

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## The Chronicle.

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### THE FINANCIAL PROSPECT.

If the opinions of our most shrewd and sagacious financial authorities are to be regarded, we are on the eve of monetary changes of the highest possible importance. It is not at all improbable that gold, relieved as it is from the depressing influence of the Treasury sales, may alternately rise above or fall below its present price. Now the mischievous notion prevails that, as gold rises, the prices of every thing else ought to rise too. And speculators are even now busied with innumerable projects and ventures suggested by this theory, and consequently based on a most treacherous foundation.

Were the recent rise in the premium on gold produced by an increase in the volume of our paper currency, we frankly admit that there would be some ground for the expectation

of a general inflation of prices. But we presume none of our commercial classes are ignorant of the fact that the volume of our legal tender paper currency is diminishing. The compound notes are rapidly withdrawing from circulation, and some stringent measures for the redemption of National Bank notes will probably be enacted by Congress which will materially diminish the forces which have hitherto tended to inflate the currency and raise the prices of the necessaries of life. Failing this, however, the Secretary of the Treasury intends, as is semi-officially announced, to adopt a method for sending home for redemption by the issuing banks the rapidly growing accumulations of their surplus outstanding notes. Some such measures seem to be required in the present emergency to convince these institutions that, as was well said by Mr. McCulloch in his last report, "these notes are not money, but promises to pay it on demand."

Those among us, therefore, who are looking for higher prices for all kinds of commodities as a result of the possible changes in the price of gold, will do well to bear in mind that gold at present is in an exceptional position, and its force is governed by the foreign exchanges and by forces outside of the state of our paper currency. Consequently, commodities of home raising, and all goods with the exception of foreign products, the price of which, to a considerable extent, may respond to the price of gold, cannot reasonably be expected to rise, and may even recede. It is not, indeed, impossible that under the influence of a wild speculative mania, some advance may be realized; but if so, there will be no small danger of a sudden rebound, which may bring danger to the heedless speculators when they least expect it.

In view of the present political troubles in Europe, and of the consequent prospective changes in the money markets of our great cities, all business men will do well to be more than usually careful. Those who are trading on borrowed capital, and are venturing beyond their assured means, should lose no time in taking in sail. Especially let it be remembered, that under the government of inconvertible paper money, it is the state of the currency and not the fluctuating price of gold that regulates general prices.

### THE MONEY CRISIS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE past week has given another proof of the vast strength of our financial position, and of the firm basis of national prosperity by which our monetary system is underlaid. The panic in London which shook Lombard-street to its foundations, reduced to poverty multitudes reared in affluence, and filled the whole of England with dismay, has had

less influence here than much smaller and less formidable revulsions which have from time to time occurred in Europe. Some twenty millions of gold have been exported to England since we received the first news of her financial troubles, and still there has been no derangement of general business, and little interruption of public confidence. Even at the Stock Exchange the ever sensitive quotations of Government and other securities have been sustained better than might have been expected. It is not, indeed, improbable that but for one perturbing cause, we should scarcely have felt the shock at all, except in cotton, and in a few securities which are largely held in England. The circumstance to which we refer as having chiefly caused the recent perturbation in the money market, is the sale by the Government of thirty millions of gold in the short space of ten days. Some of our readers may be at a loss to understand how these sales of gold should produce such derangement. We will try to explain.

It is well known that under the Sub-Treasury law of 1842 the government requires all payments to be made to it in gold or in other legal tender money. Consequently, the sale of thirty millions of gold would draw into the vaults of the Treasury forty millions of currency, and would absorb this sum suddenly. But the ordinary business of the country is done by a much more economical use of currency. Look, for example, at the Clearing-House settlements of any given day, and you will find that eighty or ninety millions of debt are paid off by the use of only two or three millions of currency. Thus it appears that as much currency is needful for the transactions attending the sale of thirty millions of gold as would suffice to consummate a vastly greater amount of the ordinary business transactions of the country. Moreover, the currency used by the people in their business does not leave the current of the circulation. It is used over and over again and continues actively to pass from hand to hand. But in the case of money paid into the Treasury it is far otherwise. This currency is locked up in the vaults of the government, and depletes for a time the current of the circulating medium of the community. If the depletion be great a stringency in the loan market supervenes till equilibrium is restored. It is easy, therefore, to see that comparatively small government transactions in gold, involving the sudden payment of greenbacks into the Treasury, may by making currency scarce, paralyze the movements of capital, stir up great temporary derangement in the money market, and engender wide-spread mischiefs in those departments of industrial enterprise whose success depends on the easy and equable operation of our financial machinery.

When we remember that during three days of this week no less than fifteen millions of gold had to be paid for by purchasers from the government broker, it will not appear surprising that we have had a pinch in the money market. The only wonder is that the flutter has not been exaggerated till it grew into a panic. It is impossible to speak in terms of too high commendation of the firm skillful arrangements made by Mr. Van Dyck for the prevention of monetary stringency. To these in great part must be attributed the fact that the pressure was so slight and so little productive of disaster. It also turned out to be a fortunate circumstance that the banks were so loaded up with National Bank notes which they could make available for Treasury payments. All attempts, indeed, would have been in vain to prevent stringency if it had not been known that the Treasury was deeply interested in keeping money easy, and that every facility, with a view thereto, would be afforded by the Department. This knowledge reassured the public mind, and sustained general confidence

till the critical hour was past. It is then, we repeat, a gratifying and suggestive illustration of the strength of our financial position that so little mischief was done, although the news of the panic in all the European money markets came upon us at the delicate conjuncture which we have been describing, when our money market was so disturbed and deranged from forces originating within itself.

It is also to be taken into the account that to render the payments more easy the department ordered that in paying for purchases of gold, certificates of indebtedness, compound notes and certificates of deposit should be received at par and interest.

But there are other causes to which our exemption from panic is in part to be ascribed. First, it is evident that if the expected war breaks out in Europe, that continent will grow less food than usual. An immense impulse will thus be given to our raising of breadstuffs and other agricultural and industrial products. The resulting activity in business will benefit our railroad and shipping interests, will impart a higher value to property invested in such enterprises, and will be productive of other important financial advantages. These are some of the reasons on account of which the European war fails to awaken much alarm here. The scene of the conflict is too far off, and while some of the effects of the struggle would work for our interest, we are so completely isolated from all connection with the belligerents that there is not the slightest danger of our being drawn into the vortex.

Moreover, the fact that our monetary system does not rest on a specie basis is another cause of its stability under the recent shock. If the basis of our currency were liable to be suddenly contracted and disturbed with every sudden demand for coin for exportation, the recent shipments would have spread, throughout the length and breadth of this continent, as much terror as was caused by the most memorable panics our people have ever known. Here we have one of those compensatory provisions which continually meet us at almost every view we take of any department of human enterprise and achievement. A paper currency not redeemable in coin is a curse to any country where it prevails; but, as we have just seen, the curse is not without its blessing. Our paper money is unsettled and unstable in its value; that is its evil: but our paper money system is not liable to derangement from foreign demand for specie; that is its compensating good.

Much has been said about this aspect of our return to specie payments, and some persons are asking with much anxiety whether when we do get back to a coin basis our financial system will be liable to be at any moment shaken by the exportation of coin as was invariably the case in former times. Two remedies have been proposed. One is that we should pay all our debts to foreigners and not go in debt any more. This is of course Utopian. Probably more than a thousand millions of dollars of foreign capital is in various ways held here and we are liable to be called on to pay any part of this debt at any time when our creditors want their money. Now when a panic arises in any foreign money market some of our creditors there want to sell our securities or to draw their balances. The consequence is that the foreign exchanges are likely to run against us, and before long gold has to be shipped from this side. Now, this exported coin formed part of the basis of our domestic currency. In taking it away to pay debts abroad we deplete our interior currency to supply currency for exterior foreign use.

On this view of the case a plan of some ingenuity has been proposed to keep up specie payments and yet prevent our home currency being violently contracted and our do-

mestic trade disturbed whenever our foreign balances run against us. The plan consists of three provisions. First, let the banks of issue be compelled to redeem their notes not in specie but in gold notes. Secondly, let the government issue these notes on deposit of gold and issue no notes which are not represented by gold actually in hand. Thirdly, let the gold notes be legal tender and let a weekly statement be published of the amount outstanding similar to weekly reports of the banks of England and France, and let a minimum and maximum amount be fixed below or above which the outstanding volume of gold notes shall not go. We do not offer this plan as perfect. Indeed, we see several objections to some of its details. But it may, perhaps, suggest a better plan, or be itself susceptible of the requisite modifications. Of course, its adoption requires that the greenbacks should all be called in, and that hereafter nothing should partake of the nature of legal tender except either the standard coin itself or the gold notes which are actually represented by coin on deposit in the National Treasury.

Some such expedient, it is supposed, would give the needful elasticity to our currency, and would enable us at once to preserve the convertibility of our notes, which is the grand central principle of the Bank of England system; and to preserve our currency without contraction from sympathy with derangements in foreign trade, which is the great recommendation of the system of the Bank of France. Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we are probably nearer to a return to specie payments than is in some quarters supposed. At any rate, the currency remaining at about the same volume, the rise in gold drives us no farther from that consummation than we were when gold was at 125. At least this must be so if, as seems to be established, the chief impediments to our resumption of specie payments and a sound convertible currency are not in the selling price of gold, put up or down by speculation; but in the real price of gold as regulated by the comparative adequacy or redundancy of our paper money.

#### PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE.

All the signs of an extensive war, of such a war as has not been waged in Europe since the battle-flags of the First Napoleon's countless hosts were furled in 1815, now light up the European sky. Like one of those sudden and sweeping gusts of wind which so often precede the volleying reports of the thunder and the down-rushing of the rain, a financial panic has shaken down credit and disturbed the relations of commerce from Vienna to London. A million of men are under arms between the Baltic and the Alps; a million more are arming in France and Italy. Russia announces her sense of the coming crisis by throwing forward her troops in unusual force towards the Polish frontiers, and Turkey turns yet another screw upon her suffering treasury, in order to "mobilize" her whole disposable military power. Most significant of all, the Emperor of the French, after a studied silence of months on the "European situation," has spoken out, after his own mystical and portentous fashion, and at last, declares his "detestation" of the "treaties of 1815," and by a single phrase terrifies the enterprise and industry of France, if M. Pereire is to be believed, into a loss of two thousand millions of francs.

It is not surprising that in the face of all these omens and threatenings of evil, the most cautious public writers of Europe have begun to utter their fears of a general European or rather continental war. The Foreign Secretary of Great Britain has openly stated in Parliament that the British Government itself, of all governments the slowest to admit the impendency of such a strife as that which all the

world now dread, has practically abandoned all hope of a pacific issue of the existing continental imbroglio. The British press, always restive and unhappy under every new revelation of the immense preponderance which Napoleon III. has won for France in the councils of Europe, already begin to lay upon the Emperor of the French the responsibility, by anticipation, of a conflict which originated in the reckless ambition of a Prussian Premier, and in the incoherent and unsatisfactory political organization of Germany. Yet, imminent as war now appears to be in Europe, it is by no means certain that war is really to come, still less that if it does come it will assume the vast proportions towards which it now seems to be expanding.

That there can be no general European war without the consent and the participation of France, is admitted on all hands. It is admitted on all hands, also, that if war breaks out between Austria and Prussia alone, the original parties to the great quarrel out of which the present perplexities of Europe have arisen, it is by no means certain that Austria will not be able to read her arrogant northern rival a lesson more severe than any which Maria Theresa ever contrived to inflict upon the great Frederic.

Were it possible for Austria to make terms with Italy in a manner satisfactory to France, a treaty between Francis Joseph and Victor Emmanuel might very well be made to yield Napoleon III. results at least as desirable as any to be hoped for from an understanding between the Courts of Berlin, of Florence, and of Paris. And those whom it deeply concerns to form a sound judgment as to the probable drift of things abroad, will do well to consider whether the recent speech of Napoleon III. at Auxerre, may not have been made quite as much in the interest of peace as in the interest of war.

The substantial points of that speech were its skillful appeals to the patriotism of the French people, against the political fencing of the opposition in the French Legislature; and its plain avowal to all Europe of the Emperor's determination to do all that may in him lie towards the complete obliteration of the "detestable" treaties of 1815. The Emperor's triumph from the domestic point of view was immediate. However M. Pereire and the financial classes of France may have been annoyed by the temporary disturbance of their business interests, there can be no doubt that the Emperor's fresh attack on the memories of 1815 has vastly strengthened him in the confidence of the French nation. May not the speech which has done this at home for its author, profoundly modify the condition of things abroad also?

No part of the work done in 1815 which still remains intact is more odious to all liberal minds throughout Europe than the establishment of Austria by force in the possession of Venice. Let us suppose that negotiations have been going on upon this subject between Paris and Vienna on the one hand, and Florence on the other, and that the sequel of the oracular utterance at Auxerre should be the promulgation of a treaty between Austria and Italy for the cession of Venetia? Were such a treaty to be promulgated it would be followed at once by a general European reaction in favor of Austria and against Prussia, and by a generally renewed recognition of Napoleon's political mastership of Europe. Were Prussia, in the face of this reaction to persevere in her aggressive policy, she would not only expose herself to defeat at the hands of Austria; but having put herself into the position of a wilful disturber of the peace of Europe she would have no allies to support her should France insist upon "rectifying" her own Rhenish boundary, at the expense of so turbulent and so ambitious a power.

Consequences such as these may very well flow from the attitude taken by Napoleon at Auxerre. Should they

do so, we may confidently expect to see the peace of Europe preserved, or broken by a war of limited range and of necessarily brief duration. If, however, Austria is obstinately blind to her real position, and bent upon defying Italy as well as Prussia, it will indeed be difficult for France to withhold her sword from the balance; and the coming summer will in that case take its place in history with the most terrible and the most memorable epochs in the history of human strife.

#### THE LONDON FINANCIAL PANIC.

It is by noting the working of monetary affairs that opinions may be most correctly formed as to the value of financial systems. There is a disposition to imagine that, because England maintains a commanding position among the commercial nations, she has some peculiar virtue in her monetary system; and some contend that this excellence centres in the conservative regulations imposed upon her central banking institution, the Bank of England. To us it appears that a candid examination of the phenomena of English panics would show that these opinions are very wide of the truth.

It is of importance to trace, as nearly as possible, how far the crisis is due to commercial causes, and how far to financial. The trade of England has been, for some time, in an inflated condition. The inflation may be traced back to the outbreak of our own civil war. The suspension of the American supply of the great staple of British commerce, cotton, produced a steady and large advance in raw cotton and in the value of cotton goods; and this rise in prices realized, for Liverpool and Manchester, an enormous extra profit upon their trade. The limitation of the United States supply of the staples of food also had the effect of increasing the costs of living, which ultimately resulted in an advance in the price of labor, and consequently in the cost of products generally. The important rise in the price of cotton caused a sympathetic advance in wool, flax and silk, and, consequently, in the value of all fabrics made from those materials. Nor is it to be overlooked that the enhanced cost of manufactures was supported by a large increase in the demand for goods from those countries which sent to England enlarged supplies of cotton.

Here, then, was the basis for a commercial inflation—an abnormally high range of values. This condition of affairs could not prove permanent; and the close of our war, with a consequent large increase in the supply of cotton, was the beginning of the collapse from this expansion. The reactionary process was naturally attended with a desire, on the one hand, to carry stocks of goods and commodities rather than sell them at low prices, and, on the other hand, with an indisposition on the part of the banks to make free advances upon property which they saw must be realized upon at a loss. This opposite course between lenders and borrowers naturally weakened confidence and prepared the way for panic.

The commercial derangement proved to be the parent of a financial inflation. In 1861 and 1862, large amounts of manufacturing capital in Lancashire was thrown out of employment. At the same time, large accumulations of money were realized from the rise in the price of cotton and cotton goods. This surplus capital settled into the reservoirs at London, and the financiers of that city were not backward in devising means for employing it. As there was no use for it in connection with existing commerce or industry, except at very low rates of interest, a host of new companies, chiefly of limited liability, were created; the object of some being trading, others mining, others contracting, others for promoting remote foreign enterprises, but the ma-

majority being what are known as finance companies. Not one in ten of the new institutions arose naturally from the presentation of legitimate openings for such enterprises; but, in a large majority of instances, the companies were formed by artful "promoters" merely for the purpose of taking up idle capital for speculative purposes, at a time of unusual confidence in financial circles. By a well known system of keeping up false appearances, and by "managing" their shares on 'Change, a certain degree of confidence was won over to these companies; the banks were induced to discount their paper freely; and deposits were attracted into the hands of the finance companies. This glittering show of prosperity continued until the essential rottenness of the concerns could be no longer concealed, when the banks began to treat them shyly; insinuations against their credit were whispered on 'Change; the whispers were loudly echoed by the "bears" to depreciate their shares; and, as embarrassments thickened around them, one after another failed, until nearly the whole list became discredited upon the market. Though the business done by very many of these companies was radically rotten, yet it was large in amount; so that it was felt in financial circles that their failure must compromise many firms. The new institutions fostered very materially the commercial inflation; and the two being twin births, they were also destined to expire together.

Both commercial and financial affairs were thus in a condition to excite general mistrust and apprehension. In this condition of affairs, the war cloud arose over the horizon of Europe, and a heavy decline in foreign securities was precipitated. The Auxerre speech of Louis Napoleon, declaring his hatred of the settlement of 1815, intensified the prevailing apprehensions, and precipitated a suspension of credit facilities, then a run upon the banks, and then failures.

It is perhaps inevitable that commerce should periodically run into wild inflations, and that financial affairs should lapse into an unsound state; but is there any necessity that these conditions should culminate in senseless panic? We think not. Had it been possible, without sacrificing the principle of convertibility, to invest the Bank of England under easier conditions, with the power to do what was allowed to it in the last extremity by the government, there might have been no panic. The banking houses had an abundance of the most desirable securities; but the Bank of England was verging upon the legal limit of its circulation, and the securities were consequently of no avail. There was a dead lock to loans, because the Bank could no longer lend. The effect of the legal restrictions upon the circulation of the Bank, is seen in the circumstance that the panic began to subside the moment it was known that the restriction was removed, and also in the fact that, in former crises, panic was stayed instantly upon the suspension of the bank restrictions.

The London panic has a certain significance for ourselves. The large resources of gold and currency in the Treasury, and the readiness of the Government to make them available for the needs of the money market, fortifies us against any uneasiness that might be sympathetically excited by the intelligence; while, so far as appears, few, if any American houses in London and Liverpool, have been so affected by the crisis as to gravely compromise any interests on this side the Atlantic. The contraction of business, the decline in prices and in wages, which must succeed the panic, will have a very direct bearing upon United States commerce. The extent of our importations depends materially upon the value of manufactures in foreign markets; and lower prices at the manufacturing centers of England will tend to augment the volume of merchandise brought from abroad in competition with home productions. The fact, therefore, that, through the panic, values in England have taken a long step in return

toward the normal level, will tend very directly to hasten the same process in this country; though there seems to be little reason for apprehending that the result will be reached through the same painful ordeal.

#### STATISTICAL INFORMATION—ITS USES AND IMPORTANCE.

The collecting of statistics in relation to the population and resources, the expenditures and available forces of a country, is essential to the successful management of its affairs. No sagacious statesman will enter upon the administration of government except he shall have informed himself upon those subjects which are so vital to the national existence. Such knowledge is indispensable to his success as well as to the prosperity of the State. Hence all civilized countries provide for stated enumerations of the inhabitants, returns of property, statistics of production and income, and such other facts as pertain to the science of government. In these collections of facts are to be found the sure tests for the various theories of political science in relation to the production of wealth, its distribution and consumption, the protective policy, etc., so generally the veriest webs of entertaining romance.

Current statistical information on an extended scale is also necessary to the people, to enable them to understand the true objects of legislation, as well as to the legislator who desires to promote the best interests of the whole body politic. They should be acquainted with the relative importance of every branch of agricultural production, the value of each department of commercial enterprise, and the results of the several manufacturing employments. Each source of revenue, also every object of expenditure, should be known to the great body of an intelligent population.

Individuals engaged in extensive enterprises may derive invaluable knowledge from collections of statistics. The data thus obtained are essential to the successful employment and direction of capital and industry. Already several of our large manufacturers' associations have begun to act upon this principle. The iron manufacturers have taken the initiative, and employed competent persons to visit every furnace in the United States and collect from the books and ledgers the important facts recorded on the subject of the business. The National Association of Woolen Manufacturers are doing the same thing in relation to their pursuits. Those who are engaged in the other departments of productive industry could do the same thing with advantage. Agriculturists are almost always careless and inaccurate in the accounts of their crops and the cost of producing them. Manufacturers come far short of reliable data; yet the success of their business depends in a great degree upon their knowledge of these details, which they ought to have collected. If the leading members of each department of industry would provide for the obtaining of all available information in relation to their business, they would become possessed of statistics which would prove of the greatest use.

In those countries where such enumerations have been made, taxation and the benefits of government are divided more equitably, because the rights of every class are better known and are respected accordingly. The confidence of the people is heightened in the management of public business, from having the facts within reach upon which the policy of administration is based. Social improvement is proportionably more rapid. This may appear fanciful at first view, but a little consideration will be sufficient to demonstrate the fact. For example, items of a personal nature appear to be lost in the general aggregation; the individual is taken out of sight, and apparently is of little importance. People marry as if by chance, at various ages, and in different conditions of life; the birth of children seems to be directed by

no law regulating number and sex; death is apparently a matter of chance as to time or cause; and even the acquisition of wealth has little evident relation to the industry, skill and economy employed. Yet these facts when properly arranged reveal conditions of the greatest importance. They show the existence of definite laws regulating the whole matter, which cannot be wisely or safely disregarded. Thus, much that would otherwise appear arbitrary in legislation is proven to be proper and necessary. Whenever food and the other necessities of life have an inordinate price, out of due proportion to the compensation of labor, there will be an undue number of unmarried persons of adult age; and that circumstance is always sure to be accompanied by a deterioration in morals, involving the greatest peril to society. An extraordinary mortality of children, demonstrates the existence of a state of things, socially and otherwise, of extreme peril to the community, threatening utter extinction. A large number of widows and orphan children is a sure indication of war or pestilence, and demands the early attention of the statesman. These facts so vitally important are only learned from the causes.

European theorists have conjectured that the climate of the Western Continent was not favorable to the white races, and adduce the meagerness of figure peculiar to the American, and the comparative fewness of children in families, as evidence in support of their opinion. It is the province of the statistician to disprove or demonstrate the correctness of this opinion. We believe that it cannot be sustained. There are atmospheric causes existing for the leanness and apparent old age of our native population, and it may be shown that these symptoms do not indicate exhausted vitality. But the matter, nevertheless, requires further investigation.

The Metropolitan Board of Health recently created pursuant to act of Legislature, we are gratified to perceive, is devoting attention to this subject. It has been a favorite assertion of many persons, that the standard of vitality in New York is below that of other cities. We have repeatedly examined the weekly reports of Doctor Cyrus Ramsay, for many years the Registrar in the office of the City Inspector; and were convinced from them that this assertion was an exaggeration. The mortality, year by year, was about twenty-five thousand; the aggregate population, according to the census of 1860, being 813,000. The enumeration of 1865, to be sure, reduces this number to 726,000, but nobody believes these figures to be correct. This would make the average mortality one in twenty-nine, or about thirty-four in a thousand. The present Registrar, Doctor Elisha Harris, estimates the annual death-rate at 30 in 1,000 per year. Few cities, we believe, can exhibit a fairer record than New York and it may be questioned whether the rural counties, if accurate statistics should be obtained, would show so favorable a return.

We hope that the utmost care will be taken in this matter of vital statistics. It has been impossible to obtain any proximate account of births and marriages, owing to the imperfect execution of the law and the refusal of clergymen and physicians to obey it. The Board of Health, with that vigilance so characteristic of newly created officers, should set this matter right. Upon the facts thus to be ascertained depends the future greatness of this metropolis. If New York is but a place to die in, it will eventually share the fate of Tyre and Nineveh.

Another matter of importance, which we do not remember to have seen required, is the proportion of inhabitants living in their own houses. In this particular, New York is deplorably bad, and fast becoming worse. Human existence is made up of incentives to activity; and fearful deteriora-

tion, vital and moral, will take place where these are not abundant. The home circle affords them. The effort to acquire the means for maintaining and educating a family develops wealth and binds society together as no other agencies can. Men will fight for their homes and social institutions; whereas slaves and the denizens of boarding-houses have no such incentive. Homes are worth peril and sacrifice; but to a country of boarding-houses permanent prosperity is impossible.

#### PUBLIC DEBT OF ALABAMA.

The public debt of Alabama is thus stated by Governor Patton in his message to the Legislature, dated January 15, 1866 :

Description of bonds.	Amount.	Ann'l int.	Int. due.
Five per cent coupon bonds, payable in N. Y.	\$2,109,000	\$105,450	\$368,400
Five per cent coupon bonds, payable in Lond.	648,000	32,400	32,400
Six per cent coupon bonds, payable in Lond'n	688,000	41,280	41,280
Aggregate amount.....	\$3,445,000	\$179,130	\$442,080
Interest.....	442,080		
Total including interest.....	\$3,887,080		

The above is entirely apart from the domestic debt, which is held chiefly by the Common School 16th section Fund. The Comptroller, Hon. M. A. Chisholm, gives the figures as follows :

	Amount.	Annual int.
Six per cents, issued to the School Fund.....	\$1,710,008 44	\$102,600 50
Eight per cents, issued to University Fund.....	300,000 00	24,000 00
Eight per cents, issued to Valueless 16th sec. Fund	97,091 21	7,767 30
Aggregate amount.....	\$2,107,099 61	\$134,367 80

Which interest is paid by an annual appropriation, the principal sums being considered irredeemable trust funds.

The debt contracted during the late war, and which has been repudiated under President Johnson's conditions precedent to State reconstruction, was briefly as follows :

Eight per cents, payable principal and interest at Mobile.....	\$673,500 00
do do do do at the State Treas'y	3,171,000 00
Six per cents, do do do do do	2,085,000 00
State Treasury notes issued, without interest.....	4,042,680 00
do do (change bills,) without interest.....	3,122,551 95
Aggregate amount issued.....	\$13,094,731 95

The last two paragraphs have been inserted simply parenthetically as matters of record. The Domestic Debt is a matter of local importance only, and the War Debt no longer exists. Our subsequent remarks will therefore be confined strictly to the debt proper, or that which is held beyond the limits of the State.

The interest on the New York series of bonds is payable semi-annually May 1 and November 1. The amount of interest to be provided annually for these bonds is \$105,450. The last interest paid included that due November 1, 1861, and hence at the same date in 1865, there was due four years' interest, or \$421,800. But of this amount \$53,400 had already been paid to the Bank of Mobile for distribution, so that the balance due and unpaid is less by that amount, namely, \$368,400.

The interest on the London bonds, which is payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1, was paid up to January 1, 1865, and hence at the same date 1866, only one years interest was due and unpaid, viz., on the five per cents \$32,400, and on the six per cents \$41,280, or together \$73,680.

In speaking of this debt the Governor remarks :

"Special provision should be made for the payment of this accumulated interest at as early a day as practicable. This is not only demanded by a principle which is just in itself, but it would incidentally tend to restore the credit of the State, and greatly strengthen the inducements for advantageous loans upon the bonds now authorized by law.

"Our bondholders in London have made a formal proposition to receive payment for the interest now due, and the dividends up to the 1st of January, 1867, in State bonds bearing the same rate of interest as those they now hold. This, under all the circumstances, is a liberal proposition, and I think it ought to be acceded to. I have no doubt that similar terms would be accepted by our New York creditors. I therefore recommend that authority be given to issue bonds, in addition to those already provided for, to an amount sufficient to pay our present arrears of interest, together with that which will accrue up to the 1st of January, 1867. We may reasonably hope that by that time, our finances will be in a condition which will enable us to resume the regular semi-annual payment of our interest liabilities."

In response to the very appropriate recommendation of the Governor, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the funding of the past due coupons into bonds similar as to date and interest to the principal bonds. The Comptroller will furnish us with a copy of said act when printed, and we expect to be able to republish it in the CHRONICLE at an early date. In the meanwhile, we may state that negotiations are now being carried on both in London and New York, looking to the full satisfaction of the State's creditors.

It is scarcely necessary to canvass either the will or the way of the

State to meet these demands. The people of Alabama have never suffered their public credit to be tarnished by even the shadow of repudiation; and as to ways and means the State is amply wealthy to bear such a debt as that which we are now considering. Alabama, indeed, is one of the most productive cotton States of the Union, being second only to Mississippi, and in 1860 yielded one-fifth part of the aggregate crop. The State has also great wealth in its live stock, and produces largely in a variety of ways, including manufactures. Its lands are fertile and high priced. These considerations presuppose great taxable ability, and form the best basis for public credit. The assessed valuation of property in the State increased in the ten years ending June 1, 1860, no less than 117 per cent, having been in 1850 \$228,204,332, and in 1860 \$495,237,078. The State debt, including the interest now past due and to accrue to January 1, 1867, will not exceed much the sum of \$4,000,000, requiring about \$210,000 for annual interest—not more than half of one per 1,000 of the assessed valuation of the property liable to taxation. It must also be borne in mind that Alabama is a progressive State, and that every year will further divide the burden, and give increased ability to the people to bear taxation.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand (750,000) dollars a year will not only cover the whole of the State expenditures, including interest, but also afford a handsome sum towards the final liquidation and extinction of the principal of the States indebtedness.

The State will also have to provide for the payment of its proportion of the United States direct tax of \$20,000,000 under the law of Aug., 1861, which amounted to \$529,313 33. If this sum be raised on bonds, the debt will be increased in a corresponding amount.

### Literature.

*The Wycliffites, or England in the Fifteenth Century.* By Mrs. Colonel MACKAY, authoress of "The Family at Heatherdale," etc., etc. New York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, 1866.

John Wycliffe, as our readers know, lived in the fourteenth century. Among his friends was John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the son of the Third Edward, and father of Henry IV. But the three kings of the House of Lancaster scrupled not to persecute the disciples of the man whom their great progenitor had loved and protected. History, however, has its retributions; and Edward, Earl of March, was enabled to expel from the English throne the family that had occupied it for three generations. The present story is told of this period.

The religious element is placed conspicuously in the foreground, so almost as to break the current of the narrative, and to make it tedious. Lady de Clifford, kinswoman of the celebrated kingmaker Warwick, is a partisan of the House of Lancaster, watching her opportunity to transfer her adhesion to the party of York. Her elder son Howard is a disciple of Wycliffe, and has no sympathy with her in this desertion of the cause of King Henry. The occasion of Edward IV. being invited to the Castle of the Cliffords, leads him to resolve upon exile. He leaves England, leaving behind his brother and family, and an affianced bride, Julie Pierrepont of Pierrepont Manor, also a Wycliffite, on his journey he rescues Queen Margaret and his son from a robber. Both Aymer de Clifford, his brother and Henry Pierrepont, the brother of Julia, embrace the cause of Edward. Julia visits London, and, attending a conventicle of the Lollards, is arrested and kept as a prisoner by the Archbishop of Canterbury. She is rescued however, by her brother's confessor, now become a Wycliffite. On the occasion of the effort of Queen Margaret, aided by Warwick to recover the throne, Howard de Clifford bears a prominent part. He visits and marries Julia Pierrepont, and for a season is high in the confidence of the Queen and Prince of Wales. But the battle of Tewksbury completed the overthrow of the house of Henry VI. De Clifford is wounded and carried off the field by two devoted followers; and his lady being informed that he is still alive, joins him in his hiding-place. Learning that King Edward is at Gloucester, she makes her way thither and solicits his life. It is reluctantly granted; he afterward transfers his allegiance to the House of York, and the story ends. The plot is excellent, but the narrative drags; and as an illustration of the piety, doctrines and practice of the Lollards, the progenitors of the Puritans of England, it comes far short. It does not make a good religious book nor quite come up to the character of a well written romance.

*The Boys at Doctor Murray's. A Story of School Life.* By GRACE GAYLERD. Boston: GRAVES & YOUNG.

For a children's story book this is good. A friendless lad Wil-

lett Howth, is found guilty of stealing ; upon which Grant Westerly, a fellow pupil, resolves upon befriending him. He obtains his pardon, and persuades the other pupils to receive him without a taunt. All is well till a temporary absence of Westerly, on which occasion young Howth, being slighted, runs away. He is found by his friend, but falls sick. Westerly nurses him tenderly, and the old relations in the school are finally resumed. A forgotten uncle of William appears, and makes a change in his prospects. Westerly's guardian loses his property, upon which the Howths make provision for him to finish his education at their expense. The story is well told, maintaining its interest and preserving its moral in distinct view till the conclusion.

**Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.**

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— MAY 12.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	3 months.	12. 0½	May 12.	3 days.	11.68¾
Antwerp	do	25.55	do	do	25.12½
Hamburg	do	13.12	do	do	13. 5½
Paris	do	25.55	do	3 months.	24.85
Paris	short.	25.20	do	3 days.	25.17½
Vienna	3 months.	14 prem.	—	—	—
Berlin	do	7. 1	—	—	—
St. Petersburg	do	25	do	3 months.	27½@¾
Cadiz	do	46¾	—	—	—
Lisbon	do	51½	May 9.	30 days.	51½@¾
Milan	do	30	—	—	—
Genoa	do	30	—	—	—
Naples	do	30	—	—	—
New York	—	—	May 2.	60 days.	139½
Jamaica	—	—	April 9.	30 days.	3 p. c. prem.
Havana	—	—	April 7.	90 days.	27½
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	April 9.	60 days.	25½@¾
Buenos Ayres	—	—	March 27.	do	51¾@52
Valparaiso	—	—	March 17.	do	47¾@48
Pernambuco	—	—	March 16.	do	27¾@¾
Singapore	30 days.	4s 6½d	April 3.	6 months.	4s. 7½d.@4s. 8¾d.
Hong Kong	do	4s 6½d	April 15.	do	4s. 7½d.@4s. 8¾d.
Ceylon	—	—	April 10.	do	6@8 dis.
Bombay	30 days.	1s 11½d@¾d	May 1.	do	2s 1¾d.
Madras	do	1s 11½d	—	—	—
Calcutta	do	1s 11½d@¾d	April 30.	do	2s. 2d.
Sydney	do	1½ p. c. dis.	March 24.	30 days.	1@1½ p. c. prem.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, May 12, 1866.

The week just passing has been one of the most important and most excitable since 1857, and the panic in financial companies' shares has at length culminated in one of the most disastrous failures known for many years. Viz., that of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., limited. Many rumors have for some time been current of an unfavorable nature in respect to this establishment, and the statement in my last letter to the effect that the auditors refused to pass the accounts of a certain financial establishment, had reference to this undertaking. It must be admitted that the public were, to some extent, surprised at the announcement, which was made after the close of the Stock Exchange on Thursday. Very little immediate effect was apparent in the various Stock Exchange markets, although consols at once fell, and were nominally quoted at 85½@¾ clear dividend. It appears that owing to a run upon the establishment by depositors, which arose from the many unfavorable rumors passing current, as well as from the depreciation which continued to take place in the value of the shares, the directors of the concern made earnest applications to the Bank of England for assistance. As, however, the bank directors were cognizant of many similar difficulties, and foresaw that if they gave assistance to one establishment, they could scarcely refuse similar aid to another, the conclusion was arrived at that it would be necessary to withhold an advance required. Hence, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs Overend, Gurney & Co. were compelled to announce their suspension, and that they had placed their books in the hands of accountants, who would audit their books, and place, as soon as possible, a statement of the position of the undertaking in the hands of the shareholders. It is stated that their liabilities amount to about £10,000,000, of which about £6,000,000 is to depositors, who hold bills as security ; and about £3,500,000 to uncovered depositors. Unfortunately for the concern, and this probably is one main cause of the stoppage, the directors had made large advances to parties who have recently failed, and which must be estimated as a total loss. The difficulties in which the undertaking was placed were further aggravated by the rapid advance in the rate of discount here as well as on the Continent, and by the fears still pretty generally entertained of an European war. The shares of the company are to the extent of £50, of which £15 have been paid up, so that the shareholders are liable for the sum of £35 per share, under the Limited Liability Act. The amount paid to the old private firm for the good will of the business was £500,000.

This stoppage has created the most intense excitement not only in London, where, perhaps it has been almost unparalleled, but throughout the whole country. It has necessarily been the signal for a great revulsion in the Stock Exchange, and even the best securities, with the exception of consols, have suffered a heavy fall. Yesterday, it was almost impossible to give quotations for financial companies' shares, so great was in many instances the pressure to sell, while on the other hand, there was no inclination exhibited to buy. The official lists published by the Stock Exchange authorities showed that scarcely any operations had taken place in any department, and that an important fall in prices had in most cases been the consequence. At the same time, numerous rumors were current as to the solvency of many other institutions, and it was quite generally stated, which, however, proved them to be untrue, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had suspended the Bank Charter Act, and had permitted an extra issue of notes to the extent of £5,000,000. The Chancellor has, however, since given permission to the Bank of England to make an additional issue of notes, without stating any amount. The Bank Charter Act is therefore virtually suspended. Several failures were recorded. The English Joint Stock Bank announced its suspension at a very early hour, and before noon most persons were acquainted with the fact that the bills of Messrs. Peto (Sir Morton Peto) and Betts—the railway contractors—had been returned. The failure of another contractor is also announced, and a petition has been presented to the Master of the Rolls to wind up the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association.

The Directors of the Bank of England on Tuesday last advanced their minimum rate of discount to eight per cent. The movement at the time was unexpected, but it arose, in great part, from the fact that rather more than £100,000 had been withdrawn from the Bank for export to Brazil, to which must be added the most unsatisfactory accounts then at hand respecting the state of affairs on the Continent. The Bank statement published on Thursday, shows that the Directors were justified in the movement they made, for although there is a decrease in the circulation of notes, and a slight increase in the reserve, the supply of bullion has fallen to the extent of about £400,000. Yesterday a further advance was made to nine per cent, and, to-day, the Directors have further thought it advisable to raise the quotation to ten per cent. The Bank rate has therefore been three times advanced during the week, to the extent in each instance of one per cent. At Paris, however, and it is a curious circumstance, the rate has only been raised one-half, or to four per cent, so that at the present moment, the Bank rate here is six per cent in advance of that at Paris. In Prussia and Italy the quotations have been further advanced, and as regards the former country stand at a high point. The quotations in the London market for the very best paper are now as under :

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
30 days' bills	10 @	4 months' bills	11 @13
60 do do	10 @	6 months' bills	12 @18
3 months' bills	10 @	6&4 months' bank paper	10 @

And on the Continent, the quotations at the leading cities are as follows :

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
At Paris	4	4 -5	Turin	6	nom'l
Vienna	5	5 -6	Brussels	4	4 -5
Berlin	9	9	Madrid	nom'l.	nom'l
Frankfort	6	6	Hamburg	—	7 7
Amsterdam	6½	6½	St. Petersburg	5½	6½-9

Consols have been subjected to numerous fluctuations. In the early part of the week they were very weak, and prices steadily declined until on Thursday, after the announcement of the great suspension, the quotation for money was 85½@¾. Yesterday they exhibited more firmness, from the fact, probably, that many persons who had withdrawn their deposits from the banks and discount houses, had thought it prudent to invest in a sound security. Hence, prices improved, and at one time were as high as 85¾@36 for money, and 84½@¾ for account. To-day :

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day	Thur'day	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols	86¾	86¾	86¾	85¾	86	85¾

There has been a great run upon many of the banks, more especially on the Alliance ; the London and County ; Williams, Deacon & Co. ; Barnett's ; but, with few exceptions, the pressure has not been so heavy that the banks have been unable to meet it.

The market for American securities has been subjected to numerous fluctuations. On Monday United States 5.20 bonds and Erie Railway shares gave way in full ; but on the other hand, Illinois Central Railway shares realized enhanced quotations. On Tuesday the market was comparatively steady, but on Wednesday numerous fluctuations took place in the value of the leading descriptions. During the last few days the market has been depressed, and prices have given way. The highest quotations on the days enumerated were :

For week ending May 12.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 6 per cent.....	68½	66½	66½	65½	63½	63
Virginia 5 per cent .....	56½	56½	56½	56½	.....	.....
do 6 per cent .....	47	47	47	47	.....	.....
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	74	74	74	.....	.....	.....
— Pennsylvania section, 1st m, 1877..	71	71	70	73	.....	.....
do const'd mort. b'ds, 1895.....	59	59	59	59	.....	.....
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid .....	48½	46½	47½	46½	43	43
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent.....	73½	73	73	71½	.....	.....
Illinois Central, \$100 shares .....	79	77½	77½	82	76	75
Marrietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent...	69	69	69	69	.....	.....
New York Central, 100 dollar shares...	67½	67½	67½	67½	.....	.....
Panama Rail, 7 per cent, 1872, 2d mort.	101	101	101	101	.....	.....
Pennsylvania R. \$50 shares.....	40	40	40	40	.....	.....
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (qua. by Penn. Railroad Co.)....	73	73	73	73	.....	.....
do with option to be paid in Philadelphia .....	73	73	73	73	.....	.....
Canada 6 per cent, .....	93	93	92	93	.....	.....
do 5 per cent, .....	78	78	78	77	.....	.....

A pretty accurate idea of the depreciation of the principal securities from the highest point of last year may be obtained from the following table. The amount of depreciation is very heavy in many instances, and, under existing circumstances, is likely to be increased. A statement is also given, with a similar comparison, respecting finance companies. The amount of share and amount paid on each share, will enable one to estimate the sum to which shareholders are liable in the event of a suspension or failure being announced :

	Highest Present 1865. price.	1865. price.	Highest Present 1865. price.	1865. price.
U. S. 5-20's.....	74½	63½	Turkish 6 per c., 1854..	95½
Consols.....	91½	85	Great Northern RR.....	138
Canadian 6 per c.....	101	93	Great Western RR.....	83
do 5 per c.....	91	76½	Midland RR.....	141½
Egyptian 7 per c.....	100½	83	Southeastern.....	88½
Indian 5 per c.....	107½	103½	Alliance Bank.....	35½
Mexican 3 per c.....	29	15½	London & Westminster	101
Italian 5 per c., 1861.....	66½	37½	Union of London.....	59

FINANCE COMPANIES.

	Share.	Paid.	Highest 1865. price.	Present price.
Eastern Exchange.....	20	5	5½	.....
English Joint Stock.....	25	10	14	.....
Credit, Foncier & Mobilier of England.	20	5	10½	1½
Discount Corporation.....	100	20	18	13 dis.
English & Foreign Credit.....	50	7½	6½	4 dis.
Financial Discount.....	50	10	11	.....
Imperial Mercantile Credit.....	50	5	8½	9 dis.
International Financial.....	20	5	7½	3 dis.
Joint Stock Discount.....	25	10	10	.....
London Financial.....	50	15	24½	9
National Discount.....	25	5	17½	12
Overend, Gurney & Co.....	50	15	25	12 dis.

The prevailing state of affairs, financially, has already had the effect of operating prejudicially on trade. The markets with which America is chiefly concerned have suffered considerably. The cotton trade has been increasingly depressed, and at the present time, the panic at Liverpool is as great as in London. Failures have been announced in that quarter, and there are many undoubtedly which, with the heavy fall in cotton, with the contraction of credit, and the falling off in the facilities for obtaining accommodation, must suspend before many days have elapsed. In the corn trade, however, the effect is not so serious, since this department of trade has for a considerable length of time been pretty free from speculation, the transactions of the last two or three years having chiefly been for actual consumption. At the close of last year, indeed, several parcels of wheat were taken for consumption, in the hope that prices previously to the opening of the navigation in the Baltic would experience a rise, whilst contracts were made at French ports by Liverpool merchants for the delivery of French flour, to the extent of about 500,000 sacks. These operations, however, were by no means remunerative, and as regards French flour, were so unproductive in a pecuniary point of view, that three firms at Liverpool were compelled to suspend payment, the loss on the importation being estimated at 6d per sack. At the present time, however, the value of wheat—owing to the warlike Continental news, and the certainty of our receiving scarcely any supplies of produce from your side—has had a tendency to advance; but the panic has checked this upward movement, and buyers under the circumstances decline to operate except for their most pressing wants.

At the time during which the cattle plague was at its height, and when the country was suffering heavily from the losses amongst horned cattle, government, as well as the public, became anxious to ascertain the number of beasts—sheep, calves and pigs actually in the country. With this object, forms were accordingly dispatched to the breeders and graziers throughout the kingdom, to be filled up accurately by them, and, as a result, government have this week issued a statement, which, although only approximate, is undoubtedly useful and important, inasmuch as it shows the lowest estimate at which the supplies of fat and lean stock in the British Isles can be placed. Unfortunately, the return cannot be compared with previous years, for then it would present most interesting features, as showing how far the increase of population has had the effect of reducing the extent of our flocks and herds. The number of beasts—cows and calves, is large; but of sheep, the supplies are much less than was anticipated. The following is the portion of the return having relation to the United Kingdom :

	Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
England.....	1,290,529	2,016,505	15,124,541	2,066,299
Wales.....	222,546	318,855	1,668,663	191,604
Scotland.....	370,457	566,954	5,255,077	219,716
Ireland.....	1,386,176	2,107,233	3,688,742	1,299,893
Isle of Man.....	7,755	10,932	55,954	10,956
Jersey.....	5,815	6,222	517	6,332
Guernsey, &c.....	3,030	3,946	1,214	5,599
Total.....	3,286,308	5,030,652	25,794,708	3,800,399

During the present week the price of meat—mutton especially—has attained a point higher than at any other period during the present cen-

ture. During the war with Napoleon, prices appeared higher than at present, but this was owing in a very great measure to the depreciated currency, in which the price was quoted. Twenty years since the price of the primest beef at market was about 3s 8d, and of the primest mutton about 4s per 8 lbs. The quotations for these qualities are now 5s 4d for the former, and 6s for the latter—an advance of 1s 8d in the one case, and of 2s per 8 lbs in the other, or of 2½d and 3d per lb. Hence, with diminished supplies—a fact pretty generally admitted—in the country, attention is naturally directed to foreign countries, in order to see how our enormous future wants are to be met. The statement issued by government, if correct, is very important; but very little reliance can be placed upon it, for it is pretty certain that if the Continent possessed the large numbers credited to it, it would be enabled to supply us annually with more than 200,000 beasts, and 800,000 sheep, at the enormous prices offered at the various markets in the Kingdom. Supplies from France and Germany continue to arrive, and as the government inspectors at the outports are actively engaged in preventing diseased stock of any description from passing, the quality of the cattle has improved. At the present time, we are receiving some excellent beasts from France, which necessarily command remunerative prices. The following is the statement relating to the supplies of stock on the Continent and in America :

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Russia.....	25,449,000	45,130,800	10,097,000
Denmark Proper.....	1,118,774	1,751,950	300,928
Holstein.....	290,372	165,344	82,398
Sweden.....	1,916,658	1,644,156	457,981
Prussia.....	5,634,500	17,428,017	2,709,709
Holland.....	1,333,887	930,136	294,636
Belgium.....	1,257,649	583,485	458,418
France.....	14,197,360	33,281,592	5,246,403
Spain.....	2,904,598	22,054,967	4,264,877
Austria.....	14,257,116	16,964,236	8,151,608
Bavaria.....	3,185,882	2,058,638	926,522
United States.....	16,911,475	23,317,756	32,555,267

An official statement has been published this week, showing the extent of the imports of cotton from the British West Indies, British Guiana, Mauritius, and the British Possessions in the East Indies. The comparison embraces a period of 23 years, ending with 1865. In 1845, the total importation was 59,832,148 lbs., and in 1846, it fell to 35,742,739 lbs.; in 1850, it rose to 119,101,655 lbs., and in 1855 to 145,370,100 lbs. In 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, the imports were as under :

	1860. lbs.	1861. lbs.	1862. lbs.	1863. lbs.	1864. lbs.	1865. lbs.
Antigua.....	.....	.....	.....	7,280	13,328	141,904
Barbadoes.....	58,912	39,924	16,464	1,854,272	131,400	382,928
Dominica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	6,608
Granada.....	67,424	75,152	68,096	129,248	154,784	328,384
Jamaica.....	18,592	.....	251,216	204,512	521,248	65,184
Montserrat.....	112	896	.....	.....	1,680	6,832
Nevis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	4,144
St. Christo'r.....	3,584	10,304	5,712	2,240	20,384	92,064
St. Lucia.....	.....	.....	112	1,232	17,248	11,200
St. Vincent.....	55,552	54,434	42,336	71,232	24,304	64,064
Tobago.....	224	224	672	3,360	18,032	8,176
Tortola.....	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad.....	31,248	17,248	38,528	18,144	56,000	588,336
Bahamas.....	585,984	784	4,810,640	22,625,008	25,515,168	14,485,632
Bermudas.....	.....	10,080	562,688	146,384	16,602,096	3,278,352
Demarara.....	229,152	277,760	299,152	265,216	250,656	292,656
Berbice.....	.....	.....	.....	112	10,976	58,016
Total fr'm the Brit. W. I. & Brit. Guiana.	1,050,784	486,304	6,126,064	32,328,240	43,340,528	19,814,480
Mauritius.....	3,164,000	816,256	2,010,176	180,208	92,960	16,800
Bengal.....	343,168	51,744	9,981,216	44,560,768	54,815,040	41,170,640
Madras.....	12,909,232	19,676,384	37,871,456	49,457,184	47,245,296	49,128,240
Bombay.....	188,788,656	345,159,024	343,091,504	336,469,952	400,181,376	353,078,208
Ceylon.....	2,100,112	4,102,896	1,709,456	3,714,256	3,639,888	2,387,280
Singapore.....	.....	50,400	896	218,624	645,792	183,888
Total.....	208,355,952	370,343,008	400,790,768	466,929,232	549,960,880	465,778,880

So far as the production of cotton in the West Indies is concerned, the above figures afford very little information as to its extent. The shipments from that portion of the world have considerably increased, but the cotton was not the growth of the West Indies. The actual shipments of West Indian grown cotton have been augmented in a most trifling degree during the last five years, for the total exports, including the supplies brought from the blockaded Southern ports, in 1864, showed an increase of about 100,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 1861. And by reference to the above statement, it will be observed that this increase is mainly due to the large shipments from the Bahamas and the Bermudas, the chief receivers of blockade-run produce. The above table further shows that the West Indies during the four years of war made scarcely any progress in the extension of the cultivation of cotton.

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 \$6,130,382 against \$4,767,121 last week, and \$3,886,560 the previous week. The exports are \$3,117,494 this week, against \$3,758,972 last week, and \$3,219,011 the previous week. Only 4,774 bales of cotton were exported the past week. Included in the exports were also 12,709 barrels wheat flour, 146 barrels rye flour, 3,702 barrels corn meal, 26,085 bushels wheat, 16,625 bushels oats, 7,150 bushels peas, 181,442 bushels corn, 1,838 packages candles, 1,193 tons coal, 84 barrels spirits turpentine, 7,028 barrels rosin, 121 barrels tar, 235 barrels pitch, 600 gallons whale oil, 266 gallons lard oil, 82 gallons linseed oil, 601,206 gallons petroleum, 953 barrels pork, 694 barrels and 352 tierces beef, 323,947 pounds cutmeats, 12,919 pounds butter, 53,941



pounds cheese, 167,456 pounds lard, 23 tierces and 95 barrels rice, 81,268 pounds tallow, 49,241 pounds whalebone, 1,795 hogsheads and 1,004 other packages crude tobacco, and 35,265 pounds manufactured tobacco. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry-goods) May 17, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) May 18th:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$531,907	\$1,674,444	\$736,639	\$1,892,218
General merchandise.....	2,151,345	2,935,618	1,519,749	4,238,164
Total for the week.....	\$2,686,252	\$4,610,062	\$2,316,388	\$6,130,382
Previously reported.....	70,237,950	88,878,707	52,472,793	125,622,873
Since January 1.....	\$72,974,202	\$93,488,769	\$54,789,181	\$131,753,255

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 22:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$3,036,412	\$3,326,892	\$2,229,028	\$3,117,494
Previously reported.....	70,067,797	58,985,018	65,192,455	91,141,509
Since January 1.....	\$73,104,209	\$62,311,910	\$67,421,483	\$94,259,003

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 19, 1866, the total exceeding the total previously reported for the year:

May 15—SS Kangaroo, Liverpool— American gold.....	\$75,000	“ 18—SS C. of Paris, Liverp’l— American gold.....	3,006,404
“ 15—SS Palmyra, Liverpool— American gold.....	115,000	American silver.....	100,500
Gold bars.....	91,461	May 18—SS Napoleon III., Havre— American gold.....	592,000
For Havre— Silver bars.....	31,695	American silver.....	31,695
“ 16—SS Scotia, for Liverpool— American gold.....	105,000	“ 19—SS New York, Bremen— American gold.....	15,000
Mexican silver.....	2,261	For London— American gold.....	80,000
Sovereigns.....	2,000	For Havre— American gold.....	150,000
Gold bars.....	415,474	For Southampton— American gold.....	150,000
Silver bars.....	5,000	“ 19—SS C. of Limerick, L’p’l— American gold.....	55,000
Silver coin.....	5,000	Total for the week.....	\$8,763,295
For Havre— American gold.....	450,000	Previously reported.....	8,200,711
“ 17—Bark E. Morrison, Ponce— American silver.....	4,000	Total since Jan. 1, 1866	\$16,964,006
“ 18—SS Germania, Hamburg— American gold.....	894,000		
American silver.....	50,000		
German silver.....	500		

Same time in	1865.	1866.	Same time in	1858.	1859.
1865.....	\$9,658,117	1858.....	\$11,333,491		
1864.....	21,700,980	1857.....	11,423,043		
1863.....	18,529,471	1856.....	9,477,159		
1862.....	16,239,254	1855.....	11,457,549		
1861.....	2,904,791	1854.....	10,583,446		
1860.....	11,314,821	1853.....	4,891,005		
1859.....	20,431,929	1852.....	9,823,839		

THE TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Arizona, Maury, from Aspinwall, on the 13th inst., with mails, specie and passengers, arrived on Monday, 21st inst. The following is her specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Panama Railroad Co.....	\$29,079 22	Engene Kelly & Co.....	\$117,500 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	65,397 05	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	7,000 00
J. W. Seligman & Co.....	42,900 00	Lees & Waller.....	259,000 00
Weill & Co.....	8,941 00	Order.....	550,000 00
Bacon & Russell.....	15,252 61	Total.....	\$1,276,505 77
Dabney, Morgan & Co.....	181,435 67		

FROM ASPINWALL.

Flint & Hall.....	\$5,400 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	\$2,479 85
E. L. Isaacs.....	900 00	Marcial & Co.....	2,110 00
Trevor & Colgate.....	3,000 00	Meissner, Ackerman & Co.....	500 00
Hoadley, Eno & Co.....	1,200 00	Total.....	\$15,589 85

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

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	To date.
January 12.....	New York.....	\$ 685,610	\$ 685,610
January 19.....	Henry Chauncey.....	799,706	1,485,314
February 1.....	Atlantic.....	944,878	2,430,198
February 9.....	New York.....	1,449,074	3,879,266
February 21.....	Henry Chauncey.....	1,209,048	5,088,319
March 5.....	Costa Rica.....	1,469,236	6,557,602
March 12.....	New York.....	1,425,553	7,983,155
March 23.....	Arizona.....	389,837	8,372,992
March 31.....	Henry Chauncey.....	673,615	9,046,607
April 9.....	New York.....	729,862	9,776,469
April 20.....	Arizona.....	809,459	10,585,901
May 1.....	Costa Rica.....	1,318,271	11,904,199
May 9.....	New York.....	1,072,820	12,977,019
May 21.....	Arizona.....	1,276,505	14,253,524

PETROLEUM FROM PITTSBURG.—The following statistics show the movement of petroleum from Pittsburg. The opening of competing avenues to the oil regions has deprived Pittsburg of some portion of the oil trade, which, at its first discovery, nearly all passed through that city; nevertheless, the statistics possess much interest:

Distribution of Refined Petroleum for 1862-3, 1863-4, and 1864-5, Showing Exports by Corresponding Quarters, for those years, by Railroad alone, to the various States, from Pittsburg:

	Sept. '62 to Jan. '63.	Sept. '63 to Dec. '63.	Sept. '64 to Jan. '65.	Jan. '65 to Apr. '65.	Apr. '65 to Mar. '66.	Mar. '66 to June '66.
Pennsylvania..... bbls.	22,021	28,937	67,873	27,440	23,381	23,937
New York.....	44,346	40,864	17,121	31,392	10,634	1,188
Maryland.....	5,545	2,273	3,918	7,104	7,150	3,125
Massachusetts.....	4,025	987	3,368	343	5,401	60
Ohio.....	895	357	1,377	1,455	2,293	1,560
Indiana.....	685	87	1,074	569	1,878	1,480
Illinois.....	2,768	625	2,334	3,100	4,762	6,180
To other points.....	2,606	701	2,126	67	1,839	1,260

	April '63 to July '63.	Mar. '64 to June '64.	Mar. '65 to June '65.	July '63 to Sept. '63.	June '64 to Sept. '64.	June '65 to Sept. '65.
Pennsylvania..... bbls.	25,797	59,138	16,805	14,290	62,617	40,717
New York.....	23,459	15,215	1,068	31,334	15,342	101,276
Maryland.....	2,631	4,098	4,720	962	518	427
Massachusetts.....	2,117	2,588	34	1,797	110	36
Ohio.....	499	2,018	1,132	478	195	834
Indiana.....	307	2,461	5,432	349	357	117
Illinois.....	722	5,072	1,327	2,834	2,107	1,166
To other points.....	887	3,345	976	924	1,091	371

Total Distribution of Refined Petroleum.

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
To Eastern markets.....	246,384	279,004	286,727
To Western markets.....	17,533	29,183	27,776
Totals.....	263,917	308,271	314,503

Distribution of Crude Petroleum for 1862-3, 1863-4, 1864-5, showing exports by corresponding quarters, for those years, by railroad alone, to the various States, from Pittsburg:

	Sept. '62 to Jan. '63.	Sept. '63 to Dec. '63.	Sept. '64 to Dec. '64.	Jan. 1, '65 to Apr. '65.	Dec. 1, '65 to Mar. '66.	Dec. '66 to Mar. '67.
Pennsylvania..... bbls.	31,523	24,039	50,276	52,139	9,046	18,904
New York.....	12,315	7,547	37,195	34,423	14,194	8,500
Maryland.....	4,707	9,998	17,412	10,895	7,480	11,731
Massachusetts.....	3,183	3,087	4,990	2,030	4,735	.....
Ohio.....	67	965	251	1,210	290	1,193
Indiana.....	232	784	15	570	11	.....
Illinois.....	417	820	492	2,693	177	.....
To other points.....	7	1,479	223	26	364	94

	Apr. '63 to July '63.	Mar. '64 to June '64.	Mar. '65 to June '65.	July '63 to Sept. '63.	June '64 to Sept. '64.	June '65 to Sept. '65.
Pennsylvania..... bbls.	62,090	38,765	19,453	22,451	34,322	27,790
New York.....	25,261	38,477	6,900	3,143	719	1,480
Maryland.....	6,347	12,266	7,246	6,815	8,607	2,160
Massachusetts.....	4,976	5,746	.....	726	483	36
Ohio.....	3,884	924	1,094	476	.....	123
Indiana.....	76	182	.....	10	.....	.....
Illinois.....	1,477	.....	.....	792	.....	.....
To other points.....	540	34	.....	25	18	.....

Total Distribution of Crude.

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
To Eastern markets.....	288,059	214,819	166,917
To Western markets.....	12,418	5,571	2,304
Totals.....	300,477	220,390	169,221

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.—The Canal Board has appointed N. S. Benton, the Auditor of the Canal Department, to visit Washington and lay before the Committee on Commerce of the Senate the views of the Board relative to the Niagara Ship Canal. The Board declare that “the passage of the bill would be inimical to the commercial interests of this State, without advantage to the Western States; would tend to forestall and supersede the system of canal improvements and enlargements which has distinguished the policy of this State during the last half century; would excite the apprehensions of our people that the general government was assuming a questionable authority in derogation of the constitutional rights, of the State, without any immediate necessity for taking control of the internal improvements within the limits of our State jurisdiction and sovereignty.”

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—A daily paper publishes the following statement of the strength of our navy. The present strength of the navy is 326 vessels, classified as follows:

Sailing Vessels.—Ships of the line, 7; frigates, 9; sailing sloops, 14; store-ships, 5; ships, 6; barks, 2; brigs, 1; schooners, 3; yachts, 1; pilot boat, 1. Total, 49.
Steam Vessels.—Screw steamers—1st class, 20; 2d class, 30; 3d class, 17; 4th class, 62. Side-wheel steamers—1st class, 3; 2d class, 4; 3d class, 49; 4th class, 22. Total, 200.
Iron clads.—1st class, 3; 2d class, 6; 3d class, 7; 4th class, 52. Total, 68.
Total strength of the navy in 1866 (number of vessels), 32.

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:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri'y.	Week.
Bank Shares.....	462	419	323	331	165	10	1,760
Railroad shares, viz:							
Catawissa.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Central of New Jersey.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Chicago & Alton.....	120	.....	100	200	17	100	537
Chicago & Quincy.....	.....	.....	29	50	12	.....	91
Chicago & Great Eastern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwestern.....	3,536	6,400	10,365	14,400	10,700	11,400	56,801
Chicago & Rock Island.....	600	1,430	4,240	3,800	5,800	3,100	18,470
Cleveland, Col. & Cinc.....	21	.....	.....	70	.....	40	131
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	10,200	12,300	28,400	20,300	23,800	35,500	130,500
Cleveland & Toledo.....	3,400	1,800	1,500	4,000	1,500	1,500	18,700
Del., Lack. & Western.....	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	200	371
Erie Railway.....	4,300	5,400	26,900	27,941	35,150	26,400	126,091
Hanibal & St. Joseph.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Hudson River.....	900	1,800	600	1,500	800	2,000	7,600
Illino's Central.....	490	120	900	1,500	1,270	1,100	5,380
McGregor Western.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	300
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Michigan Central.....	100	.....	350	300	10	2,348	3,108
Michigan Southern.....	7,000	7,200	11,200	20,500	17,700	13,100	76,900
Milwaukee & P. du Chien.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	3,770
Morris & Essex.....	100	601	.....	.....	300	.....	1,001
New York Central.....	7,100	3,650	8,300	10,350	6,615	4,326	40,341
New York & New Haven.....	.....	67	301	.....	62	.....	430
Norwich & Worcester.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	14	114
Ohio & Mississippi: (\$100).....	1,300	2,100	2,920	1,870	1,000	1,300	10,490
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.....	1,800	2,200	5,200	11,500	4,750	3,870	29,320
Reading.....	2,900	18,020	10,400	16,500	19,400	14,500	81,720
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.....	100	.....	200	.....	100	.....	400
Stonington.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Toledo & Wabash.....	.....						

Miscellaneous shares, viz:

Atlantic Mail.....	.....	.....	300	.....	200	500
Boston Water Power.....	.....	700	2,200	3,550	2,100	8,550
Canton.....	600	1,100	2,100	2,900	2,300	12,300
Cary Improvement.....	200	100	.....	.....	.....	300
Central Coal.....	100	.....	.....	200	200	500
Cumberland Coal.....	400	1,300	900	1,900	1,500	8,200
Del. & Hudson Canal.....	100	50	100	107	50	407
Mariposa.....	800	600	1,000	700	2,100	8,100
Pacific Mail.....	.....	50	50	10	.....	110
Pennsylvania Coal.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Quicksilver.....	400	1,000	4,900	3,100	2,600	14,000
Smith & Parmelee Gold..	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	600
Spring Mountain Coal.....	200	.....	.....	100	100	500
Spruce Hill Coal.....	1,300	900	2,200	500	.....	6,100
Western Union Telegraph	1,550	1,691	3,800	2,907	3,524	15,742
W. U. Telegraph—Russian	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70
Western Virginia Coal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	300
Wilkesbarre Coal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Valley Coal....	100	200	200	.....	.....	500

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

	Reg. Board.		Open Board.		Both Boards.	
	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.
Saturday.....	18,439	14,226	31,700	31,300	50,139	45,526
Monday.....	24,261	28,825	48,200	44,490	72,461	73,225
Tuesday.....	38,086	37,763	91,700	56,900	129,786	94,663
Wednesday.....	55,696	40,019	94,381	88,300	150,077	128,319
Thursday.....	44,775	44,643	96,600	69,540	141,375	114,183
Friday.....	46,823	40,133	91,800	70,500	138,623	110,633
Total of week.....	228,080	205,609	454,381	360,940	682,451	566,549

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

Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.	Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.
Friday.....	181,350	243,900	425,250	March 23.....	261,106	335,910	597,016
January 5.....	339,109	328,400	667,509	March 30.....	122,503	208,200	330,703
January 12.....	243,815	272,300	516,115	April 6.....	170,934	247,400	418,334
January 19.....	247,743	301,400	549,143	April 13.....	250,118	214,650	464,768
January 26.....	201,107	239,700	440,807	April 20.....	176,956	208,650	385,606
February 2.....	209,140	227,800	436,940	April 27.....	242,738	226,230	468,968
February 9.....	234,285	228,700	462,985	May 4.....	135,949	182,500	318,449
February 16.....	187,913	183,200	371,113	May 11.....	139,127	190,450	329,577
February 23.....	217,961	221,500	439,461	May 18.....	205,609	360,940	566,549
March 2.....	206,849	211,300	418,149	May 25.....	228,080	454,381	682,461
March 9.....	206,312	213,450	419,762				

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week
U. S. 6's, 1881.....	\$5,000	\$12,000	\$62,000	\$41,000	\$.....	\$120,500	1,557,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's).....	22,000	18,000	528,000	472,500	311,500	205,000	68,500
U. S. 6's (old).....	10,000	15,000	12,500	1,000	30,000	.....	137,000
U. S. 5's (10-40s).....	.....	7,000	25,000	12,000	32,000	61,000	53,000
U. S. 5's (old).....	23,000	5,000	.....	15,000	5,000	5,000	599,400
U. S. 7-30 notes.....	7,000	11,000	159,000	118,000	144,400	160,000	50,000
U. S. Certific's.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State bonds, viz:							
California 7's.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	11,000
Connect't 6's.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Georgia 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000
Illinois 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana 6's.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Michigan 7's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota 8's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's.....	1,000	15,000	24,000	2,000	.....	22,000	64,000
N. Y. State 5's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
N. Y. State 6's.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,000
New York 7's.....	2,000	5,000	.....	20,000	.....	.....	17,000
N. Carolina 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	2,000	.....
Ohio 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Isl'd 6s.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolina 6s.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee 6's.....	.....	7,000	1,000	3,000	.....	40,000	51,000
Tennessee 5's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	6,000
Virginia 6's.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	4,000
City bonds, viz:							
Brooklyn 6's.....	.....	.....	1,000	3,000	.....	.....	4,000
Jersey City 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. city 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Total for the week.
U. S. Bonds.....	\$55,000	\$50,000	\$577,500	\$563,000	\$419,900	\$271,000	\$1,936,400
U. S. Notes.....	7,000	61,000	159,000	118,000	144,000	160,000	649,000
State & City bonds.....	28,500	27,000	26,000	43,000	.....	49,000	173,500
Railroad Bonds.....	5,500	34,000	13,000	18,000	7,000	44,000	121,000
Total amount.....	\$95,500	172,000	775,500	742,000	570,900	524,000	2,879,900

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

	Governments—		State, &c., Bonds.	Railroad Bonds.	Total amount.
	Bonds.	Notes.			
January.....	\$4,827,200	\$3,340,100	\$952,900	\$3,085,500	\$12,155,700
February.....	3,846,500	2,591,900	1,691,500	1,692,100	9,822,000
March.....	3,931,300	3,006,700	2,903,600	781,240	10,622,840
April.....	5,798,300	3,739,650	1,679,500	838,700	12,056,150
and for the weeks ending on Friday—					
May 4.....	\$2,099,800	\$329,400	\$342,500	\$194,800	\$2,966,500
" 11.....	1,301,900	600,950	249,500	193,500	2,345,850
" 18.....	1,939,100	311,700	336,600	224,100	3,011,500
" 25.....	1,936,400	649,000	173,500	121,000	2,879,900

FRIDAY, May 25, 1866, P. M.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—Monetary affairs have sympathized somewhat acutely, during the week, with the disordered condition of finances in England and on the Continent of Europe. The sudden increase of our foreign indebtedness, from the return of Five-twenties, and the falling due of eight to ten millions of coupons of Five-twenty bonds held abroad, has necessitated the shipment of an extraordinary amount of specie. The Sub-Treasury has opened its coffers to meet the demand for gold for this purpose, selling nearly

twenty-five millions. The bulk of the payments for this coin have fallen due this week, and the consequent sudden and heavy drain upon the banks has produced considerable derangement in the loan market. The Assistant Treasurer has eased the drain, by offering to accept in payment Compound Notes, with accrued interest, or certificates of indebtedness, or Clearing-House certificates, or certificates of Deposit, waiving on the latter the requisite ten days' notice of withdrawal. A certain amount of the checks have been liquidated in these securities; but the bulk has been paid in currency. To-day, the last of the checks on account of the gold sales, were liquidated; so that the process of depletion is now completed.

The banks have, in consequence, curtailed their discounts, and their loans on gold collaterals; but have generally shown consideration toward call-borrowers on stocks, preferring, under the circumstances, to have their resources at ready control. There has naturally been more than the usual discrimination respecting the standing of borrowers and the strength of collaterals; but we hear of no important inconvenience having arisen from inability to borrow. The rate on call loans has been firm since Monday at 7 per cent; in some instances, a commission additional has been paid.

Paper has been more difficult of negotiation, and the supply on dealers hands has accumulated. The best paper has been taken toward the close of the week at 6½ to 7 per cent; and names ranking "good" are 2 to 3 per cent higher.

This afternoon, there is an easier feeling in the loan market, in anticipation of relief from disbursements of the Treasury on account of the redemption or purchase of securities, especially certificates of indebtedness and compound notes.

The Cuba's news of the severe panic in London has not affected monetary affairs here, otherwise than by producing an anticipation of further shipments of gold, which only remotely affects the money market; and by producing a caution respecting paper connected with the European markets.

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

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans.....	7 @ ..	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	6½ @ 7
Loans on bonds & mort.....	.. @ ..	do single names.....	8 @ 10
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.....	6½ @ ..	Lower grades.....	10 @ 18

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**—The market for governments has yielded in sympathy with the continued return of Five-twenties from Europe, and the rise in the gold premium. The intelligence of panic in London produced an expectation of the return of more bonds, and the price of Five-twenties fell 1 to 1½ per cent. The issue of 1862 declined at the middle of the week to 100, and the 2nd and 3rd issues to 101½ to 101¾. Subsequently, the advance of gold to over 140 caused an increased demand, and the price rapidly recovered. To-day there was some demand for old 5-20's for shipment to Europe, in anticipation of higher prices there, and the price of those bonds rose to 101½, closing at 101½ to 101¾. The second and third issues also advanced in sympathy; and other gold bonds advanced to about the quotations of last week.

The advance in gold has had a depressing effect upon the value of Seven-thirties, the prices of which close about 1 per cent lower than a week ago.

The Secretary of the Treasury has availed himself of the option of redeeming One-Year Certificates within the year, having notified holders that the dates of June, July, and August, 1866, must be presented for redemption at Washington, and that after May 31st those issues will cease to bear interest. Over \$20,000,000 of these dates are outstanding; and important relief to the money market may be expected from their redemption. The Treasury is receiving daily a small amount of compound notes for redemption. The savings institutions are presenting these securities at the Sub-Treasury for payment. The banks have presented a moderate amount of Clearing-House certificates, in payment of their checks drawn on account of gold bought from the Sub-Treasury. We understand that the Treasury has it in contemplation to liquidate the whole of the Clearing-House certificates at an early day.

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

	Apr. 20.	Apr. 27.	May 4.	May 11.	May 18.	May 25.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	105%	108%	109%	109%	109	109
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	104%	106%	x.c. 102%	102	101%	101%
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 " ..	104%	105%	x.c. 102	102%	102	101%
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 " ..	104%	105%	x.c. 102	102%	102%	101%
U. S. 10-40's, " ..	98%	95%	95%	96	96	94%
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	101%	101%	102	102%	102%	101%
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	101%	101%	101%	102%	102%	101%
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	101%	101%	102	102%	102%	101%
U. S. 1 yr's certificates....	99%	100	100%	100%	101%	99%

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.**—The Stock Market reacted severely under the pressure in the Money Market early in the week, prices falling 3 to 8 per cent; but subsequently, on loans being found more easily procurable, than was anticipated, the market took a strong upward turn; and to-day the railroad list closes a fraction above the quotations of last Friday, while the miscellaneous list is 1@2½ per cent lower. The condition of affairs drew out a large "short" interest, which has since facilitated the recovery of prices. The market is now more largely oversold than before the change in affairs. The prospect of war in Europe gives strength to speculation in railroad stocks, it being supposed that hostilities would produce an enlarged demand for Western produce. Erie has been severely depressed under the lower quotations at London, and the expectation of the return of stock from abroad. The price, at one time, touched 65½; but has since reacted to 68½, and closes at 67½@67¾. Illinois Central has been weak from the same cause, and closes at 118.

The market was weaker after the 2:30 P. M. Session, and on the street, this evening, prices are ½ @ 1 per cent lower, apparently under a disposition to realise, before the arrival of the next European steamer.

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

	Apr. 13.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 27.	May 4.	May 11.	May 18.	May 25.
Cumberland Coal	44½	45	45	44½	45	47	45½
Quicksilver	50	53	55½	54	55½	54½	52½
Canton Co.	52	53	57½	59		61½	57½
Mariposa pref.			23½	25½	24½	22	23½
New York Central	93	92½	93	92½	92½	94½	94½
Erie	73½	72¾	73¾	73½	73½	74½	68½
Hudson River	109½	108½	110½	110½	109½	111½	113½
Reading	104	103	105	107½	107½	107½	110½
Mich. Southern	80½	81½	82½	78½	78½	79½	80
Michigan Central	102½	103½	107½				108
Clev. and Pittsb.	80½	80½	82½	82	83½	86	86½
Clev. and Toledo	111½	xd.101½	104½	104½	104½	105	104½
Northwestern	26½	27	29½	29	28½	29½	28½
" preferred	55½	56½	59	61½	58½	59	58
Rock Island	118	120	123	123½	xd.94½	93½	93
Fort Wayne	91½	96	98½	100	99	98½	96½
Illinois Central	115	114½	122	121½	122	120½	118

**THE GOLD MARKET.**—On Tuesday morning, the Government suspended its sales of gold, after having sold, in all, nearly twenty-five millions. The premium immediately rose to 134½; on Wednesday to 138½; yesterday to 139½, and to-day to 141½, closing at 139½ @ 139¾. This rapid advance produced a very large "short" interest, chiefly on three days' options, which, to-day, has been the chief element of strength in the market. The "short" sellers have lost very heavily, and many of the smaller operators have failed upon their contracts.

The exports continue upon a very extraordinary scale, exceeding about four fold anything previous within an equal period. Steamers sailing from this port last Saturday took out \$5,280,000. On Wednesday \$1,937,000 was taken by the Boston steamer, and on the same day \$3,234,000 from this port. The shipment to-morrow is likely to reach \$6,000,000.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
May 19	130½	130	May 23	133½	133½
" 21	130½	130½	" 24	139½	137½
" 22	134½	130½	" 25	141½	139½

The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall, brought, during the week, \$1,292,094 in gold.

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

	Custom-house.		Sub-Treasury	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
May 14	\$422,441 01	\$2,261,226 12	\$4,413,636 68	
" 15	489,704 84	1,824,617 86	10,154,169 21	
" 16	381,974 92	5,540,834 97	1,749,734 33	
" 17	390,455 07	7,485,206 54	4,732,958 84	
" 18	393,237 28	3,698,735 87	4,996,796 81	
" 19	465,001 19	2,737,068 40	2,232,926 73	
Total	\$2,542,814 31	\$23,547,689 76	\$28,280,222 60	

Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of May 7..... 98,318,690 08

Deduct payments during the week..... \$126,598,912 68

Balance on Saturday evening..... 23,547,689 76

Increase during the week..... \$103,051,222 92

4,732,532 84

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$2,842,000. Included

in the receipts of customs were \$473,000 in gold and \$2,069,814

in gold certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-

Treasury since January 6:)

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Jan 6	\$2,107,341	\$23,868,750	\$15,861,866	\$67,988,957	dec \$8,006,883
" 13	2,334,694	8,341,643	15,837,971	75,485,284	inc 7,496,327
" 20	2,754,368	5,398,128	14,093,013	84,181,069	inc 8,695,784
" 27	3,236,047	9,487,026	15,116,574	89,810,618	inc 5,629,548
Feb. 3	3,347,422	6,044,893	15,592,793	99,358,518	inc 9,547,908
" 10	3,261,734	21,717,241	12,194,496	89,835,873	dec 9,522,645
" 17	2,893,007	14,527,352	22,988,451	98,296,973	inc 8,461,099
" 24	2,608,796	20,414,139	29,170,183	107,053,016	inc 8,756,043
Mar. 3	3,386,934	25,071,303	15,658,306	97,640,015	dec 9,413,001
" 10	2,297,835	20,934,822	12,773,418	89,478,610	dec 8,161,404
" 17	2,464,482	4,966,916	8,600,222	93,111,916	inc 3,633,306
" 24	2,509,419	16,052,215	5,937,768	82,997,469	dec 10,114,447
" 31	2,451,344	8,941,363	11,100,540	85,156,646	inc 2,159,177
Apr. 7	2,863,009	13,324,981	11,790,124	83,621,790	dec 1,534,856
" 14	2,857,703	5,359,749	12,068,189	90,325,685	inc 6,704,395
" 21	2,585,567	14,688,239	21,953,904	97,591,349	inc 7,265,664
" 28	2,246,307	13,937,517	14,119,991	97,773,823	inc 182,478
May 5	2,711,181	35,688,713	31,241,874	93,326,985	dec 4,446,833
May 12	2,417,391	15,034,333	20,026,033	98,318,690	inc 4,991,704
" 19	2,542,814	23,547,689	28,280,222	103,051,222	inc 4,732,532

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**—The demand for bills on Europe has been limited so far as respects mercantile buyers. The bulk of the remittances have been in sight bills, drawn against gold, on brokers' own account. Sight bills have consequently been firm, and 60 day's bills weak.

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

	May 4.	May 11.	May 18.	May 25.
London Comm'l.	108 @ 108½	108½ @ 108½	108½ @ 109½	108½ @ —
do bkrs' long	109 @ 109½	109½ @ 109½	109½ @ 109½	109 @ 109½
do do short	110½ @ —	110½ @ 110½	110½ @ —	110½ @ 110½
Paris, long	5.16½ @ 5.15	5.13½ @ 5.12½	5.11½ @ —	5.13½ @ 5.12½
do short	5.12½ @ —	5.11½ @ 5.10	5.08 @ —	5.08½ @ —
Antwerp	5.20 @ 5.16½	5.15 @ 5.12½	5.11½ @ —	5.15 @ —
Swiss	5.18½ @ 5.15	5.15 @ 5.12½	5.12½ @ 5.11½	5.15 @ —
Hamburg	36½ @ 36½	36½ @ 36½	37 @ —	37 @ —
Amsterdam	41 @ 41½	44½ @ 44½	42 @ 42½	41½ @ 42
Frankfort	41½ @ 41½	41½ @ 41½	42 @ —	41½ @ 42½
Bremen	78½ @ 79	79 @ 79½	80 @ —	79½ @ 80
Berlin	71½ @ 72	72½ @ 72½	73½ @ —	73½ @ 74

**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 19, 1866:

BANKS.	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Net deposits.	Legal tenders.
New York	\$7,675,266	\$3,494,477	\$914,692	\$7,150,187	\$3,329,411
Manhattan	5,233,337	855,808	13,519	5,384,391	2,664,231
Merchants'	7,736,612	916,007	651,653	6,977,839	4,411,343
Mechanics'	5,726,762	440,384	423,334	4,942,171	2,900,021
Union	4,858,575	142,074	423,750	3,162,155	1,319,897
America	9,042,936	1,254,050	2,930	8,751,063	3,161,662
Phenix	4,035,785	212,115	284,667	3,185,780	307,050
City	4,412,655	624,490		3,579,543	846,623
Tradesmen's	2,920,070	26,933	547,034	2,343,435	1,036,655
Fulton	2,637,787	127,027	21,039	2,782,631	2,484,659
Chemical	5,483,090	771,143	20,070	5,584,193	2,583,517
Merch'ts Exchange	3,242,412	43,737	453,697	2,365,224	675,501
National	2,836,385	233,897	497,118	1,136,779	430,225
Butch. & Drovers	2,375,296	34,480	205,671	2,092,584	563,211
Mech's & Traders	1,692,531	67,966	105,000	1,678,280	550,805
Greenwich	1,097,104	14,773	6,683	950,013	147,472
Leather Manufact's	3,222,639	229,922	136,714	2,530,700	1,181,709
Seventh Ward	893,664	33,941	133,333	767,178	666,225
State of N. York	5,408,033	393,538	11,659	5,007,306	2,774,809
American Exc'ge	10,360,721	307,408	570,712	9,630,978	6,572,619
Commerce	23,529,180	901,143	2,997,810	11,460,785	6,639,330
Broadway	5,772,305	241,953	900,000	6,119,220	2,767,294
Ocean	3,399,486	55,491	794,177	2,558,094	933,100
Mercantile	3,327,307	36,315	298,950	3,239,156	1,181,535
Pacific	1,999,402	20,939	86,785	1,634,999	568,842
Republic	5,143,342	259,386	556,116	4,774,772	1,841,296
Chatham	1,983,639	73,805	131,547	2,046,017	670,089
People's	1,350,967	46,071	7,402	1,304,786	316,145
North America	2,820,157	117,717	295,525	2,951,764	1,053,012
Hanover	2,381,773	55,018	243,245	1,724,773	699,459
Irving	1,486,000	18,000	189,100	1,320,000	568,000
Metropolitan	9,943,115	39,046	862,500	6,213,314	2,098,500
Citizens'	1,534,666	23,477	135,366	1,361,207	460,639
Nassau	2,495,223	167,123	4,623	2,116,219	854,510
Market	2,873,935	77,246	503,216	2,247,480	916,916
St. Nicholas	2,997,192	56,913	716,221	1,562,254	747,979
Shoe and Leather	4,452,660	24,630	857,437	2,970,160	1,053,000
Corn Exchange	2,974,150	32,085	27,258	1,947,700	395,000
Continental	4,103,260	231,507	480,382	2,742,084	942,000
Commonwealth	2,745,766	43,313	216,427	3,180,743	894,406
Oriental	1,211,528	14,430	117,606	1,062,468	272,013
Marine	1,684,013	63,669	221,900	1,619,504	674,300
Atlantic	1,309,526	11,949	92,500	1,298,584	400,845
Imp. & Traders	4,587,004	53,737	513,490	3,672,273	1,092,021
Park	15,911,791	258,599	1,000,000	17,504,312	5,223,604
Mech. Bank'g As'n	1,301,246	16,190	307,956	1,507,367	555,810
Grocers'	1,004,085	26,390	71,167	1,197,029	513,185
North River	1,567,764	20,684	12,545	1,168,765	200,508
East River	957,866	5,263	217,050	658,379	200,451
Manuf. & Merch'ts	1,426,422	8,258	1,200	1,104,006	301,969
Fourth National	17,027,399	143,119	2,617,755	12,731,947	3,374,293
Central	13,550,050	32,360	1,471,713	14,342,020	3,935,538
Second National	1,348,480		270,000	1,059,219	324,572
Ninth National	6,417,506	46,076	908,522	6,916,237	2,201,912
First National	3,034,677	74,411	447,753	3,055,620	887,372
Third National	3,282,446	63,746	797,909	3,040,872	1,496,734
N. Y. Exchange	581,363	5,827	267,918	574,668	228,496
Dry Dock	95,003	7,688	13,625	204,712	43,000
Bull's Head	1,161,529	9,151	105,543	1,228,790	
Totals	\$255,690,463	13,595,465	25,189,864	217,427,729	85,710,107

Clearings for

the result of the large transactions in gold during last week, few of the checks against gold having passed through the Clearing-house up to Saturday morning.

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Jan. 6, '66	233,185,059	15,778,741	18,588,428	195,482,254	71,617,487	370,617,523
Jan. 13, ..	234,938,193	16,852,568	19,162,917	197,766,999	73,019,957	608,082,837
Jan. 20, ..	239,337,726	15,265,372	20,475,707	198,816,248	72,799,892	538,949,311
Jan. 27, ..	240,407,836	13,106,759	20,965,883	195,012,454	70,319,146	516,333,672
Feb. 3, ...	242,510,382	10,937,474	21,494,234	191,011,695	68,796,250	508,569,123
Feb. 10, ..	242,608,872	10,129,806	22,240,469	188,701,463	68,436,013	493,431,032
Feb. 17, ..	243,068,252	10,308,758	22,983,274	189,777,290	64,802,980	471,886,751
Feb. 24, ..	239,776,200	14,213,351	22,959,918	183,241,404	61,602,726	497,150,087
Mar. 3, ...	235,339,412	17,181,130	22,994,086	181,444,378	58,760,145	526,539,959
Mar. 10, ..	233,068,274	16,563,237	23,033,237	180,515,881	64,341,802	579,216,502
Mar. 17, ..	233,517,378	15,015,242	23,303,057	185,438,707	68,402,764	593,448,869
Mar. 24, ..	234,500,518	13,945,651	23,243,406	185,868,245	69,496,033	593,448,869
Mar. 31, ..	237,356,099	11,930,392	23,736,534	188,554,592	72,158,099	529,240,649
Apr. 7, ...	242,643,753	11,486,295	24,127,061	189,094,961	71,445,65	602,315,748
Apr. 14, ..	244,009,839	11,035,129	24,533,981	193,153,469	73,910,370	578,537,853
Apr. 21, ..	242,067,063	9,495,463	24,045,857	196,808,578	77,602,688	535,834,775
Apr. 28, ..	245,017,692	8,243,937	25,377,280	202,718,574	80,589,022	545,339,664
May 5, ...	253,974,134	10,914,997	25,415,677	210,373,303	81,204,447	603,556,173
May 12, ..	257,621,317	13,970,402	24,693,259	217,532,853	85,040,659	523,098,537
May 19, ..	255,690,463	13,595,465	25,189,864	217,427,729	85,710,107	571,342,488

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

	May 12.	May 19.	Increase ..	Decrease ..
Capital.....	\$14,642,150	\$14,642,150	\$100,311	
Loans.....	48,236,256	48,336,567	1,172	
Specie.....	896,741	897,913	1,969	
Legal Tenders.....	19,646,263	19,648,232	1,969	
Deposits.....	38,414,588	37,296,645	1,117,943	
Circulation.....	8,930,420	8,918,938	11,482	

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Jan. 2, .....	45,941,001	890,822	7,236,369	35,342,306
Jan. 8, .....	46,774,150	983,685	7,319,528	36,618,004
Jan. 15, .....	47,350,428	1,007,186	7,357,972	36,947,700
Jan. 22, .....	47,254,622	1,012,980	7,411,337	36,214,653
Jan. 29, .....	47,607,558	1,008,825	7,432,535	35,460,881
Feb. 3, .....	47,233,661	1,000,689	7,668,365	34,681,135
Feb. 10, .....	47,249,383	996,312	7,819,599	34,464,070
Feb. 17, .....	46,981,337	953,207	7,843,002	33,926,542
Feb. 24, .....	46,865,592	1,026,408	7,732,970	33,052,252
Mar. 3, .....	46,604,752	1,041,392	8,161,049	32,835,094
Mar. 10, .....	46,546,878	1,055,694	8,248,100	32,504,508
Mar. 17, .....	46,690,788	1,026,068	8,438,184	32,102,427
Mar. 24, .....	46,642,150	981,932	8,580,200	32,144,250
Mar. 31, .....	46,043,488	990,630	8,666,230	32,257,653
Apr. 7, .....	46,028,641	946,282	8,720,270	32,762,80
Apr. 14, .....	45,114,699	949,116	8,743,396	34,640,864
Apr. 21, .....	45,762,733	936,876	8,761,219	35,448,955
Apr. 28, .....	46,832,734	890,244	8,779,166	36,032,862
May 5, .....	48,046,654	912,023	8,794,348	36,987,007
May 12, .....	48,236,256	896,741	8,930,420	38,414,588
May 19, .....	48,336,567	897,913	8,918,938	37,296,645

BOSTON BANKS.—The weekly statement of the Boston Banks is incomplete this week, no return having been received from the Howard Bank.

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

	May 21.	May 14.	May 7.
Capital.....	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000
Loans.....	39,634,864	90,288,554	90,369,569
Specie.....	472,172	501,013	576,158
Legal Tender Notes.....	22,973,509	22,462,522	21,415,716
Due from other banks.....	13,498,969	14,696,540	14,704,802
Due to other banks.....	13,934,636	13,884,136	13,792,148
Deposits.....	47,613,149	42,021,976	41,205,276
Circulation (National).....	23,195,968	23,551,579	23,516,350
Circulation (State).....	601,819	695,527	719,688

NATIONAL BANKS.—There were no additional National Banks or Government depositories, authorized last week. \$1,774,300 in National Bank circulation was issued last week by the Comptroller of the Currency. The total amount of currency issued up to date is \$274,653,195.

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

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
January 6, .....	1,626	407,549,203	240,094,560
" 13, .....	1,626	407,599,203	252,926,620
" 20, .....	1,628	407,759,203	245,866,540
" 27, .....	1,628	407,759,203	248,734,715
February 3, .....	1,628	407,759,203	251,360,050
" 10, .....	1,629	407,859,203	253,116,340
" 17, .....	1,629	407,858,203	254,902,275
" 24, .....	1,629	407,858,203	257,072,910
March 3, .....	1,630	407,858,203	258,432,790
March 10, .....	1,637	409,408,203	260,556,750
" 17, .....	1,643	409,408,203	261,638,920
" 24, .....	1,643	409,408,203	262,816,870
" 31, .....	1,644	409,408,203	264,247,170
April 7, .....	1,645	409,408,203	265,382,560
" 14, .....	1,645	409,408,203	268,029,040
" 21, .....	1,645	409,408,203	269,948,355
" 28, .....	1,650	409,408,203	271,262,165
May 5, .....	1,650	409,408,203	272,878,895
May 12, .....	1,650	409,408,203	274,653,195

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending May 9, 1866 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£27,294,720
Government debt.....	£11,984,100
Other securities.....	3,984,900
Gold coin and bullion.....	12,294,720
	£27,294,720

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital.....	£14,553,000
Rest.....	3,237,587
Public deposits.....	5,781,827
Other deposits.....	13,515,537
Seven day and other bills.....	462,265
	£37,550,216

The return gives the following results when compared with the previous week :

Rest.....	£3,237,587	Increase.....	£27,572
Public deposits.....	5,781,827	Increase.....	858,837
Other deposits.....	13,515,537	Increase.....	72,428

On the other side of the account :

Government securities.....	£10,894,254	Increase.....	£200,000
Other securities.....	20,844,267	Increase.....	463,822
Notes unemployed.....	4,950,345	Increase.....	111,075

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,344,395, being a decrease of £528,375; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,156,140, showing a decrease of £353,000 when compared with the preceding statement.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are not National.)	CAPITAL. Par of Share.	AMOUNT.	DIVIDEND.		FRIDAY.	
			Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
America*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	139
America (Jer. City)	25	100,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	—	—
American	100	500,000	April and Oct...	Oct. '65.....	4	—
American Exchange.	100	5,000,000	May and Nov...	May '66.....	5	112
Atlantic	100	300,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	6	—
Atlantic (Brooklyn).	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	6	—
Bowery	25	25,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	12	—
Broadway.	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	—	—
Brooklyn	50	300,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	—	—
Bull's Head*	50	200,000	Quarterly...	Apr. '66.....	4	—
Butchers & Drov...	25	800,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	126
Central.	100	3,000,000	May and Nov...	May '66.....	6	106
Central (Brooklyn).	50	200,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	6	—
Chatham	25	450,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	7	—
Chemical.	100	300,000	Quarterly...	Jan. '66.....	6	—
Citizens'	25	400,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	—
City	100	1,000,000	May and Nov...	May '65.....	6	190
City (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	—
Commerce	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	—
Commonwealth.	100	750,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	—
Continental.	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	—
Corn Exchange*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug...	Feb. '66.....	5	—
Croton	100	200,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	15	—
Currency	100	100,000	Quarterly...	Apr. '66.....	3 1/2	—
Dry Dock*	30	200,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	4	99 1/2
East River.	50	350,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	—
Eighth.	100	250,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	—
Fifth	100	150,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	—
First.	100	500,000	May and Nov...	May '66.....	10	206
First (Brooklyn).	100	500,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	10	—
Fourth.	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	103 1/2
Fulton.	30	600,000	May and Nov...	May '66.....	5	170
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg).	20	160,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5 1/2	—
Gallatin.	100	1,500,000	Apr. and Oct...	Apr. '66.....	5	104
Greenwich*	25	200,000	Apr. and Oct...	Apr. '66.....	6	—
Grocers'	50	300,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	—
Hanover.	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	6	215
Hanover.	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	4	115
Importers & Trad...	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	105
Iring.	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	—
Leather Manufact'rs.	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug...	Feb. '66.....	5	—
Long Isl (Brook.)	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug...	Feb. '66.....	5	—
Manhattan*	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug...	Feb. '66.....	5	132
Manufacturers'.	30	252,000	Apr. and Oct...	Apr. '66.....	5	100
Manufac. & Merch.*	100	500,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	107
Marine	100	400,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	6	150
Market.	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	6	120
Mechanics'	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '66.....	5	150
Mechanics' (Brook.)	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	Jan.		

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 25.)

Table with columns for 'STOCKS AND SECURITIES' and 'RAILROAD STOCKS'. It lists various financial instruments like American Gold Coin, National Registered Bonds, State Bonds, Municipal Bonds, and various Railroad Stocks and Bonds, with columns for days of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri) and prices.

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Princi- pal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked), DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Princi- pal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked). Rows include American Gold Coin, National Securities (Bonds of 1847, 1848, 1860, 1858, 1861, Oregon War Bds, Bonds 5-20s of 1862, Union Pacific RR Bonds, Treasury Notes, Debt Certificates), State Securities (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin), and Municipal Securities (Albany, Alleghany City, Baltimore, Bangor, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Dubuque, Hartford, Jersey City, Louisville, Marysville, Milwaukee, Newark, New Bedford, New London, Newport, New Haven, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, Rochester, Sacramento, St. Louis, San Francisco, Wilmington).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, May 25.

The aspect of trade is very unsettled. The rise in gold has to some extent improved currency prices, but the stringency in the money market and the apprehensions of a general European war, have had a depressing influence, variable in its extent, but most decided in the gold values of imports.

Cotton has advanced rapidly, on speculative influences, based on reports that indicate a very probable deficiency in the growing crop.

Breadstuffs have recovered nearly all they lost last week, closing unsettled.

Provisions have scarcely improved in a single instance. The previous high prices, the unfavorable intelligence from the Liverpool market, with other causes more general in their nature, have deprived the advance in gold of any influence. Within the past few days the city packers have commenced ice-packing, and have produced pork enough to supply about half the current wants of the market. The receipts of hogs are very large for the season, and the weather cool and favorable to this branch of business. The receipts of beef and hog products are less than half as large as for the corresponding period of 1865, but the exports have fallen off in about an equal ratio.

Groceries are in a very unsettled condition. A general European war will have a tendency to depress those markets, and divert supplies to the United States, where stocks of all the principal goods are already quite large. The high rate of duty (in gold) and the depreciated currency keep the cost high to the consumer, even while the gold value realized by the importer may be unprecedentedly low. Coffee is now down to the immediate ante-war prices, when quoted "gold in bond," but remains fully double the cost in currency, duty paid, to which people were accustomed. The stock in the country is very large, and trade slow. Sugar has advanced 1/4c. per lb. in currency, with the aid of an advance of 10 per cent in gold. The whole position of the market is in a state very unsatisfactory to the importer. The stocks in this country are large, and in Cuba they are increasing. The first effect of the European war, it is thought by some, will be to reduce the consumption and to cause the Cuba sugar that was designed to be shipped to Europe to be sent to this market. The product of maple sugar has been a full average this Spring. The demand for sugar continues large. Molasses, under the peculiar shape of the excise laws, has some extrinsic value for distilling, which prevents it being taken liberally for refining, and compels refiners to restrict themselves to the various grades of sugar. From the fact already alluded to, molasses is active and firm. Rice is very scarce and firm. Teas are in but moderate demand and dull. Spices are quiet.

Naval stores have been dull. The receipts have again been liberal, and the advance in gold has barely given prices a slight upward turn.

Oils have been active at the extreme prices quoted last week, and are now held for a further advance.

Petroleum has been unsettled; apprehensions with regard to the effect of the European war upon the demand from the Continent, having completely neutralized other favorable influences.

Hides and leather have been rather more active, and prices more steady.

Wool has been very active, with some further advance in prices, for both domestic and foreign.

Tobacco is unsettled. The considerable export inquiry that had sprung up has been checked.

Metals have been quiet, and gold prices barely supported. Copper has sold at 1/4c. advance in currency.

East India goods show no general activity. Gunny Cloth and Linseed alone are in demand; for these, prices have further advanced, with stocks greatly reduced.

Tallow, which was in speculative demand, has reacted, and closes unsettled.

Freights continue quiet. There is, of course, no cotton going forward from this market. The receipts of corn, by canal, are as yet little more than sufficient to supply the home demand, and the limited shipments to Liverpool by steamer, have been at 4d. per bushel, being a penny decline from the rate early in the week.

HAVANA, May 19th.—Under this date we have as follows:

SUGAR. (Clayed).—Although the number of buyers during the past week has been small, the market has been active, 7 3/4 to 8 rs being paid for a good description of No. 12, as will be seen by the statement of sales given at the foot, and which is the price the same should be quoted at; this price, however, is not yet generally established, as the greater part of our merchants persist in offering 7 1/4 to 7 3/4 rs for the said number, in consequence of the unfavorable tenor of the last advices received. Exchange 17 per cent premium—23s. stg. per cwt. f. o. b. and f. c. s. 28.68 per 50 kilo's Exchange 4 1/2 per cent premium on Paris.

Receipts—	1866.	1865.	1864.	Cleared—	1866.	1865.	1864.
Havana.....	65,976	57,808	53,000	Havana.....	32,069	41,184	25,918
Matanzas.....	26,619	23,674	16,811	Matanzas.....	5,641	12,823	8,423
	92,595	81,482	69,811		37,710	54,007	34,341

Shipped this present week:

This week.....	Havana.	Matanzas.	Total.
Previously.....	32,069	5,641	37,710
	431,075	118,675	549,750
To 17th May.....	463,144	124,316	587,460
The total Exports, from both ports, from 1st of January to date compare thus:			
United States.....	1866.	1865.	1864.
Great Britain.....	193,895	133,304	94,570
North Europe.....	183,153	184,936	208,784
France.....	26,868	42,263	14,785
Spain.....	43,367	123,121	109,293
South Europe.....	120,267	125,937	117,637
Other Parts.....	2,034	14,127	4,218
	17,871	22,548	9,502
	537,460	646,536	558,794
Stocks in—	1866.	1865.	1864.
Havana.....	412,749	325,078	316,648
Matanzas.....	78,709	83,441	94,870
Boxes.....	491,458	408,519	411,518

LIVERPOOL, May 12th.—Provisions. Some sales of beef are reported at a decline of 5s per tierce; but there is more steadiness at the close. Pork, from scarcity, commands full prices. Bacon has further declined 1s per cwt, without inducing any improvement in the demand. Cheese is in steady demand. Lard is very firm, the late advices from New York giving holders increased confidence. The following are quotations:—Beef, prime mess, per tce 304 lbs, 105s @110s; India mess 110s@117 6d. Pork, prime mess, Eastern, per brl 200 lbs, 90s@92s 6d. Bacon, short mids (boneless) per cwt 59s@60s; do (rib in) 57@58s; long mids (boneless) 58@59s; (rib in) 56@57s; Cumberland cut 54@55s; Hams, in salt, (long cut) 65@70s; shoulders 43@45s. Cheese, factory dairies 75@80; State 50@70s. Butter, U. S. and Canada, good to fine 75@80s. Tallow is 6d per cwt lower, with a quiet trade. Naval stores. Rosin is in good demand, but with liberal arrivals, prices are rather easier. Common 65s@65s 6d. Spirits of Turpentine is dull at 48s per cwt. Petroleum.—The business is of the most retail character, at 2s per gallon for refined. 1,000 barrels of crude have been sold at £14 7s 6d per tun.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending May 25, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1865, have been as follows:

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

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

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '65		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '65
Ashes, pkgs...	93	2,284	6,835	Rosin.....	4,385	163,770	11,467
Breadstuffs—				Tar.....	714	35,599	3,488
Flour, bbls..	69,744	681,697	940,095	Pitch.....	49	1,155	....
Wheat, bush	32,660	112,101	69,020	Oil cake, pkgs	932	37,063	....
Oats.....	156,260	677,501	1,952,835	Oil lard.....	50	2,642	3,445
Corn.....	371,554	1,063,578	1,008,400	Oil, Petroleum.	21,036	358,473	163,885
Rye.....	29,072	43,342	15,460	Peanuts, bags.	145	6,562	....
Malt.....	25,637	227,373	....	Provisions—			
Barley.....	....	121,435	*295,480	Butter, pkgs.	9,344	141,634	214,365
Grass seed...	1,007	99,873	....	Cheese.....	1,170	47,136	47,415
Flaxseed....	262	4,043	....	Cut meats...	2,114	85,231	84,415
Beans.....	99	32,921	....	Eggs.....	4,392	82,395	....
Peas.....	18,277	58,041	....	Pork.....	681	84,855	117,125
C. meal, bbls.	1,628	45,426	†162,705	Beef, pkgs...	40	43,358	61,075
C. meal, bags.	2,394	197,273	....	Lard, pkgs...	597	74,892	73,945
B. W. Flour,				Lard, kegs...	....	3,984	....
bags.....	....	6,045	....	Rice, pkgs....	20	1,460	....
Cotton, bales	6,637	321,690	141,520	Starch.....	4,558	45,404	....
Copper, bbls..	....	2,720	....	Stearine.....	388	4,382	....
Copper, plates	....	1,628	....	Spelter, slabs..	....	547	....
Driedfruit, pkgs	71	5,294	....	Sugar, hhds &			
Grease, pkgs...	65	1,698	....	bbls.....	....	1,408	....
Hemp, bales...	....	345	....	Tallow, pkgs..	320	2,633	8,260
Hides, No....	3,054	213,030	....	Tobacco.....	2,576	64,768	....
Hops, bales...	34	3,356	12,590	Tobacco, hhds.	1,776	14,258	....
Leather, sides	51,928	845,408	826,500	Whisky, bbls..	973	34,480	22,895
Lead, pigs....	50	3,167	....	Wool, bales...	604	33,012	25,425
Molasses, hhds,				Dressed Hogs,			
& bbls.....	....	5,959	....	No.....	....	81,769	....
Naval Stores—				Rice, rough,			
Crude trp, bbl	1,661	20,831	618	bush.....	....	15,704	....
Spirits turp-							
entine.....	534	13,160	2,241				

\* 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 18, since Jan. 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.
Buttons.....	63	3,022	927	Hardware...	232	6,139	1,953
Coal, tons...	14,912	235,600	55,478	Iron, RRb'rs	3,461	72,445	64,412
Cocoa, bags...	412	6,485	1,435	Lead, pigs...	9,077	193,365	75,816
Coffee, bags..	20,566	324,241	209,364	Spelter, lbs.	....	4,971,887	....
Cotton, bales.	28	1,566	17,525	Steel.....	6,925	71,887	31,035
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs....	34,048	314,741	185,235
Bark, Peru...	238	3,014	1,199	Tin slabs, lbs	607,409	3,663,723	1,464,773
Blea p'wd'rs	832	8,411	9,767	Rags.....	1,544	20,952	14,180
Brimst, tns.	347	8,155	1,202	Sugar, hhds,			
Cochineal...	....	227	822	tcs & bbls..	13,437	95,151	95,179
Cr Tartar...	10	629	344	Sugar, bxs & bg	12,773	151,162	121,763
Gambier....	4,024	9,789	....	Tea.....	31,089	430,114	320,251
Gums, crude	288	5,762	1,130	Tobacco.....	304	10,634	4,834
Gum, Arabic	19	1,964	807	Waste.....	1,635	6,248	3,363
Indigo.....	14	1,642	2,647	Wines, &c.			
Madder....	160	6,937	1,623	Champ, bkts	2,027	52,718	10,844
Oils, ess....	108	2,165	644	Wines.....	3,668	159,760	19,583
Oil, Olive...	158	36,607	7,492	Wool, bales...	580	35,105	23,176
Opium.....	24	365	332	Articles reported by value.			
Soda, bi-carb	2,390	60,440	22,270	Cigars.....	\$47,348	\$584,379	\$146,271
Soda, sal....	1,409	12,228	5,347	Corks.....	....	48,557	52,417
Soda, ash...	1,203	17,970	12,570	Fancy goods..	69,899	1,757,383	650,457
Flax.....	2,052	7,087	1,897	Fish.....	....	576,062	270,329
Furs.....	80	1,694	1,574	Fruits, &c.			
Gunny cloth	1,108	9,119	1,364	Lemons....	6,013	198,864	31,657
Hair.....	7	2,489	1,175	Oranges....	8,716	148,194	203,663
Hemp, bales..	3,586	60,147	11,370	Nuts.....	11,849	515,880	542,626
Hides, &c.				Raisins....	45,366	435,589	208,473
Bristles.....	119	984	282	Hides, undrsd.	103,736	2,761,835	1,319,037
Hides, dres'd.	195	4,373	1,239	Rice.....	12,508	176,800	652,623
India rubber..	892	11,622	11,835	Spices, &c.			
Ivory.....	....	883	120	Cassia.....	3,873	116,609	20,167
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger.....	1,660	28,891	3,064
Jewelry....	10	313	197	Pepper....	15,000	67,385	1,118
Watches....	28	492	244	Saltpetre...	4,084	79,960	58,042
Linseed.....	7,405	139,453	8,961	Woods.....			
Molasses....	5,971	48,596	19,883	Fustic.....	....	15,090	26,629
Metals, &c.				Logwood...	300	98,223	53,738
Cutlery.....	101	2,509	863	Mahogany..	377	71,783	89,317

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The following table shows the exports from this port of some leading articles of commerce for the week ending May 21, since January 1 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865 :

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pts, bbls	108	1,983	3,439	Pitch, bbls.	235	1,160	.....
Ashes, Prls, bbls	.....	39	243	Oil cake, 100 lb	10,069	228,208	141,667
Beeswax, lbs.	14,615	105,058	106,277	Oils.			
Breadstuffs.				Petrol., gals	480,616	10,450,097	3,073,808
Flour, bbls.	12,709	400,465	484,843	Whale, gals	.....	9,454	11,072
C. meal, bbls	4,169	51,979	54,393	Sperm, gals	.....	67,696	34,740
Wheat, bus.	26,085	128,494	275,176	Lard, gals..	270	8,655	22,821
Rye, bush	.....	183,837	.....	Provisions.			
Corn, bush.	181,442	2,357,342	198,926	Pork, bbls..	955	43,505	56,621
Oats, bush..	16,625	683,534	.....	Beef, bbls & tcs.	1,201	35,494	48,928
Peas, bush..	7,125	31,653	.....	Bacon, 100 lb	2,787	219,003	208,154
Candles, bxs.	1,338	31,135	.....	Butter, 100 lb	133	8,265	55,922
Cotton, bales.	4,774	256,844	16,996	Cheese, 100 lb	560	33,432	92,109
Hay, bales.	260	17,842	.....	Lard, 100 lb	1,692	132,722	136,679
Hops, bales..	147	607	11,082	Staves M.	394	59,975	5,456
Naval Stores.				Tallow, 100 lb	813	68,719	91,050
C. Turp. bbls	1	11,857	.....	Tobacco, pkgs	2,799	40,280	63,958
S. Turp. bbls	74	3,654	596	Tobacco, mf, lbs.	44,403	1,237,323	1,665,428
Rosin, bbls.	7,028	106,044	4,638	Whalebone, lbs	49,241	322,988	44,825
Tar, bbls...	121	13,559	4,727				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 25.

During the past week, the receipts at all the ports have reached only about 19,000 bales, and the exports about 25,000 bales, and the stocks, at latest dates, amounted to 405,091 bales. The total receipts, at all the ports, since September 1, now reach 1,862,881 bales, and the total exports are 1,382,142 bales, as follows:

Receipts.	Exports to—				Total Ex
	Great Britain.	France.	Foreign.	Total	
Total since Sept. 1.... bales.	1,862,881	1,119,603	196,748	65,791	1,382,142

The receipts at all the ports since the close of the war now amount to 2,279,373 bales. Below we give our table of the movement of cotton at all the ports since September 1, showing at a glance the total receipts, exports, stocks, &c. :

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

PORTS.	RECEIVED SINCE SEPT. 1.	EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				SHIPMENTS TO NORTH PORTS.	STOCK.
		Great Britain.	France	Other for'gn.	Total.		
N. Orleans, May 18..	635,696	304,728	115,150	19,750	439,628	188,904	157,087
Mobile, May 18 .....	893,183	213,312	37,318	1,579	252,209	94,118	43,806
Charleston, May 18.	93,253	35,284	5,959	578	41,821	41,570	7,245
Savannah, May 18..	224,836	84,060	1,492	.....	85,552	125,854	16,534
Texas, May 12.....	159,610	53,943	1,739	3,214	58,896	61,312	10,657
New York, May 25*	129,246	379,141	35,090	40,880	454,611	.....	163,000
Florida, April 21...	136,752	31,772	.....	.....	31,772	118,433	6,742
N. Carolina, May 25.	60,197	21	.....	.....	21	60,197	.....
Virginia, May 25 ...	30,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,108	.....
Other ports, May 23	.....	17,342	.....	290	17,632	.....	.....
Total .....	1,862,881	1,119,603	196,748	65,791	1,382,142	715,496	405,091

\* By Railroad, Canal and River.

With the receipts at the ports falling off so decidedly, increasing interest centers upon the growing crop, in regard to which our advices still continue unfavorable. Even the over-sanguine who were, before the seed was planted, relying upon a yield of more than 3,000,000 bales and counting upon a revenue from the proposed five cent tax equal almost to the wants of the government, appear now far from hopeful. Poor seed, bad weather, floods, frosts, the Liverpool panic, and the threatened tax, have changed their views; for where replanting has become necessary, corn, as we anticipated, has been substituted in many cases, since the present low price added to the prospect that government will take five cents on each pound, does not leave margin enough to induce another venture. To what extent these causes have and will operate to restrict the amount of cotton produced this year, it is of course impossible to state, but they very clearly illustrate the folly of extravagant, or in fact of any estimate until the crop is farther advanced.

The market has been active and buoyant throughout the week closing at an advance of five cents per lb. Part of this is due to the renewal of speculative confidence caused by the rise in gold, but is mainly based on the largely reduced receipts at all points, and the unfavorable account from the growing crop referred to above. At an auction to-day on Government account, there was a sale of 2,400 bales, at 41c@42c for strict middling; 37½@40½c for low middling; 38c@39c for good ordinary; and 32@32½c for low ordinary. For the week the sales foot up 25,000 bales. To-day the market closes firm at the following quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary.....	31	31	31	32
Good Ordinary.....	35	35	36	37
Low Middling.....	38	38	39	40
Middling.....	40	40	41	42
Good Middling.....	45	46	46	47

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	1,020	North Carolina.....	596
Texas.....	2,026	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.....	714
Florida.....	.....	Per Railroad.....	676
Savannah.....	1,113	Foreign.....	28
South Carolina.....	492		
Total for the week.....			6,665
Previously reported.....			898,994
Total since July 1.....			905,659

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

	Week ending—			
	May 2.	May 9.	May 16.	May 23.
To Liverpool..... bales	10,573	9,599	3,779	3,402
To other British ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Havre.....	3,892	237	1,005	893
To other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Bremen.....	1,109	88	585	106
To Hamburg.....	704	250	51	239
To other German ports.....	25	.....	.....	84
To various Continental ports.....	513	500	798	550
Total for the week.....	16,816	10,674	6,253	4,774
Previously reported.....	414,243	431,059	441,733	447,866
Total from N. York since July 1, '65.	431,059	441,733	447,986	452,640

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—The mail returns for the week ending May 18 show the receipts to be 5,460 bales, against 5,799 bales last week, a decrease of 339 bales, and our advices show that the supply is really being exhausted as these figures indicate. The shipments for the week reached 3,612 bales, as follows: To Liverpool, 764 bales; to Havre, 904 bales; to St. Petersburg 750 bales; to Barcelona 294 bales; to Bordeaux 109 bales; to New York 691 bales; to Baltimore 60 bales. Below are the receipts for a series of weeks:

Week ending	Jan. 26—bales.	24,080	Week ending	Mar. 31—bales.	15,287
“	Feb. 2	21,362	“	April 7	18,133
“	“ 9	21,673	“	“ 14	12,849
“	“ 16	19,592	“	“ 21	10,801
“	“ 24	15,468	“	“ 28	10,303
“	Mar 3	12,492	“	May 5	10,888
“	“ 10	16,473	“	“ 12	5,709
“	“ 17	17,002	“	“ 18	5,460
“	“ 24	11,680			

The stock on hand was 157,089 bales. Freights to Liverpool are ¼d to 9-16d., to New York, by steamer, ¾c. Exchange on London 138@140. Sight on New York ¼@½ prem. Middling closed at 36@37c.

SAVANNAH, May 18.—The statement for the week ending the 18th, shows the receipts to have been 2,958 bales, against 3,963 bales last week, and the shipment of 8,426 bales, against 5,562 bales last week, and 9,386 bales the previous week. The shipments for the week ending May 18 were: to Liverpool, 7,113 bales to New York, 1,053 bales, to Boston 163 bales, and to Baltimore, 97 bales. Market has shown considerable activity the later part of the week closing for Middling 31c. Freights to Liverpool are ¼d. @ ½d., and to domestic ports have been reduced to \$1 per bale by steamers. Below is the usual weekly statement:

	Week end'g April 20—	Week end'g April 27—	Week end'g May 11—	Week end'g May 18—
Stock Sept. 1.....	Sea Isl. Upl'd.	Sea Isl. Upl'd.	Sea Isl. Upl'd.	Sea Isl. Upl'd.
Receipt. this week	281 3,724	281 3,724	281 3,724	281 3,724
Received prev....	6,081	66 6,228	128 3,915	79 2,879
Total receipts..	7,721 189,830	8,484 203,037	8,550 209,265	8,698 213,150
Export. this week	8,002 199,635	8,831 212,989	1,186 216,902	9,058 219,733
Exported prev....	299 13,472	181 9,205	624 4,938	293 8,133
Total exports...	7,259 177,049	8,067 185,077	8,248 194,282	8,932 199,219
Stock on hand...	7,558 190,521	8,248 194,282	8,872 199,220	9,225 207,352
	444 19,114	583 18,707	531 17,923	833 16,534

CHARLESTON, May 18.—The receipts for the week, ending May 18th amount to only 1,403 bales against 2,363 bales last week; an addition must be made to the total receipts this week of 3,197 bales not previously counted. Shipments for this week amount to 4,626 bales against 1,901 bales last week. Of these shipments the past week 3,544 bales were for Liverpool; 172 bales for Spain; 838 bales for New York, and 72 for Philadelphia. Freights to Liverpool are without change at ¼d. to 9-16d. for Upland and 1d. for Sea Island. To New York the steamers have reduced their rates and are now asking ¾c @ ¾c for Upland and 1c for Island, by sail the rates are ¾c. Exchange on New York, sight, par to ¾c premium. Sales of cotton for the week about 1,250 bales. The market closed firm with little offering, middling cotton being quoted at 32c. The following is the statement for the last three weeks:

	Week ending May 4—	Week ending May 11—	Week ending May 18—
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865....	Sea Is. Upl'd.	Sea Is. Upl'd.	Sea Is. Upl'd.
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to beginning of week.....	362 1,610	362 1,610	362 1,610
Receipts for the week.....	4,625 79,364	4,668 81,622	5,230 86,620
Total.....	43 2,258	10 2,353	34 1,369
Exports since Sept. 1, 1861, to beginning of week.....	5,030 83,232	5,040 85,585	5,626 89,599
Exports for the week.....	4,422 75,994	4,573 78,308	4,864 79,923
Total exports.....	156 2,314	286 1,615	78 3,115
Stock.....	4,578 78,308	4,864 79,923	4,942 83,038
	452 4,924	176 5,662	684 6,561

GALVESTON, May 12.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. The receipts were 1,261 bales, against 1,532 last week, and the shipments were 2,319 bales, against 2,291 last week. The following were the shipments for the week ending May 12th: To Liverpool, 848 bales; to Bremen 536 bales; to Russia 908 bales, and to New Orleans 27 bales. The following are the receipts at Galveston for a series of weeks:

	Bales.		Bales.
Feb. 2.....	4,568	Mar. 10.....	2,597
“ 9.....	4,136	“ 17.....	1,234
“ 16.....	4,337	“ 24.....	1,252
“ 23.....	2,790	“ 31.....	2,274
Mar. 3.....	2,721	April 7.....	1,371
		Ap'l 14.....	.....
		“ 21.....	.....
		“ 28.....	.....
		May 5.....	.....
		“ 12.....	.....



Total receipts at Galveston since September 1st now reach 139,145 bales. The last weeks statement compared with the two previous weeks is as under:

	Week ending April 28		Week ending May 5		Week ending May 12	
	1866.	1861.	1866.	1861.	1866.	1861.
Stock on hand Sept. 1....	13,857	3,168	13,857	3,168	13,857	3,168
Received this week.....	1,197	1,718	1,532	2,322	1,261	1,032
Received previously.....	135,155	106,647	136,352	108,365	137,884	110,687
Received at other ports..	19,018	26,097	19,157	26,865	20,465	26,865
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>169,227</b>	<b>137,630</b>	<b>170,898</b>	<b>140,720</b>	<b>173,467</b>	<b>141,752</b>

On the 12th of May, the market closed unsettled and prices nominal. Sales for the week only 191 bales. Freights are dull and nominal, by sail to Liverpool, 9-10c@ $\frac{1}{2}$ d; to New York, 1c steamer; sail none up. Exchange on New York, firm at  $\frac{1}{2}$  premium; Sterling nominal at 106 @109.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—Our own correspondent in London, under the date of May 12, writes as follows respecting the Liverpool cotton market:

The Liverpool cotton market has continued in a most depressed state. Several circumstances have contributed to the continuance of the downward movement, viz., the large importation, the rapid advance in the value of money, and the unsatisfactory nature of the Continental news. The imports of the week are nearly 151,000 bales, and the estimated stock is increased to 869,930 bales, against 541,770 bales last year. The sales of the week amount to 45,830 bales, of which speculators have taken 3,520 bales; exporters, 4,010 bales; and the trade, 38,000 bales. The decline in prices from last week varies from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 2d  $\frac{3}{4}$  D., viz., 2d on Sea Island;  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d on American; 1d to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d on Brazil;  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d on Egyptian;  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to d on Smyrna; and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d  $\frac{3}{4}$  D. on East India qualities. In cotton, to arrive, the transactions have been limited, and at lower prices. As the quantity of cotton, available and prospective, is still largely in excess of last year, as the demand for goods has fallen off, and as the present state of the money market, together with the contraction of credit, must operate prejudicially to the interests of trade generally, it seems certain that prices have not yet seen their lowest point. It is probable, indeed, that Liverpool will continue to witness a series of greatly depressed markets, in addition to which the present state of affairs will compel many others to stop, or temporarily to ask forbearance on the part of their creditors. The quantity of cotton here and afloat to Great Britain, so far as the leading sources of supply are concerned, is now as under:

	1865. bales.	1866. bales.
Stock at Liverpool.....	541,770	869,930
" in London.....	109,268	58,492
American cotton afloat.....	389,873	711,658
Indian cotton afloat.....	20,000	135,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,060,911</b>	<b>1,775,080</b>

Below we give the prices current:

	CURRENT PRICES.					
	1866.			1865.		
	Ordinary and middling.	Fair and good fair.	Good and fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good
Sea Island.....	26 28	34 40	54 70	34	40	54
Stained.....	17 19	21 22	23 25	..	..	..
Upland.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	.. ..	14	16	..
Mobile.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13	15 ..	.. ..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
New Orleans ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 ..	.. ..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	..
Texas.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 ..	.. ..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	..

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

	COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COTTON.							
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Middling—			
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Upland.....	22	28	14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Egyptian.....	21	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
Orleans.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dhollerah.....	16	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mobile.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Broach.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Below we give statement of sales, imports, stocks, &c.:

	SALES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.						
	Trade.	Ex-port.	Specie.	Total this week.	Total year.	Same period 1865.	Average weekly sales for consumption.
American... bales.	18,370	960	2,640	21,970	517,480	81,840	17,710
Brazil.....	5,350	640	140	6,030	142,290	93,550	5,040
Egyptian, &c.....	2,240	120	220	2,580	91,770	152,590	3,850
West India, &c.....	810	80	..	890	33,030	22,620	1,400
East India.....	11,520	2,300	520	14,340	370,060	401,470	12,950
China and Japan.....	10	10	..	20	1,760	104,070	30
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>38,300</b>	<b>4,010</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>45,830</b>	<b>1,156,390</b>	<b>856,140</b>	<b>40,980</b>

	Imports.			Stocks.		
	This week.	To this date 1866.	Total 1865.	This day.	1865.	Dec. 31, 1865.
American.....	65,124	652,024	105,622	459,369	368,200	57,050
Brazil.....	20,812	217,438	132,598	334,068	116,690	75,060
Egyptian.....	3,786	122,444	190,142	411,328	65,230	92,570
West India.....	4,141	47,376	34,949	113,328	29,240	16,230
East India.....	57,088	495,362	217,930	1,095,744	288,130	226,890
China and Japan.....	..	40	81,827	125,871	2,440	73,970
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>150,951</b>	<b>1,534,684</b>	<b>763,168</b>	<b>2,539,078</b>	<b>869,930</b>	<b>541,770</b>

LATEST.—The suspension of the "Bank Charter Act" has produced a more cheerful tone in the Liverpool market, and on the 12th the market was active. Sales 20,000 bales—upward tendency.

BOMBAY May 10.—The cotton trade is very dull, and a further decline has taken place in the quotations. Dhollerah being quoted at 300 rupees per candy. The fortnight's shipments have been large, viz.: 90,000 bales.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY FROM JAN. 1, TO APRIL 11.

Destination.	1865. bales.		1866. bales.	
	To this date.	Total.	To this date.	Total.
London.....	13,612 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,288	278,486	456,882
Liverpool.....	..	..	..	..
<b>Total, Great Britain</b> .....	<b>13,612<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>14,288</b>	<b>278,486</b>	<b>456,882</b>
Continent.....	3,309	14,481 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
America.....	800	..	..	..
<b>Grand total</b> .....	<b>296,407<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>485,651<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>278,486</b>	<b>456,882</b>

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, May 25, 1866, P. M.

The speculative excitement has been renewed with considerable activity, based on the rise in gold, the advance in the British markets, and insufficient supplies at this market.

Flour has recovered most of the decline of last week. The receipts which have been barely equal to the wants of the market, suddenly fell off one-half to-day, and prices were firmer, although the extreme figures current shut out a considerable portion of the regular trade.

Wheat was held to-day at the highest figures of the season, which were only partially realized. The receipts by canal thus far are only 30,000 bushels, and there is very little on the way. Indeed, we do not see how the supply can equal the regular milling demand till about the 1st of July. There have been some further sales for arrival from Liverpool.

Corn has come forward moderately, but has been much wanted, and prices have advanced 8@10c per bushel, aided, in a measure, by the advance in gold, which, with lower freights, has enabled export orders to be executed. The quantity on the way is very large.

Oats have also advanced. Supplies are deficient. Canada peas have been sold at \$1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , currency, in band.

Crop accounts continue somewhat contradictory; but on the whole there is reason to expect a full average crop of wheat. The weather is unfavorable for corn wherever it may be up; but the season is not sufficiently advanced to make the mischief done a permanent injury.

The following were the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western.....		Wheat, Chicago Spring.....	
per bbl	\$7 50@8 40	per bushel	1 70@2 15
Extra State.....	8 60@10 00	Milwaukee Club.....	1 90@2 21
Shipping R. hoop Ohio.....	9 50@10 00	Red Winter.....	2 10@2 50
Extra Western, common to good.....	9 00@13 00	Amber State and Mich.....	2 60@2 65
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	13 25@17 00	White.....	2 35@3 00
Southern supers.....	11 00@12 00	Corn, Western Mixed.....	83@90
Southern, fancy and ex.....	12 25@17 00	Western Yellow.....	90@94
Canada, common to choice extra.....	9 00@13 75	Rye.....	95@1 25
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	6 00@6 50	Oats, Western.....	54@65
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 20@4 50	Jersey and State.....	60@70
		Barley.....	85@1 15
		Malt.....	1 00@1 25
		Peas, Canada.....	1 10@1 20
		White beans.....	1 50@2 40

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

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	68,745	667,325	81,200	940,095
Corn meal, bbls.....	3,715	138,580	5,585	162,705
Wheat, bush.....	29,745	98,715	30,570	69,020
Corn, bush.....	264,370	927,275	261,830	1,008,400
Rye, bush.....	14,530	28,520	175	15,460
Barley, &c., bush.....	34,060	374,795	47,485	295,480
Oats, bush.....	128,805	594,580	598,275	1,952,835

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k. Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	12,855	399,245	26,205	484,843
Corn meal, bbls.....	5,185	58,940	1,505	54,395
Wheat, bush.....	26,085	126,380	68,320	275,175
Corn, bush.....	151,445	2,328,885	42,770	198,925
Rye, bush.....	..	181,590	..	..
Oats, bush.....	16,625	638,445	..	..

MILWAUKEE.—Receipts and shipments of leading articles of breadstuffs during the past week and since the 1st of January have been as follows:

	RECEIPTS.			For w'k ending May 19.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.
	For w'k ending May 19.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.			
Flour, bbls..	13,158	110,529	54,511	10,257	125,844	136,507
Wheat, bu...	594,674	2,632,601	882,539	893	91,810	49,875
Oats, bu....	90,395	371,893	170,736	11,840	53,923	27,515

	SHIPMENTS.			For w'k ending May 19.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.
	For w'k ending May 19.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.			
Flour, bbls..	14,813	188,606	83,459	2,660	6,718	11,180
Wheat, bu...	324,013	2,174,157	691,944	4,814	11,853	1,088
Oats, bu....	112,679	189,680	53,286	13,680	13,680	230

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

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.	Ry. bush.
1865-6.....	422,144	9,894,608	712,583	224,514	177,617	1,292
1864-5.....	132,773	2,993,351	5,5685	221,996	175,345	1,491
1863-4.....	310,171	10,145,372	733,548	273,524	198,051	1,269

CHICAGO.—The following are the receipts and shipments of the week and the corresponding week last year. The season commences the first Monday in April:

	Week, 1866.	Week, 1865.	Season, 1866.	Season, 1865.
Received.				
Flour, bbls.....	49,456	23,240	248,019	96,974
Wheat, bu.....	272,511	115,530	852,899	511,310
Corn, bu.....	925,117	351,547	4,390,559	2,352,493
Oats, bu.....	324,867	80,022	1,186,359	321,768
Rye, bu.....	31,985	5,901	127,678	46,555
Barley, bu.....	4,165	13,392	30,910	62,229
Shipped.				
Flour, bbls.....	44,920	25,051	224,327	102,088
Wheat, bu.....	128,896	257,420	913,082	941,229
Corn, bu.....	1,241,543	277,086	3,798,799	1,181,912
Oats, bu.....	377,532	282,518	1,349,345	1,345,459
Rye, bu.....	8,100	40,150	57,964	57,868
Barley, bu.....	18,792	27,923	122,223	86,531

The following is the amount of flour and grain in store, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	May 20, '65.	May 19, '66.	May 20, '65.	May 19, '66.
Flour, bbls....	53,380	41,406	Oats, bush....	268,374
Wheat, bush..	541,035	876,133	Rye, bush.....	56,954
Corn, bush...	332,258	1,607,130	Barley, bush..	84,202

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending May 19:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	49,446	272,511	925,117	324,867	4,165	31,985
Milwaukee.....	13,068	594,674	11,257	90,383	2,361	11,098
Toledo.....	13,973	27,062	41,533	14,857	3,242	1,702
Detroit.....	13,120	17,285	5,285	690	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	2,043	52,606	2,504	8,885	1,150	355
Totals.....	91,670	964,139	985,696	139,682	10,918	45,140
Previous week.....	92,920	637,711	1,061,822	345,203	22,532	25,913
Cor. week, 1865.....	63,250	293,965	395,727	109,933	17,230	7,589

**EASTWARD MOVEMENTS**—The following will show the Eastward movement of Flour and Grain from lake ports for the week ending May 19:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Buffalo.....	39,774	103,159	1,071,754	389,174	39,261	13,680
Oswego.....	.....	175,744	155,241	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburg.....	3,921	50,132	30,163	50	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	8,635	2,661	7,497	.....	.....	.....
*Rail Road.....	4,258	47,677	6,660	17,598	10,500	.....
† Total.....	58,230	474,108	521,875	448,392	50,161	13,680
Previous week.....	51,692	585,080	331,559	254,870	375	17,115
Corresponding week, '65.	70,029	448,041	312,188	292,993	27,923	40,150

\* Shipments by railroad from Chicago, not included in above.  
† Including ports not specified.

**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 21, and shipments from Oswego 9 days from May 13th to 21st, inclusive, which will show about what there was afloat at the last date on canals destined for tide water:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
From Buffalo, week ending May 21.....	.....	70,626	693,195	162,294	9,072	.....
May 14.....	30	43,080	358,704	275,826	.....	7,973
Total.....	30	113,706	1,051,899	438,120	9,072	7,973
From Oswego, 9 days.....	3,823	41,183	144,672	11,625	.....	7,640
Total afloat.....	3,853	154,889	1,196,571	449,745	9,072	15,613
Previous week.....	1,539	87,373	550,733	420,835	23,057	22,289
Corresponding time, '65.	17,402	265,656	348,584	657,500	41,610	14,000

**LIVERPOOL, May 12th.**—The imminence of war on the Continent has at length begun to affect this market, and the reduced deliveries of Wheat from the Farmers (63,791 qrs. against 84,806 qrs. for the corresponding week last year), are probably in great measure in consequence thereof. The improvement in prices has, however, been greatly checked by the severe financial panic now raging, which, of necessity restricts speculation within very moderate limits.

At Tuesday's Market there was a good attendance of buyers, and an active consumptive demand for Wheat at an improvement of 2d. to 3d. per cental. Flour, from its relative cheapness, attracted more attention, and some considerable transactions took place (partly speculative) at an improvement of 6d. to 1s. per sack. Indian Corn was in good request, and the market was soon cleared of all Mixed Corn offering at 29s. 6d., and at the close 29s. 9d. to 30s. was demanded.

Since Tuesday, the improved tone in the market has been fully maintained, and a fair amount of business has been passing at rather over the prices of that day. Indian Corn has further advanced 3d. to 6d. per qr.—30s. 3d. having been paid for Mixed.

Further purchases of Winter Wheat and some French Flour are reported for shipment to New York.

To-day's Market opened strong, holders of Wheat and Flour asking a considerable advance, but rumors of further serious disasters in London, and great apprehensions about the immediate future, restricted business to a moderate consumptive demand at the full prices of Tuesday. Indian Corn was sold to a moderate extent at 30s. to 30. 3d. per qr. for Mixed.

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

FRIDAY, P. M., May 26, 1866.

The Dry Goods Market has been decidedly firmer and more active during the entire week, and to-day prices have advanced 10@15 per cent., closing firm and excited. Large quantities of goods have changed hands in anticipation of higher prices, and the stocks of many makes, in agents' hands, are very much reduced. The season is so late, however, that there seems no probability of a greater advance than the relative higher price of cotton demands. The market is very strong, and feels nothing of the panic abroad as yet. Jobbers are not, however, doing a proportionately large business, although there is a much greater inquiry for goods, and generally prices are ten to fifteen per cent higher; the price of most goods was below the cost of manufacture, and with an active demand must advance. There is some fear that the present excitement may be taken for a return of better trade, and that prices will be advanced so rapidly as to check the demand, and ultimately cause a decline, perhaps greater than any yet reached. With an excited and advancing market prices are entirely nominal.

**FOREIGN GOODS** have not sympathized in the firmer feeling to any considerable extent, it being thought that goods can now be imported at still lower figures, from the panic prevailing. The market is generally very quiet. Some choice styles of fancy dress goods are in demand, while prints and bleached cottons are still lower.

**BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS** have been active, and advancing during the week. Leading makes are sold out by the agents, and in some instances sold ahead. Jobbers do not report so active a market, most of the goods being bought to replace stocks, and by speculators in anticipation of a material advance. Standard sheetings are held at 24 cents by agents, three cent higher than last week, and very firm. This is the price of Indian Head A, Appleton A, Stark A, Nashua X X, and Lawrence C. Atlantic heavy A 37 inch 24½, do P A 37 inch 24, do A H 37 inch 22, do P H 37 inch 24, do heavy shirt A V 30 inch 22, do fine sheet A L 36½ inch 24, do do P L 36½ inch 24, do shirt P E 33 inch 22, Indian Head B 30 inch 20, do E 48 inch 35, Nashua extra A 36 inch 21, do fine D 36 inch 20, Waltham F 40 inch 24½, Massachusetts A 4-4 19, do B B 4-4 21, Medford 21, Newmarket Manuf. Co. 33 inch 19, do do 36 inch 20, do do heavy D 36 inch 22½, Auburn 36 inch 13, Indian Queen 36 inch 16, New England 36 inch 16, Pittsfield A 36 inch 17, Rocky Point sheetings 36 inch 17, Wawawanda 36 inch 16, Appleton

B 40 inch 2½, do C 16, do D 18, do W 48 inch 32, do shirting N 18, Ethan Allen D 13, Manhattan K 16½, Pocasset Canoe 39 inch 24, do K 36 inch 19½, do family cot 36 inch 17, do H 28 inch 14½, Western States 17, Grafton 28 inch 14, do 30 inch 15 do 33 inch 16, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 18½, do B B 19½, N 23, do A 24, and L 17½, Bristol 17½, G. Washington heavy 18½, Griswold ¼ 11½, Warren 36 inch 17.

**BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS** have been steady but firm for leading makes and 10@15 per cent higher for lighter grades. New York Mills are still held at 42 cents, Wamsutta 37½ and Lonsdale 31, Rockdale B 26, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 25, Kent River 12, Grafton 3-4 14 and 7 8 15, Auburnville 4-4 30, Aquidnecks 4-4 20, do 7-8 18, White Rock 36 33½. O Y Rathbun 7-8 17, Social Mill Co. water twist 27½, do C 7-8 16, Manville R 22½, do XX 24, Attawaugan XX 23, Bedford O 15, Indian River XX 23, Warrenton B 14, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 22½, do 5-4 32½, do 7-8 20, do 4-4 28, Newmarket 33 inch 21, do 36 inch 25, Waltham L 72 inch 70, do X 33 inch 22½, do W 42 inch 80, do M 81 inch 95, do N 90 inch 106.

**DRILLS** are more active and firmer as stocks are lighter. India 24, Globe Steam Mills 20, Union drill 12½, Peperell 26, Booth 26, Stark Standard 25.

**CORSET JEANS** sell quite freely although the supply is larger and prices are less advanced. Indian Orchard 16, Silver Lake brown are sold ahead at 21½@22, Newmarket colored 16, Nashua and Franklin each 15.

**STRIPES and CHECKS** are moderately active and prices are firm but steady. Arkwright 6x2 22½, do 3x3 22, Louisiana plaids 24, Ringgold fast plaids 20, Simpson's Chambrays 25, Concord 15.

**TICKS** are firm and more active. Amoskeag A C A 62½, A 50, B 45, C 40 and D 35, York 30 inch 45, S2 inch 55, Albany 12½, American 20, Glen Allen 3-4 13½, Chattanooga 3-4 15, Ontario A 3-4 13, Passaic 7-8 20, Pacific Extra 7-8 30, Sacondale 13, Windsor 22, Henry Clay 19, Chattanooga 16, Willow Brook 47½, Farmer's and Miner's 50.

**DENIMS and COTTONADES** are in increased demand, and leading makes are firmer. Burlington Brown Denims sell at 14½, Homestead Brown 20½, Peabody Blue 19, Arkwright Blue 26½, do Brown 26½, Madison Brown 19, Providence Blue 20.

**PRINT CLOTHS** are again higher. The sales have been very large at 14 cents, and a few at 14½, but at the advance there is less activity. The sales of last week reported at Providence were 204,500 pieces at 12½ for 64x64.

**PRINTS** have been more active, and the stocks are very much reduced, and the market closes excited at an advance 3@4c. Arnolds are 17c, American Print Works madder 19, each 2c higher, Sprague's National 17½, Madder Rubies 20½, Indigos, 20½, Mourning 18, Canaries 19½, solid colors 20½, shirtings 21½, each 2c higher than last week. Garners 22½. Amoskeag pink 21½, do purple 20½, do shirting 19, do dark 19, do light 19, do mourning 18½, Swiss Ruby 20½, Lowell dark 18, do light 18 Spring Valley 14, Wamsutta 16½, Dusters 16½, Merrimac D 21, do W 21. Since these prices were given prices are again advanced 2@3 cents on most makes.

**GINGHAMS** are fairly active at steady rates. Lancaster 26, Glasgow 25, an advance of 2 cents.

**LAWNS** are in good request, but prices are not advanced. Dunnell Manufacturing Co.'s 1,400 quality sell at 26 regular; Lodi fancy, mourning and plain solid colors, 23 nett, do 1,400 quality 25, do 1,600 do 27½, and Pacific Co.'s fancy 26½.

**JACONETS** are firm and active. White Rock 21½ for high colors, and 19½ for plain.

**SILESIA**s are in moderate demand, but there is little change in prices. Indian Orchard 22½, Lonsdale 23½, Social 27½.

**CAMBRIOS** are firmer but not active. Manville 14 for black, 15 for plain, and 16 for pink. Clinton 13, Federal 12, Smithfield Mfg Co 14-15, Fox Hill Bank 12, Naragansett 14, Wauregan 15.

**CANTON FLANNELS** are still nominal. Nashua 24, Franklin 23, Arlington 22, Eureka, 21, Newmarket 30.

**HOOP SKIRTS** are steady at uniform rates, Thomson woven Train 65c, do Zephyr 55c, Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, and Empress Trail prices unchanged, S T & A T Meyers' IXL in fair demand, J C Kelley's Gotham No. 60 25@52c, do do No. 70 47 to 68c.

**MOUSLIN DE LAINES** are less abundant than usual at 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. Pontoosuc Spring colors \$40 per doz, Gilberts, black and white, \$36, do four X fancy \$39, and Park Mills high colors \$32 50.

**WOOLEN GOODS** are generally more active from the advance in wool, and greater animation in cotton goods, although prices are the same.

**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** show more animation, and there is a more generally firm tone to the market. We make no change in quotations. Millville ¼ fancy cassimeres \$1 37½@ \$2, silk mixed do \$1 50, Evans, Seagrave & Co's ¼ fancy \$1 37½@ \$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 37½@ \$2, Mechanicsville Co's do \$1 37½@ \$2, plough, loom and anvil 50c, Dighton's silk mixtures \$1 62½ @ \$2 12½, Farmer's A Union cassimeres 47½ cents, Carolina mills fancy do \$1 00@ \$1 25, tan mixture \$1 62½@ \$2, Peacedale fancy do \$1 25, do black and white check 85c, American mills fancy \$1 62½ for ¼, and \$3 50@ \$4 for 6-4, East Windsor Woollen Co's ¼ \$1 25@ \$1 75, Granville mills ¼ fancy \$1 25.

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

**MANCHESTER, May 11.**—Our own correspondent under this date writes: During the week business has been conducted on a very limited scale. The demand for goods for shipment to America and other quarters having recently fallen off, and the stock of cotton here, together with the supply afloat, being large, the demand both for yarns and goods ruled heavy in the extreme at lower prices, even during the early part of the week. Later the increased fear of war on the Continent, and the panic in the money market have seemed to unsettle values, and to-day business has been completely suspended, sellers not even attempting to find buyers, until late in the day, when a few purchases have been made, a somewhat better feeling having arisen on the announcement of the suspension of the Bank Charter Act. The announcement of the failure of a concern like Overend, Gurney & Co., although it scarcely enjoyed the reputation which it once possessed, fell like a thunder clap on the community, and is sufficient for a time to paralyze commerce and dry up the very sources of credit. It is impossible to give quotations at present. The average decline in mule and water twist, whether in cop, warp, or bundle, appears to be somewhere about 1d per lb. since Friday, but such quotations must be received with caution, being more the result of guess-work than of positive experience. Doubled yarns, from 100's downwards, may be considered as unsealable, and, although the decline in value is undoubtedly greater than in singles, no means of ascertaining what prices really are can be said to exist, and the nominal quotations cannot be relied on. The finer counts of single and two-fold yarns being still well engaged, are not so depressed as the lower numbers; but here, too, business is stopped, and prices tend downwards. The state of the cloth market is not more encouraging to manufacturers. Those of their number who last week accepted orders at prices anticipatory of what has since occurred, are not pressing sellers, but in most cases the reverse holds true, and any appearance of an order brings out many eager competitors. The public sales of Colonial wool have commenced heavily. The arrivals amount to 166,000 bales, and prices have fallen 1d to 2d per lb.

**IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.**

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending May 25, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 18, 1866.						
	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	413	\$146,932	494	\$152,548	599	\$243,410
do cotton...	192	53,227	265	75,088	303	105,046
do silk...	209	202,236	253	202,585	107	96,911
do flax...	700	97,103	254	65,690	777	139,776
Miscellaneous dry goods.	155	18,714	103	32,971	157	48,417
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1669</b>	<b>\$517,762</b>	<b>1369</b>	<b>\$523,882</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>\$633,560</b>
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	986	\$318,572	727	\$322,029	523	\$212,284
do cotton...	293	67,035	357	111,030	283	92,632
do silk...	63	78,869	83	94,129	116	136,972
do flax...	497	103,067	564	144,443	477	106,046
Miscellaneous dry goods.	69	14,997	239	24,236	94	18,385
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1908</b>	<b>\$582,540</b>	<b>2925</b>	<b>\$695,867</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>\$566,319</b>
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	1669	517,763	1369	523,882	1943	633,560
<b>Total th'wn upon mak't</b>	<b>3577</b>	<b>\$1,100,302</b>	<b>3394</b>	<b>\$1,224,749</b>	<b>1342</b>	<b>\$100,979</b>
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	873	\$355,215	522	\$198,096	269	\$126,367
do cotton...	153	46,555	210	63,959	110	39,187
do silk...	149	175,466	38	34,139	107	138,813
do flax...	695	150,233	266	64,960	216	67,475
Miscellaneous dry goods.	54	6,996	27	7,349	4	2,435
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1924</b>	<b>\$734,465</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>\$368,503</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>\$374,277</b>
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	1669	517,763	1369	523,882	1943	633,560
<b>Total entered at the port.</b>	<b>3593</b>	<b>\$1,252,227</b>	<b>2232</b>	<b>\$897,385</b>	<b>1659</b>	<b>\$907,717</b>

**DETAILED STATEMENT.**

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending May 25, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	97	\$47,403	Worsted.....	188	90,701
Cloths.....	19	9,797	Hose.....	7	3,337
Carpeting.....	143	35,905	Worsted y'rn	56	14,313
Shawls.....	7	5,861	Brads & bds.	23	10,267
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>266</b>	<b>\$96,911</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>599</b>	<b>\$243,410</b>
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	125	\$47,394	Velvets.....	9	4,390
Colored.....	43	15,784	Ginghams.....	16	4,803
Muslins.....	2	801	Laces.....	19	6,853
Emb'd mus'n	11	1,952	Brads & bds.	9	3,307
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>181</b>	<b>\$68,827</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>53</b>	<b>16,633</b>
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	34	\$41,181	Ribbons.....	18	13,906
Crapes.....	3	2,361	Laces.....	16	11,611
Pushes.....	3	1,371	Gloves.....	1	213
Velvets.....	7	6,198	Hose.....	1	1,077
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>53</b>	<b>\$52,011</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>23</b>	<b>15,811</b>
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	371	\$90,046	Laces.....	8	14,075
Linens & cot.	5	1,602	Hdkfs.....	2	1,778
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>376</b>	<b>\$91,648</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>10</b>	<b>16,853</b>
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves.	6	\$10,795	Clothing.....	32	3,908
Kid gloves...	1	18	Embroideries	6	3,560
Matting.....	19	1,728	Corsets.....	26	13,271
Oil cloth.....	10	875	Straw goods.	47	11,263
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>44</b>	<b>\$16,916</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>89</b>	<b>\$48,419</b>
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Woolens.....	139	\$64,900	Shawls.....	10	4,696
Cloths.....	23	11,091	Worsted.....	161	74,771
Carpeting.....	35	9,118	DeLaines.....	5	2,734
Blankets.....	70	7,089	Lastings.....	3	1,902
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>217</b>	<b>\$92,894</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>179</b>	<b>\$74,103</b>
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	86	\$31,051	Emb. muslins	1	379
Colored.....	81	26,657	Laces.....	7	2,466
Prints.....	37	12,316	Brads & bds.	7	2,160
Ginghams.....	2	633	Hdkfs.....	1	267
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>206</b>	<b>\$70,657</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>16</b>	<b>6,272</b>
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	36	\$75,828	Shawls.....	1	1,067
Velvets.....	3	2,753	Gloves.....	1	629
Ribbons.....	63	51,326	Hdkfs.....	3	1,052
Laces.....	2	721	Brads & bds.	1	454
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>104</b>	<b>\$129,938</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>\$3,162</b>

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	469	\$102,886	Laces.....	1	1,268
Linens & Cot.	1	153	Hdkfs.....	2	733
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>470</b>	<b>\$103,039</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>1,001</b>
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath. gloves.	3	\$4,192	Clothing.....	3	794
Matting.....	61	1,260	Embroid's...	14	9,765
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>64</b>	<b>\$5,452</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>17</b>	<b>10,559</b>
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Woolens.....	67	\$29,605	Worsted.....	152	70,071
Cloths.....	3	1,541	De Laines.....	4	3,611
Carpeting.....	19	5,922	Brads & bds.	5	2,294
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>89</b>	<b>\$37,068</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>161</b>	<b>\$76,067</b>
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....	59	\$20,498	Muslins.....	2	1,402
Colored.....	22	8,029	Velvets.....	8	2,959
Ginghams.....	2	610	Brads & bds...	1	414
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>83</b>	<b>\$29,137</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11</b>	<b>4,785</b>
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....	38	\$73,960	Velvets.....	3	3,235
Pushes.....	1	1,388	Ribbons.....	58	49,934
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>39</b>	<b>\$75,348</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>61</b>	<b>\$53,169</b>
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....	181	56,827	Thread.....	6	1,630
do & cotton	19	6,658	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>1,630</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>200</b>	<b>\$63,485</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>1,630</b>
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Embroideries.....	4	2,435	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>\$2,435</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>\$2,435</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>\$2,435</b>
EXPORTS					
(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 22, 1866.					
Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
ST. PETERSBURG.					
Petroleum, galls.....	81,919	66,339	Rosin, bbls.....	1,295	3,813
Coal, tons.....	222	1,625	Lubricat. oil.....	120	134
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$67,964</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,415</b>	<b>\$3,947</b>	
ANTWERP.					
Petroleum, galls.....	159,366	34,605	Coffee, bgs.....	1,000	19,734
Coal, tons.....	222	1,625	Tobacco, cs.....	40	986
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$44,146</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,040</b>	<b>\$20,720</b>	
LONDON.					
Rosin, bbls.....	152	695	Staves, No. 23, 640	1	200
Pot ashes, bbls.....	32	1,235	Oats, bush.....	4,625	2,850
Cotton, bales.....	200	35,500	Corn, bush.....	53,824	43,870
Logwood, lbs.....	103	6,716	Logwood, tons.....	752	22,800
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$129,744</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5,826</b>	<b>\$78,720</b>	
DUTCH WEST INDIES.					
Flour, bbls.....	1,030	11,460	India R. goods, cs.....	1	200
Rye flour, bbls.....	96	671	Miscellaneous.....	626	626
Corn meal, bbls.....	41	180	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Pkd codfish, bbls.....	28	200	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Beef, bbls.....	152	1,632	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Pork, bbls.....	32	655	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Potatoes, bbls.....	60	267	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Bread, pkgs.....	103	450	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Butter, lbs.....	4,411	2,112	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Lard, lbs.....	4,899	1,182	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Hams, lbs.....	660	159	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Shoes, cs.....	2	113	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Candles, bxs.....	159	618	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Soap, bxs.....	151	268	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Presd fish, bxs.....	15	121	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Drugs, pkgs.....	9	97	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Codfish, qtls.....	70	183	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Leathers, rolls.....	3	200	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Coal, tons.....	10	105	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Mfd tobacco, lbs.....	4,132	1,475	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Coal oil, galls.....	848	365	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Corn, bush.....	2,000	2,000	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Wheat, bush.....	1,000	2,620	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
Miscellaneous.....	177	698	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>\$12,026</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$21,695</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$27,831</b>		
HAMBURG.					
Sew mach, cs.....	289	11,215	Cotton, bales.....	3,402	576,910
Muskets, cs.....	563	33,780	Corn, bush.....	124,918	101,923
Cotton, bales.....	239	25,398	Oats, bush.....	12,000	7,200
Whalebone, lbs.....	20,911	27,858	Peas, bush.....	7,000	7,700
Coffee, bgs.....	440	5,853	Wheat, bus.....	24,000	20,000
Segars, cs.....	31	13,654	Cheese, lbs.....	50,887	6,828
Hides.....	3,112	11,865	Bacon, lbs.....	131,298	18,972
Miscellaneous.....	121	1,210	Hams, lbs.....	25,255	4,047
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$129,744</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$129,744</b>		
LIVERPOOL.					
Sew mach, cs.....	289	11,215	Tar spts, bbls.....	27	430
Muskets, cs.....	563	33,780	Hemp, bale.....	1,000	24,300
Cotton, bales.....	239	25,398	Ipecac, bxs.....	6	754
Whalebone, lbs.....	20,911	27,858	Tobacco, hhd.....	100	44,751
Coffee, bgs.....	440	5,853	Tobacco, cs.....	81	4,320
Segars, cs.....	31	13,654	Sulph acid, pkg.....	100	1,000
Hides.....	3,112	11,865	Staves.....	19,500	2,055
Miscellaneous.....	121	1,210	Beeswax, lbs.....	2,991	1,286
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$129,744</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$129,744</b>		
BREMEN.					
Beeswax, bbls.....	11	744	Piano.....	1	1,200
Tobacco, hhd.....	261	43,848	Machinery, cs.....	2	1,900
Tobacco, cs.....	799	27,112	Wool, bales.....	100	2,867
Tobacco stems, hhd.....	81	2,713	Books, cs.....	11	3,120
Cotton, bales.....	106	16,837	Ag'l implts,		

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
Coal, tons...537 3,490	Miscellaneous... 79	Carriages, pcs.13 2,340
Pork, bbls...18 580		I. R. shoes...4 538
Beef, bbls...29 690		Cocoa, bxs...70 1,966
Lard, lbs...419 110		Dry goods, cs...24 4,704
Cotton cards,cs17 312	BARCELONA.	Lard oil, bbls...2 140
Tobacco, hhd...5 448	Petroleum,	Agl impts, pkg.12 436
Mfd tob, lbs.9,141 4,797	gals... 35,020 14,588	Furniture, cs...78 2,647
Whisky, pnchs.2 111	Rosin, bbls...486 2,200	I R goods, cs...4 951
Beans, bbls...15 94	Cotton, bales.350 62,590	Live stock...2 150
Lamps, cks...9 350	Staves, No.45,000 9,450	Ink...20 504
Bread, bxs...3,065 3,065		Dag. mat'ls...54 347
R R car...1 1,153	CUBA.	Hoop skirts, cs 5 715
Drugs, pkgs...100 500	Butter, lbs..2,436 1,215	China ware, cs...6 601
	Beans, bbls...25 115	Leather, cs...1 108
	Wick, cs...4 550	Glassware, cs...8 631
	Mfd iron, pkgs120 450	Jewelry, bxs...2 1,096
	Bacon, lbs.15,440 2,947	Pepper, cs...26 899
	Lard, lbs...69,370 12,013	Silver plated ware, cs...1 500
	Hams, lbs...8,200 2,447	Butter, lbs...803 270
	Drugs, pkgs...62 780	Lard, lbs...2,600 547
	Shooks & H 4,249 7,136	Cotton gins, pkgs...12 771
	Hoops, bbls.1,800 4,590	Shoes, cs...1 182
	Lumber, ft.25,000 700	Blacking, bbls.4 144
	Coal oil, gals2,438 1,383	Flour, bbls...50 530
	Nails, kegs...25 168	Corks, cs...1 488
	Cheese, lbs...1,325 298	Ptg mat'l, pkgs20 1,150
	R R cars, No.3 570	Gas fixt, cs...3 100
	Beef, kegs...57 170	Mfd Marble...3 100
	Sew mach, bx.1 81	Miscellaneous... 642
	Copper fines...180 1,833	
	Opium, cs...15 8,300	
	Oysters, cs...100 460	
	Paper, rms.1,000 500	
	Empty hhd, No...1,000 1,660	
	Cutlery, cs...3 2,158	
	R R cars, No.3 570	
	Hoops, No.32,975 1,270	
	Gas fixt, pkgs.2 170	
	Machinery, pks12 270	
	Miscellaneous... 139	
		CENTRAL AMERICA.
		Sew mach, cs...1 77
		Clothing, cs...1 193
		NEW GRANADA.
		Coal, tons...424 3,819
		Sew mach, cs...8 351
		Preserves, cs...14 372
		Cutlery, cs...64 3,421
		Books, cs...7 443
		Hoop skirts, cs.5 920
		Drugs, pkgs...183 4,223
		Coal oil, gals 3,084 1,682
		Shoes, cs...2 176
		Flour, bbls...378 5,010
		Hardware, cs...57 2,004
		Cart...1 70
		Harness, bxs...1 52
		Gunny bags, bales...27 1,563
		Tobacco, bales.18 379
		Sugar, bbls...25 824
		Rope, coil...39 2,420
		Pitch...25 118
		Oakum, bales.50 283
		Sugar mill...1 433
		Shooks & H...220 1,600
		Soap, bxs...252 45
		Candles, bxs...64 152
		Dry goods, cs...1 109
		Butter, lbs...134 60
		Lard, lbs...1,600 362
		Pepper, bags...8 96
		Shot, bags...56 60
		Paint, pkgs...9 503
		Perfumery, bxs...232 530
		Silver plated ware, cs...1 220
		Photo. mat'ls, cs3 262
		Mat hes, cs...23 857
		Lamps, pkgs...5 101
		Pistols, cs...1 175
		Toys, cs...2 148
		I. R. clothing...1 172
		Agl imlements, pkgs...6 171
		Fancy goods, cs.1 232
		Cotton gins, cs.9 240
		I. R. goods...1 117
		Lumber, ft.3,251 228
		Boiler tubes...12 160
		Mfd iron, pkgs.8 232
		Woodware, pkgs...8 67
		Wicks, bales...1 67
		Iron, bbls...20 168
		Windmill...1 125
		Miscellaneous... 1,313
		VENEZUELA.
		Drugs, pkgs...49 1,308
		Kerosene, galls...4,621 2,236
		Beef, bbls...72 1,184
		Lard, lbs...5,882 1,312
		Brandy, bbls...1 267
		Cassia, cs...25 379
		Paper, reams.50 71
		Flour, bbls...1,190 12,592
		Hardware, cs 10 457
		Woodenware, pkgs...12 102
		Hams, lbs...4,600 1,008
		Sew mach, cs...2 256
		Paint, pkgs...80 140
		Pepper, bags...20 192
		Copper still...1 275
		Tar, bbls...10 56
		Mfd iron...3 859
		Rope, coils...3 219
		Pitch, bbls...10 50
		Oakum, bales.20 130
		Photo mtl, cs.3 367
		Domestics, bbls.5 434
		Bottles, pkgs.14 310
		Perfumery, cs...55 2,057
		Cotton gins...13 734
		Butter, lbs...625 300
		Lamps, pkgs...4 246
		Skins, cs...2 1,445
		Powder, cs...15 264
		Rosin, bbls...30 110
		Tallow, lbs.32,768 4,182
		Turpentine, bbls1 60
		Staves...1,000 144

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value	Quan. Value
Rye flour, bbls.50 283	Mfd iron, pkgs.48 661	PERU.
Candles, bxs...250 921	Musical inst's, cs...2 669	Hardware, cs...3 392
Agl implem'ts, pkgs...12 76	Miscellaneous... 1,264	Plated ware, cs.1 137
Carriages...2 1,100		Lamps, pkgs...2 82
Wheat, bush1,085 3,219		Trunks...5 3,000
Matting, rolls.26 470		Fire arms, bxs...2 276
Miscellaneous... 1,234		Agl impts...3 300
		ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
		Hardware, cs...2 285
		Agl impts, pkgs...5 664
		Nails, bxs...84 760
		Petroleum, galls...19,000 9,688
		Sew machs, cs.81 3,603
		Perfumery, bxs...180 2,970
		Drugs, pkgs...255 6,250
		Pitch, bbls...200 750
		Lumber, ft.57,733 2,511
		Hoop skirts, cs.6 997
		Mfd wood, pkgs.9 275
		Naval stores, cs10 133
		Furniture, cs.186 6,246
		Sugar, bbls...1,503 51,005
		Starch, bxs.3,000 8,475
		Rosin, bbl...300 1,034
		Tar, bbls...100 213
		Spts turpentine, bbls...73 2,248
		Lards, lbs...10,000 2,250
		CHINA.
		Kerosene, galls...3,500 1,880
		Lard, lbs...2,160 540
		Paint, pkgs...25 882
		Clocks, bxs...18 644
		Drugs, pkgs...59 1,421
		Perfumery, bxs28 389
		I. R. goods, cs.1 48
		Leather, rolls...3 258
		Stationery, cs...5 1,034
		Leather, cs...6 2,347
		Harness, cs...3 1,620
		Domestics, cs.673 125,075
		Matches, cs...4 220
		Presses, cs...2 90
		Milk, cs...67 655
		Oars...500 706
		Woodware, pkgs...3 56
		Mid tobacco, lbs...3,165 1,108
		Flour, bbls...150 1,800
		Revolvers, cs...2 200
		Ginseng, cks.159 54,409
		Mfd iron, pkgs127 1,606
		Clothing, cs...1 150
		Ptg mat'l, pkgs.2 181
		Soap, bxs...85 1,500
		Beef, bbls...70 1,225
		Oysters, cs...50 400
		Organ...1 700
		Fruit, bxs...13 100
		Pork, bbls...20 600
		Hoop skirts, cs.1 150
		Agl impts...5 300
		Tobacco, bxs...1 125
		Miscellaneous... 345
		ISPLATINE REPUBLIC.
		Petroleum, galls...34,000 17,900
		Starch, bxs.2,000 6,935
		Perfumery, bxs25 825
		Drugs, bxs...27 1,387
		I. R. goods, cs.1 150
		Hardware, cs.64 2,223
		Hoop skirts, cs18 5,676
		Spts turpentine, cs...30 255
		Pres'd fish, cs.223 1,320
		Lards, lbs...24,000 5,100
		Collars, cs...1 105
		Blacking, cs...50 434
		Lumber, ft210,933 6,500
		Grand total... \$3,117,494

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 18TH, 1866.

Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value	Pkgs. Value
China, Glass & E. ware—	Sauces and pre-serves... 4,091	Paper...1,009 37,919
Bottles...1,974	Other...419	Other...94 9,859
China...312 15,006	Instruments—	Woods—
Earth'nw'e.2,456 69,222	Musical...42 9,421	Cork...583
Glass...1,260 1,719	Optical...5 2,271	Logw'd, Mlbs.300 1,176
Glassware...93 4,015	Surgical...2 235	Mahogany...2 377
Glass plate...176 23,482	Jewelry, &c.—	Rattan...1,831
Drugs, &c.—	Jewelry...10 20,805	Willow...1,586
Acids...36 4,103	Watches...28 64,793	Other...3,850
Ammonia...55 2,211	Leather, Hides, &c.—	Miscellaneous—
do sal 15 1,158	Bristles...119 24,605	Baskets...18 85
Alum...3,794	Boots & shoes.3 416	Bricks...2 109
Anoline...856	Hides, dress-ed...195 95,665	Buttons...63 24,939
Bromine...876	Hides, undrs'ed. 103,786	Building stones. 103
Bark, Peruv.228 19,738	Horns...3,513	Clay...1,660
Barytes...154 1,131	Pat. leather...2 1,818	Cheese...117 8,134
Blea powder.332 12,141	Liquors, Wines, &c.—	Cigars...47,348
Brimstone...347 8,052	Ale...731 6,750	Coal, tons...14,912
Borax...100 2,566	Brandy...111 3,214	Cotton, bales.28 7,720
Castor oil...200 4,363	Gin...35 1,164	Clocks...21 2,383
Chalk...667	Porter...250 2,678	Cocoa, bags.412 8,585
Cream Tartar.10 2,311	Rum...27 1,480	Coffee, bgs.20,566 351,699
Chickory...26 558	Wines...3,668 38,758	Fancy goods...480
Cudbear...8 759	Champagne, bask...2,027 21,569	Feathers...8,805
Cudbear...8 759	Metals, &c.—	Flax...2052 28,294
Gambier...4,024 30,413	Brass goods...8 1,027	Furniture...3 317
Gypsum...1,243	Bronzes...3 641	Grind stones...532
Gums, crude.288 5,043	Chains and an-chors...443 18,812	Gunny cloth.1208 23,819
Gum, arabic.19 1,698	Copper...26,871	Hair...7 1,215
Gum, copaiva.4 322	Cutlery...101 44,245	Hair cloth...13 6,519
Gum, copal...6 452	Guns...55 7,903	Hemp...3,586 33,250
Indigo...14 910	Hardware...232 36,206	Honey...166 6,604
Lac paste...75 2,655	Iron, hoop, tns...274 13,776	Hops...376 23,569
Madder...160 26,658	Iron, pig, tons...954 18,054	Ind. rubber...1,974
Oils...11 317	Iron sheet, tons...291 18,011	Oil paintings.21 3,824
Oil, cod...5 157	Iron, other, tons...1,573 64,305	Marble & man...8,176
Oil, ess...108 9,090	Iron R. R., bars...12,461 15,070	Maccaroni...1,024
Oil, linseed.225 20,466	Lead, pigs...9,077 47,973	Molasses...5,971 124,356
Oil, olive...6,326	Metal goods...3 7,819	Onions...1,974
Oil, palm...7 44	Nails...9 639	Oil paintings.21 3,824
Opium...24 11,907	Needles...6 4,658	Paper hang...4 677
Paints...47,991	Nickel...9 4,468	Perfumery...51 6,925
Potash, hyd.522	Old metal...7,795	Pipes...10,321
Potash, minate.5,403	Per. caps...10 1,890	Potatoes...5,556
Potash, Pruss.10 1,770	Saddlery...17 4,534	Provisions...189
Sarsaparilla.111 3,220	Steel...6,925 104,185	Rags...1,544 53,553
Shellac...35 1,152	Silver ware...2 391	Rice...12,508
Saltpetre...4,086	Tin, bxs...34,048 241,979	Rope...627
Soda, bi car-bonate...2,390 10,195	Tin, 8,450 slabs. 111,258	Salt...13,622
do sal...1,409 17,005	Wire...11 4,167	Satiuary...1,223
do ash...1,203 33,168	Zinc, lbs...55,000 3,328	Sago...3,913
do caustic.462 12,351		Seeds...1,309
do nitrate...5,456		Linseed, bgs...7,405 36,732
Sponges...97 3,771		Soap...956 4,544
Sugar of lead...2 235		Sugar, hds, bbls and tcs. 13,437 636,755
Sulph copper.43 9		Sugar, boxes & bgs...12,773 216,554
Vermillion...2 747		Tea...31,089 316,187
Whiting...1,261		Twine...60 1,422
Other...6,664		Toys...79 4,059
Furs, &c.—		Tobacco...304 9,402
Furs...80 92,484		Tomatoes...521
Hats, goods...2 1,117		Waste...1,635 32,199
Fruits, &c.—		Wool, bls...580 74,362
Bananas...4,771		Other...983
Citron...7,326		Total... \$4,238,164
Lemons...6,613		
Nuts...11,849		
Oranges...8,716		
Pine apples...1,846		
Plums...13,298		
Raisins...45,366		

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

Ashes—Duty: 15 ¢ cent ad val.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Anchors, Duty: 2 1/2 ¢ cents ¢ lb.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Beeswax—Duty, 20 ¢ cent ad val.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 ¢ cent.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Bread—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 ¢ 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 slowly declining.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Butter, Cheese, and various types of butter and cheese.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Sperm, Refined sperm, city, Stearic, and Adamantine.

Cement—Rosendale..... ¢ bbl .. @ 1 75

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 ¢ cents ¢ lb.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 ¢ ton of 28 bushels.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents ¢ 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 ¢ lb; all other 10 ¢ cent ad valorem in addition.

Coffee has been inactive during the week and the market closes somewhat unsettled.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Rio, prime, duty paid, do good, do fair, do ordinary, do fair to good, Java, mats and bags.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Native Ceylon, Maracaibo, Laguayra, St. Domingo.

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

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Sheathing, new, Sheathing, &c., old, Sheathing, yellow, Bolts, Braziers', Baltimore, Detroit, Portage Lake.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Manila, Tarred Russia, Tarred American, Bolt Rope, Russia.

Corks—Duty, 50 ¢ cent ad val. Regular, quarts..... ¢ gross 55 @ 70 Short Tapers..... ¢ @ .. Mineral 45 @ 50 Phial 12 @ 40

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents ¢ gallon; Aloes, 6 cents ¢ lb; Alum, 60 cents ¢ 100 lb;

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Argols, 6 cents ¢ lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20 ¢; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10 ¢; Arrowroot, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20 ¢; Balsam Peru, 50 cents ¢ lb; Callisaya Bark, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2 ¢; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents ¢ lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents ¢ 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents ¢ lb; Crude Brimstone, 36 ¢; Roll Brimstone, \$10 ¢ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 ¢ ton, and 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30 ¢; Refined Camphor, 40 cents ¢ lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents ¢ lb; Castor Oil, \$1 ¢ gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6 ¢; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2 ¢; Citric Acid, 10 ¢; Copperas, 1 1/2 ¢; Cream Tartar, 10 ¢; Cubebs, 10 cents ¢ lb; Cutch, 10 ¢; Chamomile Flowers, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent ¢ 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 ¢ lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 ¢ cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents ¢ lb; Phosphorus, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5 ¢; Red do, 10 ¢; Rhubarb, 50 cents ¢ lb; Quicksilver, 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Sal Aratus, 1 1/2 cents ¢ lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent ¢ lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10 ¢; Soda Ash, 1 ¢; Sugar Lead, 20 cents ¢ lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 ¢ cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 ¢ oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20 ¢; Verdigris, 6 cents ¢ lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20 ¢; Blue Vitriol, 25 ¢ cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 ¢ 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 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes 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, (gold), Bird Peppers—Zanzibar, Bleaching Powder, Borax, Refined, Brimstone, Crude, Brimstone, Am. Roll, Brimstone, Flor Sulphur, Camphor, Crude, (in bond), (gold), Camphor, Refined, Cantharides, Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk, Cardamoms, Malabar, Castor Oil, Cases, Chamomile Flowers, Chlorate Potash, Caustic Soda, Cobalt, Crystals, in kegs, 112 lbs, Cochineal, Honduras, Cochineal, Mexican, Copperas, American, Cream Tartar, prime, Cubebs, East India, Cutch, Cuttlefish Bone, Epsom Salts, Extract Logwood, Flowers, Benzoin, Flowers, Arnica, Folla, Buchu, Gambier, Gamboge, Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls, Ginseng, Southern and Western, Gum Arabic, Picked, Gum Arabic, Sorts, Gum Benzoin, Gum Copal Cow, Gum Damar, Gum Myrrh, East India.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Gum, Myrrh, Turkey, Gum Senegal, Gum Tragacanth, Sorts, Gum Tragacanth, white flakey, Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng., Iodine, Resublimed, Ipecacuanna, Brazil, Jalap, Juniper Berries, Lac Dye, Licorice Paste, Calabria, Licorice, Paste, Sicily, Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid, Licorice Paste, Greek, Madder, Dutch, Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do, Manna, large flake, Nutgalla 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.

Duck—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Ravens, Light, Ravens, Heavy, Scotch, Gourock, No. 1 per yard, Cotton, No. 1.

Dye Woods—Duty free.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Camwood, Fustic, Cuba, Fustic, Tampico, Fustic, Savanilla, Fustic, Maracaibo, Logwood, Campeachy, Logwood, Hond, Logwood, Tabasco, Logwood, St. Domingo, Logwood, Jamaica, Limawood, Barwood, Sapan Wood, Manila.

Feathers—Duty: 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Prime Western, do Tennessee.

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

The Fish market is and firm for Dry Cod. Mackerel are scarce and advancing.

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

Flax—Duty: \$15 ¢ ton.

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

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5 ¢; Shelled Almonds, 10 ¢; Almonds, 6 ¢; other nuts, 2 ¢; Dates, 2 ¢; Pea Nuts, 1 ¢; Shelled do, 1 1/2 ¢; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents ¢ 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 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Raisins, Seedless, do Layer, do Bunch, Currants, Citron, Leghorn, Prunes, Turkish, Dates, Almonds, Languedoc, do Provence, do Sicily, Soft Shell, do Shelled, Sardines, do, do.

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

Furs—Duty, 10 cent.

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Table with columns for North and East, and Western, listing various furs like Beaver, Dark, Pale, Bear, Black, do brown, Badger, Cat, Wild, do House, Fishor, Fox, Silver, do Cross, do Red, do Grey, Lynx, Marten, Dark, do pale, Mink, dark, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, Raccoon, Skunk, Black, do Striped, do White.

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

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

Table listing window sizes and prices: 6x8 to 8x10, 8x10 to 10x15, 11x4 to 12x18, 12x19 to 16x24, 18x22 to 20x30, 20x31 to 24x30, 24x31 to 24x36, 25x36 to 30x44, 30x46 to 32x48, 32x50 to 32x56, Above.

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

Table listing window sizes and prices: 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, 11x14 to 12x18, 12x19 to 16x24, 20x31 to 24x30, 24x31 to 24x36, 24x36 to 30x44, 30x45 to 32x48, 32x50 to 32x56.

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, light and heavy, per pce 19 1/2 @ 20.

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, standard, per yard 27 1/2 @ 23.

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less per lb, 6 cents per lb, and 20 cent ad val.; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 cent ad val. Blasting (A), per keg of 25 lb @ 5 00. Shipping and Mining @ 5 50. Rifle 7 50 @. Sporting, in 1 lb canisters, per lb 40 @ 1 10.

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed, (cash), per lb @ 30. Buenos Ayres, mixed @ 29 @ 29 1/2. Hog, Western, unwashed @ 11 1/2 @ 18 1/2.

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping @ 65 @.

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sann and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb. American, Dressed, per ton 310 00 @ 325 00. do Undressed @ 200 00 @ 210 00. Russia, Clean @ 340 00 @. Jute, (gold) @ 120 00 @ 160 00. Manila, (gold), per lb @ 9 1/2. Sisal @ 10 @.

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 cent ad val. Hides are in limited request but holders are firm.

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

Western, cash, @. Dry Salted Hides—Maracaibo, per lb gold, 9 @ 10. Maranham, do, 10 @ 11. Pernambuco, do, 10 @. Tampico and Metamoros, do, 10 1/2 @ 11. Bahia, do, 10 @. Chili, do, 11 @ 11 1/2.

Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, per lb gold, 8 @ 8 1/2. Rio Grande, do, 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2. California, do, @. Western, do, @. Country sl'ter trim. & cured, do, @. City do do, do, @.

Upper Leather Stock—B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, per lb cash, 20 @ 23. Sierra Leone, do, 24 @ 25. Gambia and Bissau, do, 14 @ 16. East India Stock—Calcutta, city sl'ter, per lb cash, 19 @ 21. do dead green, do, 14 @ 16. do black, dry, do, @. do buffalo, gold, 9 @.

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba, (duty paid), (gold), per gall, 85 @.

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865, per lb 25 @ 70. do of 1864, per lb 15 @ 40.

Horns—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Ox, Rio Grande, per C 18 00 @. Ox, Buenos Ayres, per C 18 00 @ 15 00.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Para, Fine, per lb 77 1/2 @. Para, Medium, per lb 65 @ 70. Para, Coarse, per lb 55 @ 60. East India, @. Cartagena, etc, @. Guayaquil, @.

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal, per lb 1 20 @ 2 00. Oude, per lb 95 @ 1 25. Kurpah, nominal. Madras, 70 @ 1 25. Manila, 85 @ 1 35. Guatemala, (gold) 85 @ 1 05. Caraccas, (gold) 70 @ 85.

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.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton 43 00 @ 45 00. Pig, American, No. 1, 40 00 @ 42 00. Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) 95 00 @ 105 00.

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes, 155 00 @. Bar, English and American, Refined, 110 00 @. do do do Common, 100 00 @. Scroll, 140 00 @ 190 00. Ovals and Half Round, 132 50 @ 142 50. Band, @ 140 00. Horse Shoe, 135 00 @ 145 00. Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch, 112 50 @ 170 00. Hoop, 145 00 @ 210 00. Nail Rod, per lb 9 @ 10. Sheet, Russia, 27 @ 28. Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, 6 @ 8. Rails, English, (gold), per ton 55 00 @ 56 00. do American, 50 00 @ 85 00.

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val. East India, Prime, per lb 8 00 @ 3 50. East India, Billiard Ball, 3 50 @ 4 50. African, West Coast, Prime, 2 75 @ 3 00. African, Scriverellos, West Coast, 2 00 @ 2 50.

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Galena, per 100 lb @. Spanish, 8 50 @ 8 75. German, 8 50 @ 8 75. English, 8 50 @ 8 75. Bar, @ 9. Pipe and Sheet, @ 11 1/2.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val. Oak and Hemlock are both in good demand at full rates.

Oak, Slaughter, light, cash, per lb 31 @ 34. do do middle, do, 37 @ 42. do do heavy, do, 33 @ 43. do light Cropped, do, 42 @ 45. do middle do, do, 47 @ 50. do bellies do, do, 15 @ 18. Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c, l't do, 23 @ 29. do do middle, do, 32 @ 33. do do heavy, do, 31 @ 33. do California, light, do, 27 @ 28. do do middle, do, 31 @ 32. do do heavy, do, 31 @ 32. do Orinoco, etc, l't do, 26 @ 27. do do middle, do, 29 @ 31. do do heavy, do, 26 @ 28. do do & B. A., dam'gd all weights, 24 @ 28. do do poor all do, 17 @ 20. do Slaughter in rough, cash, 23 @ 30. Oak, Slaughter in rough, light, do, 30 @ 33. do do do mid. & h'vy do, 36 @ 43.

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Rockland, common, per bbl, @ 1 50. do heavy, @ 2 00.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty Lumber, 20 cent ad val.; Staves, 10 cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Spruce, Eastern, per M feet 20 00 @ 24 00. Southern Pine, 55 00 @ 65 00.

White Pine Box Boards, 25 00 @ 30 00. White Pine Merchant Box Boards, 29 00 @ 33 00. Clear Pine, 30 00 @ 100 00. Laths, Eastern, per M, 4 00 @. Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k, 55 00 @ 65 00. Cherry Boards and Plank, 80 00 @ 90 00. Oak and Ash, 60 00 @ 65 00. Maple and Birch, 85 00 @ 40 00. Black Walnut, 100 00 @ 120 00.

STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra, per M, @ 500 00. do pipe, heavy, @ 250 00. do pipe, light, @ 200 00. do pipe, culls, @ 120 00. do hhd., extra, @ 250 00. do hhd., heavy, @ 200 00. do hhd., light, @ 125 00. do hhd., culls, @ 100 00. do bbl., extra, @ 175 00. do bbl., heavy, @ 150 00. do bbl., light, @ 110 00. do bbl., culls, @ 70 00. Red oak, hhd., heavy, @ 110 00. do hhd., light, @ 100 00. HEADING—white oak, hhd., @ 150 00.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot, 25 @ 50. do St. Domingo, ordinary logs, 17 @ 20. do Port-au-Platt, crotches, @. do Port-au-Platt, logs, 12 @ 16. do Nuevitas, 12 @ 16. do Mansanilla, 12 @ 16. do Mexican, 10 @ 15. do Honduras (American wood), 14 @ 20. Cedar, Nuevitas, 12 @ 16. do Mansanilla, 10 @ 14. do Mexican, 10 @ 14. do Florida, per cubic ft, 50 @ 1 00. Rosewood, Rio Janeiro, per lb 5 @ 8. do Bahia, 4 00 @ 6 00.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

The market is fairly active and prices firm. New Orleans, per gall, 85 @ 1 05. Porto Rico, 60 @ 75. Cuba Muscovado, 43 @ 65 1/2. do Clayed, 38 @ 42. English Islands, 60 @ 70.

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

Cut, 4d. @ 60d, per 100 lb 6 50 @. Clinch, 8 00 @. Horse shoe, forged (8d), per lb 30 @ 32. Copper, 50 @. Yellow metal, @ 32. Zinc, @ 20.

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

Turpentine, N. C., per 280 lb @ 5 25. Tar, American, per bbl, 2 25 @ 2 50. do foreign, @. Pitch, 8 75 @ 4 00. Rosin, common, 8 50 @ 8 75. do strained and No. 2, 4 60 @ 6 75. do No. 1, 7 00 @ 9 50. do Pale and Extra (250 lbs.), 10 00 @ 12 00. Spirits turpentine, Am., per gall, @ 92.

Oakum—Duty free, per lb, 10 1/2 @ 12 1/2.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val. City thin oblong, in bbls, per ton @ 48 56. do in bags, @ 47 00. Western thin oblong, in bags, 46 00 @ 47 00.

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

Olive, 13 bottle, baskets, 5 15 @ 5 20. do in casks, per gall, 1 50 @. Palm, per lb @. Linseed, city, per gall, 1 55 @ 1 60. Whale, 1 15 @. do refined winter, 1 80 @ 1 35. Sperm, crude, 2 80 @ 2 35. do winter, bleached, @. do do unbleached, 2 50 @. Lard oil, 1 95 @ 2 00. Red oil, city distilled, 85 @ 90. do saponified, @. Straits, 1 20 @. Paraffine, 23—30 gr., @ 53. Kerosene, (free), 60 @ 62.

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 ochrea, 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.

Litharge, American, per lb @ 12. Lead, red, American, @ 12. do white, American, pure, in oil @ 16. do white, American, pure, dry, 15 1/2 @. Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, 9 1/2 @ 10. do white, American, No. 1, in oil, 9 1/2 @ 12. Ocre, yellow, French, dry, per 100 lb 2 25 @ 3 50. do ground in oil, per lb 9 @ 10. Spanish brown, dry, per 100 lb 1 50 @. do ground in oil, per lb 8 @. Paris white, No. 1, per 100 lbs 4 50 @ 5 00. do do Am., per 100 lbs @. Whiting, American, 2 1/2 @ 3. Vermilion, Chinese, per lb 1 30 @ 1 35. do Trieste, 93 @ 95. do California & English, 1 20 @ 1 25. do American, 30 @ 40. Venetian (N. C.), per owl, 2 75 @ 8 50.

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

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

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

Provisions—Duty: beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. Pork has been more steady during the week, and has advanced, but closing dull.

Table listing various meats and provisions: Beef, plain mess, do new, do extra mess, do do new, do India mess, Pork, mess, new, do prime mess, do mess, Old, do prime, do, Lard, in bbls, do kettle rendered, do, Hams, pickled, do dry salted, Shoulders, pickled, do dry salted, Beef hams, Bacon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soap—Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 cent ad val. Castle.

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$150 per lb. Table listing Plates, foreign, do domestic.

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. Spices are very quiet with only a light jobbing business. Table listing Cassia, in mats, Ginger, race and African, Mace, Nutmegs, No. 1, Pepper, Pimento, Jamaica, Cloves.

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

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

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

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Sicily.

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

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. The market has been fairly active with a slight advance on Japan and Oolongs.

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

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

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb. Cigars valued at \$15 or less per M., 75 cents per lb., and 20 per cent ad valorem; over \$15 and not over \$30, \$1.25 per lb. and 30 per cent ad valorem; over \$30, and not over \$45, \$2 per lb. and 50 per cent ad valorem; over \$45, \$3 per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem. Tobacco is inactive for both leaf and manufactured and prices are nominal.

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

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 0p. cad val. Table listing South Sea, North west coast, Ochotsk, 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 wines and liquors: Brandy—J. & F. Martell, Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., Renault & Co., Jules Robin, Marrette & Co., United Vineyard Prop., Vine Growers Co., Lager freres, Other brands Cognac, Pellevoisin freres, A. Seignette, Hivert Pellevoisin, Alex. Seignette, Arzac Seignette, Other brands Rochelle, Rum—Jamaica, St. Croix, Gin—Different brands, Whisky—Scotch and Irish, Domestic—N. E. Rum, Bourbon Whisky, Corn Whisky, Wines—Port, Burgundy Port, Sherry, Madeira, do Marseilles, Sherry, Malaga, sweet, do dry, Claret, in hds, do in cases, Champagne.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3.50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val. Table listing No. 0 to 18, No. 19 to 26, No. 27 to 36, Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain.

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

There is a fair demand from manufacturers for fine fleeces. Foreign Wools are in light demand.

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

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

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

The Railway Monitor.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, E. D.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued to this Company \$368,000 of six per cent bonds, being the amount due on the twenty-three mile section of this road recently completed, and which was accepted last month by the U. S. Commissioners. The road is now completed for 97 miles up the Kansas Valley, from the Missouri border to a point 380 miles west of St. Louis. The road will be opened to Fort Riley, 420 miles from St. Louis, on the 15th of July.

RAILROAD BRIDGES.—Two important bills to authorize the construction of railroad bridges across navigable waters are now pending before Congress. The one is to authorize the Winona, Minn., and the other recognizing as a lawful structure and post road the railroad bridge across Lake Champlain at Rouses Point, connecting the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad with the Vermont and Canada Railroad. The latter, which had been previously passed by the Senate, was passed by the House on the 18th instant.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent on the outstanding stock and scrip, payable June 1. They have also called in the \$50 per share upon the scrip, payable on or before August 1, but all payments delayed beyond June 1 will be charged interest at 7 per cent. If not paid by August 1, the certificates will be liable to forfeiture.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.—The Southwestern Branch of the Pacific (Mo.) Railroad, extending from the Main Line, at Franklin, to Springfield, was sold on the 13th inst to John C. Fremont for \$1,300,000. Seventy-seven miles of this road have been already completed, being about one-fourth the length as projected, and the remainder must, according to the terms of sale, be finished within four years. To do this effectually will cost about \$35,000 per mile, or, in the aggregate, \$7,000,000. Part of this may be raised on

the Government lands which belong to the property, but the greater part must come from new capital. The line may be considered as the first Section of the Southern Pacific Railroad provided for in the Senate Bill now pending. It will also become in the not far future the great highway between St. Louis and the Gulf ports of Texas.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD—The gross earnings of this Company for the year ending March 31, 1866, amounted to \$1,982,212.72, and the operating expenses to \$1,349,723.47, profits \$632,489.25. The total resources and disbursements for the same years are shown in the following statement :

Table with columns for RESOURCES and DISBURSEMENTS. Resources include Profits as above, Cash on hand April 1, '65, Materials on hand, and Proceeds of allot'd stock. Disbursements include Coupons, Div. (July, '65), 4 per cent, Loss in C'RR, Renewals of equipment, Reduct. of ac'nts payable, Frac'l shares on allotm'ts, and Schuyler fraud, p'd judg's.

From which surplus a dividend of five per cent, free of government tax, on \$5,000,000 capital is payable this month. With the increased capital it will require about \$700,000 profits a year to pay the usual expenses and 10 per cent dividends.

LEAVENWORTH BRANCH—The Leavenworth Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., extending from Leavenworth to Lawrence, 34 miles, was completed on the 15th inst, and cars are now running over a length including the main line of 131 miles. The road, as will be seen by reference to any railroad map, leaves the Missouri River at two points, Wyandotte and Leavenworth, uniting at Lawrence, and follows up the Kansas Valley to Fort Riley, the junction of the Smokey Hill and Republican Fork. It will thence be continued up the valley of the former, which presents a much more favorable and shorter line than the Republican Fork, and a country rich in metals, and of a fair agricultural capacity. The Republic Fork route at first selected has been abandoned.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table showing monthly earnings for various railroads from 1864 to 1866. Railroads listed include Atlantic & Great Western, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island, Erie Railway, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. & N. Indiana, Mil. and Prairie du Chien, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago, St. L., Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. & Western, and Western Union.



RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns for COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend, Friday, and Bid/Ask prices. It lists various railroad, canal, and miscellaneous stocks with their respective financial details.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal payable, FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd), DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal payable, FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd). Rows include various railroad and canal bonds such as Atlantic and Great Western, Des Moines Valley, and Erie Railway.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

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

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Capital, Assets, Dividend (Periods, Last paid), Bid, Ask. Includes entries like Adriatic, American, Arctic, Astor, Baltic, Beekman, Bowery, Broadway, Central Park, Citizens, City, Clinton, Columbia, Commerce, Commercial, Commonwealth, Continental, Corn Exchange, Croton, Eagle, Empire City, Excelsior, Exchange, Firemen's, Firemen's Fund, Firemen's Trust, Fulton, Gallatin, Gebhard, Germania, Globe, Great Western, Greenwich, Grocers, Guardian, Hamilton, Hanover, Harmony, Hoffman, Home, Hope, Howard, Humboldt, Import & Trade, Indemnity, International, Irving, Jefferson, Knickerbocker, Lamar, Lenox, Lorillard, Manhattan, Market, Mechan & Trade, Mercantile, Mercantile Mut'l, Merchants, Metropolitan, National, New Amsterdam, N.Y. Equitable, N.Y. Fire and Mar, Niagara, North American, North River, Northwestern, Pacific, Park, Peter Cooper, People's, Phoenix, Relief, Republic, Resolute, Rutgers, St. Mark's, St. Nicholas, Security, Standard, Star, Sterling, Stuyvesant, Tradesmen, United States, Washington, Washington Mut'l, Yonkers and N.Y.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask. Includes entries like Adamantine Oil, Alleghany, Allen Wright, Anderson, Beech Hill, Beekman, Bennehoff & Pithole, Bennehoff Run, Bennehoff Run Oil, Bergen Coal and Oil, Black Creek, Bliven, Blood Farm, Bradley Oil, Brevoort, Brooklyn, Buchanan Farm, Bunker Hill, California, Cascade, Central, Cherry Run Oil, Cherry Run Petrol'm, Cherry Run & Shenango, Clifton, Clinton, Columbia (Pbg), Commercial, Commonwealth, Consolidated of N.Y., De Kalb, Devon, Eclectic, Emp'e City Petrol'm, Empire and Pit Hole, Enniskillen, Enterprise, Equitable, Everett, Eureka, Excelsior, Fee Simple, First National, Forest City, Fountain Oil, Fountain Petroleum, Fulton Oil, Germania, Great Republic, G't Western Consol, Guild Farm, HamiltonMcClintock, Hammond, Hard Pan, Heydrick, Heydrick Brothers, Hickory Farm, High Gate, Home, Homowack, Inexhaustible, Inland, Ivanhoe, Ken. Nat. Pet & Min., Knickerbocker, Lamb's Farms, Latonia & Sage R., Liberty, Lily Run, McClintockville, McElhenny, McKinley, Manhattan, Maple Grove, Maple Shade of N.Y., Marietta, Mercantile, Mineral Point, Mingo, Monongahela & Kan., Montana, Mount Vernon, National, New England, New York, N.Y. & Alleghany, New York & Kent'y Oil, New York & Kent'y Pet., New York & Newark, N.Y. & Philadel., N.Y. Ph. & Balt. Cons., Noble & Delancter, Noble Well of N.Y., North American, Northern Light, Oak Shade, Oceanic, Oil City Petroleum, Oil Creek of N.Y., Pacific, Palmer Petroleum, Pennsylvania Oil, Pepper Well Petroleum, Petroleum Consol., Pit Hole C. No. 2, Pit Hole Creek, Pithole Farms, Plumer, President, Rawson Farm, Revenue, Rynd Farm, Second National, Shade River, Sherman & Barnsdale, Sherman Oil, Southard, Standard Petroleum, Story & McClintock, Success, Sugar Creek, Tack Pet'm of N.Y., Talman, Tarr Farm, Terragenta, Titus Oil, Titus Estate, Tygart's Creek, Union, United Pet'l'm F'ms., United States, Venango (N.Y.), Venango & Pit Hole, Vesta, Watson Petroleum, Webster, W. Virg. Oil and Coal, Woods & Wright.

MINING STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for Copper (Adventure, Albany & Boston, Algolah, Annita, Aztec, Bay State, Bohemian, Boston, Caledonia, Canada, Central, Copper Creek, Copper Falls, Copper Harbor, Dacotah, Dover, Eagle River, Evergreen Bluff, Excelsior, Flint Steel River, Forest City, Franklin, Grand Portage, Great Western, Hamilton, Hartford, Hilton, Hope, Hudson, Huron, Indiana, Isle Royale, Knowlton, Lafayette, Lake Superior, Manhattan, Mendota, Merrimac, New Jersey Consol., New York, Norwich, Ogima, Ontonagon, Pewabic, Princeton, Providence, Portage Lake, Quincy, Sheldon and Columbian, Rockland, Superior) and Gold (Ada Elmore, Altona, American Flag, Atlantic & Pacific, Bates & Baxter, Benton, Bob Tail, Bullion, Consolidated Gregory, Corydon, Downieville, Gold Hill, Eagle, Gunnell, Gunnell Central, Holman, Hope, Kip & Buell, Liberty, Liebig, Manhattan, Montana, New York, Quartz Hill, Rocky Mountain, Smith & Parmelee, Texas, Virginia City, Waddingham) and Lead and Zinc (Bucks County, Denbo, Manhan, Phenix, Redwood, Walkill) and Iron (Copake, Lake Superior, Mount Pleasant) and Coal (British American, Co.umbian, Schuylkill) and Express (Adams, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co) and Miscellaneous (Rutland Marble, Saginaw, L. S. & M.).

MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Out-standing, Bid, Ask. Includes entries like Atlantic Mut., Commer'l Mu., Gt. Western, Mercan'l Mu., N.Y. Mutual, Orient Mut., Pacific Mut., Sun Mutual, Union Mutu., Washington.

POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (\*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Not over 1/2 ounce.	Let. 1/2 ounce.	Not over 1 ounce.	Newspapers.
Africa, west coast, British mail.....	33	4		
Argentina Republic via England.....	45	4		
via France.....	30	60		
Aspinwall.....	10	2		
Australia, Br. mail, via Southampton.....	33	6		
do via Marseilles.....	39	45	8	
by private ship from N. Y. or Boston..	5	2		
French mail (S. Austr'a, comp'ry)....	*30	*60		
by Brem. or Ham. mail, via Marseilles				
and Suez.....	50	102		
by Bremen and Ham. mail, via Trieste	55			
Austria and its States, Pr. closed mail..	*30	6		
do do when prepaid.....	28			
do by Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*15	3		
do do (except prov. in Italy)				
French mail.....	*21	*42		
Bahamas, by direct steamer from N. Y..	5	2		
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42		
closed mail, via England.....	*37	5		
open mail, via London, by Am. pkt....	21	2		
do do by British pkt.....	5	2		
Brazils, via England.....	45	4		
via France, in Fr. m. from Bordeaux..	*33	*66		
By American Packet (29th each month..	10	2		
Bremen, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	6		
do do do when prepaid.....	28			
do Bremen mail.....	*10	2		
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	3		
do French mail.....	*21	*42		
British N. Am. Prov., dist. not over 3,000				
miles.....	*19	2		
do dist. exc'ing 3,000 miles.....	*15	2		
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	4		
do via France, by French				
mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60		
Cape of G. H., Br. m., via Southampton..	45	8		
do do Marseilles.....	53	8		
Chili.....	34	6		
China, British mail, via Southampton...	45	6		
do via Marseilles.....	53	8		
do by Br'n or Ham. m.				
via Trieste.....	55			
by Brem or Ham. m., via Mars. & Suez	40	72		
French mail.....	30	60	2	
by ml. to San Fran., thence by pr. ship	3			
Costa Rica.....	10	2		
Cuba.....	10	2		
E. Indies, open m., via Lon., by Am. pkt	21	6		
do by British packet.....	5			
Prussian closed mail, via Trieste	68	13		
(Eng possess.) Pr. cl. m., via Trieste..	36	10		
by Brem. or Ham. m., via Marseil. and				
Suez.....	40	72		
by Brem. or Ham. mail, via Trieste...	64			
French mail.....	30	60		
Ecuador.....	34	6		
France.....	*15	*30	2	
Frankfort, French mail.....	*21	*42		
Prussian closed mail.....	*30	6		
do do when prepaid.....	28			
Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	3		
German States, Prus. cl. m. (if prep 28c)	*30	6		
French mail.....	*21	*42		
Bremen mail.....	*15	3		
(except Luxemburg) by Hamburg mail	*15	3		
Great Britain and Ireland.....	*24	2		
Hamburg, by Ham. m., direct from N.Y.	*10	2		
Bremen mail.....	*15	3		
Prussian closed mail.....	*30	6		
do do when prepaid.....	28			
French mail.....	*21	*42		
Hanover, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	6		
do do when prepaid.....	28			
by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	3		
French mail.....	*21	*42		
Hayti, via England.....	45	4		
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles...	53	8		
do do via Southampton	45	6		
by French mail.....	30	60	2	
by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30			
Prussian closed mail.....	36	10		
Indian Archipelago, French mail.....	30	60	6	
British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45	8	
Martinique, via England.....	45	4		
Mauritius, Brit. mail, via Southampton...	33	6		
do do via Marseilles.....	39	45	8	
do French mail.....	30	60		
Mexico.....	10	2		
Nassau, N. Prov, direct steamer from N.Y.	5	2		
New Grenada, (except Aspinwall and				
Panama.).....	18	6		
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama...	*30	10	2	
do Gulf Coast of.....	34	6		
Panama.....	21	10	2	
Paraguay, British mail, via England....	45	4		
Peru.....	22	6		
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana...	34			
Portugal, British mail, via England....	33	45	8	
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	6		
do do when prepaid.....	28			
by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	3		
French mail.....	*21	*42		
Russia, Prus. cl. mail (if prepaid, 35c)...	*37	6		
by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*29			
French mail.....	*30	*60	2	
Singapore, British m., via Southampt	45	6		
do do via Marseilles.....	53	8		
French mail.....	30	60		
Spain, British mail, by American packet	21	2		
do do by British packet.....	5	2		
do French mail.....	21	42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail....	30	42		
St. Thomas, by U.S. packet to Kingston				
Jamaica.....	18	6		
do do via Havana.....	34	6		
Switzerland, Prus. cl. m. (if prepaid, 33c)	*35	6		
French mail.....	*21	*42	2	
by Bremen mail.....	*19	4		
by Hamburg mail.....	*19	3		
Venezuela, Brit. mail, via Southampton.	45	4		
West Indies, British.....	10	2		
not British, (except Cuba).....	34			

PERMANENT POLICIES

METROPOLITAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

108 AND 110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000 00

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1866, - - - - - 1,645,984 98

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

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

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

REMAINS AS A PERMANENT DEPOSIT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIRECTORS:

- JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM,
- ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM,
- EDWARD A. STANSBURY,
- JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
- BOWEN R. McILVAINE,
- FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
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- WILLIAM K. STRONG,
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- 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.

**Steamship and Express Co's.**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S  
THROUGH LINE**To CALIFORNIA,**

And Carrying the United States Mail.  
LEAVE PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER, FOOT of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MAY:  
1st—ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.  
10th—HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with St. Louis  
21st—New York, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

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

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

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

**Empire Line****FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,**

Every Saturday.  
The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamships  
SAN SALVADOR,  
Commander, Joshua Atkins, and  
SAN JACINTO,  
Commander, Winslow Loveland,  
1,500 Tons Burthen each.

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

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

San Jacinto, Sat. April 28 | San Salvador, Sat. May 19  
San Salvador, " May 5 | San Jacinto, " " 26  
San Jacinto, " " 12 | San Salvador, " June 2  
Returning, Leave Savannah, every Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed on the Pier.  
For further particulars, engagement of Freight or Passage, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,  
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.  
Agent at Savannah. B. H. HARDEE.

**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.

**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.  
Campbell & Strong, }  
Hon. J. H. Reagan, Palestine, Texas.  
Judge G. F. More, Austin, Texas.  
T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, } Galveston, Texas.  
J. S. Sellers & Co., }  
J. W. & T. P. Gillian, Houston, Texas.

**R. M. Davis,**

(FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS.)

**EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKER,**

and

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

NOS. 38 BROAD STREET AND 36 NEW STREET

Office, No. 29.

Orders promptly and carefully attended to.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce solicited.

**Miscellaneous.****E. S. THACKSTON,****Tobacco, Note and Exchange Broker.**No. 12 OLD SLIP, COR. WATER ST.  
NEW YORK.**To CAPITALISTS.**

Attention is called to the

SEVEN PER CENT.

**FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS**

OF THE

**OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD  
COMPANY.**

Interest guaranteed and payable by the

**ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAIL-  
ROAD COMPANY,**

in the City of New York, on the

**[First Days of May and November.**

These Bonds are a strictly

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

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

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

Further information on application to

**E. A. & S. W. HOPKINS,  
70 Beaver Street.****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.

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

**Insurance.****H O P E****FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**

OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000 00  
Assets, March 9, 1866 - - - 252,559 22  
Total Liabilities - - - - - 26,850 00  
Losses Paid 1. 1865 - - - - 201,588 14

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

**ONLY FIRST CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.****Board of Directors:**

HENRY M. TABER, THOS. P. CUMMINGS,  
JOSEPH FOULKE, ROBERT SCHELL,  
STEP. CAMBRELENG, WILLIAM H. TERRY,  
THEODORE W. RILEY, FRED. SCHUCHARDT,  
JACOB REESE, JOSEPH GRAFTON,  
JNO. W. 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:**

Edward Rowe, William Mackay,  
Albert G. Lee, Ezra Nye,  
George Miln, Joseph Morrison,  
J. C. Morris, Daniel W. Teller,  
Robert Bowne, Henry J. Cammann,  
John D. Bates, Charles Hickox,  
Edward C. Bates,

E. A. STANSBURY, President,  
ABRAM M. KIRBY, Vice-President,  
ELLIS R. THOMAS, Secretary.  
G. M. HARWOOD, General Agent.

**Marine & Fire Insurance.****METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,**  
NO. 103 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  
 FREDERICK S. WINSTON, *President.*  
 R. A. McCURDY, *Vice-President.*  
 Secretaries, } ISAAC ABBATT,  
 } THEO. W. MORRIS.  
 Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

**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.*

**Bankers.**

**VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS.**

No. 44 Wall Street, New York,  
 Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery a issues of

**UNITED STATES STOCKS INCLUDING**

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

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.  
 LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.  
 VERMILYE & CO.

**JOHN MUNROE & Co.,**

AMERICAN BANKERS,  
 NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS  
 AND  
 No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,  
 Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in a parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits

**Lawrence Brothers & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**  
 NO. 16 WALL STREET, N. Y.  
 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,  
 AND OTHER STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,  
 bought and sold on Commission for CASH ONLY.  
 Deposits received subject to check at sight, as with Banks.  
 DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,  
 Member New York Stock Exchange.  
 CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,  
 JOHN R. CECIL,  
 late Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co.  
 WM. A. HALSTED.

**Bankers.**

**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.*

**The Tradesmen NATIONAL BANK.**

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

**Tenth National Bank,**

No. 240 BROADWAY.  
 Designated Depository of the Government.  
 D. L. ROSS, *President*  
 J. H. STOUT, *Cashier.*

**Eastern Bankers.**

**Burnett, Drake & Co.,**

**BANKERS, BOSTON.**  
 GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.  
 Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Brokers' Board.

**Page, Richardson & Co.,**

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,  
**BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.**  
 ALSO ISSUE  
 COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent.  
 TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

**Southern Bankers.**

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

**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.

**Bankers and Brokers.**

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

**JAY COOKE & Co., BANKERS.**

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

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

We shall give particular attention to the PURCHASE, SALE, and EXCHANGE of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all issues; to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, and to all business of National Banks.  
 JAY COOKE & CO.  
 March 1, 1866.

**CORN, TWEEDIE & Co.,**

**BANKERS & BROKERS,**  
 No. 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.  
**Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities,**  
 BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.  
 ADOLPHUS M. CORN, DAVID TWEEDIE,  
 Members of the New York Gold Exchange.  
 EDWIN D. FOSTER,  
 Member of the New York Stock Exchange.

**C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.**

**Bankers & Commission MERCHANTS,**  
 38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

COLUMBUS POWELL, I. F. GREEN, CHS. M. 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, &  
 At all the Stock Boards.

REFERENCES:  
 B. C. Morris, Galwey, Casado & Teller,  
 Harbeck & Co., 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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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,

59 Exchange Place, New York.

## Commercial Cards.

## S. H. PEARCE &amp; 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 &amp; Co.

No. 35 &amp; 37 PARK PLACE, N. Y.,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Chicopee Manufacturing Co.,

SARATOGA

Victory Manufacturing Co., and

BURLINGTON WOOLEN CO.

## Tracy, Irwin &amp; Co.,

NO. 400 BROADWAY,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

including a superb stock of

DRESS GOODS,

AND

HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS.

NEW SKIRT, 1866.

## J. W. Bradley's

DUPLIX ELLIPTIC.

Manufactured solely by

WESTS, BRADLEY &amp; CARY, 97 Chambers Street.

79 &amp; 81 Reade Street, N. Y.

## Jeremiah M. Wardwell,

(of the late firm of Neilson Wardwell &amp; 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 &amp; MORRIS,

Successors to Brewer & Caldwell,  
COTTON FACTORSGeneral Commission Merchants,  
20 OLD SLIP, NEW YORK.

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

## HOFFMAN &amp; Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
NO. 24 WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK.

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

REFER TO

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

## Catlin &amp; Satterthwaite,

LATE SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,  
ADJUSTERS OF AVERAGESAND  
Insurance Brokers,

No. 61 WILLIAM ST

W. STUYVESANT CATLIN. JAS. S. SATTERTHWAITE.

## 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,  
EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.

DRAYTON HILLYER,  
THOS. A. ALEXANDER,  
WALTER KENEY,  
CHAS. H. BRAINARD,  
WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,  
GEORGE ROBERTS,  
THOMAS K. BRACE,  
ERASTUS COLLINS,

Assets, Jan. 1, 1866,.....\$4,067,455 80  
Liabilities,.....244,391 49

NEW YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

## Miscellaneous.

## A. P. MERRILL Jr.,

Formerly of Mississippi.

SUCCESSOR TO

## Goodman &amp; 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 88 Broad Street,  
New York City

## STORAGE,

## No Cotton Taken,

IN FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES,

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

## Greenwich Street.

B. P. GETTY &amp; SON,

115 GREENWICH STREET.

## J. M. WARDWELL,

REMOVED FROM 83 JOHN STREET  
TO 45 CLIFF STREET.

## CARLETON, FOOTE &amp; 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 &amp; 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.