ ..
Logwood, Hond. 26 00 @ 27 00
Logwood, Tabasco. (gold). 24 00 @ 25 00
Logwood, St. Domingo. 20 00 @ 21 00
Logwood, Jamaica. 2 00 @ 22 00
Limawood. 120 00 @ ..
Barwood. (gold). @ ..
Sapan Wood, Manila. 80 00 @ 85 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val.

Prime Western. per lb 85 @ ..
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 more active and firm for Dry Cod. Mackerel are scarce and advancing.

Dry Cod. 4 50 @ 6 00
Dry Scale. per bbl. @ 4 25
Pickled Cod. per bbl. 7 09 @ 7 50
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore. @ 23 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax. @ ..
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay. @ 19 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore. @ ..
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay. @ 18 50
Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax. @ 18 50
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large. @ ..
Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax. @ ..
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. @ ..
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1. @ 36 00
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1. per hf. bbl. @ ..
Shad, Connecticut, No. 2. @ ..
Herring, Scaled. per box 6 1/2 @ ..
Herring, No. 1. 5 1/2 @ ..
Herring, pickled. per bbl. 5 00 @ 7 00

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton.

Jersey. 17 @ 23

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

There is no particular change in the market. The demand is still light.

Raisins, Seedless. per cask @ ..
do Layer. per box 8 85 @ ..
do Bunch. 8 70 @ ..
Currants. per lb 13 @ ..
Citron, Leghorn. 23 @ 30
Prunes, Turkish. 18 @ 14 1/2
Dates. 10 @ 15
Almonds, Languedoc. 19 @ 30
do Provence. 23 @ 29
do Sicily, Soft Shell. 25 @ 27
do Shelled. 44 @ 47
Sardines. per box 80 @ 82
do per hf. box 34 @ 36
do per qr. box 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2

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

Furs—Duty, 10 cent.

Table listing various furs including Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, Fisher, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, and Skunk with prices.

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

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

Table listing 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 24x30, 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 6x8 to 8x10, 8x10 to 10x15, 11x14 to 12x18, 12x19 to 16x24, 20x31 to 24x30, 24x31 to 24x36, 25x36 to 30x44, 30x46 to 32x48, and 32x50 to 32x56.

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

Table listing Gunny Bag prices for Calcutta, light and heavy, and Calcutta, standard.

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

Table listing Gunny Cloth prices for Calcutta, standard.

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

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

Hair—Duty FREE.

Table listing Hair prices for Rio Grande, Buenos Ayres, and Hog, Western, unwashed.

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

Table listing Hay prices for 100 lbs, for shipping.

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

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

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

Table listing Hide prices for Dry Hides from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, 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, Maranhao, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoros, Bahia, and Chili.

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

Table listing Upper Leather Stock from B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Bissau, and East India Stock from 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) from Crop of 1865 and 1864.

Horns—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

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

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val.

Table listing India Rubber prices for Para, Fine, Medium, 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.

There is but little animation in the market and prices are not very firm.

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

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

Oak and H. mlock are both in fair demand at full rates.

Table listing various goods such as Oak, Slaughter, light, middle, heavy, do light Cropped, do middle do do do bellies do do Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c., l't do do do middle do do do heavy do do do California, light do do do middle do do do heavy do do do Orinoco, etc. l't do do do middle do do do heavy do 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 Lumber, 20 cent ad val.; Staves, 10 cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE.

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

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Table listing Mahogany, Cedar, and Rosewood prices for Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, do St. Domingo, ordinary logs, do Port-au-Platt, crotches, do Port-au-Platt, logs, do Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Honduras (American wood), Cedar, Nuevitas, do Mansanilla, do Mexican, do Florida, Rosewood, Rio Janeiro, and do 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, English Islands, and Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe cents per lb.

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

The market is generally firmer from light receipts.

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 (250 lbs.), and Spirits turpentine, Am.

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, 2 1/2 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 oils 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 Kerosene.

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

Table listing 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, Ocre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brow, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do do Am., Whiting, American, Vermilion, Chinese, do Trieste, do California & English, do American, and Venetian red, (N. C.).

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

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon. Table listing refined petroleum products like 40 @ 47 gravity and naphtha.

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

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

Pork has been active, excited and irregular, with a material advance in prices.

Table listing various types of meat including beef, pork, and hams with their prices.

Hags—(Domestic). Table listing different types of hags like white city, seconds, and canvas.

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

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

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

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

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing drop and buck shot.

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Table listing various types of silk like Tattlees and Taysams.

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing skins from various regions like Goats, Deer, and San Juan.

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

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

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. Spices are very quiet with only a light jobbing business.

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 English, German, and American steel.

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, but with no material change in prices, closing steady. Table listing various sugar grades like Porto Rico, Cuba, and Havana.

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 @ 11 1/2

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. There is a more steady business doing and prices are well maintained.

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

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

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.

Table listing various types of tobacco including Lugs, Common leaf, and Navy tobacco.

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

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

Table listing various types of wine and liquor including Brandy, Cognac, Whisky, and Sherry.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val. Table listing different wire gauges.

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.

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

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

Freights—To LIVERPOOL: Table listing freight rates for various goods like Cotton, Flour, and Petroleum.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR APRIL.—So far as the returns for April have come in they are very satisfactory, and show a decided improvement over those for the same month last year. The following compares the returns for 1865 and 1866 :

Table with 4 columns: Railroad Name, 1865, 1866, Difference. Rows include Chicago and Great Eastern, Chicago and Rock Island, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Western Union, and a Total row.

The results of the first four months of the same years have been as follows :

Table with 4 columns: Railroad Name, 1865, 1866, Difference. Rows include Chicago and Great Eastern, Chicago and Rock Island, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Western Union, and a Total row.

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.—The company having this enterprise in hand have recently commenced the construction of the road which, when completed, will form a very important outlet for the products of Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin to the lakes. The line, in connection with the Stillwater extension of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad will extend from St. Paul and Hudson (the latter on Lake St. Croix, a branch of the Mississippi) to Superior City and Bayfield, two rising ports on Lake Superior.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.—The gross earnings of this company for the year ending March 1, 1866, amounted to \$6,820,445, and the earnings, after deducting expenses, to \$2,357,839, in-

cluding the value of coal on hand, \$324,831. The result is not as large as it would have been had not a strike among the workmen of seventy days' duration occurred, and the company estimate the loss by the diversion of the carrying trade of the Pennsylvania Coal Company to the Erie Railway at \$600,000. This diversion they claim is in violation of the agreement of the Coal Company with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and a suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court for the recovery of that amount.

ERIE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The following shows the gross earnings of these roads for April, 1865 and the approximate earnings for the same month in 1866 :

Table with 4 columns: Railroad Name, 1865, 1866, inc. dec. Rows include Erie Railway and N. Y. Central Railroad.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—This company have narrowed the gauge of the Elmira & Canandaigua Railroad, which has recently come into their possession, and now have a uniformly gauged line from Baltimore to the New York Central Railroad, which at Canandaigua bifurcates, one arm leading directly to Niagara Falls and the other to Buffalo. Trains commenced running on Monday last. The line, as now constituted, is formed of the Northern Central Railroad, Baltimore to Sunbury, 138 miles, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Sunbury to Williamsport, 40 miles; Elmira & Williamsport Railroad, Williamsport to Elmira, 78 miles, and the Chemung and the Elmira & Canandaigua railroads, 66 miles, from Elmira to Canandaigua—total, 322 miles. From Canandaigua to Niagara Falls or Buffalo the distance is about 100 miles. The Canandaigua & Niagara Falls Railroad, it is said, has been purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with the view of opening a through line from Philadelphia to the Falls, using that portion of the above route from Sunbury north to Canandaigua.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table with 12 columns of railroad names and 3 columns of monthly earnings for 1864, 1865, and 1866. Includes railroads like Atlantic & Great Western, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island, Erie Railway, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. & N. Indiana, Mil. and Prairie du Chien, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago, St. L., Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. & Western, and Western Union.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns for COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend (Periods, Last p'd), Friday (Bid, Ask), and Friday (Bid, Ask). Rows include various railroad and canal companies like Alton and St. Louis, Atlantic & St. Lawrence, Baltimore and Ohio, etc.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:													
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879	1879	85		Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Ap'l & Oct. 1887			
2d do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1874			
Eastern Coal Fields Branch. do	400,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	85		1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			
2d do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	85		<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d 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	75		
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				Mortgage, convertible	420,000	5	Jan. & July 1872			
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July 1875				do do	739,200	6	Feb. & Aug. 1874		97	
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880			<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1885				Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1888			
<i>Alleghenine 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			
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	1870-79			<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1868	99	100	
1st do 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	97	
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible	4,441,600	7	April & Oct. 1880	92	95	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1867				5th do do	926,500	7	June & Dec. 1888	98		
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	97		
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1865				2d do do	1,088,000	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		97		<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct. 1881	85	95	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1877		94 1/2		Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July 1883	85		
2d Mortgage	380,000	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	102 1/2	
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879				1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
<i>Catawissa:</i>							2d do	1,907,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1885	102 1/2		
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1882				3d do	192,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	92		
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							3d do	523,000	7	do	1867		
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1870	101			Convertible						
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875		101		<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov. 1870	80		
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1890		80		2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1875			
1st do E. Div.	800,080	7	May & Nov. 1890		80		<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1885				1st Mortgage, convertible	6,837,000	7	April & Oct. 1875	102 1/2		
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1885				1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July 1876				Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do	1890		
Income	1,192,200	7	do	'57-'62			<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
<i>Cheshire:</i>							1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July '75-'80		92 1/2		2d do	364,000	10	do	1870		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	519,000	7	May & Nov. 1877		95		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1893		98		<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1883		86	87 1/2	1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov. 1881			
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July 1883		111		2d Mortgage	187,000	7	April & Oct. 1873			
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1890				1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	Jan. & July 1882	100		
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							<i>Joliet and Northern Indiana:</i>						
1st Mortgage	5,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1895				1st mortgage	800,000	8	Jan. & July 1874		100	
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1898	85	90		1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct. 1870	90	100	
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							2d do	230,000	6	do	1861		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1885		84	87	3d do	250,000	6	do	1862		
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885			<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov. 1863		81		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov. 1872			
Consol. S. F. Bonds. conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly. 1915		77 1/2	85	2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1869			
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1885				<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov. 1873		91	
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870				<i>Little Miami:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov. 1883			
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867			<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov. 1880				1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct. 1877		70	
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							<i>Long Island:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov. 1893				Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1870			
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov. 1890			
1st Mortgage	491,500	7	Jan. & July 1890				<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1883			
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1873				1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	1883		
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep 1864				<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage	2,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug. 1892			
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							Scioto and Hocking Valley mort.	300,000	7	May & Nov. 1888			
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1880				<i>McGregor Western:—1st Mortgage</i>	1,000,000	7	do	1885	60	
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874			<i>Maine Central:</i>						
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>													

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

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

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are participating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1865.		DIVIDEND.		Bid.	Asked.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.		
Joint Stock Fire:						
Adriatic..... 25	\$300,000	343,775	Jan. and July.			75
Aetna*..... 50	200,000	233,304	do			
Agricultural..... 5	100,000	250,250				
Albany..... 30	150,000	189,480				
Albany City..... 100	200,000	264,355				
American*..... 50	200,000	486,942	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	125	140
American Exch'g..... 100	200,000	238,926	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 3/4		100
Arctic..... 50	500,000	614,101	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65		100
Astor..... 25	250,000	287,373	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66		
Atlantic (Brkl'n)..... 50	300,000	429,090	March and Sep.	Mar. '66	75	
Baltic..... 25	200,000	244,279	May and Nov.	Aug. '65		
Beekman..... 25	200,000	227,632	Feb. and Aug.	Dec. '65		
Bowery..... 25	300,000	353,311	June and Dec.	Dec. '65		
Broadway..... 25	200,000	265,582	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66		
Brooklyn (L. L.)..... 17	153,000	278,386	do	Aug. '65		
Capital City (Al'y)..... 100	200,000	216,662				
Central Park..... 100	150,000	178,264	Jan. and July.	July '64		
Citizens'..... 20	300,000	548,389	do	Jan. '66	225	
City..... 70	210,000	348,98	Feb. and Aug.	F. 3/4 p. sh.		100
Clinton..... 100	250,000	266,277	Jan. and July.	July '65		90
Columbia*..... 100	500,000	538,473	do	July '64 3/4		
Commerce..... 100	200,000	227,336	do	Jan. '66	84 1/2	
Commerce (Albany)..... 100	400,000	494,704	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66		
Commercial..... 50	200,000	279,681	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66		
Commonwealth..... 100	250,000	310,563	April and Oct.	Oct. '65		
Continental*..... 100	500,000	1,532,888	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66		
Corn Exchange..... 50	400,000	448,269	March and Sep.	Mar. '66		
Croton..... 100	200,000	249,133	Jan. and July.	July '64		
Eagle..... 40	300,000	403,468	April and Oct.	Apr. '66		
Empire City..... 100	200,000	252,225	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66		
Excelsior..... 50	200,000	306,424	do	Jan. '66		
Exchange..... 30	150,000	189,044	Feb. and Aug.			
Far Joint Stock..... 100	50,000	106,255				
Firemen's..... 17	204,000	278,483	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66		
Firemen's Fund..... 10	150,000	194,228	do	Jan. '66 3/4		85
Firemen's Trust..... 10	150,000	187,573	do	July '65		90
Fulton..... 25	200,000	305,956	do	Jan. '66	100	
Gallatin..... 50	150,000	162,281	May and Nov.	May '66		90
Gebhard..... 100	200,000	259,092	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66		100
Germania..... 50	500,000	707,973	do	Jan. '66		
Glenn's Falls..... 10	100,000	241,448				
Globe..... 50	200,000	237,551	Jan. and July.	July '65		
Greenwich..... 25	200,000	283,331	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66		
Grocers'..... 50	200,000	224,508	April and Oct.	Apr. '65		
Guardian..... 1	200,000	189,759	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 3/4		
Hamilton..... 15	150,000	198,861	do	Jan. '66		
Hanover..... 50	400,000	556,304	do	Jan. '66		
Harmony (F. & M.)..... 50	300,000	503,880	do	Jan. '66		
Hoffman..... 50	200,000	233,892	do	Jan. '66		
Home..... 100	2,000,000	3,598,694	do	Jan. '66	125	
Hope..... 50	200,000	238,031	do	Jan. '66		
Howard..... 50	300,000	424,017	do	Jan. '66		
Humboldt..... 100	200,000	240,333	do	July '65		
Import & Trade..... 5	200,000	214,329	do	July '65		
Indemnity..... 100	150,000	223,484	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '65		75
International..... 100	1,000,000	1,848,518	do	Feb. '66 3/4		
Irving..... 25	200,000	262,042	do	Aug. '65		
Jefferson..... 30	200,000	231,929	March and Sep.	Mar. '66		
King's Co'y (Brkl'n)..... 20	150,000	198,359	Jan. and July.	June '63 3/4		
Knickerbocker..... 40	280,000	330,621	do	July '65		110
Lafayette (Brkl'n)..... 50	150,000	198,198	do	Jan. '66		
Lamar..... 100	300,000	407,389	do	Jan. '66		
Lenox..... 25	150,000	192,048	do	July '65		
Long Isl. (Brkl'n)..... 50	200,000	284,157	do	Jan. '66		
Lorillard*..... 25	1,000,000	1,402,681	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66		140
Manhattan..... 100	500,000	1,078,577	do	Jan. '66	10	
Markot*..... 10	200,000	390,432	do	Jan. '66 3/4		
Mechanics (Brkl'n)..... 50	150,000	180,158	do	July '65		
Mechan' & Trade..... 25	200,000	229,658	do	July '65		150
Mercantile..... 100	200,000	237,088	do	Jan. '66		
Merchants'..... 50	200,000	297,611	do	July '65	10	300
Metropolitan*..... 100	1,000,000	1,645,984	do	July '65		00
Montauk (Brkl'n)..... 50	150,000	180,957	do	July '65		
Nassau (Brkl'n)..... 50	150,000	243,107	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66		150
National..... 7 1/2	200,000	263,99	do	Jan. '66		
New Amsterdam..... 25	300,000	353,32	do	July '65		
N. Y. Accidental..... 100	100,000	155,156				
N. Y. Central..... 100	210,000	281,833	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66		
N. Y. Equitable..... 3 3/8	200,000	283,567	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 3/4		
N. Y. Fire and Mar. Ins..... 100	1,000,000	1,294,030	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66	105	110
Niagara..... 50	1,000,000	751,653	do	Jan. '66		
North American*..... 50	350,000	409,218	April and Oct.	Apr. '66		
North River..... 25	150,000	221,607	Jan. and July.	July '65		
Northwestern..... 50	200,000	230,206	do	Jan. '66		
Pacific..... 25	200,000	233,602	do	July '64		
Park..... 100	150,000	187,615	do	Jan. '66		
Peter Cooper..... 20	150,000	188,058	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66		
People's..... 20	1,000,000	1,698,292	Jan. and July.	July '65		
Phoenix..... 50	200,000	239,628	do	Jan. '66 3/4		
Reller..... 50	300,000	553,647	do	Jan. '66 3/4		105
Republic*..... 100	200,000	273,647	do	Jan. '66 3/4		
Resolute*..... 10	200,000	244,609	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66		
Rutgers..... 25	150,000	179,929	do	Feb. '65		90
St. Mark's..... 2	150,000	182,845	Jan. and July.	July '63		90
St. Nicholas..... 25	1,000,000	1,548,964	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 3/4		
Security*..... 50	200,000	275,036	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66		
Standard..... 50	200,000	247,281	do	Jan. '66		
Star..... 100	200,000	204,937				
Sterling*..... 10	200,000	243,711	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66		
Stuyvesant..... 25	200,000	209,991	Jan. and July.	July '65		
Tradesmen's..... 25	150,000	372,899	do	Jan. '66		
United States..... 25	250,000	372,899	do	Jan. '66		
Washington*..... 50	400,000	688,391	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66	124	127 1/2
Western (Buffalo)..... 100	300,000	377,077				
Williamsburg..... 50	100,000	191,733	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66		95
Yonkers and N. Y..... 100	500,000	621,301	do	Jan. '66		
Joint Stock Mar.						
Great Western*..... 100	1,000,000	3,177,437	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 3/4		
Mercantile Mut'l*..... 100	240,000	1,892,469	do	Jan. '66 3/4	90	95
Washington*..... 100	237,400	581,689	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66		

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	20
Beech Hill..... 5			Maple Grove..... 5		
Beekman..... 10			Maple Shade of N. Y..... 10		
Bennehoff & Pithole..... 2			Marietta..... 10		
Bennehoff Run..... 10	12 25	12 35	Mercantile..... 5		
Bennehoff Mutnal..... 5			Mineral Point..... 10		
Bergen Coal and Oil..... 10			Mingo..... 10		
Black Creek..... 1			Monongahela & Kan..... 5		
Bliven..... 1	1 50		Montana..... 5		
Blood Farm..... 20			Mount Vernon..... 3		25
Bradley Oil..... 5		9	National..... 5	1 50	3 00
Brevoort..... 10	2 00	2 50	New England..... 10		
Brooklyn..... 5	55	80	New York..... 5		
Buchanan Farm..... 10	41	43	N. Y. & Alleghany..... 5	3 50	3 70
Bunker Hill..... 5			New York & Kent's Oil..... 100		
California..... 100			New York & Kent's Pet..... 5		
Cascade..... 5			New York & Newark..... 5		
Central..... 100	2 20	2 20	N. Y. & Philadel..... 5	10	30
Cherry Run Oil..... 10		20	N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons..... 1		
Cherry Run Petrol'm..... 2			Noble & Delancter..... 8		
Cherry Run & Shenango..... 5			Noble Well of N. Y..... 25		
Clifton..... 10			North American..... 10		
Clinton..... 10			Northern Light..... 10		2 00
Columbia (Pbg)..... 50			Oak Shade..... 10		2 90
Commercial..... 100			Oceanic..... 100		25
Commonwealth..... 10			Oil City Petroleum..... 10		
Consolidated of N. Y..... 10			Oil Creek of N. Y..... 20	60	65
De Kalb..... 1			Pacific..... 5		
Devon..... 1	80	1 00	Palmer Petroleum..... 10		
Electric..... 5		38	Pennsylvania Oil..... 10		
Emp'e City Petrol'm..... 5			Pepper Well Petroleum..... 12		15
Empire and Pit Hole..... 2			Petroleum Consol..... 12		15
Enniskillen..... 10			Pit Hole C. No. 2..... 2 1/2		
Enterprise..... 10			Pit Hole Creek..... 1 90		2 04
Equitable..... 5			Pithole Farms..... 1 50		1 90
Everett..... 10			Plumer..... 10		
Eureka..... 5			President..... 3		
Excelsior..... 5	84	1 00	Rawson Farm..... 5		
Fee Simple..... 2			Revenue..... 50		
First National..... 5	10	12	Rynd Farm..... 10	15	25
Forest City..... 1			Second National..... 10	35	50
Fountain Oil..... 10			Shade River..... 5	58	62
Fountain Petroleum..... 5			Sherman & Barnsdale..... 2 1/2		
Fulton Oil..... 5			Sherman Oil..... 10		
Germania..... 5			Southard..... 10		
Great Republic..... 10			Standard Petroleum..... 5		
G't Western Consol..... 100			Story & McClintock..... 10		
Guilford Farm..... 10			Success..... 10		
Hamilton McClintock..... 1	1 55	1 75	Sugar Creek..... 5		
Hammond..... 20			Tack Petr'm of N. Y..... 5	4	
Hard Pan..... 10			Talman..... 10		
Heydrick..... 10			Tarr Farm..... 10		
Heydrick Brothers..... 10			Terragenta..... 5		
Hickory Farm..... 5			Titus Oil..... 10		
High Gate..... 1			Titus Estate..... 10		
Home..... 20			Tygart's Creek..... 3	5 00	5 10
Homowack..... 1			Union..... 10	1 00	6 00
Inex					

PERMANENT POLICIES

METROPOLITAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

108 AND 110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

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

This mode of insuring will be confined to dwelling houses exclusively,

And will be conducted on the following plan;

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

REMAINS AS A PERMANENT DEPOSIT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It keeps alive without watching. Insurance by this method is obviously cheaper as well as more secure. Thus, \$5,000 costs, say \$1250 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:

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 JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
 BOWEN R. MOILVAINE,
 FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
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 ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President,
 JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d Vice-Pres.

H. H. PORTER, Secretary.
 WM. R. WADSWORTH, Ass't Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

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, }
 Burtis, French & Woodward, } New York City.
 J. H. Brower & Co., }
 H. B. Clifford, } New Orleans, La.
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 Judge G. F. More, Austin, Texas.
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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.

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.

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, GA.,

Every Saturday.



The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamships

SAN SALVADOR,

Commander, Joshua Atkins, and

SAN JACINTO,

Commander, Winslow Loveland,

1,500 Tons Burthen each.

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

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

San Jacinto, Sat. 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.

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 informa-
tion 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.

THE
Commercial & Financial
CHRONICLE

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

First—Exclusively devoted to 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 thor-
ough and well prepared reports and full **statistical**
tables.

Third—Affords a **weekly record**, of conveni-
ent form to be **kept on file**, and **bound at**
the end of each volume, (half-yearly) and
so furnish a **complete history** of Commer-
cial 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 de-
partments, under which the contents of each num-
ber are arranged. They are as follows:

1st. **EDITORIAL ARTICLES**—prepare
with great care by competent writers, upon sub-
jects relating to **Finance, Commerce**, and
other questions of **general interest to busi-**
ness men.

2d. **LITERATURE**—Notices of new books.
3d. **FOREIGN NEWS**—It is with great plea-
sure we are able to announce that we have se-
cured the services of one of the editors of the lead-
ing 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 & MISCELLANE-**
OUS NEWS.

5th. **THE BANKERS GAZETTE**—Giv-
ing 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; and
Bank Statements for the week, with compara-
tive 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 Ex-
change of Stocks and Securities sold.

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

8th. **THE COMMERCIAL TIVES**—Con-
taining 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 pre-
vious year.

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

A **special Report on Breadstuffs**.

A **Dry Goods Report**.

9th. **WHOLESALE PRICES CUR-**
RENT, 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, CA-**
NAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

12th. **A TABLE OF RAILWAY, CA-**
NAL AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

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

Miscellaneous.

To CAPITALISTS.

Attention is called to the

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD
COMPANY.

Interest guaranteed and payable by the

ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAIL-
ROAD COMPANY,

in the City of New York, on the

First Days of May and November.

These Bonds are a strictly

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

and will be sold on terms that render them a very
cheap and

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

Further information on application to

E. A. & S. W. HOPKINS,

70 Beaver Street.

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 thou-
sand merchants and traders in the United States,
with an

Estimate of the Capital

Insurance.

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 re-
maining 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 Liver-
pool.

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.

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.

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 1: 1865.....	201,588 14

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

ONLY FIRST CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

Board of Directors:

HENRY M. TABER,	THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	ROBERT SCHELL,
STEP. CAMBRELENG,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JNO. W. MERSERAU,	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 IN
LAND NAVIGATION Risks, on cargo and freight.

No time risks or risks upon hulls of vessels ar
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.

Morris Fire and Inland

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 31 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
at the lowest rates charged by responsible Compa-
nies.

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.

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 pre-
mium 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.

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.*

Niagara Fire Insurance COMPANY.

NO. 12 WALL STREET.

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

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

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

The Mutual Life 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.

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.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS

AND
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in a parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits

Central National Bank,

318 BROADWAY.

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

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

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

HENRY A. SMYTHE, *President*

W. H. FOSTER, *Cashier.*

Lawrence Brothers & Co.,

BANKERS,

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

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

Bankers.

Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

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

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

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT,

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

JAMES BUELL, *President.*
E. H. PERKINS, JR., *Cashier.*

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

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

Union Bank of London,

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

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

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

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

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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

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

Depew & Potter,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

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

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Miscellaneous stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.
HENRY W. POTTER,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

Lockwood & Co.,

BANKERS,

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

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

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

SIMON DE VISSER,

53 Exchange Place, New York.

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,

83 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

S. W. DANA,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 30 PINE STREET, ROOM 4.

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

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

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

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,
Harbeck & Co.,

Galwey, Casado & Teller,
Caldwell & Morris.

Bankers.

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, Presiden t
 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.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,
 108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
 Dealers in GOLD, SILVER, UNCURRENT BANK
 NOTES, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS,
 COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points
 and remitted for on day of payment.
 Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON for sale.

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.

Commercial Cards.

S. H. PEARCE & Co.,
 No. 353 BROADWAY,
 Importers of
European and China Silks,
 and Manufacturers of
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Oiled Silk,
Imitation Oiled Silk.

Our "Imitation" has a very superior finish, and
 costs but half as much as real silk, which it equals in
 appearance and durability.

Agents for the sale of the

Patent Reversible Paper Collars,
 the most economical collar ever invented.

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

Jeremiah M. Wardwell,
 (of the late firm of Neilson Wardwell & Co.)
Importer and Dealer in Hardware,
and Commission Merchant,
 45 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.
 All orders entrusted to him will receive prompt at-
 tention. Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c.,
 solicited. Best of references given if required.

SAM'L B. CALDWELL. B. C. MORRIS, JR.
CALDWELL & MORRIS,
 Successors to Brewer & Caldwell,
COTTON FACTORS
 AND
General Commission Merchants,
 20 OLD SLIP, NEW YORK.
 All orders for the purchase of Goods will receive
 prompt attention.

HOFFMAN & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 NO. 24 WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK.
 Cash advances made on consignments of Cotton,
 Wool, Hides and Naval Stores, by our friends in New
 Orleans, Mobile and Galveston,
 REFER TO
 Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.
 Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
 Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.

Catlin & Satterthwaite,
 LATE SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,
ADJUSTERS OF AVERAGES
 AND
Insurance Brokers,
 No. 61 WILLIAM ST
 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 DRAYTON HILLYER,
 ROBERT BUELE, THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
 EBENEZER FLOWER, WALTER KENNY,
 ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY, CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
 ROLAND MATHER, WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
 SAMUEL S. WARD, GEORGE ROBERTS,
 AUSTIN DUNHAM, THOMAS K. BRACE,
 GUSTAVU- F. DAVIS, 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.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

CARLETON, FOOTE & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 AND
General Commercial Agents.
 NOS. 38 BROAD AND 36 NEW STREETS.
 G. N. CARLETON, A. M. FOOTE, New York.
 R. B. SPEED, A. M. SUMMERS, New Orleans.
 J. H. SPEED, W. B. DONOHO, Memphis.
 W. M. COZART, J. J. STOCKARD, Mobile.
 Consignments and orders solicited.
 CARLETON, FOOTE & CO.
 New York, Feb. 1, 1866.
 References—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers,
 New York; I. B. Kirtland, Hill & Co., Bankers, New
 York; Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon.
 Thos. H. Yeatman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. James
 Speed, Attorney General U. S., Washington; J.
 Smith Speed, Louisville.

R. M. Davis,
 (FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS.)
EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKER,
 and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 NOS. 38 BROAD STREET AND 36 NEW STREET
 Office, No. 29.
 Orders promptly and carefully attended to.
 Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, and other pro-
 duce 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 am engines, saw mills, grist
 mills, &c., &c., of latest style and improvement.
 Also, railroad equipment and supplies purchased
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