

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 2.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

NO. 48.

## CONTENTS.

### THE CHRONICLE.

The Financial Prospect.....	641	Public Debt of Alabama.....	646
The Money Crisis at Home and Abroad.....	641	Literature.....	648
Peace or War in Europe.....	643	Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	647
The London Financial Panic.....	644	Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	648
Statistical Information—Its Uses and Importance.....	645		

### THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks National Banks, etc.....	649	Commercial Epitome.....	655
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange	653	Cotton.....	656
National, State, etc., Securities.	654	Breadstuffs.....	657
		Dry Goods.....	658
		Exports and Imports.....	659
		Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	661-63

### THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.

Railway News.....	664	Bond List.....	666-67
Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List.	665	Insurance and Mining Journal.....	668
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous		Advertisements.....	669-72

## The Chronicle.

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

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Agents make no Collections out of New York City. Money paid to them will be at the risk of the person paying it.	
For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, with THE DAILY BULLETIN, delivered by carriers to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage).....	\$12 00
For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, without THE DAILY BULLETIN, (exclusive of postage).....	10 00
For THE DAILY BULLETIN, without THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, (exclusive of postage).....	5 00
Postage is paid by subscribers at their own post-office. It is, on the CHRONICLE, 20 cents per year, and on the DAILY BULLETIN \$1 20 in advance.	

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,  
60 William Street, New York.

Neat Files for holding the Chronicle or Bulletin can be had at the Office. Price \$1 75.

### 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 necessities 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 equitable 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 needed 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 imminency 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-

jority 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 concern 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 meagreness 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.	64,000	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:

		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.....	3,123,551 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 Clifffords, 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. 68½
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@2½
Cadiz .....	do	46½	—	—	—
Lisbon .....	do	51½	May 9.	30 days.	51½@2½
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@2½
Buenos Ayres.	—	—	March 27.	do	51½@2½
Valparaiso .....	—	—	March 17.	do	47½@48
Pernambuco ..	—	—	March 16.	do	27½@2½
Singapore .....	30 days.	4s 6½d	April 3.	6 months.	4s. 7½d. @4s. 8½d.
Hong Kong .....	do	4s 6½d	April 15.	do	4s. 7½d. @4s. 8½d.
Ceylon .....	—	—	April 10.	do	6@8 dis.
Bombay .....	30 days.	1s 11½d 2½d	May 1.	do	28 1½d.
Madras .....	do	1s 11½d	—	—	—
Calcutta .....	do	1s 11½d @2½d	April 30.	do	28. 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@2½ 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 cognisant 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 revolution 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.
	3 c.	3 c.		3 c.	3 c.
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

Cosals 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@2½. 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 85½@86 for money, and 84½@2½ for account. To-day :

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Consols.....	86%	86%	86%	85%	86	85%

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	36½	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
Marietta 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	101	.....	.....
Pennsylvania R. \$50 shares.....	40	40	40	40	.....	.....
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (gna. by Penn. Railroad Co.) 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.		Highest Present 1865. price.		
U. S. 5-20's.....	74½	63½	Turkish 6 per c., 1854.....	95½	81
Consols.....	91½	85	Great Northern RR.....	138	118
Canadian 6 per c. ....	101	93	Great Western RR.....	83	53½
“ 5 per c. ....	91	76½	Midland RR.....	141½	119½
Egyptian 7 per c. ....	100½	83	Southeastern.....	88½	71
Indian 5 per c. ....	107½	103½	Alliance' Bank.....	38½	13
Mexican 3 per c. ....	29	15½	London & Westminster	101	89½
Italian 5 per c., 1861....	66½	37½	Union of London.....	59	46

## FINANCE COMPANIES.

	Share.	Paid.	Highest Present 1865. price.
Eastern Exchange.....	20	5	5½
English Joint Stock.....	25	10	14
Credit, Foncier & Mobilier of England.....	20	5	10½
Discount Corporation.....	100	20	18
English & Foreign Credit.....	50	7½	6½
Financial Discount.....	50	10	11
Imperial Mercantile Credit.....	50	5	8½
International Financial.....	20	5	7½
Joint Stock Discount.....	25	10	10
London Financial.....	50	15	24½
National Discount.....	25	5	17½
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	2,107,238	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.....	3,080	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-

tury. 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 prime beef at market was about 3s 8d, and of the prime 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	4,264,817
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:

	IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.					
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Antigua.....	58,912	39,924	16,464	1,854,272	134,400	141,904
Barbadoes...	67,424	75,152	68,096	129,248	154,784	328,384
Dominica....	18,592	251,216	204,512	521,248	65,184	6,832
Granada.....	112	896	.....	1,680	112	4,144
Jamaica.....	3,554	10,304	5,712	2,240	20,384	92,064
Nevis.....	55,552	54,434	42,336	71,232	17,248	11,200
Montserrat...	224	224	672	3,360	24,304	64,064
St. Christo'r.	31,248	17,248	38,528	18,144	56,000	588,336
St. Lucia....	585,934	784	4,810,640	22,625,008	25,515,168	14,485,632
St. Vincent...	10,080	562,688	146,384	16,602,096	8,278,352	292,656
Tobago.....	229,152	277,760	299,152	265,216	250,656	112
Trinidad.....	50,400	896	218,624	645,792	183,882	58,016
Total.....	208,355,952	370,343,008	400,790,768	466,929,232	549,960,880	465,778,880

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.....	\$534,907	\$1,674,444	\$736,639	\$1,892,218
General merchandise.....	2,151,345	2,985,618	1,579,749	4,238,164
Total for the week.....	\$2,686,252	\$4,610,062	\$2,316,388	\$6,130,382
Previously reported.....	70,287,950	88,878,707	52,472,793	125,622,873

Since January 1..... \$72,974,202 \$98,488,769 \$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—	" 18—SS C. of Paris, Liverp'l—
American gold..... \$75,000	American gold..... 3,006,404
" 15—SS Palmyra, Liverpool—	American silver..... 100,500
American gold..... 115,000	Gold bars..... 91,461
For Havre—	" 19—SS New York, Bremen—
American gold..... 105,000	American gold..... 15,000
" 16—SS Scotia, for Liverpool—	For London—
American gold..... 2,213,000	American gold..... 80,000
Mexican silver..... 2,261	For Havre—
Sovereigns..... 2,000	American gold..... 150,000
Gold bars..... 415,474	For Southampton—
Silver bars..... 5,000	American gold..... 150,000
Silver coin..... 5,000	" 19—SS C. of Limerick, L'p'l—
For Havre—	American gold..... 55,000
American gold..... 450,000	American gold.....
" 17—Bark E. Morrison, Ponce—	Total for the week..... \$8,768,295
American silver..... 4,000	Previously reported..... 8,200,711
" 18—SS Germania, Hamburg—	Total since Jan. 1, 1866 \$16,964,006
American gold..... 894,000	
American silver..... 50,000	
German silver..... 500	

Same time in	Same time in
1865.....	\$9,658,117
1864.....	21,700,980
1863.....	18,529,471
1862.....	16,289,254
1861.....	2,904,791
1860.....	11,314,821
1859.....	20,431,929

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
Eugene 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
Dabney, Morgan & Co.....	181,435 67
Total.....	\$1,276,505 77

  

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	\$ 685,616
Janua y 19.....	Henry Chauncey.....	799,706	1,485,314
February 1.....	Atlantic.....	944,878	2,430,198
February 9.....	New York.....	1,449,074	3,879,266
February 21.....	Henry Chauncey.....	1,209,048	5,088,319
March 5.....	Costa Rica.....	1,469,286	6,557,602
March 12.....	New York.....	1,425,553	7,983,155
March 23.....	Arizona.....	389,837	8,372,992
March 31.....	Henry Chauncey.....	673,615	9,046,607
April 9.....	New York.....	729,562	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	Sept. '63	Sept. '64	Jan. '63	Dec. '63	Dec. '64	Mar. '65
Jan. '63.	22,021	28,937	67,873	27,440	23,381	23,987	
Dec. '63.	44,346	40,364	17,121	31,392	10,634	1,188	
Jan. '64.	5,545	2,273	3,918	7,104	7,150	3,125	
Feb. '64.	4,025	987	3,868	343	5,401	60	
March '64.	895	357	1,377	1,455	2,293	1,560	
April '64.	685	37	1,074	569	1,878	1,480	
May '64.	2,768	625	2,334	3,100	4,762	6,183	
To other points.....	2,606	701	2,126	67	1,839	1,260	

	April '63	Mar. '64	Mar. '65	July '63	June '64	June '65
to	to	to	to	to	to	to
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	8,345	976	924	1,091	371

	Total Distribution of Refined Petroleum.		
--	--	--	--

## Miscellaneous shares, viz:

Atlantic Mail.....	700	300	200	500
Boston Water Power.....	2,100	2,000	2,300	3,300
Canton.....	1,100	100	100	12,300
Cary Improvement.....	200	200	200	300
Central Coal.....	100	200	200	500
Cumberland Coal.....	400	900	1,900	1,500
Del. & Hudson Canal.....	100	100	107	50
Mariposa.....	800	1,000	700	2,100
Pacific Mail.....	50	50	10	110
Pennsylvania Coal.....	50	50	50	50
Quicksilver.....	400	1,000	4,900	3,100
Smith & Parmelee Gold.....	200	200	100	600
Spring Mountain Coal.....	200	2,200	500	100
Spruce Hill Coal.....	1,300	900	2,907	3,524
Western Union Telegraph.....	1,550	1,691	3,800	2,270
W. U. Telegraph—Russian.....	70	70	70	70
Western Virginia Coal.....	300	300	300	300
Wilkesbarre Coal.....	200	200	200	500
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 Prev's week.	Last rev's week.	Last Prev's week.
Saturday.....	18,439	14,226	31,700
Monday.....	24,261	28,825	48,200
Tuesday.....	38,086	37,763	91,700
Wednesday.....	55,696	40,019	94,381
Thursday.....	44,775	44,643	96,600
Friday.....	46,823	40,133	91,800
Total of week.....	228,080	205,609	454,381
	360,940	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.	Board.	Board.	Boards.	Friday.	Board.	Board.	Boards.
January 5.....	181,350	243,900	425,250	March 23.....	261,106	325,910	597,016
January 12.....	339,109	328,400	667,509	March 30.....	122,563	208,200	330,763
January 19.....	243,815	272,300	516,115	April 6.....	170,934	247,400	418,334
January 26.....	247,743	301,400	549,143	April 13.....	250,118	214,650	464,768
February 2.....	201,107	239,700	440,807	April 20.....	176,956	208,650	385,606
February 9.....	209,140	227,800	436,940	April 27.....	242,738	226,230	468,968
February 16.....	234,285	228,700	462,985	May 4.....	135,949	182,500	318,449
February 23.....	187,913	183,200	371,113	May 11.....	139,127	190,450	329,597
March 2.....	217,961	221,500	430,461	May 18.....	205,609	360,940	566,549
March 9.....	206,849	211,300	418,149	May 25.....	228,080	454,381	682,461
March 16.....	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		
U. S. 6's (5-20's).	22,000	18,000	528,000	472,500	311,500	205,000	1,557,000
U. S. 6's (old).	10,000	15,000	12,500	1,000	30,000		68,500
U. S. 5's (10-40's)	7,000	25,000	12,000	32,000	61,000		137,000
U. S. 5's (old).	23,000	5,000		15,000	5,000	5,000	53,000
U. S. 7-30 notes	7,000	11,000	159,000	118,000	144,400	160,000	599,400
U. S. Certific's.	50,000						50,000

## State bonds, viz.:

California 7's.	7,000	.....	.....	.....	4,000	11,000
Connect' 6's.	500	.....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000
Georgia 6's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois 6's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky 6's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana 6's.	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Michigan 7's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota 8's.	1,000	15,000	24,000	2,000	22,000	64,000
Missouri 6's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
N. Y. State 5's.	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
N. Y. State 6's.	2,000	5,000	.....	20,000	.....	27,000
N. Carolina 6's.	.....	.....	15,000	.....	2,000	17,000
Ohio 6's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Isl'd 6's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolina 6's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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	7,030	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.	Railroad	Total amount.
	Bonds.	Notes.	Bonds.	
January.....	\$4,827,200	\$3,340,100	\$952,900	\$12,155,700
February				

**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@24 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 651; but has since reacted to 681, and closes at 671@671. 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 1@1 per cent lower, apparently under a disposition to realize, 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	441/2	45	45	441/2	45	47	451/2
Quicksilver	50	53	551/2	54	551/2	541/2	521/2
Canton Co.	52	53	571/2	59	611/2	571/2	
Mariposa pref			231/2	251/2	241/2	22	231/2
New York Central	93	921/2	93	921/2	921/2	941/2	941/2
Erie	731/2	731/2	731/2	731/2	741/2	681/2	
Hudson River	1091/2	1081/2	1101/2	1091/2	1111/2	1131/2	
Reading	104	103	105	1071/2	1071/2	1071/2	1101/2
Mich. Southern	801/2	811/2	821/2	781/2	781/2	791/2	80
Michigan Central	1021/2	1031/2	1071/2	1071/2	108		
Clev. and Pittsb.	801/2	801/2	821/2	831/2	86	861/2	
Clev. and Toledo	1111/2	1011/2	1041/2	1041/2	105	1041/2	
Northwestern	261/2	27	291/2	29	281/2	291/2	281/2
" preferred	551/2	561/2	59	611/2	581/2	59	58
Rock Island	118	120	123	1231/2	1241/2	93	
Fort Wayne	911/2	96	981/2	100	99	981/2	961/2
Illinois Central	115	1141/2	122	1211/2	122	1201/2	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 1341/2; on Wednesday to 1381/2; yesterday to 1391/2, and to-day to 1411/2, closing at 1391/2@1391/2. 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.....	1301/2	130	May 23.....	1381/2	1331/2
" 21.....	1301/2	1301/2	" 24.....	1391/2	1371/2
" 22.....	1341/2	1301/2	" 25.....	1411/2	1391/2

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.
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  
23,547,689 76

Balance on Saturday evening..... \$103,051,222 92  
4,732,532 84

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$2,842,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$173,000 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.	Receipts.	Sub-Treasury	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 7,496,827
" 20....	2,754,368	5,398,128	14,093,013	84,181,069	inc 8,895,784
" 27....	3,226,047	9,487,026	15,116,574	89,810,618	inc 5,629,548
Feb. 3....	3,347,422	6,044,593	15,592,793	90,358,518	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....	2,464,432	4,966,916	8,609,222	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	13,324,951	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	97,773,833	inc 182,478
May 5....	2,711,181	35,688,713	31,241,874	93,326,985	dec 4,446,883
May 12....	2,417,391	15,034,333	20,026,038	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 1/2@108 1/2	108 1/2@108 1/2	108 1/2@109 1/2	108 1/2@—
do bkr's long	109 1/2@109 1/2	109 1/2@109 1/2	109 1/2@109 1/2	109 1/2@109 1/2
do do short	110 1/2@—	110 1/2@110 1/2	110 1/2@—	110 1/2@110 1/2
Paris, long.....	5.16 1/2@5.15	5.13 1/2@5.12 1/2	5.11 1/2@5.12 1/2	5.13 1/2@5.12 1/2
do short.....	5.12 1/2@—	5.11 1/2@5.10 1/2	5.08@—	5.08 1/2@—
Antwerp.....	5.20@5.16 1/2	5.15@5.12 1/2	5.11 1/2@5.12 1/2	5.15@—
Swiss.....	5.18 1/2@5.15	5.15@5.12 1/2	5.12 1/2@5.11 1/2	5.15@—
Hamburg.....	38 1/2@36 1/2	36 1/2@36 1/2	37@—	37@—
Amsterdam.....	41@41 1/2	44 1/2@44 1/2	42@42 1/2	41 1/2@42 1/2
Frankfort.....	41 1/2@41 1/2	41 1/2@41 1/2	42@—	41 1/2@42 1/2
Bremen.....	78 1/2@79	79@79 1/2	80@—	79 1/2@80
Berlin.....	71 1/2@72	72 1/2@72 1/2	73 1/2@72 1/2	73 1/2@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:

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.	Circula-	Legal	Aggregate
	Deposits.	Tenders.	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	70,319,146 516,3,3,672
Feb. 3, ..	242,510,382	10,937,474	21,494,234	191,011,695	68,796,250 508,569,123
Feb. 10, ..	242,608,872	10,129,806	22,240,469	188,701,463	68,436,013 493,431,032
Feb. 17, ..	243,068,252	10,308,758	22,983,274	189,777,290	64,802,980 471,886,751
Feb. 24, ..	239,776,200	14,213,351	22,959,918	183,241,404	61,602,726 497,150,087
Mar. 3, ..	235,339,412	17,181,130	22,994,086	181,444,378	58,760,145 526,539,959
Mar. 10, ..	233,068,274	16,563,237	23,033,237	180,515,881	64,341,802 594,204,912
Mar. 17, ..	233,517,378	15,015,242	23,303,057	185,438,707	68,402,764 579,216,509
Mar. 24, ..	234,500,518	13,945,651	23,243,406	185,886,245	69,496,033 593,448,869
Mar. 31, ..	237,356,099	11,930,392	23,736,534	188,554,592	72,158,099 529,240,640
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	11,025,129	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	77,602,688 535,884,775
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	81,204,447 603,556,178
May 12, ..	257,621,317	13,970,402	24,693,259	217,552,853	85,040,659 523,098,537
May 19, ..	255,690,463	13,595,465	25,189,864	217,427,729	85,710,107 579,342,488

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.	
Capital.....	\$14,642,150	\$14,642,150	
Loans.....	48,236,256	48,336,567	Increase .. \$100,311
Specie.....	896,741	897,913	Increase .. 1,172
Legal Tenders.....	19,646,263	19,648,332	Increase .. 1,969
Deposits.....	38,414,588	37,296,645	Decrease .. 1,117,943
Circulation.....	8,930,420	8,918,938	Decrease .. 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	7,226,369	35,342,306
Jan. 8, ..	46,774,150	983,685	7,319,528	36,618,004
Jan. 15, ..	47,350,428	1,007,186	7,357,972	36,947,700
Jan. 22, ..	47,254,622	1,012,980	7,411,337	36,214,653
Jan. 29, ..	47,607,558	1,008,825	7,432,535	35,460,881
Feb. 3, ..	47,233,661	1,000,689	7,668,365	34,681,135
Feb. 10, ..	47,249,383	996,312	7,819,599	34,464,070
Feb. 17, ..	46,981,337	953,207	7,843,002	33,926,542
Feb. 24, ..	46,865,592	1,026,408	7,732,070	33,052,252
Mar. 3, ..	46,604,752	1,041,392	8,161,049	32,835,034
Mar. 10, ..	46,546,878	1,055,694	8,218,100	32,504,508
Mar. 17, ..	46,690,788	1,026,068	8,418,184	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	32,762,880
Apr. 14, ..	45,114,639	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, ..	48,036,654	912,023	8,794,348	36,987,007
May 12, ..	49,226,256	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 weeks :

	May 21.	May 14.	May 7.
Capital.....	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000
Loans.....	39,634,864	90,28,554	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	23,516,380
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	407,519,203	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	253,116,380
" 17, ..	1,629	407,858,203	254,902,275
" 24, ..	1,629	407,858,203	257,072,910
March 3, ..	1,630	407,858,203	258,432,790
March 10, ..	1,637	409,408,203	260,556,750
" 17, ..	1,643	409,408,203	261,638,920
" 24, ..	1,643	409,408,203	262,816,870
" 31, ..	1,644	.....	264,247,170
April 7, ..	1,645	.....	265,382,560
" 14, ..	1,645	.....	266,504,340
" 21, ..	1,645	.....	268,029,040
" 28, ..	1,650	.....	271,262,165
May 5, ..	1,650	.....	272,878,895
May 12, ..	1,650	.....	274,653,195
May 19, ..	1,650	.....	274,653,195

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

## 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.)

## NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Princi- pal Due.	FRIDAY.		DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Princi- pal Due.	FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid	Asked			Rate.	Payable.		Bid	Asked
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.....	.....						Municipal Securities	.....					
National Securities.							ALBANY, N. Y.—City Scrip.....	\$90,000	5	Jan. & July	'70 '74		
Bonds of 1847..... registered.	9,415,250	6	Jan. & July	1867	125	127	do City Scrip.....	225,000	6	do	'65 '69	95	100
do 1848..... coupon.	8,908,342	6	Jan. & July	1868	122	.....	do Water Loan.....	850,000	6	do	'70 '82	.....	101
do do ..... registered.					121	.....	do Alb. Nor. RR.....	300,000	6	do	1879	.....	100%
do 1860..... coupon.	7,022,000	5	Jan. & July	1871	100	.....	ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.—City Bds.	.....	6	Jan. & July	var.	.....	.....
do do ..... registered.					100	104	do RR. Bds.	600,000	4	do	1913	.....	.....
do 1858..... coupon.	20,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1874	98	98	BALTIMORE, Md.—Improvement.	4,963,000	5	J.,A.,J.&O.	1870	82	83
do do ..... registered.					97	102	do Miscellaneous.	820,000	6	do	1870	95	97
do 1861..... coupon.	282,728,150	6	Jan. & July	1881	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	do N.W.Virg. RR.	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	96	88
do do ..... registered.					107 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	do Water Loan.....	3,500,000	6	May & Nov	1875	98	99
Oregon War Bds (yearly) { coupon.	1,016,000	6	July.....	1881	105	.....	do York&Cum.R.	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1886	97	98
do do { yearly) { coupon.			Jan. & July	1881	105	.....	do B.&O.R. coup.	5,000,000	6	J.,A.,J.&O.	1890	96	99
Bonds (5-20s) of 1862..... coupon.	514,780,500	6	May & Nov.	1882	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	do B. & O. RR.	.....	.....	.....	1890	99	100
do do do registered.					100 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	do Park.....	554,000	6	M.J.S.&D.	1890	.....	.....
do do 1864..... coupon.	100,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1884	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	do Railroad Debt.....	197,700	6	.....	'65 '82	90	91
do do do registered.					101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	do City Bonds.....	740,000	6	.....	'65 '74	.....	.....
do 865..... coupon.	71,003,500	6	May & Nov.	1885	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	do City Bonds.....	583,205	4	.....	'78 '79	.....	.....
do do do registered.					101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	do Water Loan Stg.	1,265,610	6	.....	'65 '85	95	95
do (10-40s) 1864..... coupon.	171,219,100	5	Mar. & Sept.	1904	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	95	do Water Loan.....	1,949,711	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	'72 '73	.....	117
do do do registered.					94 $\frac{1}{4}$	95	do Water Loan.....	993,000	5	.....	'70 '78	.....	.....
Union Pacific RR. Bonds of 1865.	4,634,000	6	Jan. & July	1895	.....		BANGOR, Me.—City Debts.....	634,200	6	Jan. & July	'65 '71	.....	.....
Treasury Notes (1st series).....	7,30	Feb. & Aug.	1867	.....	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	do Railroad Debts.....	571,000	7	.....	'65 '95	.....	.....
do do (2d series).....	816,512,650	7,30	Jun. & Dec.	1868	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	do City Bonds.....	360,000	6	Jan. & July	1876	.....	.....
do do (3d series).....					101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	do Sewerage Bonds.	913,000	7	.....	'79 '87	.....	95
Debt Certificates.....	62,620,000	6	Maturity	1 year	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	do Water Bonds.....	1,030,000	6	do	1888	94	95
State Securities.							BUFFALO, N.Y.—Municipal Bonds	216,000	6	.....	'65 '79	.....	.....
ALABAMA—State Bonds.....	2,109,000	5	May & Nov.	1877	.....		do Municipal Bonds	299,000	7	.....	'68 '82	.....	.....
do do do (Sterling)	648,000	5	Jan. & July	1876	.....		CHICAGO, Ill.—City Bonds.....	571,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881	94	.....
do do do	688,000	6	do	1876	.....		do City Bonds.....	360,000	6	Jan. & July	1876	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA—State Bonds.....	2,472,000	7	do	72 '80	114	115	do Sewerage Bonds.	913,000	7	do	1889	94	95
do State Bonds large			do	72 '80	114	115	do Water Bonds.....	1,030,000	6	do	1895	94	95
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds.....	8,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72 '92	98	.....	CINCINNATI, O.—Municipal	.....	6	Apr. & Oct.	1895	.....	.....
GEORGIA—State Bonds.....	2,073,750	6	Jan. & July	1880	102	104	do Water Bonds.....	.....	6	Jan. & July	1895	.....	.....
do do	525,000	7	do	1872	.....		CLEVELAND, O.—City Bonds.....	.....	7	do	1879	.....	.....
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.....	1,288,887	6	Jan. & July	1870	.....		do Water Bonds.....	.....	7	do	1890	.....	.....
do do Registered	1,758,406	6	do	1870	.....		do Sewerage Bonds.	.....	7	do	1890	.....	.....
do Coupon Bonds.....	1,836,570	6	do	1870	.....		DETROIT, Mich.—City Bonds.....	20,000	8	do	1871	.....	.....
do do do	2,371,725	6	do	1870	.....		do City Bonds.....	256,368	7	June & Dec.	'69 '79	.....	93
do do do	1,778,677	6	do	1870	.....		do City Bonds.....	50,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1865	.....	.....
do do do	241,000	6	do	1870	.....		do Water Bonds.....	650,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	.....	.....
do War Loan Bonds.....	1,157,700	6	do	1870	.....		DUBUQUE, Io.—City Bonds.....	319,457	8	Various.	'65 '72	.....	.....
INDIANA—State Bonds.....	236,000	5	Jan. & July	1866	.....		do Railroad.....	400,000	7	Jan. & July	'75 '77	.....	.....
do do do	2,058,173	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	1866	.....		do City Bonds.....	125,000	6	do	'65 '80	93	94
do War Loan Bonds.....					.....		do Park Bonds.....	130,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1882	.....	.....
IOWA—State Certificates.....	225,500	6	May & Nov.	1868	.....		do Railroad Bonds.....	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1876	.....	93
do War Loan Bonds.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1866	95	95	do Water Bonds.....	375,000	6	June & Dec.	1883	.....	.....
KANSAS—State Bonds.....	200,000	7	do	1877	.....		JERSEY CITY, N.J.—City Bonds.....	122,000	6	Various.	'65 '81	.....	.....
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.....	447,000	5	Jan. & July	76 '73	.....		do do City Bonds.....	118,000	7	do	'65 '75	90	91
do State Bonds.....	3,204,000	6	do	76 '72	90	92	do do Water Bds.	650,000	7	Jan. & July	'77 '83	.....	.....
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).....	516,000	6	.....		.....		LOUISVILLE, Ky.—City Bonds.....	.....	7	Various.	var.	.....	.....
do State Bonds (RR)	3,912,000	6	.....		.....		do City Bonds.....	.....	6	do	var.	.....	.....
do State Bonds for B'ks,	5,398,000	6	.....		.....		do Water Bonds.....	.....	6	May & Nov.	1887	.....	.....
MAINE—State Bonds.....	532,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	76 '67	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	97	MARYSVILLE, Cal.—City Bonds.....	.....	10	Jan. & July	.....	.....	.....
do War Loan.....	4,800,000	6	Jan. & July	80 '89	.....		do City Bonds.....	8	do	do	do	.....	.....
MARYLAND—State Bonds.....	8,171,902	5	Quarterly	var.	.....		MILWAUKEE, Wis.—City, re-adj'd	911,500	4	June & Dec.	1894		

## 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  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 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  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 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,  $\frac{7}{8}$  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  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$  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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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 81,483 60,811 37,710 54,007 34,341

## Shipped this present week:

	Havana.	Matanzas.	Total.
This week.....	32,069	5,641	37,710
Previously.....	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.....	193,895	133,304	94,570
Great Britain.....	183,153	184,936	208,784
North Europe.....	26,863	42,263	14,785
France.....	43,367	123,121	109,298
Spain.....	120,267	125,937	117,637
South Europe.....	2,034	14,127	4,218
Other Parts.....	17,871	22,848	9,502
	587,460	646,536	559,794
Stocks in—			
Havana.....	1866.	1865.	1864.
Matanzas.....	412,749	325,078	316,648
	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 cwt 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@56s; Hams, in salt, (long cut) 65@70s; shoulders 43@45s. Cheese, factory dairies 75@90; 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
Breadstuffs—				Tar.....	714	35,599
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
Corn.....	371,554	1,063,578	1,008,400	Oil, Petroleum ..	21,036	358,473
Rye .....	29,072	43,342	15,460	Peanuts, bags ..	145	6,562
Malt .....	25,687	227,373		Provisions—		
Barley.....		121,435	*295,480	Butter, pkgs ..	9,344	141,634
Grass seed...	1,007	99,573	....	Cheese.....	1,170	47,136
Flaxseed .....	262	4,043	....	Cut meats...	2,114	85,231
Beans.....	99	32,921	....	Eggs.....	4,392	82,395
Peas .....	18,277	58,041	....	Pork.....	681	84,855
C. meal, bbls ..	1,628	45,426	1162,705	Beef, pkgs ..	40	43,358
C. meal, bags ..	2,304	197,273	....	Lard, pkgs ..	597	74,892
B. W. Flour, bags ..		6,045	....	Lard, kegs ..	3,984	....
Cotton, bales ..	6,687	321,690	141,520	Rice, pkgs ..	20	1,460
Copper, bbls ..		2,720	....	Starch .....	4,558	45,404
Copper, plates ..		1,628	....	Stearine.....	388	4,382
Driedfruit, pkgs ..	71	5,294	....	Spelter, slabs ..	547	....
Grease, pkgs ..	65	1,698	....	Sugar, hhds & bbls ..		
Hemp, bales...		345	....	Tallow, pkgs ..	320	2,633
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
Lead, pigs .....	50	3,167	....	Wool, bales ..	604	33,012
Molasses, hhds, & bbls ..		5,959	....	Dressed Hogs .....		
Naval Stores—				No .....		81,769
Crude trp, bbl ..	1,661	20,831	618	Rice, rough, bush .....		15,704
Spirits turpentine.....	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.	Same time '65.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '65.	
Buttons .....	63	3,022	927	Hardware...	232	6,139
Coal, tons .....	14,912	235,600	55,478	Iron, R.R.'s ..	3,461	72,445
Cocoa, bags .....	412	6,485	1,435	Lead, pigs ..	9,077	193,365
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
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs .....	34,048	314,741
Bark, Peru .....	238	3,014	1,199	Tin slabs, lbs ..	3,663	723
Bleu p'wd'rs ..	832	8,411	9,767	409,700	1,464,773	
Brimst, tns .....	347	8,155	1,202	Rags .....	1,544	20,952
Cochineal .....		227	822	Sugar, hhds .....		
Cr. Tartar .....	10	629	344	tes & bbls ..	13,437	95,151

## 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. 1, '66.	Since Jan. '65.	Same time.	For the week. 1, '66.	Since Jan. '65.	Same time.
Ashes, pts, bbls	108	1,983	3,439	Pitch, bbls.	235	1,160
Ashes, Prls, bbls	39	243	10,069	Oil cake, 100 lb	228,208	141,667
Beeswax, lbs.	14,615	105,058	106,277	Oils.		
Breadstuffs.				Petrol., gals	480,616	10,450,097
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
Rye, bush.	183,837			Provisions.		
Corn, bush.	181,442	2,357,342	198,926	Pork, bbls.	955	43,505
Oats, bush.	16,625	683,534	....	Beef, bbls & cts.	1,201	35,494
Peas, bush.	7,125	31,653	....	Bacon, 100 lb	2,787	219,003
Candles, bxs.	1,888	31,135	....	Butter, 100 lb	133	8,265
Cotton, bales.	4,774	256,844	16,996	Cheese, 100 lb	560	33,432
Hay, bales.	260	17,842	....	Lard, 100 lb	1,692	132,722
Hops, bales.	147	607	11,082	Staves M.	394	59,975
Naval Stores,				Tallow, 100 lb	813	68,719
C. Turp, bbls	1	11,857	....	Tobacco, pkgs.	2,799	40,280
S. Turp, bbls	74	3,654	596	Tobacco, mf, lbs.	44,403,123	323,1,665,428
Rosin, bbls.	7,028	106,044	4,638	Whalebone, lbs	49,241	322,988
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 1,882,142 bales, as follows:

Receipts.	Exports to—				Total Ex
	Great Britain.	France.	Other for'gn.	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 2,279,873 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.	RECEIV- ED SINCE SEPT. 1.	EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				SHIP- M'NTS 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.	98,253	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	40,380	454,611	....	163,000
Florida, April 21...	136,752	31,772	....	....	31,772	113,433	6,742
N. Carolina, May 25.	60,197	21	....	....	21	60,197	....
Virginia, May 25 ...	30,108	....	....	....	....	30,108	....
Other ports, May 23	....	17,842	....	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@42½c 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.	& Texas	N. Orleans
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.....	1,113	Per Railroad.....	676
Savannah.....	492	Foreign.....	28
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	89	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 389 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

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

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

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, 9-16c@4d; 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  $\frac{1}{2}$ 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  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d  $\frac{1}{2}$ 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
Total.....	1,060,911	1,775,080

Below we give the prices current:

CURRENT PRICES.

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

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

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COTTON.

1863. 1864. 1865. 1866.	1865. 1863. 1864. 1866.		
Middling—	Middling—	d. d. d. d.	d. d. d. d.
Upland.....	22 28 14 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Egyptian.....	21 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orleans.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dhollerah.....	16 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mobile.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13	Broach.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

SALES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

	Total	Total	Same	Average
Ex-	this	this	period	for consumption.
Trade, port. Specie.	week.	year.	1865.	1866.
American... bales.	18,370	960	2,640	21,970
Brazil.....	5,350	640	140	6,030
Egyptian, &c....	2,240	120	220	2,580
West India, &c....	810	80	890	33,030
East India.....	11,520	2,300	520	14,340
China and Japan.	10	10	..	20
Total.....	38,300	4,010	3,520	45,830
				1,156,390
				856,140
				40,980
				29,440
				Stocks
				Dec. 31.
American.....	65,124	652,024	105,622	459,369
Brazil.....	20,812	217,438	132,598	334,068
Egyptian.....	3,786	122,444	190,142	411,328
West India.....	4,141	47,376	34,949	113,328
East India.....	57,088	495,362	217,930	1,095,744
China and Japan.	40	81,827	125,871	2,440
Total.....	150,951	1,534,684	763,168	2,539,078
				869,930
				541,770
				368,490

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.
London.....	13,812 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,288
Liverpool.....	278,486	456,882
Total, Great Britain.....	292,298 $\frac{1}{2}$	471,170
Continent.....	3,309	14,481 $\frac{1}{2}$
America.....	800	...
Grand total.....	296,407 $\frac{1}{2}$	485,651 $\frac{1}{2}$

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 bond.

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 bushel	1 70@ 2 15
Extra State.....	8 60@10 00	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..... 89@ 90
Southern, fancy and ex. 12 25@17 00	Rye..... 90@ 1 94	Western Yellow..... 95@ 1 25
Canada, common to choice extra.....	9 00@13 75	Oats, Western..... 54@ 65
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	6 00@ 6 50	Jersey and State..... 60@ 70
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 20@ 4 50	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:

</

	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	53,132	30,163	50	...	...
Dunkirk.....	8,635	2,661	7,497		...	...
*Rail Road.....	4,258	47,677	6,660	17,598	10,500	...
† Total.....	58,280	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:

From Buffalo, week ending	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
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
F'm 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 sympathised 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 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 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 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch 24, do do P L 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  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 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Massachusetts A 4-4 19, do B B 4-4 21, Medford 21, Newmarket Manuf. Co. 38 inch 19, do do 36 inch 20, do do heavy D 36 inch 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Auburn 36 inch 18, 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 22, do C 16, do D 18, do W 48 inch 32, do shirting N 18, Ethan Allen D 13, Manhattan K 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Pocasset Canoe 39 inch 24, do K 36 inch 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do family cot 36 inch 17, do H 28 inch 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Western States 17, Grafton 28 inch 14, do 30 inch 15 do 33 inch 16, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do B B 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ , N 23, do A 24, and L 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Bristol 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , G. Washington heavy 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Griswold 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 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 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  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 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ , O Y Rathbun 7-8 17, Social Mill Co. water twist 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do C 7-8 16, Manville R 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do XX 24, Attawaugan XX 23, Bedford O 15, Indian River XX 23, Warrenton B 14, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 5-4 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 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 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do W 42 inch 30, 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 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 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 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @22, Newmarket colored 16, Nashua and Franklin each 15.

**STRIPES** and **CHECKS** are moderately active and prices are firm but steady. Arkwright 6x2 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , de 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 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ , A 50, B 45, C 40 and D 35, York 30 inch 45, 32 inch 55, Albany 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , American 20, Glen Allen 3-4 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 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 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Farmer's and Miner's 50.

**DENIMS** and **COTTONADES** are in increased demand, and leading makes are firmer. Burlington Brown Denims sell at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Homestead Brown 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Peabody Blue 19, Arkwright Blue 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do Brown 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Madison Brown 19, Providence Blue 20.

**PRINT CLOTHS** are again higher. The sales have been very large at 14 cents, and a few at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , but at the advance there is less activity. The sales of last week reported at Providence were 204,500 pieces at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  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 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Madder Rubies 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Indigos 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Mournings 18, Canaries 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ , solid colors 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ , shirtings 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , each 2c higher than last week. Garners 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Amoskeag pink 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do purple 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do shirting 19, do dark 19, do light 19, do mourning 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Swiss Ruby 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Lowell dark 18, do light 18 Spring Valley 14, Wamsutta 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Dusters 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 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 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Pacific Co.'s fancy 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**JACCOONS** are firm and active. White Rock 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  for high colors, and 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  for plain.

**SILESIAS** are in moderate demand, but there is little change in prices. Indian Orchard 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Lonsdale 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Social 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**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, Narragansett 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, Thompson woven Train 65c, do Zephyr 55c, Bradly's Duplex Elliptic, and Empress Trail prices unchanged, S T & A T Meyers' IXL in fair demand, J C Kelley's Gotham No. 60 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 \$10 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 4 fancy cassimeres \$1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$2

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 unsaleable, 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 \$146,982	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
Total.....	1669 \$517,762	1369 \$528,882	1943 \$633,560

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

	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	986 \$318,572	727 \$322,029	523 \$212,284
do cotton...	293 67,035	357 111,030	233 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	289 24,236	94 18,385
Total.....	1908 \$582,540	2925 \$695,867	498 \$566,319

#### ADD'NT'D FOR CONSUMPT'N

	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1669 517,762	1369 528,882	1943 633,560
Total.....	1908 \$582,540	2925 \$695,867	498 \$566,319

#### TOTAL TH'WN UPON MAK'T

	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	3577 \$1,100,302	3394 \$1,224,749	1342 \$100,979
Total.....	3593 \$1,252,227	2232 \$897,385	1659 \$907,717

#### ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
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
Total.....	1924 \$734,465	863 \$368,503	706 \$374,277

#### ADD'NT'D FOR CONSUMPT'N

	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1669 517,763	1369 528,882	1943 633,560
Total.....	1908 \$582,540	2925 \$695,867	498 \$566,319

#### TOTAL ENTERED AT THE PORT.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	3593 \$1,252,227	2232 \$897,385	1659 \$907,717
Total.....	3593 \$1,252,227	2232 \$897,385	1659 \$907,717

#### 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 \$47,408	Worsted...	188 90,701
Cloths...	19 9,797	Hose...	7 3,337
Carpeting...	143 35,905	Worsted yrn	56 14,913
Shawls...	7 5,861	Total.....	599 \$243,410

##### MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Cottons...	125 \$47,304	Velvets...	9 4,390
Colored...	43 15,784	Gingham...	16 4,03
Muslins...	2 801	Laces...	19 6,853
Emb'd mus'n	11 1,952	Braids & bds.	9 3,307
Total.....	303 \$105,046	Hose...	31 10,581

##### MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Silks...	Ribbons...	Raw...
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Silks...	34 \$41,181	Ribbons...	18 13,906
Crapes...	3 2,261	Laces...	16 11,611
Pushes...	3 1,371	Gloves...	1 213
Velvets...	7 6,198	Spoil...	5 1,336
Total.....	107 \$96,911	Silk & worst.	5 1,336

##### MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Linens...	Laces...	Thread.....
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Linens...	371 \$90,046	8 14,075	48 16,633
Linens & cot.	5 1,602	Hdkfs...	2 1,778
Total.....	777 \$139,776	Hemp yarn	343 15,642

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

	Leath gloves...	Clothing...

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Coal, tons...537	3,490	Miscellaneous....	79	Carriages, pcs.13	2,340	Rye flour, bbls.50	283	Mfd iron, pkgs.48	661	PERU.	
Pork, bbls...18	580			I. R. shoes....4	538	Candles, bxs...250	921	Musical inst's,		Hardware, cs...3	392
Beef, bbls...29	690			Cocoa, bxs...70	1,966	cs.....2	669	cs.....2	669	Plated ware, cs.1	137
Lard, lbs...419	110	BARCELONA.		Dry goods, cs.24	4,704	Ag'l implemts,		Miscellaneous....	1,264	Lamps, pkgs....2	82
Cotton cards, cs17	312	Petroleum,		Lard oil, bbls..2	140	pkgs.....12	76			Trunks.....5	3,000
Tobacco, hhds.5	448	gals....35,020	14,588	Ag'l implemts, pkg.12	436	Carriages....2	1,100	\$136,340		Fire arms, bxs.2	276
Mfd tob, lbs.9,141	4,797	Rosin, bbls...486	2,200	Furniture, cs.78	2,647	Wheat, bush1,085	3,219	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		Agl. implemts....3	300
Whisky, pnchs.2	111	Cotton, bales.350	62,590	I R goods, cs.4	951	Matting, rolls..26	470	Hardware, cs...2	285		
Beans, bbls....15	94	Staves, No.45,000	9,450	Live stock....2	150	Miscellaneous....	1,284	Agl. implemts,			
Lamps, cks....9	350			Ink....20	504	pkgs.....5	664				
Bread, bxs...3,065	3,065			Dag. mat'l's....54	347	Nails, bxs....84	760	CHINA.			
R R car....1	1,153	CUBA.		Hoop skirts, cs.5	715	Flour, bbls.5,697	65,609	Kerosene,			
Drugs, pkgs...100	500	Butter, lbs..2,436	1,215	Chinaware, cs.6	601	Rosin, bbls...295	1,255	galls....3,500	1,880		
		Beans, bbls....25	115	Leather, cs....1	108	Paper, rms..2,200	1,187	Lard, lbs...2,160	540		
BRITISH WEST INDIES.	\$38,853	Wick, cs....4	550	Glassware, cs.8	631	Furniture, cs.81	1,942	Paint, pkgs....25	882		
Flour, bbls..1,565	15,013	Mfd iron, pkgs120	450	Jewelry, bxs....2	1,096	Perfumery,		Clocks, bxs....18	644		
Cornmeal, bbls800	3,539	Bacon, lbs.15,440	2,947	Pepper, cs....26	899	Cotton gins,		Harness, cs....3	1,620		
Peas, bbls....50	430	Hams, lbs...8,200	2,447	Silver platedware,		cs.....569	28,982	Drugs, pkgs....59	1,421		
Corn, bush...700	748	Drugs, pkgs...62	780	cs.....1	500	Carriage....1	390	Perfumery, bxs28	389		
Cheese, lbs.2,080	395	Shooks & H 4,249	7,136	Butter, lbs...803	270	Book, cs....1	188	Pitch, bbls....200	750		
Beef, bbls ...25	706	Hoops, bbls.1,800	4,590	Lard, lbs....2,600	547	Machinery, cs...9	750	Lumber, ft.57,733	2,511	I. R. goods, cs.1	48
Coal oil, gals2,978	1,510	Lumber, ft.25,000	700	Cotton gins,		Petroleum,		Hoop skirts, cs.6	997	Leather, rolls...3	358
Bread, pkgs..132	765	Coal oil, gals2,438	1,383	pkgs.....12	771	galls....20,056	10,273	Stationery, cs.5	1,034		
Lard, lbs...2,852	627	Shoes, cs....1	182	Shoes, cs....1	182	Bread, pkgs ..680	2,138	Mfd wood, pkgs.9	275	Leather, cs....6	2,347
Pork, bbls...130	3,936	Blacking, bbls..4	168	Blacking, bbls..4	144	Lard, lbs...33,924	7,014	Naval stores, cs10	133	Harness, cs....3	1,620
Mfd tob, lbs.3,333	907	Cheese, lbs.1,325	298	Flour, bbls....50	530	Perfumery,		Sugar, bbls..1,503	51,005	Domestics, cs.673	125,975
Oil meal,lbs2,2500	562	Beef, kegs....57	170	Corks, cs....1	488	bxs.....195	653	Starch, bxs.3,000	8,475	Matches, cs....4	220
Shooks....700	875	Oysters, cs....100	81	Ptg mat'l, pkgs20	1,150	Hoop skirts, cs.4	1,366	Rosin, bbl...300	1,034	Presses, cs....2	90
Hardware, pkgs33	788	Paper, rms..1,000	500	Gas fixt, cs....3	100	Steam yacht....1	2,750	Tar, bbls....100	213	Milk, cs....67	655
Cotton gins, bxs5	225	Miscellaneous....		Mfd Marble....3	100	Blacking, bbls.10	498	Spts turpentine,		Oars.....500	706
Butter, lbs..1,692	637			Miscellaneous....	642	Rice, bbls....50	1,465	bbils.....73	2,248	Woodware,	
Seeds, cs....1	100					Agl. implemts....31	678	Lards, lbs..10,000	2,250	pkgs.....3	56
Shoes, cs....2	173	Empty hhdls,				Drugs, pkgs....72	927			Mid tobacco,	
Lard oil, gals..79	139	No.....1,000				Codfish, qtls..143	1,240			lbs.....3,165	1,108
Candles, bxs...950	3,190	Cutlery, cs....3				Matches, bxs..41	544			Flour, bbls...150	1,800
Tobacco, cs....5	305	R R cars, No.3				Sew mach, cs....1	77			Revolvers, cs...2	200
Hops, bales....2	73	Hoops, No.32,975	1,270			Clothing, cs....1	193			Ginseng, cks..159	54,409
Carriage ....1	300									Mfd iron, pkgs127	1,606
Matches, cs....15	146	Machinery, pks12	270							Clothing, cs....1	150
Miscellaneous....	653	Miscellaneous....	139							Ptg mat'l, pkgs.2	181
										Perfumery, bxs25	825
BRITISH HONDURAS.	\$36,742	PORTO RICO.								Drugs, bxs....27	1,387
Pork, bbls...114	2,987	Shooks & H.2,874	7,331							I. R. goods, cs..1	150
Lard, lbs...1,691	320	Hoops....1,420	3,285							Tea, pkgs....5	231
Shoes, cs....2	145	Hardware, bxs..3	105							Hams, lbs....861	144
Petroleum,		Sew mach, cs....2	90							Hoop skirts, cs18	5,676
gals....450	266	Cornmeal, bbls50	1,125							Organ .....	1
Flour, bbls...500	4,801	Pork, bbls....30	840							Fruit, bxs....13	100
Beef, bbls....11	253	Lard, lbs...5,000	1,125							Pork, bbls....20	600
Pork, bxs...2	175	Butter, lbs...623	281							Hoop skirts, cs.1	150
Tar, bbls....11	50	Hams, lbs...1,326	292							Clocks, cs....16	300
Hams, lbs....690	170	Bread, pkgs....20	94							Hay, bales....60	125
Woodware,		Woodware, pkg18	65							Cement, bbls.100	175
pkgs....98	320	Paper, rms..200	110							Lamps, pkg....7	1,957
Candles, bxs...200	720	Nails, kegs....16	106							Domestics, cs.10	2,509
Perfumery, bxs30	105	Kerosene, gals200	108							Candies, cs....20	223
Tobacco, hhds..4	2,315	Machinery, cs..2	300								
Tobacco, bales.3	90	Bricks, No.3,665	293								
Pob, mfd, lbs.720	122	Hoops....220	1,600								
Trunks, pkgs...60	290	Preserves, cs.14	372								
Nails, kegs....34	235	Cutlery, cs....64	3421								
Bread, pkgs....147	685	Books, cs....7	443								
Paper, rms....70	400	Hoop skirts, cs.5	929								
Butter, lbs...2,028	1,106	Drugs, pkgs....183	4,223								
Cheese, lbs....576	117	Coal oil, gals3,084	1,682								
Rice, bgs....90	1,050	Shoes, cs....2	176								
Codfish, qtls..132	925	Flour, bbls....378	5,010								
Sugar, bxs...20	579	Hardware, cs.57	2,004								
Pkd c'fish, bbls37	610	Perfumery,									
Bricks....5,000	75	bxs....232	530								
Corks, pkgs....8	136	Silver platedware,									
Mfd wood, pkgs8	550	cs.....1	220								
Piano....1	400	Photo, mat'l's, cs3	262								
Matches, cs....5	75	Mat'hes, cs....22	857								
Shoes, cs....3	260	Lamps, pkgs....5	101								
Drugs, cs....29	640	Pistols, cs....1	175								
Mfd iron, pkgs..6	80	Toys, cs....2	148								
Dry goods, cs...1	250	I. R. clothing....1	172								
Hardware, cs.10	140	Agl implements,									
Miscellaneous....	1,314	pkgs....6	171								
		Fancy goods, cs.1	232								
HAVRE.	\$22,406	Cotton gins, cs.9	240								
Sew mach, cs....23	2,550	Linseed oil,gals82	127								
Pork, bbls...80	2,000	Paint, pkgs....150	356								
Books, cs....1	500	Candles, bxs....25	1,129								
Rice, tcs....23	1,793	Butter, lbs....100	3,025								
Whalebone,		Nails, kegs....10	70								
lbs....28,330	36,379	Pork, bbls....100	3,025								
Potash, bbls..10	445	Bread, pkg....1	56								
Beeswax,lbs6,428	2,732	Lumber, ft.10,000	321								
Drugs, pkgs....3	54	Shingles....1	496								
Cocoa, bxs....215	7,045	Dry goods, bbls.14									





Carmine, city made.....	16 00	@ 20 00
China clay.....	32 00	@ 35 00
Chalk.....	5 00	@ 5 50
Chalk, block.....	3 00	@ 25 00
Chrome yellow.....	15	@ 40
<b>Petroleum</b> —Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon.		
Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity ..	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Refined, free.....		@ 58
do in bond.....	41	@ 42
Naphtha, refined.....	40	@ 41
Residuum.....	5 50	@ 5 75

<b>Plaster Paris</b> —Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent ad val.		
Blue Nova Scotia.....	3 00	
White Nova Scotia.....	5 00	
Calcined, eastern.....	2 40	
Calcined, city mills.....	2 50	

<b>Provisions</b> —Duty: beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.		
Pork has been more steady during the week, and has advanced, but closing dull.		
Beef, plain mess.....	1 00	
do new do .....	16 00	@ 21 00
do extra mess.....	21 50	@ 24 50
do do new .....		
do India mess.....		
Pork, mess, new.....	30 00	@ 30 25
do prime mess.....		
do mess, Old .....	29 00	@ 29 25
do prime, do .....	24 50	@ 25 00
Lard, in bbls.....	19	@ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
do kettle rendered .....		
Hams, pickled.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 19
do dry salted .....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 19
Shoulders, pickled.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
do dry salted.....		
Beef hams.....	3 00	
Bacon.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$

<b>Rags</b> —(Domestic).		
White, city.....	10	@ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seconds .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
City colored .....	4	1
Cauvas .....	11	@ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Country mixed .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

<b>Rice</b> —Duty: cleaned 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.		
Carolina .....	3 00	@ 100 lb.
East India, dressed.....	9 00	@ 9 25

<b>Salt</b> —Duty: sack, 24 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ 100 lb.; bulk, 18 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ 100 lb.		
Turks Islands.....	3 00	@ 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz.....		
Liverpool, ground.....	1 50	@ 1 70
do fine e. Ashton's .....	2 75	@
do fine, Northington's .....		2 85
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's .....		2 85
do fine, Marshall's .....		
Onondaga, com. fine.....	2 25	@ 2 50
do do .....	2 10	lb. bgs.
do do .....	1 65	@ 1 75
Solar coarse.....	38	@ 40
Fine screened.....	45	@ 46
do .....	3 00	
F. F. ....	240	lb. bgs.
	2 75	@ 3 00

<b>Saltpetre</b> —Duty: crude, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.		
Refined, pure.....	3 00	@ 18
Crude .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 9
Nitrate soda .....	gold	@ 4

<b>Seeds</b> —Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; canary, \$1 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of 60 lb.; and grass seeds, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent ad val.		
Clover.....	9	@ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Timothy, reaped.....	6 03	@ 6 50
Linseed, American, clean.....	2 75	@ 2 00
do American, rough $\frac{3}{4}$ bush	2 75	@ 2 90
do Calcutta .....	3 70	@ 3 75
do Bombay .....		3 80

<b>Shot</b> —Duty: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.		
Drop and Buck.....	3 00	@ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk. 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent.		
Tsatees, No. 1 @ 3.....	10 50	@ 11 00

Taysaams, superior, No. 1 @ 2 .....	9 50	@ 10 00
do medium, No. 3 @ 4....	8 50	@ 9 00
Canton, re-ealed, No. 1 @ 2....	8 50	@ 9 00
Japan, superior.....	10 00	@ 12 00
do No. 1 @ 3.....	8 0	@ 9 50
China thrown.....	14 50	@ 16 00
Italian thrown.....		..

<b>Skins</b> —Duty: 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent ad val.		
Goat, Curacao.....	50	@ 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
do Buenos Ayres.....		55
do Vera Cruz.....		55
do Tampico.....		55
do Matamoras.....		55
do Payta.....	50	@ 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
do Madras, each .....	55	@ 60
do Cape.....		40
Deer, San Juan .....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 55
do Bolivar .....	40	@ 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
do Honduras .....	60	@ 64
do Sisal.....	55	@ 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
do Para.....		55
do Vera Cruz .....	60	@ 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
do Chagres .....	65	@ 60
do Puerto Cabello.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 50

<b>Soap</b> —Duty: 1 cent $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., and 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent ad val.		
Castile.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plates, foreign.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

do domestic.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 11
<b>Spelter</b> —Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.		
Plates, foreign.....		
do domestic.....		

<b>Spices</b> —Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.		
Spices are very quiet with only a light jobbing business.		
Cassia, in mats.....	gold	45
Ginger, race and African.....	20	@

# 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:

RESOURCES.		DISBURSEMENTS.
Profits as above.....	\$632,489 25	Coupons..... \$129,120 00
Cash on hand April 1, '65	166,445 92	Div. (July, '65)
Materials on hand.....	23,323 57	4 per cent.. 144,652 00
Proceeds of allot'd stock.	1,001,025 00	Loss in C'1 R.R. 44,799 17
		Renewals of equipment.. 37,855 22— 356,426 39
		Reduct. of acnts payable 82,411 55
		Frac'l shares on allot'm'ts 7,190 00
		Schuyler fraud, p'd judg's 970,002 70
Total .....	\$1,823,283 24	Total..... \$1,416,030 64
Cash on hand April 1, 1866.....		407,252 60

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

Comparative Monthly			Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chicago and Rock Island.					
— Atlantic & Great Western. —	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.		
1864. (322 m.)	1865. (466 m.)	1866. (490 m.)	(257 m.)	(280 m.)	(280 m.)	(609 m.)	(609 m.)	(679 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)			
\$207,398	\$319,711	\$504,992	Jan.	\$100,991	\$280,503	\$210,171	Jan.	\$273,875	\$541,005	\$523,566	Jan.	\$158,735	\$305,554	\$297,555
229,011	347,648	—	Feb.	154,418	275,282	207,913	Feb.	317,839	482,164	405,634	Feb.	175,482	246,331	174,164
226,733	899,870	388,480	Mar.	195,803	299,063	304,885	Mar.	390,355	499,296	523,744	Mar.	243,150	289,403	226,251
191,269	406,680	—	April.	162,723	258,480	370,889	April.	421,363	468,358	518,736	April.	185,013	186,172	197,886
314,679	460,422	—	May.	178,786	322,277	—	May.	466,830	585,623	—	May.	198,679	227,260	—
314,521	521,174	—	June.	206,090	355,270	—	June.	565,145	747,942	—	June.	243,178	311,180	—
332,098	695,523	—	July.	224,257	335,985	—	July.	480,710	702,692	—	July.	224,980	232,728	—
406,076	738,527	—	Aug.	312,165	409,250	—	Aug.	519,306	767,508	—	Aug.	271,140	288,095	—
446,044	677,625	—	Sep.	354,554	401,280	—	Sep.	669,605	946,707	—	Sep.	331,494	384,290	—
396,847	719,911	—	Oct.	320,879	357,956	—	Oct.	729,759	923,886	—	Oct.	324,865	300,707	—
381,810	731,270	—	Nov.	307,808	307,919	—	Nov.	716,378	749,191	—	Nov.	336,617	261,141	—
357,556	599,732	—	Dec.	252,015	236,824	—	Dec.	563,401	546,609	—	Dec.	321,037	190,227	—
3,709,970	6,568,068	—	Year.	2,770,484	3,840,091	—	Year.	6,114,566	7,960,981	—	Year.	3,095,470	3,223,088	—
— Erie Railway. —	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.		
(657 m.)	(657 m.)	(797 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)			
\$984,837	\$1,001,007	\$1,187,188	Jan.	\$327,900	\$571,536	\$582,828	Jan.	\$77,010	\$98,112	\$90,125	Jan.	\$252,435	\$306,324	\$282,438
934,133	947,146	983,855	Feb.	416,588	528,972	512,027	Feb.	74,409	86,626	84,264	Feb.	278,848	279,137	265,796
1,114,508	1,256,567	1,070,434	Mar.	459,762	616,665	516,822	Mar.	89,901	93,503	82,910	Mar.	348,802	344,228	337,153
1,099,507	1,458,455	1,153,295	April.	423,797	516,608	406,773	April.	72,389	82,186	82,722	April.	338,276	337,240	343,730
1,072,293	1,333,461	—	May.	406,373	460,573	—	May.	83,993	73,842	—	May.	271,553	401,456	—
1,041,975	1,177,372	—	June.	510,100	617,682	—	June.	78,697	110,186	—	June.	265,780	365,663	—
994,317	1,202,180	—	July.	423,578	578,403	—	July.	91,809	101,652	—	July.	263,244	329,105	—
1,105,364	1,331,046	—	Aug.	586,964	747,469	—	Aug.	94,375	112,156	—	Aug.	346,781	413,501	—
1,301,005	1,336,615	—	Sep.	799,236	739,736	—	Sep.	93,078	120,051	—	Sep.	408,445	460,661	—
1,222,568	1,438,69	—	Oct.	661,391	641,589	—	Oct.	90,576	117,604	—	Oct.	410,802	490,693	—
1,224,909	1,522,472	—	Nov.	657,141	642,887	—	Nov.	96,908	114,512	—	Nov.	405,510	447,669	—
1,334,217	1,429,765	—	Dec.	603,402	518,088	—	Dec.	95,453	104,587	—	Dec.	376,470	328,869	—
13,429,643	15,434,775	—	Year.	6,329,447	7,181,208	—	Year.	1,038,165	1,222,017	—	Year.	3,966,946	4,504,546	—
— Mich. So. & N. Indiana. —	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.		
(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)		
\$256,600	\$363,996	\$314,598	Jan.	\$102,749	\$98,183	\$121,776	Jan.	46,474	86,523	122,621	Jan.	\$210,329	\$259,223	\$267,54
304,445	366,361	283,177	Feb.	115,135	74,283	84,897	Feb.	64,993	95,905	124,175	Feb.	260,466	239,189	246,10
338,454	413,323	412,393	Mar.	88,221	70,740	72,135	Mar.	83,702	106,269	121,904	Mar.	309,261	313,914	326,23
330,651	366,245	409,427	April.	140,418	106,689	—	April.	131,648	203,018	—	April.	269,443	271,527	277,42
267,126	353,194	—	May.	186,747	146,943	—	May.	126,970	237,562	—	May.	224,957	290,916	—
315,258	402,122	—	June.	212,209	224,388	—	June.	99,662	251,916	—	June.	223,242	304,463	—
278,891	309,083	—	July.	139,547	177,159	—	July.	86,42	241,370	—	July.	268,176	349,285	—
358,862	424,206	—	Aug.	113,399	170,555	—	Aug.	164,710	300,841	—	Aug.	302,596	344,700	—
402,219	484,173	—	Sep.	168,218	228,020	—	Sep.	221,638	395,579	—	Sep.	332,400	350,348	—
404,568	521,636	—	Oct.	178,526	310,594	—	Oct.	198,135	346,717	—	Oct.	278,006	372,618	—
448,934	498,421	—	Nov.	149,099	226,840	—	Nov.	129,227	171,125	—	Nov.	346,243	412,553	—
411,806	366,192	—	Dec.	117,013	110,664	—	Dec.	171,125	—	Dec.	275,950	284,819	—	
4,110,154	4,868,951	—	Year.	1,711,281	1,985,571	—	Year.	1,402,106	2,535,001	—	Year.	3,311,070	3,793,005	—
— Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago. —	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.		
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(484 m.)	(140 m.)	(157 m.)	(177 m.)			
\$290,676	\$690,144	\$555,488	Jan.	\$100,872	\$170,078	\$178,119	Jan.	\$79,735	\$144,084	\$226,059	Jan.	\$30,840	\$43,716	\$36,00
457,227	678,504	474,738	Feb.	147,485	153,903	155,893	Feb.	95,843	139,171	194,167	Feb.	37,488	37,265	36,00
611,297	857,583	654,390	Mar.	160,497	202,771	192,138	Mar.	132,896	155,753	256,407	Mar.	42,038	32,378	39,29
588,066	733,866	606,078	April.	157,786	169,299	—	April.	123,987	144,001	270,300	April.	41,450	33,972	43,33
525,751	637,186	—	May.	149,855	177,625	—	May.	127,010	138,738	—	May.	48,359	63,862	—
532,911	646,995	—	June.	155,730	173,722	—	June.	156,338	194,521	—	June.	68,118	82,147	—
506,640	584,523	—	July.	144,942	162,570	—	July.	139,675	271,725	—	July.	59,308	68,180	—
625,547	712,495	—	Aug.	218,236	218,236	—	Aug.	244,14	374,534	—	Aug.	49,903	59,862	—
675,830	795,938	—	Sept.	234,194	269,459	—	Sept.	375,534	379,981	—	Sept.	60,565	75,677	—
701,83	858,500	—	Oct.	203,785	222,924	—	Oct.	221,570	375,534	—	Oct.	56,871	92,715	—
691,55	712,362	—	Nov.	202,966	208,098	—	Nov.	220,209	361,610	—	Nov.	54,942	61,770	—
914,08	580,963	—	Dec.	204,726	162,604	—	Dec.	265,154	247,023	—	Dec.	42,195	37,830	—
7,130,45	8,489,063	—	Year.	2,084,074	2,290,696	—	Year.	2,050,893	2,926,678	—	Year.	587,078	689,383	—

## RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are leased roads, and have fixed incomes.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Friday.	COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are leased roads, and have fixed incomes.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Friday.
		Periods.	Last p'd.				Bid.	Asked	
<b>Railroad.</b>									
Alton and St. Louis*.	100	153,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Atlantic & Great Western.	50	11,522,150	.....						
do preferred.	50	1,919,000	.....						
Atlantic & St. Lawrence*.	100	2,494,900	.....						
Baltimore and Ohio.	100	13,188,902	April and Oct.	Apr. 4	110	111			
Washington Branch*.	100	1,650,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	128				
Bellefontaine Line.	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3					
Belvidere, Delaware.	100	997,112	.....						
Berkshire*.	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Apr. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Bloomsburg and Corning*.	50	250,000	June & Dec.	Dec. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Boston, Hartford and Erie.	100	8,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	99				
Boston and Lowell.	500	1,830,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	121			
Boston and Maine.	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	136				
Boston and Providence.	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	139	140			
Boston and Worcester.	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	139	140			
Brooklyn Central.	100	492,150	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	217				
Brooklyn City.	100	1,000,000	.....						
Brooklyn City and Newtown.	100	366,000	.....						
Buffalo, New York, and Erie*.	100	850,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Buffalo and State Line.	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 5	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	130			
Camden and Amboy.	100	4,988,180	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 10					
Camden and Atlantic.	50	378,455	.....						
do do preferred.	50	582,600	.....						
Cape Cod.	60	681,665	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Catawissa*.	50	1,150,000	.....						
do preferred.	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 5	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60			
Central of New Jersey.	100	10,685,940	Quarterly.	Apr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	116			
Cheshire (preferred).	100	2,085,925	Jan. and July	Jan. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	48				
Chester Valley*.	50	871,900	.....						
Chicago and Alton.	100	1,783,200	Mar and Sep.	Mar. 5	94	95			
do preferred.	100	2,425,400	Mar and Sep.	Mar. 5	101				
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May 5	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	116			
Chicago and Great Eastern.	100	1,000,000	.....						
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska*.	100	5,720,000	.....						
Chicago and Milwaukee*.	100	2,250,000	.....						
Chicago and Northwestern.	100	13,160,927	12,994,719	June & Dec.	June. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do do pref.	100	12,994,719	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Chicago and Rock Island.	100	6,000,000	.....						
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.	100	1,106,125	.....						
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.	100	3,000,000	Apr and Oct.	Apr. 4	.....				
Cincinnati and Zanesville.	100	2,000,000	.....						
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115			
Cleveland & Mahoning*.	50	1,036,000	May & Nov.	May. 4	.....				
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtab.	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	155				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.	50	5,403,910	Jan. and July	Apr. 6	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Cleveland and Toledo.	50	4,654,800	April and Oct.	Apr. 8	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Mar. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....				
Columbus and Xenia*.	50	1,490,800	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	133	134			
Concord.	50	1,500,000	May and Nov.	May. 4	133	134			
Concord and Portsmouth.	100	350,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....				
Coney Island and Brooklyn.	100	500,000	.....						
Connecticut and Passumpsic.	100	392,900	.....						
do do pref.	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	70				
Connecticut River.	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	104				
Covington and Lexington.	100	1,532,169	.....						
Dayton and Michigan.	100	2,316,705	.....						
Delaware*.	50	406,132	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	.....				
Delaware, Lacka. & Western.	50	10,247,050	Jan. and July	Jan. 5	.....				
Des Moines Valley.	100	1,550,050	.....						
Detroit and Milwaukee.	100	952,350	.....						
do do pref.	100	1,500,000	.....						
Dubuque and Sioux City.	100	1,751,577	.....						
do do pref.	100	1,982,180	March	Mar 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....				
Eastern, (Mass.)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	105	105 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.*.	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Apr.	.....				
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandagua.	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....				
Elmira and Williamsport*.	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....				
do do pref.	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....				
Erie.	100	16,570,100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 4	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$			
do preferred.	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	78			
Erie and Northeast*.	50	600,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 5	108 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Fitchburg.	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	108 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Forty-sec'd St. & Grand St. F'y.	100	750,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	.....				
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	100	1,900,000	.....						
do do pref.	100	5,253,836	.....						
Hartford and New Haven.	100	3,000,000	Quarterly.	April 3	169				
Housatonic.	100	820,000	.....						
do preferred.	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Hudson River.	100	6,563,250	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Huntingdon and Broad Top*.	50	494,380	.....						
do do pref.	50	190,750	Jan. and July	Jan. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	118				
Illinois Central.	100	23,374,400	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 5	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118			
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.	50	1,689,900	Mar. & Sep.	Mar. 4	70	75			
Indianapolis and Madison.	100	412,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 3	.....				
do do pref.	100	407,900	Jan. and July	Jan. 4	.....				
Jeffersonville.	50	1,015,907	Quarterly.	Apr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....				
Joliet and Chicago*.	100	1,500,000	.....						
Kennebec and Portland (new).	100	835,000	.....						

## RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.	Payable.	Principal payable.	FRIDAY.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.	Payable.	Principal payable.	FRIDAY.
		Rate.			Bid.			Rate.			Bid.
					Ask'd						Ask'd
<b>Railroad:</b>						<b>Railroad:</b>					
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>						<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>					
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1877		Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1887	
2d do do	1,000,000	7	do	1882		Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874	
Franklin Branch	528,000	7	do	1882		<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>					
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,014,000	7	do	1879		1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	
2d do do	800,000	7	do	1881		2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864	
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876		<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>					
2d do do	4,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883		1st Mortgage	734,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	
1st Mortgage S'k'g Fund (Buff. ex)	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1884		<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>					
1st do S'k'g Fund (Silv. Creek)	300,000	7	do	1884		1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863	
Consolidated Bonds	13,858,000	7	do	1895		1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894	
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>						<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>					
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	90	Mortgage, convertible	420,000	5	Jan. & July	1872	
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878		do do	739,200	6	Feb. & Aug	1874	96
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>						<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>					
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	97 1/2	1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	96
do do	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	92 1/2	2d Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	99 1/2
do do	700,000	6	do	1880	90	do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	99 1/2
do do	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	92 1/2	3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883	97
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>						4th do convertible	4,441,800	7	April & Oct	1880	
1st Mortgage (B. & I.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		5th do do	926,500	7	June & Dec	1888	
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	'70-'79		Sterling convertible	3,816,582	6	M'ch & Sep	1875	
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870		<i>Erie Railway:</i>					
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870		1st Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	
2d do do	347,000	7	do			2d do convertible	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>						3d do	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882	97 1/2
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867		4th do	1,350,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885		<i>Grand Junction:</i>					
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877		Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>						Great Western, (Ill.):					
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871		1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868	
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>						do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865	
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>					
1st do	200,000	6	do	1865		Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881	
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883	
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870		<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>					
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889		New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883	90
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>						<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>					
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1879	97	1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883	
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>						2d do sinking fund	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	97	<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>					
2d Mortgage	380,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870	80
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>						2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875	
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866		<i>Housatonic:</i>					
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	'69-'72		1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877	
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870		2d Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	103
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>						do	110,000	6	do	1869	
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883		3d do	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889		do	192,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893		Convertible	523,000	7	do	1867	100 100
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>						<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>					
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870	
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879		2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875	
<i>Catawissa:</i>						<i>Illinois Central:</i>					
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882		1st Mortgage, convertible	6,837,000	7	April & Oct	1875	103
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>						1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875	
1st Mortgage	909,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	100	Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do	1890	
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		<i>Indiana Central:</i>					
<i>Central Ohio:</i>						1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866	
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	78	2d do	864,000	10	do	1870	
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890	82	<i>Jeffersonville:</i>					
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865	80	2d Mortgage	187,000	7	April & Oct	1873	
<i>Cheshire:</i>						1st Mortgage	500,000	8	Jan. & July	1882	
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	'75-'80	92	2d Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	Jan. & July	1882	
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>						1st mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881	
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	519,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		2d do	187,000	7	Jan. & July	1866	
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1893	95	<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>					
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1893	97	1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866	
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>						2d do	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881	
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	112	<i>Jeffersonville:</i>					
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883		2d Mortgage	685,000	7	May &amp		

## RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			FRIDAY.	
		Rate	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Askd			Rate	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Askd
<b>Railroad:</b>													
<i>Naugatuck:</i>							<i>St. Louis, Jacksonville &amp; Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage, (convertible) . . . . .	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876	...	92	1st Mortgage . . . . .	...	7	April & Oct.	...	...	...
<i>N. Haven, N. London &amp; Sionington:</i>							2d do . . . . .	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894	...	75
1st Mortgage . . . . .	450,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1861	...		2d do Income . . . . .						
2d do . . . . .	200,000	6	Jan. & July	1868	...		<i>Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							1st Mortgage (extended) . . . . .	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1900	...	...
1st Mortgage . . . . .	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869	...		2d do . . . . .	201,500	7	May & Nov	1875	...	...
<i>New Jersey:</i>							<i>Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:</i>						
Ferry Bonds of 1853 . . . . .	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873	...		1st Mortgage . . . . .	1,290,000	7	Jan. & July	1875	...	...
<i>New London Northern:</i>							2d Mortgage . . . . .	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867	...	...
1st General Mortgage . . . . .	300,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	...		South Carolina:	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872	...	...
<i>New York Central:</i>							Sterling Loan . . . . .	2,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1866	...	...
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds . . . . .	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	92		Domestic Bonds . . . . .	1,070,000	5	Various	68-74	...	...
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal) . . . . .	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	91		<i>Staten Island:</i>						
Real Estate Bonds . . . . .	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	...		1st Mortgage . . . . .	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	...	...
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks) . . . . .	663,000	6	do	1883	...		1st Mortgage . . . . .	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876	...	...
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts) . . . . .	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	...		Terre Haute and Indianapolis:	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866	...	...
Bonds of August, 1859, convert . . . . .	604,000	7	do	1876	...		1st Mortgage, convertible . . . . .	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	...	...
Bonds of 1865 . . . . .	...	7	do	1876	...		Third Avenue (N. Y.):						
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							1st Mortgage . . . . .						
1st General Mortgage . . . . .	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	...		Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:						
Consolidated Mortgage . . . . .	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893	...		1st Mortgage . . . . .	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894	...	...
3d Mortgage . . . . .	1,000,000	7	do	1868	94		Toledo and Wabash:						
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash) . . . . .	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	90%	92
Plain Bonds . . . . .	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866	...		1st do (extended) . . . . .	2,500,000	7	do	1884	90%	...
Mortgage Bonds . . . . .	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875	...		2d do (Toledo and Wabash) . . . . .	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	74%	80
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western) . . . . .	1,500,000	7	do	1875	...	...
1st Mortgage . . . . .	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78	...		Sinking Fund Bonds . . . . .	152,35	7	do	1865	...	...
<i>Northern Central:</i>							Equipment bonds . . . . .	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	...	...
State Loans . . . . .	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	irred.	84		<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
2d Mortgage Sinking Fund . . . . .	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85		1st Mortgage . . . . .	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887	...	...
Baltimore and Susq. S'k'g Fund . . . . .	150,000	6	Quarterly	1866	...		2d do . . . . .	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885	...	...
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							3d do . . . . .	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	...	...
Plain Bonds . . . . .	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874	...		Convertible . . . . .	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882	...	...
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>Troy Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds . . . . .	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	90		Mortgage Bonds . . . . .	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863	...	...
Chattel Mortgage . . . . .	360,000	10	do	1887	...		do do . . . . .	180,000	6	do	1867	...	...
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore) . . . . .	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	96		1st Mortgage . . . . .	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	1861	93%	...
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.) . . . . .	1,000,000	6	do	1873	90		2d do (no interest) . . . . .	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	30%	...
3d do (do do do) . . . . .	500,000	6	do	1885	93		<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
3d do (not guaranteed) . . . . .	500,000	6	do	1885	96		1st Mortgage . . . . .	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1883	...	93%
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							<i>Warren:</i>						
General Mortgage . . . . .	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	...		1st Mortgage (guaranteed) . . . . .	800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875	...	...
Steamboat Mortgage . . . . .	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	...		Mortgage Bonds . . . . .	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863	...	...
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							do do . . . . .	180,000	6	do	1867	...	...
1st Mortgage . . . . .	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1869	93		<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							1st Mortgage . . . . .	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	1861	93%	...
1st Mortgage . . . . .	2,900,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	87		2d do (no interest) . . . . .	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	30%	...
2d do (W. D.) . . . . .	750,000	7	do	1874	90		<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							1st Mortgage . . . . .	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1883	...	93%
1st Mortgage . . . . .	225,000	7	Jan. & July	70-80	...		<i>Warren:</i>						
<i>Pacific, (S. W. Branch):</i>							1st Mortgage (guaranteed) . . . . .	800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875	...	...
Mortgage, guar. by Mo. . . . .	1,139,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87	...		Mortgage Bonds . . . . .	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863	...	...
<i>Panama:</i>							do do . . . . .	180,000	6	do	1867	...	...
1st Mortgage, sterling . . . . .	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870	...		<i>Troy Union:</i>						
1st do do . . . . .	346,000	7	do	1875	...		Mortgage Bonds . . . . .	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863	...	...
2d do do . . . . .	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug	1872	...		do do . . . . .	180,000	6	do	1867	...	...
<i>Peninsula:</i>							<i>Troy Union:</i>						
1st Mortgage . . . . .	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	70	...	Mortgage Bonds . . . . .	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863	...	...
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							do do . . . . .	180,000	6	do	1867	...	...</td

## INSURANCE STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Marked thus (*) are participating, and (†) write Marine Risks.	Dec. 31, 1865.		DIVIDEND.		Bid.	Ask. ed.
	Capital.	Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.		
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000	343,775	Jan. and July.	75	
American *.....	50	200,000	486,942	Jan. and July.	180	
American Exch'e.....	100	200,000	238,926	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 3 1/2	
Arctic.....	50	500,000	614,101	Jan. and July.	Jan. '65 .5	100
Astor.....	25	250,000	297,373	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .5	100
Baltic.....	25	200,000	244,279	May and Nov.		
Beekman.....	25	200,000	227,632	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. '65 .4	
Bowery.....	25	300,000	353,311	June and Dec.	Dec. '65 .5	
Broadway.....	25	200,000	268,582	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .5	
Central Park.....	100	150,000	178,264	Jan. and July.	July '64 .4	
Citizens'.....	20	300,000	548,389	do	Jan. '66 .10	
City.....	70	210,000	348,98	Feb. and Aug.	F. 3 1/2 p. sh.	
Clinton.....	100	250,000	266,277	Jan. and July.	July '65 .5	100
Columbia*.....	100	500,000	538,473	do	July '64 3 1/2	
Commerce.....	100	200,000	227,336	do	Jan. '66 .5	83
Commercial.....	50	200,000	279,681	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .5	
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000	310,563	April and Oct.	Oct. '65 .5	80
Continental *.....	100	500,000	1,532,888	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .7	
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000	448,269	March and Sep.	Mar. '64 .5	
Croton.....	100	200,000	249,133	Jan. and July.	July '64 .5	
Eagle.....	40	300,000	403,468	April and Oct.	Apr. '66 .5	100
Empire City.....	100	200,000	252,225	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .5	100
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	306,424	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Exchange.....	30	150,000	189,044	Feb. and Aug.	50	
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	278,483	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .5	
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	194,223	do	Jan. '66 3 1/2	
Firemen's Trust.....	10	150,000	187,573	do	July '65 .5	90
Fulton.....	25	200,000	305,956	do	Jan. '66 .5	100
Gallatin.....	50	150,000	162,281	May and Nov.	May .6	60
Gebhard.....	100	200,000	259,092	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .6	100
Germania.....	50	500,000	707,973	do	Jan. '66 .5	115
Globe.....	50	200,000	237,551	Jan. and July.	July '65 .5	
Great Western*†.....	100	1,000,000	3,177,437	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 3 1/2	93
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	283,331	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .5	
Grocers'.....	50	200,000	224,508	April and Oct.	Apr. '65 .5	
Guardian.....	—	200,000	189,759	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 3 1/2	
Hamilton.....	15	150,000	198,860	do	Jan. '66 .4	
Hanover.....	50	400,000	556,304	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Harmony (F. & M.)†.....	50	300,000	503,880	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Hoffinan.....	50	200,000	233,893	do	Jan. '66 .5	100
Home.....	100	2,000,000	3,598,694	do	Jan. '66 .5	125
Hope.....	50	200,000	238,031	do	Jan. '65 .5	
Howard.....	50	300,000	424,017	do	Jan. '66 .6	
Humboldt.....	100	200,000	240,339	do	July '65 .5	75
Import' & Trade'.....	50	200,000	214,320	do	July '65 .6	80
Indemnity.....	100	150,000	233,484	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '65 .5	80
International.....	100	1,000,000	1,848,518	do	Feb. '66 3 1/2	8
Irving.....	25	200,000	262,048	do	Aug. '65 .5	85
Jefferson.....	30	200,000	281,929	March and Sep.	Mar. '66 .6	
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000	330,621	Jan. and July.	July '65 .5	
Lamar.....	100	300,000	407,389	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Lenox.....	25	150,000	192,048	do	July '65 .4	100
Lorillard*.....	25	1,000,000	1,402,681	do	Jan. '66 .5	100
Manhattan.....	100	500,000	1,078,577	do	Jan. '66 .10	140
Market*.....	100	200,000	390,432	do	Jan. '66 3 1/2	
Mechan' & Trade'.....	25	200,000	229,653	do	July '65 .6	
Mercantile.....	100	200,000	237,069	do	Jan. '66 .4	
Mercantile Mut'†.....	100	640,000	1,332,469	do	Jan. '66 3 1/2	
Merchants'.....	50	200,000	297,611	do	July '65 .10	200
Metropolitan*†.....	100	1,000,000	1,645,984	do	July '65 .5	
National.....	7 1/2	200,000	269,992	do	Jan. '66 .8	
New Amsterdam.....	25	300,000	359,325	do	July '65 .5	95
N. Y. Equitable.....	3 3/5	210,000	281,838	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .4	
N. Y. Fire and Mar. ....	100	200,000	283,567	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 3 1/2	
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000	2,294,030	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .6	95
North American*.....	50	1,000,000	751,653	do	Jan. '66 .5	
North River.....	25	350,000	409,218	April and Oct.	Apr. '66 .4	
Northwestern.....	50	150,000	221,607	Jan. and July.	July '65 .5	150
Pacific.....	25	200,000	280,206	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Park.....	100	200,000	233,603	do	July '64 .5	
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000	187,612	do	Jan. '66 .5	
People's.....	20	150,000	188,056	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .4	
Phoenix†.....	50	1,000,000	1,698,292	Jan. and July.	July '65 .5	110
Relief.....	50	200,000	289,628	do	July '65 .5	105
Republic*.....	100	300,000	558,647	do	Jan. '66 3 1/2	103
Resolute*.....	100	200,000	273,647	do	Jan. '66 .3 1/2	
Rutgers'.....	25	200,000	244,606	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .5	
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000	179,926	do	Feb. '65 .5	
St. Nicholast.....	25	150,000	182,845	Jan. and July.	July '63 .4	
Security*†.....	50	1,000,000	1,548,964	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 3 1/2	50
Standard.....	50	200,000	275,036	Jan. and July.	Jan. '66 .5	
Star.....	100	200,000	247,281	do	Jan. '66 .5	110
Sterling*.....	100	200,000	204,937	do	80	
Stuyvesant.....	25	200,000	243,711	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .4	
Tradesmen's.....	25	150,000	209,991	Jan. and July.	July '65 .5	
United States.....	26	250,000	372,899	do	Jan. '66 .5	
Washington.....	50	400,000	688,391	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .6	120
Washington*†.....	100	287,400	581,689	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66 .2	
Yonkers and N. Y. ....	100	500,000	621,301	do	Jan. '66 .5	90

## MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP.—FRIDAY.

COMP. NIES.	Out-standing	Bid.	Ask-ed.	COMPANIES.	Out-standing	Bid.	Ask-ed.
Atlantic Mut. 1864	2,599,520	95	....	Orient Mut. 1859	....	55	....
do 1845	2,705,000	....	....	do 1860	131,270	....	....
do 1866	83	92 1/2	....	do 1861	105,770	....	....
Commer'l Mu. 1860	81,120	....	90	do 1863	100,830	....	....
do 1861	48,660	....	86	do 1864	53,610	....	....
do 1862	84,120	....	82	do 1865	....	....	....
do 1863	78,700	....	....	do 1866	....	....	....
do 1864	126,540</						



## Steamship and Express Co's.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S  
THROUGH LINETo 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

HARNDEN EXPRESS, 65 Broadway,  
as they have unsurpassed facilities for the rapid and safe forwarding of  
GOLD SILVER, JEWELRY, & MERCHANTISE  
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, New York City.  
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. 33 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. Jessup & 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,  
C. J. Despard, ELLWOOD WALTER, President,  
CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Prest.  
C. J. Despard, Secretary.

## Insurance.

## HOPE

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 IN LAND 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 &amp; 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 &amp; Fire Insurance.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,  
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

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

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

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

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1855,

FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President,  
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President,  
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., 2d V. P.

HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

## Insurance.

## Sun Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS,  
49 WALL STREET.)

ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1865 - - \$2,716,424 32

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.  
EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

## Niagara Fire Insurance COMPANY.

NO. 12 WALL STREET.

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

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

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

## The Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1865, OVER \$13,500,000 00

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 98Gross Assets..... \$556,303 98  
Total Liabilities..... 24,550 00

DORAS L. STONE,

President.

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

## Bankers.

## VERMILY &amp; Co., BANKERS.

No. 44 Wall Street. New York,  
Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery a  
series 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 GOVERN-  
MENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.Compound Interest Notes of 1864 &  
1865 Bought and Sold.

VERMILY &amp; Co.

## JOHN MUNROE &amp; Co.,

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

Lawrence

Brothers

&amp; 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 &amp; 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 States  
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 &amp; 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 &amp; Co.,

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,

## BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

AND

JOHN MUNROE &amp; 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.  
A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. { Capital,  
\$500,000

## The Corn Exchange

NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA.

Attends to business of Banks & Bankers  
on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,  
OF RICHMOND, VA.,Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the  
Government.Collections made in this city and all accessible  
points in the South.

H. G. FANT, President.

S. A. GLOVER, Cashier.

## Western Bankers.

## GILMORE, DUNLAP &amp; Co.,

108 &amp; 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 margin when desired.

New York correspondent and reference.

Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE &amp; CO.

## Bankers and Brokers.

JAY COOKE,  
WM. G. MOORHEAD, }  
H. D. COOKE,{ H. C. FAHNESTOCK,  
EDWARD DODGE,  
PITT COOKE.JAY COOKE & Co.,  
BANKERS.In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and  
Washington we have this day opened an office at No.  
Nassau, corner of Wall Street, in this city.Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co.,  
New York, Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington  
House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio,  
will be resident partners.We shall give particular attention to the PURCHASE,  
SALE, and EXCHANGE of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of  
all issues; to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS,  
BONDS and GOLD, and to all business of National  
Banks.

JAY COOKE &amp; CO.

March 1, 1866.

CORN, TWEEDIE & Co.,  
BANKERS & BROKERS,  
No. 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Foreign Exchange  
and Government Securities,  
UGHT 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 &amp; CO.

## Bankers &amp; 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, Bank  
ers and others. Orders for the Purchase and  
Sale of Government Securities receive partic-  
ular attention. Special attention is given to the trans-  
action of all business connected with the Treasury  
Department.

## Bankers and Brokers.

## Galwey, Kirkland &amp; Co.,

49 EXCHANGE PLACE,  
BANKERS AND BROKERS.Railway Shares, Bonds, and Gover-  
nment 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, Cassado & 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 & Co.,  
BANKERS,  
35 WALL STREET,  
NEW YORK.**

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

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

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

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD  
Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the collection of Dividends, Drafts, &c.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,  
BANKERS,  
CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,  
ISSUE**

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,  
For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

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

## Depew &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 & Co.,  
BANKERS,  
No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST.**

Dealers in Government and other Securities.

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

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

SIMON DE VISSER,  
52 Exchange Place, New York.

## Commercial Cards.

## S. H. PEARCE &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

## DUPLEX 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 &amp; Caldwell,

## COTTON FACTORS

AND

## General 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 &amp; Co., Bankers, N. Y.

Messrs. Brown &amp; Ives, Providence, R. I.

## Catlin &amp; Satterthwaite,

## LATE SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,

## ADJUSTERS OF AVERAGES

AND

## Insurance Brokers,

No. 61 WILLIAM ST.

W. STUYVESANT CATLIN. JAS. S. SATTERTHWAITE.

## Fire Insurance.

## GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY, N.

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	DRAYTON HILLYER,
ROBERT BUELLE,	THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
EBENEZER FLOWER,	WALTER KERNEY,
ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY,	CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
ROLAND MATHER,	WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD,	GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM,	THOMAS K. BRAKE,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,	ERASTUS COLLINS,
	EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1866,.....	\$4,067,455 80
Liabilities,.....	244,391 43

NEW YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

## Miscellaneous.

## 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 38 Broad Street.  
New York City

## STORAGE,

## No Cotton Taken,

IN FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES,

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

## Greenwich Street.

R. P. GETTY &amp; SON,

115 GREENWICH STREET.

## J. M. WARDWELL,

REMOVED FROM 83 JOHN STREET

TO 45 CLIFF STREET.

## CARLETON, FOUTE &amp; Co.,

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

## General Commercial Agents.

NOS. 38 BROAD AND 36 NEW STREETS.

G. N. CARLETON, A. M. FOUTE, New York.

R. B. SPEED, A. M. SUMMERS, New Orleans.

J. H. SPEED, W. B. DONOHO, Memphis.

W. M. COZART, J. J. STOCKARD, Mobile.

Consignments and orders solicited.

CARLETON, FOUTE &amp; Co.

New York, Feb. 1, 1866.

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