

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.	
The Treasury and its Assailants.....	769
The Tax Bill in the Senate.....	770
The War in Europe and the United States.....	771
The Present High Prices.....	772
The Strikes.....	773
Analyses of Railroad Reports.....	773
Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	774
Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	776
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.....	777
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities.....	781
Commercial Epitome.....	783
Cotton.....	784
Breadstuffs.....	785
Dry Goods.....	785
Exports and Imports.....	787
Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	789-91
THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.	
Railway News.....	792
Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List.....	793
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	794-95
Insurance and Mining Journal.....	796
Advertisements.....	797-800

The Chronicle.

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THE TREASURY AND ITS ASSAILANTS.

To hear some of our really able and patriotic financial men converse, one would think that the national finances are in a very gloomy condition indeed; and that the future, to say the least, is not very promising. Now, we are quite willing to confess that we have never had much sympathy with the croakers, and at present we are unusually disinclined to accord with their views. Their sinister hints and gloomy prognostications have been so often contradicted by the facts, and such is the general confidence in the country, its riches, its credit, its recuperative forces, its irrepressible energy, its high destiny, its glorious future, that while we do not deny our national propensity to make mistakes—financial mistakes, political mistakes, fiscal mistakes—still we do claim that our people have the good habit, which is pretty

frequently exhibited, of learning wisdom from failure, and of transmuting repulses into victories.

Nothing, for instance, can be more objectionable in some of its aspects than our system of internal and customs duties. Yet, who will venture to doubt that it contains the germ of a new system which will be more perfect, more effective, better adapted to our institutions, and less repressive to the enterprise and progress of our people, than would have been any exotic system from Europe, had we taken the most perfect, and tried to acclimate and naturalize it on this great free Continent of ours? Meanwhile our system is working well. Already, during the current fiscal year, we have raised by our customs duties a prodigious sum in gold, probably not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Our newly fabricated Internal Revenue machinery will collect, during the year, more than the 300 millions that was anticipated. In other words, we have raised, during the year, a revenue of 450 millions of dollars; or more than is raised either by Great Britain or France. If, two years ago, we had predicted that before the Seven-thirties matured we should not only have terminated our war successfully, but should have established a fiscal system which, notwithstanding its patent imperfections, would accomplish such results as these, in how many persons would our words have been met rather by the wish than by the belief that they might prove true?

Next, as to our National Debt. Again and again it has been urged that outstanding claims would swell its vast aggregate to 3,000 millions or more, and the burden of so prodigious a sum on ourselves and our children was very justly looked upon as appalling. Here, again, however, we find that the facts were far outstripped and grievously misrepresented. Last August the aggregate debt was larger than it has ever been before or since, and it then fell far short of 2,800 millions. We may now be absolutely certain that the debt, when all outstanding claims are met, cannot reach 3,000 millions, and will probably not much exceed its present aggregate of 2,670 millions.

Again, there has been considerable excitement, not unnaturally produced, by the private sale and purchase of Government securities on account of the Treasury. It is, no doubt, to be regretted that these transactions were conducted under the veil of secrecy, the public not being informed of the facts until they appeared in Mr. McCulloch's monthly statement of the Treasury. It would have been better, no doubt, and more consistent with the traditions, the habits, and the principles of our popular institutions, as well as more in accordance with what is done by other Governments, if there had been no attempt at secrecy. We are glad, there-

fore, that the recent Congressional enquiry has elicited the facts; for the official report has shown how much those facts have been distorted and misconceived. Since the 1st January all that Mr. McCulloch has done in this respect is to fund Seven-thirties and Compound Notes into Five-twenties to the amount of some 23 millions; and to purchase a small amount—about 1½ millions—of the 173 millions of outstanding Ten-forties. This last transaction, as we explained at the time, was altogether exceptional, and we understand it will not be repeated. Now, by these several movements a direct saving to the Government has been effected to the amount of more than \$800,000; the credit of the Treasury has been improved, the new Five-twenties have been negotiated at from two to three per cent. premium, the Ten-forties have advanced in the market from 92 to 96, and the way has thus been in part prepared for any funding operations which may be next entered upon.

It were greatly to be wished that these funding operations had not been checked by the recent Treasury sales of gold; respecting which the Congressional investigation, to which we referred two weeks ago, is now in progress. The only new features in this enquiry are the letters of Mr. McCulloch, giving an account of his sales of gold since the 1st January, which was met by a resolution proposed by Mr. Wilson and adopted by the House unanimously. Both these documents we print elsewhere. On many accounts, we think, it was a mistake to sell 50,000,000 of gold in the present condition of the Treasury. And little, if any, ought to be parted with at the time and at the price which were chosen for the heaviest sales. When the Congressional enquiry throws further light on the facts, we shall have more to say about them.

THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have made some important amendments in the new tax bill. The first of these which demands notice is the reduction of the tax on cotton to two cents instead of five cents, as was proposed by the House. In cotton we have a product which, when our facilities for raising it are restored, will bring a heavy and increasing annual revenue to the Treasury. To impose a heavier tax than two cents a pound at present, would, we believe, indefinitely postpone the resuscitation of the business, and would operate as a premium on the crops of our foreign rivals, especially the cotton planters of British India, whose facilities for production and transportation are very far in advance of what they ever were before.

Another change proposed by the Senate applies to the tax on the circulation of such State banks as are converted into National banks, or such as cease altogether to do a banking business. On the old outstanding notes of these banks an additional tax of one-fourth per cent. a month, or three per cent. a year, is to be paid; while on the outstanding circulation of other State banks the ten per cent. duty imposed by the Act of June, 1864, is to take effect on the 1st of July, 1867, instead of 1st July, 1866. The following clause, relative to the taxation of converted banks is also proposed in place of Section 14 of the Act of 1864:

That the capital of any State bank or banking association which has ceased or shall cease to exist, or which has been or shall be converted into a national bank, for all the purposes of the act to which this is an amendment, shall be assumed to be the capital as it existed immediately before such bank ceased to exist, or was converted as aforesaid; and whenever the outstanding circulation of any bank, association, corporation, company, or person shall be reduced to an amount not exceeding five per centum of the chartered or declared capital existing at the time the same was issued, said circulation shall be free from taxation; and whenever any bank which has ceased to issue notes for circulation shall deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money, the amount of its outstanding circulation, to be redeemed at par under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, it shall be exempt from any tax upon such circulation; and whenever any State bank, or banking association, has been converted into a National bank-

ing association, and such National banking association has assumed the liabilities of such State bank or banking association, including the redemption of its bills, or by any agreement or understanding whatever with the representatives of such State bank or banking association, shall use the bills of such State bank or banking association, such National banking association shall be held to make the required return and payment on the circulation outstanding, so long as such circulation shall exceed five per centum of the capital before such conversion of such State bank or banking association.

These are the main features of the amendments suggested in the bill since it left the House. There are also a number of subordinate changes. One of these permits gas companies to charge the public with their taxes. This unpopular and very objectionable arrangement will not, we trust, be concurred in by the House. The rate of tax on brokers' sales of stocks and other things is modified, as are also the already complicated provisions applying to transactions in distilled spirits and ale.

Probably, however, no part of the new tax law is destined to receive a greater amount of public criticism than the provisions relative to seizures of goods for alleged violations of the revenue laws. Great abuses are reported to have occurred in this country, and especially in Europe, in consequence of the undefined and very large powers confided in such cases to officers of the revenue. The Senate Committee propose to insert a new section into the law on this subject, and on account of its importance we give it entire:

SEC. 64. And be it further enacted, That hereafter in all cases of seizure of any goods, wares, or merchandise which shall, in the opinion of the collector or deputy collector, making such seizure, be of the appraised value of three hundred dollars or less, and which shall have been so seized as being subject to forfeiture under any of the provisions of this act, or of any act to which this is an amendment, excepting in cases otherwise provided, the said collector or deputy collector shall proceed as follows, that is to say: He shall cause a list containing a particular description of the goods, wares, or merchandise so seized to be prepared in duplicate, and an appraisement of the same to be made by three sworn appraisers, to be selected by him for said purpose, who shall be respectable and disinterested citizens of the United States, residing within the collection district wherein the seizure was made. The aforesaid list and appraisement shall be properly attested by such collector or deputy collector and the persons making the appraisement, for which service said appraisers shall be allowed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day each, to be paid as other necessary charges of collectors according to law. If the said goods shall be found by such appraisers to be of the value of three hundred dollars or less, the said collector or deputy collector shall publish a notice, for the space of three weeks, in some newspaper of the district where the seizure was made, describing the articles, and stating the time, place, and cause of their seizure, and requiring any person or persons claiming them to appear and make such claim within thirty days from the date of the first publication of such notice: Provided, That any person or persons claiming the goods, wares, or merchandise, so seized, within the time specified in the notice, may file with such collector or deputy collector a claim, stating his or their interest in the articles seized, and may execute a bond to the United States in the penal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with sureties, to be approved by said collector or deputy collector, conditioned that, in case of condemnation of the articles so seized, the obligors will pay all the costs and expenses of the proceedings to obtain such condemnation; and upon the delivery of such bond to the collector or deputy collector, he shall transmit the same, with the duplicate list and description of the goods seized, to the United States district attorney for the district, who shall proceed thereon in the ordinary manner prescribed by law: And provided, also, That if there shall be no claim interposed and no bond given within the time above specified, the collector or deputy collector, as the case may be, shall give ten days' notice of the sale of the goods, wares, or merchandise, by publication; and at the time and place specified in said notice, shall sell the articles so seized at public auction, and, after deducting the expense of appraisement and sale, he shall deposit the proceeds to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury. And within one year after the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise, as aforesaid, any person or persons claiming to be interested in the goods, wares, or merchandise so sold may apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for a remission of the forfeiture thereof, or any of them, and a restoration of the proceeds of the said sale, which may be granted by the said Secretary upon satisfactory proof, to be furnished in such manner as he shall prescribe: Provided, That it shall be satisfactorily shown that the applicant, at the time of the seizure and sale of the goods in question, and during the intervening time, was absent out of the United States, or in such circumstances as prevented him from knowing of such seizure, and that he did not know of the same; and also that the said forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence or any intention of fraud on the part of the owner or owners of such goods. If no application for such restoration be made within one year, as hereinbefore prescribed, then, at the expiration of the said time the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the proceeds of the sale of the said goods, wares, or merchandise to be distributed according to law, as in the case of goods, wares, or merchandise condemned and sold pursuant to the decree of a competent court.

According to Adam Smith and all the great authorities, it is one of the fundamental requisites of tax legislation that

it should be simple and so clear that all persons—both those who have to pay and those who have to collect it—shall have no difficulty in deciding at once how much is due. But it is one of the chief defects of our tax laws that they violate this cardinal principle. If any further proof should be wanting of this, we may find it in the tax bill now under discussion. On the 25th of April this measure was introduced into the House and contained 134 pages. On the 18th of June it was reported with amendments from the Finance Committee of the Senate and had grown to 244 pages. When it is remembered that this formidable document is itself only an amendment to former laws, to which it makes reference in almost every section, the charge we have ventured to bring against our tax laws is, we think, sufficiently borne out. As every new fiscal enactment creates a new crime, vindicated by pains and penalties, it is of the highest possible importance that tax laws should be simple and easy to be understood by plain people. What the country needs in this respect is, that every new tax enactment should be complete in itself, and we trust that the committees and members of Congress will bear this in mind.

The intricacy of our methods of taxation was not, perhaps, in the first instance, to be easily avoided. It arose out of the peculiarity of our position as a great, rich, untaxed Republic, called upon suddenly to raise, by whatever means, a large immediate revenue to support our Government. Some degree of confusion and irregularity was therefore at first to be expected. But the problem of raising a revenue is now solved. During the past three years, we have abundantly proved that this country is unsurpassed by any in Europe in its capability of raising a large annual sum from taxation. What we have to do now is to find out how the needful revenue for the support of the Government can be raised with the least inconvenience to the nation, the least oppressive and vexatious interference with individuals, and the least interruption of the growth of national prosperity and national wealth.

THE WAR IN EUROPE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

Our previsions of last week in regard to the probable futility of the neutral propositions for a Congress of the Powers of Europe, have been more than justified, by the events of which the tidings have since reached us.

Under the guidance of statesmen less astute than the far-seeing and energetic Premier of Prussia, or carried away by his own impetuous and arrogant temper, the Emperor Francis Joseph committed the grave diplomatic blunder of preventing altogether the assemblage of a Congress before which it would have been very difficult for either Prussia or Italy to put Austria diplomatically in the wrong. With more than eight hundred thousand men under arms; supported by a strangely harmonious condition of the popular feeling throughout the Empire; and pressed on to action by the sharp necessities of a desperate financial position, the Kaiser, perhaps, thought it wisest to stand defiantly upon his diplomatic rights, and to invite at once that ordeal by battle, of which the conferences at Paris must in any event have proved to be merely the prologue. He gave orders to the isolated body of Austrian troops, by which the Duchy of Holstein has for some time past been occupied, to protect and permit the election of Federal deputies by the people of Holstein. Prussia, in response, regarding this action as a definitive rupture with herself, and being by her geographical position entirely "mistress of the situation," both in Holstein and Schleswig, sent General Manteuffel, commanding the Prussian forces in Schleswig, orders to immediately occupy all posts in Holstein not actually in the possession of the Austrian contingent. Upon the advance of the Prussians, the Austrian Gen-

eral Von Gablenz withdrew before them, and the war may be said to have begun without the exchange of a shot, the generals of the two recently allied and now antagonistic powers behaving to each other as courteously as Lord John Hay and the Colonel of the French *Garde Royale* at the famous fight of Fontenoy.

The receipt of this intelligence produced, of course, a profound effect throughout Europe, it being everywhere expected that the next and more decisive step must be taken at once by Austria in the form of an advance of the the Austrian "Army of the North" into the splendid Prussian province of Silesia. Flanked on the Northwest by the small independent kingdom of Saxony, whose independence, of course, neither of the great belligerents will be likely at all to respect, the province of Silesia throughout nearly two-thirds of its long frontier line lies directly open to the attacks of Austria. It is protected indeed to a certain extent by the formidable chain of mountains known as the Ruseirgebirge, or "Giant Mountains," the Silesian side of which chain is commanded by a series of Prussian fortresses and *places d'armes*. But it is menaced now by the most powerful army which Austria has brought into the field since the time of the first Napoleon, under the command of a general, Field-Marshal Von Benedek, who won considerable reputation, both in the Hungarian and the Italian wars, and it is such a prize as Austria may well be justified in concentrating all her strength to strike for, to win, and, if possible, to keep. Originally a province of the Empire, and wrested from Maria Theresa by the great Frederic, Silesia is now the wealthiest manufacturing district of Prussia and of Germany. It contains nearly three millions of inhabitants, and is divided into three circles or *Bezirke*, those of Liegnitz, Breslau, and Oppeln, the central circle, of which the great City of Breslau is the capital, being rich enough of itself, if once seized by an Austrian army, to constitute a permanent base of operations against the Northern monarchy. It is a curious fact that now, almost exactly at the close of a century from the date of its conquest by Prussia, Silesia should thus become the immediate leading object of a war between the two great States which now as then are contending for supremacy in Germany, and that now as then an Austrian sovereign should find himself supported in such a war by his Hungarian subjects as no ruler of his race has been supported by them in any one of the many conflicts which have stained the history of Europe and of Germany with blood in those long intervening years. This fact, to which we have already called attention in these columns, is of special importance as indicating the deeper causes and provocations to the existing conflict which lie beneath and behind the ambition of Count Bismark, and the impatience of the Austrian Kaiser, causes and provocations, the effect of which will soon be seen in the widening sweep of the struggle when once fairly begun, and which will impart to it a more serious and significant character than it is commonly admitted in the press of western Europe to possess.

The tidings of the failure of the last effort of diplomacy to avert an appeal to arms were followed on this side of the water by a sudden and alarming advance in the premium on gold. We do not propose to enter to-day into a full discussion of the origin of this phenomenon, or of the probable consequences to ourselves of a wide-spread and destructive Continental war. But it is eminently desirable that we should be aroused by it to consider how greatly our financial and commercial relations with Continental Europe have been changed by the events of the last six years; and how much more important those relations now are in their bearings upon our home interests than they were before the recent enormous development both of our commerce with the German States and of our national debt. The efforts and

the influence of France may for a time hold back the smaller German States of the South and West, Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemberg and the petty sovereignties immediately dependent upon them, from the vortex of the war. But nothing can avert the immediate action of the conflict upon the commercial and industrial condition of these States, and through them upon all communities in any degree connected with them; and prudent men will bear it in mind, here in America as well as beyond the seas, that the coming summer and autumn are certain to witness financial and commercial disturbances analogous in kind if not equal in degree to those which for the four years of our civil war, fevered every branch of industry and activity among us, generated the passions and the perils of speculation, and unsettled all the system of our public and private economy. Not that we believe this result must of necessity be disastrous to ourselves, for if we only put our house in order and prepare for the storm, we may reap decided advantage from the strife now just begun.

THE PRESENT HIGH PRICES.

The chief obstacle to the restoration to this country of its former prosperity, the obstacle which must be removed as soon as practicable, is the high rate of prices upon all the necessaries of life. It is of comparatively small account what colossal fortunes are amassed, what apparent exhibition of wealth a people may be able to display. When the nation is compelled to pay exorbitantly for whatever is eaten and worn, it is fast becoming impoverished. That is precisely the condition of matters in this country at this very moment. Food of every kind, however abundant, is dear; and cloths are held at rates beyond the ability of the majority of wearers.

We have abundant witness to this on every hand. Men employed in the various avocations of industry find it no easy matter to make the two ends meet, although wages generally are higher than ever. They find themselves obliged to pay for rents an amount so exorbitant as to leave little behind for other necessaries. In the City of New York, a large proportion of them have been compelled to give up their more comfortable homes for little unwholesome apartments in tenement houses, where squalor, dirt and a noxious atmosphere speedily brutifies and degrades the inmates. Luxuries being out of the question altogether, cheap liquors become a substitute.

As for the hundred thousands of female operatives, the burden falls on them most cruelly. They must be neatly dressed, and be able to fill up all the hours of labor, at a remuneration little greater than that received for similar service ten years ago. Whatever increase of compensation may have been granted to laborers and other persons employed, it has never been equivalent to that of the prices of the articles of consumption in our markets. Indeed, it is the ultimate natural influence of high prices to depress the rate of wages to a point proportionately lower than the prices of the necessaries of life. Observations at different periods have shown that they naturally have this effect. The tendency, when the means of subsistence are hard to procure, is for all persons employed, and laborers, to increase their exertions, thus overstocking the market with their labor. This was prevented during the war by the repeated calls for men in the military service. Now it is different, as is evident from the unsuccessful termination of the recent strikes, all of which have resulted disastrously to the laborer.

We cannot account for present prices by pleading a short supply. The careful observer has noticed that the receipts of wheat and flour at tide-water from the Western States during the present season, are largely in excess of what they were a year ago; larger, indeed, than they have ever been

at any former period. Besides, the wheat crop which is now being gathered, is ample enough to supply the market for the coming year; and there is no good reason, apparently, why flour should not be furnished to consumers for six dollars a barrel.

So, too, with manufactured goods. They continue to be held at high prices without apparent good reason. The supply is large enough to justify the expectation of lower rates; cotton is far from being scarce, and the coming crop will be sufficiently abundant to warrant a handsome reduction. But we can perceive no indication of so desirable an event. The high prices are maintained almost as if the war still raged, and gold was at 280, and there was neither the supply of raw material to be depended upon, or the requisite labor for its manufacture.

The addition made to prices by taxation, of course, occasions somewhat of the increase; but of this we do not complain. We would only require of our legislators, that whatever burdens they might impose, they should confine them to the actual exigency, the maintenance of the Government and the liquidation of the public indebtedness. Beyond this extent would be oppressive, an incubus on prosperity, and a discouragement to industry. All taxation adds to the cost of production, and is reduplicated in the prices to the consumer, too often built up in this way until increased into a burden too grievous to bear.

But the very price at which labor is, as we have seen, necessarily held, will be said by many to be the cause of the extraordinary cost entailed upon the necessaries of life. It is a cause, but evidently not the first cause. The farmer is compelled to pay two dollars and more for work which he was able to obtain a few years ago for one dollar or less; and all his agricultural implements come to him loaded down by similar prices exacted by the mechanics. He cannot, therefore, supply grain at the old prices and be able to carry on his business. The cost of transit to market is enhanced in a similar manner by the increased cost of handling. Our coal is kept from two to six dollars a ton too high, in part because miners' wages have increased. That these are facts, we will admit. High wages are necessarily followed by high prices. It is, however, also equally true that high prices are necessarily followed by high wages, and it will be remembered that wages were not the first to rise. It is evident, therefore, that there is a cause back of this, and operating over the whole country, making high wages and high prices equally a necessity; increasing the cost of transportation, and fostering speculation. In a word, the real difficulty lies in the fact that our paper dollar has been watered until it is worth much less than a dollar, and on this flood of currency prices float.

The remedy therefore exists in Congress and the Government. Something, we will admit, has already been done; but the country is beginning to sicken at the slow progress made. Speculation, stimulated by the inflated currency, is again rising on its paper wings, and the articles of prime necessity are being bought up and held by the men that can most easily procure the capital. In this manner flour and wheat at the principal points in the West were raised last Fall to a price as high almost as they stood in the City of New York. The banks lent the money to keep up the margin and maintain the exorbitant prices, till in many instances the grain became injured and heated in the storehouses. We are liable to have this repeated again this season, and the evil must grow upon us unless efficient measures are soon taken to bring the currency at as early a day as possible to a specie basis. This will reduce labor from its nominal to its equitable value. Every other expense will undergo a similar transmutation. We shall no more have prices of war

and famine when the soil is productive and the nation is at peace. The men who are doing business on borrowed capital, it is very likely, will suffer; but the producing classes will be placed in better circumstances. They are the ones whose welfare should be first considered. The present disparity is rapidly impoverishing the great majority of the people; and a return must be had as soon as practicable to a sound financial policy in order to obviate the danger of actual calamity.

THE STRIKES.

There are apparent symptoms of a disposition among the operatives on strike to return to employment. The difficulty among the masons, who struck for a quarter holiday on Saturday, is in course of adjustment; while ship-carpenters of New York and Brooklyn, who have been "on strike" for several weeks, to secure the limitation of the daily term of labor to eight hours, have unanimously resumed work upon the old conditions. The ship calkers, who professed the most resolute determination to enforce their demands to the last extremity have at last relinquished their demands and are willing to return to work upon late terms. In Boston, Portland, and Philadelphia, the calkers co-operated with those of New York; so that it has been impossible for New York ship-builders to evade their embarrassments by sending vessels to any of those ports. The calkers of this port have even taken measures for ensuring the co operation of their trade in the ports of England. Some days ago, three vessels were sent from Boston to Liverpool, ballasted with timber, to be calked at the latter port. No sooner was this ascertained than prompt measures were taken for advising the association of calkers at Liverpool, with a view to preventing their working upon the vessels. These instances of co-operation among the organizations within the same trade indicate one important source of the strength and endurance of strikes. We understand that the return of the ship-carpenters to work was a matter of arrangement with the calkers. The latter argued that the carpenters would prepare work for them, and would consequently only increase the necessity for the shipbuilders to grant the advance of wages demanded. This may appear to have been an ingenious device; but, like all such unnatural expedients, it has proved unavailing. The shipbuilders were determined to make this a test case, and, at whatever sacrifice, to prove which side is most capable of endurance. They were aware of the extent to which the trades associations rely upon their accumulated funds, in the event of a strike, and were intent upon ascertaining to what degree those resources could enable them to enforce their demand. The strikers, on the other hand, were resolved upon testing the power of endurance of the employers. The dispute, indeed, had resolved itself into a deliberate strategic trial of strength, and the result must have a material influence in the settlement of future similar cases.

The trades associations manage their strikes with no little adroitness. The weakness of the operatives lies in their necessity to work as a means of income. As a protection against this weak point, each association has its reserve fund, intended for use in the event of a strike; and the success of any effort to enforce their demands, depends entirely upon the management of these funds. Hence, care is taken, through the central union of associations, not to have too many strikes at the same time. By a simultaneous halt of all branches of labor, the funds of the several organizations would be early exhausted, and the operatives would be compelled by necessity to yield. A few branches are, therefore, left to do the brunt of the fighting; and the funds of all the associations are made available for their support. The whole force of the operatives is thus concentrated upon a

few well chosen points on the employers' lines; and the pressure is consequently protracted and attended with severe injury to the capitalist.

Were the several branches of trade united in common cause, so as to enable them to meet the workmen with a like sympathetic opposition, this very ingenious strategy would be abolished, because of its fruitless results. But no such general combination exists among employers, and would obviously be very difficult of organization. For this reason, the firmness with which the shipbuilders have withstood the unreasonable demands of their employees is deserving of all praise. Individuals among them might have yielded, from narrow and mercenary considerations; but all have preferred to incur severe loss in the assertion of a principle in which not only they, but all employers, are vitally interested, and to ascertain definitely important points respecting the working relations between employers and operatives. The power to conquer is unquestionably in the hands of the employers; and the result of the well planned and desperately supported strike of the calkers is an evidence that if the employers are united they have the power of enforcing their own settlement.

The calkers must have already suffered to an extent calculated to cool their ardor for strikes. For several weeks they have been absolutely idle, their principal reliance being a weekly pittance from the funds of their association, and such charity as other organizations chose to bestow upon them. In hundreds of cases the father has eaten the bread earned by the sweat of his wife and children, driven to some form of cheap labor, and to compete with some branch of that common organization of labor which it was supposed the strike was calculated to support. In the mean time, the place vacated by the idle striker was being filled. The shipbuilders were putting raw hands upon their vessels and training them to efficiency; so that the calkers, on returning to work, find they have created a large addition to their trade, who will be future competitors for employment, tending to depress wages even below the rates at which they refused to work. Thus will strikes ever result in the ultimate injury of those who engage in them. They may meet, and have met, with apparent success for a time, but being against reason, and opposed to that community of interest which Providence has instituted between the workman and the employer, they must in the end bring the sure penalty that attends every infraction of natural law. They are a suspension of that process which connects existence and enjoyment with the sources of sustentation; and consequently they result in injury to the most vital interests of society.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad extends from Chicago to Rock Island, a distance of 181.8 miles.
 The Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad, which is leased and operated by the C & R. I. Co., extends from Bureau Junction (114 miles west from Chicago) to Peoria, has a length of 46.6 "
 Total line, owned, leased and operated 228.4 miles.

The doings of this Company for the five years and nine months ending March 31, 1866, a period covering the war era, are summed up in the following statements.

The extent of new side track, and the replacements by new and re-rolled rail yearly have been as follows:

	1862-3. (Year.)	1863-4. (Year.)	1864-5. (Year.)	1865-6. (Year.)
New side track.....miles.	.....	2.59	1.20	1.71
Re-laid with new iron.....	20.25	19.6	5.30	11.43
Re-laid with re-rolled iron.....	.....	.....	32.80	43.87
Total miles laid and relaid.....	.....	.....	39.30	57.01
Gross weight of new iron.....	1,003	604	500	999
Gross weight of re-rolled iron.....	814	2,070	3,066	4,136
Gross weight of Atlas steel rails.....	.....	.....	.....	26

These additions and repairs are exclusive of rails repaired at Company's shops.

The number of locomotive engines owned by the Company at the close of the fiscal year has been as follows:

	1860-1. (Year.)	1861-2. (9 mo's)	1862-3. (Year.)	1863-4. (Year.)	1864-5. (Year.)	1865-6. (Year.)
Locomotive engines.....	61	61	59	65		

The description and number of cars built, purchased and re-built in the two last years are shown in the following :

	Built— 1864-5.	Purchased— '65-6.	Re-b'lt— '64-5.	Re-b'lt— '65-6.
Passenger, Mail and Baggage.....	3	20	6	...
Freight.....	155	109	173	100
Total.....	155	112	193	27

BUSINESS OPERATIONS, YEARLY.

The following statements show the operations on the road, viz; the mileage of engines, the number and mileage of passengers, the tons and mileage of freight, the number of loaded cars and tons of freight crossing the Mississippi Bridge, &c., &c., yearly :

	MILEAGE OF ENGINES HAULING TRAINS. (9 Months.)					
	1860-1.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Passenger eng's.	349,530	354,665	348,818	347,582	364,870	
Freight engines.	437,269	434,649	579,115	74,008	783,056	791,387
Wood & gravel do	92,858	66,635	97,502	90,004	82,014	98,594
Total mileage..	879,657	765,949	1,030,884	1,162,880	1,212,656	1,234,857
Cost of run'g eng. \$	201,529	152,424	214,218	245,949	401,519	474,111
Average cost per mile run, cts ..	22.91	19.90	20.78	21.15	33.11	38.39

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1860-1.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Thro' pasg's car'd	29,352	45,130	70,234	61,371		
Way	223,892	279,114	393,632	376,373		
Pas. carried West	76,168	122,566	166,167	227,854	204,343	
" " East	72,661	130,678	158,077	236,012	233,401	
" " both ways	199,718	148,829	253,244	324,244	463,866	437,744
" " one mile. 11	297,283	8,829,401	14,206,292	20,401,500	29,888,967	26,934,579
Avg. rate per pas. per mile, cts....	2.99	2.87	3.05	3.15	3.41	3.73

FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1860-1.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Lo'd cars going West	12,330	16,395	20,511	24,015	23,995	
" " East	24,318	31,228	31,589	82,708	31,099	
" " West & East	36,648	47,623	52,400	56,723	55,097	
Freight carried—tons (2,000 lbs)	301,669	285,144	379,879	441,510	472,557	459,986
Average load, do do	7.79	7.98	8.42	8.46	8.35	
Tons carried 1 mile	38,558,462	56,539,150	63,414,831	59,218,395		
Averg. rate per ton per mile, cts.....	2.69	2.58	3.50	3.45		

Business between the Illinois and Iowa shores, illustrated by statements of the cars and freight passing over the Mississippi River Bridge—navigation of the Mississippi River at Rock Island illustrated by the number of steamers, barges, and rafts, passing the draw of the bridge yearly :

	1860-1.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Loaded Cars.....	6,925	4,794	5,866	7,998	9,913	8,438
{ Going West.....	7,277	8,460	8,306	10,116	10,109	9,967
{ West and East.....	14,202	13,254	14,172	18,114	20,022	17,505
{ Going West.....	46,360	32,427	39,039	50,741	68,844	52,573
Tons of Freight.....	62,752	67,019	71,542	89,914	81,157	82,752
{ West and East.....	109,112	99,446	110,581	140,655	150,001	142,325
{ Going West.....	34,815	33,254	40,277	70,962	57,384	50,712
Foot passengers.....	35,254	33,362	40,166	69,932	58,371	50,963
{ West and East.....	70,069	66,616	80,443	140,894	115,755	101,675
{ Going North.....	431	152	353	196	162	473
Steamers.....	43	154	354	203	167	453
{ North and South.....	398	329	398	329	926	
{ Going North.....	155	125	238			
Barges.....	129	110	255			
{ North and South.....	284	235	493			
Rafts going South.....	121	287	276	296	576	

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATION.

The following statements exhibit the gross earnings, the operating expenses, and net earnings or profits yearly :

	1860-1.	1861-2. (9 mos.)	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Passeng. earnings. \$	338,112	254,971	433,297	643,775	1,021,779	1,005,872
Freight.....	784,023	737,144	1,034,850	1,448,965	2,222,309	2,016,306
Mails.....	21,200	21,200	21,200	21,200	21,200	21,200
Other.....	20,683	22,289	39,794	35,935	94,102	110,857
Total gross earnings.	1,164,018	1,054,704	1,529,141	2,143,875	3,359,390	3,154,235
Total operng. exp.	708,054	531,387	800,987	1,040,462	1,467,681	1,711,454
Net earnings—profits.	455,964	523,317	728,154	1,103,413	1,891,709	1,442,781

The net earnings were disposed of as follows :

	1860-1.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
P. & B. R.R. Lease.....	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
U. S. Tax on passgr. fares.....	32,615	11,408	35,001	38,978	54,318	63,462
Illinois Tax on Real Estate.....	26,557					
Loss on Illinois currency.....						
Legal expenses.....	2,287	3,908	4,061	5,608	7,262	
Extraordinary repairs, &c.....	53,868	35,875	45,791	67,754	68,190	46,438
Interest on Funded Debt.....	97,790	97,790	100,135	102,690	102,532	101,535
Interest on Bridge Bonds.....				22,934	40,000	40,000
Dividends (incl. Excise Tax).....	168,090	338,239	343,438	375,041	631,579	
Balance Credit Income.....	120,134	82,866	74,726	382,142	1,056,250	333,682

GENERAL ACCOUNT—LEDGER BALANCES.

The financial condition of the company at the close of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1861 and March 31, 1862-66 is shown in the following abstract :

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Capital stock.....	\$5,603,000	\$5,603,000	\$5,603,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,500,000
Mortgage bonds	1,397,000	1,397,000	1,397,000	1,397,000	1,397,000	1,397,000
Income bonds			70,000	70,000	53,500	51,000
Sundries.....	150	4,796	12,078			
Bal. of income....	421,703	540,444	660,961	977,832	2,034,082	2,367,764
Total.....	7,421,854	7,545,220	7,743,039	8,444,832	9,484,582	10,315,764

Accounted for, as follows :

	1860-1.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
R'd & equipment. \$	6,987,710	7,023,936	7,069,727	7,429,433	7,804,923	8,050,132
Fuel and mat'ls..	89,957	60,154	62,268	156,976	207,260	257,218
Company's stock	101,500	101,500	101,500			
Miss. & Mo. R.R. bonds				116,250	500,000	952,243
Miss. Bridge Co.		20,000	20,000			
Assets and dues	2,820		279,714	116,273	245,738	174,688
Cash.....	239,867	187,000	209,830	625,700	726,661	881,483
Total.....	7,421,854	7,545,220	7,743,039	8,444,832	9,484,582	10,315,764

GENERAL REVIEW FOR TEN YEARS.

The following table gives the cost of the road (228.4 miles) estimating the cost of the P. & B. Val. R. R. at \$1,250,000 and the earnings, expenses and profits of operating the road, &c., &c., yearly for the ten years ending March 31, 1866 :

	Cost of Road and equipment.	Gross earnings.	Ordinary expenses.	Profits or net earnings.	Interest on funded debt.	Dividend paid on stock.	Balance after lease taxes, &c.
1856-57..	\$7,878,273	\$1,886,196	\$1,036,157*	\$850,439	\$137,970	\$447,610	\$139,459
1857-58..	8,026,119	1,407,846	778,817*	629,029	99,715	503,600	404,314
1858-59..	8,026,119	889,300	537,668	351,632	97,790		92,659
1859-60..	8,163,554	1,093,934	622,661	471,273	97,790	167,597	44,181
1860-61..	8,237,710	1,164,018	708,054	455,964	97,990		120,134
1861-62..	8,272,936	1,054,704†	531,387†	523,317	197,790	168,090	82,866
1862-63..	8,319,727	1,529,141	800,987	728,154	100,135	338,239	74,726
1863-64..	8,679,433	2,143,875	1,040,462	1,103,413	102,690	343,438	382,142
1864-65..	9,054,933	3,359,390	1,467,681	1,891,709	102,532	375,041	1,056,250
1865-66..	9,300,132	3,154,235	1,711,454	1,442,781	101,535	631,579	333,682

* Including taxes on real estate. † Operations for nine months only.

In the following table will be found deductions from the foregoing, giving the cost of road, &c., per mile, the earnings, &c., per mile, and the rates of expenses to earnings and of profits to cost, with the dividends, &c., annually :

	Cost of road, p. m.	—Per mile of Road.— Earn's.	Exp's.	Profits.	Exp's to earnings.	Profits to cost.	Divid's.	Stock.
1856-57.....	\$34.553	\$8.258	\$4.537	\$3.721	54.94	10.78	10	12½
1857-58.....	35.202	6.164	3.410	2.754	55.32	7.82		
1858-59.....	35.202	3.893	2.354	1.539	60.47	4.93		
1859-60.....	35.805	4.789	2.726	2.063	56.97	5.76	3	
1860-61.....	36.120	5.096	3.100	1.996	60.83	5.53		
1861-62.....	36.285	4.617	2.326	2.291	50.38	6.31	6	
1862-63.....	36.488	6.695	3.705	2.990	52.38	8.19	6	
1863-64.....	38.067	9.386	4.536	4.830	48.53	12.70	6	
1864-65.....	39.714	14.939	6.426	8.243	43.81	20.75	8	
1865-66.....	40.790	13.834	7.506	6.328	54.25	15.51	10	

MARKET VALUE OF STOCK AT NEW YORK.

The monthly ranges of prices in the New York market of the stock of the C. and R. I. Co., are shown in the subjoined statement :

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
April. 63¼@67¼	34 @58	53¼@56¼	88¼@95	110 @134	81¼@103	
May. 64¼@71¼	30¼@39	56 @66	94 @108	105 @119	91 @105	
June. 67¼@70¼	32¼@36¼	62¼@69¼	93¼@104	110 @117¼	93 @102	
July. 70¼@77¼	34 @35	60¼@68¼	93 @106	107¼@114	101¼@109¼	
Aug. 79 @84¼	37¼@41¼	62¼@69¼	103¼@117	109¼@114¼	103 @109	
Sept. 77¼@82¼	41¼@46	66¼@78¼	103 @113	95 @109¼	108¼@113¼	
Oct. 60 @77¼	45¼@53	77¼@83¼	106¼@111¼	85¼@97	105 @113¼	
Nov. 50 @66	51 @58¼	77¼@83¼	102 @111¼	99 @110	104¼@109¼	
Dec. 42¼@54	44¼@54¼	77¼@82¼	100 @123¼	101¼@108¼	105¼@108¼	
Jan. 52¼@62	50 @55¼	82¼@96¼	122¼@149¼	88¼@105¼	96¼@109¼	
Feb. 52¼@61¼	52¼@57	87¼@95	117¼@144¼	89¼@98¼	98 @107	
Mar. 56 @61	55 @59¼	89 @95	119¼@127¼	85¼@100	104¼@118¼	
Year. 4						

ly meeting, to be held on Thursday next, reduce their *minimum* to nine per cent. By many, indeed, it is wished that, under the circumstances, and as contributing so materially to allay the still prevailing distrust, the Directors would lower their terms as soon as the state of their resources would allow of such a movement; but as the custom here is never to make a reduction except on court days, it is probable that we shall not witness a nine per cent till Thursday next. Such a regulation, however, might easily be dispensed with at the present critical time, more especially as the Directors are always ready to advance their rates of discount when there is pressure, or are symptoms of pressure, on their resources. The tone of the money market has greatly improved, and as the rates out-of-doors are quite one per cent below those of the Bank of England, whilst accomodation is much more easily obtainable, business is withdrawn from the central establishment, and is more freely carried to its regular channels. But there is, nevertheless, great need for caution, and, perhaps, it is a satisfactory circumstance to have to record that matters are returning to their normal condition slowly, and not with a rapidity from which there might be a possibility of reaction.

Apart from the money market, strictly so called, and which has contributed in some degree to unsettle people's minds, as well as to retard the favorable tendency of affairs, the city has witnessed another serious and important failure, that, viz., of the Agra and Masterman Bank. The circumstance was not generally known till Thursday morning; but as many rumours were afloat respecting the position of the undertaking, the public were certainly not taken by surprise. The "bears" in and outside the Stock Exchange have for a long time selected this bank as an object of attack, and I remarked in a former letter to what extent they had been able to depreciate the value of its shares. This circumstance, it appears, had reached India, where the bank has numerous branches, and believing in the truth of the reports circulating here, and considering them confirmed by the heavy decline in the value of the shares, the depositors pressed upon the Bank their claims, and so great appears to have been the pressure, that most of the branches were compelled to close their doors, and to telegraph to London for assistance. This was the critical time in the history of the Bank, and as the Directors of the establishment here were not in a position to afford the branches abroad the necessary advances, there was evidently no alternative but to close. In the balance sheet issued in March, it appears that the outstanding liabilities were £15,582,000. The nominal capital is £3,000,000 in £50 shares, of which one-half is paid up. The shares are therefore of £25 each, and the shareholders are liable to the extent of £25 per share. In March last a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum was declared, and on the 1st of January, 1865, the shares were as high as 86 premium.

Many discussions have been held as to the propriety of endeavoring to render nugatory "bear" coalitions, and to endeavor, more especially in such a critical period as this, to prevent if possible speculations by time bargains in stocks and shares. It is very evident that during the last few weeks many scandalous proceedings have taken place, and it is a certain fact that the two greatest failures of the present crisis—those, viz.: of Overend, Gurney & Co, and of the Agra and Masterman Bank—have been hastened by the operations in the Stock Exchange of speculators for a fall. Telegrams from the "bears" and their agents have been forwarded to all parts of the country and the Continent, and probably when the affairs of the Agra and Masterman Bank shall have had more publicity, it will be found that adverse rumors respecting this undertaking had been dispatched to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, and had been exaggerated in order to suit the operations of the speculators here. Telegrams have even been produced, bearing fictitious signatures, forwarded to large holders of the shares of certain influential undertakings, warning them of their solvency, and advising them to sell out immediately. In such a matter, however, judgment is difficult of attainment, and, however opportune and necessary it would be at the present moment, the Committee of the Stock Exchange would constantly be compelled to relax and cancel such a regulation. The Committee, however, by a majority of fifteen to twelve, have intimated their unwillingness to interfere in the present modes of dealing.

A satisfactory meeting has been held of the creditors of Messrs. Peto and Betts, the railway and public works' contractors. The statement submitted by the accountants shows that there is due to unsecured creditors £258,948, and to creditors holding security or partly covered, £15,000. To liabilities from Mr. James McHenry, not covered by any security from him, £227,000, less £30,000 of securities deposited by Messrs. Peto and Betts, and £17,576 surplus from creditors holding security, who also hold some of these liabilities, making £179,424; liabilities on account of Mr. James McHenry, covered by Atlantic and Great Western bonds and debentures, £104,000; liabilities on bills to be provided for by other parties, £83,000; liabilities on bills receivable £68,450, making the total liabilities £438,375 8s. 6d. The total assets amount to £1,562,064 13s. 10d., the principal of which are: Surplus

from creditors holding security, £132,203; deferred assets, viz.: advances on works, after allowing for contingencies, £574,349; debt due from James McHenry, after charging him with £227,000 *per contra*, £293,867; balance of advances for works being carried on by other parties, £185,300; sundry assets, £153,268; interest on freehold and leasehold properties, £88,000. The firm will be wound up under inspection.

On the other hand, the statement issued by the accountants having the affairs of Overend, Gurney & Co. in hand, is not satisfactory, and states, in effect, that at the time the private concern was purchased by the Limited Company the business was not worth having, but for the good-will of which £500,000 was paid. The debts to unsecured creditors on the 10th of May, the date of the suspension, were £3,318,840; to creditors holding security, £6,285,662; and to liabilities on bills re-discounted, £8,266,048. These are the principal debts, and the chief assets are as under: By cash in hand, £63,021; by bills receivable in hand, £1,100,000; by sundry debtors' balances, £422,000; by overdue bills in hand, £50,000; Overend, Gurney & Co., suspense and guarantee account, £2,250,000; by surplus of securities held by creditors, £266,827. In respect to bills re-discounted, the accounts state that "it is impossible at the present time to form any correct estimate as to the amount which may ultimately be claimed against the Company in respect of these bills."

Messrs. Simonds, Hunt & Co. have requested all holders of bills drawn on the Agra and Masterman Bank, for their account, by Messrs. A. L. Row & Co., New York; Campbell & Shayer, New York; Robert Colgate & Co., New York; F. R. & W. C. Fowler & Crampton, New York; Lee, Crocker & Co., Boston, and Carruth & Sweetzer, Boston, to present them at maturity for payment, at their offices, 37 Mark Lane.

Endeavors are being made to found a new banking establishment on the ruins of the Agra and Masterman's Bank; the Bank of London, the Consolidated, the English Joint Stock Bank, and the European Bank. A prospectus will shortly be issued. I have heard that the new undertaking is to be called the Phoenix.

This has been the most satisfactory day in financial circles since the 10th of May, and were it not that there were unfavorable rumors afloat respecting the position of several companies, the crisis might be considered virtually at an end. Only one company, however, is looked upon with suspicion; but even should that fail, it is probable that very little regret would be occasioned. I shall be able, however, to speak with more certainty respecting it at the proper time. To-day, accomodation has been obtained at a comparatively low rate; the best short-dated commercial paper having been discounted at 8 per cent., or at 2 per cent. below the Bank minimum. Bankers' four and six months' acceptances have been taken at even a lower rate, or at 7½ per cent. The Bank return shows many satisfactory changes, and as bullion continues to flow rapidly into the establishment, the present position of the Bank has greatly improved since Wednesday evening. Then the stock of bullion reached £13,278,961, but now it can hardly be less than £14,000,000, whilst it is probable the reserve of notes and coin is approaching £4,000,000. The imports of specie, chiefly from New York, have been £2,000,000; and the exports, although considerable, have declined to £560,000.

In the present state of the market, it is difficult to give the exact quotations for money out of doors, and those subjoined must, in consequence, be considered approximate. The rate at which accomodation is now obtainable varies in some degree with the extent of one's influence at any particular establishment, and the quotations, even for the best paper, vary considerably. They may be considered as follows:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
30 days' bills	8 @ 9	4 months' bills	9 @ 10
60 do do	8 @ 9	6 months' bills	9 @ 10
3 months' bills	9 @ 9½	6 & 4 months' bank paper	7½ @ 8½

Respecting the rates of money on the continent, some little difficulty has been realised in obtaining those actually current, owing to the great absorption of interest by the approaching war. At Paris, the quotation remains easy, and in the open market has declined; but, in nearly all other quarters, the rates have had an upward tendency. The Bank of France has assumed an even stronger position, the supply of bullion held by that establishment being £24,000,000. The following are the rates of money at the leading continental cities:

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
At Paris	4	3½	Turin	8	nom'l
Vienna	5	6	Brussels	6 bills.	5
Berlin	9 bills.	9		6½ advances	
"	9½ advances		Madrid	—	nom'l
Frankfort	7	7	Hamburg	—	7 nom
Amsterdam	6½	6½	St. Petersburg	5½	6½

Consols were depressed on Monday by the announcement that hopes of assembling a Congress to attempt the settlement of the German dispute had been abandoned. Since then, however, the quotations have steadily improved, and the announcement of the failure of the Agra and

Masterman Bank had had no perceptible effect. The cause to be assigned for the improvement is the more satisfactory state of financial affairs, the rapid influx of bullion, and the declining rates for money. The highest prices of Consols on the days enumerated were :

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed' day.	Thur' day.	Friday.	Sat' day.
Consols.....	85½	85½	85½	86	86¼	85½ ex. d

United States 5-20 bonds have been steady, and prices have not fluctuated materially. Erie Railway Shares have been very dull in consequence of the announcement of large sales at New York by an extensive holder. Other American Railway Shares have also been dull. The highest prices on the days mentioned were as follows :

For week ending June 9.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 6 per cent.....	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	65¼
Virginia 5 per cent.....	50	50	50	50	50	50
do 6 per cent.....	41	43	43	42	42	41½
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	70	70	70	70	70	70
— Pennsylvania section, 1st m, 1877.....	70	70	70	70	70	70
do const'ed mort. b'ds, 1895.....	46	47	47	48½	48	48
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.....	42	41¾	42½	42½	41	41¾
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent.....	70	70	70	70	70	70
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875.....						
do 7 per cent, 1875.....						
do \$100 shares, all paid.....	75¾	74½	75½	75½	75¼	75¼
Marrietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent.....	72	69	69	69	69	69
New York Central, 100 dollar shares.....	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Panama Rail, 7 per cent, 1872, 2d mort.....	101	101	101	101	101	101
Pennsylvania R.R. 2d mort., 6 p. c.....						
do \$50 shares.....	40	40	40	40	40	40
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (guar. by Penn. Railroad Co).....	73	73	73	73	73	73
do with option to be paid in Philadelphia.....	72¾	73	73	73	73	73
Canada 6 per cent.....	93½	93½	93	95	95	96
do 5 per cent.....	76½	77	77¼	78	78	77½

Advices from Frankfort state that the market for United States 5-20 bonds was steady at 67½.

Messrs. James Baines & Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. T. M. Mackay & Co., of London, have issued a circular announcing that circumstances compel them to place their affairs under inspection.

Considering the difficulty of obtaining accommodation, even at a high rate of interest, and the many rumors of approaching war, together with the large quantity brought forward, the decline in the value of wool at the public sales of Australian and Cape of Good Hope produce now in progress, of 1d to 3d. per lb., is not of such important magnitude as might have been anticipated. Prices have evidently been, in some measure, sustained by a decline in the importation, by the circumstance that the clip in Australia has not shown its annual increase, and by the large demand on the part of our manufacturers for the raw material, in order to complete their contracts for goods. The aggregate trade in goods, so far as exports are concerned, has been very large during the present year, the greatest increase being in our shipments to America. At the present time, the high rate of interest and the bank failures, are causing manufacturers to buy cautiously, and to enter into few fresh contracts; but as the supplies of wool held by manufacturers are small, it is anticipated that when the financial position shall have become more satisfactory, the recent reduction in prices will, in part, be recovered. The probability of approaching war on the Continent will necessarily greatly restrict the German demand; but, on the other hand, French machinery is in active operation, and French houses are making large purchases of qualities suited to their consumption. It is even estimated that out of the large supply brought forward at the present sales, that French buyers have already taken two-thirds. They have evidently taken advantage of the ease prevailing in the money market on their side, and of the stringency existing here; and it may without doubt be asserted that had it not been for these extensive purchases, the decline in prices must have been much greater. Our imports of wool for four months have been as under :

IMPORTS OF WOOL INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM JAN. 1, TO APRIL 30

From—	1864.	1865.	1866.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe.....	4,539,666	5,515,158	7,830,229
British Possessions in South Africa.....	4,502,380	6,686,288	5,339,209
British India.....	1,841,460	3,251,532	2,516,552
Australia.....	19,817,182	21,562,695	21,934,222
other countries.....	3,603,630	6,220,970	4,335,563
Total.....	33,304,318	43,241,643	41,955,775

In our exports of wool, there has been a considerable decrease, the result chiefly of the war movements on the Continent. The quantities taken by the French at the public sales are necessarily not included in the official statement of exports, because the return is only made up to the close of April; but from the accompanying table it will be observed that the falling off is chiefly in the Belgian and German demand :

EXPORTS OF WOOL INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30.

	PRODUCE OF BRIT. POS.—			FOREIGN—		
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
To Hanse Towns.....	175,818	1,161,464	856,907	1,792	96,768	72,868
Belgium.....	2,107,276	4,894,751	1,031,864	431,609	1,844,717	290,861
France.....	4,314,169	8,934,224	8,490,725	317,980	849,531	411,569
United States.....	1,261,928	198,011	337,471	1,465,975	1,164,134	891,834
Other countries.....	111,343	576,110	415,471	106,826	152,119	273,200
Total.....	7,970,534	15,764,560	11,162,438	2,324,182	4,107,269	1,940,332
Grand total.....				10,294,716	19,871,892	13,102,770

But although the export demand for the four months shows a falling off 6,700,000 lbs., the demand for wool during the closing months of last year on account of our own manufacturers, as well as during the early months of this year, must have been of a very extensive character. The following figures showing the extent of our exports of woollen manufactures during the past four months of this year, fully bear out this remark, and as compared with last year, the increase is very remarkable :

EXPORTS OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM JAN. 1 TO APRIL 20.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Yarn.....lbs.	9,706,661	7,379,259	9,545,722
Cloths of all kinds.....yards.	10,353,890	7,797,393	12,265,905
Flannels.....	2,191,691	1,541,169	1,760,454
Blankets.....	2,483,684	2,417,451	1,233,395
Blanketing and baizes.....	651,214	678,436	472,687
Carpets and druggets.....	2,156,293	1,318,441	2,417,799
Shawls, rugs, coverlets, &c.....number.	289,226	174,109	323,253
Stuffs of wool only, and of wool mixed with other materials.....yards.	66,351,466	55,874,291	81,764,827

The wheat trade throughout the country—owing to the greater certainty of approaching war—has been much firmer, and prices have risen 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports show a large increase this week in general merchandise, making the total imports \$9,055,745 against \$2,730,759 last week, and \$7,769,323 the previous week. The exports are \$2,009,003 this week, against \$1,943,494 last week, and \$1,634,555 the previous week. The exports of cotton are increased this week to 1,392 bales from 474 last week. Included in the exports were also 12,352 barrels wheat flour, 329 barrels rye flour, 1,995 barrels corn meal, 15,363 bushels rye, 1,852 bushels oats, 10,623 bushels peas, 528,233 bushels corn, 659 packages candles, 585 tons coal, 210 bales hay, 52 barrels spirits, turpentine, 3,352 barrels rosin, 222 barrels tar, 100 gallons sperm oil, 1,005 gallons lard oil, 105 gallons linseed oil, 181,101 gallons petroleum, 624 barrels pork, 484 barrels and 122 tierces beef, 87,969 pounds cutmeats, 34,046 pounds butter, 749,404 pounds cheese, 473,732 pounds lard, 869 bbls. rice, 259,416 pounds tallow, 1,384 hogsheads and 479 other packages crude tobacco, 220,924 pounds manufactured tobacco, as may be seen in a comparative table of exports which we give in our Commercial Epitome. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry-goods) June 14, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) June 15 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$777,708	\$1,131,906	\$1,213,042	\$2,009,003
General merchandise.....	1,410,210	3,956,946	1,457,394	7,046,742
Total for the week.....	\$2,187,918	\$5,088,852	\$2,670,436	\$9,055,745
Previously reported.....	83,366,458	110,054,789	64,736,838	146,638,721
Since January 1.....	\$85,554,376	\$115,143,641	\$67,407,274	\$155,694,466

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 June 19 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$2,549,152	\$5,231,326	\$2,195,979	\$2,397,972
Previously reported.....	85,001,956	72,275,033	72,357,083	100,097,907
Since January 1.....	\$87,551,108	\$77,506,359	\$74,457,062	\$102,495,879

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 June 16, 1866 :

June 13—Steamer Baltic, London—	For Southampton—
Silver bars.....\$316,458	American gold.....242,560
“ 13—SS. Marathon, Liverpool—	June 15—SS. Allemannia, Hamburg—
American gold.....360,000	American gold.....327,500
“ 13—SS. Persia, Liverpool—	Gold bars.....9,436
American gold.....2,497,860	Foreign silver.....3,250
Silver bars.....9,800	Silver coin.....50,000
California silver bars.....19,758	“ 15—SS. Ville de Paris, Havre—
Gold bars.....372,725	American gold.....471,450
For Havre—	American silver.....30,000
Gold bars.....179,200	Spanish gold.....15,850
American gold.....300,000	Foreign coin.....21,700
Foreign gold.....10,400	“ 16—Steamer Etna, Liverpool—
“ 15—SS. Hermann, Bremen—	American gold.....789,218
Foreign silver.....15,000	“ 16—Steamer Corsica, Nassau—
American gold.....13,456	American gold.....1,122
Total for the week.....	\$6,056,743
Previously reported.....	37,477,535
Total since Jan. 1, 1866.....	\$43,534,278

Same time in	Same time in
1865.....\$17,521,047	1858.....\$11,870,151
1864.....27,411,833	1857.....20,056,996
1863.....19,931,040	1856.....12,236,930
1862.....21,749,363	1855.....15,696,472
1861.....3,024,822	1854.....14,364,983
1860.....18,429,776	1853.....7,918,836
1859.....31,431,107	1852.....10,518,263

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury on Wednesday June 20 transmitted to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution, a report from the Commissioner of Internal

Revenue, from which it appears that the amount of direct taxes by the act of 1861 apportioned to Virginia is \$937,550, of which \$379,491 has been collected; apportioned to North Carolina, \$576,194, collected, \$260,283; apportioned to South Carolina, \$363,570, collected, \$205,882; apportioned to Georgia, \$584,367, collected, \$54,421; apportioned to Alabama, \$529,313, none collected; apportioned to Mississippi, \$413,084, collected, \$25,000; apportioned to Louisiana, \$385,836, collected, \$301,167; apportioned to Tennessee, \$669,498, collected, \$83,811; apportioned to Arkansas, \$261,866, collections not reported; apportioned to Florida, \$77,522, collected, \$5,712; apportioned to Texas, \$355,106, collected, \$47,423.

The property held by the Government under sales authorized by acts relating to direct taxes, was purchased at prices amounting in the several States as follows: Virginia, \$32,268; South Carolina, \$65,892; Florida, \$6,168; Tennessee, \$8,360.

In Arkansas lands were struck off for taxes unpaid to bidders who never completed their purchases, to the amount of \$18,600. The amounts received from sales in the several States are as follows: Virginia, \$3,130; South Carolina, \$28,433; Florida, \$34,599; Tennessee, \$122,717. Arkansas is not reported. The whole amount standing to the credit of the Arkansas Commissioners, from taxes collected and the proceeds of sales deposited to the credit of the United States, is \$165,262.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his letter inclosing the above facts, says: "I avail myself of the occasion to express an opinion based upon my observation of the operation of the law that an additional enactment authorizing the assumption by the States, respectively, of the remainder of the direct tax due from each, would, in view of the present impoverished condition of their people, prevent much hardship in individual cases, and save from practical confiscation the property of many persons against whom the Government has no grounds of complaint, while no public interest would be injuriously affected. Should this policy be adopted, the collection of taxes under the present system might and ought to be discontinued until an opportunity for assumption be offered. Whether the amount realized from re-sales of property, bid in for the Government, should or should not be allowed to the States, respectively, in computing the taxes still due is a question well deserving of consideration, which I submit without comment." The receipts on account of internal revenue for the present year up to the 19th inst., inclusive, amount to \$299,018,486, leaving less than \$1,000,000 to complete \$300,000,000, the estimate made at the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It is now believed that the receipts of the fiscal year, ending with the 30th of this month, will amount to \$306,000,000, from taxes for internal revenue alone.

NATIONAL BANK DEPOSIT TAXES.—The following correspondence is of interest to the National Banks throughout the country:

NATIONAL MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, }
ALBANY, June 11, 1866. }

Hon. F. E. Spinner:

MY DEAR SIR—The former Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided that deposits growing out of collections for other banks, and remitted for at short rates, were not taxable. Your decision, though comprehensive, still leaves the question open for bankers to interpret. You require the tax on "collections made for other banks, and, in fact, on all descriptions of deposits which may be used by the bank." Our interior banks collect for city banks and remit by check on New York, weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly, as the arrangement may be, at par. Weekly remittances average three and a half days; semi-weekly remittances average seven and a half days; monthly remittances average fifteen and two-third days. Deposits which remain in interior banks through collections in miscellaneous currency only three and a half and seven and a half days, and are then remitted for by check on city banks, cannot, I think, be safely used. I am not so clear in regard to an average deposit of fifteen and two-third days, and therefore prefer to know and be governed by your views. As an experienced country banker, you can readily decide this question. Our canal tolls are collected on an allowance of twenty days.

I think we may fairly claim that in case of doubt we should have the benefit of it. This is equitable in all cases, and especially in regard to banks, who are so over-taxed beyond all other property as to seriously threaten their destruction. The yearly taxes of this bank—Government, State and municipal—are over ten per cent. on our capital. This will excuse us for past and future conflicts for rights which cannot be yielded without a surrender of our existence.

I am, therefore, induced to bring before you another question for your decision. Can a deposit be taxed more than once? For instance, the Mohawk Valley Bank has deposits amounting to \$100,000, upon which they pay the Government tax. They remit to us \$25,000 of said deposits; and can the same be taxed a second time in our hands? We remit it, to our credit, to a bank in New York, and if this duplicate taxation is claimed there is no limit to its multiplication and consequent injustice and oppress on.

I suggested these points, and some others which the Government has since yielded, to the present Secretary of the Treasury when he was Comptroller of the Currency, and he wrote me that my suggestions had great weight, and that he would speak to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the subject. The sacrifices which the condition of our banks then required of us no longer demand our unyielding acquiescence, and I trust the time has arrived for a just and amicable adjustment of these questions.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, yours,
THOMAS W. OLCOTT, President.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
DIVISION OF NATIONAL BANKS,
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866. }

SIR—I have received yours of the 11th inst., the contents of which I note.

You quote the words of the return: "collections made for other banks, and in fact all descriptions of deposits which may be used by the bank," and refer to collections made by country banks for city banks, for which payment is made at stated periods, which collections, you think would not properly come under the head of deposits "used by the bank."

In the semi-annual return, after enumerating the different classes of deposits, that have occurred to me as likely to be made with a bank, the words, "and in fact all descriptions of deposits which may be used by the bank," have been inserted to cover any deposits that may not have been enumerated, and not as a qualification of the preceding classes.

I think deposits arising from collections are as clearly subject to duty as any class of deposits. The collecting bank has the use of the money from time of collection until it is paid; it goes into general account with other funds of the bank, and may be used as well. The fact that a remittance is made at stated periods does not operate against this view. It may even be an advantage to a bank to know exactly how long a collection or deposit may remain with it. If the collecting bank remits at stated periods *at par* (as stated) or without charge, it would seem that it was an acknowledgement that benefit was derived by it from the collection.

In regard to the question, can a deposit be taxed more than once, instancing the Mohawk Valley Bank as paying duty on \$100,000 deposits, \$25,000 of which have been deposited with you by that bank, upon which amount you pay duty,

although you have remitted the amount to a bank in New York, where it is subject to duty. It is clear that the Mohawk Valley Bank has received the \$100,000 on deposit, the whole of which is available to it, although a portion of it may have been placed with you, as a fund against which it can draw, upon which it probably receives interest, although that would not be material to the question. It is not less clear that you have received \$25,000 on deposit, which you have transferred to the New York bank with the same view, and that the New York bank has the \$25,000 on deposit, which it may use as it may use any deposits, say of individuals. The question would not then be, what use does a bank make of its deposits, but what deposits has it on hand?

I know that the present duty and taxes on banks are onerous and burdensome; but yet, so long as the duty, with the collection of which I am intrusted, is laid upon them, it does not seem a sufficient reason why I should authorize a departure from what seems to be the spirit, clear intent, and meaning of the law, which might thus be so perverted as to fail to answer the purpose designed. A bank should not be permitted, for its own benefit, to go behind its own records and books, and to eliminate certain amounts which it judges not profitable; thus opening a door to fraud and perjury. Of course there would be no suspicion of evasion by a bank of character and standing like your own; but some banks it is undoubtedly best to leave, if possible, nothing undefined.

A remedy would be for banks to decline to receive deposits on such terms as would not allow a profit to them above the duty on other expenses; but, while competition among them for business is so great, it does not seem probable that the rule would generally prevail.

The banks in New York and other cities were permitted, upon representations made by them, to omit from their deposits of the day such checks as were deposited on that day, but remained uncollected, and against which no checks were made, or rather *paid*. But no claim has been made that any collections should be omitted from deposits after the money had been collected.

I notice propositions before Congress to reduce materially the duty upon banks, which, or something similar to it, I shall hope to see become a law. It seems necessary, in the event that a burdensome State tax upon the banks shall be insisted upon, that Congress should, to a certain extent, remit the duty to the Government.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

Thos. W. OLCOTT, President National Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, New York.

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY McCULLOCH CONCERNING THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF UNITED STATES BONDS.—It appears from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the House of Representatives in reply to a resolution of that body, that since the first of January, fifteen hundred and fifty thousand Ten-forty bonds were purchased at prices ranging from 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ @92 $\frac{1}{2}$, or in the aggregate \$1,414,537. They were purchased because this class of them were being sold in the market at prices much below their value, and because their depreciation was affecting injuriously the bonds which it was desirable for the government to negotiate, as well as the national credit generally. These bonds, which have been cancelled, may be regarded as a purchase on account of the sinking fund or as a redemption of so much of the public debt. The bonds sold since January last were \$22,769,900 for \$23,461,850. In addition to these, \$7,947,700 were exchanged for seven and three-tenths notes and a small amount of certificates of indebtedness previous to the 1st of January, the notes and certificates being received by the Department at the time the bonds were delivered, but for lack of time to make the necessary calculation of interest and the proper entries upon the books, the account of the agent was not settled, and the amount of bonds delivered and notes received in exchange was not entered upon the public debt statement until February, and did not appear upon the published statement until the 1st of March. It is also proper to remark that \$3,747,000 in five-twenty bonds, \$3,717,000 of which were issued under the act of March 3, 1864, and which by the schedule appears to have been sold in January and February, were not entered as a part of the public debt until March, and did not appear upon the public statement until April 1, the explanation of which is, that the sales of the bonds were included by the agents in the continuous account, which was not settled and closed until March, the last sale having been made on the 20th of that month, the agents in all instances giving proper certificates of deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on the bonds, which were from time to time delivered to them.

The Bankers' Gazette.

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

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C.T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
N. Y. Banks.				
Ninth National	5 p. c.	July 2.	At Bank.	June 20 to July 2.
B'k of N. Y. Nat. B'k Assoc.	5	July 2.	At Bank.	June 15 to July 5.
Fifth National Bank	5	July 2.	At Bank.	June 25 to July 2.
National Butch's & Drovers	5	July 2.	At Bank.	June 15 to July 2.
Tenth National	5	July 2.	At Bank.	June 23 to July 2.
Metropolitan National	6	July 2.	At Bank.	June 20 to July 7.
Fourth National	5	July 2.	At Bank.	June 23 to July 2.
North River Bank	5	July 2.	At Bank.	—
National Broadway	\$3 p. s.	July 2.	At Bank.	June 20 to July 2.
Eighth National	5	July 2.	At Bank.	June 25 to July 2.
Transportation Co's				
Phil. Wil. & Balt. R.R. Co.	5	July 2.	Philadelphia.	—
Wyoming Valley Canal Co.	4	June 25.	Company's Off'ce	June 16 to June 25.
Eastern Railroad Company	4	July 2.	Boston.	—
Boston & Worcester R.R.	5	July 2.	Boston.	—
Michigan Central Railroad	\$5 p. s.	July 3.	F. L. & T. Co. NY	June 22 to July 8.
Insurance.				
Great Western Marine	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	July 2.	Company's Off'ce	June 23 to July 2.
Brooklyn Fire	10	July 2.	Company's Off'ce	—
Miscellaneous.				
Union Trust	4	July 2.	73 Broadway.	June 25 to July 2.
Boston Water Power	\$5 p. s.	July 2.	Far. L. & F. Co. NY	June 25 to July 2.
N. Y. Guaranty Indem'ty Co	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	July 2.	Company's Off'ce	June 23 to July 2.

and Oregon War Bonds. On the 15th July, the interest on the third series of Seven-thirties, amounting to \$8,895,000, becomes payable; and on the 16th July, the interest on the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of 1895.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—Stock speculation exhibits the decline in activity which usually occurs at the opening of the Summer excursion season. The excitement at the Gold Room has also diverted speculation from the Stock Exchange. From these causes the Stock Market has been dull during the week, and operations have been very much confined to the brokers. Some of the larger stock firms are carrying a large amount of railroad shares, which they find it difficult to shift upon other shoulders, except at a decline; and, with the present extreme ease in money, and the satisfactory earnings of the roads, they prefer carrying their load until the Fall, rather than sacrifice.

The Miscellaneous list is very dull, there having been no sales for several days of some of the leading stocks.

Railroad shares are, on the whole, steady. Erie has fallen about 1/2, but closes firmer. Hudson River is again active, and closes at 1 1/2 advance. Reading is 1/2 lower. Cleveland and Pittsburg is the most active stock on the list, the price having advanced 2 1/2 under the operations of a clique. Cleveland and Toledo is 1 1/2 higher. Rock Island and Fort Wayne have been run up 1@1 1/2 per cent. by clique manipulation.

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

	May 11.	May 18.	May 25.	May 31.	June 8.	June 15.	June 22.
Cumberland Coal	45	47	45 3/4	46	46	46	50 1/2
Quicksilver	55 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	50	50 1/2
Canton Co.	24 1/2	22	23 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	23
Mariposa pref.	92 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	98	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
New York Central	73 1/2	74 1/2	68 1/2	60 1/2	63	61 1/2	59 1/2
Erie	109 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Hudson River	107 1/2	107 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2
Reading	78 1/2	79 1/2	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79
Mich. Southern	108	107	107	107	108	109	108
Michigan Central	83 1/2	86	86 1/2	84 1/2	82	82	84 1/2
Clev. and Pittsb.	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	104 1/2	105	106 1/2	106 1/2
Clev. and Toledo	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Northwestern	58 1/2	59	58	58 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2
" preferred	99	98 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Rock Island	122	120 1/2	118	118 1/2	121	122	120 1/2
Fort Wayne	99	98 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Illinois Central	122	120 1/2	118	118 1/2	121	122	120 1/2

THE GOLD MARKET.—On Monday the market opened with a vigorous movement made by parties united for running up the price. A large amount of gold was held off the market for the purpose of "cornering" the "short" interest, which was then very large, and the price jumped up to 167 1/2. At this price, the "cornering" party became large sellers, and the price fell steadily on the same day to 155 1/2—a fall of 12 points; since then the price has fluctuated between 154 1/2 and 148 1/2. This appeared to be the culmination of the speculative movement; and the supply of gold has since been more generally distributed, and the extreme rates of interest on borrowed gold have ceased. There has been but little demand for gold for export. The shipments on Wednesday from New York and Boston, combined, amounted to only \$220,894; and the exports of to-morrow will consist chiefly of bullion in transit from San Francisco to London, brought by the Aspinwall steamer. The export of specie from this port last week amounted to \$6,085,621. On Wednesday the steamer Arizona from Aspinwall brought \$911,740 in gold.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.	June 20.	Highest.	Lowest.
June 6	160	154 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	151 1/2
" 18	167 1/2	155 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	148 1/2
" 19	154 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149

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

	Custom House.		Sub-Treasury	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
June 11	\$320,891 81	\$4,297,676 22	\$2,143,907 80	\$2,143,907 80
" 12	461,895 47	901,053 71	1,873,302 53	1,873,302 53
" 13	371,415 85	600,010 24	2,178,445 00	2,178,445 00
" 14	345,965 00	907,696 73	1,718,828 41	1,718,828 41
" 15	409,136 21	463,933 89	948,662 67	948,662 67
" 16	162,236 56	1,745,476 91	4,490,947 40	4,490,947 40
Total	\$2,071,621 00	\$9,005,847 70	\$13,654,093 81	\$13,654,093 81
Balance in Sub Treasury morning of June 11			89,613,442 19	
			\$103,267,536 00	
Deduct payments during the week			9,005,847 70	
Balance on Saturday evening			\$94,261,688 30	
Increase during the week			4,648,246 11	

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$3,719,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$283,000 in gold, and \$1,788,621 in gold certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury since April 7:

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Apr. 7	\$2,863,009	\$13,324,981	\$11,790,124	\$83,621,790	dec \$1,534,856
" 14	2,857,703	5,359,749	12,068,189	90,325,685	inc 6,704,395
" 21	2,535,567	14,688,239	21,953,904	97,591,349	inc 7,265,664
" 28	2,246,307	13,937,517	14,119,991	97,773,823	inc 182,478
May 5	2,711,181	35,688,713	31,241,874	98,326,985	dec 4,446,833
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	23,280,222	103,051,322	inc 4,732,532
" 26	2,358,454	48,958,044	56,955,238	111,021,417	inc 7,970,194
June 2	2,182,395	45,911,432	20,092,337	85,202,321	dec 25,819,095
" 9	2,141,036	11,006,409	15,417,530	89,613,442	inc 4,411,120
" 16	2,071,621	9,005,847	13,654,093	94,261,688	inc 4,648,246

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The rates for Wednesday's steamer were depressed by the large amount of bills offering by parties who had borrowed exchange in order to help themselves out of the "corner" in gold, in which they had been severely caught. The 60 days' bills of the leading drawers on Wall street were sold at 107 1/2, while the drawers themselves were asking 109 net. Remitters for Wednesday were almost entirely supplied by these second bond bills. Yesterday, it was found that this supply was exhausted, and the rates consequently stiffened. For to-morrow's steamer, prime 60 days' sterling has ranged mostly at 108@108 1/2, and closes at 107 1/2@108 1/2. Sight bills on London are quoted 109 1/2. Frankfurt and Paris letters, by the China, request remittances in sight bills as far as possible. Bills on Paris close at 5.13 1/2 for long, and 5.10 for sight.

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

	June 1.	June 8.	June 15.	June 22.
London Comm'l.	108 1/2 @ —	108 1/2 @ 109	109 @ 109 1/2	106 @ 107
do bkrs' long	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	107 1/2 @ 108 1/2
do do short	110 1/2 @ 111	110 1/2 @ 111	— @ —	109 1/2 @ —
Paris, long	5.11 1/2 @ 5.11 1/2	5.11 1/2 @ 5.10	5.11 1/2 @ —	5.15 @ 5.13 1/2
do short	5.07 1/2 @ 5.06 1/2	5.06 1/2 @ 5.04	5.07 1/2 @ —	5.11 1/2 @ 5.10
Antwerp	5.12 1/2 @ 5.11 1/2	5.12 1/2 @ 5.11 1/2	5.12 1/2 @ —	5.17 1/2 @ —
Swiss	5.12 1/2 @ 5.11 1/2	5.12 1/2 @ 5.11 1/2	5.12 1/2 @ —	5.17 1/2 @ —
Hamburg	37 1/2 @ —	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2
Amsterdam	42 1/2 @ —	42 1/2 @ 42 1/2	42 1/2 @ —	41 1/2 @ 42
Frankfurt	42 1/2 @ 42 1/2	43 @ —	43 1/2 @ —	42 @ 4 1/2
Bremen	80 1/2 @ —	80 @ 80 1/2	80 @ 80 1/2	79 1/2 @ 80
Berlin	74 @ —	74 @ —	75 1/2 @ 75 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 the commencement of business on June 16, 1866:

BANKS.	Loans and discounts.	Average amount of			Legal Tenders.
		Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.	
New York	\$7,975,786	\$3,046,053	\$890,049	\$7,949,537	\$3,923,919
Manhattan	5,496,090	873,087	13,437	5,322,084	1,793,782
Merchants'	7,311,604	806,907	662,935	5,995,928	3,653,750
Mechanics'	5,692,746	143,271	450,079	5,146,947	2,357,512
Union	4,580,010	96,176	416,250	3,053,766	1,202,737
America	8,428,154	1,264,711	2,900	8,452,751	3,506,306
Phenix	4,049,890	82,700	295,000	3,116,880	977,469
City	3,489,367	432,549	—	3,056,775	1,203,329
Tradesmen's	2,902,305	23,280	560,026	2,070,720	710,758
Fulton	2,766,936	114,685	20,830	2,440,321	2,117,798
Chemical	5,682,316	406,052	19,230	5,486,645	2,723,836
Merch'ts Exchange	3,104,222	27,055	450,906	2,121,858	603,764
National	2,862,652	222,829	497,479	1,909,191	294,928
Butch. & Drovers	2,270,136	17,222	223,953	1,010,751	488,152
Mech's & Traders	1,745,970	69,123	105,000	1,506,344	423,559
Greenwich	1,126,651	14,695	6,533	975,236	190,540
Leather Manufact's	3,287,632	174,862	145,214	2,510,245	1,296,218
Seventh Ward	902,138	29,781	162,156	752,919	675,602
State of N. York	5,430,734	300,298	11,361	4,511,482	2,393,063
American Exch'ge	10,871,691	437,701	780,130	8,318,472	4,758,034
Commerce	22,065,655	857,684	3,234,130	8,147,870	4,763,800
Broadway	5,176,442	142,315	900,000	4,447,268	2,077,852
Ocean	3,477,200	38,479	784,739	2,824,134	1,039,808
Mercantile	3,254,265	51,591	307,503	3,066,728	1,067,730
Pacific	1,968,642	12,181	110,729	1,640,981	628,760
Republic	5,412,114	200,873	556,450	4,583,267	1,331,003
Chatham	1,880,632	67,719	131,050	1,929,683	602,129
People's	1,271,208	37,347	7,307	1,273,534	315,278
North America	2,447,157	62,821	294,915	2,416,983	985,144
Hanover	2,398,061	42,250	247,935	1,565,809	510,123
Irving	1,383,000	1,000	139,980	1,194,000	551,000
Metropolitan	9,420,888	23,584	901,700	5,638,957	2,243,500
Citizens'	1,523,732	21,977	133,611	1,420,056	531,684
Nassau	2,552,926	107,169	4,581	1,997,295	723,201
Market	2,700,503	56,916	504,800	2,151,666	1,029,433
St. Nicholas	2,826,067	48,849	735,805	1,388,294	617,377
Shoe and Leather	4,885,590	26,388	859,087	3,663,300	1,600,000
Corn Exchange	3,520,266	21,803	26,235	2,615,251	565,000
Continental	3,824,527	145,663	475,996	2,347,556	849,000
Commonwealth	2,494,402	39,646	214,927	2,984,733	794,766
Oriental	1,210,560	10,692	112,587	1,134,669	386,142
Marine	1,744,395	48,478	221,850	1,480,336	468,540
Atlantic	1,161,677	15,331	92,500	1,153,893	401,009
Imp. & Traders	4,763,361	33,540	512,974	3,803,857	1,276,391
Park	16,030,631	148,510	1,000,000	16,910,179	3,901,604
Mech. Bank'g As'n	1,090,617	9,933	207,893	1,429,330	560,800
Grocers'	1,102,675	26,174	67,667	1,355,135	610,332
North River	1,508,864	20,614	12,427	1,183,580	170,869
East River	931,196	3,022	225,000	708,340	249,526
Manuf. & Merch'ts	1,519,036	7,754	1,200	1,175,446	372,645
Fourth National	14,154,391	73,052	2,662,755	11,349,801	4,287,493
Central	12,194,137	19,084	1,498,020	12,267,752	3,393,694
Second National	1,286,495	—	270,000	1,029,278	323,114
Ninth National	5,840,096	24,995	890,491	6,212,614	1,915,205
First National	2,540,072	26,836	448,579	2,745,312	1,153,669
Third National	3,299,971	37,110	797,626	2,798,801	1,202,665
N. Y. Exchange	648,495	5,469	268,216	692,332	289,497
Dry Dock	216,901	10,361	13,455	279,253	25,000
Bull's Head	1,187,760	7,148	99,650	1,269,551	—
Totals	\$247,301,547	11,217,305	25,887,876	202,415,676	79,179,804

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Dec. \$2,237,412	Deposits.....	Dec. \$88,273
Specie.....	Dec. 4,604,358	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 4,550,630
Circulation.....	Dec. 79,877		

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Apr. 7....	\$242,643,753	\$11,486,295	\$24,127,061	\$189,094,961	\$71,445,65	\$602,315,743
Apr. 14....	244,009,839	11,035,129	24,533,981	193,153,469	73,910,370	578,537,855
Apr. 21....	242,067,063	9,495,463	24,045,857	196,808,578	77,602,688	535,834,774
Apr. 28....	245,017,692	8,243,937	25,377,280	202,718,574	80,589,022	545,339,668
May 5....	253,974,134	10,914,997	25,415,677	210,373,303	81,264,447	603,556,177
May 12....	257,621,317	13,970,402	24,693,259	217,552,853	85,040,659	523,098,538
May 19....	255,690,463	13,595,465	25,189,864	217,427,729	85,710,107	574,742,488
May 26....	257,969,593	19,734,929	26,223,867	208,977,905	73,829,947	713,575,444
June 2....	250,959,022	21,858,093	26,244,325	198,127,289	69,178,992	713,575,444
June 9....	249,538,959	15,821,663	25,967,253	202,503,949	74,628,674	633,656,381
June 16....	247,301,547	11,217,305	25,887,876	202,415,676	79,179,304	613,698,301

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

	June 9.	June 16.	Increase..	Decrease..
Capital.....	\$14,642,150	\$14,642,150		
Loans.....	48,118,897	48,616,145	\$497,248	
Specie.....	859,633	897,381	37,748	
Legal Tenders.....	21,568,085	20,568,591	Decrease.. 999,494	
Deposits.....	38,326,936	36,972,474	Decrease.. 1,354,462	
Circulation.....	9,007,515	9,219,553	Decrease.. 212,038	

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

Date.	Legal Tenders.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Apr. 28.....	\$18,949,719	\$46,832,734	\$890,244	\$8,779,166	\$36,032,867
May 5.....	19,144,600	48,006,654	912,023	8,794,348	36,987,008
May 12.....	14,646,263	48,236,256	896,741	8,930,420	38,414,585
May 19.....	19,618,232	48,336,567	897,913	8,918,938	37,296,648
May 26.....	19,715,093	48,036,984	867,094	1,988,742	37,078,417
June 2.....	21,154,909	47,564,996	890,121	9,022,553	38,139,566
June 9.....	21,568,085	48,118,897	859,633	9,007,515	38,326,934
June 16.....	20,568,591	48,616,145	897,381	9,219,553	36,972,476

NATIONAL BANKS.—No depositories were designated by the Government during last week. The following National Banks have been authorized since our last report:

National Bank of Bellows Falls, Vt.; the Colorado National Bank at Denver City, and the Rocky Mountain National Bank at Central City. The last two have no circulation, and the first has been a year reducing its State circulation to the required standard. The total number of National Banks is 1,653.

The national currency issued during the week amounted to \$1,358,215. Previously issued 278,905,675.

Total to date \$280,263,890

The following comparison shows the progress of the banks since May 5th, in respect to number, capital, and circulation:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
May 5.....	1,650		\$271,262,165
May 12.....	1,650		272,578,895
May 19.....	1,650		274,653,195
May 26.....	1,650	414,921,479	276,540,510
June 2.....	1,650		277,379,660
June 9.....	1,650		278,905,675
June 16.....	1,653		280,263,890

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending June 7, 1866:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£27,620,325	Government debt.....	£11,015,100
		Other securities.....	3,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion.....	12,620,325
	£27,620,325		£27,620,325
Proprietors' capital.....	£14,553,000	Government securities.....	£10,813,403
Reserve.....	3,434,385	Other securities.....	3,771,845
Public deposits.....	6,649,515	Notes.....	2,167,405
Other deposits.....	20,206,683	Gold and silver coin.....	658,636
Seven day and other bills.....	567,706		
	£45,411,239		£45,411,239

The preceding accounts, compared with those of the previous week, exhibit:

	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
Circulation.....	£.....	£541,899	Other Securities....	£.....	£1,675,618
Public Deposits....	461,003		Bullion.....	1,400,186	
Other Deposits....		260,397	Reserve.....	14,626	
Gov. Securities....		51,235		1,966,061	

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to June 7. The return for the previous week is added:

	DEBTOR.		June 7, 1866.		May 31, 1866.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000	9	182,500,000	9		
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776	2	7,044,776	2		
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14		
New reserve.....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0		
Notes in circulation and at the branches..	878,458,125	0	919,879,775	0		
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	21,535,429	13	16,714,614	85		
Treasury account.....	116,566,749	29	106,412,588	66		
Accounts current at Paris.....	342,464,517	85	332,534,087	39		
Ditto in the provinces.....	41,524,138	0	46,011,025	0		
Dividends payable.....	584,112	75	604,771	75		
Various discounts.....	15,093,820	25	14,458,377	74		
Re-discounts.....	2,074,992	92	2,074,992	92		
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....						
Sundries.....	9,353,596	60	8,619,618	28		
	1,643,306,007	95	1,662,958,377	75		

CREDITOR.

	f.	c.	f.	c.
Cash and bullion.....	602,328,224	50	563,095,201	0
Commercial bills overdue.....	224,447	98	426,049	98
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	364,928,231	47	416,639,600	81
Ditto in the branches.....	338,684,643	0	345,815,310	0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	7,147,400	0	8,539,200	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	13,984,940	0	13,667,340	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	14,276,500	0	13,974,500	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	7,357,300	0	7,313,500	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	34,476,700	0	34,315,700	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	22,382,200	0	21,746,800	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	711,000	0	692,400	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	564,500	0	562,300	0
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000	0	60,000,000	0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Ditto other securities.....	36,171,987	91	36,171,987	91
Securities held.....	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches	8,310,534	0	8,416,146	0
Expenses of management.....	1,912,326	22	1,883,009	9
Sundries.....	16,864,322	73	16,718,522	82
	1,643,306,007	95	1,662,958,377	75

The return is not favorable in a commercial point of view. Compared with that of the previous week, it shows a decline of 58,842,000f. in discounts, of 41,421,000f. in the circulation of notes, and an increase of 30,233,000f. in coin and bullion, of 5,444,000f. in deposits. The increase in cash is 39½ million francs, and a decrease in commercial bills of 58 4-5 millions francs.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are not National.)	CAPITAL. Par of Share.	DIVIDEND. Periods.	FRIDAY. Last Paid.	FRIDAY.	
				Bid.	Ask.
America*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	139 142
America (Jer. City)	25	100,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....—	
American	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Oct. '65.....4	
American Exchange	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	May '66.....5	112
Atlantic	100	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....6	
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....6	
Bowery.....	250,000				
Broadway.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July '66.....3	
Brooklyn	50	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....—	
Bull's Head*	50	200,000	Quarterly	Apr. '66.....4	
Butchers & Drovers	25	800,000	Jan. and July	July '66.....5	
Central.....	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	May '66.....6	105½ 106
Central (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....6	
Chatham.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....7	
Chemical.....	100	300,000	Quarterly	Jan. '66.....6	
Citizens'	25	400,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	
City.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	May '65.....6	300
City (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	
Commerce.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	114 114
Commonwealth	100	750,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	100 102
Continental.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	200
Corn Exchange*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66.....5	
Croton.....	100	200,000			
Currency.....	100	100,000	Quarterly	Apr. '66.....15	
Dry Dock*	30	200,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....3½	
East River.....	50	350,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....4	99½
Eighth.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	
Fifth.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July	July '66.....5	
First.....	100	500,000	May and Nov.	May '66.....10	207 210
First (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....10	
Fourth.....	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July	Jul. '66.....5	103½ 104
Fulton.....	30	600,000	May and Nov.	Jan. '66.....5	
Far & Cit. (Wm'bg)	20	160,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5½	
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. '66.....5	107
Greenwich*	25	200,000	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. '66.....5	
Grocers'	50	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	
Hanover.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....6	114
Importers & Trad.	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....4	
Irving.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	112
Leather Manufact'rs.	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66.....5	
Long Isl (Brook.)	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66.....5	
Manhattan*	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66.....5	32
Manufacturers'	30	252,000	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. '66.....5	100
Manufac. & Merch.*	100	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	
Marine.....	100	400,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....6	
Market.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....6	115
Mechanics'	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	120
Mechanics' (Brook.)	50	500,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....6	150
Mech. Bank. Asso.	50	500,000	May and Nov.	May '66.....5	110
Mechan. & Traders'	25	600,000	May and Nov.	May '66.....5	
Mercantile.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	May '66.....5	
Merchants'	50	3,000,000	June and Dec.	June '66.....5	
Merchants' Exch.	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July	July '66.....5	106
Metropolitan.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	July '66.....6	122
Nassau*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Nov. '65.....5	
Nassau (Brooklyn)	100	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan. '66.....5	
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Apr. '66.....5	107
New York.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July	July '66.....5	110
New York County..	100	200,000	April and Oct.	Jan. '66.....9	151
New York Exchange.	100	300,000	Jan. and July	Jan.	

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 22.)

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.							STOCKS AND SECURITIES.						
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
American Gold Coin	155½						Railroad Stocks.						
National.							Central of New Jersey.....	100					
United States 6s, 1867.....	130	130	129				Chicago and Alton.....	100		96½		99	98½
do do 6s, 1868.....	130		126				do do preferred.....	100	102				120½
do do 6s, 1868.....			110½	103½	110½	110½	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	100					
do do 6s, 1881.....		110½	103½	103½	103½	103½	Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100					
do do 6s, 1881.....		106½	106½	103½	103½	103½	Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100					
do do 6s, 5-20s.....	102½	104	103½	103½	103½	103½	Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	30½	30	30	29½	29½
do do 6s, 5-20s.....				103	203	103	do do preferred.....	100	53½	59	59	58½	58½
do do 6s, 5-20s (2d issue).....	102½	103	102½	102½	102½	102½	Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	94	94	95	95½	95
do do 6s, 5-20s do.....					103		Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.....	100					
do do 6s, 5-20s (3d issue).....	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50		83½	86½	86½	85½
do do 6s, 5-20s do.....							Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	105	106	106½	107	107
do do 6s, 5-20s do.....							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	50				147	
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.....							Eighth Avenue.....	100					
do do 6s, do do (½ yearly).....			103	104½			Erie.....	100	59½	59½	59½	58½	58½
do do 5s, 1871.....							do preferred.....	100	74	74	72	72	
do do 5s, 1871.....							Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	32				
do do 5s, 1874.....							do do preferred.....	100					
do do 5s, 10-40s.....		96½	96½	96½		96½	Harlem.....	50					
do do 5s, 10-40s.....							do preferred.....	50					
do do 6s, Union Pacific R. R. (cur.).....							Hudson River.....	100	10½	111	112	112	111½
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes.....	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	Illinois Central.....	100	122	124	121	120½	120½
do do do do.....		102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50					
do do do do.....			102½	102½	102½	102½	Joliet and Chicago.....	100					
do do do do.....				102½	102½	102½	Long Island.....	50					
do do 6s, Certificates.....	100½						McGregor Western.....	100					
State.							Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st preferred.....	100			42	42	40½
California 7s.....							do do 2d preferred.....	100			10		
Connecticut 6s.....							Michigan Central.....	100			109	107½	108
Georgia 6s.....			105				Michigan So. and N. Indiana.....	100	78½	78½	79½	79	79
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.....							do do guaranteed.....	100					
do Registered, 1860.....							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	100					
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860-62-65-70.....							do do do 1st pref.....	100					
do do do do 1877.....							do do do 2d pref.....	100					
do do do do 1879.....							Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	100	78	58	58	57½	58
do War Loan.....							do do preferred.....	100	71½	70	72		
Indiana 6s, War Loan.....							Mississippi and Missouri.....	100					
do 5s.....							Morris and Essex.....	100					
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.....							New Jersey.....	100					
Louisiana 6s.....							New York Central.....	100	99½	90½	98½	98	98½
Michigan 6s.....							New York and New Haven.....	100	109½		110		110
do 7s, War Loan, 1878.....							New Haven and Hartford.....	100					
Minnesota 8s.....				100			Norwich and Worcester.....	100					
Missouri 6s.....	79	79½				79	Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	100		27½	27½	27	27
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.).....	80½						do do preferred.....	100					
do 6s, (Pacific RR.).....	79		79		79		Panama.....	100	260				
New York 7s, 1870.....			95½				Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	100	96½	97½	97	98	98½
do 6s, 1867-77.....							Reading.....	50	109½	109½	109½	108½	108½
do 5s, 1868-76.....							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.....	100			30		32
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds.....							do do do preferred.....	100	61		62		
North Carolina 6s.....	85½	85½		84	84½	84½	Second avenue.....	100					
Ohio 6s, 1870-75.....							Sixth avenue.....	100					
do 6s, 1881-86.....							Stonington.....	100	111		111		
Rhode Island 6s.....							Third avenue.....	100					
Tennessee 6s 1868.....	95½	95½				95	Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50					
do 6s 1890.....						100	do do do preferred.....	50					
Virginia 6s, coupon.....				67			Railroad Bonds:						
Municipal.							Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.....						
Brooklyn 6s.....							do do 2d mort.....						
do 6s, Water Loan.....							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877.....				95	95	
do 6s, Public Park Loan.....							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, Improvement Stock.....							do do 1st mortgage.....		97				
do 6s, Improvement Stock.....							do do Income.....						
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.....							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.....						
New York 7s.....							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage.....						
do 6s.....							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund.....		96½			92	
do 5s.....							do do Interest.....						
Miscellaneous Shares.							do do Extension.....						
Coal.—American.....	100	60		60		60	do do 1st mortgage.....						85½
Ashburton.....	50						do do consolidated.....						
Central.....	100						Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage.....						
Consolidation.....	100						Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage.....						
Cumberland.....	100		41½	45	45½		do do 3d mortgage, conv.....						
Delaware and Hudson.....	100	55		155	155		do do 4th mortgage.....						75
Hampshire and Baltimore.....	100						Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund.....						
International.....	50						Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.....						
Pennsylvania.....	50					146	do do 2d mort.....		102				
Schuykill.....	100						Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868.....						
Spring Mountain.....	100		32½		36	4½	do 2d mortgage, 1864.....						
Spruce Hill.....	10	4½			4½	4½	do 2d mortgage, 1879.....						91
Wilkesbarre.....	100	55			54½	55	do 3d mortgage, 1883.....		96				
Wyoming Valley.....	100	40					do 4th mortgage, 1880.....				91		
Gas.							do 5th mortgage, 1888.....						
Brooklyn.....	25						Galena and Chicago, extended.....						
Citizens (Brooklyn).....	20						do do 2d mortgage.....						95
Harlem.....	50						Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1st Mortgage.....						
Jersey City and Hoboken.....	20						do do Consolidated and Sinking Fund.....		97	100			
Manhattan.....	50		145				do 2d mortgage, 1868.....						
Metropolitan.....	100						Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869.....	102½		103		101	101
New York.....	50						do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1865.....						
Williamsburg.....	50						do 3d mortgage, 1875.....						
Improvement.							do convertible, 1867.....	97					
Boston Water Power.....	20	48½	46½	41	42	41	Illinois Central 7s, 1875.....				103½		103½
Brunswick City.....	100						Lackawanna and Western Bonds.....						
Canton.....	100	60½	60½	60			Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage.....						
Cary.....	100						Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72.....						
Telegraph.							do do 8s, new, 1882.....		109				
American.....	100						Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund.....		95½				
United States.....	100						do do 2d mortgage, 7s.....						92
Western Union.....	100	57	57½	57½	54	52½	do do Goshen Line, 1868.....						
Western Union, Russian Extension.....	100	106½	127½	116½	106½		Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.....		90				
Steamship.							Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mortgage.....						
Atlantic Mail.....	100	127½		127½	115½	125	do do Income.....						
New York.....	100						Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants.....		59			60	
Pacific Mail.....	100						New York Central 6s, 1883.....			92			
Pacific Mail Scrip.....	100						do do 6s, 1887.....			93			
Union Navigation.....	100						do do 6s, Real Estate.....						
Transit.							do do 6s, subscription.....						
Central American.....	100						do do 7s, 1876.....						
Nicaragua.....	100						do do 7s, convertible, 1876.....						
Trust.							do do 7s, 1865-76.....						
Farmers' Loan and Trust.....	25						Ohto and Mississippi, 1st mortgage.....						
New York Life and Trust.....	100						Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.....		101½			95½	
Union Trust.....	100						do do do 2d mort.....		97				
United States Trust.....	100												

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked), DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked). Rows include American Gold Coin, National Securities (various bonds), State Securities (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin), and Municipal Securities (Albany, Alleghany City, Baltimore, Bangor, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Dubuque, Hartford, Jersey City, Louisville, Marysville, Milwaukee, Newark, New Bedford, Newport, New Haven, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, Rochester, Sacramento, St. Louis, San Francisco, Wilmington).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, June 22.

Trade is again in a very unsatisfactory state. Goods will not sell. With an easy money market, they are firmly held. But never have buyers acted with greater caution and reserve. A decline of 20 per cent. in the gold premium from the highest point of the week, together with a failure of the utmost efforts to produce another advance, has weakened confidence in present currency quotations; hence, the extreme difficulty of selling goods. There is one sort of trade, however, which is somewhat stimulated; that is, goods which are generally sold for a certain price in gold, at short time, sell more readily, owing to the general belief that the premium on gold will further decline. But even in this direction business is so moderate that it would be scarcely noticed, except for the stagnation that otherwise prevails.

Cotton has been depressed by the return of fine weather at the South, the decline in gold, and the difficulty of negotiating bills.

Breadstuffs have been unsettled, owing to the interruption of supplies by a break in the Erie Canal.

Provisions meet with a steady demand. Prices are much better supported than in any other line of Domestic Products. There is much speculative confidence in Pork. Prices are somewhat more than a dollar below the highest point of the week, but every decline brings out large orders to buy. Other hog products are very firm, especially cured hams and shoulders, which are much wanted, causing a brisk demand for the liberal supplies of live hogs. Lard is dull. Beef of all kinds is quiet and unchanged. Butter and Cheese have not come to market as freely as was expected; and the latter, with good export demand brings very full prices.

Groceries have been without animation, and close flat. Stocks are generally large, and, with unimportant exceptions, accumulating. Today trade was very flat: the only fact worth mentioning being some demand for really choice qualities of Rio Coffee. There was also some business in Molasses at about steady prices.

Metals have been fairly active. Foreign metals show full gold prices, and currency quotations are rather better than last given.

Naval Stores have been without animation, although in liberal supply. Oils have been more active for Crude Whale and Linseed, at better currency prices, but not corresponding to the advance in gold.

Hides have been quiet, latterly, but for strictly American dry, gold prices have been better maintained. Leather has been active and firmer.

Tallow has been active, the demand being partly speculative.

Wool has been less active, and prices are drooping.

Petroleum has been steadily declining.

Fruits and Fish have been firm, but quiet. East India Goods are very dull.

Freights have nearly come to a standstill, owing to the non-arrival of grain. A few steamers for Liverpool, whose sailing day had been fixed, took corn on Tuesday and Wednesday as low as 1d. @ 1/4d. per bushel; but there has been nothing of moment done in two days. Petroleum vessels find employment more easily and considerable Tobacco is being shipped to Great Britain and the Continent.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending June 22, 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
Ashes, pkgs...	118	2,802	9,490
Breadstuffs—			
Flour, bbls...	62,382	953,440	1,291,055
Wheat, bush 33,3/4	392,893	467,665	
Oats.....	175,460	1,539,914	3,129,845
Corn.....	474,850	3,729,026	1,855,150
Rye.....		66,139	42,465
Malt.....	2,012	248,082	
Barley.....		121,435	*438,895
Grass seed...		99,383	
Flaxseed....	90	4,214	
Beans.....	1,765	26,223	
Peas.....	10,490	105,089	
C. meal, bbls...	4,011	56,995	†178,870
C. meal, bags...	3,699	208,844	
B. W. Flour, bags.....	171	6,776	
Cotton, bales...	11,073	363,210	172,970
Copper, bbls...	186	3,860	
Copper, plates...		2,817	
Driedfruit, pkgs...	21	5,477	
Grease, pkgs...	26	2,224	
Hemp, bales...		348	
Hides, dried...	4,395	229,312	
Hops, bales...		3,406	12,935
Leather, sides...	50,659	1,023,252	1,100,600
Lead, pigs.....		4,558	
Molasses, hhds & bbls.....	724	7,258	
Naval Stores—			
Crude trp, bbl	899	23,374	1,058
Spirits turpentine...	1,626	18,632	3,809
Rosin.....	7,878	189,965	26,749
Tar.....	302	37,011	4,730
Pitch.....	52	1,222	
Oil cake, pkgs...	2,856	50,044	
Oil, lard.....	35	2,952	3,655
Oil, Petroleum...	21,550	437,572	191,255
Peanuts, 'bags...		7,008	
Provisions—			
Butter, pkgs...	8,583	185,291	264,900
Cheese.....	15,668	72,166	78,530
Cut meats....	114	90,932	90,330
Eggs.....	4,123	98,851	
Pork.....	24	89,836	144,925
Beef, pkgs...		45,884	73,625
Lard, pkgs...	416	77,089	78,480
Lard, kegs...	381	5,067	
Rice, pkgs....		1,460	
Starch.....	2,355	52,829	
Stearine.....	166	5,267	
Spelter, slabs...	221	1,101	
Sugar, hhds & bbls.....		2,607	
Tallow, pkgs...	158	3,400	8,935
Tobacco, pkgs...	3,024	75,115	
Tobacco, hhds...	1,830	21,117	
Whisky, bbls...	596	38,991	28,385
Wool, bales...	2,905	38,502	28,630
Dressed Hogs, No.....		81,769	
Rice, rough, bush.....		15,792	

* 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 June 15, since Jan. 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]						
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1865.
Buttons.....	49	3,280	1,080	Hardware...	225	7,004
Coal, tons....	6,334	253,001	73,663	Iron, RRb'rs	7,038	113,148
Cocoa, bags...	254	7,695	1,687	Lead, pigs...	7,327	214,047
Coffee, bags...	37,061	426,377	251,003	Spelter, lbs.	446,246	6,103,083
Cotton, bales...	24	1,590	19,512	Steel.....	3,438	88,750
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs.....	15,517	379,379
Bark, Peruv	109	3,269	1,299	Tin slabs, lbs	103,299	3,901,229
Blea p'w'd's	1,592	11,523	10,552	Rags.....	416	22,870
Brimst, tns...	1,353	11,123	2,658	Sugar, hhds,		
Cochineal....		231	833	tes & bbls..	39,860	177,166
Cr Tartar....	20	698	373	Sugar, bxs & bg	37,792	231,818
Gambier.....	1,200	11,989		Tea.....	81,668	524,611
Gums, crude	519	7,083	1,279	Tobacco.....		11,871
Gum, Arabic	4	2,018	928	Waste.....	558	7,954
Indigo.....	51	1,161	2,816	Wines, &c.		
Madder.....	25	7,117	1,873	Champ, bkts	7,083	67,820
Oils, ess....	212	2,607	923	Wines.....	16,303	224,519
Oil, Olive...	584	74,450	10,678	Wool, bales...	2,913	41,895
Opium.....	24	430	398	Articles reported by value.		
Soda, bi-carb	2,100	67,279	27,135	Cigars.....	\$78,647	\$795,632
Soda, sal....	1,224	16,000	5,547	Corks.....	2,753	75,064
Soda, ash....	892	22,226	15,206	Fancy goods..	62,393	2,012,835
Flax.....	8	7,304	2,252	F sh.....		578,047
Furs.....		1,892	1,698	Fruits, &c.		
Gunny cloth..		10,223	1,545	Lemons....	22,373	253,206
Hair.....	4	2,621	1,522	Oranges....	22,075	225,289
Hemp, bales...	5,819	68,887	17,215	Nuts.....	26,451	576,817
Hides, &c.				Raisins....	14,112	473,104
Bristles.....	68	1,248	426	Hides, undrsd	289,366	3,456,615
Hides, dres'd.	168	5,074	1,456	Rice.....	51,294	313,215
India rubber..	1,175	13,121	15,316	Spices, &c.		
Ivory.....	39	256	201	Cassia.....	4,715	125,873
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger.....		32,157
Jewelry.....	13	370	256	Pepper.....	9,118	76,906
Watches....	10	574	295	Saltpetre....		99,340
Linseed.....	7,562	147,315	15,961	Woods.....		
Molasses....	5,974	56,678	83,270	Fustic.....	1,410	17,863
Metals, &c.				Logwood...	696	99,339
Cutlery.....	77	2,970	1,049	Mahogany..	630	73,575

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The following table shows the exports from this port of some leading articles of commerce for the week ending June 18, since January 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pts, bbls	44	2,027	5,346	Pitch, bbls...		1,260	
Ashes, Prls, bbls	5	44	437	Oil cake, 100 lb	10,691	295,309	179,467
Beeswax, lbs...	15,789	135,242	124,760	Oils.....			
Breadstuffs...				Petrol, gals	194,720	11,963,588	3,642,561
Flour, bbls...	12,312	463,287	598,221	Whale, gals...		9,693	11,151
C. meal, bbls...	1,975	63,197	68,827	Sperm, gals...	100	69,817	34,740
Wheat, bus....		131,494	406,146	Lard, gals...	1,005	10,205	25,456
Rye, bush....	15,363	199,200		Provisions...			
Corn, bush....	528,233	3,661,327	344,534	Pork, bbls...	629	48,356	67,807
Oats, bush....	600	726,073		Beef, bbls & tcs.	606	28,374	55,926
Peas, bush....	11,968	94,130		Bacon, 100 lb	385	226,782	286,094
Candles, bxs...	659	25,919		Butter, 100 lb	371	9,758	59,187
Cotton, bales...	1,392	259,571	18,324	Cheese, 100 lb	7,484	48,091	112,133
Hay, bales...	210	18,992		Lard, 100 lb	4,737	145,366	149,167
Hops, bales...	1	665	11,637	Staves M...	234	60,423	6,388
Naval Stores...				Tallow, 100 lb	2,304	74,214	108,842
C. Turp. bbls...	18	11,833		Tobacco, pkgs	1,647	47,375	75,795
S. Turp. bbls...	43	4,381	611	Tobacco, mf, lbs.	230,924	1,693,360	1,894,196
Rosin, bbls...	3,352	121,141	5,370	Whalebone, lbs	14,959	361,993	118,535
Tar, bbls....	222	19,095	4,997				

LONDON, June 9.—Baring's Circular reports.

COCHINEAL.—Of 850 bags at auction only about 300 bags were disposed of at a decline of 1d @ 2d on silver, and 3d @ 4d per lb on black; Honduras silver ranged from 2s 4d @ 3s 8d, Tenerife silver from 3s @ 3s 5d, and Mexican from 3s 1d @ 3s 2d. COCOA.—Of 1,339 bags Trinidad part sold at 75s @ 93s 6d, and 342 bags Grenada at 67s 6d @ 79s.

COFFEE steady. COPPER quiet.—Tough Cake £86, best Selected £80, Sheathing £91, Y M Sheathing 8d. Chili Slab sold at £83.

DRUGS, &c.—Shellac—Of 350 chests at public sale about one-third sold at a further decline of about 2s 6d per cwt, viz. 82s 6d for fair European orange, 70s for good native orange, and 31s 6d for mid garnet. Cutch—320 bags fair Penang taken in at 29s. Plumbago—170 bbls mostly sold from 13s 6d @ 18s 6d for mid to fair lump, and from 9s @ 9s 6d for dust. Red S nders Wood—100 tons were disposed of at £4 5s. for sound, and at £4 2s. 6d. for slightly damaged, being a decline of 5s. per ton. Logwood—320 tons Laguna taken in at £8 10s. (£7 only bid.)

HEMP.—For 500 bales fair Sunn there were no bids, and they were taken in at £18 10s. 40 bales Bombay found buyers from £23 5s. @ £23 10s. for fair quality. Of 700 bales Manila only 40 bales were sold from £35 @ £42 5s. for ord current to good Sorsegan quality.

JUTE.—10,000 bales sold early in the week at an advance of 10s. @ 20s. per ton. Of 2,100 bales offered at public sale nearly the whole realized from £14 15s. @ £24 15s. for low common to good. 34 bales cuttings brought £6.

IRON.—Welsh quiet. Rails and bars £6 f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch pigs 50s. 9d. cash for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED.—Arrival this week 4,748 qrs. The smallness of available supplies has further advanced the pretensions of holders; Calcutta has made 67s., and Bombay is held at 69s. For June-July shipments of Calcutta 64s. paid, and Azov (of which 25,000 qrs. were last week reported at 61s. 6d. @ 62s.) for summer shipment offers less freely at 62s. @ 62s. 6d.

LINSEED CAKES is without change, and consumption limited. COTTON SEED is more difficult to buy at a slight advance, coast cargoes being held at £7. 10s. @ £7. 12s. 6d.

NAVAL STORES.—French Spirits Turpentine on the spot obtainable at 46s., and to arrive 41s. Petroleum £17 Crude and Refined 2s. 2 1/2d Pennsylvanian, and Spirits 1s.

OILS.—Linseed inactive at 36s. @ 36s. 6d. for present delivery. Rape firmer. Olive: more disposition to sell, and Gallipoli just arrived is obtainable at £59, and Spanish at £57; Mogadore £51 @ £51. 10s. Palm sells at 40s finest Lagos. Fish: Sperm at last public sale sold at £123; Southern nominally £48; Cod £46.

RICE.—10,000 bags soft grain sold at 10s. 3d. for Necranzie, 9s. 10 1/2d. @ 10s. 1 1/2d. for Bassein, and 500 bags white Bengal at 15s.

RUM.—240 puns Penang sold at 1s. 4 1/2d., and 700 puns Berbice and Demerara, the former at 1s. 5 1/2d., the latter at 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 6 1/2d., with some good at 1s. 7d. proof.

SPELTER quiet at £20 @ £20. 10s. SALTPETER.—800 bags Bengal sold at 23s. 3d. for 6 1/2d. per cent., and 24s. for 4 1/2d. per cent. refraction; also 100 tons for arrival at 24s. with customary allowances.

LEAD firm.—Common Pig £21@£21. 10s.
 SUGAR.—The market has been quiet, and on the spot transactions have been very moderate.
 TALLOW.—The market is steady at 42s. for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot and for this month, and 46s. 6d. for October to December.
 TIN quiet.—Bars 86s., Blocks 85s., Refined 87s. Straits 75s. @ 76s.
 TEA.—12,600 pkgs sold at public sale this week at about previous market rates. The business by private contract has been very limited. Good Common Congou 1s. @ 1s. 0½d. per lb.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., June 22.

The receipts at all the ports, the past week, have reached about 18,500 bales, and the exports about 11,251 bales. Since September 1st the amount of receipts is 1,933,561 bales, and the total exports 1,448,811 bales. The receipts at all the ports, since the close of the war, now amount to 2,551,053 bales, and the present stock on hand is 346,609 bales. In making up this statement of stock we have estimated the amount held at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore at 35,000 bales. It may be more than that.

Below we give our table of the movement of cotton at all the ports since September 1st, 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.	REC'D SINCE SEPT. 1.	EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				SHIP- MENTS TO NORTH. PORTS.	STOCK.
		Great Britain.	France	Other for'gn.	Total.		
N. Orleans, June 15.	654,774	331,160	127,017	21,976	480,153	209,143	117,924
Mobile, June 15.....	401,343	216,354	40,184	1,579	258,117	100,719	37,596
Charleston, June 15	100,926	42,062	6,057	578	48,697	44,702	5,261
Savannah, June 15.	235,272	86,042	1,492	.....	87,534	141,102	11,706
Texas, June 8.....	163,346	58,605	1,739	3,214	63,559	64,037	6,534
New York, June 22*	135,445	581,040	35,488	41,160	457,688	.....	128,000
Florida, June 2....	146,196	34,703	.....	.....	34,703	107,673	4,588
N. Carolina, June 22	62,144	21	.....	.....	21	62,144	.....
Virginia, June 22...	34,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,115	.....
Other p'ts, June 19.	.....	18,049	.....	290	18,339	.....	+35,000
Total.....	1,933,561	1,168,037	211,977	68,797	1,448,811	763,635	346,609

* By Railroad, Canal and River. † Estimated.

Our advices with regard to the next crop are at length improving—the rivers have fallen and the rains have ceased, so that a better feeling prevails. To what extent the freshets, frosts, &c., have injured the prospects for the year, it is, of course, as yet impossible to say. That the season has been thus far unusually severe and unfavorable is very certain, and that a portion of the land which had been put under cotton cultivation has been necessarily abandoned or turned into corn is equally true, while other portions are suffering from the growth of grass, which the planters have not been able to keep down during the rains. Still every effort is now being and will be made to recover as much as possible of the loss; and, with a favorable season for the future, much may be accomplished. The favorite estimate now for the coming crop is about 2,000,000 bales; of course, however, no great reliance can be made on estimates made at this time.

The sharp reaction in gold during the week, together with the improved weather reports from the South, have weakened the confidence of holders of cotton and prices have experienced a somewhat irregular decline, the market closing very unsettled and with a downward tendency. The export inquiry is trifling, owing in a great part to the difficulty of negotiating exchange. The spinners are buying very little here, receiving large supplies direct from the Southern markets. The receipts here are liberal and the stock increasing, although at Southern ports, and in the aggregate there is a considerable falling off. The sales in this market the past week are about 8,000 bales, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary.....	29	29	30	30
Good Ordinary.....	33	33	33	34
Low Middling.....	35	35	36	36
Middling.....	37	37	37	38
Good Middling.....	40	41	41	42

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	2,967	North Carolina.....	848
Texas.....	2,180	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.....	1,022
Mobile.....	461	Per Railroad.....	1,340
Savannah.....	1,842	Foreign.....	.....
South Carolina.....	874		
Total for the week.....	11,073		
Previously reported.....	936,129		
Total since July 1.....	947,202		

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

	Week ending			
	May 30.	June 5.	June 12.	June 19.
To Liverpool..... bales	476	37	449	912
To other British ports.....	.....	.....	23	.....
To Havre.....	.....	247	.....	71
To other French ports.....	.....	80	.....	.....
To Bremen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To other German ports.....	300	71	.....	25
To various Continental ports.....	.....	.....	.....	384
Total for the week.....	776	435	474	1,392
Previously reported.....	452,640	453,416	453,851	454,325
Total from N. York since July 1, '65.	453,416	453,851	454,325	455,717

CHARLESTON, June 15.—The receipts for the week ending June 15th amount to 1,358 bales against 1,110 bales last week. Shipments for this week amount to 2,023 bales against 2,099 bales last week. The market closed quiet with a downward tendency. Exchange on New York, sight, ½ premium. The receipts, sales, and exports for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week since May 5th, were as follows:

Date.	Rec'ts.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price of mid.	Freight for Up'd—		Price gold.
						To Liver- pool.	To New York.	
May 5.....	2,301	940	2,470	10,650	unsettled	½d. @ 9-16d.	1c. @—	128@129
" 12.....	2,363	1,200	1,901	11,112	29@30	½ @ 9-16	½ @—	128@—
" 19.....	1,403	1,250	3,193	9,322	32@—	½ @ 9-16	½ @—	130@—
" 26.....	1,318	1,070	1,030	9,610	36@—	½ @ 9-16	½ @—	140@—
June 1.....	1,810	460	4,505	6,915	unsettled	½ @—	½ @—	137@—
" 8.....	1,110	281	2,099	5,926	32@—	nominal	½ @—	144@—
" 15.....	1,358	762	2,023	5,261	35@36	½ @—	½ @—	143@—

The total receipts at Charleston since September 1st, now reach 102,898 bales, and the exports 97,637 bales.

MOBILE, June 15.—By mail we have received one week's later dates from Mobile. The receipts for the week ending June 15th were 1,505 bales against 1,903 bales last week, and the shipments were 3,096 bales against 4,674 bales last week; leaving the stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared at 37,596 bales. Shipments during the week were—to Liverpool 1,371, to New York 559 bales, and to Boston 1,166 bales. The following are the weekly receipts, sales, and exports, for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week:

Date.	Receipts.	Sales.	Exp's.	Stock.	Price of mid.	Freight		Price of gold.
						To Liver- pool.	To New York.	
March 3.....	12,034	2,300	8,778	76,455	42	½d. @ 1½c @—c	1 1/2 @—	134@136
" 10.....	11,175	3,700	10,477	77,153	40	½ @—	1 1/2 @—	130@132
" 17.....	5,585	5,700	3,707	79,031	38@39	½ @—	1 @—	129@131
" 24.....	8,503	7,600	6,746	80,788	37@38	½ @—	1 @—	126@128
" 31.....	7,270	2,200	18,628	63,430	36@37	½ @—	1 @—	125@126 1/2
April 7.....	6,841	10,400	2,243	74,228	31@—	½ @—	1 @—	125@126 1/2
" 14.....	5,159	7,500	16,233	63,124	35@—	½ @—	1 @—	126@127
" 21.....	5,393	3,400	10,024	58,493	33@34	½ @—	1 @—	125@126 1/2
" 28.....	4,684	6,500	3,835	59,342	nominal.	½ @—	1 @—	125@126 1/2
May 5.....	3,114	5,000	12,674	49,782	31@32	½ @—	1 @—	128@129 1/2
" 12.....	3,045	3,950	9,019	43,808	32@33	½ @—	1 @—	129@130
" 19.....	2,274	3,700	3,616	41,782	33@—	½ @—	1 @—	140@35 1/2
" 26.....	2,598	4,250	1,973	42,407	36@—	½ @—	1 @—	138@139
June 1.....	2,181	2,205	2,620	41,958	@34	½ @—	1 @—	140@—
" 8.....	1,903	1,770	4,674	39,188	33@34	½ @—	1 @—	140@—
" 15.....	1,505	2,000	3,096	37,596	nominal.	½ @—	1 @—	—@—

The market closed on the 15th instant unsettled. The Scotia's news under date of the 2d instant was not interpreted favorable, and buyers kept out of the market. Gold was excited and advancing rapidly, influenced by the advices of the advance in New York. Exchange sterling ruled dull and nominal throughout the week; New York sight ½ premium. The total receipts at Mobile since Sept. 1 now amount to 401,343 bales, and the exports 388,037 bales.

GALVESTON, June 9.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. The receipts were 477 bales, against 925 last week, and the shipments were 1,181 bales, against 2,992 last week. The following were the shipments for the week ending June 9th: To Liverpool 1,166, and to New Orleans 15 bales. Below we give the receipts, sales, and shipments for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week:

Date.	Rec'ts.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price mid.*	Freights.		Price gold.
						To Liver- pool.	To New York.†	
March 23 ..	1,252	751	2,662	16,663	29@30	½d. @ ½d.	1c. @—	126@127
" 30 ..	2,274	2,466	5,479	13,458	30@31	9-6@ 1/2	½ @ 1	125@128
April 6 ..	1,379	182	4,493	10,344	29@30	9-16@ 1/2	1 @—	126@128
" 13 ..	2,626	650	3,437	9,533	28@29	9-16@ 1/2	1 @—	124@126
" 20 ..	3,277	1,777	618	12,192	28@29	9-16@ 1/2	1 @—	12@127
" 27 ..	1,197	757	915	12,474	nominal	9-16@ 1/2	1 @—	125@127
May 4 ..	1,532	100	2,291	11,715	nominal	9-16@ 1/2	— @—	126@128
" 11 ..	1,261	191	2,319	10,657	nominal	9-16@ 1/2	— @—	127@129
" 18 ..	506	174	2,806	8,357	nominal	½ @ 9-16	— @—	129@132
" 25 ..	1,176	155	28	9,305	nominal	½ @ 9-16	½ @ 1	131@—
June 1 ..	925	219	2,992	7,238	nominal	½ @ 9-16	½ @ 1	139@140 1/2
June 8 ..	477	64	1,181	6,534	nominal	½ @—	1 @—	—@—

* Specie, ex-revenue tax. † Per steamer.

There was no life in the market—no one wanting to operate. The few bales sold were at 25c specie, ex revenue tax, for Middling. Exchange sterling was nominal, nothing being offered. Sight on New York was firm at ½ to 1c. premium. The total receipts at Galveston since Sept. 1st now reach 141,752 bales, and the total at all the ports of Texas 162,869 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—The mail returns for the week ending June 15 show the receipts to be only 3,842 bales, against 5,253 bales last week, a decrease of 1,416 bales. The shipments for the week were 10,650 bales; of which 2,691 bales were shipped to Liverpool, 373 bales to Bremen, 739 bales to Barcelona, 2,541 bales to New York, 3,961 bales to Boston, and 317 bales to Philadelphia. Stock on hand June 15th had been reduced to 121,791 bales. The receipts, sales, and exports for a series of weeks and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week since April 7, were as follows:

Date.	Rec'ps.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price Mid.	Freights		Price gold.
						To Liver- pool.	To New York.*	
April 7.....	18,133	14,300	22,456	176,220	@33	9-16@ 1/2d.	½ @—c.	125 1/2 @ 126
" 14.....	12,849	18,100	22,388	167,748	39@40	9-16@ 1/2	½ @—	125 1/2 @ 126
" 21.....	10,801	11,000	19,779	160,336	40@—	9-16@ 1/2	½ @—	125 1/2 @ 126
" 28.....	10,303	5,300	.....	.....	@—	9-16@ 1/2	½ @—	128 @—
May 5.....	10,888	5,900	8,862	156,497	35@36	9-16@ 1/2	½ @—	130 @ 130 1/2
" 12.....	5,799	9,500	8,266	154,369	@35	½ @ 9-16	½ @—	130 1/2 @—
" 18.....	5,460	9,700	3,512	157,087	36@37	½ @ 9-16	1 @—	142 1/2 @ 144 1/2
" 25.....	5,207	13,000	15,303	147,496	39@40	½ @ 9-16	1 @—	139 1/2 @ 144 1/2
June 2 ..	4,112	8,200	13,088	139,769	40@—	½ @ 9-16	1 @ 1 1/2	137 @ 141
" 9.....	5,258	5,600	21,723	124,133	38@39	½ @—	1 @ 1 1/2	146 1/2 @ 147
" 15.....	3,842	9,750	10,650	121,791	Unset'd.	½ @—	1 @ 1 1/2	—@—

* By steam.

The market during the first half of the week was active, with an ad-

vance on Tuesday of about 2½ cents; the latter half this advance was mostly lost. The market closed unsettled. Exchange sterling 160@162. Sight on New York ¼@¾ premium.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—Our own correspondent in London, writing under the date of June 9, gives the following full review of the European and other cotton markets:

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Arising chiefly from the fact, that our latest advices from America indicate a falling off in the receipts of cotton, the market here in the early part of the week was very buoyant, and the upward tendency in prices continued. The trade, however, was subsequently very inactive, and on the announcement that the Bank of Agra and Masterman had been compelled to stop payment, there were many symptoms of heaviness apparent. Above all, the abundance of supplies has induced more caution on the part of buyers; but, at the same time, the aggregate sales, although by no means equal to last week, are tolerably large. They amount to 71,490 bales; of which speculators have taken 6,710 bales; exporters, 9,580 bales, and the trade, 55,200 bales. Prices on Monday showed an advance varying from ½d. to 1d. per lb. This improvement has not only been lost, but the quotations even exhibit a decline, in some instances, from last week. It is chiefly confined, however, to American descriptions, which show a fall in price of ½d. to ¾d. per lb. A very limited business has been done in produce to arrive. The prices current for American cotton are as under:

	1866.			1865.		
	Ordinary and middling.	Fair and good fair.	Good and fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good
Sea Island.....	21	27	33	34	42	54
Stained.....	16	18	20	21	22	24
Upland.....	10	13	15	16½	18	20
Mobile.....	10½	13½	15½	16½	18½	20½
New Orleans...	10½	13½	15½	16½	18½	20½
Texas.....	10½	13½	15½	16½	18½	20½

Annexed is a comparison of the prices of middling cotton for the last four years:

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COTTON.								
	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Middling—	21½	28½	16½	13	19½	27½	15	13
Upland.....	22	28½	16½	13½	16	17	8½	7
Mobile.....	22½	28½	17	13½	15½	17	8½	6½
Orleans.....	20½	27½	15½	13½				
Pernambuco..								

The supplies of cotton, available and prospective, are now as follows:

	1865. bales.	1866. bales.
Stock in Liverpool.....	406,490	998,770
“ in London.....	84,676	96,713
East Indian cotton afloat.....	500,000	701,800
American.....	20,000	127,000
Total, Great Britain.....	1,011,166	1,924,283
Stock in Havre.....	60,500	126,000
“ “ rest of Continent.....	30,000	20,000
Total for Europe.....	1,101,666	2,070,283

This simple calculation is perhaps the most important, in a commercial point of view, that has been made for some time, and it seems impossible to imagine how, in the face of such figures, the cotton trade in this country can have an upward movement. So far as manufactures of cotton goods are concerned, our trade, although of diminished extent as compared with the last six months, is undoubtedly in a healthy state, and the business doing for export, as well as for home use, is large. Spinners, therefore, are compelled to make considerable purchases, and to this circumstance must be attributed the fact that, although prices have fallen materially during the last two months, the decline has not been so rapid as the magnitude of our immediate and prospective supplies might have led one to anticipate. The real tendency of prices at the present moment, notwithstanding the recent fall of about 8d. per lb., is towards increased ease, but the market is now strongly influenced by the accounts from America respecting the receipts at Southern ports and the accounts relating to the growing crops. The latter vary in character considerably; but with an excess of supply—immediate and immediately prospective—of one million bales, as compared with last year, no circumstance but a heavy failure of the American or Indian crop could possibly contribute to any important advance in prices from those now current.

The subjoined figures show the sales of the leading description for the week and the year; the imports for the week and the year; and also the stocks on hand at the period at which the latest statement of supplies was made up:

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

	Trade.	Ex. port.	Speculation.	Total		Same period 1865.	Average weekly sales.
				this week.	this year.		
American... bales.	19,550	1,480	3,450	23,880	617,890	129,360	18,230
Brazilian.....	9,820	240	470	10,530	180,760	141,740	5,510
Egyptian, &c.....	2,930	330	30	3,290	104,210	206,810	3,670
West Indian.....	2,870	150	350	3,370	41,090	41,560	1,470
East India.....	20,630	7,380	2,410	30,420	472,160	574,570	13,880
China and Japan.....					1,840	148,010	20
Total.....	55,200	9,580	6,710	71,490	1,417,950	1,242,050	42,780

Imports

	This week.	To this date		Total 1865.	This day.	Stocks Same date 1865.	Dec. 31, 1865.
		1866.	1865.				
American.....	23,145	784,078	124,924	459,369	401,730	41,530	.....
Brazilian.....	9,902	264,642	149,647	334,068	125,740	56,490	.....
Egyptian.....	286	125,194	210,190	411,328	54,880	70,930	.....
West India.....	3,158	53,236	48,533	113,328	27,750	12,470	.....
East India.....	52,257	692,945	299,703	1,095,744	386,460	168,850	.....
China and Japan.....		40	87,877	125,871	2,210	56,220	.....
Total.....	88,748	1,920,135	920,874	2,539,708	998,770	406,490	368,490

LONDON, June 6.—The trade closes heavily at the rates of last week, the advance in prices in the early part of the week having been lost. The imports and deliveries of East India, China, and Japan cotton at this port since January 1, have been as follows:

	1864. bales.	1865. bales.	1866. bales.
Import from Jan 1 to June 7.....	160,308	102,860	196,771
Delivery do do.....	123,345	127,250	127,929
Stock, June 7.....	82,521	84,676	96,713

BOMBAY, May 25.—The cotton trade is still very inactive, but the week's shipments are large, or 25,000 bales. Dhollerah is quoted at 275 rupees per candy. Freight to Liverpool, 25s. per ton. The following is the latest statement of shipments, viz., from Jan. 1 to May 7:

	1865. Bales.	1866. Bales.
London.....	13,812	17,991
Liverpool.....	383,955	586,342
Clyde.....		2,438
Continent.....	3,515	19,791
America.....	800	.....
Total.....	402,082	626,562

ALEXANDRIA, June 3.—Scarcely any business is passing in cotton, and shipments are on a very limited scale. They stand thus:

	Gt. Britain. bales.	Continent. bales.	Total bales.
From May 11 to May 16.....	.....	334	338
From May 18 to May 25.....	145	382	527
Total.....	145	716	861
Previously from November 1.....	124,145	25,818	149,963
Total.....	124,290	26,534	150,824
Same period last season.....	189,976	34,754	224,730

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., June 22, 1866

The break in the Erie Canal, which occurred on the date of our last report, was very extensive, and has not yet been repaired. We have consequently been for some days without regular supplies of grain, and the receipts of flour have been diminished. From this circumstance, extreme prices have been obtained for grain; out current quotations may be regarded as for the most part nominal. For arrival, figures are scarcely more settled. Amber Club Wheat sold early in the week at \$2 50 to arrive, but now can be had lower. Corn may be quoted at 88@90c. for Prime Mixed to arrive. Oats 55@58c. for Western to arrive.

We have some further crop accounts. There is danger of another entire failure in Kentucky; and in Pennsylvania, where the promise was so good, the weevil is doing much mischief. Southern Ohio and Indiana send unfavorable reports; but Southern Illinois and the whole of Missouri promise well. Western New York promises an increased yield of fine wheat. The Spring Wheat districts promise well.

The following are the nominal closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western.....		Wheat, Chicago Spring per bushel.....	
Extra State.....	\$6 75@ 7 60	1 70@ 2 25	
Shipping R. hoop Ohio.....	7 60@ 9 75	2 00@ 2 40	
Extra Western, common to good.....	8 85@10 00	2 30@ 2 60	
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	8 50@12 60	2 75@ 3 00	
Southern supers.....	12 75@16 50	White.....	2 50@ 3 35
Southern, fancy and ex.....	10 50@11 50	Corn, Western Mixed.....	85@ 97
Canada, common to choice extra.....	11 60@16 75	Western Yellow.....	—@ —
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	9 00@13 75	Rye.....	1 15@ 1 40
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	6 75@ 7 25	Oats, Western.....	55@ 75
	4 80@ 5 25	Jersey and State.....	65@ 80
		Barley.....	85@ 1 20
		Malt.....	1 00@ 1 20
		Peas, Canada.....	1 15@ 1 25
		White beans.....	1 60@ 2 50

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

RECEIPTS.

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	67,815	928,600	99,485	1,291,055
Corn meal, bbls.....	3,440	153,875	2,850	178,870
Wheat, bush.....	103,855	445,545	209,105	407,665
Corn, bush.....	738,615	3,742,110	276,235	1,865,150
Rye, bush.....	11,825	65,990	11,225	42,465
Barley, &c., bush.....	2,250	397,480	33,245	438,895
Oats, bush.....	259,055	1,543,605	367,765	3,129,845

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	10,005	457,060	28,855	598,220
Corn meal, bbls.....	1,185	70,250	3,830	69,425
Wheat, bush.....	.....	129,380	19,265	406,145
Corn, bush.....	528,235	3,632,825	41,700	344,534
Rye, bush.....	17,365	196,955	.....	.....
Oats, bush.....	1,255	679,165	.....	.....

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

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	39,411	292,640	1,631,004	444,544	8,310	64,932
Milwaukee.....	15,126	298,757	30,481	113,493	1,961	20,464
Toledo.....	13,054	20,894	125,223	59,908	814	3,883
Detroit.....	14,450	10,564	51,646	5,084	162	4,194
*Cleveland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	82,041	631,855	1,838,354	623,021	11,247	93,473
Previous week.....	86,396	711,331	2,169,997	804,732	28,791	88,187
Cor. week, 1865....	103,535	1,009,464	619,914	333,936	7,655	14,443

* No report.

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM UPPER LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the Eastward movement of Flour and Grain from upper lake ports for the week ending June 16:

To	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Buffalo.....	22,378	241,895	1,111,450	906,228	.....	99,205
Oswego.....	.....	169,777	100,425	.....	.....	.....
Other ports.....	30,378	133,230	364,287	40,923	.....	1,542
Totals.....	52,756	533,902	1,576,162	947,156	.....	114,630
Previous week.....	47,514	700,099	1,417,226	304,608	.....	12,942

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AT FIVE WESTERN LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the comparative receipts of Flour and Grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from Jan. 1st to June 16, for 1866 and 1865:

	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls.....	1,433,368	961,803	Oats, bush.....	5,529,941
Wheat, bush.....	8,225,196	7,244,604	Rye, bush.....	323,046
Corn, bush.....	13,951,081	6,236,380	Barley, bush..	683,232
Totals, grain.....	28,703,496	18,717,978		

Increase 1866 over 1865: Flour, 471,565 barrels, and grain 9,985,578 bushels.

EASTWARD MOVEMENT BY CANAL.—The following will show the eastward movement of flour and grain, and about what there was afloat last Saturday on canals destined for tide water:

From Buffalo, week ending	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
June 18.....	3,480	187,735	1,129,200	310,156	25,897	69,113
June 11.....	3,480	82,020	949,121	468,671	25,897	15,600
F'm Buffalo, 14 days.	3,480	269,755	2,078,321	778,827	25,897	84,713
F'm Oswego, 9 days.	1,510	71,835	158,827	13,690	.....	14,980
Total afloat.....	5,390	341,590	2,236,348	792,517	25,897	99,693
Previous week.....	8,930	197,266	1,770,839	770,685	25,897	23,924
Corresponding time, '65.	32,409	793,259	5,89,572	358,821	32,720	19,204

LIVERPOOL, June 9th.

The increased probabilities of war on the Continent, consequent on the abandonment of the Conference, caused our market on Tuesday to open with more firmness, and holders of Wheat demanded an advance of 2d. to 3d. per cental, which was, however, reluctantly paid by millers. French Flour was in better request, and 1s. per sack dearer. With a liberal supply of Indian Corn prices gave way 3d. per qr. Oats met a slow sale at a decline of 1d. per bushel.

Since Tuesday the improved tone of the market has gained strength, many holders of Wheat and Flour have withdrawn their stocks from the market, and prices are decidedly against buyers. Indian Corn is again rather easier, with sellers at 29s. to 29s. 3d. for mixed.

The weather during the week has been more favorable for the country, warm with frequent showers, and the appearance of the crops already present a marked improvement.

At to-day's market there was a good attendance of buyers who, however, showed considerable reluctance to pay the advanced prices demanded for Wheat and Flour, but eventually a fair amount of business was done at an improvement of 3d. per cental on Wheat, and 1s. to 1s. 6d. per sack on Flour. Indian Corn was also in better request, and 3d. per qr. dearer.

Flour—Extra State, per bbl., 25s. 6d. @ 26s. 6d.; Canadian, 26s. @ 28s. Wheat—Chicago and Milwaukee, per 100 lbs., 9s. 6d. @ 10s. 4d.; do. Amber Iowa, 10s. 4d. @ 10s. 7d. Indian Corn—Yellow, per 480 lbs., 29s. 6d.; White, 31s. @ 31s. 6d.; Mixed, 29s. @ 29s. 6d. Peas—Canadian, per 504 lbs., 38s. @ 39s. Oatmeal—Canadian, per 240 lbs., 26s. @ 29s.

FARMERS' DELIVERIES.

Week ending June 2d, 1866.....	49,911 qrs., at 47s. 4d.
Same time 1865.....	70,443 " 41s. 11d.

IMPORTS.

	Wheat, qrs.	Flour, bbls. sacks.	I. Corn, qrs.
United States and Canada.....	306	306	15,672
Total for week.....	9,612	6,006	15,672
Total since 1st January.....	253,061	58,870	384,569
Same time 1865.....	145,367	61,333	35,816

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, June 21, 1866, P. M.

The high price of gold and the anticipated advance in the tariff has led to a greater firmness in all branches of the Drygoods market. Manufacturers say they have made little or nothing during the past six months, and that they cannot afford to place goods upon the market at the low figures. They are further confident that the tariff will be increased; and, with comparatively light stocks, they are either holding their goods out of market or asking higher prices. The market for domestic goods is very firm for both cotton and woollens. Foreign goods are unsettled and held above the market from the rise in gold, with the exception of such goods as are now past the season. Dress goods and fancy styles are pressed for sale at lower figures.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been more in demand from jobbers, and prices are generally higher, with a prospect of a still further advance. Standards are now held at 25 cents. This is the price of Indian Head A, Appleton A, Stark A, Nashua X X, and Lawrence C. Atlantic heavy A 37 inch 26, do P A 37 inch 25, do A H 37 inch 25, do P H 37 inch 25, do heavy shirt A V 30 inch 21, do fine sheet A L 36 1/2 inch 23 1/2, do do P L 36 1/2 inch 23 1/2, do shirt P E 33 inch 22 1/2, Indian Head B 30 inch 20, do E 48 inch 37 1/2, Nashua extra A 36 inch 22, do fine D 36 inch 21, Waltham F 40 inch 26, Massachusetts A 4-4 22, do B B 4-4 21 1/2, Medford 24, Newmarket Manuf. Co. 33 inch 20, do do 36 inch 21, do do heavy D 36 inch 24, Auburn 36 inch 14, Indian Queen 36 inch 17, New England 36 inch 17, Pittsfield A 36 inch 18, Rocky Point sheetings 36 inch 17, Wawawanda 36 inch 17, Appleton B 40 inch 30, do C 17, do D 19, do W 48 inch 33, do shirting N 19, Ethan Allen D 14 1/2, Manhattan K 17 1/2, Pocasset Canoe 39 inch 26, do K 36 inch 21, do family cot 36 inch 18, do H 28 inch 15, Western States 18, Grafton 28 inch 15, do 30 inch 16 do 33 inch 17, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 18 1/2, do B B 19 1/2, N 23, do C 21 1/2, and A 25, Bristol 19, G. Washington heavy 19, Griswold 1/2 12, Warren 36 inch 18. Excelsior light 4-4 11 1/2, O. J. Rathburn 1/2 19, Edward Harris 40 inch 30 do 1/2 19, Wochusetts 23, Tigers 15.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have advanced less than brown goods, but a few makes are higher, and there is a fair business doing. New York Mills are held at 48 1/2 cents, Wamsutta 37 1/2 and Lonsdale 32, Rockdale B 26, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 25, Kent River 12, Grafton 3-4 14 and 7-8 15, Auburnville 4-4 29, Aquidneck 4-4 21, do 7-8 18, White Rock 36 34, O J Rathburn 7-8 19, Social Mill Co. water twist 28 1/2, do, C7-8 18, Manville R 21, do XX 26, Attawaugan XX 25 1/2, Bedford O 16, Indian River XX 23, Warrenton B 15, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 24, do 5-4 33, do 7-8 21 1/2, do 4-4 29 1/2, Newmarket 33 inch 22, do 36 inch 25, Waltham L 72 inch 65, do X 33 inch 22 1/2, do W 42 inch 31 1/2, do M 81 inch 85, do N 90 inch 97 1/2.

DRILLS are in request at firmer rates for heavy goods. Lighter weights are quiet. India 25, Globe Steam Mills 20, Union drill 12 1/2, Pepperell 25, Boott 25, Stark Standard 24, Park Mills 20.

CORSET JEANS are sold up, and prices are generally firm. Indian Orchard 16 1/2, Silver Lake brown are sold ahead at 21 1/2 @ 22, Newmarket colored 17, Nashua and Franklin each 15.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are only moderate, and prices are not as firm, but nominally unchanged. Arkwright 6x2 22 1/2, do 3x3 22, Louisiana plaids 24, Ringgold fast plaids 20, Simpson's Chambrays 25, Concord 15, Madison check 18, Roanoke 20, Penobscot 22 1/2, and Uplands 22.

TICKS are quite steady, but the request is limited. Some makes are higher. West Branch are held at 18 for No. 3, and 20 for No. 2. Spring-

field 14, Pacific Extra 7/8 32 1/2, do 4-4 42 1/2 Henry Clay 3-4 19, Amoskeag A C A 62 1/2, A 50, B 45 C 40 and D 35, York 30 inch 41, 32 inch 51, Albany 14, American 20, Glen Allen 3-4 13 1/2, Chattanooga 3-4 15, Ontario A 3-4 13, Passaic 7-8 20, Sacondale 13, Windsor 22, Chattanooga 16, Willow Brook 45, Farmer's and Miner's 50.

DENIMS AND COTTONADES are generally firm at last week's prices. Burlington Brown Denims sell at 14 1/2, Homestead Brown 20 1/2. Peabody Blue 19, Arkwright Blue 26 1/2, do Brown 26 1/2, Madison Brown 20, Providence Blue 20.

PRINT CLOTHS are firmer, but not very active. The quotation is 15 cents for 64x64 square.

PRINTS are unsettled, and a large proportion of makes are withdrawn from market, especially of dark goods. Others are held 1c. higher than our 1st quotations. The last sales of Sprague's were as quoted, but they are now held out of market. Merrimacks are also out of market. Arnolds are 17c, American Print Works madder 20, Sprague's National 19, Madder Rubies 21, Indigos 21, Mournings 18, Canaries 20, solid colors 21, shirtings 22, Garners 23, Amoskeag pink 22, do purple 21, do shirting 20, do dark 20, do light 20, do mourning 19 1/2, Swiss Ruby 21 1/2, Lowell dark 19, do light 19 Spring Valley 15, Wamsutta 16 1/2, Dusters 16 1/2, Merrimac D 20, do W 21. Manchester 19 for fancy and 20 for frocks, Dannels 19 net, Allen's 19 net for fancy, 20 for purple, and 20 1/2 for pinks. Pacific 20 net, Hamilton 20 for fancy, 21 1/2 for pinks and purples. Glen Cove full madders 14 1/2, Wauregan fancies 19 1/2, do Rubies 20 1/2.

JACCONETS are quiet and unchanged. Lonsdale 20, White Rock 22 for high colors, and 21 for plain.

GINGAMS are firm and rather more active. Lancaster 27 1/2, Glasgow 26.

LAWNS are pressed to some extent and prices are lower. Dunnell Manufacturing Co.'s 1,400 quality sell at 26 regular; Lodi fancy, mourning and plain solid colors 20, Pacific Co.'s fine printed Cambrics 32 1/2.

SILESIA are active for leading makes and rather firmer. Indian Orchard 23, Social Mills 27 1/2, do extra fine twilled 32 1/2.

CAMBRICS are in steady request and prices are firmer. Manville 14 for black, 15 for plain and 16 for pink. Clinton 13, Federal 12 1/2, Smitfield Mfg Co. 14-15, Fox Hill Bank 12, Naragansett 15, Wauregan 16.

HOOP SKIRTS are steady at uniform rates, Thompson woven Train 65c do Zephyr 55c, Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, and Empress Trail prices unchanged, S T & A T Meyers's IXL in fair demand, J C Kelley's Gotham No. 60, 75 @ 52c, do do No. 70, 47 to 68c.

CANTON FLANNELS are in better request at higher rates. Columbia 26, Nashua A 27.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are inactive and quotations are as yet nominal. Pacific and Manchester 23, Pacific armures 24, do Robes de Chambre 32 1/2, Pacific and Manchester Challies 23 1/2.

BALMORAL SKIRTS are in very light demand, and quotations are nominal. Gilberts black and white \$33 per doz, do dark fancy colors \$39, and Park Mills black and white \$30.

LINSEYS are in good demand. Rob Roys sell at 26 cents for 3-4, Wool filling 3-4 34, 1/2 37 1/2, White Rock 35.

CLOTHS are fairly active and the tendency of prices is upward. Cotton warps \$2 15 for No. 1, \$2 05 for No. 2, and \$1 95 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 50.

CASSIMERES AND SATINETS adapted to fall trade are in better demand, but light colors are dull. Millville 3-4 fancy, cassimeres \$1 50 @ \$2, silk mixed do \$1 50, Evans, Seagrave & Co.'s 3-4 fancy \$1 37 1/2 @ \$2, F. M. Ballou & Co.'s do \$1 25 @ \$2, S. & H. Sayles, do \$1 25 @ \$1 50, Babcock & Moss, \$1 50 @ \$2, Campbell & Co.'s do \$1 37 1/2 @ \$2, Mechanicsville Co.'s do \$1 37 1/2 @ \$2, plough, loom and anvil 50c, Dighton's silk mixtures \$1 50 @ \$2 12 1/2, Farmer's A Union cassimeres 47 1/2 cents, Carolina mills fancy do \$1 00 @ \$1 25, tan mixture \$1 62 1/2 @ \$2, Peacedale fancy do \$1 37 1/2 do black and white check 85c, American mills fancy \$1 62 1/2 for 1/2, and \$3 50 @ \$4 for 6-4, East Windsor Woolen Co.'s 1/2 \$1 50 @ \$1 75, Granville mills 1/2 fancy \$1 50.

KENTUCKY JEANS are unchanged. Washington and Union each sell for 50 cents. Richmond 47 1/2, Ermine Cloth 55, and E and H Babcock's Alpine cloth 47 1/2.

CARPETS are somewhat irregular, but prices are unchanged. Lowell Co.'s Ingrain sell at \$1 60 for superfine, \$1 75 for extra super, and \$2 15 for three-ply, Hartford Co.'s \$1 60 for medium superfine, \$1 75 for superfine, \$2 07 1/2 for Imperial three-ply and \$2 25 for extra three-ply, Brussels \$2 45 for 3 fr. \$2 55 for 4 fr. and \$2 65 for 5 fr.

FLANNELS are in good request. Plain scarlet and orange 32 1/2 @ 60, plain white do 34 @ 75, scarlet, blue and mixed twilled do 37 1/2 @ 55, 4-4 Shaker 65 @ 95, Lucas Mills white domets 35 @ 45, Gilbert's opera flannels 70, Peck and Kilburn's fine domets 57 1/2, Franklin Mills colored opera flannels 65, Bay State do 57 1/2.

AMERICAN LINEN is firm but unchanged. Crash 12 @ 16, and Huca-buck 20 @ 21.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our own correspondent in London, writing under the date of June 9, gives the following review of the Manchester cotton yarn and cotton goods market:

In the early part of the week, the market for yarns was tolerably active, and displayed a fair degree of firmness. Since the announcement, however, that the negotiations for a meeting of the Great Powers had failed, and that the prospects of war were more certain and more immediate, business has become much less active, and, in several instances, prices have given way. The check to the upward movement at Liverpool has also produced some inactivity in the demand.

Yarns are generally in less active request, with the tendency of prices slightly against spinners. For India mules the demand has slackened, and full prices can no longer be obtained. The continued absence of the German demand tells against water twist yarns, and, both in bundle and warps, they are weaker by about 1/4d. per lb. Warp cops and pin cops, although in little request for export, remain tolerably steady, especially the better qualities from 30's to 60's, which appear to be still under contract to some extent.

The rather extensive business which was done in various kinds of cloth last week, and which was mainly for the East, necessarily had a strengthening effect on prices, manufacturers adding to their quotations to a considerable extent. The advance in prices, combined with the quieter tone of the Liverpool market, has to-day arrested the demand, which is much tamer than of late, and while very little actual business is reported, the full prices lately paid can now hardly be realized. Fabrics suitable for India and China show as much steadiness as anything else, and printer's jacconets, and the better class of domestics and T cloths, although not so easy to sell, maintain their value with considerable firmness. Annexed are some of the leading prices:

WATER TWIST FOR EXPORT. Numbers 6 to 12 16 to 24 28 to 32 38 to 4

MULE TWIST FOR EXPORT. Numbers 6 to 12 16 to 24 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

GOLD END GRAY SHIRTINGS, 37 1/2 YARDS. Reeds 56 64 66 72 8 12 10 4 11 0 11 8

Subjoined is a statement of the exports of the principal fabrics from Liverpool during the month of May in each of the last seven years:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL FABRICS FOR MAY, 1860, TO 1866.

Table with columns for Cottons, Dyed, Col'd Cotton, Blankets Wool-lens and Silk, etc.

Annexed is a report of the wool sales in progress at London, dated the 9th of May:

Up to the present the following quantity of wool has been catalogued, and, with few exceptions, sold since the commencement of the present series of sales

Table with columns for Cape of Good Hope, Port Philip, Sydney, Adelaide, etc.

Scoured wool of superior description is selling at a decline of 1/2d. @ 3d., as compared with March sales; fleece and handwashed 1 1/2d. @ 2d. per lb.

We cannot look for better prices until the money market becomes easier. In consequence of the disturbed state of Germany, there is little or nothing doing for that quarter; French buyers are still operating freely, and they have taken about two-thirds of the entire quantity brought forward; the home trade is good, but the price of money prevents our buyers from operating so freely as they otherwise would.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending June 21, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1866.

Table with columns for 1864, 1865, 1866, Pkgs., Value.

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

Table with columns for Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, etc.

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Table with columns for Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, etc.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending June 21, 1866:

DETAILED STATEMENT. Table with columns for MANUFACTURES OF WOOL, COTTON, SILK, FLAX, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS. Clothing 63 \$19,710, Leath gloves 14 19,833, Kid gloves 7 2,648, etc.

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL. Woolens 100 \$45,398, Cloths 3 2,122, Carpeting 10 2,737, etc.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON. Cottons 17 \$7,130, Colored 17 5,294, Prints 15 4,316, etc.

MANUFACTURES OF SILK. Silks 14 \$32,188, Crapes 1 723, Ribbons 23 15,753, etc.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX. Linens 252 \$48,069, Thread 6 997, Hemp yarn 15 1,159, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS. Leath gloves 1 \$427, Matting 256 2,350, Clothing 1 1,187, etc.

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL. Woolens 272 \$119,652, Cloths 46 20,024, Carpeting 86 25,650, etc.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON. Cottons 138 \$44,105, Colored 60 19,458, Prints 12 3,158, etc.

MANUFACTURES OF SILK. Silks 54 \$97,218, Crapes 2 4,199, Pushes 2 2,714, etc.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX. Linens 510 \$143,736, Lincn & cot. 8 3,454, Thread 108 25,857, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS. Leath gloves 9 \$4,898, Matting 3 434, Clothing 1 393, etc.

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1866.

Table with columns for HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, LIVERPOOL, DUTCH WEST INDIES, BRISTOL, FALMOUTH, GLASGOW, etc.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

Ashes—Duty: 15 ¢ cent ad val.

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

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents ¢ lb.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Of 209 lb and upward.

Beeswax—Duty, 20 ¢ cent ad val.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes American yellow.

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 ¢ cent.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Rio Grande shin.

Bread—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Pilot, Navy, Crackers.

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes American, gray and white.

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. The market is again dull and nominal.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Butter (N.Y., do, Pa., do, Western, do, Southern Ohio, do, Canada, do, Mich. Ill., Ind. & Wis., do), Cheese (Factory made dairies, Farm dairies, do, English dairy, Vermont dairy).

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

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

Cement—Rosendale..... ¢ bbl .. @ 1 75

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents ¢ lb.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes One inch and upward.

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 ¢ ton of 28 bushels 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents ¢ 28 bushels of 80 lb ¢ bushel.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Liverpool Orrel., Liverpool House Cannel, Anthracite.

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents ¢ lb.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Caracas, Maracaibo, Guayaquil.

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

Coffee has been unsettled during the week and the market closes dull.

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

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

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

Ingot is in fair demand and firmer. Other kinds are steady.

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

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

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

Corks—Duty, 50 ¢ cent ad val.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Regular, quarts; Short Tapers; Mineral; Phial.

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents ¢ gallon; Aloes, 6 cents ¢ lb; Alum, 60 cents ¢ 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents ¢ lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 16; Arrowroot, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 29; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents ¢ lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents ¢ lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents ¢ 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents ¢ lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 ¢ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 ¢ ton, and 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents ¢ lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents ¢ lb; Castor Oil, \$1 ¢ gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents ¢ lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent ¢ lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 ¢ cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Gueda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 ¢ lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 ¢ cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents ¢ lb; Phosphorus, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents ¢ lb; Quicksilver, 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Sal Aratus, 1 1/2 cents ¢ lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent ¢ lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents ¢ lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 ¢ cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 ¢ oz; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents ¢ lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 ¢ cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 ¢ lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Acid, Citric; Alcohol; Aloes, Cape; Aloes, Socotrine; Alum; Annato, fair to prime; Antimony, Regulus of; Argols, Crude; Argols, Refined; Arsenic, Powdered; Assafetida; Balsam Capivi; Balsam Tolu; Balsam Peru; Bark, Calisaya; Berries, Persia; Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle; Bi Chromate Potash; Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags; Bird Peppers—Zanzibar; Bleaching Powder; Borax, Refined; Brimstone, Crude; Brimstone, Am. Roll; Brimstone, Flor Sulphur; Camphor, Crude; Camphor, Refined; Cantharides; Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk; Cardamoms, Malabar; Castor Oil, Cases; Chamomile Flowers; Chlorate Potash; Caustic Soda; Cobalt, Crystals; Cochineal, Honduras; Cochineal, Mexican; Copperas, American; Cream Tartar, prime; Cubebs, East India; Cutch; Cuttlefish Bone; Epsom Salts; Extract Logwood; Flowers, Benzoin; Flowers, Arnica; Folia, Buchu; Gambier; Gamboge; Ginger, Jamaica, b'd, in bbls; Ginseng, Southern and Western; Gum Arabic, Picked; Gum Arabic, Sorts; Gum Benzoin; Gum Kowrie; Gum Gueda; Gum Damar; Gum Myrrh, East India.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Gum, Myrrh, Turkey; Gum Senegal; Gum Tragacanth, Sorts; Gum Tragacanth, white flakey; Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng.; Iodine, Resublimed; Ipecacuanna, Brazil; Jalap; Pepper Berries; Lac Dye; Licorice Paste, Calabria; Licorice Paste, Sicily; Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid; Licorice Paste, Greek; Madder, Dutch; Madder, French, E. X. F. F.; Manna, large flake; Nutgalls Blue Aleppo; Oil Anise; Oil Cassia; Oil Bergamot; Oil Lemon; Oil Peppermint, pure; Opium, Turkey; Oxalic Acid; Phosphorus; Prussiate Potash; Quicksilver; Rhubarb, China; Rose Leaves; Salaratus; Sal Ammoniac, Refined; Sal Soda, Newcastle; Sarsaparilla, Hond.; Sarsaparilla, Mex.; Seed, Anise; do Canary; do Hemp; do Caraway; do Coriander; do Mustard, brown, Trieste; do do California, brown; do do English, white; Senna, Alexandria; Senna, East India; Seneca Root; Shell Lac; Soda Ash; Sugar Lead, White; Sulphate Quinine, Am.; Sulphate Morphine; Tartaric Acid; Valerian, English; Verdigris, dry and extra dry; Vitriol, Blue.

Duck—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.

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

Dye Woods—Duty free.

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

Feathers—Duty: 30 ¢ cent ad val.

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

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

Dry Cod is scarce and firm. Mackerel is in only light demand.

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

Flax—Duty: \$15 ¢ ton.

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

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

The Market has been effected by the gold fluctuations closing nominal.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Raisins, Seedless; do Layer; do Bunch; Currants; Citron, Leghorn; Prunes, Turkish; Dates; Almonds, Languedoc; do Provence; do Sicily, Soft Shell; do Shelled; Sardines; do.

Table listing various goods such as Figs, Smyrna, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Sicily, Walnuts, French, and Dried Fruit items like N. State Apples, Blackberries, etc.

Furs—Duty, 10 cent.

Table listing fur prices for items like Beaver, Dark, Bear, Black, Badger, Cat, Wild, etc., with columns for North and East, and Western prices.

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; etc.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. Table listing window prices for various sizes like 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, etc.

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. Table listing window prices for various sizes like 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, etc.

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

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

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

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

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed (cash), Buenos Ayres, mixed, Hog, Western, unwashed.

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

Table listing hemp prices for Russian, Manila, Jute, Italian, Sunn and Sisal, Tampico, 1 cent per lb, American, Dressed, Undressed, Russia, Clean, Jute, Manila, Sisal.

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

Table listing hide prices for items like Dry Hides, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Grande, Orinoco, California, etc.

Table listing Western goods like Dry Salted Hides, Maracaibo, Maranham, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoras, Bahia, Chili, Wet Salted Hides, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Western, Country s'lter trim. & cured, City, do.

Table listing Upper Leather Stock, B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Bissau, East India Stock, Calcutta, city s'lter, do dead green, do black, dry, do buffalo.

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

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865, do of 1864.

Horns—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Ox, Rio Grande, Ox, Buenos Ayres.

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

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

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

The Market has been somewhat unsettled by the fluctuations in gold.

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

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

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val. East India, Prime, East India, Billiard Ball, African, West Coast, Prime, African, Scivellos, West Coast.

Table listing Lead prices for Galena, Spanish, German, English, Bar, Pipe and Sheet.

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

Table listing leather prices for Oak, Slaughter, light, do do middle, do do heavy, do light Cropped, do middle do, do bellies do, Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c., Pt do do middle, do do heavy, do California, light, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do Orinoco, etc., Pt do do middle do, do do heavy do, do do poor all do, do Slaughter in rough, cash, Oak, Slaughter in rough, light, do do do mid. & h'vy do.

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Rockland, common, do heavy.

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

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

Table listing STAVES—White oak, pipe, extra, do pipe, heavy, do pipe, light, do pipe, culls, do hhd., extra, do hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, do hhd., culls, do bbl., extra, do bbl., heavy, do bbl., light, do bbl., culls, Red oak, hhd., heavy, do hhd., light.

HEADING—white oak, hhd.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

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

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

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

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

Table listing nail prices for Cut, 4d, @ 60d, Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (Sd), Copper, Yellow metal, Zinc.

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

The Market has been somewhat irregular closing quiet.

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

Oakum—Duty free.

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

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

Table listing oil prices for Olive, 13 bottle baskets, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 28-30 gr., Kerosene.

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

Table listing paint prices for Litharge, American, Lead, red, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pure, dry, Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, do white, American, No. 1, in oil, Cobre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brow, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, Whiting, American, Vermillion, Chinese, do Trieste, do California & English, do American, Venetian N. C.

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

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon. Table listing refined and naphtha prices.

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

Provisions—Duty: beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. The Pork Market has been unsettled but prices are higher.

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

Rags—(Domestic). Table listing white, second, and colored rags with prices.

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

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

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

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1/2 cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val. Table listing clover, timothy, and linseed.

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

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

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing goat, deer, and other animal skins.

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

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

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

Table listing various types of spices like Cassia, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, and Cloves.

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

Table listing different types of steel like English, German, and American.

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

There has been much irregularity in raw Sugars and prices are nominal. Refined are quiet but steady.

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

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Sicily. Table listing Sumac from Sicily.

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

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. Table listing various types of tea like Hyson, Gunpow, and Oolong.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Table listing Plate and sheets, Banca, Straits, and English tin.

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

The market is dull from the gold fluctuation.

Table listing various types of tobacco like Lugs, Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, and Navy.

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

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

The market is dull and nominal from the gold fluctuations.

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

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

Table listing different types of wire like No. 0 to 18, No. 19 to 26, No. 27 to 36, and Telegraph.

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 8 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 cent ad val.

There is a steady demand for fine fleeces. Foreign Wools are unsettled.

Table listing various types of wool like American, Saxony, Extra, Superfine, No. 1, California, Texas, Peruvian, Valparaiso, S. American, Entre Rios, S. American Cordova, Donskoi, Persian, African, Mexican, Smyrna.

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

Freights—To LIVERPOOL: Table listing Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork.

Table listing various types of freight like Cotton, Flour, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork.

To LONDON: Table listing Heavy goods, Oil, Flour, Petroleum, Beef, Pork, Wheat, Corn.

Table listing various types of freight like Heavy goods, Oil, Flour, Petroleum, Beef, Pork, Wheat, Corn.

Table listing various types of freight like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Petroleum, Heavy goods, Oil, Beef, Pork.

To HAVRE: Table listing Cotton, Hops, Beef and pork, Measurement goods, Wheat, Flour, Petroleum, Lard, tallow, out meats, etc.

Table listing various types of freight like Cotton, Hops, Beef and pork, Measurement goods, Wheat, Flour, Petroleum, Lard, tallow, out meats, etc.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The following are the returns for May, (and the first five months of the year,) of the principal railroads which make regular reports :

Table with columns for 1865, 1866, and Inc. for various railroads including Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Great Eastern, etc.

The earnings for the first five months of the year compare as follows :

Table comparing earnings for 1865 and 1866 for various railroads, including Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Great Eastern, etc.

The length of the T., W. and W. in 1865 was 242 miles, and in 1866, 484 miles ; and hence it results that a relative decrease has been made, instead of the absolute increase shown above.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg for the first five months, 1864, '65, and '66, have been monthly as follows :

Table showing monthly earnings for Cleveland and Pittsburg for 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1864-5, 1865-6.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The project of building a direct road from Indianapolis and Decatur, Ill., has been revived, and the work is to be commenced at an early day.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.—This company have purchased the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, and the two roads are to be consolidated. A connection with the Chicago and Great Eastern is to be made at Kokomo, forming a line between Chicago and Louisville 34 miles shorter than any other route, to be run without change of cars. Total distance, 301 miles, viz., C. and G. E. 139, and the Jeffersonville 162.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—This road has been open to Ottumwa for several years. It is now being carried beyond, the bridge over the Des Moines having been completed, and the way graded as far as Albia. So far, it is expected to open the line by the 1st of August. By June 1st, 1867, it is to be completed to Chariton, 60 miles west from Ottumwa. To build the remaining sections to Plattsmouth will be the work of several years.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Two railroads are projected in Maine ; one of these will extend from Wiscasset to a junction with the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, and the other from Wiscasset to Rockland. The latter will connect the Kennebec with Penobscot Bay.

—The line of a canal from the Potomac at Bladensburg to the Chesapeake Bay at Annapolis has been surveyed. Construction will be commenced in a short time, and the work opened within two years. Length, 23 miles ; summit, 156 feet ; 18 locks ; estimated cost, \$2,500,000. It is designed to facilitate the distribution of Alleghany County coal to the seaports.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table showing monthly earnings for various railroads from 1864 to 1866, including Atlantic & Great Western, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, etc.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend, FRIDAY, Bid, Ask. The table lists various railroad, canal, and miscellaneous stock companies with their respective financial details and market prices.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		FRIDAY.	N. B.—The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		FRIDAY.	N. B.—The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.
		Rate.	Payable.					Principal payable.	Bid.		
Railroad:						Railroad:					
Atlantic & Gt. Western (\$30,000,000):						Des Moines Valley (\$2,088,000):					
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 do	1,000,000	7	do do 1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1874		
Franklin Branch do do	528,000	7	do do 1882			Detroit and Milwaukee (\$3,500,000):					
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,014,000	7	do do 1877			1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1875		
2d do do do	800,000	7	do do 1881			2d do do	1,000,000	8	do do 1884		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do do 1876			Detroit, Monroe & Toledo (\$734,000):					
2d do 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. 1874			Dubuque and Sioux City (\$900,000):					
1st do S'k'g Fund (Silv. Creek)	300,000	7	do do 1884			1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July 1863	72	
Consolidated Bonds	13,858,000	7	do do 1895			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do do 1894		
Atlantic & St. Lawrence (\$1,472,000):						Eastern, Mass. (\$1,798,600):					
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1866			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
Baltimore and Ohio (\$10,112,584):						East Pennsylvania (\$598,000):					
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc 1867	97 98		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1888		
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July 1875	92 94		Elmira & Williamsport (\$1,000,000):					
do do 1850	700,000	6	do do 1880	92 94		1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1873	95	97
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1885	92 94		Erie Railway (\$22,370,982):					
Bellevue Line (\$2,037,550):						1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1876	100	
1st Mortgage (B. & I.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1879	100 3/4	
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do do 70-79			3d do do	6,000,000	7	do do 1883	95	96
2d do do do	116,000	7	do do 1870			4th do convertible	4,441,600	7	April & Oct 1880	90	91 1/2
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do do 1870			5th do do	926,500	7	June & Dec 1888		
2d do do do	347,000	7	do do			Sterling convertible	3,816,582	6	M'ch & Sep 1875		
Belvidere Delaware (\$2,193,000):						Erie and Northeast (\$149,000):					
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1867			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July 1870		
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1885			Gal. & Chic. U. (incl. in C. & N. W.):					
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug 1877			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882	100	
Blossburg and Corning (\$150,000):						2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	96	97
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov. 1871			Grand Junction (\$927,000):					
Boston, Conc. & Montreal (\$1,050,000):						Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July 1870		
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1865			Great Western, Ill. (\$2,350,000):					
1st do do	200,000	6	do do 1865			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct 1868		
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July 1870			do do East do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July 1865		
2d do do	100,000	6	do do 1870			Hannibal & St. Joseph (\$7,177,600):					
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do do 1889			Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct 1881	94	
Boston and Lowell (\$400,000):						Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July 1883		
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July 1879	98 1/2 99		Harrisburg & Lancaster (\$700,000):					
Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie (\$2,395,000):						New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July 1883	90	
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1877	95 97		Hartford & New Haven (\$927,000):					
2d Mortgage	390,000	7	May & Nov 1872			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883		
Buffalo and State Line (\$1,200,000):						Hartf., Frov. & Fishkill (\$1,936,940):					
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1866			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July 1876		
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July '69-72			2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do do 1876		
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do do 1870			Housatonic (\$191,000):					
Camden and Amboy (\$10,264,463):						1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July 1877		
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883			Hudson River (\$17,787,680):					
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov. 1889			1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	103	
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec. 1893			1st do do	110,000	6	do do 1869		
Camden and Atlantic (\$983,000):						2d do do	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1885	101	
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July 1873			3d do do	192,000	7	May & Nov. 1875		
2d do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879			Convertible	523,000	7	do do 1867	97	100
Catawissa (\$141,000):						Huntington & Broad Top (\$1,436,082):					
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882			1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov 1870		80
Central of New Jersey (\$1,509,000):						2d do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1875		
1st Mortgage	909,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	102		Illinois Central (\$13,231,000):					
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			1st Mortgage, convertible	6,837,000	7	April & Oct 1875	103 1/2	104
Central Ohio (\$3,673,000):						1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do do 1875		
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1890	96 97 1/2		Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do do 1890		
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov 1890			Indiana Central (\$11,254,500):					
2d do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1865			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1866		
Cheshire (\$600,000):						2d do do	364,000	10	do do 1870		
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July '75-'80	92		Indianapolis and Cinc. (\$1,362,284):					
Chicago and Alton (\$3,619,000):						1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1866		
1st Mortgage (S'k'g Fund), pref.	519,000	7	May & Nov. 1877			Indianapolis & Madison (\$640,000):					
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1893	96 1/2		1st Mortgage	640,000	7	May & Nov. 1881		
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1883	87 1/2		Jeffersonville (\$621,000):					
Chic., Burl. and Quincy (\$5,924,969):						2d Mortgage	187,000	7	April & Oct 1873		
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July 1883			Joliet and Chicago (\$500,000):					
do do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do do 1883			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	Jan. & July 1882		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1890			Joliet and N. Indiana (\$800,000):					
Chicago and Gt. Eastern (\$5,600,000):						1st mortgage	800,000	8	Jan. & July 1874		
1st Mortgage	5,600,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1895			Kennebec and Portland (\$1,280,000):					
Chicago and Milwaukee (\$2,000,000):						1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct 1870		98
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1898			2d do do	230,000	6	do do 1861		
Chicago & Northwest (\$12,020,483):						3d do do	250,000	6	do do 1862		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885	91 1/4 97		La Crosse & Milwaukee (\$1,903,000):					
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do do 1885	86 86		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov. 1872		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov. 1863			2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1869		
Consol. S. F. Bonds, conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly. 1915			Lehigh Valley (\$1,477,000):					
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885			1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov. 1873	92 1/2	93
Chicago & Rock Island (\$1,448,000):						Little Miami (\$1,400,000):					
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	102 104		1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov 1883		
Cinc., Ham. & Dayton (\$1,629,000):						Little Schuylkill (\$960,000):					
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do do 1867			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct 1877		72
2d do do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov. 1880			Long Island (\$932,000):					
Cincinnati & Zanesville (\$1,300,000):						Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1870		
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov 1893			Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov. 1890		
Cleveland, Col. and Cinc. (\$491,500):						Louisville and Nashville (\$3,297,000):					
1st Mortgage	491,500	7	Jan. & July 1890			1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1883		
Cleveland & Mahoning (\$1,752,400):						1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do do 1883		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1873			Marietta & Cincinnati (\$3,011,293):					
2d do do	244,300	7	M'ch & Sep 1864			1st Mortgage	2,691,293	7	Feb. & Aug 1892		
3d do do	648,200	8	do do 1875			Scioto and Hocking Valley mort.	300,000	7	May & Nov. 1888		
Cler., Pain. & Ashtabula (\$1,500,000):						McGregor Western:					
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1880			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do do 1885		
Sanbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do do 1874			Maine Central:					
Cleveland & Pittsburg (\$3,880,848):						\$1,100,000 Loan Bonds	1,092,900	6	Feb. & Aug '90-'90	75	80
2d Mortgage	1,129,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1873			\$400,000 Loan Bonds	314,100	6	June & Dec. '70-'71		
2d do convertible	1,619,500	7	do do 1875	87 1/2		1st Mortgage (P. & K. RR.) Bonds	681,000	6	Apr. & Oct. '74-'75		
4th do do	1,108,124	6	Jan. & July 1892								

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION. The sums placed after the name of Company show the total Funded Debt.	Amount outstand- ing.	INTEREST.		Principa payable.	FRIDAY		DESCRIPTION. The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.	Amount outstand- ing.	INTEREST.		Principa payable.	FRIDAY	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:													
<i>Naugatuck:</i>							<i>St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage (convertible)...	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876	92		1st Mortgage.....	7	April & Oct.				
<i>N. Haven, N. London & Stonington:</i>							2d do.....	7	May & Nov.	1894		75	
1st Mortgage.....	450,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1861			2d do Income.....	1,700,000	7				
2d do.....	200,000	6	Jan. & July	1878			<i>Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:</i>						
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>							1st Mortgage (extended).....	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1900		
1st Mortgage.....	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			2d do.....	201,500	7	May & Nov	1875		
<i>New Jersey:</i>							<i>Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:</i>						
Ferry Bonds of 1853.....	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			1st Mortgage.....	1,290,000	7	Jan. & July	1875		
<i>New London Northern:</i>							<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
1st General Mortgage.....	140,000	6	Jan. & July	1885			1st Mortgage.....	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
<i>New York Central:</i>							<i>Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:</i>						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds.....	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	91 1/2	94	1st Mortgage.....	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal).....	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	92 3/4		<i>South Carolina:</i>						
Real Estate Bonds.....	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	86		Sterling Loan.....	2,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1866		
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks).....	663,000	6	do	1883	86		Domestic Bonds.....	1,070,000	5	Various.	68-74		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts).....	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876			<i>Staten Island:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.....	604,000	7	do	1876			1st Mortgage.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Bonds of 1865.....		7	do	1876			<i>Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:</i>						
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
1st General Mortgage.....	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	102		<i>Terre Haute and Indianapolis:</i>						
Consolidated Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st Mortgage, convertible.....	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
3d Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	do	1868			<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Mortgage Bonds.....	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
<i>New York, Providence and Boston:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		
1st Mortgage.....	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78			<i>Toledo and Wabash:</i>						
<i>Northern Central:</i>							1st Mort. (Toledo and Wabash).....	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		
State Loans.....	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	irred.			1st do (extended).....	2,500,000	7	do	1884	90 1/2	
2d Mortgage Sinking Fund.....	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	84 1/2	86	2d do (Toledo and Wabash).....	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	74	76
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western).....	1,500,000	7	do	1875		
Plain Bonds.....	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			Sinking Fund Bonds.....	152,355	7	do	1865		
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							Equipment bonds.....	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
Mortgage Bonds.....	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1880	90	90 1/2	<i>Troy and Boston:</i>						
Chattel Mortgage.....	360,000	10	do	1887			1st Mortgage.....	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		
<i>North-Western Virginia:</i>							2d do.....	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885		
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore).....	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	96	97	3d do.....	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.).....	1,000,000	6	do	1873	90	92	Convertible.....	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
3d do (do do do).....	500,000	6	do	1885	93	96	<i>Troy Union:</i>						
3d do (not guaranteed).....	500,000	6	do	1885			Mortgage Bonds.....	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							do do.....	180,000	6	do	1867		
General Mortgage.....	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			<i>Vermont Central:</i>						
Steamboat Mortgage.....	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			1st Mortgage.....	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	1861	96	
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							2d do (no interest).....	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	33 1/2	
1st Mortgage.....	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1869	93	93 1/2	<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1883	93	93 1/2
1st Mortgage.....	2,900,000	7	Jan. & July	1872			<i>Verm. Cen. & Verm. & Can. Bonds:</i>						
2d do (W.D.).....	750,000	7	do	1874			<i>Warren:</i>						
<i>Oswego & Rome (\$350,000):</i>							1st Mortgage (guaranteed).....	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st Mortgage (guar by R. W. & O.).....	350,000	7	May & Nov.	1916			<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>						
<i>Oswego and Syracuse:</i>							1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon.....	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
1st Mortgage.....	225,000	7	Jan. & July	70-80			2d do registered.....	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
<i>Pacific (S. W. Branch):</i>							<i>Western (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.....	1,139,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87			Sterling (\$899,900) Bonds.....	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-71		
<i>Panama:</i>							Dollar Bonds.....	850,000	6	do	1875		
1st Mortgage, sterling.....	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds.....	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-76		
1st do do.....	346,000	7	do	1875			Hudson and Boston Mortgage.....	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
2d do do.....	1,150,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1872			<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
<i>Peninsula (Chic. & N. W.):</i>							1st Mortgage.....	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	76	80
1st Mortgage.....	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	75		1st do guaranteed.....	200,000	6	do	1890	96 1/2	96 1/2
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							<i>York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>						
1st Mortgage.....	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	102	103	1st Mortgage.....	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
2d do.....	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	96	98	2d do.....	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
2d do sterling.....	2,283,540	6	do	1875			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds.....	500,000	6	do	1877		
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							Canal						
1st Mortgage.....	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							1st Mortgage Bonds.....	2,382,109	6	Jan. & July	1886		
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie).....	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	96		<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
1st do (general).....	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	90 1/2	91 1/2	Maryland Loan.....	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
2d do (general).....	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			Sterling Bonds, guaranteed.....	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							Preferred Bonds.....	1,699,500	6	do	1885		
Consolidated Loan.....	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
Convertible Loan.....	292,500	6	do	1885			1st Mortgage.....	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	80	94
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1836.....	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			Mortgage, sinking fund.....	641,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
do do.....	182,400	5	do	1880			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Dollar Bonds of 1849.....	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	93 1/2	95	1st Mortgage Bonds.....	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
do do 1861.....	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			Interest Bonds.....	161,000	6	do	1868		
do do 1843-4-8-9.....	1,521,000	6	do	1880			<i>Lehigh Navigation: (\$3,081,434):</i>						
Sterling Bonds of 1843.....	976,800	6	do	1880	90	91	Loan of 1871.....	414,158	6	Mch & Sept	1870		
Dollar Bonds, convertible.....	564,000	6	do	1886	107	108	Loan of 1884.....	2,667,276	6	do	1884		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible.....	60,000	7	do	1886			<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>						
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							Mortgage Bonds.....	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
1st Mortgage.....	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			<i>Morris:</i>						
<i>Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							Mortgage Bonds.....	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	91
Mortgage Loan.....	692,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			<i>Pennsylvania and New York:</i>						
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsville:</i>							1st Mortgage (North Branch).....	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.).....	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1880			<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
<i>P'b'g, Ft. W. and Chic.: (\$573,500)</i>							1st Mortgage.....	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
1st Mortgage.....	5,200,000	7	Semi an'yally	1912	100		2d do.....	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	82	88
2d do.....	5,160,000	7	do	1912	97		Improvement.....	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
3d do.....	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	87 1/2		<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
<i>Akron Branch: 1st mortgage.....</i>	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1884			Maryland Loan.....	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1865		100
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							Coupon Bonds.....	1,100,000	6	do	1878	60	60 1/2
1st Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			Priority Bonds.....	325,000	6	do	1864	90	95
2d do.....	500,000	7	do	1881			<i>Union (Pa.):</i>						
<i>Racine and Mississippi:</i>							1st Mortgage.....	2,					

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

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

MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP.—FRIDAY.

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

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

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

MINING STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

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

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TILFORD & BODLEY, Bankers, N. Y.

COLORS, CAUTION,

PECORA DARK, All persons are forbidden

R. BROWN, YELLOW, unless the name of the

agent is on the package.

UMBER AND BLACK. S. BOWEN, Agent,

150 N. 4th St., Phil.

Nos. 1 & 2 Furniture

Varnish.

Best Green and Yellow.

Carriage Varnish.

Poco Metallic Paint.

Drying Japan.

Pecora White Lead.

PECORA LEAD

AND

COLOR COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.

BEST PAINT KNOWN for HOUSES,

IRON FRONTS, TIN ROOFS, and DAMP

WALLS. PECORA DARK costs one-third

that of Lead and wears longer than Lead.

The Company's **WHITE LEAD** is the whitest and most durable Lead known.

Also—

Best Varnishes & Japans.

SMITH BOWEN, Secretary,

PECORA WHITE LEAD, ZINC, AND COLOR

COMPANY.

150 North Fourth St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

STORAGE,

No Cotton Taken,

IN FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES,

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

Greenwich Street.

R. P. GETTY & SON,

115 GREENWICH STREET.

J. M. WARDWELL,

REMOVED FROM 83 JOHN STREET

TO 45 CLIFF STREET.

Catlin & Satterthwaite,

LATE SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,

ADJUSTERS OF AVERAGES

AND

Insurance Brokers,

No. 61 WILLIAM ST

W. STUYVESANT CATLIN. JAS. S. SATTERTHWAITE.

SAM'L B. CALDWELL.

B. C. MORRIS, JR.

CALDWELL & MORRIS,

Successors to Brewer & Caldwell,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

20 OLD SLIP, NEW YORK.

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

Steamship and Express Co's.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA,

And Carrying the United
States Mail.LEAVE PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIV-
ER, FOOT of Canal street, at 12o'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
ASPENWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad,
with one of the Company's steamships from Panama
for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

JUNE:

1st—ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th—HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS
21st—NEW YORK, connecting with SACRAMENTO.Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific ports: 1st and 11th for
Central American Ports. Those of 1st touch at Man-
zanillo.Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds
allowed each adult.An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and
attendance free.For passage tickets or further information, apply
at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of
Canal street, North River, New York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

Empire Line

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,



Every Saturday.

The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamships
SAN SALVADOR,Commander, Joshua Atkins, and
SAN JACINTO,Commander, Winslow Loveland,
1,500 Tons Burthen each.Have been placed on the route to Savannah by
the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company of New York,
and are intended to be run by them in a manner to
meet the first-class requirements of the trade.The Cabin accommodations of these ships are not
excelled by any Steamers on the coast, and although
their carrying capacity is large, their draught of wa-
ter enables them to insure a passage without deten-
tion in the river.San Salvador, Sat. June 2 | San Jacinto, Sat. June 23
San Jacinto, " " 9 | San Salvador, " " 30
San Salvador, " " 16 | San Jacinto, " July 7
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 toGARRISON & ALLEN, Agents.
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Agent at Savannah. B. H. HARDEE.

Miscellaneous.

To CAPITALISTS.

Attention is called to the

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD
COMPANY.

Interest guaranteed and payable by the

ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAIL-
ROAD COMPANY,

in the City of New York, on the

[First Days of May and November.

These Bonds are a strictly

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

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

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

Further information on application to

S. W. HOPKINS & CO.,
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 informa-
tion with regard to the above may be obtained
through this office.REFERENCES: Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., M. K.
Jesup & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., A. R. Wetmore
& Co., Satterlee & Co., Lathrop, Ludington & Co.,
Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., John Torrey, M. D., U. S.
Assay Office.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF

The Atlantic Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 27TH, 1866,

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the
Company, submit the following Statement of its
affairs on the 31st December, 1865.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st De- cember, 1865	\$6,933,146 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1865	2,019,324 73

Total amount of Marine Premiums ..	\$8,952,471 53
------------------------------------	----------------

No Policies have been issued upon Life
Risks; nor upon Fire Risks discon-
nected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st Janu- ary, 1865 to 31st December, 1865.....	\$6,764,146 38
---	----------------

Losses paid during the same period.....	\$3,659,178 45
--	----------------

Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	\$992,341 44
--	--------------

The Company has the following As-
sets, viz.:

United States and State of New York

Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks, \$4,828,585 00

Loans secured by Stocks, and other-
wise
 3,330,350 00 |
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on
 221,260 00 |
Bonds and Mortgages and other
 |
Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance
and other claims due the Company,
estimated at.....
 144,964 43 |
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..
 3,283,801 96 |
Cash in Bank, Coin.....
 80,462 00 |
do do U. S. Treasury Note Cur-
rency
 310,551 78 |
Total Amount of Assets.....
 \$12,199,975 17 |

**Six per cent interest on the outstand-
ing certificates of profits will be paid
to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives,
on and after Tuesday the Sixth of
February next.**

**Fifty per cent of the outstanding certificates
of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and
paid to the holders thereof, or their legal repre-
sentatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth
of February next, from which date interest on
the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certi-
ficates to be produced at the time of payment, and
cancelled to the extent paid.**

**A dividend of Thirty-five Per Cent is
declared on the net earned premiums
of the Company, for the year ending 31st
December, 1865,**

for which certificates will be issued on and after
Tuesday the Third of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,

Charles Dennis,

W. H. H. Moore,

Henry Coit,

Wm. C. Pickersgill,

Lewis Curtis,

Charles H. Russell,

Lowell Holbrook,

R. Warren Weston,

Royal Phelps,

Caleb Barstow

A. P. Pillot

William E. Dodge

Geo. G. Hobson,

David Lane,

James Bryce,

Leroy M. Wiley,

Daniel S. Miller.

Wm. Sturgis,

Henry K. Bogert

Joshua J. Henry,

Dennis Perkins,

Joseph Gaillard, Jr.

J. Henry Burgy,

Cornelius Grinnell,

C. A. Hand,

B. J. Howland,

Benj. Babcock,

Fletcher Westray,

Robt. B. Minton, Jr.

Gordon W. Burnham,

Frederick Chauncey,

James Low,

George S. Stephenson,

William H. Webb.

JOHN D. JONES, President,

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President

W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't,

J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.

THE

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CHRONICLE

Is published every Saturday morning. Each num-
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ing a list of all **Dividends Declared** and
Bonds lost or stolen for the week; a review
of the **Money Market, Stock, Gold,** and
Foreign Exchange Markets for the week;
Bank Statements for the week, with compara-
tive statements; progress and condition of **Nat-
ional Banks, Foreign Banking,** and a
Bank Stock List.6th. **A TABLE OF SALE PRICES**, on
each day of the week, at the New York Stock Ex-
change of Stocks and Securities sold.7th. **A TABLE OF NATIONAL, STATE
AND CITY SECURITIES.**8th. **THE COMMERCIAL TIMES**—Con-
taining an epitome of the movements of trade for
the week; complete tables of the **Total Receipts
of Domestic Produce** for the week and since
Jan. 1. Also, of **Exports and Imports for
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commerce, with a comparative statement of the pre-
vious year.A **special Report on Cotton**, acknowl-
edged to be the best and most complete published
in the United States.A **special Report on Breadstuffs**A **Dry Goods Report.**9th. **WHOLESALE PRICES CUR-
RENT**, containing full quotations of the prices,
on Friday, of all leading articles of Commerce in the
New York Market.10th. **THE RAILWAY MONITOR.**11th. **A TABLE OF RAILWAY, CA-
NAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.**12th. **A TABLE OF RAILWAY, CA-
NAL AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.**13th. **THE INSURANCE AND MINING
JOURNAL.**

Banks and Bankers.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

The subscriber, their representative and Attorne,
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.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

Bankers & Commission

MERCHANTS,

38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

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.

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,
Harbeck & Co.,Galwey, Casado & Teller,
Caldwell & Morris.

Banks and Bankers.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

Capital \$5,000,000

NASSAU STREET, N. E. COR. PINE STREET.

All the Government Loans for sale.

Collections made for Dealers on best terms.

Tenth National Bank,

No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository of the Government.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President

Central National Bank,

318 BROADWAY.

Capital \$3,000,000.

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

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

WILLIAM A. WHELOCK, President. WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

RICHARD BERRY, President. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS

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

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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.

CULVER, PENN & Co.,

BANKERS,

19 & 21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
Receive Deposits from Banks, Bankers and others. Orders for the Purchase and Sale of **Government Securities** receive particular attention. Special attention is given to the transaction of all business connected with the **Treasury Department.**

Lawrence

Brothers

& Co.,

BANKERS,

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

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
JOHN R. CECIL,
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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.)

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

JAY COOKE & Co.,
BANKERS.

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

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

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

VERMILYE & Co.,
BANKERS.

No. 41 Wall Street, New York,
Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery a issues of

UNITED STATES STOCKS

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

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.

VERMILYE & CO.

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.

CORN, TWEEDIE & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

Bankers and Brokers.

W. H. WHITTINGHAM,

No. 8 Broad Street.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

Bought, Sold and Collected.

STOCKS,

BONDS,

GOLD, AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Galwey, Kirkland & Co.,

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Railway Shares, Bonds, and Government Securities bought and sold.

W. T. Galwey, J. L. Kirkland, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr

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BANKERS,

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GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.

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

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

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

A. G. CATTELL, Pres't. } Capital,
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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.

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Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER, UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS,

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points and remitted for on day of payment.

Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON for sale

B. Hutchings Badger,

BANKING & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
36 DEARBORN St., CHICAGO, ILL.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Northwest. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities bought and sold on commission, either in New York or Chicago, and carried on margins when desired. New York correspondent and reference,
Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

Insurance.
Marine & Fire Insurance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d V. P.
HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

The Mercantile Mutual
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866.....\$1,366,699

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

The Company has paid to its Customers, up to the present time, Losses amounting to over

EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

For the past nine years the cash dividends paid to Stockholders, made from ONE-THIRD of the net profits, have amounted in the aggregate to

One Hundred and Twenty-one and a half per cent.

Instead of issuing a scrip dividend to dealers, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company will hereafter make such cash abatement or discount from the current rates, when premiums are paid, as the general experience of underwriters will warrant, and the net profits remaining at the close of the year, will be divided to the stockholders.

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

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

TRUSTEES.

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

Pacific Mutual Insurance
COMPANY,

(TRINITY BUILDING.)

111 BROADWAY.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866.....\$1,164,380

DIVIDEND TWENTY PER CENT.

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

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

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

Additional profits from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866..... 189,024

Total profit for eleven years.....\$1,896,334

The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed in cash.....\$1,107,24

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

ALFRED EDWARD, President.
WM. LECONY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, 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.

H O P E
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000 00
Assets, March 9, 1866 - - - 252,550 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.

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.

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co.,
Hartford, Conn.

INCORPORATED 1819.

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

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, President.

J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH CHURCH	DRAYTON HILLYER,
ROBERT BULLE,	THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
EBENEZER FLOWER,	WALTER KENEY,
ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY,	CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
ROLAND MATHER,	WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD,	GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM,	THOMAS K. BRACE,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,	ERASTUS COLLINS,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York.	

Assets, Jan. 1, 1866.....\$4,067,455 80
Liabilities..... 244,391 48

NEW YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Hanover Fire Insurance
COMPANY,

No. 45 WALL STREET.

JANUARY 1st 1866.

Cash capital.....\$400,000 00
Surplus..... 156,303 98

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

DORAS L. STONE,
President.

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Insurance.
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.

The Mutual Life Insu-
RANCE 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.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—

Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons

of First Mortgage Bonds.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—

Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

DUBUQUE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD—

Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—

Coupons, and

DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons

due July 1st, 1866, will be paid at our office,

No. 84 Broadway, New York, on the 2d of July, less

Government Tax.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 240 Broadway,

New York, June 19, 1866. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.

(free of Government tax) has this day been declared,

payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer book

will be closed from the 23d instant to July 2.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 363 Broadway, New York, June 12, 1866. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.

(free of Government tax) has this day been declared,

payable on and after July 2, 1866.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th

inst., to re-open on the 2d July next.

By order of the Board.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

UNI. TRUST COMPANY OF NEW

York, No. 73 Broadway, June 16, 1866. The Board

of Trustees have declared a Dividend on the Capital

Stock of this Company of Four Per Cent., free of

Government tax, payable on the second day of July

next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the

25th inst. until that date.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

The American Cotton
Planting & Loan Co.

CAPITAL STOCK.....\$2,500,000
SHARES, \$25.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Ex-Secretary of War.
Hon. JOS. A. GILMORE, Ex-Governor of New

Hampshire.
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, late Secretary of

State, New York.
Hon. JAS. H. WALTON, late Treasurer U. S. Mint,

Philadelphia.
Hon. N. B. BRYANT, Boston, Mass.

GEO. L. TRASK, Esq., firm of Bigelow & Trask,
N. Y.

THOS. COREY, Esq., firm of Corey, Wilson & Co.,
Boston.

ELIJAH F. DEWING, Esq., New Orleans.
Major H. O. BRIGHAM, late Paymaster, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

This Company offers greater inducements for investments than any Stock Company now in existence.

The object of the Company is to afford facilities to the impoverished Cotton and Sugar Planters of the South to grow and get their crop to market, always taking good and satisfactory security, by mortgage on their plantation and crops, for money advanced in procuring supplies, paying labor, and other necessary expenses incidental to the development of the soil.

CAPITAL AND LABOR
are the universal requirements of the largest portion of

THE SOUTHERN STATES,
and when judiciously applied, no matter by whom furnished, will restore that portion of our unfortunate country to its former prosperity, and make the South all that nature designed it.

THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD.
Books opened for the sale of the Stock at the office of the Company; also at the office of WALTON, BRYANT & CO., No. 17 Broad street, New York.

Send for Circular.]