

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

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CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.		
Return of Five-Twenties from Europe.....	609	Trade of Great Britain with the United States.....
National Bank Failure at Washington.....	610	Analyses of Railroad Reports.....
American Commerce with Mexico.....	611	Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....
Georgia State Debt.....	611	Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.		
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks National Banks, etc.....	617	Commercial Epitome.....
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities.....	621	Cotton.....
	622	Breadstuffs.....
		Dry Goods.....
		Exports and Imports.....
		Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....
		624-31
THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.		
Railway News.....	632	ous Bond List.....
Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List.....	633	Insurance and Mining Journal.....
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Advertisements.....		634-35 636 636-40

The Chronicle.

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THE RETURN OF FIVE-TWENTIES FROM EUROPE.

We have among us a certain class of financial men who profess to be in no small alarm lest the European holders of our securities should be led, under the pressure of the continental war panic, to send them back to this country in larger amounts than can easily be absorbed by our own investors. The experience of the last four weeks does not justify these tremulous forebodings. During that time, probably, ten millions of five-twenties have been imported here from European markets. Yet the whole amount has been absorbed, and a glance at our Stock Exchange report shows that the price is nearly one per cent higher now than when the return movement first set in. Suppose that during the next two months another ten millions should come this way, is there any reason for contending that a similar result would not recur? Is it not extremely probable that with the

rapid increase of capital seeking investment, these bonds will be eagerly bought up? For we must remember that these five-twenties, for reasons, some of which we adverted to last week, are extremely scarce, and the demand from all parts of the country is growing with most active rapidity, while the supply is almost stationary.

There are two things, however, which render it probable that the return current of our securities from Europe will not, for any great length of time, be kept up. First, there are comparatively few of our Five-twenties in England. Of the 350 millions of these securities which are in the hands of European holders, it is computed that not more than 50 millions are owned by British capitalists. Hence, if on the Continent of Europe, in consequence of the troubled state of the political atmosphere, a considerable amount of bonds should be thrown on the market, they will be very likely to be taken up in Europe, where there is always an immense amount of capital waiting to invest itself in sound and safe securities. The firmness in Consols indicates that the scare in the London money market is passing away, and that the financial atmosphere is clearing up.

The same cause which has given a turn to British investments in the direction of consols, can scarcely fail to operate in favor of American securities, especially as all the securities of the Continental Governments are temporarily depressed and avoided.

Secondly, there is in England a growing conviction which is permeating the masses of the people, and is obtaining more and more power over the moneyed and governing classes, that this country is well able to bear its load of debt, and that our unbounded faith in the vast resources and recuperative energy of the United States does not rest on a false foundation. This conviction has recently found expression in the House of Commons in a speech by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, whom no one will suspect of undue partiality. He observes that "the debt of the United States is in itself something wonderful—wonderful as the creation of four years, strictly of four years, and no more; and yet amounting to nearly \$3,000,000,000, or £600,000,000, and the rate of growth of the debt in the last year exceeded, I think, £200,000,000. That is a wonderful debt, and its charge is enormous. Well, now, looking at these figures, a man would be struck with something like despair; but if we look at the position of the country which has to bear the burden I must confess that I think *the future of America, as far as finance is concerned—political problems are not now in question—will not be attended with any embarrassment. I do not believe the debt will constitute any dif-*

faculty for the American people. I am confident that if they show with respect to finance, any portion of that extraordinary resolution which on both sides alike they manifested during the war, and of that equally remarkable resolution with which, on the return of peace, they have brought their monstrous and gigantic establishments within moderate bounds, I won't say that this debt, according to an expression which was once fashionable in this country, will be a fleabite, but that in a moderate time it will be brought within very small limits, and *may, even within the lifetime of persons now living, be effaced altogether.*"

In these remarks we see not merely what is thought of American securities by Mr. Gladstone, but they are still more valuable as an echo of British opinion, and especially of the opinion of British capitalists and investors. With such testimony before us, we are still of the opinion we expressed recently, that in proportion as our securities leave Germany, they will have a growing tendency to find a resting place in England. We do not wish to be understood as favoring the retention of our bonds in Europe. On the contrary, it is extremely probable that we are well able rapidly to absorb the whole of them in this country, and that our financial position would be stronger, or less open to disturbance if none of our government bonds were held abroad. Our argument simply amounts to this, that there is little prospect of our being able to get the foreign holders to part with their bonds, and that there are persons among us who fear that our monetary affairs here will be disturbed by the heavy importation of these bonds during the next two months.

THE NATIONAL BANK FAILURE AT WASHINGTON.

It is one of the gratifying features of our financial operations during the last five years, that although such vast sums of money have passed through the hands of government officials and agents, there have been so few instances of embezzlement or peculation. When exceptional instances do occur of attempted fraud or collusion it is therefore a high public duty to make of all who are implicated in them an example which will show that breach of trust, and tampering with public funds is one of the most ignominious of crimes.

The opprobrious circumstances which attended the collapse of the Merchants' National Bank at Washington are partly detailed in the preliminary report which has been issued of the official examination of the books of the bank by order of Mr. Clarke, the Comptroller of the Currency. If we are not misinformed, however, the truth is not all known as yet and further surprising disclosures will shortly be made. One of the most noteworthy circumstances connected with this failure is the small extent to which the customers of the bank are sufferers. On the first of January last the deposits of private persons were officially reported at \$602,309. Had the bank failed, then the loss of individual depositors would have been very heavy. From some causes, which require explanation however, these private deposits, on the day of the failure, were reduced to \$38,610. In other words, more than half a million of dollars appears to have been paid to preferred creditors a short time before the crash. Now, from this point of view it is a singular coincidence that the government deposits between 1st Jan. and the failure increased from \$94,225 to \$762,312, and a more remarkable circumstance still is that over a quarter of a million of government money was placed in the bank within a fortnight of the closing of its doors by complete insolvency.

It has for a long time been no secret, that the Merchants National Bank did not enjoy the high credit which should be indispensable to every bank which is permitted to enjoy the

prestige of being a depository of public money. The United States Treasurer, Mr. Spinner, it has accordingly been in some quarters supposed, must have known something of the loss of credit of the bank. It is certain that he has acted with commendable caution in drawing down his deposits. On this subject, Mr. Spinner, in a letter to an evening paper, makes the following statement:

"Now the facts are, that there was standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States only \$3,858 83. On the day of the failure the bank issued a certificate that \$1,155 31 was deposited on account of its semi-annual duty, and on the same day General Robinson directed the bank to pass from his credit to that of the Treasurer of the United States the sum of \$51,258 93. No money passed in either of these last two transactions, and both were made when it was known that the bank had failed. So far as the Treasurer's account was concerned, there was and is now standing legitimately to his credit less than four thousand dollars, while he holds in his hands securities, exclusive of what will be required to redeem the entire circulation of the bank, that would on a sale to-day exceed one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The truth is, that but for the disobedience of orders of a military officer, and the indiscretion of two officers in the Treasury Department—of neither of which the Treasurer had knowledge—no harm could by any possibility have come to the government."

Under the 45th section of the National Banking law, it is the right of Mr. Freeman Clarke, as Comptroller of the Currency, to order, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, an official examination of the affairs of any national bank. That in the case of the Merchants' National Bank, this examination should have been deferred until after the failure is on every account to be greatly regretted. By falsifying its returns, or by some other contrivances, a disingenuous shaky bank might deceive everybody in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency; but it could scarcely deceive many watchful officers in other bureaus of the Treasury Department. Several disbursing officers at any rate must have been in the secret. Now, it is the obvious duty of these subordinates to report to their chief, the Secretary of the Treasury, any and every case of irregularity on the part of the depositories of public money. If there be no regulation requiring this, such a rule should be made without delay. For how otherwise can it be known by Mr. McCulloch what banks require looking after, and what public depositories should have their deposits of government money reduced or removed.

How long ago certain disbursing officers have been aware of the dangerous position of the bank we are not told, but there is every reason to believe that the meeting of the 20th April, at which the official examiner says that Lieut.-Col. E. E. Paulding, Paymaster, United States Army, was present was the last of a series of anxious consultations of the "friends of the bank." After this meeting, when the insolvent condition of the bank was well known, Col. Paulding, instead of taking measures to draw out the \$300,000 of Government funds which he had deposited there, proceeded next day to place \$200,000 more in the bank, two other dishonest officers of the Government adding \$43,000 more.

Notwithstanding this evidence of fraudulent and concerted purpose we do not hear that any of the parties to the crime have as yet been arrested with the exception of Col. Paulding himself who will probably be tried by court martial. The preliminary inquiries are, indeed, still going on, and some of the features of this disgraceful affair may assume a different color as more light is shed upon them. In view of this investigation we have only to ask on the part of the public that the fullest publicity be given to the facts, and the severest punishment to the men who shall be found guilty of contriving and conniving at so heinous a crime.

Among the subordinate points on which the public desire information is the almost unlimited command which Paulding seems to have had of Government money. We have every reason to believe that our paymasters and other disbursing officers have, with very few exceptions, proved them-

selves worthy of the highest trust; but we must object in the most positive and emphatic manner to the allowing of Government funds to lie in the hands of any pay officer longer than is absolutely necessary. His office is to disburse and not to hold the public money. His bonds are fixed at a rate which indicates that he is never to hold more than a very limited amount and for a very limited time. Our disbursing officers must be made to understand that the money entrusted to them must be placed, with the least possible delay, in the hands of the creditors of the Government. So far, however, have we diverged from this right and safe rule, that Paymaster Paulding can accommodate his friends with a loan of half a million of dollars, and certain banks, it is reported, are accustomed to offer inducements of a pecuniary character to disbursing officers to place Government funds on deposit with them. Any paymaster who receives any such gratuities, whether as interest or in any other form, should be instantly disgraced and dismissed the service. It is worthy of note that no less than sixteen officials in various bureaus had money deposited in the Merchants' National Bank. As its capital was \$306,000, the stockholders will, of course, be responsible for the debts of the bank under the stockholders' liability clause of the national banking law.

The currency now outstanding amounts to \$179,810. It is supposed by some persons that as the Government will redeem broken bank notes from the proceeds of the bonds deposited at Washington for that purpose, these notes will pass as freely now as before the bank stopped payment. This is a mistake. The notes of a broken national bank are no longer legal tender from or to the Government. They will be eventually paid by the Treasury, and destroyed. But the law does not provide that they shall be paid except after such a day as may be fixed for that purpose.

AMERICAN COMMERCE WITH MEXICO.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the Secretary of the Treasury sent into the House of Representatives on Monday of this week, a communication received by him from the Collector of Customs at Brownsville in Texas, on a subject of considerable importance to our Southwestern commerce.

According to the Collector, an order was promulgated in the city of Matamoras in Mexico, early in January last, to the effect that all goods going to Brownsville from that city, or to that city from Brownsville, should pay full duties at the Mexican Custom-house. This order the Collector represents as being in conflict with the previous policy of the Mexican Government, under which goods entering Matamoras were admitted free, the duties upon such goods being paid only when the goods were resold to go into the interior of Mexico; and the Collector considers that the object of the order evidently was a discrimination against the trade of Brownsville, dictated by a fear of Brownsville enterprise on the part of the Mexican authorities, and by a desire on their part to force American trade with Mexico into the Mexican port of Bagdad, lower down the Rio Grande.

This being the state of the case in the mind of our Brownsville Collector, that functionary proceeds to recommend that the Secretary of the Treasury should issue an order to the collectors of New Albany, Galveston, and Indianola, not to clear any vessel for the ports of Bagdad or Matamoras, until the obnoxious order in question shall be rescinded by the Mexican authorities. It is to be hoped that this extraordinary recommendation may be thoroughly sifted, and both its origin and its probable effects maturely estimated at Washington before the Secretary of the Treasury takes it into serious consideration.

The Secretary, in his communication made to Congress,

observes that the Collector at Brownsville "fails to state by what authority, whether purely local or otherwise," the order of which he complains was promulgated. It is possible that this "failure to state" so important an element of the case may have resulted from ignorance on the part of the Collector; and it is worth while for us, therefore, to call the attention of the Secretary and of Congress to the fact that the order undoubtedly emanated from the central government at Mexico, and was issued in pursuance of the new financial policy inaugurated in Mexico under the advice of Mr. Langlais, just before the sudden death of that gentleman. Mr. Langlais, as our readers interested in Mexican commerce will remember, was a member of the Council of State of France who was sent out to Mexico at the request of the Emperor Maximilian to examine into the condition of the Mexican finances, and to report upon the measures necessary to be adopted in order to disentangle those finances from the confusion in which they have been weltering for many years past. After devoting many months to this arduous task, Mr. Langlais, worn out by its pressure and by the effects of the Mexican climate, suddenly died in February last, just after completing a great scheme of financial reform, for the adoption of which he is understood to have expected such a regularization of the treasury as would ensure to the Mexican Government a revenue of about twenty-five millions of dollars per annum.

Several features of this scheme were made public in Mexico early in the present year, and among them one in particular, having been fully adopted by the Government of Maximilian, made its appearance in the form of an imperial decree abolishing the practice of which the Collector at Brownsville speaks, and which had obtained for several years, not at Matamoras alone, but at all the Mexican ports of entry, of admitting, free of duty, all goods intended for sale in the interior of Mexico, the duty on such goods being collected subsequently to their entry, when they were dispatched from the port of importation to the points of consumption.

Under this practise the business of smuggling had attained, as Mr. Douglass clearly showed, the most formidable proportions at Vera Cruz, San Blas, Tampico, Matamoras, and other Mexican ports of entry, to the great detriment, not only of the Mexican customs, but of consumers in the interior of Mexico. In his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector at Brownsville states that "many of the prominent merchants of Matamoras are entirely opposed to the decree" of which he complains. We presume there can be little doubt of this, and we may add that the same thing is just as true of "many prominent merchants" at Vera Cruz, and at sundry other ports which have heretofore profited largely by the practise to which the obnoxious decree was intended to put an end.

But, it can hardly be thought desirable either in the interests of international law, or of American commerce, that the American Government should be used as a "lever" by these "prominent merchants" to compel the Mexican Government into abandoning a reform which cannot fail in the end to benefit legitimate trade at the expense only of trade which is illegitimate. Measures which tend to increase the consuming power of the whole Mexican people by equalizing their fiscal burdens, and developing a healthy state of internal traffic in that country, cannot but be ultimately beneficial to the United States, as the nearest neighbor of Mexico.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF GEORGIA.

The amount of bonds issued previous to the war by the State of Georgia and outstanding March, 1866, including unpaid coupons, was \$3,374,200. These are accounted for in the following abstract:

Due	Issued for	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	Total.
1879..	Central Bank	\$.....	\$.....	\$6,000	\$6,000
1861..	"	"	"	10,000	10,000
1862..	Western & Atlantic R. R.	"	18,000	48,000	66,000
1863..	"	"	40,500	53,500	40,500
1864..	Central Bank	"	"	40,000	40,000
1865..	Western & Atlantic R. R.	"	18,000	"	18,000
Past due					
1868..	Western & Atlantic R. R.	\$.....	\$176,500	\$.....	\$176,500
1869..	"	(sterl'g) 72,000	262,500	"	334,500
1870..	"	"	131,500	"	131,500
1871..	"	"	153,750	100,000	153,750
1872..	"	"	623,500	"	623,500
1873..	"	"	169,500	176,500	169,500
1874..	"	"	75,000	"	75,000
1875..	Atlantic & Gulf R. R.	"	100,000	"	100,000
1876..	"	"	200,000	"	200,000
1877..	"	"	200,000	"	200,000
1878..	"	"	200,000	"	200,000
1879..	"	"	100,000	"	100,000
1880..	"	"	"	"	"
1881..	"	"	"	"	"
Not yet due					
		73,000	2,195,250	276,500	2,544,750
Total outstanding		73,000	2,271,750	434,000	2,777,750
Coupons due to March, 1866		596,550			
Total funded debt March, 1866		\$3,374,300			

From the above statement it appears that the principal sum of \$234,000 was in March last past due, and that there was also due for coupons not paid the further sum of \$596,550, making together an aggregate requiring immediate legislation of \$830,550. For the payment of this over-due money provision was made in the eighth section of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State and approved by the Governor, March 12, 1866. The act referred to also authorizes the issue of \$1,500,000 to meet appropriations made and to be made, and for the repairs and equipment of the Western & Atlantic Railroad; and also \$600,000 to pay the State's proportion of the \$20,000,000 direct tax (\$584,367 33) collectable by the United States under the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861.

Including the above and the undelivered bonds to be paid to the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad for the State's subscription to the stock thereof under the act of 1858, the funded debt of the State when all is paid up and settled will stand as follows:

Bonds outstanding and not yet due	\$2,543,750
due and not to be paid with other bonds	231,000
Coupons due and to be paid with bonds	596,550
Bonds to Atl. & Gulf R. R. per act of 1858	\$700,000
Bonds to Atl. & Atl. R. R. per act Mar. 12, 1866, sec. 1.	1,500,000
Bonds to U. S. per act Mar. 12, 1866, sec. 7	600,000
Total outstanding and appropriated	\$6,174,300

The immediate resources of the State, beyond the taxable value of real and personal property, are as follows:

Western and Atlantic Railroad, from Atlanta to Chattanooga, about 137 miles, constructed and owned exclusively by the State (first appropriation made in 1836, and last in 1854)	\$4,441,532
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, in which the State owns 7,000 shares, all paid in	700,000
Total	\$5,141,532

And to this should be added 2,209 shares of \$100 each, in bank stock and some minor items, the actual value of which cannot yet be determined.

The railroad property is all valuable. The Western and Atlantic Railroad for several years before 1863 paid into the State Treasury, as net earnings, about 10 per cent on the original investment, and is rapidly increasing in productiveness. The Atlantic and Gulf Railroad is not yet completed; it is now open to Thomasville, and will be finished to the Chattahoochee in a comparatively short period. This road is in the direct line from the Atlantic at Savannah and Brunswick, and will connect at the Western State line with the Florida lines to Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The valuation of the State (exclusive of slave property) returned for taxation in 1860 was \$389,627,722; in 1864 it was \$850,486,812, expressed in confederate currency. The probable valuation now is \$350,000,000. As a matter of record, we here give in detail the returned valuations of the years covering the late war, the tax being collectable in the next ensuing year:

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Taxable property.					
Land	161,764,975	161,624,244	150,240,623	156,713,858	283,620,550
City and town prop	35,139,415	35,510,699	34,010,410	51,756,808	94,388,357
Money & solv't debts	107,336,253	112,361,877	108,432,823	112,230,383	137,694,173
Merchandise	15,577,193	12,720,623	6,246,520	52,578,729	99,565,692
Shipping & tonnage	943,940	902,570	166,300	675,600	2,927,315
Stocks, manuf's, &c.	4,034,252	4,850,102	4,805,407	16,276,004	23,320,485
House'h'd & kit'n fur	2,374,284	2,215,646	2,327,307	4,194,999	14,417,689
Other, not enumerat'd	42,427,295	41,604,747	41,485,532	66,140,352	194,612,549
Total	\$369,727,922	371,788,508	347,850,222	460,560,713	850,486,812
Slaves	302,694,855	272,015,490	230,502,040	379,480,414	762,105,994
Total value	672,322,777	643,803,998	578,352,262	840,041,127	1,612,592,806

The following exhibits the returns upon which the general and specific taxation is based:

Polls	99,748	101,505	91,562	52,764	39,863
Professions	2,699	2,720	1,915	640	1,351
Dentists	96	95	44	44	33
Daguerrean artists	66	62	33	33	22
Free persons of color	1,225	1,273	982	1,053	878
Acres of land	33,345,259	33,663,723	32,492,764	26,808,861	25,892,569
Slaves	450,033	460,788	473,761	486,170	432,666

Childr'n betw'n 6 & 18	102,125	97,472
Hands emp'd'n 12 & 15	34,561	34,346
do 15 & 55	160,964	166,127
do 55 & 65	11,161	11,799
Sheep	.....	447,965
Sheep killed by dogs	.....	31,046
Dogs	.....	81,423

The average returned value per acre of land was: in 1860 \$4.85, in 1861 \$4.30, in 1862 \$4.68, in 1863 \$6.35, and in 1864 (in 108 of the 132 counties, 24 counties making no returns) \$10.75. The returns for 1860-61, and '62 were made upon the specie currency basis; and the returns for 1863 and 1864 were as required by law, made upon the value in Confederate currency. The reason the item of merchandize was so much increased in 1863 and 1864 was because all cotton, except that in the hands of the original producer, was taxed under that head in those years. The receipts into the Treasury from General and Income Tax for the fiscal year 1865, collected on the lists of 1864, amounted to \$14,015,225 (comf. value), and the total receipts to \$14,628,603. The disbursements in that year amounted to \$11,573,605, leaving in the treasury \$3,054,998 or, including the balance from previous year, \$5,201,086; which amount being in Confederate currency, became worthless by the result of the war.

No assessment was made in the year 1865 for the service of the next fiscal year. By a law approved March 3, 1866, however, the Governor with the assistance of the Comptroller-General, was authorized to assess and levy such a per centage on taxable property as will produce the sum of \$350,000, and in addition to this ad valorem tax, certain specific taxes, viz.: on every male inhabitant between 21 and 60 years of age, \$1; on professional men and artists \$10; on auctioneers and billiard table keepers \$25; on bagatelle table and ten-pin alley keepers, &c., \$10; on race-track keepers \$50; on circus companies, for each exhibition, \$25; on every agent or person engaged in any gift lottery or enterprize in any county \$1,000; on spirits sold by others than distillers 25 cents per gallon, &c—the taxes to be collected in United States currency. It is supposed that these specific taxes will bring in \$150,000, which, with the amount raised by general tax, will supply, in the aggregate \$500,000. No revenue is expected from the railroads, the whole net earnings being required for repairs and reconstruction. Of the sums thus to be realized more than \$200,000 will be required for interest on the debt; which will leave \$200,000 for the State government and legislature, and \$100,000 for educational and charitable institutions and miscellaneous purposes.

It is thus apparent that Georgia is amply able to sustain its credit before the world. Its legislature has provided adequately both for its debt and income. Before the war the character and credit of no State in the Union stood higher than that of Georgia. Her bonds commanded at least as fair a price as that of any other State, and even since the close of the war have sold at far better rates (95@100) than those of any other Southern State. This is due to her good faith, and her promptness in meeting all her obligations. The loss of her slaves may or may not have crippled individual means, but the other resources of the people are still great and increasingly productive.

The amount of the debt contracted by the State during the war, and which has been thoroughly wiped out by the acceptance of the terms offered by President Johnson, as precedent to the restoration of the State government, amounted to about \$18,000,000. As a matter of history, however, a summary of the securities constituting the evidences of this debt it is presumed will be interesting, and on this account only it claims notice at our hand. The following we abbreviate from the Report of the Comptroller General to the Provisional Governor in October, 1865:

State Defence Bonds authorized by act of Nov. 16, 1860, (7s, due 1881)	\$842,500
do do do do (6s, due 1881)	25,000
Confederate Tax Bonds, authorized by act of Dec. 11, 1861, and sold to pay the tax assessed on the State by the Confederate Congress under act of Aug. 16, 1861	2,441,000
Funded debt	\$3,308,500
Treasury Notes and Certificates of Deposit, "payable in 8 per cent bonds or specie, six months after a treaty of peace, or when the banks of Savannah and Augusta resume specie payments, if before that time"	3,758,000
Treasury Notes and Certificates of Deposit "payable in specie or 6 per cent bonds of the State, six months after a treaty of peace shall have been ratified between the U. S. States and the Confederate States"	4,800,000
Making the bonded debt and debt promised in specie or bonds	\$11,866,500
Treasury Notes made payable in Confederate Treasury Notes "if presented within three months after maturity; otherwise not redeemable except in payment of public dues"	5,171,500
Change Notes, made "payable only in Confederate Treasury Notes"	997,776
Total outstanding October 16, 1865	\$18,035,776

The following is a copy of the act passed by the General Assembly in relation to the debt of the State and approved by the Governor, March 12, 1866:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State Georgia, That for the purpose of raising funds to meet appropriations made, and to be made, and for the repairs and equipment of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, his Excellency the Governor is hereby authorized to issue and negotiate bonds of this State for an aggregate amount of one and a half million of dollars—said bonds

to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, at such place or places as he may choose to designate. The said bonds shall run for a period of not longer than thirty years, and may be, if the Governor so directs, redeemable in not less than five nor longer than twenty years, at the option of the State, and known as "Five Twenties," or of such other form as he may deem most desirable.

Sec. 2. The said bonds shall be signed by his Excellency the Governor, and countersigned by the Comptroller General, and by him to be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose. If coupons are attached, then shall be signed by the Treasurer, or some one appointed by the Governor to perform that service.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of effecting the negotiation of said bonds, the Governor is authorized to employ an agent, or agents, to visit such place or places as he may direct, and to empower such agent to make the negotiation upon such terms, and with such limitations as the Governor may instruct, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 4. For the payment of the interest on said bonds, and for the creation of a sinking fund to discharge the principal of the same, there shall be annually set apart and pledged, so much of the income of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, as will amount to the annual interest, and three per cent upon the principal debt, which pledge shall be incorporated in the bonds aforesaid, and the said sinking fund shall be invested from time to time in the purchase and cancellation of said bonds, or in such securities as the Legislature may direct; but should his Excellency the Governor find it impolitic, or not desirable, to provide such sinking fund, or pledge the income of the said road, or he prefer to give other or additional security, then the Superintendent and Auditor of the Western and Atlantic Railroad shall, on request of the Governor, make and execute to three Trustees, to be appointed by him, mortgage upon said road, its appurtenances and franchises, which said mortgage shall be a lien upon the same, for the security and benefit of the bondholders, and may be enforced against said Western and Atlantic Railroad as a corporation. On failure of the State to redeem said bonds, or to pay the interest as it falls due, said Trustees shall proceed to foreclose and enforce said mortgage lien whenever requested to do so by any holder of said bonds where the same are over due, or the interest unpaid.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the limitation heretofore placed by an ordinance of the convention limiting the discount of certain bonds authorized by said convention to be issued, is hereby removed, and said bonds shall or may be negotiated upon like terms and conditions as the bonds authorized by this Act to be issued.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws heretofore passed appropriating the income of the Western and Atlantic Railroad for other purposes be, and the same are hereby repealed, except in such cases where the repeal of the same would operate as a violation of contract; *provided*, that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to repeal an Act to provide for the education of the children of this State between certain ages, and to provide an annual sinking fund for the extinguishment of the public debt, assented to December 11th, 1858, but the net income appropriated by said Act shall not be paid until the interest on State bonds and the three per cent sinking fund shall be first set aside.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That his Excellency the Governor is hereby authorized to issue and negotiate bonds to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, at such time and rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent, as he may find necessary and proper for the purpose of paying to the Government of the United States the land tax about to be levied on the people of the State of Georgia, in behalf of the Government of the United States—said tax amounting to five hundred and eighty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents, and interest which may be due thereon.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That his Excellency the Governor is hereby authorized to issue bonds in renewal of bonds now due, and interest thereon, amounting in the aggregate, principal and interest, to the sum of eight hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, the bonds so issued by virtue of this section to bear the same rate of interest, to be payable at the same time, and to be covered by the same security, as the bonds authorized to be issued in the first section of this Act.

Sec. 9. All laws and parts of laws militating against this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 12th, 1866.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH THE UNITED STATES.

COTTON, BREADSTUFFS PROVISIONS &C.

Our London correspondent furnishes us with an analysis of the official returns just issued, of the trade between Great Britain and the United States, for the the three months ending March 31st. The figures will be found my suggestive.

COTTON.

Our chief interest centres in this important staple, the largely increased receipts of which during the year has so unsettled prices. It seems that the total imports into Great Britain of Cotton from all quarters in March, amounted to 872,287 cwts.; against 621,673 cwts. in 1865, and 587,211 cwts. in 1864. Of this quantity stated as arrived during the present year, 503,220 cwts. were from the United States, and 151,543 cwts. from British India. The statement for the three months ending March 31, as follows:—

	1864	1865	1866
From United States, Cwts.	1,757	19,989	1,078,955
Bahamas and Bermuda, "	63,910	99,733	2,602
Mexico,	49,227	75,675	2,850
Brazil,	61,210	119,818	149,701
Turkey,	47,756	57,226	41,374
Egypt,	309,091	477,363	246,897
British India,	459,008	404,610	457,450
China,	105,476	106,146	.....
Other Countries,	34,453	72,714	46,580
Total,	1,131,968	1,433,274	2,026,409

It appears from the foregoing that not only the supply from India and America, but also that from Brazil is largely on the increase, so that the United States no longer has the monopoly of the cotton trade. She may regain it if our legislators are mindful not to over burden, the production with excessive taxation—but it will require careful nursing —We must be able to produce cotton at low prices if we would drive out competition. In this connection the following statement showing the stock of cotton now afloat for and on land in Europe, will be of interest, showing the largely increased supply pressing upon the market.

	1865	1866
Stock at Liverpool bales,	537,010	784,630
" London,	108,497	59,780
" Havre,	60,000	94,000
" Rest of Continent,	35,000	20,000
" American cotton afloat,	30,000	135,000
" India,	376,881	645,705
Total,	1,147,388	1,739,115

These figures show an increase in the supply of 600,000 bales, and indicate the impossibility of our controlling the market in future, unless, as stated before, we can furnish cotton at a low price.

BREADSTUFFS.

The arrivals of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom continue large. The leading sources of supply are now Russia and France—Russia, in the course of March, having forwarded 528,513 cwts. of wheat, and France 536,701 cwts., together with 540,943 cwts. of flour. The total imports of wheat, in the three months ending March 31, were nearly four million cwts., and of flour 1,200,000 cwts. in excess of the corresponding period last year. The extent of the arrivals of wheat, flour and Indian corn, during the three months ending March 31, will be seen in the subjoined statement:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
WHEAT—From Russia,	551,308	1,071,117	2,839,170
Prussia,	1,148,273	139,189	203,961
Denmark,	259,147	68,699	42,524
Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg,	114,958	27,529	33,904
Mecklenburg,	117,915	24,828	9,930
Hanse Towns,	191,819	17,621	35,612
France,	396,886	149,504	1,282,140
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia,	139,611	148,363	174,835
Egypt,	268,541	.....	.....
United States,	2,249,559	124,426	290,980
British North America,	10,833	2,294	8,789
Other countries,	139,000	139,044	750,053
Total,	5,617,855	1,912,614	5,671,948
INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE—Total,	427,714	1,173,942	3,338,874
FLOUR—From Hanse Towns,	106,914	66,671	47,832
France,	1,011,090	538,219	1,589,437
United States,	649,470	71,441	149,570
British North America,	4,072	9,959	4,343
Other countries,	23,889	8,203	64,278
Total,	1,795,435	694,493	1,855,510

It will be seen from this table that the United States figure for a very small supply—really almost nothing. In fact, prices of bread stuffs with us have now reached so high a point that the latest news from Europe (May 5) advise us of the purchase in Liverpool and shipment to this country of 800 quarters of American red winter wheat at 51½d. for 500 pounds, and 150 sacks of French flour!

PROVISIONS.

With the exception of eggs, lard and pork the arrivals of provisions in March into the United Kingdom fell off from previous years. The totals of each description for the three months are as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Bacon and hams, cwts,	244,845	121,745	111,366
Beef, salt, cwt,	102,674	53,307	39,325
Pork, salt, cwt,	35,786	26,669	52,161
Butter, cwt,	192,763	209,056	200,931
Cheese, cwt,	108,291	127,184	102,045
Eggs, number,	56,700,360	67,855,200	88,717,200
Lard, number,	17,359	19,004	41,560

And the imports of live stock during the same periods were as under

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Oxen, bulls and cows, number,	13,134	29,343	29,707
Calves, number,	3,634	4,061	5,170
Sheep and lambs, number,	31,690	55,012	134,049
Swine and hogs, number,	2,067	14,256	11,976

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

As regards the value of the total exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures the figures are as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
January,	£10,413,586	£10,489,339	£14,354,748
February,	12,698,121	11,376,214	15,116,063
March,	13,555,674	13,770,154	17,520,354
Total,	£36,667,381	£35,635,707	£46,991,165

Hence, this year's trade shows an increase in the department of £11,400,000 over last year's, the augmentations being chiefly attributable to the improved demand for goods for America and other foreign countries. But the fact remains that while the trade in British produce and manufactures with most foreign countries shows an increase as compared with last and previous years. The colonial trade, so far as exports are concerned, has fallen off. The extent of trade in British and Irish produce and manufactures for the two months ending February 28, being the latest date at which the accounts are made up, with foreign countries and with the colonies, will be seen in the subjoined statement

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Russia,	£14,125	£17,693	£68,236
Hanse Towns,	1,365,917	1,272,977	2,656,769
Holland,	704,678	822,943	1,385,098
Belgium,	515,816	486,627	505,934
France,	1,161,730	1,416,072	1,577,044
Italy,	1,012,193	960,274	836,385
Turkey, European,	747,346	739,640	1,183,987
Egypt,	927,242	988,515	1,680,464
China, exclusive of Hong Kong,	359,993	493,137	678,666
Japan,	39,873	59,812	217,589
United States:			
Atlantic ports, Northern,	4,268,457	1,897,893	6,319,443
" Southern,	33,200	14,764	139,951
Pacific ports,	119,440	63,397	178,061
Brazil,	806,570	966,110	1,278,025

The above are the principal countries to which goods were exported, and the totals, including the value of the supplies forwarded to other countries, stand thus in each year

Disbursed as follows, viz.:

Table with 4 columns showing disbursement amounts for various categories like interest on mortgage debt, rents of leased roads, etc., for the years 1862-1865.

From the surplus of Jan. 1, 1866, there was paid the usual dividend of 4 per cent on the common stock, amounting to \$656,004, which reduces the balance of surplus income to next account to \$859,346.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial condition of the company, as exhibited on the General Balance Sheet made up at the close of each of the last four years, is presented in the following statement:

Table with 4 columns showing financial condition for years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, including stock, funded debt, and aggregate assets.

The following table shows the amounts paid on account of construction in each year since the reorganization of the company in Jan., 1862:

Table with 5 columns showing construction costs for various items like grading, superstructure, land for road, etc., for years 1862-1865.

PROGRESS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

The following gives the length and cost of the railroads owned by the company, the miles operated, the gross earnings, expenses, and net earnings on account of operations and dividends, yearly, for the seven years ending December 31, 1865:

Table with 6 columns showing progress for seven years (1859-1865) including miles owned, cost of miles, gross earnings, operating expenses, net earnings, and dividends paid.

PROPORTIONAL DEDUCTIONS.

Taking the next preceding table as a basis the following deductions are drawn, showing the cost of the roads owned by the company per mile, the earnings, expenses and profits per mile expended, the ratio of expenses to earnings, the rate of profits to cost of road, and the rate of dividends paid;

Table with 7 columns showing fiscal years, cost of road per mile, earnings, expenses, profits, and dividends for years 1859-1865.

The above dividend is on the common stock; the rate on the preferred stock was 5 per cent in 1862, and after that year 7 per cent per annum.

The profits would be materially reduced (say a third) by subtracting from them the rents of leased roads, taxes, &c., which are payable before interest and dividends on the proper capital of the company.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

The tables which follow show the range of prices paid for the stock of the company monthly and for the years 1862-64, both inclusive:

Two tables showing stock prices for common and preferred stocks from January to December for years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON, AT LATEST DATES.

Table with columns for 'ON THE FOLLOWING PLACES', 'EXCHANGE AT LONDON-MAY 5', and 'EXCHANGE ON LONDON', listing rates for various cities.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, May 5, 1866.

The week just closing has been one of great importance, commercially, financially, and politically, and many changes have taken place. The causes of the leading alterations may be traced to the unsatisfactory position of affairs on the Continent, and people, although willing to believe that a war will not be the result of the present negotiations, are less sanguine, and feel that matters have now assumed so threatening an aspect as almost to preclude the possibility of a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

latest accounts, the celebrated quadrilateral fortress in Venetia is being rapidly placed in a complete state of defence. In consequence of these movements in Austria and Italy, the Prussian Government have ordered the mobilization of 150,000 men. Such is simply and very briefly the present position of affairs on the Continent. The effect has been, in a monetary point of view, most unfavorable, the banks of Berlin and Prussia having been compelled to advance the rates of discount. The directors of the Bank of England have advanced their *minimum* rate to 7 per cent. The exchanges have also been in a most unsettled state, so far as the Continent is concerned. Bills on Italy—owing to the suspension of specie payments in that country—are quite unsaleable; and in Austria they are very difficult of disposal, although the quotation is greatly in favor of London.

The present advance in the bank minimum, coming at a time when commercial circles in this country were anticipating an easier rate for money, has created more than usual discussion as respects the cause of the recent withdrawals of gold from the establishment. During the week they have amounted to £280,000, and have been on French account. One thing is certain, viz., that the demand is not even indirectly on Indian account, for the silver market, both here and on the Continent, is in a most inactive state, whilst at the last sale of bills on India, it was plainly apparent that the demand for remittance to the East continued to decline. By others, it is supposed that the six months' paper, which towards the close of last year was purchased largely for the Continent, had arrived at maturity, and that having been presented for payment, the money has been withdrawn in order to invest it more profitably on the Continent. But this can hardly be the case. The rate of discount at Paris is only 3½ per cent, and although the rate at Berlin is as high as our own, and at Turin, 6 per cent, it can hardly be expected that with the prevailing uncertainty in Austria, Prussia, and Italy, and with a low rate of discount at Paris, that capitalists would withdraw money invested at a high rate in this country, the credit of which they must, at the present moment, have more confidence in than in that of any other country in Europe. It is, indeed, very probable that the recent revelations in reference to our finance companies, and the great depreciation which has taken place in the value of these shares, has had a somewhat prejudicial effect on the Continent, and has made Paris capitalists more cautious; but the worst as regards these undertakings seems to have been passed, although several concerns are even now spoken of as in an unsatisfactory position. I have only heard to-day, that an important undertaking, which has long held its ground as a private concern, and which has promised to pay shortly a dividend of ten per cent, cannot get the necessary account of assets and liabilities to be presented to the shareholders, signed by the auditors.

With the best informed, however, it is the opinion that the recent withdrawals of bullion from the Bank have been in connection with the late monetary arrangements of some of the countries which are now at variance, either, probably, with the recent advance of £1,000,000 by Paris capitalists to Austria, or with the arrangement lately entered into between the Italian Government and the Bank of Turin for an advance of £10,000,000. Should this assumption prove correct, the advance in the rate here will, for a time at least, check the outflow, and money will be retained here for more legitimate employment in the carrying on of trade. Affairs, indeed, have already become more satisfactory; a few parcels of gold have been taken into the Bank; and whilst bad securities are in no favor, and continue to fall in value, the shares and securities of old established, and those which are known to be sound, undertakings, have been firm, and are advancing in price. The Bank statement is very unfavorable. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the return is made up to Wednesday evening, and as the rapid outflow of bullion led those requiring accommodation on the "fourth" to anticipate Thursday's advance in the rate of discount, many bills were sent in in the early part of the week, and were discounted at the prices then current. Hence, numerous advances were then made which would, under other circumstances, have been delayed till yesterday, and which would, as a consequence, have been included in the next weekly statement. It cannot, therefore, be considered that the Bank return represents the actual state of affairs, but that it really places them in a worse position than is actually the case. The next return may show the monetary position more accurately, but with the uncertainty existing on the continent it is at present imprudent to predict. The quotations for money in the open market are now as under for the best paper:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
30 days' bills.....	6½@	4 months' bills.....	7½@
60 do do.....	6½@	6 months' bills.....	8@
3 months' bills.....	7@	6&4 months' bank paper...	7@

The discount houses have advanced their terms for deposits. The rate for money on call is 5; if with seven days' notice of withdrawal 5½; and with fourteen days' 6 per cent.

On the Continent, there have been several fluctuations in the rate of

discount. The movements have been in an upward direction, and the quotations at the leading cities are held as under:

	Bank rate. $\frac{p}{c}$.	Open market. $\frac{p}{c}$.		Bank rate. $\frac{p}{c}$.	Open market. $\frac{p}{c}$.
At Paris.....	3½	3½	Turin.....	6	—
Vienna.....	5	5½	Brussels.....	4	4
Berlin.....	7	7	Madrid.....	—	—
Frankfort.....	5	4½ 5	Hamburg.....	—	6½
Amsterdam.....	6	6	St. Petersburg.....	5½	6½-7

The Consol market has been subjected to numerous fluctuations. The withdrawals of gold and the uncertainty of Continental politics produced heaviness in the early part of the week; but the advance in the Bank rate had the effect of producing temporary steadiness. The market, however, continued to fluctuate as the week closes, and is in a very sensitive state. The highest prices in each of the last six days were:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 5.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day	Thur'day	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	86½	Holiday.	86½	86½	86½	86½

American securities have been very dull, and prices generally have given way. United States 5.20's have fallen about 2 per cent; Illinois Central Railway shares \$4, and Erie Railway shares \$4. United States 5.20 bonds have been pressed for sale by German holders, and had it not been for a demand on American account, the decline in prices must have been more considerable. In addition to the almost general heaviness prevailing in the Stock Exchange, American railway securities have been further depressed by numerous sales of Illinois Central and Erie on account of provincial holders; hence the fall in their value. The annexed statement shows the highest prices in the days enumerated:

For week ending May 5.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 1882.....	69½		39½	68½	69½	68
Virginia 5 per cent.....	57½		57½	56½	56½	56½
do 6 per cent.....	49½		49½	47	47	48
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	74		74	74	74	74
— Pennsylvania section, 1st m, 1877..	73		73	73	73	73
do const'd mort. b'ds, 1895.....	60		60	60	60	60
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.....	51½		50½	49½	47½	48½
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent.....	74		73½	73	73½	73½
Illinois Central, \$100 shares.....	79½		78½	77	76½	76½
Marrietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent..	69		69	69	69	69
New York Central, 100 dollar shares...	67½		67½	67	67½	67½
Panama Rail, 7 per cent, 1872, 2d mort.	101		101	101	101	101
Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, 2d mort., 6 per cent.....	81		81	81	81	81
do \$50 shares.....	40		40	40	40	40
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (qua. by Penn. Railroad Co.)....	73		73	73½	73	73
do with option to be paid in Philadelphia.....	73		73	73	73	73
Canada 6 per cent.....	94		93	93	93	93½
do 5 per cent.....	79		79	79	79	77½

Advices from Frankfort state that while most other stocks were dull, American securities held firm at full quotations.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered his financial statement on Thursday night. He stated that the actual expenditure last year was £65,914,000, against an estimated expenditure of £66,147,000; and that the actual revenue amounted to £67,812,000. At the period of delivering his last budget, Mr. Gladstone estimated the loss to the revenue from the reductions in the duties on tea, fire insurances and incomes at £4,028,000; but at the close of the year, even with these important reductions, the actual loss was only £2,836,000. The reduction in the income tax had operated most successfully in increasing the monetary resources of the Government, for this tax was bringing in a revenue of about £1,400,000 for every penny per pound. When the tax was much higher than at present, the amount produced was proportionately much less, or about £700,000 to £800,000 per penny per pound, hence the people must have returned larger incomes, and have, therefore, paid income tax on a larger amount. The changes in the taxation proposed by Mr. Gladstone were few, viz.: The abolition of the timber duties; the equalization of the duty on wine in bottle to that in the wood; the abolition of the duty on pepper, and the reduction in the tax on stage, carriage and post horses to ½d per mile. Mr. Gladstone will thus sacrifice the following sums:

Timber duties.....	£307,000
Wine duties.....	58,000
Pepper duty.....	112,000
Stage, carriage and post-horse duties.....	85,000
	£562,000

Mr. Gladstone has also suggested reducing the national debt. As the estimated surplus for the current year is £1,350,000, of which £562,000 is sacrificed by the above reductions in the taxation, Mr. Gladstone proposes to invest £500,000 annually in the purchase of terminable annuities, which will expire in 1905. He also suggests to convert the £24,000,000 of stock held on account of the savings banks into terminable annuities expiring in 1885, which operation would involve an annual outlay of about one million sterling. By these two operations, £24,000,000 will have been paid off in 1885, and nearly £40,000,000 in 1905.

Rather a curious circumstance has transpired at Liverpool this week, in the purchase of wheat and flour for shipment to New York. The quantity of produce taken has been small, but according to the current rates in Liverpool and New York respectively, the operation can be performed with profit. The sale is 800 quarters of American Red Winter Wheat at 51s ½d per 500 lbs, imported duty free, under American certificate, and 150 sacks of French flour at a price which has not yet transpired.

The public sales of colonial wool will be commenced in London on Thursday next. The arrivals are large, viz.: 121,100 bales, comprising 16,366 bales from New South Wales and Queensland, 59,703 Victoria, 3,791 Tasmania, 17,205 South Australia, 1,932 Western Australia, 8,267 New Zealand, and 13,836 bales from the Cape of Good Hope.

The Liverpool public sales of East India wool were commenced on Thursday last, the 2nd week. The attendance of both home and foreign buyers were very good, and the competition, more especially for best wools very brisk. We consider prices of all clean and well-conditioned descriptions fully equal to the closing rates of our last January sales, but inferior and was kinds are rather irregular and slightly in favor of buyers.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports show an increase this week both in general merchandise and dry goods, the total being \$4,767,121 against \$3,886,560 last week, and \$6,229,635 the previous week. The exports are \$3,738,972 this week, against \$3,219,011 last week, and \$4,718,633 the previous week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry-goods) May 10, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) May 11th:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with 4 columns for years 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866. Rows include Dry goods, General merchandise, Total for the week, Previously reported, and Since January 1.

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 15:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with 4 columns for years 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866. Rows include for the week, Previously reported, and Since January 1.

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 12, 1866:

Table listing exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending May 12, 1866. Includes items like American gold, Steamer Arago, Steamer Borussia, Steamer Etna, and various gold bars and coins.

Table showing total since January 1, 1866, and a comparison of the same time in previous years (1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859).

GOLD CERTIFICATES.—The following is an official table of the gold certificates issued, redeemed, and outstanding on May 12:

Table showing gold certificates issued, redeemed, and outstanding on May 12, categorized by denomination (20s, 100s, 1,000s, 5,000s, 10,000s).

LAKE SUPERIOR.—Below we give the product of the mines located in the Portage Lake district for the first quarter of the year 1866:

Table showing the product of mines in the Portage Lake district for the first quarter of 1866, by month (January, February, March) and total, listing various types of minerals.

TAXATION OF STOCKHOLDERS OF BANKS—ACT OF NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The following is a certified copy of the act passed by the Legislature of New York on the 23d of April of this year:

An Act authorizing the taxation of stockholders of Banks, and the surplus funds of Savings Banks. Passed April 23, 1866. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. No tax shall hereafter be assessed upon the capital of any bank or

banking association organized under the authority of this State, or of the United States, but the stockholders in such banks and banking associations shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares of stock therein; said shares shall be included in the valuation of the personal property of such stockholder, in the assessment of taxes at the place, town, or ward where such bank or banking association is located, and not elsewhere, whether the said stockholder reside in said place, town or ward, or not, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals in this State. And in making such assessment there shall also be deducted from the value of such shares such sum as is in the same proportion to such value as is the assessed value of the real estate of the bank or banking association, and in which any portion of their capital is invested, in which said shares are held, to the whole amount of the capital stock of said bank or banking association. And provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to exempt from taxation the real estate held or owned by any such bank or banking association; but the same shall be subject to State, county, municipal and other taxation to the same extent and rate and in the same manner as other real estate is taxed.

SEC. 2. Every individual banker doing banking business under the laws of this State, is hereby required to declare upon oath before the assessor the amount of capital invested in such banking business, and each one hundred dollars of such capital for the purpose of this act, and for the purpose of taxation shall be held and regarded as one individual share in such banking business, and such shares are hereby declared to be personal property. If such banker have partners he shall declare upon oath before the assessor the number of shares held by each of them in such banking business, ascertained as above provided, and the shares so held by any partner shall be included in the valuation of his taxable property in the assessment of all taxes levied in the town, school district, or ward where such individual banker is located, and not elsewhere; and such individual banker shall pay the same and make the amount so paid a charge in his accounts with such partners; and if such individual banker have no partners he shall be held to be sole owner of all the shares in such business of banking, and the same shall be included in the valuation of his personal property in the assessment of all taxes levied in the town, school district or ward where his bank is located, and not elsewhere.

SEC. 3. There shall be kept at all times in the office where the business of such bank or banking association, organized under the authority of this State or the United States, shall be transacted, a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the stockholders therein, and of the number of shares held by each; and such list shall be subject to the inspection of the officers authorized to assess taxes during the business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted.

SEC. 4. Sections ten and eleven of chapter ninety-seven of the session laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. When the owner of stock in any bank or banking association, organized under the laws of this State, or of the United States, shall not reside in the same place where the bank or banking association is located, the collector and county treasurer shall, respectively, have the same powers as to collecting the tax to be assessed by this act, as they have by statute, when the person assessed has removed from the town, ward or county in which the assessment was made; and the county treasurer, receiver of taxes, or other officers authorized to receive said tax from the collector, may all or either of them have an action to collect the tax from the avails of the sale of his shares of stock, and the tax on the share or shares of said stock shall be and remain a lien thereon till the payment of said tax.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of collecting such taxes, and in addition to any other laws of this State, not in conflict with the constitution of the United States, relative to the imposition of taxes, it shall be the duty of every such bank or banking association, and the managing officer or officers thereof, to retain so much of any dividend or dividends belonging to such stockholders as shall be necessary to pay any taxes assessed in pursuance of this act, until it shall be made to appear to such officers that such taxes have been paid.

SEC. 7. The privileges and franchises granted by the legislature of the State, to savings banks or institutions for savings, are hereby declared to be personal property, and liable to taxation as such in the town or ward where they are located, to an amount not exceeding the gross sum of their surplus earned, and in the possession of said banks or institutions; and the officers of such institutions or banks, may be examined on oath by assessors, as the amount of such surplus; and the property of such banks and institutions shall be liable to seizure and sale for the payment of all taxes assessed upon them for said privilege and franchises.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately. STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the Secretary of State. I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.

The Bankers' Gazette.

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:

Table showing the number of shares sold at the Regular and Open Boards for the week ending on Friday. Columns include days of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri) and total for the week. Rows list various bank shares and railroad shares.

Table listing various companies and their share values, including Boston Water Power, Brunswick City, Canton, Cary Improvement, Central Amer. Transit, etc.

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:

Table comparing transactions in shares at the Regular Board, Open Board, and Both Boards from Saturday to Friday.

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

Table showing weekly transactions in shares from January 5 to March 9, categorized by Regular Board, Open Board, and Both Boards.

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

Table listing bond sales for U.S. 6's, State bonds (California, Connecticut, Georgia, etc.), and City bonds (Brooklyn, Jersey City, N.Y. City).

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

Summary table of securities sold daily from Saturday to Friday, including U.S. Bonds, State & City bonds, and Railroad Bonds.

The totals of each class of securities sold in the first four months of the year are shown in the statement which follows:

Table showing totals for Governments, State & City bonds, Railroad Bonds, and Total amount from January to April, with weekly breakdown for May.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—We have to report a continuance of the extreme ease in monetary affairs, noted for several weeks. The deposits with the banks continue to augment, while their loans to the "street" and commercial discounts do not increase in a corresponding rates.

amount of produce to the East, causes a constant flow of funds from that section to this centre, which steadily augments the idle surplus. From the subjoined statement of the Associated Banks, it will be seen that a further important addition to the deposit line was made last week, and that the legal tenders also increased nearly four millions.

The general dullness in mercantile circles and the uncertainty attending the future of the markets discourages new productive enterprises; so that there is little demand for money for new undertakings.

The applications for discounts are comparatively limited. Business paper, however, is in very active demand; and prime notes having 60 to 90 days to run are readily bought at 5@5 1/4 per cent.

There has been rather more activity in call loans, owing to the large transactions in gold and the purchases of coin from the Sub-Treasury. The general rate on demand loans is 5 per cent, with exceptions at 4 per cent.

Table of current rates for loans of various classes, including Call loans, Loans on bonds & mort., and Prime endorsed bills.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The strength of government securities has been somewhat severely tested, during the week, by the return of further large amounts of Five-twenties from Europe, and the report by the Java of the decline in the price of those securities at London to 67 1/2 a 7 1/2.

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

Table of closing quotations for Government securities from April 13 to May 18, listing various bond series and their prices.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The speculative ardor of Wall street was damped during the first half of the week by the unfavorable character of the advices from the money centers of Europe, and a temporary depression of prices resulted.

The outside public do not appear to take much interest in speculative operations. The current movements are got up chiefly in the interest of parties connected with the management of the roads, and are intended to give the stocks an improved standing, corresponding to what the parties conceive to be the really better condition and prospects of the roads.

Some of the leading stocks, especially New York Central, Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburg and Illinois Central are sustained through

having been sold "short." Illinois Central and Erie are very much above the price at which they are held in London and could not be supported at present quotations, but for the stocks being largely under the control of cliques. Cleveland and Pittsburg has advanced to 86, in anticipation of the payment of a 4 per cent dividend. Hudson River is very active and strong, and clique manipulation, and closes at 111 1/2—an advance of 2 1/2 since last week.

There has been considerably more speculative activity in the miscellaneous list, and prices close generally higher.

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

Table with columns for stock names (Cumberland Coal, Quicksilver, Canton Co., etc.) and dates (April 6, April 13, April 20, April 27, May 4, May 11, May 18).

THE GOLD MARKET.—At the beginning of the week, a very active demand for gold, for export, was developed, and on Monday the price advanced to 130 1/2, with an unusually strong upward tendency, aided by speculation. At this juncture, the Government came into the market prepared to sell freely at over 130, and has sold during the week probably over six millions of gold. This source of supply has kept down the premium at about an average of 30, but the course of the Government has sorely disturbed speculations for a rise in the premium. The shipments of specie for this week are probably larger than for any former week in the history of the port. The export on Wednesday last was \$3,479,194, and the City of Paris takes out to-morrow about \$3,500,000.

This morning, the steamer Manhattan brought \$225,452 from Vera Cruz.

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

Table with columns for dates (May 12, 14, 15) and highest/lowest values for gold.

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

Table with columns for Custom-house Receipts/Payments and Sub-Treasury Receipts/Payments, with dates from May 7 to 12.

Summary table for Custom House and Sub-Treasury transactions, including totals and balance in Sub-Treasury morning of May 7.

Included in the receipts of customs were \$174,000 in gold and \$1,943,391 in gold certificates.

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

Table showing aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury since January 6, with columns for weeks ending, custom house, sub-treasury receipts/payments, balances, and changes in balances.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There is an extreme scarcity of city produce bills on the market, and a large amount of sterling cotton bills are unsaleable, under the mistrust created by the decline in quotations and the return of bills upon the drawers. A large amount of the current bills are consequently drawn against specie, the rate for 60 day's bankers sterling bring 109 1/4 a 109 1/2, and for francs, long date, 5.11 1/2.

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

Table with columns for bill types (London Comm'l., Paris, Antwerp, etc.) and dates (April 27, May 4, May 11, May 18).

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 12, 1866:

Large table showing the condition of New York City Banks, including columns for Loans and discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net deposits, and Legal tenders, with a list of various banks.

Summary table for New York City Banks, including totals for Loans, Specie, Circulation, Net deposits, and Legal tenders.

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

Table showing deviations from the return of last week for Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, and Legal Tenders.

The return indicates a still further increase of idle funds in the banks; the increase in loans is probably due very much to increased investments in Government securities.

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

Table comparing several items (Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings) with returns of previous weeks from Jan 6 to May 12.

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

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 5.)

Table with columns for 'STOCKS AND SECURITIES' and 'RAILROAD STOCKS'. It lists various financial instruments such as American Gold Coin, National Registered Bonds, State Bonds, Municipal Bonds, Miscellaneous Shares, and Railroad Stocks/Bonds. Each entry includes its name and closing prices for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST, Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked), DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST, Principal Due, FRI DA (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities, State Securities, and Municipal Securities from various states like ALABAMA, CALIFORNIA, ILLINOIS, etc.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, May 18.

There is no essential change in the aspect of trade. There is not so much confidence in a speculative advance in leading staples, as was shown a week ago.

Cotton has advanced, but the upward movement is checked.

Breadstuffs, with unimportant exceptions, show some decline in prices: the most marked in Flour and Wheat, although the receipts are as yet much below the average.

Provisions have shown a pretty uniform declining tendency; the only marked exception being Beef, which is scarce; and the decline most decided in Pork and Lard, which had advanced most, and are still very high.

Groceries have in most items been drooping under large supplies. Coffee has been very dull and gold prices are tending downward: the stocks in this market and in the country are excessive.

Petroleum has ruled heavy for two or three days past, and prices are barely supported at the close. The price of crude at the wells has advanced from \$3 to \$5 50 per bbl, and is now free of Government tax.

Oils have been active and advancing. Crude Sperma has brought \$2 30 per gallon; Crude whale \$1 15; prime Lard Oil \$2; Linseed Oil \$1 55 in large lots.

Hides and Leather have ceased to advance, and have taken a slight turn downward.

Naval Stores have been less active, and are without essential change 1,000 lbs. common Rosin sold to-day at \$3 50 for 280 lbs.

Tallow has been in speculative demand. Closing at an advance of about one cent per lb.

Metals have been decidedly more active, especially Copper and Lead which close with some improvement. Pig Iron and Straits Tin have been in good demand.

East India goods are irregular. Gunny Cloth, Gunny Bags, and Calcutta Linseed have continued in speculative demand, with further advance in prices. But Hemp, Saltpetre, &c., remain dull and neglected.

Freights continue dull. Cotton shipments have been limited to a few hundred bales. We notice, however, in the past three days a considerable revival of shipments, of Corn to Liverpool, amounting to about 125,000 bushels, mostly by steamers, at 3 1/2d@4d per 56 lbs.

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The following table shows the exports from this port of some leading articles of commerce for the week ending May 14, since January 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

Table with columns: For the week, Since Jan. 1, '66, Same time '65. Rows include Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending May 18, 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.

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '65. Rows include Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

* Including malt. † Including bags reduced to barrels.

The following table shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending May 11, since Jan. 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

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

Table with columns: For the week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '65. Rows include Buttons, Coal, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs, etc.

LONDON, May 4th, Baring's Circular Reports.

Our Colonist and Foreign Produce Markets have been quiet during the week though prices have been generally maintained.

Cocoa.—1788 bags offered at auction chiefly consisted of Grenada which brought 65s@68s for common to mid, and 70s 6d@79s for fine.

COPPER lower.—Tough Cake £88, best Selected £89, Sheathing £91, Y. M. Sheathing 8d.

HEMP.—Of 500 bales Manila, from New York, offered at public sale, about half sold from £45@£45 15s for fair current quality, being again easier.

IRON.—Welsh quiet; rails and bars £6 16s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch pigs 70s cash for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED.—We are without arrivals during the week. On the spot the demand is limited and prices again easier, Calcutta being obtainable at 67s 9d.

LINSEED CAKES are in fair demand at £11 10s for New York in barrels, and £10 15s in bags.

NAVAL STORES.—French Spirits Turpentine on the spot nominally 49s, immediate shipment 45s 6d@46s.

OILS.—Fish: a few transactions reported in sperm at £124@125, pale seal £52 in retail; pale southern £50, cod £47 10s.

PEPPER.—Black Pepper: market dull; 2,600 bags Penang were only partly disposed of at 3 1/2d for common.

SPICES.—Black Pepper: market dull; 2,600 bags Penang were only partly disposed of at 3 1/2d for common.

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Table with 4 columns: Stock on hand Sept. 1, Received this week, Received previously, Received at other ports. Rows show weekly figures for 1866 and 1861.

On the 5th of May, the market closed unsettled and prices nominal. Freight, by sail to Liverpool, 9-1c@1/2d; to New York, 1c steamer; sail, none up. Exchange on New York, at sight, par to 1/4 premium; Sterling 106 @

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Our own correspondent in London gives the following full review of the Liverpool cotton Market; he writes under the date of May 5

The transactions in cotton have fallen off considerably, and although the imports are only 16,507 bales, whilst the exports amount to 18,588 bales, prices of all descriptions have further declined. American cotton shows a reduction in value from last week of 1d to 1 1/2d; Brazilian, 1d to 1 1/2d; Egyptian about 1d; Smyrna, 1/2d; and East Indian, 1d to 1 1/2d per lb. The sales of the week are 49,630 bales, of which 4,630 bales have been taken on speculation; 9,550 bales by exporters, and 35,430 bales by the trade.

Table showing Stock in Liverpool (London, Haver, Rest of Continent), American cotton afloat, and Indian cotton. Columns show 1865 and 1866 bales.

There is still, therefore, an excess of supply, present, and, what may be termed, immediately prospective, of 600,000 bales as compared with last year; and as it is stated that the demand for goods is subsiding, there appears at the present moment no possibility of there being any material or permanent recovery from the recent fall in the quotations.

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

Table showing export of breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1 1865. Columns include From (New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Calif. and other ports), To date, and quantities in bbls, bush, and other units.

Table showing comparative prices of cotton for various grades (Upland, Mobile, Orleans, Texas) from 1863 to 1866. Columns include year and price per unit.

The sales, imports, &c., for the week and the year are as follows:

Large table showing weekly sales, imports, and exports for various cotton types (American, East Indian, Brazilian, Egyptian, Other sorts). Columns include Trade, Expt., Speculation, Total, Same period, To this date, and Dec. 31.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, P. M.

The market has declined in flour and wheat; in other articles no important change can be noted. The arrivals of flour continue at little more than half the average of former seasons; but being fully equal to the wants of the market, speculative holders have been pressing sales-prices have consequently declined 50@75c per bbl. Trade is very dull at the decline, and the tendency is still downward.

The following were the closing quotations:

Table of closing quotations for various commodities including Flour, Superfine State and Western, Extra State, Shipping R. hoop Ohio, Extra Western, Double Extra Western, Southern supers, Canada, Rye Flour, fine and superfine, Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine, Wheat, Chicago Spring, Milwaukee Club, Red Winter, Amber State and Mich., White, Corn, Western Mixed, Western Yellow, Rye, Oats, Western, Jersey and State, Barley, Malt, Peas, Canada, and White beans.

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

Table showing movement in breadstuffs (Receipts and Foreign Exports) for Flour, Corn meal, Wheat, Corn, Rye, and Oats. Columns include 1866 and 1865 figures for week ending and since Jan. 1.

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

Table showing export of breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1 1865. Columns include From, To date, and quantities in bbls, bush, and other units.

Table showing weekly receipts at lake ports for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, and Rye. Columns include Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Totals.

EASTWARD MOVEMENTS.—The following will show the Eastward movement of Flour and Grain from lake ports for the week ending May 12:

Table showing eastward movements of flour and grain from lake ports for the week ending May 12. Columns include Buffalo, Oswego, Port Colborne, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Toledo, S'r City, Sarnia, Kingston, Sandusky, Other ports, *Rail Road, and Totals.

* Shipments by railroad from Chicago, not included in above.

EASTWARD MOVEMENT BY CANAL.—The following will show the eastward movement of flour and grain from Buffalo, including shipments for tide water for 14 days ending May 14, and shipments from Oswego 9 days from May 4th to 12th, inclusive, which will show about what there is afloat on canals destined for tide water:

Table showing eastward movement by canal for Buffalo and Oswego. Columns include Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, and Rye.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 5th May: The advance in the price of Wheat in America, and actual shipments of Winter Wheat being now in progress to New York, on orders received thence, and the still unsettled character of political affairs on the Continent, have failed to

produce any activity in the market, in the face of the very unsatisfactory state of financial affairs at home. Holders show increased firmness, but there is no disposition on the part of buyers to speculate.

At Tuesday's market there was the usual attendance of buyers, and a moderate business was done in Wheat at last week's prices, except for American Red Winter, which, in consequence of orders for shipment to New York, was held for more money. Flour was in better demand at full prices. A fair amount of business was done in Indian Corn for consumption, without change in prices.

Our market to-day was without animation, and the limited business in Wheat was at Tuesday's prices. Flour was difficult to sell, except at some decline, which holders resisted. Indian Corn had the usual consumptive demand without change in value.

FARMERS DELIVERIES.

Table with 2 columns: Week ending 28th April, 1866 and Same time 1865. Values: 71,745 qrs. at 45s. 5d. and 62,756 do 39s. 5d.

IMPORTS.

Table with 4 columns: Wheat, Flour, I. Corn, and their respective quantities in qrs., bbls., and sacks. Rows include United States and Canada, Total for week, Total since 1st January, and Same time 1865.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 18, 1866.

The dry goods market presents considerable improvement at the close, as compared with last week and the earlier part of the present. There was on Saturday and Monday last a further decline in most goods, or rather there was less firmness, and prices were nominal; but on Thursday the firmness of the cotton market caused a better feeling, and, anticipating an advance, jobbers and speculators took up some whole lines of goods, and prices became generally firmer, recovering nearly all the decline of Monday, and closing quite steady, and in many instances firm at last week's quotations.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS submitted to a further decline upon the lighter makes early in the week, but have recovered or are very firm at present figures. There is no change for standard goods from the quotations given last week. 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. 20, do A H 37 in. 20 1/2, do P H 37 inch 20 1/2, do heavy shirt A V 30 inch 17, do do A G 15, do fine sheet A L 36 1/2 inch 20, do do P L 36 1/2 inch 20, do shirt P E 33 inch 19.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS declined materially during the early part of the week, and have partially recovered. This is true, especially of the lighter grades. New York Mills are held by agents at 42 1/2, a decline of 5c per yard, while many other goods are still nominal. Wamsutta 40, 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 more steady and there is considerable demand for export at firm rates. Globe Steam Mills 19, Park do 18, Pepperell and Indian each 25, Boot 26, Stark Standard 24.

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

STRIPES and CHECKS are not active, but prices are firm. 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, and more active. Amoskeag A C A 62 1/2, A 50, B 45, C 40 and D 35, York 30 inch 45, 52 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 but steady, especially for leading makes. Amoskeag 52 1/2, Manchester 55, Albany 17 1/2, Wauregan 22.

PRINT CLOTHS have advanced during the week, and have also been quite active, closing at 12 1/2 for 64x64 square.

PRINTS have been quite steady, and some whole lines have been closed out during the week. Prices remain steady, with the exception of Arnolds, which are quoted 1c. higher. Garners are sold at 20 1/2, Amoskeag pink 19 1/2, do purple 18 1/2, do shirting 17, do dark 17, do light 16 1/2, do mourning 16 1/2, Swiss Ruby 18 1/2, Lowell dark 16, do light 16, Spring Valley 12, Wamsutta 14 1/2, Dusters 14 1/2, 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 16, American 17, National (Sprague) 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 28.

LAWNS are in good request for the firm makes, while lower grades are nominal. Duunell 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.

SILESIAES are in moderate demand, and there is little change in prices. Indian Orchard 21, Lonsdale 23 1/2, Social 27 1/2.

CAMBRICS are firmer but not active. Mauville 14 for black, 15 for plain, and 16 for pink. Clinton 13.

HOOP SKIRTS are in demand at uniform prices, Thompson's Woven

Train 65c, do Zephyr 55c, Bradly's Duplex Elliptic, and Empress Trail prices unchanged, S T & A T Meyers' IXL in fair demand, J C Kelley's Gotham No. 60 95@52c, do do No. 70 47 to 68c.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are less abundant than usual this season, and prices are rather firmer. Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton readily sell at 23, all wool 40, Challies 26.

BALMORAL SKIRTS are in fair demand, and quotations are quite steady, especially for choice styles. Pontosuc 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 not sufficiently active to attract attention, or make decided quotations. Some leading fancy styles are sold well up. 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, Granville 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.

FOREIGN GOODS drag heavily. There is but little if any demand, except for a few styles of goods which the vagaries of fashion have brought into use. Other goods are sold at a loss to the importer. The auction sales are not numerous, nor is there any animation among bidders and prices are below expectations.

MANCHESTER.—In reference to the state of trade at Manchester, our own correspondent in London, under date of May 5, writes as follows:

The market for cotton yarns and cloth has been greatly depressed. The amount of business doing is exceedingly limited and prices are very irregular, in some instances nominal.

For India mule yarns the demand is very languid, and they are worse to sell, since this day week, by fully 1d per lb. The medio qualities are still more depressed, the decline in value being not less than 2d per lb, although, even at the lowest quotations, it is difficult to sell, and scarcely any business has been reported. In water twist the state of affairs is very similar, and from 16s to 32s the average giving way appears to be about 1 1/2 d per lb. The better qualities of 20s in the bundle and of 28s in the warp are to some extent exceptionally steady; and in these, as also in the counts from 6s to 14s, the decline does not much exceed 1/2 d per lb. The Bolton class of yarns from 50s upward are much depressed, and fully 2d per lb worse to sell than they were a week ago, being indeed almost unsaleable at any quotable price. Twist and pin cops for the home trade in the counts from 40s downwards are also very dull, the giving way on Blackburn 32s rather exceed ng 1d per lb, although the firmness of spinners is little tested by actual offers, except for prompt delivery. Doubled yarns continue neglected in almost all counts, and the few speculative offers made for them are in general at prices so low as to ensure rejection.

Of cloth we can give no more favorable report, and although the fall in prices, so far as can be ascertained in the absence of business, does not seem to be so great as in yarns, the demand is equally sluggish, and the disposition to make speculative offers at very low rates, is less common than of late. The real truth appears to be that the rumors of a panic prevailing and extending in Liverpool, of the monetary difficulties said to exist in London, and the alarm felt at the prospect of a European war, all concur in adding to the previously existing caution of buyers, few of whom have the courage to operate beyond the supply of their urgent and immediate wants.

The quotations are now as follows:

Table: WATER TWIST FOR EXPORT. Columns: Numbers, 6 to 12, 16 to 24, 28 to 32, 36 to 42. Rows: Common quality, Second quality, Best quality.

Table: MULE TWIST FOR EXPORT. Columns: Numbers, 6 to 12, 16 to 24, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100. Rows: Common quality, Second quality, Best quality.

Table: GOLD END GRAY SHIRTINGS, 37 1/2 YARDS. Columns: 45 INCHES, 50 INCHES. Rows: Reeds, Weights, Prices.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending May 18, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 18, 1866.

Table with 6 columns: Year (1864, 1865, 1866), Pkgs., Value. Rows: Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, Miscellaneous dry goods, Total.

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

Table with 6 columns: Year (1864, 1865, 1866), Pkgs., Value. Rows: Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, Miscellaneous dry goods, Total, Add ent'd for consumpt'n, Total th'wn upon mak't.

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD. Table with columns for Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and miscellaneous dry goods, listing quantities and values.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending May 18, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION. MANUFACTURES OF WOOL. Table listing various wool products like Woolens, Worsted, Braids & bds, etc., with quantities and values.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON. Table listing cotton products like Cottons, Colored, Prints, Ginghams, Emb'd mus'n, etc., with quantities and values.

MANUFACTURES OF SILK. Table listing silk products like Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Velvets, Laces, etc., with quantities and values.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX. Table listing flax products like Linens, Linens & cot., Thread, Hemp yarn, etc., with quantities and values.

MISCELLANEOUS. Table listing various miscellaneous goods like Leath gloves, Kid gloves, Matting, Oil cloth, etc., with quantities and values.

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL. Table listing wool products withdrawn from the warehouse, including Woolens, Cloths, Carpeting, Blankets, etc.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON. Table listing cotton products withdrawn from the warehouse, including Cottons, Colored, Prints, Ginghams, etc.

MANUFACTURES OF SILK. Table listing silk products withdrawn from the warehouse, including Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Velvets, etc.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX. Table listing flax products withdrawn from the warehouse, including Linens, Hdks, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS. Table listing miscellaneous goods withdrawn from the warehouse, including Leath gloves, Kid gloves, Matting, etc.

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL. Table listing wool products entered for warehousing, including Woolens, Cloths, Carpeting, Blankets, etc.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON. Table listing cotton products entered for warehousing, including Cottons, Colored, Prints, Muslins, etc.

MANUFACTURES OF SILK. Table listing silk products entered for warehousing, including Silks, Plushes, Velvets, Ribbons, etc.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX. Table listing flax products entered for warehousing, including Linens, Handkerchiefs, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS. Table listing miscellaneous goods entered for warehousing, including Leath gloves, Kid gloves, Matting, etc.

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15, 1866.

Table showing exports from the port of New York to foreign ports, categorized by destination: NARWA, DANISH WEST INDIES, and Corn meal.

Table listing various commodities with columns for Quantity and Value. Includes items like Flour, Rye, Pork, Beef, Tallow, Lard, Whale oil, Tobacco, etc.

LONDON. Table listing commodities from London, including Naptha, Petroleum, Oil cake, Hardware, etc.

BREMEN. Table listing commodities from Bremen, including Petroleum, Naptha, Benzine, Drugs, etc.

BRISTOL. Table listing commodities from Bristol, including Tallow, Rosin, Tar, etc.

GLASGOW. Table listing commodities from Glasgow, including Mfd tobacco, Staves, Whalebone, etc.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES. Table listing commodities from the colonies, including Flour, Tobacco, Cornmeal, etc.

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 tax in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Ashes—Duty: 15 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Pot, 1st sort; Pearl, 1st sort) and Price (per 100 lb).

Beeswax—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item (American yellow) and Price (per lb).

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 cent.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Rio Grande shin) and Price (per ton).

Bread—Duty: 30 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Pilot; Navy; Crackers) and Price (per lb).

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item (American, gray and white) and Price (per lb).

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item (Butter: N. Y., Welch tubs; Pa., common to medium; Southern Ohio; Canada; Mich. Ill., Ind. & Wis., g. to f. yel. do com. to med.) and Price (per lb).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Cheese: Factory made dairies; Farm dairies; English dairy; Vermont dairy) and Price (per lb).

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

Table with 2 columns: Item (Sperm; Refined sperm, city; Stearic; Adamantine) and Price (per lb).

Cement—Rosendale..... per bbl @ 1 75

Table with 2 columns: Item (Chains: One inch and upward) and Price (per lb).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Coal: Liverpool Orrel.; Liverpool House Cannel.; Anthracite) and Price (per ton).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Cocoa: Caracas; Maracaibo; Guayaquil) and Price (per lb).

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

Coffee has been steady for the better qualities but only moderately active, poorer grades are dull and lower.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Rio, prime, duty paid; do good; do fair; do ordinary; do fair to good cargoes; Java, mats and bags) and Price (per lb).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Native Ceylon; Maracaibo; Laguayra; St. Domingo) and Price (per lb).

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.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Sheathing, new; Sheathing, &c., old; Sheathing, yellow; Bolts; Braziers; Baltimore; Detroit; Portage Lake) and Price (per lb).

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

Table with 2 columns: Item (Manila; Tarred Russia; Tarred American; Bolt Rope, Russia) and Price (per lb).

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Regular, quarts; Short Tapers; Mineral; Phial) and Price (per gross).

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

Drugs are in steady but moderate demand.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Acid, Citric; Alcohol; Aloes, Cape; Aloes, Socotrine; Alum; Annato, fair to prime; Antimony, Regulus of; Argols, Crude; Argols, Refined; Arsenic, Powdered; Assafetida; Balsam Capivi; Balsam Tolu; Balsam Peru; Bark, Callisaya; Berries, Persian; Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle; Bi Chromate Potash; Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags; Bird Peppers—Zanzibar; Bleaching Powder; Borax, Refined; Brimstone, Crude; Brimstone, Am. Roll; Brimstone, Flor Sulphur; Camphor, Crude, (in bond); Camphor, Refined; Cantharides; Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk; Cardamoms, Malabar; Castor Oil, Cases; Chamomile Flowers; Chlorate Potash; Caustic Soda; Cobalt, Crystals; Cochineal, Honduras; Cochineal, Mexican; Copperas, American; Cream Tartar, prime; Cubebs, East India; Cutch; Cuttlefish Bone; Epsom Salts; Extract Logwood; Flowers, Benzoin; Flowers, Arnica; Folia, Buchu; Gambier; Gamboge; Ginger, Jamaica, b'd, in bbls; Ginseng, Southern and Western; Gum Arabic, Picked; Gum Arabic, Sorts; Gum Benzoin; Gum Copal Cow; Gum Geeda; Gum Damar; Gum Myrrh, East India) and Price (per lb or other units).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Gum, Myrrh, Turkey; Gum Senegal; Gum Tragacanth, Sorts; Gum Tragacanth, white flakey; Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng.; Iodine, Resublimed; Ipecacuanna, Brazil; Jalap; Juniper Berries; Lac Dye; Licorice Paste, Calabria; Licorice Paste, Sicily; Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid; Licorice Paste, Greek; Maddar, Dutch; Maddar, French, E. X. F. F. do; Manna, large flake; Nutgalls Blue Aleppo; Oil Anise; Oil Cassia; Oil Bergamot; Oil Lemon; Oil Peppermint, pure; Opium, Turkey; Oxalic Acid; Phosphorus; Prussiate Potash; Quicksilver; Rhubarb, China; Rose Leaves; Salaratus; Sal Ammoniac, Refined; Sal Soda, Newcastle; Sarsaparilla, Hond.; Sarsaparilla, Mex.; Seed, Anise; do Canary; do Hemp; do Caraway; do Coriander; do Mustard, brown, Trieste; do do California, brown; do do English, white; Senna, Alexandria; Senna, East India; Seneca Root; Shell Lac; Soda Ash (80 cent); Sugar Lead, White; Sulphate Quinine, Am.; Sulphate Morphine; Tartaric Acid; Valerian, English; do Dutch; Verdigris, dry and extra dry; Vitriol, Blue) and Price (per lb or other units).

Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Ravens, Light; Ravens, Heavy; Scotch, Gourock, No. 1 per yard; Cotton, No. 1) and Price (per pce or yard).

Dye Woods—Duty free.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Camwood; Fustic, Cuba; Fustic, Tampico; Fustic, Savanilla; Fustic, Maracaibo; Logwood, Campeachy; Logwood, Hond.; Logwood, Tabasco; Logwood, St. Domingo; Logwood, Jamaica; Limawood; Barwood; Sapan Wood, Manila) and Price (per ton or other units).

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Prime Western; do Tennessee) and Price (per lb).

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.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Dry Cod; Dry Scale; Pickled Scale; Pickled Cod; Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore; Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax; Mackerel, No. 1, Bay; Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore; Mackerel, No. 2, Bay; Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax; Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large; Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax; Mackerel, No. 3, Mass.; Salmon, Pickled, No. 1; Shad, Connecticut, No. 1; Shad, Connecticut, No. 2; Herring, Scaled; Herring, No. 1; Herring, pickled) and Price (per cwt, bbl, or box).

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Jersey) and Price (per ton).

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.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Raisins, Seedless; do Layer; do Bunch; Currants; Citron, Leghorn; Prunes, Turkish; Almonds, Languedoc; do Provence; do Sicily, Soft Shell; do Shelled; Sardines; do; do) and Price (per cask, box, or other units).

Table listing various fruits and their prices, including Figs, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Walnuts, and Dried Fruit like Apples, Blackberries, and Peaches.

Furs -Duty, 10 cent.

Gold Prices-Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Table listing furs and their prices, categorized by North and East and Western regions, including Beaver, Bear, Badger, Cat, Fish, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, and Striped.

Glass-Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches, 6 cents square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents square foot; all above that, 40 cents square foot; on unpolished cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/2; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30, 2 1/2; all over that, 8 cents square foot.

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

Table listing American window prices for various sizes (6x8 to 32x50) and qualities (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th).

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

Table listing English and French window prices for various sizes (6x8 to 32x50) and qualities.

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

Table listing gunny bag prices for Calcutta, light and heavy.

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

Table listing gunny cloth prices for Calcutta, standard.

Gunpowder-Duty, valued at 20 cents or less, 6 cents square yard, and 20 cents square yard; over 20 cents square yard, 10 cents square yard and 20 cents square yard.

Table listing gunpowder prices for various types (Blasting, Shipping and Mining, Rifle, Sporting) and quantities.

Hair-Duty FREE.

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

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

Table listing hay price for North River.

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

Table listing hemp prices for various types (American, Russia, Jute, Manila, Sisal) and quantities.

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

Hides are in limited request but holders are firm.

Table listing hide prices for various types (Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Grande, Orinoco, California, Mexico, Porto Cabello, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoros, San Juan and Cent. Amer., Maracibo, Bogota).

Table listing Western and Dry Salted Hides prices, including Maracibo, Maranham, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoros, Bahia, and Chili.

Table listing Wet Salted Hides prices, including Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Western, and Country s'lter trim. & cured.

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

Honey-Duty, 20 cents per gallon.

Table listing honey prices for Cuba (duty paid) and other sources.

Hops-Duty: 5 cents per lb.

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

Indigo-Duty FREE.

Table listing indigo prices for Bengal, Oude, Kurpah, Madras, Manila, Guatemala, and Caracas.

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

Table listing iron prices under STORE PRICES, including Bar Swedes, Bar, English and American, Refined, Scroll, Ovals and Half Round, Band, Horse Shoe, Rods, Hoop, Nail Rod, Sheet, Russia, Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, and Rails, English and 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. mleck are both in better demand at full rates.

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

Lime-Duty: 10 cent ad val.

Table listing lime prices for Rockland, common and 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 White Pine Box Boards, White Pine Merchant Box Boards, Clear Pine, Laths, Eastern, Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Plk., Cherry Boards and Plank, Oak and Ash, Maple and Birch, and Black Walnut.

STAVES-

Table listing stave prices for White oak, pipe, ext. a, do pipe, heavy, do pipe, light, do pipe, culls, do hhd., extra, do hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, do hhd., culls, do bbl., extra, do bbl., heavy, do bbl., light, do bbl., culls, Red oak, hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, and HEADING-white oak, hhd.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood-Duty free.

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

Molasses-Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

The market is fairly active and prices firm.

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.

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

Oil Cake-Duty: 20 cent ad val.

Table listing oil cake prices for City thin oblong, in bbls., do in bags, and Western thin oblong, in bags.

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

Table listing oil prices for Olive, 13 bottle baskets, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 28-30 gr., 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 paint prices for Litharge, American, Lead, red, American, do white, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pure, dry, Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, do white, American, No. 1, in oil, Ochre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brown, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do Am., Whiting, American, Vermilion, Chinese, do Trieste, do California & English, do American, and Venetian red, (N. C.).

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

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

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

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

Table listing various types of beef, pork, hams, and lard with prices.

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

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

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

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

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per lb; canary, 1 cent per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val. Table listing Clover, Timothy, Flaxseed, and Linseed.

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

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

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing Goat, Curacao; Deer, San Juan; and do. Honduras.

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

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per lb. Table listing Plates, foreign; and do domestic.

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

Table listing various spices such as Cassia, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, and Pimento.

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.

Table listing English, cast; German; American, spring; and English, spring.

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

Table listing various types of sugar, including Porto Rico, Cuba, Havana, and refined sugar.

Sunac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing American, prime, country and city.

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

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. The market has been active with a slight advance.

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

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Table listing Plate and sheets and terne plates.

Table listing various types of tin, including Banca, Straits, English, and Plates.

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 New York running lots, Ohio, New York and Ohio fillers, Yara, and Navy.

Table listing Cigars (domestic), Seed and Havana, Clear Havana, and New York Seed.

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 0p, cad val South Sea, North west coast, Ochotsk, and Polar.

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

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

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val. Table listing No. 0 to 18, No. 19 to 26, No. 27 to 36, and Telegraph.

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, Extra, Superfine, No. 1, California, Texas, Peruvian, Valparaiso, S. American, and Entre Rios.

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

Table listing various types of freight, including Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork, and various other commodities.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are leased roads, and have fixed incomes.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Friday.		COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are leased roads, and have fixed incomes.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Friday.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Ask
Railroad.						Canal.					
Alton and St. Louis*	100	153,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 1%		Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,550,362			
Atlantic & Great Western	50	11,522,151				Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595			
do preferred	50	1,919,000				Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3	90
Atlantic & St. Lawrence*	100	2,494,900				Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 10	142
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct.	Apr. 4	50 55	Delaware and Raritan	100	2,528,240	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 10	142
Washington Branch*	100	1,650,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	112 113	Lancaster and Susquehanna	50	200,000			
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3	128	Lehigh Navigation	50	5,104,050	May and Nov.	May 5	118 109
Belvidere, Delaware	100	997,112				Monongahela Navigation	50	726,800			
Berkshire*	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 1%	50 55	Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 6	140
Blossburg and Corning*	50	250,000	June & Dec.	Dec. 2%	112 113	do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5	
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000				Pennsylvania and New York	50	138,086	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 6	44
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	128	Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,267	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 6	69 33
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	136	do preferred	50	2,888,885	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 6	32 33
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	140	Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,051,900			
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5%		Union	50	2,787,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150				West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,100,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3%		Wyoming Valley	50	750,000	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 4	
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000				Miscellaneous.					
Buffalo, New York, and Erie*	100	850,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%		American Coal	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug.		60 65
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 5		American Telegraph	100				
Camden and Amboy	100	4,988,180	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 10	6 1/2 97	Ashburton Coal	50	2,500,000			128 120
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455			100 103	Atlantic Mail	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	June 2%	35 35 1/2
do do preferred	50	682,600			116 116 1/2	Boston Water Power	2				
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%		Brunswick City	100		Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5	180
Carawissa*	50	1,150,000				Brooklyn Gas	25	2,000,000			61 1/2 61 1/2
do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 5 1/2	60	Canton Improvement	100	5,000,000			
Central of New Jersey	100	11,500,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 2%	117	Cary Improvement	100	600,000			17
Cheshire (preferred)	100	2,085,925	Jan. and July	Jan. 2%	48	Central American Trans.	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	43 44
Chester Valley*	50	871,900				Central Coal	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	
Chicago and Alton	100	1,783,200	Mar. and Sep.	Mar. 5	6 1/2 97	Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas	20	1,000,000			
do preferred	100	2,425,400	Mar. and Sep.	Mar. 5	100 103	Consolidation Coal, Md.	100	6,000,000			47 1/2 47 1/2
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May 5	116 116 1/2	Cumberland Coal, preferred	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	190
Chicago and Great Eastern	100					Farmers Loan and Trust	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	170
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska*	100	1,000,000				Harlem Gas	50	644,000			
Chicago and Milwaukee*	100	2,250,000				Hampshire and Baltimore Coal	100	500,000			
Chicago and Northwestern	100	13,160,927	June & Dec.	June 3%	62 1/2 67 1/2	International Coal	50	1,000,000			
do do preferred	100	12,994,719	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	28 1/2 28 1/2	Jersey City and Hoboken Gas	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	145
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,000,000			58 1/2 58 1/2	Manhattan Gas	50	4,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	11 1/2 43
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	1,106,125	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 4	93 1/2 93 1/2	Mariposa Gold	100	5,097,600			21 1/2 21 1/2
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	3,000,000				do preferred	100	5,774,400			
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5		Metropolitan Gas	100	2,800,000			
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	6,000,000	May & Nov.	May 4		Minnesota	50	1,000,000			
Cleveland & Mahoning*	50	1,036,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	11 115	New Jersey Consolidated	10	1,000,000			
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	155	New Jersey Zinc	100	1,200,000	May and Nov.	Nov.	
Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	5,403,910	Apr. '66	Apr. 4	86 1/2 86 1/2	New York Gas Light	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5 & 10	
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,654,800	April and Oct.	Apr. 8	104 1/2 104 1/2	New York Life and Trust	100	1,000,000			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,490,800	Quarterly.	Mar. 2%		Nicaragua Transit	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	June 5	213
Columbus and Xenia*	50	1,490,800	Jan. and July	Jan. 5		Pacific Mail	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	June 5	
Concord	50	1,500,000	May and Nov.	May 4	134	Scrip (50 paid)	100	3,000,000	Quarterly.	June 5	
Concord and Portsmouth	100	350,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%		Pennsylvania Coal	50	3,200,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 5	
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	500,000				Quartz Hill	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '65	54 1/2 54 1/2
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	392,900				Quicksilver	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '65	54 1/2 54 1/2
do do preferred	100	1,255,206	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	70	Rutland Marble	25	1,000,000			
Connecticut River	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	104	Saginaw Land, Salt and Min.	27	2,500,000			
Covington and Lexington	100	1,582,169				Spruce Hill Coal	100		Jan. and July	Jan. 5	45 1/2 45 1/2
Dayton and Michigan	100	2,316,705	Jan. and July	Jan. 3		Spring Mountain Coal	100	2,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Delaware*	50	406,132	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	140	Union Steamship	100	1,000,000			97
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	10,247,050				United States Telegraph	100	3,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	
Des Moines Valley	100	1,550,050				United States Trust	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	170
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	952,350				Western Union Telegraph	100	22,000,000	Quarterly.	passed.	61 1/2 61 1/2
do do preferred	100	1,500,000				Western Union (Russian Cex ten)	10		Feb.	108 1/2 109	
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,751,577	March	Mar 7%		Wilkesbarre (Consolidated) Coal	100	2,175,000	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 5	45 55
do do preferred	100	1,982,180	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	104	Williamsburg Gas	50	750,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	
Eastern, (Mass)	100	3,155,000	Quarterly.	Apr.		Wyoming Valley Coal	100	1,250,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb.	
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 2%							
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canadagua	100	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%							
Elmira and Williamsport*	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%							
do do preferred	50	16,570,100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 4	74 1/2 74 1/2						
Erie	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 3%	78 79						
do preferred	100	600,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 5							
Erie and Northeast*	50	3,540,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	110						
Fitchburg	100	750,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5							
Forty-secd St. & Grand St. F'y.	100	1,900,000									
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	1,900,000									
do do preferred	100	5,253,836	Quarterly.	April 3	42 169						
Hartford and New Haven	100	3,000,000									
Housatonic	100	820,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4							
do preferred	100	1,180,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	111 111 1/2						
Hudson River	100	6,563,250									
Huntingdon and Broad Top*	50	494,380	Jan. and July	Jan. 3%							
do do preferred	50	190,750	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5	120 120 1/2						
Illinois Central	100	23,374,400	Mar. & Sep.	Mar. 4	70 76						
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50	1,689,900	Jan. and July	Jan. 3							
Indianapolis and Madison	100	412,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4							
do do preferred	100	407,900									
Jeffersonville	50	1,015,907	Quarterly.	Apr. 1%	95 90						
Joliet and Chicago*	100	1,500,000									
Kennebec and Portland (new)	100	835,000									
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	500,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 2%	120						
do do preferred	50	6,632,250	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 2							
Lehigh Valley	50	516,573	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	112						
Lexington and Frankfort	50	8,572,436	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	74 75						
Little Miami	50	2,646,100	Quarterly.	Feb. 2	70						
Little Schuylkill*	50	1,852,715	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 2							
Long Island	50	1,109,594	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 2							
Louisville and Frankfort	50	5,527,871	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3%							
Louisville and Nashville	100	2,800,000	Apr. and Oct.	April 3							
Louisville, New Albany & Chic.	100	1,500,000									
Macon and Western	100	1,000,000									
McGregor Western*	100	1,447,060									
Maine Central	100	2,022,484	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3%	39 1/2 40 1/2						
Marietta and Cincinnati	50	6,205,404	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3%	22						
do do 1st pref.	50	3,819,771	May and Nov.	May 4	106 1/2 110						
do do 2d pref.	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	104 1/2 109 1/2						
Manchester and Lawrence	100	6,491,386	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3%	79 1/2 80						
Michigan Central	100	9,381,800	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5							
Michigan Southern and N. Ind.	100	1,089,700									
do do guaran.	100	3,014,000	Feb. and Aug.								

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1877		85	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1887		
2d do do	1,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Franklin Branch	528,000	7	do	1882			<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,014,000	7	do	1879		85	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do do	800,000	7	do	1881			2d do do	1,000,000	8	do	1864		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876		85	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do	4,000,000	7	do	1883			1st Mortgage	734,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876		
1st Mortgage S'k'g Fund (Buff. ex)	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1884			<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
1st do S'k'g Fund (Silv. Creek)	300,000	7	do	1884			1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		
Consolidated Bonds	13,858,000	7	do	1895			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894		
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	83	90	Mortgage, convertible	420,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			do do	739,200	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		96
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	98½	98½	Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875			<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	93		<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & I.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	99½	100
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	99	
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870			3d do do	6,000,000	7	do	1883	97½	98
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			4th do convertible	4,441,600	7	April & Oct	1880	93	93½
2d do do	347,000	7	do	1870			5th do do	926,500	7	June & Dec	1888	94½	
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							<i>Sterling convertible:</i>						
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867				3,816,582	6	M'ch & Sep	1875		
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882	97	
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
1st do	200,000	6	do	1865			<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870			do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Land Grant Mortgage</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1879		98	Convertible Bonds	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881	90	
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	98		New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883		
2d Mortgage	330,000	7	May & Nov.	1872			<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866				927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							<i>2d do sinking fund</i>						
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883				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	102½	103
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
<i>Catawissa:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882			1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		80
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>2d do</i>						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	100			500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875		
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	100		<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage, convertible</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890		80		6,837,000	7	April & Oct	1875	102	103
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		80	1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do	1890		
<i>Creshire:</i>							<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	75-80		92½	1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							<i>2d do</i>						
1st Mortgage (S'k'g Fund), pref.	519,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	95½			364,000	10	do	1870		
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1893	95		<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1883	86	87	1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	112	112½	1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			2d Mortgage	187,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage	5,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1895			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	Jan. & July	1882	99	
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							<i>Joliet and Northern Indiana:</i>						
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898		90	1st mortgage	800,000	8	Jan. & July	1874	99	100
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	91		1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870	90	100
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	85		2d do	230,000	6	do	1861		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	81		3d do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Consol. S. F. Bonds, conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly	1915	76	80	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	76		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>2d do do</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100			1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867			1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873		93
2d do	1,249,000	7	do	1880			<i>Little Miami:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893				1,300,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
1st Mortgage	491,500	7	Jan. & July	1890			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		72
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							<i>Long Island:</i>						
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875			<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880				1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874			<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage</i>						
2d Mortgage	1,129,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1873				2,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug.	1892	79½	80
3d do convertible	1,619,500	7	do	1875			<i>Scioto and Hocking Valley mort</i>						
4th do	1,108,124	6	Jan. & July	1892	78	80		300,000	7	May & Nov.	1888		
<i>Cleveland and Toledo:</i>							<i>McGregor Western:—1st Mortgage</i>						
Sinking Fund Mortgage	2,205,000	7	Jan. & July	1885	99	100		1,000,000	7	.....	1885	60	
<i>Connecticut River:</i>							<i>Maine Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage	250,000		M'ch & Sep	1878			\$1.1 0,000 Loan Bonds	1,092,900	6	Feb. & Aug.	90-90	75	80
<i>Connecticut and Passumpsic River:</i>							<i>\$100,000 Loan Bonds</i>						
1st Mortgage	800,000		J'ne & Dec.	1876		91	1st Mortgage (P. & K.R.R.) Bonds	314,100	6	June & Dec.	70-71		
<i>Cumberland Valley:</i>							<i>2d do (do) Bonds</i>						
1st Mortgage Bonds	161,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1904				681,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	74-75		
2d do do	109,500	8	do	1904			<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
<i>Dayton and Michigan:</i>							<i>Dollar, convertible</i>						
1st Mortgage	283,000	8	Jan. & July	1867				399,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		
2d do	2,655,500	8	do	1881			<i>Sinking F'nd do</i>						
3d do	642,000	7	do	18—				4,328,000	8	April & Oct	1882	108	
Toledo Depot Bonds	162,500	7	do	18—			<i>Michigan South. & North. Indiana:</i>						
<i>Delaware:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage, sinking fund</i>						
1st Mortgage, guaranteed	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1875	100			4,855,000	7	May & Nov.	1885	94	95
<i>Delaware, Lackawanna and Western:</i>							<i>2d do</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1875	98			2,253,500	7	do	1877	87	99
2d do	600,000												

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Naugatuck:</i>							<i>St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage (convertible)...	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876	92½		1st Mortgage		7	April & Oct.			
<i>N. Haven, N. London & Stonington:</i>							2d do	7	May & Nov.	1894		75	
1st Mortgage	450,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1861			Income	1,700,000					
2d do	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1868			<i>Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							1st Mortgage (extended)	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1900		
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			2d do	201,500	7	May & Nov	1875		
<i>New Jersey:</i>							<i>Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:</i>						
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			1st Mortgage	1,290,000	7	Jan. & July	1875		
<i>New London Northern:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st General Mortgage	300,000	6	Jan. & July	1885			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
<i>New York Central:</i>							<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	92	93	1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887			<i>South Carolina:</i>						
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883			Sterling Loan	2,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1866		
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883			Domestic Bonds	1,070,000	5	Various.	68-74		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	102		<i>Staten Island:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	102		1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Bonds of 1865		7	do	1876			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
1st General Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	97	99½	<i>Terre Haute and Indianapolis:</i>						
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	94		<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78			1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	90½	
<i>Northern Central:</i>							2d do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	90	
State Loans	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	irred.			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	75	75
2d Mortgage Sinking Fund	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1855	86		2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		
Baltimore and Susq. S'k'g Fund	150,000	6	Quarterly.	1866			Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	65	
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	90½		2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
Chattel Mortgage	350,000	10	do	1887			3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	97	98	<i>Troy Union:</i>						
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	95	95½	Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885			do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	17½		<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	1861	97½	
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			2d do (no interest)	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	29	
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							1st Mortgage	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1869	93	93½	<i>Warren:</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st Mortgage	2,900,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	87	87	<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
2d do (W.D.)	750,000	7	do	1874			1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
1st Mortgage	225,000	7	Jan. & July	70-80			<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
<i>Pacific (S. W. Branch):</i>							Sterling (\$809,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-71		
Mortgage, guar. by Mo	1,139,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87	75		Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875		
<i>Parana:</i>							Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-76		
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1872			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890		77
<i>Peninsula:</i>							1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890		96
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	73		<i>York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	102		2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	95		Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		
2d do sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875			Canal						
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage Bonds	2,382,109	6	Jan. & July	1886		
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	96		Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	91½	92	Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6	do	1885		
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							Mortgage, sinking fund	641,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	94		Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>						
do do 1843-1-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880	91		Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1884		90
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886	91		Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			<i>Morris:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876		94
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			<i>Pennsylvania & New York:</i>						
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							1st Mortgage (North Branch)	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
Mortgage Loan	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		76
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882		76
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'y	1912	102½	105	<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	94		Maryland Loan	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1865		100
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	84		do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
<i>Akron Branch: 1st mortgage</i>	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1884			Coupon Bonds	1,100,000	6	do	1878	62	62½
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							Priority Bonds	325,000	6	do	1864		96
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>						
1st Mortgage	1,438,000	8	Jan. & July	1875			1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888									

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.	125	140
American Exch'e.....	100	200,000	238,926	Jan. and July.		
Arctic.....	50	500,000	614,101	Jan. and July.		100
Astor.....	25	250,000	287,373	Feb. and Aug.		100
Atlantic (Brkl'n).....	50	300,000	429,090	March and Sep.		75
Baltic.....	25	200,000	244,279	May and Nov.		
Beekman.....	25	200,000	227,632	Feb. and Aug.		
Bowery.....	25	300,000	353,311	June and Dec.		
Broadway.....	25	200,000	265,582	Feb. and Aug.		
Brooklyn (L. L.).....	17	153,000	278,386	do		190
Capital City (Al'y).....	100	200,000	216,662			
Central Park.....	100	150,000	178,264	Jan. and July.		
Citizens'.....	20	300,000	548,389	do		
City.....	70	210,000	348,98	Feb. and Aug.		
Clinton.....	100	250,000	266,277	Jan. and July.		100
Columbia*.....	100	500,000	538,473	do		90
Commerce.....	100	200,000	227,336	do		83
Commerce (Albany).....	100	400,000	494,704	Feb. and Aug.		
Commercial.....	50	200,000	279,681	Jan. and July.		
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000	310,563	April and Oct.		80
Continental*.....	100	500,000	1,322,888	Jan. and July.		
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000	448,269	March and Sep.		
Croton.....	100	200,000	249,133	Jan. and July.		
Eagle.....	40	300,000	403,468	April and Oct.		
Empire City.....	100	200,000	252,225	Jan. and July.		1 5
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	306,424	do		
Exchange.....	30	150,000	189,044	Feb. and Aug.		50
Far Joint Stock.....	100	50,000	106,255			
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	278,483	Jan. and July.		
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	194,223	do		
Firemen's Trust.....	10	150,000	187,573	do		90
Fulton.....	25	200,000	305,956	do		100
Gallatin.....	50	150,000	162,281	May and Nov.		60
Gebhard.....	100	200,000	252,092	Jan. and July.		100
Germany.....	50	500,000	707,973	do		115
Glenn's Falls.....	10	100,000	241,448			
Globe.....	50	200,000	237,551	Jan. and July.		
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	233,331	Feb. and Aug.		
Grocers'.....	50	200,000	224,508	April and Oct.		
Guardian.....	—	200,000	189,759	Jan. and July.		
Hamilton.....	15	150,000	198,860	do		
Hanover.....	50	400,000	556,304	do		
Harmony (F. & M.)†.....	50	300,000	503,880	do		
Hoffman.....	50	200,000	233,893	do		90
Home.....	100	2,000,000	3,598,694	do		125 130
Hope.....	50	200,000	238,031	do		
Howard.....	50	300,000	424,017	do		
Humboldt.....	100	200,000	240,339	do		80
Import & Trade.....	50	200,000	214,320	do		85
Indemnity.....	100	150,000	223,484	Feb. and Aug.		80 84
International.....	100	1,000,000	1,848,518	do		
Irving.....	25	200,000	262,048	do		
Jefferson.....	30	200,000	281,929	March and Sep.		
King's Co'y (Brkl'n).....	20	150,000	198,359	Jan. and July.		
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000	330,621	do		
Lafayette (Brkl'n).....	50	150,000	198,198	do		95
Lamar.....	100	300,000	407,389	do		120
Lenox.....	25	150,000	192,048	do		100
Long Isl. (Brkl'n).....	50	200,000	284,157	do		
Lorillard.....	25	1,000,000	1,402,681	Jan. and July.		100
Manhattan.....	100	500,000	1,078,577	do		140
Market*.....	100	200,000	390,432	do		
Mechanics (Brkl'n).....	50	150,000	180,152	do		125
Mechan' & Trade.....	25	200,000	229,653	do		
Mercantile.....	100	200,000	237,069	do		
Merchants'.....	50	200,000	297,611	do		
Metropolitan*.....	100	1,000,000	1,645,984	do		90
Montauk (Brkl'n).....	50	150,000	180,957	do		
Nassau (Brkl'n).....	50	150,000	243,107	Jan. and July.		140
National.....	7 1/2	200,000	269,992	do		
New Amsterdam.....	25	300,000	359,325	do		110
N. Y. Accidental.....	—	—	—	—		108
N. Y. Central.....	100	100,000	155,156	—		
N. Y. Equitable.....	3 3/5	210,000	281,838	Jan. and July.		
N. Y. Fire and Mar.....	100	200,000	283,567	Feb. and Aug.		
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000	1,294,030	Jan. and July.		100 115
North American*.....	50	1,000,000	751,653	do		
North River.....	25	350,000	409,218	April and Oct.		
Northwestern.....	50	150,000	221,607	Jan. and July.		
Pacific.....	25	200,000	280,206	do		
Park.....	100	200,000	233,603	do		
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000	187,612	do		
People's.....	20	150,000	188,056	Feb. and Aug.		
Phoenix†.....	50	1,000,000	1,693,292	Jan. and July.		1 10 115
Relief.....	50	200,000	289,628	do		
Republic*.....	100	300,000	558,647	do		105
Resolute*.....	100	200,000	273,647	do		
Rutgers'.....	25	200,000	241,606	Feb. and Aug.		
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000	179,926	do		
St. Nicholas†.....	25	150,000	182,845	Jan. and July.		
Security*.....	50	1,000,000	1,548,964	Feb. and Aug.		
Standard.....	50	200,000	275,036	Jan. and July.		
Star.....	100	200,000	247,281	do		
Sterling*.....	100	200,000	204,937	—		79
Stuyvesant.....	25	200,000	243,711	Feb. and Aug.		
Tradesmen's.....	25	150,000	209,991	Jan. and July.		
United States.....	26	250,000	372,899	do		
Washington*.....	50	400,000	688,391	Feb. and Aug.		115 125
Western (Buffalo).....	100	300,000	377,077	—		
Williamsburg.....	50	100,000	191,733	Jan. and July.		120
Yorkers and N. Y.....	100	500,000	621,301	do		100
Joint Stock Mar.						
Great Western*.....	100	1,000,000	3,177,437	Jan. and July.		95 100
Mercantile Mnt'l*.....	100	640,000	1,322,469	do		
Washington*.....	100	287,400	581,689	Feb. and Aug.		95

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	16	25
Beech Hill..... 5			Maple Grove..... 5		
Beekman..... 10			Maple Shade of N. Y..... 10		
Bennehoff & Pithole..... 2			Marietta..... 10		
Bennehoff Run..... 10	12 90	12 95	Mercantile..... 5		
Bennehoff Run Oil..... 5	8 25		Mineral Point..... 10		
Bergen Coal and Oil..... 10			Mingo..... 10		
Black Creek.....			Monongahela & Kan.....		
Bliven.....		1 00	Montana.....		
Blood Farm..... 20			Mount Vernon..... 3		20
Bradley Oil..... 5		10	National..... 5		
Brevoort..... 10	2 05	2 50	New England..... 10		
Brooklyn..... 5	55	80	New York..... 5		
Buchanan Farm..... 10	41	42	N. Y. & Alleghany..... 5	3 30	4 50
Bunker Hill..... 5			New York & Kent'y Oil..... 100		
California..... 100			New York & Kent'y Pet..... 5		
Cascade..... 5			New York & Newark..... 5	16	22
Central..... 100	2 85	2 90	N. Y. & Philadel..... 5		
Cherry Run Oil..... 10			N. Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons..... 1	15	30
Cherry Run Petrol'm..... 2	10	20	Noble & Delancker..... 8		
Cherry Run & Shenango..... 5			Noble Well of N. Y..... 25		
Clifton..... 10			North American..... 10		
Clinton..... 10	1 20		Northern Light..... 10		3 00
Columbia (Pbg)..... 50			Oak Shade..... 10		
Commercial..... 100			Oceanic..... 100		15
Commonwealth..... 10			Oil City Petroleum..... 10		
Consolidated of N. Y..... 10	1 50		Oil Creek of N. Y..... 20	65	75
De Kalb..... 1			Pacific..... 5		
Eclectic..... 1 35	1 50		Palmer Petroleum..... 10		
Emp'e City Petrol'm..... 5	20	36	Pennsylvania Oil.....		5 00
Empire and Pit Hole..... 2			Pepper Well Petroleum.....		5 00
Enniskillen..... 10			Petroleum Consol.....	12	16
Enterprise..... 10			Pit Hole C. No. 2..... 2 1/2		3
Equitable..... 5			Pit Hole Creek.....	2 05	2 15
Everett..... 10			Pithole Farms.....		
Eureka..... 5			Plumer.....		
Excelsior..... 5	70	90	President..... 3		
Fee Simple..... 2			Rawson Farm..... 5		
First National..... 5	8	11	Revenue..... 50		
Forest City..... 1			Rynd Farm..... 10		
Fountain Oil..... 10			Second National.....		50
Fountain Petroleum..... 5			Shade River..... 5	41	49
Fulton Oil..... 10			Sherman & Barnsdale..... 2 1/2		
Germania..... 5			Sherman Oil.....		
Great Republic..... 10			Southard..... 10		
G't Western Consol..... 100			Standard Petroleum..... 5		
Guild Farm..... 10			Story & McClintock..... 10		
Hamilton/McClintock.....	1 65	2 50	Success..... 10		
Hammond..... 20			Sugar Creek..... 5		
Hard Pan.....			Tack Petr'm of N. Y..... 5	4	5
Heydrick..... 10			Talman..... 10		
Heydrick Brothers..... 10			Tarr Farm..... 10		
Hickory Farm..... 5			Terragenta..... 5		
High Gate..... 1			Titus Oil..... 10		
Home..... 20			Titus Estate.....		
Homowack.....			Tygart's Creek..... 3		
Inexhaustible.....			Union..... 10	3 00	
Island..... 10			United Pet'l'm F'ms..... 2	23	25
Ivanhoe..... 2 2 00			United States..... 10	7 50	7 75
Ken. Nat. Pet & Min..... 5			Venango (N. Y.)..... 10		
Knickerbocker..... 10			Venango & Pit Hole..... 10		
Lamb's Farms.....			Vesta..... 10		
Latoria & Sage R..... 5			Watson Petroleum..... 5		
Liberty..... 1			Webster..... 5	26	30
Lily Run.....			W. Virg. Oil and Coal..... 10	4	
			Woods & Wright..... 100		

MINING STOCK LIST—FRIDAY.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.	COMP
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P E R M A N E N T P O L I C I E S

METROPOLITAN

I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y,

1 0 8 A N D 1 1 0 B R O A D W A Y, N E W Y O R K.

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

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

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

And will be conducted on the following plan ;

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

REMAINS AS A PERMANENT DEPOSIT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIRECTORS :

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM,
 ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM,
 EDWARD A. STANSBURY,
 JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
 BOWEN R. McILVAINE,
 FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
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 GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
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WILLIAM K STRONG,
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 GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
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 PASCHAL W. TURNEY,
 FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
 WATSON E. CASE,
 LORRAIN FREEMAN,
 EDWARD MACOMBER,
 J. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.,
 SAMUEL D. BRADFORD,

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

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

Miscellaneous.

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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 Hon. J. H. Reagan, Palestine, Texas.
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 Fitted up in best style, and at short notice, with
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 (FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS.)
EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKER,
 and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 NOS. 38 BROAD STREET AND 36 NEW STREET
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 Orders promptly and carefully attended to.
 Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, and other pro-
 duce solicited.

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 RIV-
 ER, 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 Man-
 zanillo.
 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 wa-
 ter enables them to insure a passage without deten-
 tion 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 information with regard to the above may be obtained through this office.

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

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS.

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

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

2d. **LITERATURE**—Notices of new books.
3d. **FOREIGN NEWS**—It is with great pleasure we are able to announce that we have secured the services of one of the editors of the leading London journal—*The Economist*—who will, in a weekly letter, report the foreign markets specially for THE CHRONICLE, furnishing the freshest and most reliable information with regard to commercial and financial affairs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A special Report on Breadstuffs.

A Dry Goods Report.

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

10th. **THE RAILWAY MONITOR.**

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

To CAPITALISTS.

Attention is called to the

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest guaranteed and payable by the

ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,

in the City of New York, on the

First Days of May and November.

These Bonds are a strictly

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

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

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

Further information on application to

E. A. & S. W. HOPKINS,

70 Beaver Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

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

Estimate of the Capital

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 net profits remaining at the close of the year, will be divided to the stockholders.

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

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

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Walker, James Freeland, Samuel Willets, Robert L. Taylor, William T. Frost, William Watt, Henry Eyre, Cornelius Grinnell, E. E. Morgan, Her. A. Schleicher, Joseph Slagg, Jas. D. Fish, Geo. W. Hennings, Francis Hathaway, Aaron L. Reid, Ellwood Waiter, D. Colden Murray, E. Haydock White, N. L. McCreedy, Daniel T. Willets, L. Edgerton, Henry R. Kunhardt, John S. Williams, William Nelson, Jr., Charles Dimon, A. William Heye, Harold Dollner, Paul N. Spoilford, 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 - - - 252,553 22
Total Liabilities - - - - - 26,850 00
Losses Paid 1. 1865 - - - - - 201,588 14

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

ONLY FIRST CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

Board of Directors:

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

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

Pacific Mutual Insurance COMPANY,

(TRINITY BUILDING,)

111 BROADWAY.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866..... \$1,164,380
DIVIDEND TWENTY PER CENT.

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

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

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

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

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, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, Leases, Rents, and other insurable Property.

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, at the lowest rates charged by responsible Companies.

DIRECTORS:

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Albert G. Lee, Ezra Nye,
George Milu, 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 premium against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by Fire.

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

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

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1855, 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

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R. A. McCURDY, *Vice-President.*

Secretaries, { ISAAC ABBATT,
THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

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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 Y6rk 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.*

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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.

The Tradesmens

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

Tenth National Bank,

No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository of the Government.
D. L. ROSS, *President*
J. H. STOUT, *Cashier.*

Eastern Bankers.

Burnett, Drake & Co.,

BANKERS,

BOSTON.

GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Brokers' Board.

Page, Richardson & Co.,

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

AND

JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

ALSO ISSUE

COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

Southern Bankers.

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

The Corn Exchange

NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA.

Attends to **business of Banks & Bankers** on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, *Cashier.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF RICHMOND, VA.,

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the Government.

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

H. G. FANT, *President.*
S. A. GLOVER, *Cashier.*

Western Bankers.

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.

Bankers and Brokers.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD,
H. D. COOKE,

{ H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD DODGE,
PITT COOKE.

JAY COOKE & Co., BANKERS.

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

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

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

March 1, 1866.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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,

88 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,
Harbecke & Co.,

Galwey, Casado & Teller,
Caldwell & Morris.

Bankers.

Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

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

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

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT,

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

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

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

**35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.**

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

Union Bank of London,

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

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

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

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

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,

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

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

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

Depew & Potter,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

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

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Miscellaneous stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.

HENRY W. POTTER.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS,

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

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

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

SIMON DE VISSER,

52 Exchange Place, New York.

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

DUPLEX 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 attention. Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c., solicited. Best of references given if required.

SAM'L B. CALDWELL.

B. C. MORRIS, JR.

CALDWELL & MORRIS,

Successors to Brewer & Caldwell,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

20 OLD SLIP, NEW YORK.

All orders for the purchase of Goods will receive prompt attention.

HOFFMAN & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 24 WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK.

Cash advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and Naval Stores, by our friends in New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston,

REFER TO

Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.
Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, E. I.

Catlin & Satterthwaite,

LATE SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,

ADJUSTERS OF AVERAGES

AND

Insurance Brokers,

No. 61 WILLIAM ST

W. STUYVESANT CATLIN, . JAS. S. SATTERTHWAITE.

Miscellaneous.

A. P. MERRILL Jr.,

Formerly of Mississippi.

SUCCESSOR TO

Goodman & Merrill,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

General Commission Merchant,

Advances made on consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Wool and other produce.
Agent for the purchase, sale, or lease of Southern Lands.

Will act as fiscal agent for the negotiation of Southern Railroad Bonds, and the purchase of railroad iron and railroad equipments.

Will purchase and ship plantation machinery of every description—steam engines, saw mills, grist mills, brick making machines, &c., &c., of latest style and improvement.

A. P. MERRILL, JR.,
36 New Street and 38 Broad Street.
New York City

STORAGE,

No Cotton Taken,

IN FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121, & 123,

Greenwich Street.

R. P. GETTY & SON,

115 GREENWICH STREET.

J. M. WARDWELL,

REMOVED FROM 83 JOHN STREET
TO 45 CLIFF STREET.

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.

Fire Insurance.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY, N.

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

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, President.

J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH CHURCH
ROBERT BUELL
EBENEZER FLOWER,
ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY,
ROLAND MATHER,
SAMUEL S. WARD,
AUSTIN DUNHAM,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,
DRAYTON HILLYER,
THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
WALTER KENNY,
CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
GEORGE ROBERTS,
THOMAS K. BRACE,
ERASTUS COLLINS,

Edwin D. Morgan, of New York.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1866,..... \$4,067,455 80
Liabilities,..... 244,391 48

NEW YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.